The Outcry For Review: Admissions and Financial Aid

Editor's Note:

The following is the first in a night, the Black Student series of articles by The Sou'wester and the Student Government Association examining the admissions and financial aid situation at Southwestern. If there are explanations for certain complaints and seeming students. The amount of financial discrepancies in aid distribution, they should be made clear to everyone involved. In order for the validity of these complaints to be determined, it is imperative that our reporters receive more consideration from some of the individuals mentioned below.

If such consideration and cooperation in the form of interviews and access to records, etc., are not obtained, the conclusions we may draw are obvious.

by Mark Lester

The annual out-cry for an overhaul in the admissions-financial aid office has come earlier than usual this year. The charges, while novel in their advancement, appear to be the same grievances that have been voiced in years past-not enough financial aid, cuts in financial aid, and the work-study

This year's first attack has come from a new quarter-the Black Students Association. The attack was in the form of a letter to the editor of The Sou'wester which discussed certain problems-that of financial aid was "at the top of our list." In a meeting called Monday

Association discussed with certain faculty and administration representatives the problems brought out in their letter-specifically the amount of financial aid received by black aid a black student receives determines whether he will be able to come to school. It was pointed out that approximately half of the black students on campus will be unable to return if their financial aid is not increased. Julian Bolton, former chairman of the BSA stated that "according to our need we are getting far less." One student pointed out that the problems of financial aid were not limited to blacks alone. Ron Register replied that the BSA agreed, but they had only had the time to investigate blacks. The relation of financial aid and admission of blacks was also discussed. "All of us are poor, therefore some extra steps are going to have to be taken to get some more black students." It was brought out that in establishing a student's "need" many factors were overlooked, such as a decrease in family income during the year and less money earned over the summer than actually estimated. Bolton stated that he had expected at least 60 blacks on campus this year while there are only thirty. He said that this was due in large part to the

financial aid offered black students. Another objection to the handling of financial aid, as brought out last year, was that upperclass students felt the reduction in their financial aid was due to the use of previously allocated funds for the recruitment of new students. "It is difficult for me to believe this has been the case," said Bill Jones, newly appointed director of financial aid. "If it has been the

case, we are in a lot better position now to alleviate it." Dr. Julius Melton stated that "last year we overextended ourselves on financial aid." but added, "this did not cause reduction of upperclass financial aid packets but rather a reduction in the number of incoming freshmen." This point was reiterated by Dean Allen, head of

the admissions office at the BSA meeting Monday night. Allen said that reductions in upperclass aid packages were due to a change in a specific person's need as established by the college. Dr. Melton stated that the underlying problem with the financial aid program is that "we can't afford to always give them everything they need." (Cont'd on page 5)

it's abnormal - but preferred

by Stephen James

Sixty-two percent of the resident men voted for open dorms in a recent straw vote taken under the auspices of The Sou'wester and

Ballots were placed on occupants' doors in each of the five men's dorms. The ballots consisted of four alternatives:

- 1. I desire completely open dorms.
- 2. I desire open weekends and no change during the weekdays.
- 3. I desire minor alterations in the present parietal hours.

4. I'm satisfied with the status

The result with 304 ballots

counted ostensibly shows 62% in favor of open dorms, 29% for open weekends, 2% for alterations in the present system, and 7% in favor of retaining the present hours.

This vote is not valid because of the procedure and suffers from the inherent difficulties of a poll. However, the overwhelming response to open dorms cannot be

Peter Casparian, president of the SRC, plans to allot parietals pre-eminence in the first SRC meeting. After a valid vote is taken among the resident men, the SRC will take a definite stand. If the SRC members decide an amendment of the present system is necessary, the administration will be faced with the final verdict.

The SRC presented the administration a proposal last year for open weekends. The administration rejected the proposal and qualified their refusal by saying that "the sensible thing is

to get more experience with the rule we now have before we make another change."

Rick Hollingsworth, former SRC president, responded to the administration answer: "In view of the fact that possibly more time is needed to work out existing problems with parital hours . . . we can understand the decline by the administration on the new SRC proposal."

Parietals, which were initiated

third term in 1968, have been a major topic for debate over the past two years. The original premise behind parietals was the responsibility of the individual student. The major rebuttal centered around the encroachment of privacy. The faculty concurred with the SRC that students were responsible enough to handle visitation hours and that the privacy objection was shallow and unsubstantial.



This week's Lynx Lovely, Becca Howington, divides her time between studies and bartending. Miss Howington is completely nude under her clothes-so are you.

Yearbook Predicament

by Johnny Rone

The 1971 Lynx may be out before Southwestern's annual for 1970. The Sou'wester contacted the current co-editors of this mysterious and vanishing species of publication, Nancy Lenox and Alice Cockroft.

Both the current editors stated that they were in no way responsible for last year's Lynx. Being only staff members, the responsibility for the annual (or lack of it) goes to editor Tommy

"We have made attempts to locate the books," says Miss Lenox. "Mr. Wolff claims that he has turned in all of his material, yet the publisher insists that he has not received it. Mr. Wolff concedes that it might have been lost in the mail."

