

The Southern University Digest

VOLUME 37

BATON ROUGE, LA., MARCH 9, 1965

NUMBER

Tuesday, March 9, 1965, marks the fifty-first year of Southern University in the city of Scotlandville. From its lofty perch atop Scott's Bluff it has gazed down upon the Mississippi and watched as the watery currents wind their ways out to sea. It watched as the water, in its mad rush sweeps away the sandbars, driftwood and anything that would seek to slow it down in its quest for the freedom of the sea. Southern watched, and in its watching, must surely have likened itself to the Mississippi. For it, too, is a raging current. It is a floodtide of education which, in its mad dash for the sea of enlightenment, sweeps away ignorance, complacency, and any other flotsam which would hinder it.



DR. J. S. CLARK

Southern University

Commemorates Its

Fifty-First Anniversary



DR. F. G. CLARK



At its beginning, our "River" was just a little stream watered by the dreams of giants like D. J. S. Clark, T. T. Allain, P. B. Pinchback and Henry Demas. As these human dynamoes spurred on the little stream, it began to gain momentum. Tributaries began to add their resources to those of our young river. They were tributaries in the form of Mr. J. B. Moore, Mrs. E. N. Mayberry, Mr. L. R. Posey, Mr. J. L. Cade and others—all adding their efforts to those of the creators.

Today that little stream has grown into a mammoth body which waters a world with technically qualified individuals. To assume that it shall never dry up as long as the efforts of the individuals who direct it can continue, breaches upon surety.

EDITORIAL

Fifty-One Years Later

From humble beginnings, Southern University has risen to the heights of number one status among predominately Negro Universities. Persons of vision saw that these humble beginnings would inevitably produce a giant among institutions, but it is doubtful if even in their fondest dreams did they imagine an institution of this magnitude. To think that one day that plantation home, or that slave cabin would one day be transformed into a 40 million dollar plant could not possibly have been present in the dreams of even the greatest dreamer. But it is now a reality. That 40 million dollar plant does exist. It exists because those dreamers dared to dream because those persons of vision dared to have a vision.

Out of this multi-million plant pours the personnel necessary to keep the wheels of the world turning. The dreamers dreamed this Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Educators, Businessmen, Engineers, Professional Athletes, Musicians, Dieticians, Chemists, Physicists as well as military men are just some of the professions that Southern University graduates fill in almost every country of the world. Not only do they fill these positions, but, they usually excel in their fields.

To train these persons, instructors are imported from prominent positions on other faculties, from professional careers and other outstanding areas which fully prepares them in their roles. Coupled with adequate facilities, these instructors develop the qualities that are enabling Southern graduates to compete with anyone on any level.

Degrees from Southern's Graduate School are coveted by hundreds of persons since the School was instigated in 1959.

This is the role that the former plantation home is playing in today's highly mechanized world. Many persons in many walks of life owe their livelihood to those steady men who long ago had the courage to dream. The world, itself, owes its very existence to those men who not only dreamed, but acted.

Our Lost Thirty-Four Years

This March 9, 1965, Southern University will celebrate its fifty first anniversary but the University is not fifty one years old. It is in fact, eighty-five years old and for years, it seems, we have been trying to overlook that fact. Just why do we try to forget those first thirty-four years? Surely, they were important years, they were the foundation years, the first phase years. This time was the period of the true beginning, the time when Southern University began to evolve as an educational institution.

About this time, one is apt to hear the repeated phrase: "Were it not for those persons of vision, whose faith in an educational enterprise gave Southern a new sense of direction toward progress, there would be no Southern to celebrate today." Well, by the same token of logic, one might assume that without our first thirty-four years there would have been no Southern University to move to Southlandville in 1914.

None will deny the magnitude of change, Southern University began an experience in 1914. Neither will anyone deny the wisdom and leadership required at that time to set a proper course for future educational growth and progress for late generations. So, why should we shut out a part of our proud and glorious past. Why create an historical vacuum?

Whenever one undertakes to consider the heritage of a person, place, or thing, it does not seem apropos to consider just a part of that heritage. Whether the heritage is good, mediocre or otherwise, to claim the proper perspective one cannot, in good conscience, consider only a part of that past. One must consider it all or one must forget it all. So the question remains: Why do we seemingly try to forget our last 34 years? Why? Why? Why?

POLITICALLY SPEAKING

By Jacob Bouie, Jr.



ON VIETNAM

The war in Southeast Asia is not only in the Republic of South Vietnam, the same war is in Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. A fault of the war is that the Western World is grossly misled and ill informed concerning the crisis in southeast Asia. The lies and half-truths are spreading through the best and most widely read propaganda machine the world has ever known, the American Press.

As a member of the U. S. Army Special Forces that roam throughout country side in South Vietnam, seeing and participating in some hostile action, conversing

and evaluating, recommending and rejecting, hoping and praying, I spent ten (10) months and three (3) days in that gallant country. Working three months with the Schools Branch, Organization and Training Division, I usually made three trips to the U.S. Embassy in Saigon a week. Later I moved to the Studies & Analysis Branch where I was constantly roaming the countryside with Vietnam's small patrols. On the basis of my daily contact with the situation in that country, and being furnished with any American newspaper that I would desire and any leading newspapers published by the Ameri-

can press in America I was able to see how just and accurate the American press were in reporting the events and functions of the American Military and civilian personnel in Vietnam.

The politicians who oppose the U.S. involvement in Vietnam are being completely exploited by the Communist forces in Vietnam. Speeches, pictures and views of these individuals are being used by the Communist so effectively against the U.S. and the Vietnamese until anyone that does not understand the "freedom of speech" principle in the U.S. would quickly assume that these politicians were strong supporters of Communism.

The Communist are expert exploiters of the American Press, in actuality, the weak articles and personal views of any leading American senator or representative are published and distributed to the backland people of the warring Asian countries. It is no problem to find a senator's picture posted in the hamlets and jungles of Vietnam as "Leading American Communist". France is in favor of the U.S. withdrawal from Asia, so naturally, Mr. Charles De Gaulle is hailed as a great "Communist Hero," one that "Knows How to Serve the Advancing World of Communism".

The Americans and British personnel are denounced and criticized devastatingly by the Communists in Vietnam they are usually referred to as the Murdering Capitalist, slave owners, Cursed people, exploiters, war mongers, and imperialists.

The communists in Asia get their information from the American news releases, radio broadcasts, magazines, and the American School system. They arrange these releases to fit their purposes, and usually release their news as being furnished by personnel of the American press, and published in America by faithful "American Senators" and of course, "so true" the pictures of Senators and other politicians.

The American Press on the other hand is predicated upon the principle of monetary profit, and therefore the news is geared toward what the people want to read or hear and never have they come near to publishing the truth or a half-truth. It is a common adage in Asia for an American soldier to remark to another American, "Let me see your newspaper, I want to see what is not happening over here", and "turn on the radio, I want to hear what has happened over here TOMORROW." Here is a good example of what was meant: A group of a hundred or so Buddhist gathered down town Saigon, one evening, to protest the killing of a Buddhist school kid, they sing many songs and spoke for about two hours. The American newspaper and radio stated that "more than 50,000 buddhist stage a demonstration in front of the U.S. military Headquarters in Saigon in protest of the killing of a Vietnamese by an American GI" The paper further stated that the Vietnamese police broke up the mob with tear gas, killing four of the demonstrators." That is a diabolical lie. I personally stood and sang with the hundred or so Buddhists with my Vietnamese friend and no one was killed nor arrested, no other noise was made other than the singing and speech making.

Another instant is where a demonstration was suppose to be held in Toy Hoa, the American press published the results of the demonstration two days before the actual demonstration took place. The Newsweek magazine is by far the most inaccurate and

(Continued on page 12)

Editorial . . .

We have a very serious problem here in our cafeterias, one that could easily be alleviated by a little adult action on the part of you (students) who eat in our cafeterias everyday. This problem, is that of your leaving trays on the tables and cluttering up the place so that persons who are conscientious enough to move their trays are hindered by and disgusted at the sight of sloppy trays in chairs and stacked on tables all over the cafeteria.

Now, you guys are always complaining about the food and the slow service, this is partially your fault because, first, the cafeteria should not have to hire personnel just to pick up your mess (your mothers and fathers don't do it — or do they?). Secondly, if you would move those trays there could be other persons helping with tray service and this would alleviate the problem of their having to stand out front to ask you to take your trays up to the window. The evidence of the lack of home training, immaturity or what ever you may want to call it is showing. This is one of those cases where one cannot single out the good or the bad, thus we have to use the term you plurally in a sweeping manner.

We of the Digest are scattered far and wide about this campus and we hear the complaints about the union entrance (lobby) being locked during some of the meal periods. One could readily bet that if you would use a little care in keeping your small eating area clean and removing your tray that this would not have to be so, and it would darned sure be appreciated by those of us that do.

Another note: Even those of you that hustle, could take your plates back — couldn't you? The Digest would like to congratulate the members of the Alpha Phi Omega Torch Club for taking on this duty and rendering their service by helping remove trays from tables.

Remember the Golden Rule? "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Well, couple that, with a little maturity and conscientiousness and there you have the name of the game — consideration.

Reflections By A Southernite

One of the original members of Southern University's family Mrs. E. L. Edwards, relates some of the incidents she encountered in her early days at Southern. This was the period around 1919. Here is her account given to Digest Reporter Eloise Dupaty.

Mrs. E. L. Edwards, who is a former graduate of Southern Uni-

versity entered school around the year 1919. She started her personal work here in 1939. She also served as Dean of Women of the Southern University Staff.

While attending school, Mrs. Edwards relates that there wasn't a library on campus where the students could further their education.

