

# The Sou'wester

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## New Law Opens Files

(CPS)---College students will soon have complete access to all confidential school files kept on them, under the terms of a new federal law.

An amendment to the Education Act of 1965, sponsored by conservative Sen. James Buckley of New York, gives college students access to their own files, including high school and college personal recommendations. For students who haven't reached 18, the same rights are transferred to their parents. The law goes into effect November 20.

As that date draws near, however, educational organizations are attempting an 11th hour stay of implementation. The most recent attempt is an appeal by college and university administrators urging Congress to delay implementing the law for one year while they establish procedures for handling student requests.

When Congress reconvenes on November 18, it will have one day in which to amend the law which was signed by President Ford, before it goes into effect.

Barring a dramatic reversal or delay of the bill on November 19, which seems unlikely, schools of higher education will technically have to begin processing student requests to examine their files. Because schools have 45 days in which to respond to such a request, however, there is a good chance that a change in the law will occur during that time.

According to the bill, material open to student inspection includes everything in his or her record: identifying data; scores on standardized intelligence, achievement and aptitude tests; academic work completed; level of achievement, including grades and test results; attendance data; family background information; interest inventory results; health data; teacher or counselor ratings and observations and verified reports of "serious or recurrent" behavior patterns.

Students may request a hearing to challenge the content of school records and to request deletion of "inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise inappropriate data contained therein."

The law furthermore forbids third parties--including most federal agencies--access to student records, unless the student has given consent.

Buckley plans to introduce amendments on the 15th or 19th of November to clarify parts of the bill that are causing administrators the most worries.

Buckley's amendment will seek to exempt from "full disclosure" confidential materials that went into the record earlier than 30 days after the enactment of the law (August 21, 1974). A legislative aide to the senator said that the amendment, a response to pressure from higher education circles, would also provide a means for a student to "waive his right of ac-

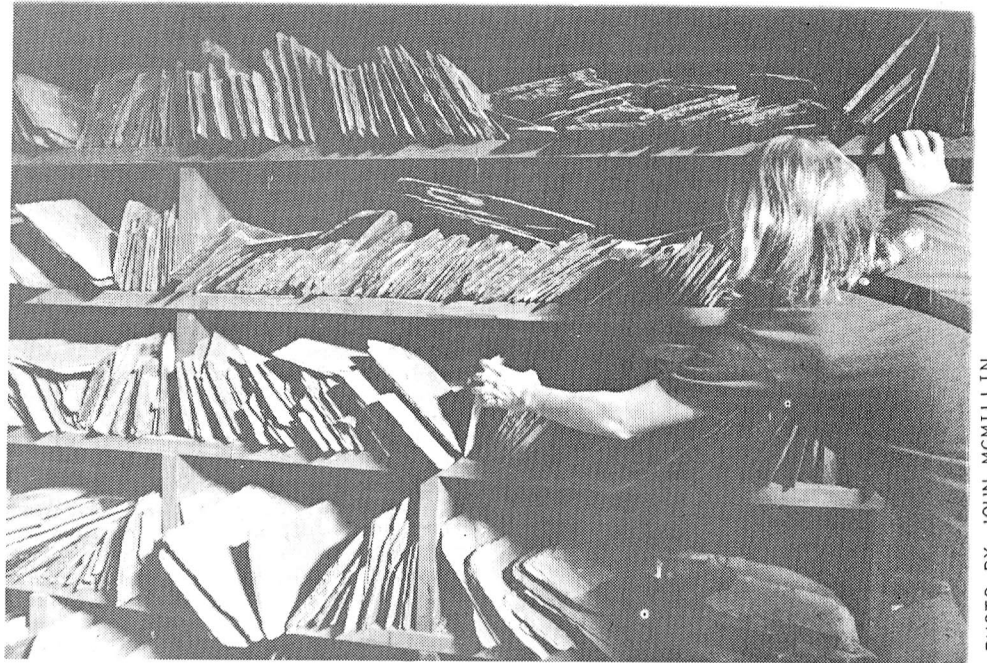


PHOTO BY JOHN MCMILLIN

cess to specific statements," such as letters of recommendation.

Educators fear that without such a clause the privacy of those who write letters of recommendation would be violated and that in the future such letters would be difficult to obtain. "Letters of recommendation may tend to be worthless if faculty know that students may read them," commented Charles Whitlock, Dean of Harvard College. "There will be a tendency for them not to be as honest as they were previously," he said.

