



Ed Miller Retires After 55 Years

By EVAN HUGHES
"I think the hardest part of it all is to leave the boys," says Eddie Miller concerning his retirement from his position of thirty years as janitor of the Union. Thirty years may seem like a long time at one job but it is just a little over half of the time that he has been employed by the University of the South.

Eddie was born in 1897, in a small home in back of where Gailor Hall now stands. At the age of ten he had been taught to wait tables by a lady of the mountain's society. One day as he was walking past the old Trimley Hall, Mrs. Evans who ran the dining hall called out the window and asked Eddie to come in and help her. She had Eddie wait tables and when she saw that he was already well-trained, she asked him to stay on. This was the beginning of Eddie's fifty-five years of service to the University.

From Trimley Hall, Eddie went on to work at Hoffman Hall and then to S. M. A. "I was at S. M. A. for about nine years and then I told the boys that I had finished S. M. A. and I was going up town to get my diploma there too."

When Eddie started at the Union, he remembered the building as the medical school when he was a child. "When I was little, those boys used to hang a skeleton out the window at and I'd fight out a runnin'," Eddie recalls. He was with the Union when the first theater was installed on the second floor and both moving pictures and stage plays were presented. When the building was destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt and Eddie stayed on as janitor.

"It was just a one man job," says Eddie, "but I used to get there early. I liked to have as much of the mess cleaned up before the boys came in as I could. I worked seven days a week. Of course we didn't used to have any days off until they started giving us two weeks vacation."
Eddie's retirement became effective on the first of February. There is no question that over the years, Eddie has become one of Sewanee's landmarks.

Collins Announces Variety Show Dates

Again this year the mountain will be blessed by the annual Variety Show, according to Mrs. Virginia Collins. As in the past the show will prove to be one of the most enjoyable treats of the year.

The show will be held on Wednesday and Thursday nights, the 17th and 18th of April and possibly on the 19th to accommodate the boys who may want to view this barrel of fun and enjoyment.

"It is just a reminder to keep the date in mind. This year's Variety Show is expected to pass that of last year in sheer hilarity. For those unfortunate who missed the last Variety Show, just ask anyone who is 100 or over and they will tell you that it is the funniest thing on the mountain. So, don't forget it!"

Old students return always with a friendly greeting for him. He remembers most of the old graduates, but as the University grew . . . "there are too many to remember names."

In a sense, there is a certain tragic air about the retirement of Eddie Miller. He is a strong, healthy man who admits that he would like to work at least two or three years longer. He really does not know what it is going to do but get a little rest and be glad to go. Eddie had at least six or seven bossmen and I never had a mean one, especially Mr. Freeman. He's been mighty nice to me."

Eddie Miller will be missed at the Union but not at Sewanee for he plans to remain here with his wife and daughter because "this is my home and I'm too old to move away, now." "Nothing we could say could better sum up the relationship which we as students, the University, and Eddie Miller share than his own words."

"It's not easy for me because I took the University as part of my home. I enjoyed every bit of it and I know God is being good to me. I may not know all the boys personally but I've become attached to them."

Sewanee Rates High In Leader Production

In a recent article on geography and its relations to the excellence of the college student published in "The Journal of the Association of College Admissions Councils," it was pointed out that in a group of 31 institutions which consistently rank near the top of a half dozen ratings the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., was the lone Southern representative in the group.

This group of 31 colleges, with only 2 per cent of the nation's undergraduates, has produced 30 per cent of the nation's established leaders and nearly one-third of its advanced younger scholars. The other schools listed besides Sewanee were: Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, The University of Pennsylvania, Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan, Swarthmore, Haverford, St. Johns, Bates, Bowdoin, Trinity, John Hopkins, MIT, University of Chicago, Oberlin, Carleton, Kenyon, Antioch, Grinnell, De Pauw, Wooster, Beloit, Reed, and CIT.

Nashville Symphony Comes Sunday Feb. 24th to Guerry

The Nashville Symphony Orchestra will play its first Sewanee concert Sunday afternoon, February 24, in Guerry Hall at 3:30 p.m. This is a week from this coming Sunday. The touring orchestra of 65 members from the regular 85 piece symphony, will be conducted by Harry Newton, visiting conductor from England.

The program contains an overture and two symphonies. The Magic Flute Overture of Mozart and the Oxford Symphony, number 86, by Haydn which comprise the first section are sure to please everyone. After intermission they will play the Vaughan-Williams 5th Symphony—while unknown to many, it should prove different and interesting. Mr. Newton is guest conductor

while Willis Page is on leave to conduct for a year in Tokyo. The young conductor has had extensive experience in Europe and has recorded the Bach Brandenburg Concertos with the Hamburg Chamber Orchestra, and Haydn and Stravinsky with the Haydn Orchestra of London where he has been permanent conductor.

The experience of this Haydn conductor is especially timely for Sewanee's Festival of Music of the Classical Period, which consists of a year-long emphasis on visiting artist and local concerts of music by Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and some other composers of the period.

The Nashville Symphony is 17 years old and presents six pairs of subscription concerts in Nashville this season. They will play 12 young peoples con-

certs, also in 9 high schools, and in sum-mer. Page conducts in Centennial Park, and many special events.

A native of Canada, Mr. Newton studied at Guildhall School of Music in London and received the Diploma of the Perfection Course in Conducting from the Academia di Santa Cecilia in Rome. He has led the Toronto Symphony on the CBC and participated in the Vancouver Festival. He has conducted to great acclaim in Germany, Denmark, Hungary, and with all the large London Orchestras, the Philharmonic, the Philharmonia, the London Symphony, and the Royal Philharmonic.

Some single tickets will be available at the box office for two dollars, and, of course all Guerry ticket holders will be admitted free.

Wind Ensemble Preforms

(See Page Four)

Jazz Concert Saturday

(See Page Four)

Midwinters Dance

(See Page Four)

Conflagration In Union

February 11 was a regular day. Western Union opened at 3:28 p.m. At about 1:40, two frantic students ran through the mail-room shouting incoherently about a fire. The calm, collected Western Union operator investigated the fire, finding smoke coming from the janitor's closet in the hall under the sandwich shop. He rang up the SVFD and asked that a man with an extinguisher be sent without delay. He further asked that no alarm be set off. One can well imagine the confusion that would have been caused by 600 students converging on that smoking closet.

When at last the man from the Fire department arrived and his attempt to break down the closet door had failed, the ever-prepared Western Union operator, with a well-placed kick remedied the situation. The fire was out in ten minutes. The events of the day became "reguar" one again.
Due to the fire the AP and UPI news services were knocked out so the Purple had to rely on the news service of the Western Union Telegraph Company for verification of this story.

Editor Decides To Go

by PETER YAGURA

Next weekend, Harwood Koppel, editor of the Sewanee Purple, will be attending the Fifth Annual College Editors Conference on International Affairs in New York City. The Conference takes place February 22-24 at the New York Clubhouse of the Overseas Press Club under the joint sponsorship of the OPC and the U. S. National Student Association.