The ravine that we have now was once a lake. You would have to cross the lake to attend (Continued on page 9)

The Southern University Digest

"Sentinel of An Enlightened Student Body"



MEMBER:



THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY DIGEST is the official publication of the students of Southern University. Signed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinions or policies of this newspaper or of Southern University. Published bi-monthly throughout the school year, except during holidays and examination periods by students of Southern University, under the direction of a faculty adviser and two co-advisers, THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY DIGEST places emphasis on news of interest to students and faculty and alumni. Entered as second class matter at the Baton Rouge, Louisiana Post Office under the Act of March 3, 1879.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
ROY B. THOMPSON

- Associate Editor
Charles E. Star
- Business Manager
Van Davis, Jr.
- Secretary
Cecile Johnson
- Typists
Cynthia Cash
Orelia Powell
- Literary Editor
Herman Carter
- Sports Staff
Isiah Leggett
Michael Thomas
Henry Brown
- Layout Staff
Melvin Zeno
Louella Glvena
- Circulation Staff
Charles Hicks
Patricia Deagmer
Crayton Young
Eddie Sanderford
- News Editor
Arthur Basley

- Feature Editor
Irvine Eldridge
- Political Columnist
Jacob Bouie
- Proofreaders
Lola Manuel
Roberta Weston
- Society & Personality
Cheryl Henry
Louveri T. Streckenridge
- News Staff
Bobbie J. Johnson
Margie Lott
Patricia Scott
Eva Richard
Jo-Ann Sentimore
Jeanette Williams
Deanna Callier
Elizabeth Milliger
- Advisor
Noel Gray

Southern Graduates Hold Prominent Positions on Campus

The pride that Southern University takes in its finished products is well displayed in the fact that ten members of the Administrative Staff are Southern University graduates.

Our own President, F. G. Clark, taught and matriculated in the field of Teacher and Junior College Training in 1922. He went on to Beloit College to obtain his Bachelor of Arts and LL.D. degrees there. He, then, entered Columbia University where he received his Arts Master and his Doctorate of Philosophy.

Dr. G. Leon Nettlesville, Jr. who has done a very efficient job as Business Manager and Vice President, received his B. A. degree in Business Administration in 1928. He earned his masters and an honorary Doctor's degree from Wiley College.

Southern University in New Orleans is headed by Dr. E. W. Bashful. Dr. Bashful finished at Southern in 1940, with a Bachelor of Science in Education. He proceeded to Ohio State where he received the Master of Arts and the Ph.D. He has served as head of SUNO since its opening.

Dr. Elton C. Harrison, who has served as Dean of the University for five years, graduated in the field of Industrial Education in 1938. Dr. Harrison holds an M.A. and Ph.D. from Fisk University and Ohio State respectively.

Dr. Lincoln J. Harrison is also a very outstanding grad. Dr. Harrison, Professor and Director in the School of Business, earned his Bachelor of Science degree in education in 1938 from SU. Further study at Atlanta University gave him the Master of Arts degree. He then received the

Master of Science degree from the University of Illinois, and the Ph.D. from Ohio State University. Dr. Harrison is one of the few Certified Public Accountants in the world.

In Secondary Education we are proud to acknowledge Dr. William W. Clem. Dr. Clem received his Bachelor of Arts degree in the year of 1938. He attended Fisk University where he received the M.A., and the University of Wisconsin where he received the Ph.D.

Dr. Hezekiah Jackson has served efficiently as Professor and Dean of the College of Agriculture. Dr. Jackson received his Bachelor of Science degree in Agricultural Education from Southern University in 1941. The M.S. was awarded him after successful study at Michigan State University where he also received his Ph.D.

Dean Ulysses S. Jones received his Bachelors degree from Southern University in the field of Physical Education. He received the M.A. from New York University. He now serves as dean of Men on Southern University's Staff.

The job of registrar at Southern University has been given to J. J. Hedgemon. Mr. Hedgemon has served as registrar for approximately 15 years. He received his Bachelors Degree in 1938.

Camille S. Shade has been the Head Librarian at Southern University since 1939. Mrs. Shade holds a A.B. from Southern and a B.S. in Library Science from Hampton Institute.



DR. CHARLES MCCOY

Southern University Lecture Series To Present Danforth Visiting Lecturer

Dr. Charles S. McCoy, professor of Religion in Higher Education at the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, California, will be at Southern on March 14-15, 1965, as a Danforth visiting lecturer.

While here Dr. McCoy will give a public lecture on "The Coming Agony in Higher Education" and a convocation address on "Faith and Learning". In classes or informal meetings with students and faculty he will discuss "The Divine Disguise", Theological Reflections on Art" and "Dimensions of Truth".

Campus visits by Dr. McCoy are made possible by a project which is now in its 8th year, and sponsored jointly by the Danforth Foundation and the Association of American Colleges. Purpose of the program is to strengthen the intellectual, the religious and the cultural aspects of liberal education in the United States.

Dr. McCoy is one of 19 scholars or specialists from this country and abroad who have been chosen by the foundation and the association's Art Program for campus visits during the 1964-65 academic year. Tours planned for him will take him to twelve colleges and universities on the west coast and in the Southern states.

A native of Lavinburg, Scotland County, N. C. Dr. McCoy graduated from the Lavinburg Public Schools, Presbyterian Junior College, The University of N. C. and Duke University Divinity School. He received a Ph.D. degree from Yale University in 1952.

In 1942, Dr. McCoy enlisted in the U. S. Navy and served as an Ensign in the line during 1943-44. Following his ordination to the Methodist ministry, he was on active duty as chaplain in 1945-46, and again from 1952-54. His teaching appointments between 1944 and 1959 include Presbyterian Junior College, North Carolina State College, New Haven (Conn.) State Teachers College, Yale University and the University of Florida. He is presently positioned at Pacific School of Religion.

Dr. McCoy has served on the

National Advisory Committee of the Danforth Foundation, and is a member of the Supervisory Commission of the Danforth Studies of Campus Ministry. He has contributed articles to several distinguished journals and religious publications and is the author of *The Gospel on Campus and Rediscovering Evangelism in the Academic Community*. He was a contributor to *Perspectives on a College Church*, *The Work of the Ministry in Colleges and Universities*, and *The Churches and Social Conflict*.

Delta Sigma Theta Names Allene Took Executive Director

Allene Joyce Took, former personnel director of the Philadelphia Department of Public Health has been named executive director of Delta Sigma Theta women's interracial public service organization. Announcement of the appointment was made by Dr. Geraldine P. Woods of Los Angeles national president of Delta Sigma Theta.

Miss Took has served in administrative positions in Philadelphia's city government since 1952 and before that operated her own business in that city.

In her new position, she will administer the affairs of the 35,000 member organization with 277 undergraduate and alumnae chapters in the United States and overseas from the society's headquarters building at 1814 M Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

A 1947 graduate of Howard University, which she attended as a National Merit Scholar, Miss Took has also attended the Tuskegee School of Fashion in New York City, the Minneapolis-Honolulu school in Princeton of Computer Programming and the University of Pennsylvania where she is completing work for a master's degree in governmental administration.

She succeeds Marie Rarksdale (Continued on page 9)

Outstanding S. U. Professor Deceased

Death is always a sorrowful event and when it captures someone that we love dearly it's pains seem even sharper. The impact of the death of one of Southern University's sons has indeed taken its share of the hearts of all of us.

Dr. David Willie Mays, Jr. was loved by everyone who knew him and highly admired by those who heard of him. On February 20, 1965, 7:45 p.m. he was stricken with Coronary Thrombosis. He gave his last moments to a group of Peace Corps students whom he was instructing.

Dr. Mays was born in Pine Bluff, Arkansas on July 3, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. David W. Mays, Sr. He did undergraduate work at Arkansas A. M. and N. College from which he received the B. S. Degree in Agriculture with high honors in 1939. In June of the following year he was awarded the Master of Science degree from Ohio State University. Dr. Mays returned to the Ohio institution where in 1948 he received the Doctor of Philosophy degree.

From 1941 to 1944 he held the position of director of the Division of Agriculture at his Alma Mater, Southern University claiming his talents when he joined the staff in September of 1944, where for more than twenty years he devoted himself to teaching, in time becoming associate professor and head of the Department of Agronomy. During this time he made several outstanding studies. One study, entitled "The Destructive Eroding Ravines on Southern University's Campus — A People's Concern" was completed in collaboration with an associate and was concerned with the problem of erosion on the campus and a plan for beautification. Development of a project was recently begun as a consequence of this study.

As a faculty member Dr. Mays encouraged athletic participation and good sportsmanship, combined with intellectual attainment by offering an annual award to a male student fulfilling qualifications. He was singled out for All American honors during his college days.

He was a member of Camphor Memorial Methodist Church of Baton Rouge. His professional affiliations included membership in the American Society of Agronomy, The Soil Society of America and the Louisiana Education Association. He was also a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

His survivors include his wife, the former Bevelyn Reed of Columbia, Louisiana and many relatives and friends. Certainly, Dr. David W. Mays, Jr. shall remain in the hearts of us all.

Southern Grads Employed Around the World

Southern University turns out top graduates in almost every field in almost every country of the world. Below is a list of only a few of them.

Edward Hunter Boney, Jr. (1948) Republic of Liberia Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Monrovia, Liberia.

Charles Cobb (1959) Officer in the U.S.A.

Henry Author Dumoniell, Salesman in Chicago, Illinois.

Joyce Carmen Frazier (1956) Physician in Washington D.C.

Charlie Daniel (1958) Physician in Hammond, Indiana.

Omitte Marilyn Richard (1956) Physician in New York City, New York.

Larry Roehon, Accounting (1964), U. S. Department of Agriculture, Temple, Texas (Auditor)

Albert Bailey, Accounting (1964), Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Louis Eames, Accounting (1964) Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Ulysses Jefferson, Mathematics (1964) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Clyde J. Wayne, Mathematics (1963), Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, St. Louis, Missouri.

Allen L. Lawson, Mathematics (1963) Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, St. Louis, Missouri.

Lillie M. Julien, Mathematics (1963), Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, St. Louis, Missouri.

Samuel G. Fields, Mathematics (1964), Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, St. Louis, Missouri.

Irene Harvey, Mathematics

(1964) Horace Mann Junior High School, Los Angeles, California.

Garland Cary, Engineering (1964), Corps of Engineers Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Thomas Phillips, Engineering (1963), Corps of Engineer, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Andrew J. James, Engineering (1963), U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. (Patent Examiner).

Leroy Brown, Engineering (1963), Water Resources, Sacramento, California.

Charles Williams, Engineering (1963) Water Resources, Sacramento, California.

Solomon Davis, Art Education (1964) Pinellas High School, Clearwater, Florida.