Administrators feel the bill contains several ambiguities including:

--Which records are included in

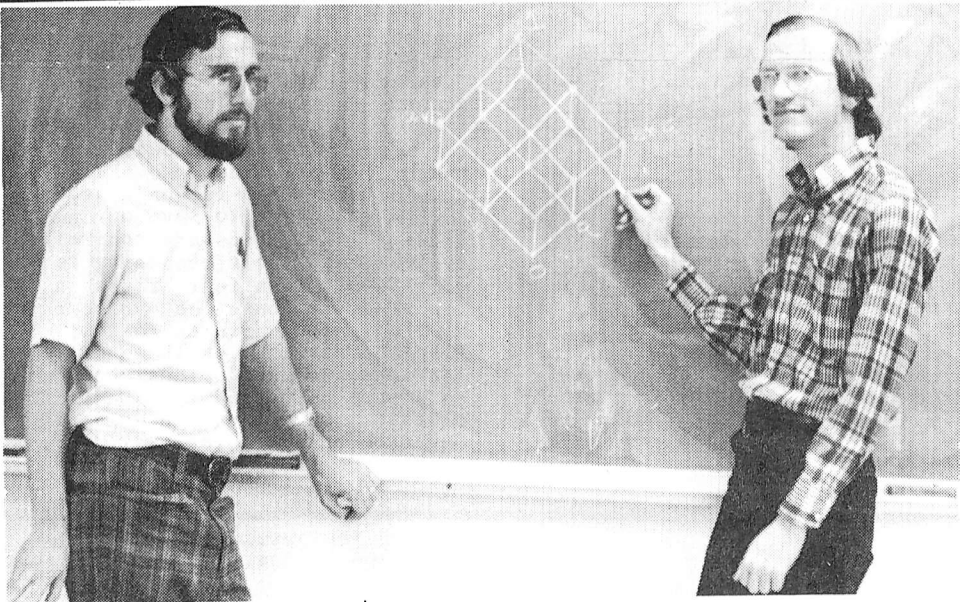
the right of access provisions? Does this refer to psychiatric records and parent financial statements?

--Does the law apply to former students as well as current students?

--What records can a student challenge in his file?

Lobbyist John Morse, director of government relations for the American Council on Education, said he feared that schools will probably have to rely more and more "on mathematical, objective, non-interpretable statistics--namely, grades and test scores."

Failure of a school to comply with the new law could mean a cut-off of federal aid.



## Math Student's Paper Published

BY DIANA STEPHENS  
PHOTO BY WALTER ALLEN

Very few college undergraduates produce research good enough to be published. Even fewer have their work accepted for publication. Southwestern senior William (Bill) Landolt, however, has already had an article accepted by the international mathematics journal *Algebra Universalis*.

This article is entitled "Relatively Free Implicative Semi-

Lattices," and it was coauthored by Bill and Dr. Thomas Whaley, associate professor of mathematics, in the summer between Bill's sophomore and junior years, when he was only 18 years old. The research that they did was funded by a grant from the Research Corporation.

Much of the paper is Bill's own work. "The results Bill obtained," says Dr. Whaley, "could have been published by themselves. It was only because my work and his were so closely related that we decided to incorporate them into a single paper."

Bill is a math major, now doing honors work under Dr. Whaley. For the past three years he has been a member of the Southwestern Putnam team--the group of students that represents Southwestern in a national mathematics competition. He is currently a tutor for Mathematics 211 (Linear Methods) taught by the Keller plan. Bill has spent the last two summers doing research in mathematics at Southwestern, and the courses he has taken during the last three years include twelve in math.

Has Bill spent too much time on mathematics? He believes the answer is probably yes. "I'm afraid that I've concentrated so heavily on math that I may have burned out on the subject. I can't tell whether this is temporary or

permanent. I'm going to spend the next few weeks examining and reassessing my situation." Not only is Bill uncertain about whether or not he will enter graduate school in mathematics, but he is also undecided about remaining in the honors program.

At the present time Bill is entertaining the thought of a career in law. He says that he will probably not be on the mathematics department's Putnam team this year, because the Law School Admissions Test is given on the same day as the Putnam competition.

Many honors and awards have been presented to Bill in the past few years, and he should anticipate little trouble in being admitted to law school or graduate school in mathematics. Valedictorian and winner of the Rensselaer Math and Science Award in high school, Bill has received the Freshman Chemistry Award and the Seidman Award in Economics at Southwestern. He is currently the college's Election Commissioner.

It would be very unfortunate if Bill Landolt has really become "burned out" in math. If, however, he does decide to enter law, one can only hope that he is as successful in law as he has been at Southwestern in mathematics. Bill Landolt is a student Southwestern can be proud of.

## COMING HOME

Homecoming is an event which is primarily devoted to a school's alumni. On Homecoming Day, November 2, all Southwestern alumni will have the opportunity to look back and relive their own days on campus, to view the changes since then, and to look ahead to the college's plans for the future.

For students, Saturday will feature a football game, the presentation of the Homecoming court and queen, and the Homecoming dance. Southwestern will face Washington and Lee at 2 PM at Fargason Field. The dance will be held in "Holiday Hall" of the Holiday Inn Rivermont from 8:00 till 1:00 AM, featuring Bottom and Company, a seven-member rhythm and blues band with horns. Bottom and Company have formerly played with Ike and Tina Turner,

Tower of Power, and Earth, Wind, and Fire.