Harwood was honored by being one of the few college editors awarded a scholarship to attend the Conference. From the 2,600 college editors throughout the country only a 100 were selected for the Conference scholarship. The scholarship pays all expenses while in New York and also includes

a travel allowance. The selection of winners is based on one's newspaper work and on an essay written by each scholarship candidate. Another 100 editors will attend the Conference paying their own way.

The college editors will compete for \$600 in cash prizes provided by the Reader's Digest Foundation and for plaques given by the Overseas Press Club. Awards will be given for excellence in reporting and interpretation of international affairs. The awards will be made in two categories, one for daily papers and one for non-dailies. Additionally, a cash award will be made for the best article or series of articles on

(Continued on page 8)

Kraus to Reprint First 30 Years of Sewanee Review

Kraus Reprint Corporation of New York is reprinting the first 30 years of The Sewanee Review to meet the constant demand of libraries for bound copies, in this country and overseas. The first 15 years—1832-1907—were first reprinted and the sale was so great that the next 15 years are now in process.

The Sewanee Review is one of the few "university quarterlies" founded during the 19th century that survived two world wars and came out even stronger. Although pre-eminent—a journal of general literary criticism, Kraus says that its affiliation with

The University of the South makes it especially significant for the study of the South, its literature, history, folklore, and its life.

Under its first three distinguished editors, William P. Trent, John B. Hennesman and John McBrayde, it attained the prestige which it enjoyed ever since, and it counted among its contributors such noted American writers as Brander Matthews, Wm. Norman Guthrie, Burr James Bradford, Wm. P. DuBois, Henry Marvin Belden, John A. Lomax, Gamaliel Bredford, Arthur Colton, Alexander Harvey and

(Continued on page 8)

Letter To The Editor

Mr. Scott Bates
The University of the South
Department of French
Sewanee, Tennessee

DEAR MR. BATES:

In regard to your letter of January 12th, I am terribly sorry that the print you received was cut in 2 places. We try to be very very careful as to the condition of our prints but the human element enters into it and sometimes there is an oversight. We will be particularly careful of your prints in the future. However, with regard to the missing subtitles, you were correct. This was because of United States Customs censorship. This is the only type of print that we have and it would be impossible to service you an uncensored version. This is the way this print was released in every theatre or non-theatrical situation in the United States.

Very truly yours,

JANUS FILMS
IRA MICHAELS

TO THE STUDENT BODY:

First, thanks for the fine results in your turning in of the grade books. Very few were lost or misplaced so that the work of replacing books was light.

Next, I hope that some of you were not too disappointed when we had to postpone your requests for grades, or the like on Registration Day, February 5th. Drop by the Registrar's Office any day now and we shall attempt to satisfy each request. I have instructed my office not to turn aside anyone.

Our one day service on transcripts is still in effect. Of course, your written requests in January and early February for transcript mailings that would contain grades not yet received or posted were placed in our "come-up" file. There were some fifty of these and we have staggered the mailing dates for them to coincide as nearly as possible with anticipated entries on your record cards.

If anyone is passed over at some time, or if you see in which we can improve the service, please write me a personal letter or visit with me personally at my home or office.

With best wishes, believe me

Sincerely,

W. PORTER WALKER

ACTING REGISTRAR



A Modest Proposal

Several months ago we dropped the student medical care issue at Sewanee without a word because mistakenly we believed that by removing pressure and publicity from the situation that the situation would work itself out. Today, a half year later, the medical situation is the same—if not worse—as it was nearly three years ago when the regular University Medical Officer resigned.

It seems to us that no one is guilty of any crime, but perhaps just bad judgment. It would be as if the present methods of procuring a replacement haven't worked in nearly three years, that perhaps other methods might be more effective. Would the University take three years in replacing a department head or a dean? We think not. So why should the University delay in finding an adequate replacement for the University Medical Officer, because his actions affect as many or more students as a department head or a dean?

May we ask that this be done . . . and soon! If the present procurement methods are not adequate—since presumably they haven't worked in three years—may be suggest that the University explore other methods which will be more successful.

HARWOOD KOPPEL

The Sewanee Purple

The University Weekly Newspaper—Founded 1892

HARWOOD KOPPEL
BOB BAILEY
JODY TRIMBLE
SCOTTIE DUNBAR

Editor
Associate Editors
Managing Editor

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Letter From Aix

American politics is sometimes noted for its boisterous, occasionally even circus-like, quality. This has been particularly true since the days of Andrew Jackson, the presidential choice of the common man. Yet, in whatever attributes it has, American politics has remained fairly unique. It can range from the lively 1960 Democratic national convention to the more sedate meeting of a Vermont Republican Women's Club (meeting on alternate occasions as the local sewing circle).

France, too, has a system of its own which reaches into its heritage. An example of this is the use of a poster last October by a political party carrying the statement that the Comte de Paris (Orléanist pretender to the throne) was against the election of the President of the Republic on the basis of universal suffrage. If this has a certain charm, there is another appeal, not especially national, which is striking for its effrontery and baldness. This is the poster of the parti communiste français which exclaims, with a beautiful white figure of Liberty on a red and blue background: "vote against personal power . . . vote against the dictatorship" . . . "vote for a true republic" . . . "votez pour le parti communiste français."

We do not know the general reaction to this affiche but there is an evident attraction to the French Communist Party. In the recent balloting for the deputies to the Assemblée Nationale (the lower and more important house of parliament) the communists polled in the two round election system 21.8 percent and 21.3 percent out of total votes of 18,229,986 and 12,208,101, respectively. This sizeable percentage was exceeded only by the Union pour la Nouvelle République de de Gaulle, which received 31.9 percent and 40.5 percent. The third largest group in multi-party France was the socialist Section Française de l'Internationale Ouvrière with 12.6 percent and 15.2 percent of the total vote. (Around 30 percent of the 27,355,919 first round and 21,557,466 second round inscribed voters abstained so that the above percentages are based on the average of 70 percent who did vote.)

Largely due to an electoral law unfavorable to it, the communists won only 41 seats (though an increase of 31 over the 10 seats held in the October dissolved Assembly) while it received over a fifth of the votes. The socialists, who polled fewer votes, took 67 mandates, a significant increase of some twenty-odd seats over the old position. Of the 483 deputies a near

majority, 234, wear the label of the UNR or its left wing affiliate, Union Démocratique et Travailliste. A working majority was insured after the UNR victory when many independents and others informed the government that they would support its program.

With the strong victory of a single party came the rudiments of an opposition. Socialist leader Guy Mollet called for (in a move which many political observers feel will haunt him) the coalition of socialist and communist forces against the Gaullist candidates. Though he had stated his position many times against a form of dualism with the communists, former Premier Mollet (Feb. 1956—June 1957) bowed his stand on the belief that it would be better to have a few more generally ineffectual communist deputies than to render the government to the Gaullist faction.