William Bryant, Art Education (1964), Riverside High School, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Eugene Wade, Art Education (1964), Rimes Elementary School, Leesburg, Florida.

Marian Green, Biology (1964), Condon Junior High School, Detroit, Michigan.

Jean Marie Price, Elementary Education (1964), Downes School, Saginaw, Michigan.

Helen M. Kennedy, Economics (1964), Shell Oil Company Houston, Texas.

Johnny Baker, Business Administration (1964), Texas, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

Edward C. Jordan, Business Education (1964), Central High School, Hayti, Missouri.

Evelyn J. Scott, Secretarial Administration (1964), Humble Oil Refinery, Baton Rouge, La.

Mary L. Washington, English-Library Science (Jan., 1965), State High School, Melbourne, Florida.



ALLENE JOYCE TOOK Executive Director, Delta Sigma Theta

Portfolio of



We had an humble beginning. This is Southern University, 1883 style, in Kenner, La.

Southern University: Monument To a Memory

Located on Scott's Bluff in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Southern University, a Land Grant College, offers undergraduate degrees in agriculture, arts and sciences, business, engineering, education, and home economics and graduate degrees in education sciences and law. Three men of great vision and courage, Pinckney B.S. Pinchback, T. T. Allain and Henry Demas faced overwhelming odds and in 1879 sponsored a movement in the Louisiana State Constitutional Convention that resulted in the establishment of an "institution for the education of persons of color" in New Orleans, La. This institution was chartered as Southern University, in January 1880, by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.

In 1880, The State Legislature passed Act 87 as a proper incorporation and governance of the institution. Section 7 of the Act provided that the Board of Trustees "shall establish a faculty of arts and letters, and which shall be competent to instruct in every branch of liberal education and under rules of, and in concurrence with the Board of Trustees, to graduate students and grant degrees pertaining to arts and letters . . . on persons competent and deserving.

On October 18 1880 the Board of Trustees was organized under the chairmanship of Dr. J. B. Wilkerson with Dr. Mercier, elected as President of the Board, T. T. Allain, Vice President and Edwin W. Fay, Secretary-Treasurer. Other members were Zebulan York, Washington Saunders, S. D. Stockman, I. L. Marks, A. R. Gourrier and George H. Fayerweather.

The Board of Trustees elected A. R. Gourrier to serve as President of Southern University but he resigned in 1880 before the University opened. The Board then elected George W. Fayerweather as president interim; and it was during his administration that the University was opened. The list of Presidential succession includes the following: 1882-83 Rev. C. H. Thompson, Rector of St. Phillips Episcopal Church; 1883-86, Rev. J. H. Harrison, graduate of Vanderbilt; 1886-89 George W. Bothwell; 1888-1914 H. A. Hill.

On December 1, 1880, private citizens warranted themselves to raise \$20,000 for the establishment of the University: George W. Fayerweather, \$10,000 and four residents of East Feliciana Parish — Albert Mayer, D. J. Wedge, J. G. Killvacrne, and W. H. Papes were warranted \$2,500 each. The Trustees then purchased The Hebrew Girls High School building of the Tenon Sinai Temple on Callone Street between St. Charles and Canal Street.

On March 7, 1881, Southern University was opened in the building with twelve students but the enrollment reached 47 students during the inaugural term.

With the University now established, its support was secured by a Constitutional provision, on February 6, 1892 which granted an annual state appropriation of \$10,000. At the same time the Legislature recognized the Board of Trustees with W. H. Chaffin, President, T. T. Allain, V. P. and Charles Keever, Secretary-Treasurer. By 1886 the University had outgrown its facilities; so with a



Then we moved to New Orleans . . .



and began to make progress in 1885 with President Fayerweather . . .



Suddenly, we were moved to Baton Rouge, where Dr. J. S. Clark took the reins of the foundering institution . . .



under his expert direction, we began to grow . . .



and grow



and grow.



A dream began to materialize

Southern University



With the retirement of Dr. J. S. Clark, his son, Dr. F. G. Clark, was charged with the task of lifting a people from ignorance. With a lot of hard work, came new buildings



even our farm took on a modern look



Then, back to New Orleans



We never stop. We just keep expanding

State appropriation of \$14,000 the Trustees purchased the square at Magazine and Soniat Streets, and erected two classic doric columned buildings adorned with marble.

In 1888, an Agriculture and Mechanical Department was established; and in 1892, Southern University was recognized by the Federal Government as a Land Grant College, under the Federal Act of 1890, known as the Second Morrill Act.

1912 saw Legislature Act 118 close and sell Southern University in New Orleans, and the provision for re-establishment on a new site. Act 118 also provided for the reorganization of the University with a new Board of Trustees to be appointed to four-year terms by the State Governor. This Act was validated by the Supreme Court on June 6, 1913. In July of 1913, the Board of Trustees elected J. S. Clark who was President of Baton Rouge College, and President of the Louisiana Teachers Association, to serve as President of the "new" Southern University. In 1914, Southern University in New Orleans was closed by Legislative authorization. "Follow the Sun".

On March 9, 1914, the "new" Southern University opened on Scott's Bluff, and the original charter of 1880 was retained.

Aiding the growth of the University in 1919, a Constitutional Amendment removed the Act which limited appropriations to \$10,000 per year; and the University growth has been steady and uninterrupted ever since.

Dr. J. S. Clark served as president until 1938 when he retired as President Emeritus. He was then succeeded by his son Dr. Felton G. Clark.

By 1960, the enrollment had skyrocketed to 5,146 students; the staff numbered 615 including 400 faculty members; the capital outlay reached the staggering sum of \$25,000,000 on 3 sites of 898 acres with 110 structures of which 25 were classroom buildings. In 1948 the Law School was established; in 1958, 3 divisions were upgraded to colleges; in 1958 the Graduate School was established. The College of Education, The College of Engineering, The College of Arts and Sciences, The School of Business, the School of Home Economics, The Law School and The Graduate School now comprise the Academic University.

The University owns a total of 898 acres of land. The main campus is located on a tract of 512 acres, including 205 acres of farm land.

Approximately 5 miles North of the main campus is a farm laboratory which covers an area of 372 acres.

In addition to classrooms and laboratories facilities include ten residence halls for women, accommodating 1,459, twelve for men accommodating 1,008, a 28 unit housing complex for married students, 5 cafeterias, a stadium seating 12,000 and extensive recreational facilities centered in the modern Student Union and the Physical Education Building.

At the heart of the University is the Library. Possessing about 168,147 bound volumes, to which about 12,000 are added each year, 1,000 periodical subscriptions, 2,600 films and 10,080 filmstrips in the State owned collection and 2,200 recordings. The Library endeavors to promote and independent the general education program.

(Continued on page 9)



Modern classrooms



For future Southernites we built a foundation



where we started afresh with more to offer



to fulfill a dream predicated in 1914.

Those Giants Who Had a Vision That Their Labors Would Not Go Unrewarded Gave Their All . . .

A Message From Our Astute Leader In Education . . .

Founders Day at Southern is the most important of our hallowed occasions.

This is true, because, had there been no Founders, there would never be a Commencement! Pondering this thought should cause everybody connected with the Southern University enterprise—students, staff, alumni, faculty, friends and beneficiaries—in-general to revere this high occasion, doing with all their effort, whatever is required to make the observance the great highlight of the year.

This high occasion is of justifiable sentimental value to the true Southerner. He goes back in his memory and in his imagination to that cold, windy March ninth, nineteen hundred and fourteen when a handful of students—approximately thirty, and seven faculty members stood under the oak trees, sat on benches in a twenty by forty frame building constructed of one by twelve boards and heard Dr. J. S. Clark predict that one day this would emerge into a great intellectual giant whose buildings would stretch from the Mississippi on the West to the railroad on the East with a mile-wide separating them in between. He said further that the, then, ten thousands per year appropriation for the entire school operation would grow into a figure which would be counted by millions. Most important, he declared, though, "There will be graduates of this great school who will be lifting the level of living and learning in every major part of the world".

We have lived to see this prediction come true—and added to, beyond a question of doubt. It has come true, first because the Founder and those who worked with him had a great dream that they personally sacrificed to make real. In the most literal sense, they put aside the motives of money, fame, status, luxury, comfort and ease. They were driven by the very antitheses of each and all of these. How they survived under the midst of discouragements and deprivations can be answered only by God, Himself. About all that we can say is that we will, eternally, be thankful to Him for them, and grateful to them because of what they have done for us.

These manifestations ought be displayed in laying hold to every opportunity to become the best products of this intellectual enterprise of which we are capable; the best faculty member—if we are faculty members; the best student—if we are students; the best Alumnus—if we are alumni; the best administrative-staff worker—if we are in these categories.

May this nineteen sixty-five Founders Day rekindle in each of us the same noble spirit that possessed those Founders on whose shoulders we now stand. May we pass on to the future Southern as much or more than what the past Southern has given to us.

—Dr. F. G. Clark

We cannot rise by demanding a higher place, or by assuming qualities we do not possess. If we rise to the top, it must be by honest and patient earning.

Mrs. E. N. Maberry

Mrs. E. N. Maberry is a native of Montgomery, Alabama and now lives in Los Angeles, California. She was Southern's first director of Home Economics. She rendered more than 26 years of service to Southern University as a teacher, head of the Boarding Department and Women's dormitories. She retired in 1941 and established her home in Califor-



Mr. J. B. Moore



J. B. Moore, native of Navasoto, Texas, came to Southern University as an instructor in mechanics and later became head of the Mechanical Department. Mr. Moore was also head of the Maintenance Department of the University. His contributions to the University included more than 30 years of service. He retired in 1948 to devote full time to the Southern Parent-Teacher Credit Union as treasurer of this \$500,000 venture. He passed away in September, 1959.



The untiring efforts of the strong, such as DEAN CADE.



DR. G. LEON NETTERVILLE



A cog in the big, big wheel, DR. E. W. BASHFUL.



Because they dared to dream—Thank God that they dared to ACT.

Departments . . . in Retrospect

On March 7, 1881, Southern University located in New Orleans, La., opened its doors to the world. There were twelve students enrolled; however during the course of the inaugural semester the enrollment increased to forty-three. The staff was also very small, the exact figure is not presently available. The figure is not presently available.