Miss Cockroft states that she is tired of being blamed for the previous editor's irresponsibility and asks that the students realize that the current Lynx staff is powerless to remedy the situation.

Public Libraries Open Files to Investigators by Margie Howe and Tom Grant

A new policy opening lists of names of book borrowers has been instigated by the Memphis Public Library. An editorial in the Sept. 20 Commercial Appeal announced that files would be open to "any duly constituted government agency." This new policy allows police and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents to use as circumstantial evidence the types of books checked out of the public library. To the best of our knowledge, Memphis is the only city which employs this policy.

Joe Hebert, member of the local American Civil Liberties Union, cited as an example a case involving sexual molesting where police checked files of a public library and found that a suspect had checked out books on sex. This led to the suspect's conviction.

He said a suit contesting the constitutional validity of the policy would eventually be taken to court. However, ACLU lawyers are over-worked, and Memphis State law graduates are presently researching the case. He also stated that the new policy violated free expression of ideas and research and was also a direct violation of the First and Fourth Amendments of the Constitution.

Public Library, objected to police going through the files; but the Board of Directors overruled his objection and passed the policy.

William Murrah, president of the Board of Directors of the Memphis Public Library said, "We are not interested in bothering or hurting brought to the attention of the American Library Association. According

anybody, and we aren't going to harrass anyone." When asked for the vote by the Board of Directors, he replied that he didn't know. The Sept. 20 Commercial Appeal stated that the resolution was "unanimously supported."

Murrah said that if any authority wished to go through the check out files, he would be required to show the librarian his identity and purpose for investigating the files. He added that not just anybody could go in and see what anyone was reading.

The Commercial Appeal also reported in its editorial that "Board member William Galbreath said, 'I'm so damn tired of protecting the criminals and subversives in our country. The courts or somebody has to turn things around. The country's in a hell of a fix.'

The Sou'wester talked with Investigator Zachery, assistant chief of police, who said the only instance it might possibly be beneficial would be when a crime was being repeated several times. He said that the officer connected with the case would be able to go to the library and see who had checked out books relating to the crime.

A pattern could possibly be worked out, he added, between the date of According to Hebert, Lamar Wallis, head librarian of the Memphis the crime and the date the book was checked out. Zachery stated that a person would not be bothered unless he had been connected with the crime. "You wouldn't even know your privacy had been violated," he said.

Other cases involving searching of records in public libraries have been

Sou'wester

October 1, 1970

Southwestern At Memphis

OFARX Vol. 52, No. 3

the sword set in swing.

an editorial

The events surrounding the first issue of The Sou'wester have quelled from explosive proportions to a quiet breeze. President Bowden, taking several tactically diplomatic maneuvers, has retrieved this school from violent polarization and possibly, just possibly, pleased everyone-no small accomplishment for any statesman. However, the real issue resulting from these previous confrontations is not the printing of four-letter words, or responsibility of the press, or even Southwestern publications; the real issue is who shall operate this school-the administration or the Board of

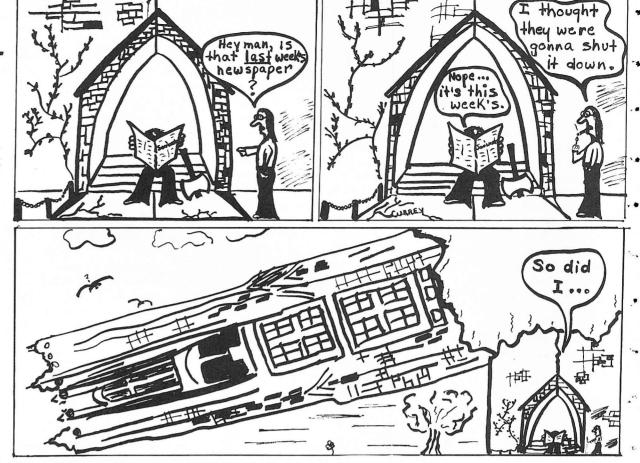
During the course of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees on Sept. 22, not only was expulsion of the Sou'wester editors considered, but a few Board members expressed the position that certain members of the administration be relieved of their duties, and that the Board should fill this breech in their stead. The Executive Committee was essentially calling for direct confrontation between students and the Board. President Bowden and other administrators were placed in the hazardous position of fulfilling Board demands for "swift justice"-with their jobs as motivation.

No diamond cutter can be expected to split a crystal with the sword of Damacles set in swing over his head. No man can do justice to a job if every action he takes will be under threat of the job.

Obviously, the "vigorous actions" demanded by the Committee have not been satisfied. President Bowden has rejected the surrogate responsibilities placed upon him by the Board and has seen fit to handle this matter in his own manner-a most effective manner, as time has proved. However, it must not be mistaken that the administration has come rallying to the support of publications or even students; instead, the administration has pointed to the need to define the powers of this institution-who shall run this school, the administrators who have been hired for just such a purpose, or the Board of Trustees? It has been intimated by many that if it were the Board of Trustees, this institution could fold.