For the alumni there will be a Homecoming luncheon in Frazier Jelke at 12:30 and an after-game alumni reception in Clough Hall honoring President and Mrs. Daughdrill, Jeanette Birge, and the new officers of the Southwestern Alumni Association.

A number of class reunion parties are planned for the weekend, with members of various classes meeting in the homes of alumni and elsewhere. Eleven graduating class classes from 1924 to 1974 have scheduled reunions.

This year Homecoming is especially important for alumni and for Southwestern since a new Association constitution will be presented for adoption at the annual alumni meeting. This document, the result of months of study and work by the Association Executive Council, provides for a broader alumni representation and more viable alumni participation in the current life of the college. (See article in *Sou'wester*, October 18, 1974)



PHOTO BY DAN HOUGLAND



# letters to the editor

To the Editor:

I was shocked and appalled by the letter to the editor from Arthur Kellerman, Steve Bills, and Jim Ramsey in last week's *Sou'wester*. These three suggested the only way to avert disaster as a result of population growth is to allow the 10 to 15 million people unable to feed themselves (their figure) to starve. I am compelled to disagree strongly. I do not feel that those of us who happened to be born in the richest country in the world have the right to decide who of those less fortunate may live and who must die. In my opinion, starving 15 million so that 60 million won't be born to die is not a bargain.

In the first place, we are not talking about eight digit numbers; we are talking about people, real flesh-and-blood human beings who have the same right to live as we do. If they haven't the education to realize the value of population control, is that their fault? If the land can't support them, can we fault them?

In the second place, this solution is only temporary. After this great dying is over, the population will increase again. In a few years we will again be faced with the prospect of exterminating another 15 million people.

Starving 15 million is a cop-out solution to the problem. It's easier to turn our backs on the problem of world population and do nothing while millions die than actively to try to feed and educate them while maintaining the value of human life. Food is not our most precious resource; it is life.

Nick Nickl

Dear Editor:

Although I was not present during the visit of the "famine spectre" to the Refectory at dinnertime Wednesday, I feel that some reply must be made to the opinion of Mr. Kellerman, Bills, and Ramsey. Their stance was that the only humane and practical way to solve the world's population and food problems is to stop trying to feed the hungry masses and let nature take its course, which it will do sooner or later anyway. An ecologist would be quick to agree that this is indeed the solution for the average, run-of-the-mill animal.

Humans, however, are not typical animals. There are two extremely important facts that stem from this statement.

The first one is that humans, acting in a manner atypical of all other animals, actually created the world food problem, and in a similarly atypical manner they can resolve it. The world food problem is an economic and political

problem- not an ecological one. Take, for example, the case of India and China in 1973 when both were faced with the same conditions of widespread drought. In India, 50 million people faced famine, while in China no one faced that prospect; nor did China require any emergency food supplies. Why the discrepancy? For the past 20 years the Chinese government has concentrated tremendous energy on building a stable agriculture. This included the construction of very extensive reservoir, canal, and irrigation systems, and the implementation of modern farming techniques. On the other hand, India has shelved dozens of plans for reservoir systems, channeling money into more "worthwhile" projects like the development of a nuclear device.

Another economic-political root of the problem is the fact that many countries still have a feudal distribution of land. A few landlords own vast amounts of land, while most of the people live in a serf-like poverty. The landlords are quite wealthy and feel no need to further develop the land. They also usually control the government and allow little opposition. It is obvious that land reform (allowing the majority to share in the ownership of land) would spark a wild fire of incentive for agricultural development.

Developed countries like the U.S. have done their share in the creation of the world food problem, too. Our foreign aid program is conducive to the type of spending exemplified by India since the U.S. exerts little control as to how money is spent. Also, our military aid often promotes the age-old feudal land distribution. Last year, out of 63 countries receiving our military assistance, 25 were either run

by the military, or had governments that allowed little or no opposition. Furthermore, the tariffs are scaled so that those countries can make money only by selling raw materials-not finished products. In addition, economic moves such as our devaluation of the dollar are made without due consideration of economic repercussions in other countries and the long term effect of their economic setbacks on our economy.

What can be concluded, then, about the fact that the world food problem is a political and economic one? First, if we consider the present level of technological knowledge, we can safely assume that all countries have more than the potential needed to feed their people. This potential can be actuated by both major economic and political changes within the poor countries and highly specific technological and financial aid from developed countries.

How can the necessary political and economic changes be brought about within poor countries? The efforts of the U.N. are one means, and they should be given complete support. The greatest stimuli to change will be the increasing degrees of famine and economic collapse experienced by those countries. Foreign aid can and should be given with discrimination; those governments willing to make changes like land reform should receive aid, and those who are unwilling to change should go without (except for famine relief). Also, the spending of foreign aid should be carefully regulated.

However, developed countries including the U.S., maintain global power and economic strength by insuring that other countries are their dependants. The U.S. will adopt a policy of making other

countries independent only when we realize that it is to our economic and political advantage to do so. Our present policy is exemplified by the way in which we respond to the world food problem. Whenever there is mass starvation, we send famine relief; that is all we do at a significant level. This does nothing but make them more dependant.