Apparently, anti-de Gaulle unity was constant. Using figures calculated by the Paris newspaper *Le Monde*, the total vote in metropolitan France for the various candidates put up by the two left wing parties in the first round was 32.61 percent. They won 22.45 percent of the second round votes by uniting behind their strongest candidate. Still speaking of metropolitan France (which by definition does not include the overseas departments), the coalition goes far in explaining the increase from 31 communist-socialist held seats in the old chamber to the 106 held by the two today. The communists have 41 seats and the socialists have 65.

Aix-en-Provence sent socialist Louis Philibert to Paris. He unseated the UNR incumbent, René Hostache, with the aid of the communist vote. Of the eleven deputies from the Aix-Marseille region there are five communists, five socialists, and one from the UNR.

The heaviest political losses were suffered by the numerous independent alliances. They dropped from 118 seats down to 48. This is partly evidenced by the UNR's clean sweep of the thirty-one Paris circumscriptions at the expense of fourteen independents and center republicans.

It is still early to tell whether or not the French are starting to think in terms of a two-party system. In fact, it is still in doubt as to how much of a unity the UNR is outside of de Gaulle. Even so, or perhaps, particularly so, the next few years of French politics should be interesting.

LARRY MARRY

Events in the Hinterlands

"I draw the line in the dust and toss the gauntlet at the feet of tyranny."

What brave champion has issued this stirring challenge? Was it Woodrow Wilson, Patrick Henry, or perhaps Thomas Jefferson defiantly renouncing the oppressor? On the contrary, the quotation is taken from the recent inaugural speech of that great fellow American, Governor George Wallace of Alabama. And was he applauded by the cheering of the oppressed? Hardly. The rabble cheered but the oppressed were silent and virtually unrepresented. Who then was the "tyrant." Why, the same one who put dirty old James Meredith in school with all the lovely, gentle, white children—those poor little gentle white children who proceeded to demonstrate their cultural superiority by spitting and throwing bricks.

Is Wallace merely a knight errant, a fool tilting at windmills, trying desperately to breathe one final hour of life into a dying institution? Is isn't as harmless as that. This man is openly defying the Federal government. Once the entire South did it and failed, with considerably greater losses than the Battle of Oxford. Now the South, with the exception of Alabama and Mississippi, has largely outgrown this kind of primitive conduct. South Carolina and Georgia, the true heart of both the old South and the new, have accepted integration with a dignity that makes me proud.

Three Negroes have applied to the University of Alabama, at Auburn the same situation is imminent, and desegregation suits have been filed in other areas of the state. Yet Wallace has vowed to disobey any federal court school desegregation order. No, he isn't a fool—he is criminal white trash underserving of the authority he represents. He is a traitor to his state, to the South, and to the nation. Once the penalty for treason was hanging. Ross Barnett has already taken enough rope.

BOB BAILEY

The Best Cinema of 1962

About this time every year the movie critics make their selection of the ten or so best films of the preceding season. Since many of these films of interest—and since the Sewanee Cinema Guild will have a few of them—we are happy to mention some of the leading critics' choices as a recommendation on last year's film offerings. We have included: Bogdanovich, Crowther (N. Y. TIMES), French, MacDonald, Hughes (ESQUIRE MAGAZINE), Melies (VILLAGE VOICE), NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE, Sarris, Smith, Tallmer, TIME MAGAZINE, Vogel, and Weinberg.

PETER BOGDANOVICH: The following three categories of 1962's best movies are each in order of viewing rather than preference. Best: "Mr. Arkadin," "Hatan," "The Man Who Shot Liberty Bells," "Shoot the Piano Player," Second Best: "Bachelor Flat," "Jules and Jim," "Advise and Consent," "Two Weeks in Another Town," "The Concrete Jungle," "What Ever Happened to Baby Jane?" This "Hell is for Heroes," "Mercy's Murders," "The Chapman Report," "It's Only Money," "Days of Wine and Roses."

BOSLEY CROWTHER (N. Y. TIMES): "Divorce-Italian Style," "Electra," "Freud," "Long Day's Journey into Night," "Sundays and Cybele," and "Eclipse." I feel that the superiority of the European art film has been established this year as so often in the past.

RUDY FRANCHI: In order of preference: 1. "Mr. Arkadin"; 2. "The Man Who Shot Liberty Bells"; 3. "Two Weeks in Another Town"; 4. "Shoot the Piano Player" and "Jules and Jim"; 5. "Last Year at Marienbad"; 6. "Lolita"; 7. "The Chapman Report"; 8. "La Notte" and "Eclipse"; 9. "Lady With the Dog"; 10. "Testament of Orpheus." I would mention that Remais' "Night and Fog" which would most certainly rate high on this list, is not included because it cannot be considered as having opened theatrically in 1962.

ROBERT HUGHES: I saw very few new pictures this year—too busy with the movie on Robert Frost—but I recall four that I liked enough to want to see again. "Four Acres Jour" is the first picture to present with the appropriate imagination and power the brutalizing aspect of factory workers' lives. It should not won't be translated into English as "One Damn Day After Another," "Four Acres Jour." I'm told, is mostly the work of Anne-Claire Poirier, now making her second film for the National Film Board of Canada.

I include Francis Richardson's "A Taste of Honey," partly for the performances by the women in the cast, but especially because of the eye of the cameraman Walter Lassally and the ear of author Shelagh Delaney. After seeing Richardson's preposterously phony Broadway version of the play, I can't believe he had very much to do with the film's virtues.

"The rest of my list, half of it, is works by Francois Truffaut: "Shoot the Piano Player" and "Jules and Jim." More and more, he seems the most audacious film talent of our time.

DWIGHT MACDONALD (ESQUIRE MAGAZINE): Here are my best ten, in order of preference: "Jules and Jim," "La Notte," "Last Year at Marienbad," "Lolita," "Shoot the Piano Play-

er," "Path's Birthday," "Anticipation of the Night," "Eclipse," "Little Stabs of Happiness," "Testament of Orpheus," "Viridiana," "Mr. Arkadin," "Lola," "What Ever Happened to Baby Jane?" "The Connection." Other films I liked: from abroad, "La Notte," "The Lower Depths," "Jules and Jim," "Shoot the Piano Player," "The Job" (Vicente's segment in "Boccaccio '70"), "La Grido," "Yojunbo," "Paris Belongs to Us," "Archibald de la Cruz" from Hollywood, "Hatan," "The Man Who Shot Liberty Bells," "Advise and Consent," "Two Weeks in Another Town," "The Concrete Jungle"; American independents, "Hard Swing," "Wasn't That a Time," "Doom Show," "Thatsopnia," "Skull-duggery," "Senseless." It was a good year for me. I think Crowther's editorial in which he established the superiority of the European art film, and which is being widely circulated in Europe, is

GIRL WITH THE GOLDEN EYES

pure nonsense. Best films, in technical, experimental, aesthetic, commercial, and any other senses, are still being made in America.

NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE: The ten best of 1962: "Ride the High Country," "The Island," "The Lady With the Dog," "Jules and Jim," "Long Day's Journey Into Night," "Lonely Are the Brave," "Lawrence of Arabia," "A Taste of Honey," "Last Year at Marienbad," "Lolita."