According to the by-laws of the charter granted this institution, the Board of Trustees owns and operates all aspects of this facility. The nature of the Board of Trustees is one in which it is self-perpetuating. There are Board members who have served for decades. Indeed, the Board has been known to be under the influence of one or two members for decades. Presently on the Board are members who by their own by-laws should be retired because of age-but who are not because of close friendships and ties. There are also several members of the Board who cannot conceive of Southwestern in any form other than the one of 1930, when they attended this institution.

If Southwestern is to become a valid and progressive institution of the seventies, then there must be a definition of powers and a revision of by-laws. The administration has recognized the need for change and has accepted the responsibility. It is mandatory that students support them.



From Pusillanimous Pup to Courageous Canine

Starting out as the last and runt of a litter of 13 puppies from a full-blooded basset bitch and sired by a father of mixed sheep dog and basset, Sam has fought his way up through the mire of the dirty asphalt jungle all the way from that humble origin of his birth at the Dog Days Animal Shelter to his present day national prominence as a poet-philosopher.

Now in semi-retirement, after no one knows how many years (Sam's age as well as his health have continued to elude the grasp of such noted bureaucracies as the IRS, the Department of Health Education and Welfare, not to mention the FBI and J. Edgar Hoover), Sam has elected to spend

his remaining days in the relative serenity and seclusion offered by the gothic spirals of the Southwestern campus. It is only through his innate philanthropy, along with a liberal thrust into the Frickert Enterprises coffers, that we were able to break the pre-eminent silence that has surrounded this great being for these past few years of retirement.

Sam's most widely acclaimed contributions include From the Fire Hydrant to the Full Moon, the only volume of poetry to outsell Reader's Digest and the Bible. This unique event occurred on Easter Sunday of 1954 when Sam staged a publishing party in New York where his poetry was enthusiastically embraced by the public, though not by the critics.

FE: Your whole life and work seem to bear this stamp of your early hardships and rough life in the slums. When did things begin to break for your-when did you first get the start that has led you to the

Sam: First off let's get one thing straight-I don't necessarily regard my status of the present as being any "better" than it was say 15 years ago. I had a lot going for me then, and no matter what had happened as far as me breaking into national focus. I would have contributed as much to the good of animal kind as I have otherwise. Of course I cannot deny the practical advantage of the notoriety the plight of dogs has gained through myself.

think, more than anything else, has tipped over to what some have claimed to be a stand of militancy-though I don't view it that way myself. I had just gotten fired from a job as night-watch-dog because I let two guys in through a back window and they ripped off about \$5000 worth of

prophylactics; this was just after the war, and of course there was a big boom on. Well, the boys got a little behind schedule on loading up the truck, and the cops showed up. I had to bite the hell out of two of them so the boys could make their getaway.

This was one time bigotry and prejudice worked in my favor-the owner had never even thought to connect me with the job so he just fired me because he thought I was a lousy watchdog. Things really got hot when they picked up one of the boys while he was trying to sell. some of our stock to grammar school kids as balloons. They eventually confiscated the rest of the merchandise, and I had to split because the guy they picked up had turned state's evidence.

After that I went straight, and that's when I met Charlie Diehl. Some of the younger people around are going to find this hard to believe, but in his younger days Charlie was a real hell-raiser. At the time he was working with a theater group, and somehow or another we came up with an idea to do a sort of vaudeville gig together. The act was a great hit and it more than anything else got me the exposure I needed.

But the act itself got me down-Charlie played the part of this drunk leaning up against a lamp pole sighing to himself and in general hamming it up. I came sauntering along, not paying much attention to things; and instead of pissing on the pole, I let fly all over his leg. The rubes in the audience just went wild over it. Then Charlie starts doing the old drunk-getting-mad bit, and he starts cussing me up and down just like he thought I was a person or something, and for the climax he calls me a son of a bitch. Whereupon I say something like

(Cont'd on page 3)

Charlie Durham 🐰

Tower Bell Tolls End of Recess

by Charlie McElroy

The controversy surrounding the Sou'wester headline of Sept. 18, escalated last week, and at one time threatened expulsion of both editors of the paper and a recess of publication. After the student response in support of the paper last Friday, President Bowden reconsidered the matter and decided to allow The Sou'wester to continue to publish.

On Monday, Sept. 21, the Publications Board met at the request of the administration to consider the ill-received headline of the preceeding Friday's Sou'wester. At that time, Lloyd Templeton and M. J. Williams informed the Board of some financial loss suffered by the college as a result of the headline.

The Board heard co-editors Ed White and Edward Stevens say that the headline had, in fact, been rather tasteless, and that more discretion would be used in the future. Feeling that responsibility for the student paper should be in the hands of the students, the Board accepted the statements of the editors and warned that such an incident in the future would be grounds for more severe action.

On Tuesday, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees met to consider the matter. In what President Bowden later termed "a sticky one-and-a-half-hours," the trustees failed by one vote to expel the co-editors; for a time they threatened to take over entire administrative control of the college. As Bowden said, "We won retention of the power to administer this college."