Global interdependence is growing. This can be seen especially in the acquisition of oil, increasing environmental pollution, and increasing number of nuclear powers. Consider the last factor with the thought that people do not starve to death quietly; a significant level of famine combined with an isolationist policy on our part could lead to severe hostility. In the near future "mutual cooperation among nations" will change from a U.N. platitude to a necessity.

The second very important fact about us atypical animals is that we can create responsibility and then choose to accept it or shun it. In 1798 Thomas Malthus published *An Essay on the Principle of Population* in which he developed the idea that the earth's resources can hold only a certain number of people, and when that number is surpassed, famine occurs. He also predicted that this reduction due to famine is a natural phenomenon since population has a natural tendency to increase.

During Malthus' time there was no way to prevent overpopulation; his theory held water. But the advent of technology, industrialization, modern medical care and education punched large holes through that theory. The fact that population growth rate for a country is approximately inversely proportional to the degree of applied technology is supported statistically and rationally. In countries where applied technology is low and the economy is undeveloped, people rely on the number of their children for security in old age or sickness. The only way to change their ideas on propagation is to promote a different means of security. This means that they need economic opportunity, employment, medical care to reduce the need for more children, communication to make region-wide goals realistic, and education. These correlate perfectly with the answers to the world food problem.

Many people realize that America's present policy toward world hunger can only increase the problem, but the reason that all we can do is to save our own skins. Their minds are controlled by fear, and their reasoning is worthless. When fear arises in the mind, it cannot be overcome by the reasoning which follows. Displace it with love. We must learn to see the world's people as a part of us and us as a part of them. Only then can we overcome our problems in a real way.

Bob Ecklund



'Eat up, Elmer!'

Dear Ed:

The fate of Overton Park is now in the hands of Transportation Secretary Claude S. Brinegar, and it is possible he could reach his decision as early as the first of the year. Governor Winfield Dunn and other Tennessee politicians are expressing their hope (and political pressure) that I-40 be completed through the park. Others who hold opinions different from those of our legislature should write Secretary Brinegar and voice their feelings. No one can stop it but you. The following is my letter to him.

Dear Sir:

On October 10 I wrote you a letter expressing concern over the Overton Park expressway route. Since then, other thoughts have come to me and the poetic urge makes me express concern again.

I usually ride my bike through Overton Park to Southwestern College. Being blessed with an early autumn, I have delighted in rides through the varicolored leaves. Orange, yellow, and red leaves above me, floating down with the breezes. Colored leaves, and duller, brown leaves, covering the ground and road side.

Since last spring, the roads in Overton Park have been closed to motorized traffic on weekends. It is "People's Day" in Overton Park, and I ride down a lane colored with leaves. No cars have beaten the leaves to the side. Groups of people, families, church social organizations, and others alone or in pairs walk through the forest. A

couple with four children running and holding hands moves down the lane. It is quiet and peaceful.

The concept of "People's Day" is to take the park away from the



PHOTO BY PERRIN TODD

endless lines of cars and traffic jams and return it to the people. Where else can the majority of mid-town residents take refuge from the bustle of city life if Overton Park is taken from them? For many, it is impractical to leave the city even for a weekend, not even considering the people who use the park for an hour or two on their way home from work. Though other city parks might be accessible to some, the possibility of crowding people from one park to another does not justify taking a park away from them. And, the expressway will take the park from the people. If the design is so that one could walk from the north end of the park to the south without being hindered by the interstate, it would have less impact. But it is unlikely that that would be the case. By any design, the expressway would increase the odor and sound of cars in the park so making it less of a refuge. The actual construction of the road would not only bother people seeking solace there, but also scar the land more than it is already.

Parks are for people. Is the destiny of the People of the United States to asphalt and concrete their cities into places where only rats and dogs can live? The people of the city and their psychological health must be considered when making exceptions to laws. In a world, in a city, where economics holds such a stacked hand and where money is so short, cannot we see clearly enough to preserve a small bit of scarred land from further destruction?

Joe Cooper

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EDITORIAL BY GERALD D. MURLEY REPRINTED FROM CENTER CITY.

With revived fervor over the completion of I-40, Center City feels obliged to say what no other observers have stated so concisely and reasonably. There is no suitable solution to the completion of that strip of interstate without devastating injustice to one of the oldest, most pleasing, authentic neighborhoods in the City of Memphis.

Who has been mistaken in thinking Overton Park is the primary issue of this 15 year old controversy--the hippos and hyenas did not provide the funds for contesting the expressway's route. It is consistent with American paradox that those from the suburbs who screamed so vehemently for neighborhood schools should so hastily demand the obliteration of a peaceful neighborhood. We have an expressway for those wishing to by-pass Memphis--as I'm sure that is exactly what the suburbanites and Dr. Dunn have in mind: the passing by of Memphis.