On March 9, 1914, the "new" Southern University was opened in Scotlandville, La. Dr. J. S. Clark, was president during this period. He continued his presidency until his retirement in 1938, when he was succeeded by his son.

From the years 1914 to 1938 Southern underwent a variety of moderations both major and minor. The campus during this period consisted of approximately three major buildings for instruction. All of these buildings have been annilated with the exception of the Administration Building.

The curriculum was very limited. The predominate type of degrees offered were teacher education (elementary and agriculture). The Departments of Music and Industrial and Technical Education was born during this era. During this time the faculty as well as the student enrollment was at a minimum. Let's look at the Departments on Southern's campus in retrospect.

Art
The Art Department was organized in 1947, under the direction of Mr. W. Fletcher. At that time, it was located in the Administration Building. Since then it has been housed in what was formerly the Industrial Arts Building. The department personnel are anticipating the move to the New Fine Arts Building which is nearly completed. Mr. J. P. Hubbard is presently head of the Fine Arts Department; Mr. William Fletcher is director of Art Education.

Biology
The Biology Department was organized in 1941. Dr. J. E. Hazard served in the capacity of a director. Upon the death of Dr. Hazard, Dr. J. Lee became head of the department in 1944. Dr. L. White is the successor of the position held by Dr. Lee.

Business
The school of business was organized in 1938 with Dr. S. V. Tolly as Director. Under her efficient and capable leadership the division developed tremendously. In 1960, the Department of Business was changed to the School of Business with Dr. L. J. Harrison as Dean.

Chemistry
The Chemistry department was organized in 1941 with Mr. William H. James as chairman. The department staff has conducted courses in all common branches of chemistry. Presently Dr. V. White is department chairman.

Education
The Division of Education became the College of Education in 1939 with Dr. L. L. Boykin as Dean. It is among the oldest of University units though the name has been changed frequently. Time nor space does not permit the relating of the meritorious history of this division but from the beginning to this present date it has constantly served the needs of our schools with commendable credit. Presently, Dr. W. W. Clem is Dean of the College of Education.

English
The Department of English was organized in 1940 with Charles W. Thomas as chairman. The program of the English Department is designed to offer courses to

all students enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences who desire to major or minor in English or Speech and Drama; to English Education majors and minors and to students interested in journalism. Presently Dr. C. L. Marshall is department chairman.

Math and Physics
Math, along with English and other liberal art and science areas, first organized in 1941, with Leroy R. Posey, Sr. as department chairman. Presently Dr. Rogers J. Newman is head of the department.

Industrial and Technical Education
The division of Industrial and Technical Education had its beginning on Southern's campus in 1937. The first director was Mr. B. Moor. Mr. Arthur W. Ward is the present director. This area of education was first organized as a degree granting unit.

Modern Foreign Languages
In 1952, the Department of modern Foreign Language had as its head Mr. Robert Mitchell. A radical change in the instructional program occurred in 1951. The department changed its attempt to produce specialists in the languages to an effort to interest students in the cultural background of the country and in the use of the language as a cultural tool. Presently, Mrs. Helen Little is the department director.

Music
Music, like Industrial and Technical Education was organized as a degree granting unit in 1937. Dr. H. Perkins is now Director of the Music Department. It has become increasingly clear that radical adjustments in the band's program will be necessary to make gains in standards and to offset the heavy demands of Military Science.

Social Science
Social Science as a department dates from 1941. Dr. William T. Fontaine, now at the University of Pennsylvania, was the first department head. In student enrollment it is the largest area in the university.

Psychology
Psychology was organized as a separate department in 1946, with Dr. J. S. Bayton as chairman of the department. Dr. V. R. Gains is the fifth person to serve as head or acting head. The addition of a new staff members in the department of Psychology made possible the resumption of a full program of instruction for the semesters. An exhaustive evaluative study was begun in the psychology department. This study will be continuous and the attempt is to augment the offering of the department and to recognize the present framework so that the department of psychology can be of greater service to the general program. The department of Psychology was originally grouped with the Social Science Department. It broke away from this department in 1946. The present director of psychology is Dr. E. E. Johnson.

Military Science
The Reserve Officers' Training Corps is organized under authority of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916 as amended. The unit at Southern was activated July 15, 1948.

The ROTC was established to produce junior officers who have the qualities and attributes essential to their progressive and continued development as officers of the Army of the United States. The program is designed and perfected to develop the qualities of leadership. The ROTC Department director is Major Purvis M. Bates.

Freshman Studies
Freshman Studies department was organized in September 1943, with Adrian P. Perlee as coordinator. Mr. Perlee was succeeded by Dr. H. D. Lawless. Freshman Studies is designed to allow an entering student one full year in which to become oriented to college life before he is faced with the important task of selecting a career.

Agriculture
The area of Agriculture made its appearance in the early years of Southern's establishment. In the year 1958, the area of Agriculture became departmentalized. There are nine general fields available to students wishing to enter the College of Agriculture. Presently Dr. H. Jackson is Dean of the College.

Law School
The School of Law at Southern University commenced its first year in 1942. The primary objective of the School is the training of qualified men and women for the practice of law in Louisiana where the civil law prevails. The School is under the direction of Dean A. A. Lenoir.

Physical Education, Health and Recreation
The Departments of Health and Physical Education were organized in 1937 with Mr. A. W. Mumford as director. The Health Department is under the supervision of Dr. A. Pierro. He has been director since 1961. The Recreation department divided into a separate area, in 1958 with Mr. Seymour as department chairman. Mr. R. Lee heads the Athletics department.

Sociology
The Department of Sociology broke into a separate area in 1960 with Dr. L. L. Newsome as Department Chairman. Originally the Sociology department was incorporated into the Social Science Area. In 1958, Dr. Higgins headed the Sociology Department. Presently Dr. Brown is chairman of this department.

Economics
The Economic Department is headed by Dr. D. F. Temple. Presently the department of Economics is incorporated into the School of Business.

History and Political Science
The Department of History is presently headed by Dr. H. Cobb. Dr. T. E. McKenney is chairman of the Political Science area. These departments offers majors in History, Geography and Political Science. The general aim of the Department of History and Political Science is to stimulate curiosity and to develop technical proficiency in the fields of social sciences. It strives to provide students with basic information and knowledge about their environment.

Speech and Drama
This is one of the newest departments on campus. Presently Dr. Alfonso Sherman heads the department. In the short period of its existence it has attained tremendous success.

We have endeavored to draw an analogy between the "old" Southern and the "new" Southern.

We know our readers will agree with us wholeheartedly when we say that Southern has undergone a "train of changes".

Presently Southern University has approximately 5,918 students; the staff numbers 615 including 400 faculty members. In 1958 the Graduate School was established and three divisions were upgraded to colleges: The college of Engineering, College of Education and the College of Agriculture.



The recreational phase of college was also considered. Here an early group of Southerners are engaged in a "butter churning" session.



There were the varsity sports by which Southern demonstrated its prowess in athletics as well as academics.



Today we continue in our efforts to develop the all-around individual. This is exemplified by our Lyceum Series which has presented such artists as: Percy Grainger (Pianist); Micha Elman (Violinist); Robert Shaw (Chorale); Todd Duncan (Singer); Don Cossack (Chorus); Pearl Primus (Dancer); Edward Weeks (Editor, Atlantic Monthly); Natalie Hinderas (Pianist); Depaur Infantry (Chorus); Roger Wagner Chorale; Marian Anderson (Singer); Longines Symphonette Orchestra; Charles Laughton (Actor); Leontyne Price (Singer); William Warfield (Singer); Detroit Symphony Orchestra; San Francisco Ballet Company; George Shirley (Metropolitan Opera); Benjamin Mays, (Educator); W. E. B. DuBois (Writer); Robert Weaver (Government); Langston Hughes (Author); Jussi Bjorling (Singer); Rufus E. Clement (Educator); Odetta (Folk Singer); Martin Luther King (Minister); Ira De A. Reed (Sociologist); William H. Hastie (Jurist); A. Phillip Randolph (Union Leader).



For the concern for our welfare, we are jubilant and confident that we can face the future with a background second to none.



Major Bates greets General Harris on his arrival.

Across the PMS's Desk

The following story is an account of one of Southern's former students and outstanding ROTC cadet's experience written in a letter to Major Bates.

Greetings from Korea, "Land of the Morning Calm." Your parting words, "that I would be a good Platoon Leader before completing this tour", are coming true. My first week was quite hectic. I was assigned as a Rifle Platoon Leader and successfully led my platoon through its Annual Army Training Test. My unit placed third overall in the Battalion and the Battalion Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Meadows, extended his personal congratulations to me.

I am also a veteran of two (2) week long field training exercises (FTX, "Flying Texan" and "Flying Tackle"). On those exercises we tested the division war alert plans.

One month after arrival, I was re-assigned as the weapons platoon leader in the same company. There is a shortage of officers in Korea, typified by the fact that there are only two officers in the Company, the Company Commander and I. In addition to being the Weapons Platoon Leader I have been assigned the following

- ing additional duties:
1. Vector Control Officer.
 2. Safety Officer
 3. Educational Officer.
 4. Arms and Ammunition Officer.
 5. Mess Officer.
 6. Motor Officer.
 7. Voting Officer.
 8. Supply Officer.
 9. Claims Officer.

I also have a report of survey that is due in 4 days.

Sir, I itemized my additional duties in hope that they will impress (as you frequently do) upon the cadets the challenge that the Army is to a young officer.

Lieutenant Clifton Houston is with the 3rd Brigade and is the Executive Officer of the Maximum Security Detachment.

Sir, please give my personal thanks to Captain Street for the Field Manuals that he gave me. I have found them to be invaluable to me; I am now using them to prepare a Company Training Exercise: "Rifle Company in the Attack and Defense".

Give my regards to your staff and the cadets of the First ROTC Brigade.

Sincerely,
WILLIE E. LOVE
2nd Lt. Infantry



General Harris is extended a warm welcome by Dr. Clark.