Another meeting of the Publications Board was called for President Bowden's office at 4 p.m. last Thursday at which time Bowden informed the Board of the trustees' meeting. After reading a letter which he received from an alumnus who was disturbed over the implications of the headline, Bowden went on to announce both the formation of an expanded version of the Community Life Committee to study the nature and role of the student paper and a "recess" of the paper's publication, to have taken effect on Saturday, Sept. 26, and to continue indefinitely.

Members of the Publications Board then presented several arguments against the proposals. They stated that they felt a "recess" would only serve to escalate the confrontation by drawing attention to it. Bowden was warned of possible student repercussions if the recess were to be carried out. They also feared the possible implication of a trustee move to take over a student activity.

The Board then voted on whether or not to support President Bowden's recommendations. On the first question, to support the committee to study The Sou'wester, the Board voted six "yes", eight "no," with three abstaining. On the second question. to support the "recess" of the student paper, the Board voted three "yes," 14 "no," with one abstaining.

After some further discussion, Bowden decided to postpone final decision on his proposals until a meeting on Saturday morning, Sept. 26, with co-editors White and Stevens and Commissioner of Publications Judith Warren.

Student response to the proposed action was almost immediate. On Friday morning a fact sheet relating the events chronologically was in each student's mail-box. Several students acted by going to Bowden's office to voice their disapproval of the proposed actions.

At 10 a.m. Saturday, White, Stevens and Miss Warren met once again with President Bowden. Bowden stated that he was pleased with the Sept. 25 issue of The Sou'wester, and that he had changed his plans regarding both points of his proposal. The "recess" was cancelled; and although he feels that the committee should still conduct its study of the paper, he decided that it would be more effective at a later date.

Several matters leading to Bowden's change of position were discussed at the meeting. He stated that he was pleased by the responsibility which the co-editors had exhibited since the incident arose and felt that they were capable of handling the paper in a responsible manner. This, he said, would be his new stance with the Board of Directors, Bowden also said that he now understands the position of the Publications Board and wishes to see them retain their control over publications.

He also said that he sees the need at Southwestern for a course in journalism, with credit being given for newspaper work.

The Sou'wester

Co-editors ... Ed White Edward Stevens Staph Judith Warren, Alice Gault, Margie Howe, Mark Lester, Charlie McElroy, Pat Jones, Kathy Ramage, Wilda Dodson, Bob Shipp, Jerry Katz, Tom Grant, Vickie Chandler, Jerry Oliver, Vicky Switzer. Photographers Chuck Kibby

Bill Brock Believes

by Thomas Shanks

It is not recorded how many times in the two centuries of American politics that an incumbent has been turned out of office for ignoring the wishes of his constituency. That number may be increased by at least one in the November senatorial election in Tennessee; Congressman Bill Brock threatens to ride a wave of pro-administration sentiment to victory over Senator Albert Gore.

Brock was born in Chattanooga on Nov. 23, 1930, and was educated at the McCallie School and Washington and Lee University. After graduation, he served in the U. S. Navy as a lieutenant, j.g., aboard the USS Cacapon, and is now a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve.

During four terms in Congress, Brock has earned the reputation of truly representing the people of the Third District who elected him. Running as a conservative in a conservative district, he has been re-elected three times, the last time by the highest vote ever given any candidate for any office in the Third District.

Predictably, Brock sees this race as an important one for the state, for it is based on issues, not personalities. As he puts it, "Albert Gore and I disagree on practically every issue." The record bears him out. Gore opposed the ABM; Brock supported it. Gore is a virulent

critic of U. S. involvement in Viet Nam; Brock is a staunch defender of the President's Vietnamization program—and of the Cambodian operation. Gore lined up with the Senate liberals against Haynesworth and Carswell; Brock supported both nominations.

The congressman is often criticized for his negative votes on many socially-oriented bills. This criticism is unfounded. Brock will not vote for meaningless bills which do nothing except waste money and aggrandize the sponsors of the bills. In this regard he has voted against such bills as the 1963 and 1965 Clear Air Acts, but has authored comprehensive water pollution control legislation (1967) and in the same year voted for the Air Quality Act.

Brock says, "As our involvement in Viet Nam decreases, there will be a temptation to direct our resources back into old programs. We must not let that happen. Those programs weren't good enough for the problems of the sixties, and they have even less to offer for the future. Our resources should be targeted in to special high priority areas which concentrate on human problems such as (1) meaningful jobs and training for the hard core unemployed and under-employed, (2) expansion of low income construction and rehabilitative incentive programs to produce additional low income housing, (3)

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special programs for rural
revitalization, and (4) more funds
to cope with the causes, prevention,
and control of crime."

While recognizing the need for these programs, Brock also sees that to fund them, some things less essential must be cut out for the time being; and it is here that he differs with Senator Gore, who seems unwilling to cut out any spending while at the same time advocating tax reductions. As Brock puts it, "I would limit the spending in existing federal programs and would urge further cuts in spending in public works, public buildings, highway beautification, supersonic transports and other low-priority programs."