Scientists, economists, city planners and legislators have been telling American cities and governmental leaders that progress now lies in efficient mass-transit; could not this \$17.7 million be better spent, along with a portion of the proposed \$12 billion national bill for mass-transit assistance, in up-grading Memphis' deficient transportation system? MTA's marketing study released week before last points up the need for radical improvements of MTA services. It is mass-transit which is at the



34 years ago on a cold winter night, a then-unknown entertainer made a pledge to St. Jude Thaddeus, the "patron saint of the hopeless." This man's promise, made at a low point in his career was to build a shrine for St. Jude in return for success in his career. Danny Thomas' "shrine" was completed in 1961 and officially dedicated in Feb. 1962, as St. Jude Children's Research Hospital.

In its 12 years of existence, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital has made tremendous strides in medical research and treatment of children stricken with such catastrophic diseases as acute lymphocytic leukemia, Hodgkin's disease, solid tumor, and other childhood maladies including malnutrition. For example, 12 years ago one out of every one hundred children stricken with leukemia survived, today 51.5% of leukemia-stricken children are considered cured of the disease. Also, 96% of the children treated at St. Jude for Hodgkin's disease are in a state of remission and now show no symptoms.

In terms of numbers of patients and treatment successes St. Jude Children's Research Hospital is the largest childhood cancer research center in the world. It is the first and only institute established solely for the purpose of conducting basic and clinical research into catastrophic children's diseases. Research scientists at the hospital are even exploring the possibility that migrating birds around the Pacific Ocean may play a role in spreading human influenza viruses. One project at St. Jude is aimed at predicting what the next world-wide influenza strain might be so that it can be controlled by new vaccines. St. Jude Children's Research Hospital touches some facet of each of our lives in one way or another. In the area of malnutrition the hospital conducted a program along with a local community organization to "implement a 'food by prescription' demonstration program for some 3,500 infants and children and pregnant women." This program proved that there is no genetic inferiority in the poor; poor infants when fed properly grow at the same rate as middle-class children.

St. Jude Children's Research Hospital's basic and clinical research findings and accomplishments are shared freely with research scientists and physicians throughout the world by publication in

# hope FOR The hopeless



PHOTO BY JOHN MCMILLIN

leading national and international scientific journals and symposiums. "Knowledge is our greatest export. This is what we mean by 'research hospital.'"

St. Jude Children's Research Hospital treats approximately 135 children each day. Since its opening it has treated more than 3,000 children from 31 states and 6 countries. Patients are admitted only by referral of their physicians and only if they are suffering from a disease under research at the institution. Each accepted patient receives "total medical care" for no charge. After remission of the child's disease is achieved, the patient usually returns home for continued treatment by the family physician following a "St. Jude" protocol. All drugs are supplied free of charge by the hospital and the patient returns to the hospital every two or three months for examination and treatment changes as required.

St. Jude Children's Research Hospital's staff broadly represents all parts of the United States and all continents except for Antarctica. In 1973 alone the hospital published approximately 100 professional papers describing their research and findings. Their work

has appeared in such publications as *Immunology*, *Journal of Pediatrics*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *British Journal of Hematology*, *Cancer*, *Blood*, *Biochemistry* and many others.

One might wonder how an individual can help in furthering the necessary works of St. Jude Children's Research Hospital. More than one-half of St. Jude income is received from private donations raised by ALSAC, the national fundraising organization established by Danny Thomas for the express purpose of funding the research institution. Other assistance is received from federal grants mainly through the National Cancer Institute and the National Institutes of Health. As stated by Jerry Frisch, the Southern Regional Director of St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, "if groups like you (Southwestern students) stop working for St. Jude Hospital, St. Jude stops."

Each of us has a responsibility towards the further development of institutes such as St. Jude Children's Research Hospital. We can each play a part in bringing about the reality of a new dream of Danny Thomas, the hospital's founder.

"This new dream is that one day all of the doctors, technicians and staff members of the hospital will

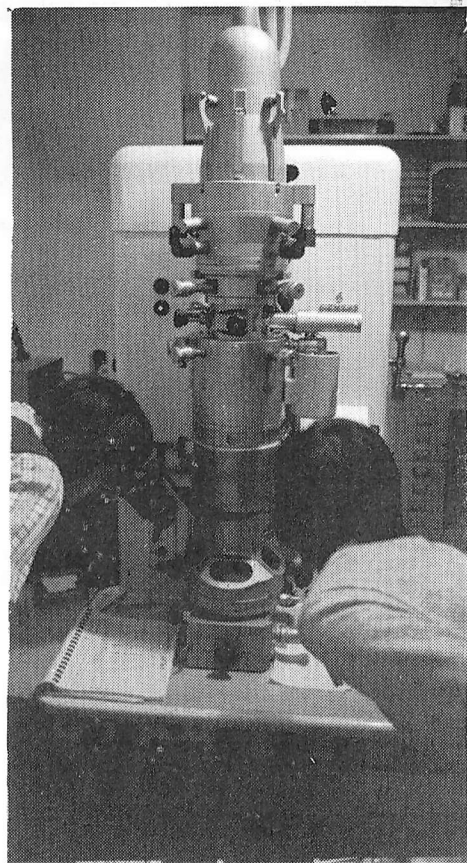


PHOTO BY MITCH WILDS

wake up in the morning and go to work. After they arrive they will go to their respective offices and divisions and will sit from 8:00 until the regular working day is over with nothing to do, a whole day will pass by without one child being treated. This will continue for several days when finally someone will realize that all the work has been done, there will no longer be a need for St. Jude Children's Research Hospital. They will close it up and go home."