On the one hand there is a public with a primitive love for narration and on the other, a pile of novels and short stories with which movie-makers can meet that elemental need: It is a lovely exercise in fitting supply to demand. The hits—which producers seem blissfully unaware—is that a book is one unique kind of artistic experience, a movie is an entirely different kind of experience, and while it is possible to transform a book into a film, it is actually more difficult than simply writing a book or simply making a film.

It is interesting to observe that producers refrain as much as possible from using the word "book" and prefer to talk about a "property"—which has no cloud of sanctity about it, and is even more congenial because it is something owned. Furthermore, nobody ever talks of "translation," which implies delicacy and artistry. Movie X is simply "based on" book Y, (X is, in fact, often so debased from Y that Y is no longer recognizable, which is why there are "novelizations" of films that were taken from novels to begin with. For instance there is Robert W. Kreppe's novel, "Taras Bulba," based on Gogol's novel, "Taras Bulba.")

The movies released in 1962 offered an appalling object lesson. While there were some good movies made from novels or short stories ("Sundays and Cybele" or "The Lady With the Dog") and movies which, though not altogether triumphant, were at least honorable and interesting ("Lolita" or "Phaedra"), by a frightening contrast, providing more pictures of 1962 were all derived from books.

The Worst: "The Wonderful World of the Brothers Grimm," the most tedious missable picture this year, was infinite nonsense, infinity of length. The integrity of the folk tales which the Grimms collected was just an encumbrance to be shucked, like a chorus girl's virtue. "Barabaras" entirely missed the point of P. Laguerre's satire, suggestive novel and was spectacular, providing only dull and narrow wide-screen color can be had.

If good books were made bad, the bad were made worse. The integrity of the folk tales which the Grimms collected was just an encumbrance to be shucked as to be, either. "Two Weeks in Another Town" merely spoiled Irwin Shaw's novel about success and failure in the movie game and couldn't even show what life on a movie is like.

The list is dreary. Add "The Spiral Road," "Advise and Consent," "Taras Bulba," "Walk

on the Wild Side," and "Satan Never Sleeps," and you have nine of the ten worst films of the year. "The Longest Day" may not be the tenth, but it has a special ailment all its own. It has the distinction of being too faithful to the book, which can be a horrible thing in translation—especially when the translation was from the book Cornelius Ryan wrote for the Reader's Digest. The film was muddled up with anecdotes of Life in These United States headscheads. The scene was that of the play field—so sports-montage as to diminish the fact of D-Day.

The excuse of the studios, of course, is that they are in business to make money and the estimated box-office take for the year—\$1.4 billion—the highest since 1949—makes it difficult to argue with them. But it also makes it difficult to dismiss them out of hand. And that is the pity of it. The most exciting thing about movies is that there is an art form of limitless esthetic possibility which also appeals directly to large numbers of people. Movies at their best eloquently affirm that there can be popular culture. As the eminent art historian Erwin Panofsky once observed: "If all the serious lyrical poets, composers, painters, and sculptors were forced by law to stop their activities, a rather small fraction of the general public would be so aware of the fact and still smaller fraction would seriously regret it. If the same thing were to happen with the movies, the social consequences would be catastrophic." It is an awesome prospect and an awesome responsibility.

ANDREW SARIS: In order, "The Man Who Shot Liberty Bells," "Mr. Arkadin," "Viridiana," "Advise and Consent," "Shoot the Piano Player," "The Concrete Jungle," "Partings," "What Ever Happened to Baby Jane?" "The Mineola Worker," "Two Weeks in Another Town."

Worst Movie: "Five Finger Exercise." Sleekest Shogun Dog Story: "Last Year at Marienbad." Dead End: "Eclipse." Nicest Academic Picture: "Lady With a Dog." Long Day's Journey Into Night: "Sleepers of the Year." Ride the High Country: "Pearl Among Swine: Vicente's Job." In "Boccaccio '70." Most Priscious Film: "Sundays and Cybele." Best Coming Attractions: "Lolita." Costliest Unanswered Question: "Who's Afraid of T. E. Lawrence?"

MICHAEL SMITH: "Jules and Jim" is number one. Of the rest of what I saw this year, in not much order: "Lolita," "Shoot the Piano Player," "The Jokers," "A Taste of Honey," "Lawrence of Arabia." View from the Bridge, "Through a Glass Darkly." And as exercises in style: "Last Year at Marienbad," "Sunday," "The Hard Swing," "Senseless."

JULES ET JIM

JERRY TALLMER: "Jules and Jim," "Jules and Jim."

TIME: David and Lisa. The most deeply moving U. S. movie of 1962: a dramatized case history, made by cinema beginners for less than \$300,000, that sensitively describes the problems of a schizophrenic girl (Janet Margolin) and an observant-complative boy (Keir Dullea).

Divorce—Italian Style. Director Pietro Germi most hilarious comedy of bad manners, slyly rattle one of the mustier skeletons in their country's closet—the antiquated Italian divorce law. Last Year at Marienbad. The French New Wave, which has slyly subverted, nevertheless sensitively describes the problems of a schizophrenic girl (Janet Margolin) and an observant-complative boy (Keir Dullea).

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leased in 1962 that is truly spectacular: a film biography of the peculiar guerrilla genius who led the Arab revolt against the Turks during World War I.

Yojunbo. Japan's Akira Kurosawa, the greatest living master of cinema, bloodily castigates modern man; but he disguises the satire as a great big noisy eastern western, and he manages to make the carnage seem heroically comic.

Through a Glass Darkly. A wise and warm and frightening picture in which Ingmar Bergman tells the story of a young woman (Harriet Andersson) who looks through a crack in the wall that limits reason from madness and on the other side sees God—an enormous spider.

Billy Budd. The allegorical classic by Melville has been made into a somber drama in which good and evil meet with a clash of symbols and then founder in the green indifference of the sea.

Long Day's Journey into Night. Director Sidney Lumet and an imposing cast (Katharine Hepburn, Ralph Richardson, Jason Robards, Jr., Dean Stockwell) have transformed a great play by Eugene O'Neill into a good film: a study of spiritual wretchedness.

Lonely Are the Brave. Man as God made him



RAISIN IN THE SUN

and a world God never made meet in mortal battle in this simple, painful story of a cowboy (Kirk Douglas) who tangles with 20th century civilization.

A Taste of Honey. The hit play by Shelagh Delaney, Britain's angry young man, has been made into the year's best British movie: a grim-guy, witty-youth tale about a mill-town miss (Rita Tushingham) who grows up the hard way.

AMOS VOGEL: If by "film" we mean not works that can be followed with one's eyes shut (about eighty per cent of current production), simplistic adaptations borrowed from literature, photographed recordings of stage plays, but the creative exploration of the plastic and, especially, the magic potential of moving images, then my choices for the best films of the year in American release are "La Notte," "Eclipse," "Last Year at Marienbad," "Throne of Blood," "Jules and Jim," "Mother Joan of the Angels," "Devil," "Paris Belongs to Us," "Girl With the Golden Eyes," and the "Job" (Vicente's episode in "Boccaccio '70") and, among the rest, "A Movie," "Cosmic Ray," "Haze Over Teahettle," "Thatsopnia," "Senseless," "Dream of Wild Horses," "Mint Tea"—but this list is incomplete, especially since most of the outstanding international shorts do not find their way into the American market.