Brock is deeply concerned about rising inflation, but he does not stop with concern. He has voted consistently against any measure which he considers inflationary and has often been criticized for so doing. Examples of his opposition to such bills are the Minimum Wage Extension (1966), the Model Cities Extension (1967), and the Housing and Urban Development Act (1968). He says plainly that "the largest single cause of inflation has been irresponsible spending on the part of Washington officials who have placed their own political future above the best interests of the nation. It's time that we said loud and clear that the federal

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government must live within its economic means—just like the rest of us."

Recently the congressman came under attack for voting to sustain the President's veto of the Medical Facilities Construction Bill. He has this to say about that vote:

"The President's veto of this medical facilities bill will be represented in the political arena as a callous disregard for the nation's medical needs. And so will the votes in the House to sustain the veto. But that's not the real issue. The issue is fiscal responsibility. If we are ever going to reduce government spending, if we are ever

going to bring inflation under control and stabilize our economy, we will have to be willing to make the hard decisions and do that which is necessary, however unpopular at the moment it may be. And this applies to each and every measure that involves federal expenditures."

"That the President's veto was not sustained can in part be explained by the fact that the program is a politically popular one, in part that the Congress majority is of one political party and the President of another, and in large part that this is an election year."

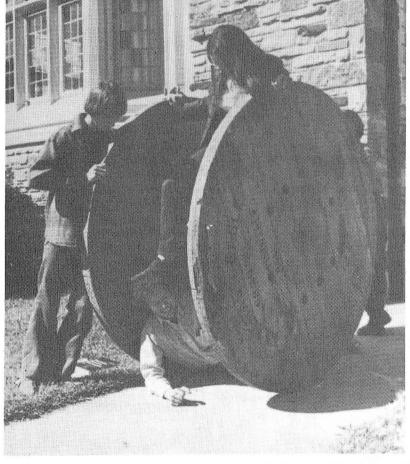
(Cont'd from page 1)

Your Rights Aren't Violated if You Don't Know it . . .

to this month's Wilson Library Bulletin, the director of the Milwaukee Public Library was ignored when she tried to stop U.S. Treasury agents from checking Milwaukee files. The Milwaukee city attorney advised and wrote the opinion that there was no such thing as a private record in a public library.

The Office of Intellectual Freedom of the ALA stated in the Sept. issue of American Libraries that, "Libraries are advised to consider their circulation records to be confidential and not to make them available unless a 'proper showing of good cause has been made in a court of competent jurisdiction."

Dr. William Dix, Librarian of Princeton University and former president of the ALA warned in *The New York Times*, July 1, 1970, of "some unfortunate resemblances" between the present problems facing many libraries and what he said was the fear and repression unleashed by the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy in the early 1950's."



This giant spool was chosen over a host of other candidates as this week's campus personality. Infatuated students are shown here frolicing gleefully around the personable wheel. The mobile spool was proclaimed a special curiosity by wandering inebriates last weekend. A more stoic member of the campus community was overheard while viewing the reel as muttering, "Good."

It is extremely unfortunate that the gargantuan of the cable reel industry is no longer in residence at Southwestern. An avaricial male student repaciously extracted the spool and converted it into the lowly state of a "beer table."

Frickertt Interviews Sam

(Cont'd from page 2)

"them's fightin' words" and run over and bite him in the ass and chase him off stage.

Like I said, the marks loved it—we were making \$550 a show, and then one night I just freaked. Some real drunk in the front row started mouthin' off about how my mother turned over garbage cans, and I couldn't take it anymore. I ran down there and "choffed" the hell out of his leg, and I would have done an even better job except some cop maced me.

I just about didn't get out of that one, but Charlie helped out a lot and I got a suspended sentence. Let me go on record as saying that I think Charlie is a really good man. We might have our political differences, but he is one of the main reasons I came here to Southwestern for my retirement. Anyway, after that I was more aware of what people really think about dogs, and I turned to poetry and philosophy to express my feelings.

F.E.: While we're on the subject, what are your views on the traditional dog role?

Sam: I don't think there is any question but that it is on the way out, both from the standpoint of dogs and people. I think this is something most thinking people want to see changed. Take the comic strip character of Snoopy—here is the real situation. Snoop is smarter, more clever, and

in general superior not only to his master, but to almost everyone around him. And what is encouraging is that the people love him—he is in fact a here. I think it's up to the dogs now, which way the movement goes—either towards militancy or peaceful integration. A lot will hinge on whether or not Dogs can change their overall attitude.

FE: We wonder if we could leave the national scene for a moment and get back to the campus. You seem to be pretty with it as far as students are concerned. To what extent do you think drugs have entered into community life here at Southwestern?

Sam: That's a perfectly meaningless question—it sounds like something some committee to study drugs on campus would have come up with. Look, what do you mean when you start talking about "drugs"? Do you mean dope or aspirin? For the sake of interest I will assume you mean dope. Let me put it this way: I can't think of more than a handful of people I haven't stopped in and done a number with. And in light of some of the things that have happened as a result, I can't think of a better thing.

FE: In conclusion, have you got any words of wisdom to leave with

Sam: No.