The dream will become a reality only if you help. During the week of Nov. 4 through 8 you will have the opportunity of contributing to St. Jude Children's Research Hospital. Please give generously to those students who will be collecting for this worthy cause.

St. Jude Children's Research Hospital is a place where hope never fades.

A MODEST

PROPOSAL

Present and prospective fraternity personnel are reminded that the rush has been moved from November 8th through 11th to the following weekend (i.e. 15th through the 18th).

very heart of the 70's, 80's and 90's dilemma of the American City.

We have heard the parroting and sudden intellectualism about "the minority impeding the greatest good of the majority" from those hardly familiar with the difficulty philosophers like Bentham and Mill had in exacting the "greatest utility." It is asserted here that a prosperous future consists of "neighborhood conservation" and public transport systems.

Those who have barely kicked the mud off their boots are immediately disqualified when they talk as if they could in anyway appreciate a city park or an urban community. One North Mississippi woman in writing to the *Commercial Appeal* suggested a commercial or industrial use for our two large parks so as to rid them of the rapists and muggers. This attitude will be the cancer that consumes this city in isolation, fear, boorishness, and non-cooperation.

It is difficult for us to admit mistakes, and we usually don't; instead, we just either let things die or become even more determined to rid ourselves of opposition--without the bright stars, the dull ones appear less dull. The source of Memphis' ills is not busing, crime and sprawl, but these and others arise from an extremely poor community spirit--and by that I don't mean boosterism. The feather in this city's cap nation-wide has been the concerted victory, if brief, over that noisy, expensive, belligerent, six lanes of wasteland threatening to further divide a fragmented city.

On the evening of Sunday, October 27, 1974, a group of concerned individuals (Mitch Wilds and Bob Donnell: who shall for the most part remain nameless) were undeniably confronted and confused by the fact that the Congress of the United States of America had conspired to upset the natural and self-imposed course of their dear friend Sol across the hitherto blue skies of the small isolated world known to its inhabitants as Southwestern at Memphis. Immediately a state of dismay and depression set in. Their minds and metabolic time-tables reeling chaos these previously unnamed individuals said to themselves, "what do these wastes of protoplasm up in Washington think they're doing anyway?"

And so dear friends, we, the previously unidentified individuals, wish to make this modest proposal to you. Let us turn back the hands of time, back to the time when life was gay and the sun always shone over Memphis. Let us drive away the evil darkness, and undo the corrupt acts of Congress. Let us rise up early and bring this issue to a vote through referendum.

The practical aspects of such an act are self-evident but for the pseudo-intellectuals among you we will enumerate and illuminate:

- 1) Town-students would beat the massive traffic which consumes Memphis twice a day;
- 2) A seemingly extra hour of sunshine for such events as flagball, roophball, frisbee, and sunbathing;
- 3) The faculty and staff would get an extra hour of daylight with their loved ones.
- 4) Our bodies would feel like God was no longer punishing us with dreary darkness; and,
- 5) We would have an hour's jump on the rest of Memphis.

Vote yes.

## PRIVATE LIVES....No Quibble With Sibyl

BY BOB REYNOLDS

Have you ever finished a meal in the Refectory and said "Gee, that was really good chicken," only to find out that the meat was actually veal? Well, welcome to Circuit Playhouse.

The present production is Noel Coward's *Private Lives*, one of the playwright's two most famous works (the other being *Blythe Spirit*, presented last season by Memphis Little Theatre). The cast is uniformly talented. Drew Benson, an attractive newcomer, plays Sibyl Chase, Jim Ostrander plays her unwilling husband Elyot, Mike Darling plays Victor Prynne, and Pat Wenzler plays Amanda (Chase Prynne, Elyot's semi-ex-wife, and newfound lover. Susan Walker plays with (and quite successfully) the part of Louise, the French maid.

What I meant by my opening remark is that the production itself is quite good. The acting is uniformly good, the characters are all quite clearly defined and all that, and they all interact quite properly. The lighting is there (especially in act one...hope you like blue). And the sets are all there...and I wish they weren't. The first act takes place on neighboring hotel balconies, and although I liked the set at first, in retrospect it seems a little too concealing, and not as clever as I first took it to be. The second and third act set is supposed to be the inside of witty, charming, beautiful, intelligent Amanda's Paris flat. Sorry, chief. The cavernous mustard-colored room is furnished in Early Salvation Army, and would be more suited to one of Archie Bunker's less sensitive relations than to Amanda.