HERMAN G. WEINBERG: Of the films I saw this year, the following had the most interest for me. They are presented in no particular order: "Bandit," "Orgoglio," "Il Grido," "Le Amiche," "Il Posto," "Shoot the Piano Player," "The Femme est une Femme," "Testament of Orpheus," "Suspect" and "Cybele," "Salvatore Giuliano," "Viridiana," "Electra" (the Nicholas Zarpas version, for the performance of Anna Stinopyros), "The Lady With the Dog," "Yojunbo," April 5—"Hiroshima Mon Amour," "Lawrence of Arabia" (for the desert scenes). Of the American "new wave": "Guns of the Trees" and "The Flower That," and the short "Sunday."

SEWANEE CINEMA GUILD, Spring 1963 February 8—"La Notte" (Noted above); March 1—"Father Parham"; March 15—"The Last Rites"; April 5—"Hiroshima Mon Amour" (Lenten film—open to all); April 8—"Raisin in the Sun" (Lenten film—open to all) (noted above); April 22—"Jules and Jim" (noted above); April 29—"Eclipse"; May 10—"The Bicycle Thief"; May 24—"Kuffa." Special short subjects with some films. All at 8:15 p.m., Gurry Auditorium.



SUNDAYS AND CYBELE

er," "Long Day's Journey into Night," "The Bandits of Orgoglio," "Divorce, Italian Style," "One, Two, Three."

JONAS MEKAS (VILLAGE VOICE): I found most aesthetic enjoyment in the following (in order of preference): "Prelude," "The Flower



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Mose . . .

The Mose Allison Trio is a very interesting and somewhat unique modern jazz group. To the urban art form, the Trio brings the primitive, largely rural form of Negro or country blues. Just as Mississippi Negroes, Ma Rainey and Bessie Smith, brought blues to traditional jazz, Mose Allison, a white Southerner born in Tipso, Mississippi, aids in establishing the synthesis between the modern piano and the country blues, which is so much a part of modern jazz. Though Mose is now a military performer, we will be able to discern, in his concert Saturday afternoon, both the influence of the Nat Cole, Erroll Garner, John Lewis, Thelonious Monk tradition and that of Mose's neighbors in the Delta, Sonny Boy Williamson, Robert Pete Williams, and Muddy Waters.

While growing up in Tipso, he was introduced to the piano by his father and to the country blues by the local juke boxes. His cousin first acquainted him with jazz while he was still in high school. He continued to develop, and at the University of Mississippi in 1948, he was introduced to the more modern strains of Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie. After the service and a B.A. in English from L. S. U., he continued to pur-



Mose Allison with Trio featured at Jazz Concert Saturday afternoon (Feb. 16th), 3:00-5:00. Admission \$2.00 per ticket in advance. Tickets on sale: Supe Store, Clara's, Jazz Society members.

sue his musical career in earnest. His first trip to New York was not entirely successful. But by 1957, he returned to the Fountain and was accepted judging by his appearance with Stan Getz, Zoot Sims, Al Cohn and others. By 1961 he said, "I'm finally getting together all the elements I want to work with." And to this he adds, "I want to grow within my style instead of looking for new devices."

Sewanee students may be acquainted with his popular recording of the Seventh Son. His rendition of this Willie Ma-bon song is typical of many of the numbers he will present Saturday. Within the blues framework, he develops the mystical, superstitious lyrics. His voice does not have the raspy, sensual quality of a Muddy Waters or a Sunny Boy Williamson. His piano numbers generally are not restricted to the simple ballad structure of country blues. They flow melodically in the best modern jazz tradition.

The concert should be pleasing to the erudite modern jazz and country blues fan, as well as the rest of us, for Mose's cardinal rule is: "I'm concerned with feeling rather than technical perfection for myself and my group."



Wind Ensemble Presents Concert

The University Wind Ensemble under the direction of Robert Weston will present its Mid-Winters concert on Friday, Feb. 14, from 4:30 to 5:30 in Guerry Hall Auditorium. The Wind Ensemble appears as a pep-band at University athletic events, and also attempts throughout the year to present concerts of serious concert band music. The Mid-Winters program will be a varied one, presenting music ranging from "West Side Story" to Beethoven's Military March. One of the selections presented, Bach's Choral Now Thank We all Our Lord, will feature a solo Brass quartet of two trumpets, baritone, and trombone, with David Mead and James Kendrick playing trumpet, Jody Nicholas playing baritone, and Robert Weston playing trombone. The program is planned to appeal to the musical tastes of the entire university community, and the members of the University Wind Ensemble invite you to add the concert to your list of activities for the upcoming Mid-Winters weekend. There is no admission charge.

Germans Feature Dr. Feelgood and the Interns The Del-Vikings

The highlight of the Mid-Winter's Party this year will be the German Club Dance Friday night from nine until one. Dr. Feelgood and the Interns and the Del Vikings are playing.

Dr. Feelgood, who is known to many as Piano Red, is currently playing out of Atlanta. He recently scored the biggest hits of his career: "Dr. Feelgood" and "The Right String Baby, But the Wrong Yo-yo." It is because of these songs that he is known better as Dr. Feelgood than Piano Red. Those who have seen him as Piano Red, will always remember him that way; it is hard to forget a red-headed albino pounding the piano with the Interns behind him.

Before he recorded his two big hits, the Doctor was popular for his Ray Charles songs, but now he concentrates on his own songs and instruments. However, occasionally he cuts loose with "What I Say" or another of the high priest's hymns. Dr. Feelgood is as much a clown as he is a musician. The Interns back him up with three guitars and drums.

Since "Come Go with Me," the Del Vikings' gold record, their membership has changed, but it was a change for the better, and the Vikings remain a top rock 'n roll vocal group.

This will be the best German Club Dance yet. Feelgood will play from nine until eleven with the Del Vikings taking over until one o'clock. At the dance you will see Around the World in Eighty Days; you can hear Dr. Feelgood and his Interns and the Del Vikings for four solid hours. Coke and 7-Up will be sold cheap for thirsty patrons.



Announcements:

DEAR PARENTS,
Starting February 2nd, on your movie card, you will find, after each movie title, a set of letters. These letters will be the movie ratings established by a publication called "The Green Sheet," published by the Film Estimate Board of National Organizations, 522 5th, New York City, 36, N. Y.

The Parent Teachers Associations Film Committee has requested that Mr. Freeman use these ratings as a convenience for parents in deciding which movies are suitable for children and young people.

The following key explains the movie rating used. When a movie has not rated listing, parents must use their own judgment in sending their children.

SUGGESTED AUDIENCE CLASSIFICATION
A—Adults; F—Family; Y—Mature Young People; C—Children; Y—Young People.

It would be wise to keep this listing and refer to it as needed.