Educational Achievements Of the Army Officer Corps

1. The Army officer corps has moved impressively ahead over the past 10 years (1954-1964) in improving its civilian education level. The progress is a result of quality input plus the following programs:

a. The Tuition Assistance Program encourages officers to attend off-duty classes at local civilian institutions. Currently over 7,000 officers are enrolled in this program.

b. The Degree Completion Program enables selected officers, normally in a TDY status, to complete their degree requirements at accredited civilian colleges and universities. Almost 3,000 officers have earned a college degree in this way over the past ten years.

c. The Civil Schools Program is a fully subsidized activity which permits selected officers to earn advanced degrees in preparation for specific assignments. Some 4,625 officers have earned master's and doctor's degrees during the past 10 years of this program.

2. In recent years most newly commissioned officers have had a college degree. For example, in FY 64 over 90 per cent of all officers procured were college graduates. As a result of this high quality input, plus the three programs outlined above, the percentage of Army officers with a college degree has risen from 48.9 percent in 1954 to 72.9 percent in 1964. During the same period, the percentage of officers with advanced degrees, excluding medical, legal, and theological degrees, has risen from 3.5 percent to 8 percent. Education Achievement of the Army Officer Corps. Continued.

3. The improved educational development of the officers in the U. S. Armed Services is of national interest from the very highest executive level — the President down to the officer himself. The Army can be proud of its achievement in improving the quality of the officer corps as measured by educational achievements. Commanders at all levels should continue to encourage and to facilitate the attendance of eligible officers at educational courses.



Dr. Netterville (President of the ROTC Advisory Board) Advisory Board Members and Officers of the Military department attend Luncheon in honor of General Harris.



General Harris signs Guest Register.

S. U. ROTC Grads Around The World

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Major Harrison Crumpton | Stuttgart, Germany |
| Major Frank Francois | Seoul, Korea |
| Major Howard McErbin | France |
| Major Lloyd E. Milburn | Virginia |
| Major Otis Scott | Bangkok, Thailand |
| Captain Edward V. Ford | Munich, Germany |
| Captain Moses Gren | Saigon, South Vietnam |
| Captain Herbert R. Metoyer | Washington State, U.S.A. |
| Captain James B. Oliver | New York, New York |
| Captain Curtis Moore | Fort Bliss, Texas |
| Captain Robert C. Porter | Michigan University |
| Captain Theodore Readore | Nevea, U.S.A. |
| Major Burch Olger, Jr. | Heidelberg, Germany |
| Major Clarence Young | Baton Rouge, La. |



Cadet Colonel Woodley, ROTC Brigade Commanding Officer, introduces General Harris to Miss ROTC and the advance course Cadets.



Assistant Instructors meet General Harris.

**ROTC SALUTES S. U.'s
FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY**



Historical background of Southern University presented to General Harris during his exit conference with Dr. Clark.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY 1965 TRACK AND FIELD TEAM SCHEDULE

| College | Place |
|--|-----------------------------|
| March | |
| 6 Grambling College (Dual) | Baton Rouge, La. |
| 13 Arkansas College Quadrangular | Pine Bluff, Arkansas |
| 18-20 Texas Southern Relays | Houston, Texas |
| 26-27 Florida A & M University Relays | Tallahassee, Florida |
| April | |
| 2-3 Prairie View Relays | Prairie View, Texas |
| 9-10 Pelican State Relays | Baton Rouge, Louisiana |
| 16-17 Kansas Relays | Lawrence, Kansas |
| 23-24 Penn Relays | Philadelphia, Pennsylvania |
| April 30-May 1 Tuskegee Relays | Tuskegee Institute, Alabama |
| May | |
| 7-8 Southwestern Athletic Conference Championships | Houston, Texas |
| 22 Gulf Federation Meet | Houston, Texas |
| 29 U. S. Federation Championships | Houston, Texas |
| 4-5 N.A.A. Track and Field Championships | Sioux Falls, South Dakota |

SWIMMING TEAM ROSTER (1965)

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Norman Hawkins Capt. | Scotlandville La. — Sr. |
| Michael Thomas, Co-Capt. | St. Louis, Mo. — Sr. |
| Will Jones, Co-Capt. | Houston, Tex. — Soph. |
| Murice Allison | Houston, Tex. — Jr. |
| Bruce Hinton | New Orleans, La. — Jr. |
| Philip Hamilton | St. Louis, Mo. — Jr. |
| Clarence Massey | New Orleans, La. — Jr. |
| Julius Gibson | Minden — Jr. |
| Sammie Lusk | Houston, Tex. — Fresh. |
| Vernon Leekett | Houston, Tex. — Soph. |
| Gassaway Channel | Lake Charles, La. — Fresh. |
| Wayne Williams | Lake Charles, La. — Fresh. |
| Donald Johnson | Houston, Tex. — Fresh. |
| John Stelly | Opelousas, La. — Fresh. |
| Richard Nelson | Shreveport, La. — Soph. |

Education Department Announces New Junior High School Teaching Program

Students in the College of Education are participating in a pilot junior high school student teaching program which was inaugurated this semester. Forty students were carefully selected from among sixty volunteers for this program. These students have majors in English, Mathematics, Social Studies, Health and Physical Education, and Elementary Education. With this new program Southern University joins the ranks of the few forward-looking institutions that are educating especially prepared teachers for the junior high school.

"Only six states have colleges which prepare junior high school teachers, about twelve states have special certification for junior high school teachers," said Dean W. W. Clem of the College of Education. Several states are making plans for preparing junior high school teachers.

Student teachers in this program have been placed in the schools of Iberville, Orleans West Baton Rouge, and East Baton Rouge Parish schools. Mr. Norman R. Dixon, Associate Professor of Education, is Director of the pilot.

Reflections

(Continued from page 2) classes. During inclement weather the ravine would open wide, therefore, the students couldn't

get across to attend their classes. She further stated that there were no electric lights at that time. Instead, lamps were used and they were lighted by dynamo.

All the dormitories up to Grandison Hall were corn fields. Parker Hall as we know it today is a dining hall, at that time Parker was a barn where horses were kept and also a garden.

As far as the social life is concerned, literary society existed, where all students had to appear sometimes in literary discussions.

On Saturday nights they would have socials. Pianos would be played, games and songs would be sung. Later they began dancing a little. The Walking Billy was the most popular dance.

Life was very pleasant, and there were seldom any students being sent home.

The student body was very close together, they would work and care for one another.

Some of the outstanding persons who has been here more than twenty years are: Mrs. Batev, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Shade, Mrs. E. L. Edwards, Mrs. Netterville, Mr. Netterville, and Bradford and Miss P. E. Thrift.

Delta Names

(Continued from page 3) former executive director of Delta, who is now associated with Women in Community Services, Inc.

Active in many national and local organizations, Miss Tooker has been treasurer of Philadelphia's Public Personnel Association and is a member of the As-

ACCOUNTING SEMINAR SERIES BEGINS

The Accounting Society's first seminar series started February 15, 1965. Mr. L. L. Eames, Secretary-Treasurer and Manager of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association was featured as the guest speaker. Mr. Eames is a native of Baton Rouge, Louisiana and an alumnus of Southern University. He received a Bachelor of Science in Business-Administration in 1947 and a M.B.A. from Louisiana State University in 1954. He is also a Director of Scotland Loan Company and heads Eames Accounting and Tax Service. His topic was "Accounting for Savings and loans Associations."

Out of ninety-six accounting majors, fifty-seven are members of the Accounting Society. Among the members of the society are several graduating seniors. They are:

1. Samuel Burnett
2. Louis Charlot
3. Bonnie Kessce
4. Shirley Lewis
5. Isaac Rachal, Jr.
6. Helen M. St. Julien

If the dynamism, initiative and hard work so typical of the Accounting Society continues, their accomplishments will be of great magnitude.

The officers and committee chairmen of the society are: William Ordone, (Junior) Vice-president; Isaac Rachal, (Senior) Committee Chairman; Samuel Burnett, (Senior), President and Paul Broussard, (Junior) Committee chairman; Mary Alice Gray (Junior), Secretary, and Betty Williams, (Junior), Committee member.

Monument

(Continued from page 5)

September 4, 1956, saw the Louisiana legislature create Act 28 authorizing the establishment of a branch, or extension of Southern University in Greater New Orleans Metropolitan area, provided for its administration under the control of the State Board of Education, and appropriated one million and 50 thousand dollars for its establishment. With this money 22 acres were acquired in the Pontchartrain Park area and the Administration Classroom Building was erected in 1959.

Designated as a component college the New Orleans Branch of Southern University offers programs of study in the humanities, natural sciences and commerce.

As we celebrate Founders Day 1965 and look back over our 85 year history it is indeed fitting that we stop and remember our founders with sincere gratitude. Let us, however, not dwell in the past but look to the future of Southern University ever growing ever expanding. Here we stand, Southern University Monument to a Memory.

sociation of Management in U. Public Health, the American Society for Public Administration the Howard University Alumni Association and the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

A person of wide-ranging interests and talents, Miss Tooker has had singing and acting roles in many musical and dramatic productions in Philadelphia, plays classical guitar and has been active in international cultural affairs as vice president of the Alumni Association of International House.

"The reason we have so many rebellious children is because we have so many undisciplined parents."



Major Robert E. Ritz, Commanding Officer, Terminal District, U.S. Army Petroleum Distribution Command, Zweibrucken, Germany, presents First Lieutenant Ralph W. Bilberry with the ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL for meritorious service while assigned to Fort Lewis, Washington. Lieutenant Bilberry is a member of the US Army Adjutant General Corps and is presently serving as Personnel Officer and Assistant Adjutant of his unit.



Discussion of the New ROTC Program.



Presentation of Tapes (Speech by General MacArthur and renditions by the 7th Army Support Command Glee Club) to Dr. Clark and Major Bates by General Harris.



Prior to returning to Army Headquarters, the General delves into cuisine "SU Style"

—Perry F. Webb



CHUCKLIN' WITH CHUCK

By Charles E. Siler

This is going to begin in a serious manner because Founder's Day is approaching and around here that's reason enough to stop and think about the things that went into making this university the place it is. From what I've been told it took a lot of hard backbreaking work, I don't particularly care for hard work, but those people did and if it hadn't been for the work that those guys did — we'd be in one terrible fix. Let's stop for a moment and thank them for doing the hard work and making it easy for us. In all sincerity, it is one of our oldest university traditions and we should put forth our all to make this one a success.