But with the sole major objection of the second act set, the play was good, funny, light, and all the things you expect of a bright American comedy. But that's just it...*Private Lives* is not a bright American comedy, it is Noel Coward at his most British. The dish is English, but the accent, American.

The director of the play, Buck Clark, a not inexperienced actor himself, seems to ignore the flash or style which Coward demands. Most of Coward's characters should have a sort of 8-by-10 gloss about them. These people do not. That is the crux of the matter. It ain't bad chicken, folks, but the meat happens to be veal.

The production runs through Nov. 24. Call the box office for resv.

RHYS SCHOLLES  
JOHN DANIEL  
TOM KIBBY  
DAN HOUGLAND  
DOUG SOUTHARD

DIANA STEPHENS  
SHEILA PEACE  
BOB REYNOLDS  
S TEVE MASTERS  
BILL ALLEM  
EMMANUEL MBI  
WALTER REEP  
BOB DONNELL

MITCH WILDS  
PERRIN TODD  
WALTER ALLEN  
JOHN MCMILLIN

KATHERINE PRITCHARD  
LEE ANN WOODWARD  
JIM VOGEL  
JEFF STRACK  
DAVID WIGGINS  
MITCH WILDS  
JOHN JOHNSTON  
DONNA BELL  
AMY NEASE  
LAURIE KEY  
H. I. CATFISH

### STAFF





## Sharpened Lynx Down by a Point

BY EMMANUEL MBI  
PHOTO BY WALTER ALLEN

In what was a great surprise to C.B.C. but has been Southwestern's secret, Southwestern's soccer team last Sunday scored a quick goal two minutes into play to take an early lead over C.B.C. It all started when Harry McCool received a pass on the opening kickoff and dropped it in front of the goal to Larry Williams. Larry's head pass to Jim Byers caught the fullbacks napping while Jimmy trapped, shot, and scored with a sharp grounder. After about five minutes of play C.B.C. equalized through a penalty kick. Minutes later, after trapping a high pass, inside right Joe Moemeke out-dribbled three C.B.C. defense players, and after displacing the goalkeeper, scored a goal to give the Lynx the lead. About two minutes from the end of the half C.B.C. scored through a free shot to tie the game.

The second half started with the Lynx looking sharp. Southwestern throughout most of this half worked hard and exerted great pressure on C.B.C. The fullbacks made brilliant saves and strongman John

Daniel was everywhere at the back. Goalkeeper Shane O'Neil was there to stop even the most dangerous balls from going in. However, with 15 minutes left to play, C.B.C. scored a third goal to take the lead. Southwestern tried to make a comeback and at the fortieth minute scored their third goal to make the tie, but were ruled offside and the goal was cancelled. Thus the game ended C.B.C. 3, Lynx 2. It was a great game and with a little more togetherness Southwestern would have carried the day. Southwestern looks forward to a win over the Internationals on Sunday November 3, at 11:30 AM at Wilson Park.



## Nu One Number One

BY WALTER REEP

PHOTO BY MITCH WILDS

The second round of the 1974 Southwestern Intramural flagball season was completed Sunday afternoon. Sigma Nu One ruled once again, coming out on top with a 7-1 record, losing only to SAE. Thus Sigma Nu One finished first in both rounds, having won the first round with a perfect 8-0. SAE finished second in round two, playing only seven games and ending up 6-1. The independent team was third with a 5-2 record.

## Cancer Drive

What would YOU do? Consider this: You're twenty-one years old, a prime athlete, president of a fraternity, a good student, and at the prime of life when you discover you have terminal cancer. What would YOU do?

This is what happened five years ago to Jim Gannon, a past Southwestern student. Jim was a star athlete, lettering in both track and basketball. As a fraternity man, he was a dedicated Kappa Sigma, serving his senior year as president.

It has been said of Jim that he faced death with almost superhuman courage. He was just realizing he was a man when life was stripped of him by cancer the summer of 1971.

The fall of 1971, the brothers of Kappa Sigma held a Jim Gannon Memorial Cancer Drive. This year, we are reviving this drive. Labeled tubs are now around campus, and a collection will be made at homecoming.

The brothers of Kappa Sigma challenge every man and woman, whether student, teacher, or administrator, to give one dollar to their cause.

The answers to the problem of cancer are just around the corner. Please give.

## The Lump Picks' Em

Our Sibylline prognosticator of the gridiron scene, David "Lumpy" Frenslley casts his lots for the winning teams this week.