Sincerely,
VIRGINIA COLLEDS, Pres.
Sewanee PTA

"The American Nazi Party is sending secret contributions to the fanatical Negro sect, the Black Muslims. Both groups favor segregation, differ only on which is and should be the master race."
Parade Magazine

More than 225 American colleges and over 100 fraternities and sororities are enjoying the blessings of proxy parenthood under an unusual across-the-seas adoption program.

They are among the more than 600,000 Americans who are participants in the Foster Parents Plan, Inc. Since its beginnings 23 years ago, this organization has rescued more than 100,000 children in Europe and the Far East from hunger and hopelessness.

Under the Plan, foster parents pledge \$15 a month to support a child overseas. Direct and personal contact is established between "parents" and children. The Plan sends each foster parent a photograph and personal history of his child; progress reports are sent at regular intervals. Correspondence is also exchanged, with the Plan providing two-way translation of letters.

In addition to college and university groups, other foster parents have teamed up to provide the \$180-a-year support for a child. Business groups and professional societies are among the proxy parents. More than two dozen children have been adopted by prison groups. Those who cannot afford full support may contribute to a general fund.

Heartwarming success stories testify to the program's effectiveness. Nearly all "graduates" are good citizens; many have become successful professionals or skilled craftsmen. The Plan always has a "waiting list" of more than 1000 children. Its address is 352 Park Avenue, S., New York 10, N. Y., or you may contact the *Pewitz* for further information.

Students from all countries are invited to take part in the First International Literary Contest, organized by the magazine "The Student" and the International Bureau for Cultural Activities with the idea of encouraging literary creation among students.

Poems and short stories in English, French or Spanish, written by students registered at a university will be accepted. There will be a special jury of well-known writers and literary critics for each of the sections—English, French and Spanish. For information, write to "Literary Contest," Post Box 36, Leiden, Netherlands.

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a part in the wider world of science can be yours

DEAR DAVE,

You have said that you may want to enter science as a career. Perhaps I will be helpful if I share with you some of my thoughts on this subject. I remember well the influences and considerations that led me to turn in this direction as a very young man.

Actually, my own history in this respect has both unusual and unusual aspects. Up until the time I entered high school, I had had no exposure to science and, therefore, little knowledge of its possibilities. I chose literature as my major subject, and in my freshman year took English, oral English and world history, in addition to the required college preparatory subjects, algebra and a foreign language.

I took no science until my junior year when, in order to meet the college entrance requirement, I took the chemistry course. Largely due to the enthusiasm and obvious love of the subject displayed by my teacher, Dwight Logan Reil of David Starr Jordan High School in Los Angeles, it captured my imagination almost immediately. I had the feeling, "Why hasn't someone told me about this before?" From that point forward, my mind was made up. I felt I wanted to become a scientist and bent all my efforts in that direction. I have never been sorry, for I have found in science a life of adventure and great personal satisfaction.

In considering a career in science, you may ask yourself whether you really have the qualifications. You may feel—and many might try to tell you—that you need to be a genius. This is not true. While great advances have been made by our greatest minds—such as Einstein, Rutherford, Edison—the bulk of scientific discovery has been made by men who, while of better-than-average intelligence, were by no means in the genius category.

We have so many tasks which need doing in all phases of modern public health, agriculture, industry and basic research, that we cannot possibly hope to do them all. We need help from people of many levels of ability. Furthermore, many discoveries are made by men whose scientific effectiveness came as a result of a combination of qualities. In a particular instance, mental dexterity, special experimental technique, a freshness of viewpoint, or an insight gained from past experience, may be decisive. Science is an organized body of knowledge and a method of proceeding to an extension of this knowledge by hypothesis and experiment. By learning the fundamental principles, by mastering the elements of the scientific method, and by acquainting yourself with the experimental techniques available to the modern scientist, you can proceed to enter confidently to significant scientific achievement to do which you may exceed that of many mental giants of a generation ago.

My advice is not to worry too much about your intelligence, about how you compare with your contemporaries, but to concentrate on getting the best possible results with the nature nature has given you. Don't underestimate yourself. Some young people are probably somewhat more confident—or cocky—about their abilities than their years warrant, but if I may judge from my own experience in talking with young people, many lack self-confidence and are somewhat hesitant in visualizing themselves as potentially important scientists. I think you should have no hesitation at all about doing this. You should set high goals and achievement and exert yourself to advance toward that goal. The development of your abilities will be most marked if you strike out steadfastly for a goal which may even be high enough that you never quite achieve it.

I would like to emphasize a particularly necessary element in the make-up of a good scientist: simple hard work. Many a person of only better-than-average ability has accomplished, just on the basis of work and perseverance, much greater things than those of a superiorly gifted person. Success will succeed where a lazy genius may fail. Some scientific discoveries are made by armchair research, but most of them require considerable experimental work and represent a lot of time and perspiration as well as a properly-conceived method of attack. Many people of quite superior promise never have that promise realized unless they are fortunate enough to be in an environment where they are continually prodded into activity. People differ enormously in this respect, as in other respects. Some are self-starters and have great physical endurance, some work best alone, and others are most effective in a team effort. You will have to evaluate your own characteristics and try to place yourself in the environment most likely, as a routine result, to draw hard work from you.

This matter of hard work runs counter to the trend of modern times, with its emphasis on leisure, shorter work weeks and more leisure time activities. I am in sympathy with these trends generally, but I believe that the 35-hour work week has much relevance for a creative scientist. The greater effort expected of him, however, is seldom extracted from him against his will. He is able to secure employment which allows him to do what he genuinely desires; he does not work simply because it is necessary in order to live. The intellectual satisfactions, the thrill of discovery, and the sense of worthwhile effort are a rich reward and a strong stimulus to continued work. Scientists and engineers are, in fact, self-motivated. The majority of my personal acquaintances work in establishments where the doors of the laboratory are never locked and the lights frequently burn late into the night.

Our country's destiny lies in large part in the hands of its future scientists. Our present population of 185 million will double by the year 2000, a year which most of your generation will live to greet. The wants of these 185 million addi-

tional Americans must be provided for. Our electric power sources must increase 10-fold by the end of the century. Our infant atomic power industry must develop into a healthy adult, and possibilities in solar power and release of energy in controlled thermonuclear reactions must be explored. Great discoveries in geology, geophysics, recovery and metallurgy must be made to provide for our wants in the face of diminishing supplies of rich pockets of important raw materials. New advances in public health, in the treatment of mental diseases, in care of the aged, and in all branches of medicine are required to cope with the new problems which will arise. Our industrial empires must busy themselves in the manufacture and use of new materials and inventions unknown to man a few years ago. Our industry's emerging nations toward economic growth, political stability and to guide the development of a stable international order. No one can foretell exactly what form these developments will take. But it is clear that the export of technical equipment and know-how will be carried on by us as a permanent basis. We will expect to train many more foreign students in our schools and to export technically trained personnel for shorter or longer tours of duty. I am sure that the export of technical personnel will soon become an explicit part of our national policy. Perhaps you or some of your friends will be in this group.