Now, let's get into the swing of this thing . . . Western Movies and the fables of those flicks the two used to enjoy in our younger days. We're going to take a walk down old movie memory lane and review some of the flicks we've seen . . . Roy Rogers, Hopalong Cassidy, Alan Ladd, Jonny Mack Brown, Hopalong Cassidy, Charles Sharet (alias The Durango Kid — I still want to know where the town of Durango is), the Lone Ranger and others. Do you realize, that the tv, and movie cowboys of today wouldn't stand a chance against those guys that had twenty-shot six shooters and who could dust a speck off a flea back without ruffling an antenna on his head.

Cowboys have changed suit a bit since the old days, you can remember when there were no psychological westerns — only western westerns . . . there was no such thing as a cowboy becoming a made killer because someone had taken candy from him when he was a two-year old. And I know that you ladies (who were then girls) cried when Shane rode off into the distance with that poor little kid running behind him yelling, "Shane . . . Shane . . . Shane!" (It wasn't because he missed Shane — Shane had his last licorice stick stuck in his saddlebags).

Now let's take a qualitative look at the old as opposed to the new . . . let's look at the sidekicks the old boys had, three that come immediately to mind are Gabby Hayes (and Pat Brady) who stuck around with Roy Rogers, Smiley Burnett (who was a classic goof that rode around with Charles Sharet alias The Durango Kid) and Fuzzy Q. Jones of Lash LaRue fame. These guys were comedians in the truest sense and one never thought about subtlety as far as reasons for certain actions were concerned . . . these guys were so good at making people laugh that it actually seemed as if their actions were natural rather than having been planned. Then we moved into another era that of the new-type sidekick, guys like the immortal Chester (Denals Weaver) who limped around getting famous by calling "Mr. Dillon" and Billy the Kid who played as Pat Garrett's partner on a tv western (ironic isn't it).

What can a person do when he sees how the western has changed, think of the day when every outlaw was a Jack Palance dressed in black with a rolled cigarette hanging from a non moving lip that sneers at everything that isn't crooked alive. His boss was the land specu-

lator that either was mayor or just a big rancher who wanted to rob sweet Sue of her numerous land holdings that were soon to be traversed by the railroad who was going to pay a fantastic sum of money. He usually kidnapped poor sweet Sue and just when he was about to drop her over the cliff or tie her to the railroad track "along came John" and he took off leaving her there stranded for the duration of the movie while the hero chased the villain all over the countryside — and the rope that held her as she dangled began to wear thin as the train that were only ten minutes away rumbled toward her for twenty minutes. Usually there was a fifteen minute gun-battle high in the hills which usually ended with the hero's favorite horse or dog subduing the villain and the hero usually returning to save her at the last possible second. And all ended well.

However, that is not the case now, the Hero usually falls in love and even ends up kissing the girl he saves (that was not so in the old days — the heroes only kissed their horses or dogs with vigor). Sometimes he even marries her — and they live happily ever after (if that's what you can call happily ever after — I can think of some better examples). That shows how they're beginning to change — doesn't it. Let's look at some of the modern shows that are either still popular or now defunct. We have **Wanted Dead Or Alive**, **The Texan** (who captures more women than crooks), **Rawhide** (see his dusty stinky hard-hitting cattle drive), **The Virginian** (you know those cowboys there), **Wagon Train** (one story after another — all of whom have problems), **Broken Arrow** (a flick that did justice to Indians — Cochise's sidekick), **Shogun** (about some kook who was so slow with a six-gun that he evened the odds with a deaf man), **The Rifleman** (A man, his son, and his gun), **The Rebel** (which fooled the South into thinking they had a good thing going — until an rede Martin Luther King), and **Wyatt Earp** (who had an array of criminals that were out of sight before he catch mediocre crooks that wouldn't handle their business as well as Wyatt) and finally **The Big Two**, **Gunsmoke** (Matt Dillon and others in a drama about old Dodge City — whatever happened in Chester is the question — oh his name is Kentucky Jones now. It all began on a certain show when he forgot to limn

And then last but not least there **RONANZA** a show about a gang of rich cowboys headed by Pope Cartwright, who have enough time between making money to indulge in an occasional adventure and been a top tv rating at the same time. Oh, when are the good old days when the Durango Kid would jump off the Empire State Bldg onto the back of a movie horse (oooooh that smart) and callon ooooo . . . and Zorro would cut it into everybody's new uniform — incidentally — you know what happened to Zorro don't you? He went to Santa Monica Beach and while practicing his fencing cut the top off a bottle label and invented the foieus bathing suit — he didn't get

credit for it however, just, what would Walt Disney say? I long to see good old Lash LaRue kill his twin brother for the fourteenth time . . . and then use that ten foot bullwhip to grab a thirty foot branch so he could swing out of sight amidst the branches and hide from the outlaws that usually chased him. . .

Before cutting this out I have on last Western Story to tell . . . about the day Big John was supposed to come to town. The bartender was wiping his glasses and serving drinks and things to his customers in the small border town when a wide-eyed stranger burst in the door yelling "Big John is coming to town!" Every mother's son vanished.

The bartender began hurriedly putting away his liquors amidst the shouts of "Big John is coming to town!" People were running for the city limits going to hide. Well, the bartender was the last person left in town and just as he stepped out the door he turned to see the biggest man he'd ever laid eyes on getting off a big blue ox — the ox was about eighteen feet high at the shoulder and the man must've been twice as tall, the bartender gulped and backed into his place of business — the giant entered and said, "Give me a drink."

The bartender gave him a shot of bourbon and he frowned at it's small size and said, "Give me a washtub so I can quench my thirst — I'm in a hurry . . ."

The bartender did so quickly and as the giant finished he said "Thanks, say why are you still around here you'd better leave. . ."

The bartender shuddered and asked, "Why are you in such a hurry . . . and why are you worrying about my staying here. . ."

Whereupon, the giant looked down and said, "Man haven't you heard? Big John is coming . . ."

c. u later

CHUCK

Focus on Fashions

Coeds, if you know what shoes to wear with your ensembles, or what shoes to wear to functions, bypass this column completely. If you're not sure as to what is proper, continue reading please.

For the spring and summer months your patent leather, calf and leather shoes are most appropriate for day time occasions. However, for those evening affairs pois-de-soir, falls, or any cloth shoe should be worn. Caution: Patent shoes should very rarely be worn after five o'clock. The colors shoes come in are too numerous to mention but the newest color rage in shoes are called "Jelly bean" colors. Therefore, one does not have to have a very vivid imagination to figure out the shades of the shoes, does one?

Shoe Care—To care for your patent shoes a patent shoe cleaner may be used. If a cleaner is not available, vaseline may be used with splendid results. Cloth shoes may be cleaned professionally or for an unexpected spot with spot remover. If you decide you don't care for the color of your shoes anymore, or you need a pair of shoes to match your new outfit and funds are limited, shoe make-up is suggested for your shoes.

The application of this new product is quick 'n' easy, not expensive, nor messy. In addition, several companies manufacture the shoe make-up. Therefore ladies, you have a variety of companies, and colors to choose from.

—0—
"If the power to do hard work is not talent, it is the best possible substitute for it."

Research Study Made in American History

The Department of History and Geography announced a few days ago the results of a year's research study of the freshman American History student at Southern University. The study involved 300 freshman under instruction by three different teachers in morning and evening classes, on and off campus students, male and female, rural and urban personalities.

The study attempted to determine a profile on what the Southern University American History students is like, where he is when he enrolls, how much progress he has made during a year of American History exposure, the areas of history he likes best and the areas of history he likes least. But perhaps more importantly, the study attempts to reveal the correlation, if any, between the scores made on diagnostic and retest tests and the grade earned in the course.

The test scores made by the freshman were evaluated in accordance with the following scale:

| | |
|---------|--------------|
| 150-160 | Superior |
| 129-149 | Good |
| 109-80 | Satisfactory |
| 79-60 | Poor |
| 59-0 | Failure |

Noel Gray who directed the research effort announced the following findings in the research release.

All three hundred students were classified as first semester freshmen. The age range of the group tested extended from 17 years 3 months to 26 years five months.

Of the three hundred students who took the diagnostic phase of the American History test in September 63, no one made a score higher than 192. The lowest score made was 16. Eight of the freshmen tested made scores between 132 and 133, thirty-eight made scores between 129 and 140, fifty-six scored between 109 and 80 one hundred and eighteen made scores between 79 and 60 and eighty made scores of 59 or lower.

The same test was given in a retest at the close of the semester and the following results were obtained: Seventeen students made scores between 144 and 180, thirty-two students made scores between 129 and 149, one hundred and forty-eight made scores between 109 and 80, sixty-two students made scores between 79 and 60 and forty-one students made scores of 59 or lower. The lowest score made on the retest was 21.

In the diagnostic testing the test area that provided the most difficulty was the essay section. One hundred and three students answered or tried to answer the essay section. The remaining 197 made no effort to answer the essay part at all. Some students gave reasons for not answering the essay section. These reasons were:

1. Did not have enough time to get to the essay section.
2. (during informal conversation with teacher, 42 students admitted that even if they had had time they could not have answered the essay section because they did not know the answers.)
3. Did not understand the question.
4. Do not like to write any form of composition.
5. Are used to objective tests and do not know how to take/pass any other kind.
6. Were disgusted with their performance on test before

reaching the essay section and simply did not try to answer any part of it.

In the retest, two hundred and twelve attempted to answer the essay section. Nevertheless the essay section had a higher percent of incorrect answers than any other part of the test. Question number 127 in section IV was the question answered wrong/the highest number of times—261. The total number of errors in the diagnostic testing was 18,211—(40.4), the total number of errors in the retest was 13,203—29.3. The percentage of improvement in the retest over the diagnostic test was 11.1%.

Based on historical chronology in the diagnostic testing, an analysis of test answers revealed students to be weakest in the 1830 — 1860 period; strongest in the 1492-1750 period. In the retest, test scores revealed students to be weakest in the 1830-1920 period and proportionately stronger in the 1492-1750 period.

A rather interesting aspect of the freshmen American History testing program was seen in the relationship of scores made on both phases of the test and the academic grade earned in the course. Of the three hundred students tested, 28 earned a grade of A.