Carnival in Town













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delta-9thc - the myth and the symbol - and a little fact:

Sitting nervously in a rather plush, leather-simulated, vinyl chair, surrounded on all sides by violently scarlet walls, one could better imagine the scene as an 1890 den de la courtesan waiting for the madame for procurment rather than the start of an American Chemical Society meeting in U.T. Medical Center's new auditorium. And the madame with her most delectable virgin? Why, Dr. Norman Dorenbuss of Ole Miss' Pharmacognesy Department to speak on Drug Abuse and Marihuana.

Pharmacognesy (from the Latin, meaning "knowledge of drugs"), as we all know, is the study of plant and animal materials which contain chemicals of human interest and value. The mid-thirties, bearded spokesman is the champion and protector of the Ole Miss grass

patch. And right from the start he shocks the radiation badges right off the lab coats of his unwary audience with the kind of startling facts you haven't heard since you took high school physics from a student teacher. "Marihuana, cannabas cituba, can grow to 39 feet tall with a stem diameter of eight inches; it produces more cellulose per acre than any other crop; almost all commercial bird seed is sterilized marihuana seeds; and most people bathe with a soap made from oils derived from a Turkish variety of marihuana seeds."

And before his audience can take a second breath he passes around a *sample*—a dried-greenish brown stick suitable for use as a riot club. Hands cautiously touch, and a venturesome few actually smell it (although every person in

the auditorium was capable of going home after the lecture and whipping up a quickie batch of synthetic mesc)—someone has started quite a myth. Now, with audience response dangling from his fingertips, he attacks his designated topic, drug abuse—with amazing honor and vigor.

To the astonishment of everyone, he forthrightly stated that the number one drug abuse problem on college campuses was alcohol. And the number one drug problem in the nation was tobacco. His basis for this was not the legality of the drug, but its effect on a person. He went on to state that tobacco smoke had been known to contain several carcinogens for over 80 years, and that tobacco had been connected to arteriole schlerosis and emphezema for 20 years. The real mystery, he said "was not why some people got cancer from smoking, but why everybody who smokes does not get cancer." He pointed to further research with conclusive evidence that every person who had smoked for twenty years had some stage of emphezema. "All of the medical progress made in the last thirty years towards increasing the human life span has been nullified by smoking," he asserted. "Tobacco is a national disgrace." At that point the few remaining lit cigarettes in the audience were put out.

Having justified the topic he had come to speak on, Dr. Dorenbuss slid (with silent cheers from his eager audience) into the topic he a lecture review by manny lamoocha

was best qualified to orate upon.

According to Dorenbuss, all marihuana research before 1968 was invalid because of the tremendously varying strengths of the plants. He personally had isolated some 40 cannabanoid and had discovered 2,000 fold differences in delta nine-tetrahydra cannobol (the principle euphoric in marihuana) samples—a slight buzz to a powerful LSD trip. He also noted that marihuana users could not tell the potency of a purchase by smell, taste, aura, where it was grown, type of plant, etc.

He also dispelled various myths surrounding the plant. For instance, the male plant contained just as much euphoria as the female plant; it just wasn't as hardy. Furthermore, the bracts, and not the flowers, of the female plant, contained the most THC: whereas the seeds contained no THC. He also added that the potency of the plant was in no way affected by the environment; it was solely a hereditary matter.

On the quality of various regional marihuana, he said that it had been his experience that the best grass came from Thailand, with "Acapulco gold" from Mexico a close second. The worst was a toss up between a Turkish type and the wild mid-western U.S. variety. He also modestly noted that the highest euphoric content marihuana grown in the world is being cultivated by Ole Miss in Oxford, Mississippi—some 1,000 times more potent than the average lid

purchased in the U.S.

Dorenbuss indicated that current research was pointing to some rather interesting biochemical developments.

From all evidence, 99% of the tetrahydrocannobol in marihuana contains a carboxal group. This tetrahydracannobolic acid is not euphoric. Marihuana smoke did not contain any acid traces, but some THC is lost in combustion. Dorenbuss suggested that a user could get the most from his pot by baking it into brownies, thus releasing the carboxal groups.

The floor was open for questions.

One man wanted to know what it was like to be "under the influence." Dorenbuss said he wasn't sure. Another question was raised concerning research in the area of carcinogenic and chromosonal aberative activities. Dorenbuss said almost no research was being done in this area, although D-9 THC was known not to be a carcinogen.

Someone then asked who sponsored the "grass patch." Dorenbuss stated it "was a joint effort between the University of Mississippi and the National Institute of Mental Health." No one laughed. He tried to amend his puny attempt by noting that the NIMH was getting the finest marihuana in the world for \$4.20 a pound. The meeting was adjourned for refreshments—coffee, punch, tea, and brownies.

Consumer Abuse

by Kathy Ramage

In the past week *The Sou'wester* has received several reports of consumer abuse. Frank Dodson had trouble getting his tape deck fixed at Opus II, while Steve Bennyworth, Chuck Kibby, and Terry Reilly got a rotten chicken.