These facts which foreshadow so many opportunities in science can be extended manifold. So, I would say that science has great exciting challenges to meet; that great discoveries with great benefits to human beings everywhere are much closer than the far horizon; and that the technology necessary to utilize these great discoveries for the better health and greater abundance of mankind provides an immense field for your efforts.

In view of this, there can be no question as to whether a career in science would be interesting—even more than agriculture, exciting.

In this respect, I would say that science can be like the exploration of new countries, and adventure on oceans never before traveled. But the discovery of the "new" in science has a thrill and satisfaction unequalled in any other type or kind of discovery. We all admire the discoveries of great, courageous, adventuresome men—Columbus, a Balboa, a Magellan. But when we analyze their actual ventures, we have to say that they found only more land, similar to all land, more water, a part of the same sea. Furthermore, they were not the first human beings to see these things, for many ancient human beings at the very points of their discoveries. One can say only that they were the first Europeans to explore these strange areas.

So, I would say that discoveries in science are not just like these, great as they were. The scientific discoverer is the first to see or to know a really new thing; he is the locksmith of the centuries who has finally fashioned a key to open the door to a new area of nature's secrets. The engineer-inventor is the first man to learn a new use for these discoveries—the Edison who took the discovery of electricity and made it into the lamp that now lights the darkness of night in every corner of the earth. (Do you think Aladdin would have been less astonished if his lamp had lighted when he rubbed it?) And with the application of science and technology to man's forthcoming exploration of the moon and the planets, we shall have the combined results of exploration of truly unexplored lands with great scientific advances.

We live in a money-oriented society, but I think that personal success in money matters is often overrated as the reigning monarch of our standard of values. I believe that every person has a deep psychological need to feel that what he is doing is of some importance, aside from the money he is paid for doing it. The scientist has the satisfaction of this need built into his life, and this gives zest and motivation to his efforts over an indefinite period of time. He would feel a sense of purpose and inner satisfaction even if his efforts were not important to the world in which we live. In actuality, of course, there is no group of persons—as I explained earlier—on whom society as a whole depends so heavily. This age of discovery has changed from the discoveries of scientific phenomena—has changed from the discoveries of a geography to the discoveries of space.

You can be part of it.

ERIC SEAWANE



Our Valentine Purple Girl of the Week is Miss Phyll of St. Petersburg, Fla. She works for the Educational Relations Department of the Red Cross, is a member of the Junior League and was a member of the St. Petersburg Sun Codex Court of 1952. Her interests are water skiing and boating.

"that of the eternal, accursed, cold, and heavy rain . . ."

Mr. Martin said that the other day he saw a dog sit down to keep from falling off the ice. We don't doubt it. Such sights are common from time to time around here. Also reported lately were birds roosting on the ground. Dr. Webb walking on all fours to the Union, four geese holding hands as they went to chapel, and Mr. Cooke with a pillow tied to his rear (hidden, he thought, beneath his coat).

One wonders, with the unholly weather God perennially throws at Sewaneeans, if perhaps he is insulted at the pompous presumptuousness with which our institutional potentates claim divine approval. In fact that our hoodooed chaps and other gnostic wonders are observed from the street one day out of three a subtle hint of God's embarrassment? Maybe such disfavor is a sign that God is really a Presbyterian, or even a Baptist!

New men will have noticed that school never lets out at the University of the South, notwithstanding the sometimes criminal violence of the elements, nor is it an excuse for a class out. The policy makers rightly reason that if we can get to Gailor to eat, the alternative to which is starving, then we could get to class with little more effort. This choice is one which the gowrnsman is often free to make, all the while feeling like one who must choose between the Third Circle of Hell—"that of the eternal, accursed, cold, and heavy rain . . ." Large hail, and turbid water, and snow, pour down through the darksome air; the ground, on which it falls, emits a putrid smell—"and the Sixth Terrace of Purgatory.

Whatever the reason for our punishment from the elements, god-awful weather is unfortunately the natural state here. The unhappy fact seems to be that if there is any bad weather to be found in the Eastern United States, it will soon find its way to Sewanee. Supporting this thesis is sworn testimony from people who claim to have driven in from several different directions on the same day, and were in pleasant weather until they crossed the bounds of the domain. At this point the fog, mist, rain, sleet, snow, or drizzle commenced. Somewhat less credence may be lent to the story that the fog once became so thick that four students and eleven dogs died of drowning.

Climatic abuse is always most severe during fairs. This year being no exception, the typical mountain man, and especially the sad-eyed pilgrims from Woodland had the uneasy experience of feeling ice crystals pricking the inside of their nostrils as they breathalied in the thirteen-below air, ears growing painfully numb, faces and fingers aching with frostbite, and eyes frozen shut against the spiteful wind. There was the humorous side, too, of noting the various blurriness of attire in which they breathalied in the thirteen-below air, ears growing mummy-like around unknown faces and heads. Secret pleasure came from watching the suffering of those unfortunate who lost their balance, books and dignity on the icy walks. This year, it must be noted, was a particularly bad one. The weather during fairs when neither grass, gravel nor asphalt escaped a hopeless glaze of ice and, as Abbo noted, dogs had to sit to keep from falling.

This is by no means an extraordinary winter for Sewanee. Seniors will remember the malignant winter of 1950 when nearly 20 inches of snow was followed by a fantastic ice storm. Harassed students had to dodge falling limbs and toppling trees while trying to keep their balance. A distinguished casualty of this onslaught was the unrequited chieftain of the canine society of the day, the most noble Hrothgar, an English Bulldog (far superior to the repulsive T.D.) whose fame was epic. This brave warrior was driven insane by the clank of snow-chain on his car, and attacking a chained tire head on. Last year we had a cool ten inches of snow and fourteen below one night in mid-February. While we haven't had a big snow this year, one needn't count it out before April.

There will be more snow, and maybe worse before the winter is over. And chances are it will be many weeks before sun-bathers can climb the roof of Tuckaway with hope of success.

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MONTEAGLE TENNESSEE

Tigers Near Season's End; CAC Tournament Begins Feb. 21

The Sewanee basketball team, taking a complete abate face since the turn of the new year, hit its highest peak of the season last weekend on their trip to Memphis. All five starters hit in double figures as the Tigers gained their second win over the year over Southwestern 94-73. This was the most scored by Sewanee in any game and, oddly enough, it was also the most scored against them! This was their fourth straight triumph, and it brought them within one win of the 500 mark. Unfortunately they couldn't continue as they were forced to play the next afternoon, and Lambuth at home was too much for them. The Eagles almost

blew it, but they won going away 69-57. The Tigers grabbed an early lead at Southwestern, and used their accuracy from the free throw line to go off at the half ahead 39-33. They hit 16 of 34 from the field as compared with 13 of 36 for Southwestern, but they also canned seven of eight from the charity stripe. Mit Fitzsimons had twelve points already to lead the Tigers, but he had to play second fiddle to Aubrey Smith of Southwestern who had 17.