From the results of the Fall semester American History testing there appeared to be recognizable relationships between final course grades earned and scores achieved on the diagnostic and retest phases of the American History testing program. An overall observation tends to confirm the general belief that by far the vast majority of students tested made higher scores on the retest than on the diagnostic test. This might well lead one to suppose that most students increase their range of intellectual depth in history—however small an that some effective teaching reached most of the students. Further, it is believed that the scores will support the claim that generally students who came to the University with better historical backgrounds and experiences made higher diagnostic test scores than those with weak academic preparations. Similar proportionate improvements were made on the retest.

Test results also seem to indicate that students earning high final grades in the American History course made higher diagnostic and higher retest scores. On the average, the 28 A students made higher scores proportionately than those making B's and the 43 B students made higher scores proportionately than those making C's and the 116 C students made higher scores proportionately than those making D's and, with a few exceptions, the 37 E students made the lowest scores on the American History test.

It seems reasonable to believe that the diagnostic scores provided a rather reliable basis for accurately measuring the extent of academic progress made by the student during the eighteen week exposure to American History instruction.

On the basis of sex, men outproduced women in the A grade level 15 to 13 and four of the five highest retest scores were made by men. However, in the B grade level, women outproduced the men by a 28 to 18 margin. High scores on the retest in the B level were divided 22 to 21 in favor of women. In the C category, women outproduced men by a count of 42 to 34. In the E category women earned 19 grade in 18 for men.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings included in this (Continued on page 12)

SPORTS WORLD

By Isiah Leggett



Congratulations to Southern's mile relay team for tying the Worlds Indoor Mile Relay record with a timing of 3:16. The team, consisting of three Freshmen, Grundy Harris, Robert and Webster Johnson, and Olympic sprinter Theron Lewis, tied the record in the New York Knights of Columbia Indoor Track and Field meet.

NCAA vs AAU

The long and bitter feud between the AAU and the NCAA over control of track and field events, reaches its climax when the NCAA passed a boycott rule at a convention held recently in Chicago.

The boycott meant that, "any student athlete who competes in an AAU meet after March 1, which isn't sanctioned by the US Track and Field Federation will be ineligible for further NCAA competition. Unless the AAU and NCAA resolve their differences and reach an agreement

soon, complete chaos looms ahead for track and field in this country. Only a handful of NCAA backed colleges will support the NCAA boycott. The powerful Eastern block and some West coast schools said they would ignore the boycott.

The NCAA and AAU cannot come to an agreement because neither side will yield, particularly the AAU which claims it has sole right to sanction and govern amateur sports. If the fight is carried to its conclusion it means complete chaos. The best colleges athletes wouldn't be permitted to compete in major meets. The ban would be bad for athletes, spectators and Olympic effort, but the athletes would be the ones to suffer most.

Track Team In Review

Soul Brothers Invade East Coast

The Southern Jaguar closed out their indoor season in blazing glory, taking big victories in the New York Knights of Columbus meet last Thursday night and the All-Eastern Indoor Meet in Baltimore Maryland Saturday night.

The Jaguars' only individual winner was George "Log" Anderson a powerful running center from McKinley High School. Log placed first in the 80 yard dash in 6.2 seconds in the New York Knights of Columbus meet. In one of the feature events of the All-Eastern meet in Baltimore with a pulled thigh muscle, Anderson still managed to salvage third place in this event.

The Jaguar's crack mile relay team came through for a run away victory in the relays. This unit has gone out six time this season and five times they have flashed to the tape in first place. Hitting the breeze for Southern in the relay were Webster Johnson, Grundy Harris, Bob Johnson and Olympic team member Theron Lewis.

The Jaguar's top mile relay performance came in the New York meet last week when the

(Continued on page 12)

An Inside Look At the NIA

The National Intramural Association is a professional organization composed of men associated with or interested in intramural programs. The National Intramural Association was founded in 1950 by Dr. William Watson.

Southern University is quite lucky to have the state chairman, Coach Horace M. Moody on the faculty.

Coach Moody says so far the intramural this season has run along quite well. Intramural basketball has just drawn to an end last week. The Razorback took the Championship honor, while the All-Star were run-up champs. S. Beech and Sam Johnson led the Razorbacks to a thrilling 55-51 victory. J. Carnes was game high point man with 32 points in the losing All-Star

cause.

Roundout other members of the 64-65 Intramural Basketball Championship team we have player coach A. Jackson, C. Carr, A. Roberson, E. Comeaux and B. Morris. For the runner-up All-Star E. Carnes, J. Cockrell, E. Malone, R. Neal, N. Johnson, and W. Dehouse.

Now that the basketball season is over, Coach Moody said it is time to get your team together now for Volleyball and baseball season. Southern intramural teams try to work in close harmony with any organization, that is concerned with intramurals, physical education, health, recreation and athletics.

Jaguars Cinch K. C. Trip With Win Over Dillard



Jasper Wilson, top Fresh forward.



Superduck Johnson, a whiz at center.

Four Players Hit in Double Figures

The famous Jaguar fast-break slowed to a virtual halt by a slippery floor and an attempted game slow-down by Dillard gained momentum under the steady firing of ALL-SWAC guard Ronald Hayes who meshed 29 big points for Southern. After overcoming these problems the

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N!

JAGS WIN FIRST GAME IN KANSAS CITY

Just as we went to press, word was received via AP Wire Service that the Jaguars defeated Indiana Tech, 91-77 in their first game of the NAIA Tournament last night. The third-seeded Jags are off to a good start in their effort to win the National championship.



Coach Moody presents trophy to championship intramural team.



Samuel Butler, the Jags top prospect.



Second place squad members receive their laurels.



Steady Cleophus Banks. Watch him!

Jaguars' Quintet Sweep Last Two Home Games; Love Stars

Southern University's cagers closed their home game season by shooting the eye out of the basket and shoved Prairie View and Texas Southern deep into the conference cellar.

The victory over Prairie View moved the Jaguar closer to the SWAC championship. All five Jaguar starters hit in double figures as the Jaguars romped to their 10th victory in Conference play against one loss. All SWAC and SWAC most valuable player Robert Love plunked through a sizzling 40 points. Love scored

10 points in the first half, Ronald Hayes, who made the second team ALL-SWAC, kept the reputation for being the shootingest guard in the SWAC. Hayes backed up Love's effort with 20 points and close behind him Reagan with 19.

Southern's freshman twins Jasper Wilson and Charles Johnson pumped through 15 and 14 points respectively.

Best of Luck to the Jaguars in the NAIA Tournament in Kansas City this week.

Jaguars went on to win by a score of 87-67. Robert Love, held to a mere 8 points the first half, aided tremendously by rebounding and virtually dominating the board for Southern.

With four minutes gone in the first half the Jaguars lead 8-8 and for a while it seemed as if there were lids on the baskets as sure shots popped back out. Dillard who remained in catch-up range was powered by it's high-scoring guard Pradd who constantly tormented the Jaguar cagers in ever yway possible. Ronald Hayes was the first man to show total disregard for the Dillard defense as he began bombing the nets with twenty-footers and driving in from all points on the court. Hayes' play backed by timely shooting from his teammates Love and Regan broke the back of the Dillard team as Southern surged ahead to a 73-26 halftime lead.

Dillard's Pradd opened the second half scoring after a cold start an dclosed the gap to 37-30. With 16:45 left the score was 40-35, the lead having been narrowed to five points by an aggressive Dillard. Again, Southern opened up and Hayes, Regan and Charles "Superduck" Johnson meshed six quick points to make the score 46-35. Big Robert Love, playing an exceptionally good defensive game closed the inside on Dillard and aided in forcing them to take the long shots. About midway the second half the Jaguars began using their fast break tactics and Dillard was forced to try and run with them.

Sam Butler, freshman guard from Baton Rouge contributed a big 13 points to the second half effort along with Hayes who shot 14 and Regan's 10, again Love was hel d to 7 points for the half, this still didn't stop him from grabbing 18 big rebounds for the night. In spots, Southern began using Dillard's own tactics of slowing the game down, only Southern was running out the clock and insuring their Kansas Cit vtickets with their sure ball control. Freshman Jasper Wilson, though held scoreless played an alert defensive game along with Zeb Duere and defensive specialist and ball control artist Allen.

Ronald Hayes finished with 29 (Continued on page 12)

Beautification Project May Stop Campus Cutting By Students

The Physical Plant Department is presently planning to undertake a project directly aimed at student negligence. It seems that regardless of how seriously administrators, faculty members, and a few students with "esprit de University", pleads with the student body about cutting campus, nothing really appeals to them. For this reason the University, specifically the maintenance department, has enacted projects, proclamations, laws, and everything that might reach our shadowed pride — if there be any — in our dear "blue and gold".

Research Study

(Continued from page 19)

study are not intended to represent an all inclusive analysis of the American History testing Program at Southern University. The number of students tested was 300 representing just a shade over 25% of the freshman class. The test sample consisted of 174 women and 126 men. Nevertheless the study does provide a rather interesting profile of the Southern University Freshman student in American History and in addition indicates that the American History testing program can be of significant value to both the teacher as well as the individual student in a variety of ways.

The American History freshman at Southern University is a poor reader who find following directions somewhat difficult. He is better able to answer true-false statements correctly than multiple choice or matching statements. He finds essay composition questions most difficult of all. On a basis of national norms using 100 points as minimum passing score he is about 32 points below the average. In the sample used in this study the average score earned was 68 points. Female students on the whole were slightly better academically than male students.

Further, this study tends to be of additional value because:

1. Freshman American History test scores provide a rather good instrument for grade predictability and affords the teacher with reliable information with which to accurately evaluate the student's academic potential.
2. By comparing diagnostic and retest scores teachers may attempt to evaluate their own teaching effectiveness.
3. The test scores provided the teacher with a worthwhile aid to help counseling and subject study stimulation.
4. The test scores provides the teacher with an opportunity to be aware of each student's particular strength and weaknesses at the beginning of the course enabling him to determine what progress or changes, if any, were made during and at the end of a semester of study. This will not only enable the teacher to discern student strengths and weaknesses but will enable teacher to ascertain areas where greater emphasis should be placed.
5. The test scores might serve as an aid in future course planning and text book selection in American History courses.
6. Test results could be used in determining what areas needed greater or less attention.
7. It suggests that more essay examinations should be given and tests should be shorter (suggested time 15-30 min.)