Frank took his tape deck to Opus II before Thanksgiving of last year, and it still isn't fixed. He paid \$14 the first time he took it, and it didn't work after he got it back. He took it back two more times—it was supposedly fixed both times. Frank's tape deck still doesn't work; consequently he is taking his business elsewhere.

Eyewitnesses Bennyworth, Kibby, and Reilly reported, "Our kitchen originally smelled, but the odor from the rancid bird overpowered the lingering smells of rotting cabbage and a clogged sink. So, we decided to see if the men at Kroger's would like to exchange the spoiled bird for one that was perhaps a little fresher. The man at Kroger's said upon our return to the store that we should just get another chicken since we were buying groceries anyway. That is what we did, but our total purchase wouldn't compensate for the loss they would suffer from exchanging the bird. We asked for the manager, but they wouldn't let us see him since we didn't have proof of buying it at that store. Well, we got the proof after digging through mounds of garbage in our apartment, but the man wouldn't accept it.

"We called the main office in order to get an appointment. The next day we saw a Mr. Fox, but he gave us the run-around sending us to the butcher, checkout ladies, etc.

"Finally, after three trips to the store and explanations to no less than four of their employees we got our 93 cents back for the bird. But we were told if it happened again they wanted the bird back instead of the grocery receipt. This leads us to believe that they sell a lot of rotten chickens."

There is also a gasoline credit card gypo in Memphis and along many interstate highways. When the receipt slip is marked up, the gasoline attendant will put a higher amount of purchase on the imprinted part of the receipt, usually in the amount of \$10 more. After the receipt is signed, the attendant will simply add the digit one (1) to the front of the correct amount, so that it coincides with the imprinted portion. It is advised that all people who use gasoline credit cards check the imprinted charge before signing it. If you find a discrepancy, report it to the Better Business Bureau and this paper-and do your business elsewhere.

(cont'd from page 1)

Admissions and Financial Aid

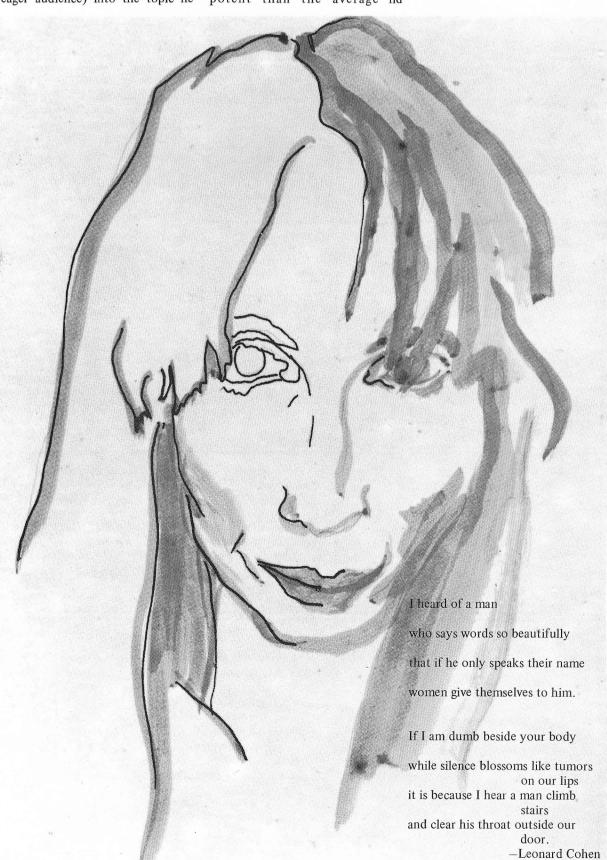
Melton expressed hope that the situation will be lessened with the "uncovering of new aid." on the subject. The adminis

An integral part of the financial aid department which has been under heavy criticism by students is the work-study office, which provides jobs for students under financial aid. Black students have voiced the objection that "we get the worst jobs on campus." Julian Bolton related to the BSA meeting Monday night that he had had one year's experience in the Chicago Public Library before entering Southwestern, and yet he was assigned to a "janitorial" position under the work-study program. Another black student claimed that when she applied for a specific job she was told that it was already taken, only to find out later that the job in question had, in fact, not been taken. When questioned Monday night whether he felt he had been racially discriminated against by the work-study office, Bolton replied, "I would say 'yes' although I have no proof." Mrs. Wilma Duke, who has headed the work-study program for a number

of years, refused to be interviewed on the subject

The administration this past year has made several organizational changes in the admissions-financial aid area. "We're making changes, to say the least," Dr. Julius Melton stated. "There has been a decentralization of the president's duties adding to the responsibilities of the vice-presidents of the college." Melton is vice-president in charge of student affairs, under whom both the admissions and financial aid offices are responsible. Mr. Bill Jones, who was formerly serving in the admissions department, has been placed in charge of a separate financial aid office.

In the past there has been one faculty committee on admissions and student aid. Under a proposal of this committee, to be considered at the Oct. 13 meeting of the faculty, there will be two distinct executive sub-committees—one to handle admissions, the other student aid. Melton added that there are now two students serving on the Committee for Admissions and Student Aid.