Early in the second half the Tigers pulled out to 48-36, but the Lyns wouldn't quit. They cut the lead to 61-60 before Sewanee began to hit again. They were to hit fifteen free throws after that, and 21 of 28 for the whole second half, and that was too much for Southwestern to cope with. The Lyns outscored Sewanee from the field 24-33, but Sewanee hit 28 of 35 from the foul line as compared with 11 of 17 for Southwestern. And Sewanee's percentage from the field was a cool 59 percent, 33 of 50. The win over the Tigers with a 2-1 mark in the College Athletic Conference competition.

High scorer for the game was Fitzsimons with 23. He also had 18 rebounds, a team high for the year. John Smith had 21, Joe Drayton 20, Sandy Lumpkin 16, and Bob Swisher 12. Aubrey Smith had 22 for Southwestern, but it was Howard Edgington who kept them in the game in the second half hitting eight of ten from the field. He wound up with twenty.

The Lambuth game was much the same story in reverse. The Eagles were hot while Sewanee was cold, and they led by as much as fifteen points during the first half. Only Joe Drayton, who hit four of seven from the field, was hitting with any consistency. The Tigers were making too many mistakes, and giving Lambuth too many shots. But the second half was a different story. Slowly the Tigers chipped away at the lead until with three and a half minutes to go it was 55-54. But then came a flurry of mistakes and Lambuth hit key free throws to win going away.

Editor to Leave

(Continued from page one)

International affairs by a student journalist.

White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger will be one of the speakers at the Conference. The Presidential press chief is one of the three New Frontiers men who will speak. Others are Thomas Sorensen Deputy Director of the U. S. Information Agency, and William Moyers, Assistant Director of the Peace Corps. In addition to these speakers, the student editors will hear talks by noted professional newsmen and editors, and will participate in seminar discussions of problem areas around the world.

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The loss put the Tigers in the unenviable position of having to win their last three games in order to have a winning season. That, however, might not be as hard as it seems. First, Sewanee has been improving with each game. The young team has now matured somewhat. Second, the two teams they play on this next road trip have already been rather easy pickings: or them once this season. Birmingham-Southern fell 77-42 and Milligan 65-59. If they win these two, they should be able to handle Milligan at home. It is hoped that a large crowd will turn out for the game next Monday night, their final regular season game before the CAC tournament.

Captain John Smith continues to lead the scoring battle, having a total of 186 for a 15.5 average. Joe Drayton, who seemed on this recent trip to have regained some of his early season form, is again in second place with 163 and a 13.2 average. Bob Swisher with 12.9 and Mit Fitzsimons with 11.7 are also in double figure averages. Fitzsimons leads the rebounders with 110 and a 9.2 average while Sandy Lumpkin is second, with 81 and a 7.2 average. Fitzsimons has canned 50 of 99 from the field for a fine .505 per cent while John Smith leads the free throw shooters with 40 of 49 for 81.6 per cent.



Wrestler Haynes controls opponent, later scoring a win in Maryville match.

Sewanee Matmen Top M'ville

Last Saturday night at Juhon gymnasium the Sewanee grapplers let the SEC know that they were definitely the team to beat in the conference. Following Tom Wilhelm's loss at the 123 lb. class to SEC champion Baxter, the grapplers swept the last eight weights in fine style. The victors included pins by that terrible trio lately of McCallie—Jay Paty at 157, Bill Schultz at 167, and Pat Tesman at 177. The final score was a lopsided 30-5, the worst loss Maryville has taken this year.

Two obstacles stand in the Tigers' path to an unbeaten season, Chattanooga and Auburn. These two teams met earlier and the results were a tie. Seemingly a victory over one of these teams would indicate a good chance for an unblemished record. Last year our wrestlers along with half the student body went to Chattanooga and handed the Mocs their first home loss in over twenty matches. Saturday night Chattanooga comes to town to avenge that loss. This will be the best match here this season, and could decide the SEC championship. Come to the match and bring your votes, you might learn something useful.

Tankers in Florida Defeat Tigers Twice

The Sewanee tank team took it on the chin this past weekend in a pair of duals at Florida and Georgia State. The losses were the first ones to go on the Tiger slate this year, leaving their record at 4-2. The University of Georgia invades this evening, February

14, giving Sewanee a chance to get back on the winning track. Nevin Patton, who was first in the 50 yard freestyle, and Dove Sutton scored 6 points each against UP, but it was not enough as Bud Floyd led the Gators to victory, 53-41. Fred Miller picked up the other Tiger win in the 200 yd. backstroke with a time of 2:47.

On Saturday, February 9, FSU defeated Sewanee 62-33. Freshman Dave Sutton garnered 8 for the losers. Tony Kowalski chalked up 10 for the Seminoles and also met a record in the 200 yd. backstroke. The old record, set in 1950, was held by Bob Abstein of FSU. Abstein now swims for Sewanee and finished third in the race that saw his mark topped.

The individual scoring in the S-UF meet was as follows:
400 yard medley: Florida 3:51.7
200 yard freestyle: Stark (F), Sutton (S), Gugelmann (S) 2:06.6
50 yard freestyle: Patton (S), Proctor (F), Falgout (S), 1:23.8

200 yard individual medley: Floyd (F), Abstein (S), Sherer (S) 2:14.4
3-meter dive: Price (F), Zodin (S), Glinger (F), 225.85
200 yard butterfly: Oromaner (F), Thomas (S), Shepherd (S) 2:29.5
100 yard freestyle: Proctor (F), Dant (S), Patton (S) 1:54.8
200 yard backstroke: Floyd (F), Flachmann (S), Abstein (S) 2:15.2
500 yard freestyle: Stark (F), Sutton (S), Gugelmann (S) 5:41.4
200 yard breaststroke: Miller (S), McCaughan (S) 2:45.7
400 yard freestyle relay: Florida 3:32
The individual scoring of the S-FSU was not available.

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THOMAS WARING

'Sewanee Review' To Be Reprinted

(Continued from page one)

many others. In later years contributors included names such as E. B. Cummings, T. S. Eliot, Allen Tate, Albert Camus, Sir Herbert Read, Yvor Winters, F. P. Blackmur, Mark Van Doren, W. H. Auden, Bayly Eberhart, P. Lewis and John Crowe Ransom. The early years of the Review have become very scarce, chiefly because of its very modest circulation. During the first 50 years of publication the number of copies printed hardly exceeded 400, as compared with the present circulation of over 3,000.

Bryant Chosen to NCAA Exec. Council

Walter D. Bryant, Jr., Sewanee's director of athletics since 1933, has been elected for a three-year term to the executive council of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. This council controls the general policy of the association and includes 18 members of whom Bryant is one of seven members-at-large. Bryant was also elected to serve as the southeastern representative on the College Division which represents the interests of smaller institutions in the affairs of the NCAA.

Bryant was a member of the original College Division basketball tournament committee which organized the 32-team NCAA College Division basketball tournament in 1937. According to Walter Byers, executive director of the association, "the work of that original committee has made this event one of the most outstanding in the sport of eight-year-old national championship series."

Bryant graduated from the University of the South in 1949, received his Master's degree from the University of Alabama and coached in Birmingham high schools before returning to the athletic department of the University of the South.