Brigham Young over Air Force by 4  
Alabama over Mississippi St. by 4  
Vanderbilt over Army by 16  
Ariz. St. over Tx. at El Paso by 24  
Boston College over W. Va. by 4  
Princeton over Brown by 10  
Colorado St. over Wyoming by 10  
Nebraska over Colorado by 25  
Cornell over Columbia by 11  
Duke over Ga. Tech by 3  
Tenn. Tech over E. Tenn. St. by 7  
Auburn over Florida by 9  
Georgia over Houston by 1  
Harvard over Penn. by 1  
Michigan over Indiana by 24  
Oklahoma over Iowa St. by 26  
Missouri over Kansas St. by 3  
LSU over Mississippi by 12  
Tulsa over Louisville by 2  
Miami (Fla) over Virginia Tech by 14

Memphis St. over Fla. St. by 5  
Minnesota over Northwestern by 10  
Notre Dame over Navy by 22  
New Mexico St. over New Mexico by 11  
N.C. State over S. Carolina by 11  
North Carolina over Virginia by 12  
Ohio St. over Illinois by 33  
Oklahoma St. over Kansas by 16  
Purdue over Iowa by 3  
Arkansas over Texas A&M by 2  
Baylor over TCU by 12  
South. Calif. over California by 12  
Rutgers over Conn. by 6  
Stanford over Oregon by 5  
Pittsburg over Syracuse by 6  
Southwestern over Wash. and Lee by 10  
Texas Tech over Rice by 11  
VMI over Richmond by 8  
Texas over SMU by 11  
Tulane over Kentucky by 8  
Clemson over Wake Forest by 15  
Yale over Dartmouth by 32  
Wisconsin over Michigan St. by 1  
Washington St. over Oregon by 12  
UCLA over Washington by 7

# Colonels Lost in House of Hanna

BY STEVE MASTERS  
AND BILL ALLEN

A team should never be so optimistic as to openly declare before a game that they have won it. This declaration only proves to be ammunition for the opposing team and tends to fire them up. Last Saturday morning Centre College had decided that they had already beaten Southwestern before the Lynxcats had a chance to challenge them. The Centre record books and football schedules scattered all over the campus boasted of an easy victory. The Centre fans seemed too wrapped up with homecoming festivities to even worry about the "dirty thirty" from Memphis. However when the contest had finished, the "Praying Colonels" were discouraged, the fans were disappointed, their homecoming was foiled, and the Lynxcats marched off the field with a decisive 34-14 victory.

Centre only scored twice in the ballgame. One touchdown came early in the first quarter when the Colonels noseguard blocked a Southwestern punt and recovered it in the end zone. The other score resulted from a 10 yard option play down the

sidelines. Nevertheless, down by 14 points the Lynxcats rallied in the second quarter. Two passes from Mike Hanna to Rik Talley were good, both for touchdowns. One extra point attempt was good and the score at the half was Colonels 14, Southwestern 13.

The Lynx took the field in the second half with confidence and enthusiasm. For the rest of the game the defense shut out the Centre offense. Not only was Centre unable to score again, but the Lynx held them to a total of 146 yards total offense. The Colonels were only able to make seven first downs the entire game. The defense gave the offense a helping hand by recovering two fumbles and intercepting two passes, one of which Phil Mulkey returned for a touchdown.

In the fourth quarter the Lynx offense cranked up. After marching down the field Rick Fulwood ran in from the three-yard line for the score. A two point conversion failed. Two minutes later, after a turnover, R.J. Harper scored from six yards out. This time the two points were good.

Southwestern compiled some surprising statistics in this upset over Centre. The Lynx generated 188 yards on the ground and 287 yards in the air with 26 first downs. Mike Hanna completed 20 out of 31 passes with no interceptions. The offensive did an outstanding job against the Colonel pass rush. In fact, a Washington and Lee scout remarked, "My God, Hanna has enough time back there to build a (expletive deleted) house."

This Saturday afternoon is Homecoming for the Lynxcats. After two previous out-of-town games, Hanna will again have the opportunity to display his talents before an appreciative audience. The Southwestern defense also promises to put on its usual well-performed show against the Washington and Lee offense. Stroll on out at 2:00 PM and watch the Lynxcats take apart the Washington and Lee Generals.

## FOODLINE

Did you know that Southwesterners eat about eighteen hundred cookies at a meal? There have been somewhat fewer this week because of a mistake in ordering, but this phenomenon normally occurs about every other day. Cookies are not served every day because Mildred has trouble baking 40-60 sheetpans full in the unreliable bakery ovens. As it is, there are not always enough to last through a meal. We can help stretch the supply by taking no more than we are sure we will eat. This may occasionally mean not having all we would like, but it should also mean that everyone can have some.

The Food Service Commission has heard that some people have gotten cold eggs or oatmeal in the mornings. If this happens to you, please bring back whatever is cold and tell the servers so they can keep it from happening to others. This is a problem we would like to lick.

Other matters discussed by the commission were a Halloween party, a sandwich bar, and the still forthcoming ice cream freezer. Frustration mounts, but Bruce has been unable to get any action on it. If you have any suggestions, comments, or useful information about the Food Service, please tell one of the managers or drop a note in the suggestion box.

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