Lynx Just Don't Quite Make It

by David Lloyd

Amid the cold and the wet and the wind, the Southwestern Lynx pushed the Centre Colonels from one end of the field to the other. In short, Southwestern beat Centre in almost every facet of the game-total offense, defense, etc.-except for the one big one-score.

Costly mistakes proved to be the kiss of death for the Cats. Southwestern fumbled a phenomenal five times and did well to turn the ball over only three times. At the same time the inexperience of freshman quarterback, Steve Warren, showed through in the form of one interception and minus yardage in the passing department. In all fairness to Warren and his receivers, the conditions did not favor passing. But where the Lynx passing attack failed, their ground game took over and more than filled the deficit. Herman Morris continued to put in his usual strong performance picking up 117 yards

In the rushing department, Southwestern racked up 290 net yards as compared to 163 for Centre. In total offense, it was the Lynx 235 yards to 186 for Centre.

Centre struck first on a 24 yard sweep by running back Ed Buse to go ahead 7-0 in the first quarter. Southwestern fought back to make the score 10-7 at the first half buzzer on a fine run by senior David Seiler. The second half saw a defensive battle with the only score coming in the third quarter on a pass from Centre quarterback Sykes to flanker Allen for the final touchdown. That completed the scoring for the game with Southwestern on the short end of a 17 to 7 count.

This week the Lynx journey away from the friendly confines of Fargason Field for the first of two straight trips to St. Louis where they take on the Battling Bears of Washington University in an effort to even their CAC record. The Bears can only be improved after on the ground. David Seiler and last year's last place finish. But then Dan Hieber were not far behind the outcome for Southwestern or with 65 and 59 yards respectively. the CAC is never predictable.

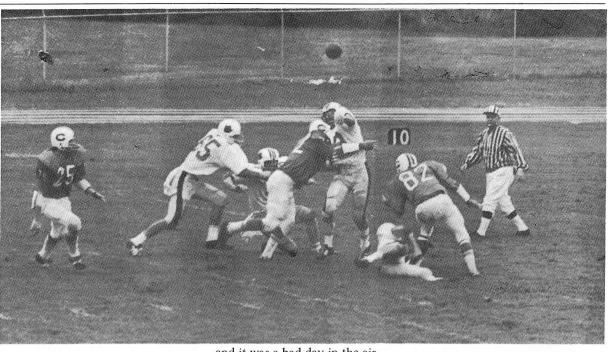


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... and it was a bad day in the air.

Jock in the Column

by Jerry Stauffer

Harold who? Harold Jones-that's who. There walks in our midst a man whose life heretofore has been one of the most unbelievable success stories to reach the ears of The Sou'wester in many a year.

The product of a small town in Arkansas, Harold became a local legend during his six years of high school. As a child, his left leg was severely mangled when he was run over by a tractor-rig on his father's farm. The doctors told his parents that he would probably never again have more than limited use of his left leg, subsequently causing him to walk with a severe limp since the bulk of his weight had to be supported by the remaining leg.

Harold said, "When I was fourteen years old, I noticed that I could walk with a little less limp. I had always wanted to be a football player but my injury made it impossible. However, as it became easier for me to walk, I would shift more weight to my left leg and kick things with my, by that time, over-developed right leg. My high school coach allowed me to come out for the team my junior year as a punter. I kicked well that year, and led the conference the next four years."

When Harold Jones graduated in 1965, he left home and hitchhiked across the Canadian border. After a summer of listless drifting from job to job, he landed a tryout offer with the Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian Professional Football League. The Alouette coaching staff was impressed, and Harold signed a \$7500-a-year contract.

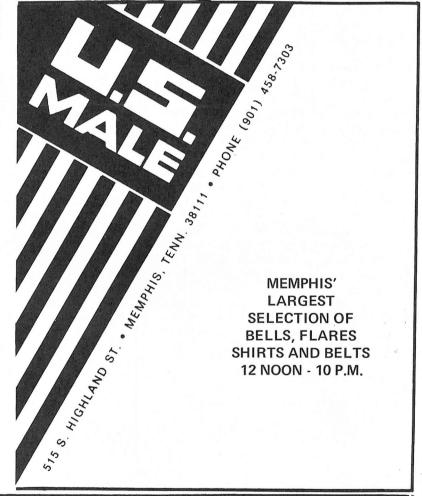
Shortly thereafter came the turning point in Harold's life. Although he had shortened the

without a college education. Applying to Southwestern at Memphis in the winter of 1968, he was accepted for the 1969-1970 school year, during which he toiled in virtual anonymity at his studies.

Then good fortune struck the campus and our beleagured Lynxcats. The Southwestern football coaching staff heard rumors about the boy from Arkansas with the explosive right

Canadian league's record for longest leg. Even some of Harold's best punt from scrimmage with a friends knew nothing about his 92-yard boot, he came to the strange career, but the story burst conclusion that he had no future into the open this week as Harold Jones donned cleats and started booming 90-yarders. Harold will be a legend before he graduates-his story is one of determination and perserverance.

Stop him when you see him on campus, shake his hand, and congratulate him if you wish, but consider it in your own best interest not to laugh at the way he walks.



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