Politically Speaking

(Continued from page 2) prejudiced news magazine that is published and distributed in

But the color I'm most concerned with now is green; the green velvety grass which once blanketed Southern's Campus. If any one of us would take a walk around campus or just pay attention on our way to and from classes we would see evidences which would support my statements.

We could stand at the student Union and go across to the General Classroom Building. On our way we would notice the rumpled flower bed along the platform in front of the Snack Bar. Once it was blooming with evergreen vegetation, now it look like the Jaguar endzone. The area in front of the Post Office looks like someplace where the sidewalk once was rather than where flowers had been planted for at least three times in the past few years. As we proceed to the Southwest of the general classroom building we would see an area that looks like a mudhole when wet and pay dust when dry. Everyday we students disregard the sidewalk and take a short-cut twenty feet across campus instead of going thirty feet around the sidewalk so they can get to class three minutes late instead of four. The area between the special education building and the music building is another example of student eagerness.

We could go anywhere on Campus from the Academic Building to the Engineering Building, from the New Gym to the North end of the Physical Science Building and everywhere we would see strips of worn ground where we students out of pure disregard for the image of the campus and lack of pride in the University have worn holes in the grass carpets by repeatedly tramping back and forth across them.

It seems to me that we've reached a pretty pathetic point when barbed wire fences have to be strategically string around campus to protect the grass. And now we've gone so far as to jump over the fences and cut campus anyway. It has been proposed by Mr. Hunt, head of the Physical Plant department, that some student group should start a project in which they would plead to their colleagues not to continue this practice.

The University purchasing agent Mr. Mines, is presently in the process of purchasing one-hundred Azalia and Blue Vase Junipers which will be planted in areas where students cut campus. Flowers will be planted in front of the Engineering building north of Parker Hall, at the cross walk in the rear of the G.C. Building, in front of the Academic building, and at the Lab School.

It is the hope of everyone connected with the project that it not only will instill a greater feeling of pride into the University family, but also will enhance the appearance of the University.

foreign countries. This magazine became so prejudiced and lied so extensively until it was banned from Vietnam on several other countries. Newsweek published the results of an impending Coup d'etat a week before this particular event took place.

I personally rode in a jeep in the midst of a demonstration (ac-

cidental of course) that numbered about 10,000. The demonstrators were marching to the JCS (Vietnamese) Headquarters, while marching four or five of the demonstrators were trampled on and walked over (accidentally) and died from those results, but the American press and radio stated that the "demonstrators were killed by the National Police to break up the march." It further stated that they "attacked the entrance to the Headquarters and ran the National police out of their way, later being stopped by the Vietnamese Rangers."

The American Press does not hesitate to report the death of an American, but it never report the actual circumstances of which the death occurred, whether it occurred in a bar, prostitute house, gambling shack or if the American committed suicide. (as they often do). It never report the death of an American's Vietnamese friend (prostitute) that is found dead in her shack, nor the kniving of a Vietnamese in any of the large Vietnamese cities, by Americans. All of this is about the "White man" so naturally it is admitted.

The American press does not report the actual fact that the Vietnamese, North and South, care more for the American Negro than he could or does any American White man. It does not report that Negroes are seldom killed in combat, and that 97 percent of those that are killed there are usually killed in helicopters or by landmines; that Negroes are by far the best guerrilla fighters that the U.S. has to offer. It does not report the fact that the average white soldier in Vietnam is a sarcastic ethnocentric individual and that he is not the type soldier that should be in Vietnam because there the soldier must first be a good representative and a good-will individual who is able to understand the Vietnamese and treat them as individuals.

The Press does not inform the Americans that Vietnam is not the only battle field in Asia, but that the same War in Vietnam is the same War in Laos, the same war in Malaysia and Indonesia, and the same war in Cuba, Korea the Congo and parts of South America, that the war for Asia is headquartered in North Vietnam and that the supplies that are being used by the Communists to wage this Asian war is mainly U.S. made rifles, mortars, machine guns, ammo, mines and medical supplies. That only a small part of the communist supplies are being furnished by Russia, China, Japan, Britain, Canada, and France. That the airports are being ripped and blown apart with solely American mortars and American explosives.

The American citizens and other western countries are completely uninformed about the main war the U.S. waging in Vietnam. The fighting that the Americans are engaged in is mainly to response to the fighting of the Communists that it is solely to retaliate and maintain control of the country militarily for the Vietnamese. Governmental control of the Country is a hoax, a complete illusion, it has never existed nor will it ever exist. The main war that the U.S. is fighting is to built up the country economically.

This school system has improved tremendously, the building of power mills, water dams for irrigation, many new hospitals, steel mills, a new electrical system, many rice mills, the training of hundreds of new doctors, chemical laboratories, rubber factories, importation of new tractors, cattle, horses, different plants, trees, cars, buses,

plows, trains, and thousands of tools and implements to completely industrialize the country.

The U.S. has acquired the aid of other countries to help train teachers, doctors, nurses, dietitians, farmers, business personnel, electricians, social workers, clergy, and etc. Some of the countries that are aiding the U.S. are, Britain, Nationalist China, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, The Philippines, France, Canada, West Germany, Austria, and Mexico. These countries are also being furnished U.S. equipment for this training, and the U.S. assumes the major responsibility of getting the trainees out of Vietnam to the aiding countries for the training.

The economic war that the U.S. is engaged in, will not be won immediately, nor in the near future. Complete victory will be many years in coming to Vietnam, my estimate is that it will be twenty-five or thirty years from now. The training of doctors alone is expected to take twenty years. Factually, the U.S. is mainly interested in helping the South Vietnamese maintain control of their country militarily as the economic buildup develops.

The U.S. is already receiving results from this economic war the simple fact that only 421 Americans (my estimate 954) have been killed there, and that figure could easily be 8,000 instead of 421 if the people could not depend upon the U.S. economically and became hostile toward the "high Minded" American GI.

"PEARSON A LIAR"

The other day I read a column written by Drew Pearson in which he stated so-called facts concerning the American GI's in Vietnam, and now the Viet Cong slip into the American Campgrounds, and on to the U.S. airfields to destroy them while the drunk GI's slumbered in alcoholic sleep. He stated that the U.S. GI's had spent the night out on the towns drinking and visiting Cat-houses, that when returned to their duties they were still drunk and sleepy thus being rendered ineffective in their mission. I have this to say to Drew Pearson, and I will personally send him and autocorrupted edition of this Digest so that he can personally read about this diabolical, contemptuous-lie that I have hereby called him, that he should be subjected to cosmopolitan justice.

In Vietnam, alcohol, or so called booze is inexpensive, the best fifth cost only \$2.10. A half gallon of gin (the best — \$1.10 Beer is 10c a can. Every known soldier, living and dead, has had his share of booze and women. "regardless to race, creed, color or nationality" and that goes for all religious faiths as well. Booze is easily obtained. The U.S. Government makes it that way.

It is no great secret that the GI's in Vietnam drink, and indeed it would be a lie if it was said that the GI's doesn't. It would not be a lie if it was said that the GI's roam the city streets as effectively as they can roam the battle zones. However it would be a lie, and in this case it is a cancerous lie, if a newspaperman, reporter, or anyone would say that the American GI's let their drinking interfere with their military mission in Vietnam. A person in that country, if a soldier, almost has to drink to maintain a state of decency to keep from becoming dull and homesick. Alcohol is a stabilizing force for a combat soldier; he consumes it out of need and not necessarily out of want. I have seen many drunk soldiers but I have never seen a drunk soldier while carrying out his mission. In Vietnam the American GI

does not know his enemy, nor does he have any idea whom his enemy might be.

The best way to distinguish a friend from an enemy is to watch an see if he will wave at you, and if he does wave, watch to see what he is waving. If he does not wave assume him to be your enemy, if he does wave he is assumed to be your friend, if his hands are empty.

Likewise, the Vietnamese does not know who the enemy is, they are more acquainted with their country than we are, yet they are as uninformed about the enemy as the American GI's are.

However, I strongly suggest to Mr. Pearson, that he get off his chair and stay out of the Caribbeans and go to Vietnam and into the battle zones and get the real truth and report it. I dare him to do so, I dare him to get his own information from the battle zones and U. S. installations and report it accurately.

Sure the American GI's in Vietnam drink and they do it a little over average, but never will you find a drunk GI on his job, nor will you find a sleepy one, nor a careless one, nor a poor one. The GI is there because he is a professional soldier, a tough man and a very capable one at that. Drew Pearson, if you have ever been a soldier, I will truthful say, that you were a drinking one who roamed the streets at night, but who also was a professional soldier and one who never let his drinking interfere with his military mission because your life depended on your expert performance.

NEXT EDITION: The state Philosophy of Southern University. More on The Realities of Vietnam and the Omega Group.

Track Team

(Continued from page 11)

flying foursome tied the World Record for an 11 lap track in a sizzling time of 3:16.0. They tied the record set eight years (1957) ago by Villanova.

Big Richard Ross, the latest flyer to join the select few who have cleared seven feet in the highjump settled for two second place finishes in the final two meets of the indoor season. Ross, a 6'1 1/2 pounder, was edged out by Edward Czernick of Poland in Baltimore and the New York Knights of Columbus meet when Czernick jump 6'11 twice. Ross clear the high jump twice at 5'10.

In the 440 yard dash Theron Lewis Southern's Olympic team member made a great stretch run at Charles Mays. Mays held off Theron's great sprint and won in 49.6. Theron was clock in 49.3 seconds.

With a great, great indoor season behind the Jaeger the Soul brother will now turn again to the outdoor season, and defense of the Southwestern Athletic Conference Track and Field Championship. The January maintained Crawshaw College in a Dual Meet March 7 at 2 P.M.

Innours Cinch

(Continued from page 11)

his points. Aaron Rosen followed with 17, Butler 15, Love 15; Johnson 5; Allen 2; Duwe 2. The Blue Devils and their supporters turned an emerald green town hearing a few Southern fans chime "Kansas City!"

As a side note Joseph Jackson an Ohio sidetrack Football team avid fan, took the highway route into the city and arrived before game time to cheer the team on.

A smile is a curve that sets things straight.

—Selected