

## Students Choose on Issues And Candidates in Choice '68

Choice '68 is a presidential primary of a rather unique type—it is open only to full-time college students. Moreover, it is further distinguished from the isolated straw polls conducted on individual college campuses in that it will be conducted on a nation-wide scale. Well over a thousand colleges will go to the polls on April 24 to indicate their preference for President and also to vote on several referendum questions such as the U. S. involvement in Vietnam, the bombing of North Vietnam, and the urban crisis. Seawanee has accepted the invitation extended it by the national Choice '68 headquarters and hence will have an opportunity to express its presidential preference in this election year.

"The cost of Choice '68 is being underwritten by Time-Life Inc.," Ron Walker, Campus Coordinator for Seawanee, went on to report, "and it appears that they are willing to go to any length to insure the success of the project. For example, the ballot of Choice '68 is somewhat unique, for it consists simply of an IBM card. Not only will the student have an opportunity to express his first choice for President, but he will also have the freedom to make a second and third choice—a feature that very few ballots that I know anything about possess. In addition the student will not be limited in his choice to the front runners in each party. For example, the sample ballot recently distributed by the national headquarters listed fourteen candidates, who ranged the entire length of the political spectrum—from Fred Halstead of the Socialist Workers Party through Ronald Reagan and George Wallace to the sentimental favorite, Harold Stassen."

Final plans have not yet been laid for the actual voting procedure here at Seawanee. The election will probably be held in the Post Office. He admitted that there was a good chance that voting would take place on both April 23 and 24, saying, "We hope to insure that every student who wishes to vote will have a chance to vote."

## Conscience Day Read-in Slated

A read-in will be held Monday night, April 15, at 8:15 in St. Luke's auditorium. Poetry and prose relating to peace and justice in Vietnam and the United States will be read aloud in an informal meeting. Seawanee authors are invited to attend and read their own writings; everyone else is invited to read and/or listen to works relevant to this theme. Mr. Eugene Kayden, Professor Emeritus of Economics and well-known translator of Russian poetry, will read original poems in memory of the late Luther King. The read-in is part of an American Day of Conscience to be observed April 15 on many campuses throughout the United States. For further information, contact Drs. Scott Bates or John Gezell.

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- THE APATHETIC
- MODERATES,
- THE NEW LEFT,
- AND
- GEORGE C. WALLACE

## King Lear Will Be Staged by Masque

By KIRK KELSO

The Purple Masque will present Shakespeare's King Lear in its spring production. In an attempt to simulate the Elizabethan stage, a "harsh" stage has been extended in front of the main curtain in Quarry Hall. No scenery will be used, and the actors will appear in stylized costumes.

The title includes Robert Royal in the role, Ed Connor and Richard Buford as the Dukes of Albany and Cornwall, and David Stokes as Kent. Bill Hunter portrays Gloucester, Marty McDonough and Allen Wood play Edgar and Edmund. Scott Foster is Oswald, Lear's fool and Tom Bynum is Cordelia. Mary Rose Gilchrist, Almut Malten, and Caroline Pugh appear as Goneril, Regan, and Cordelia, respectively.

The play will be presented April 18, 19, and 20 at 8:00 p.m., CST in Quarry Auditorium. Admission is one dollar for adults and fifty cents for students—or by Concert Series Ticket.

### Nominations for the Editor-

ships of the *Cap and Gown* and

*The Mountain Goat* are to be turned in to the Registrar's office

by noon Thursday, April 18.



Charles S. Peyster, Jr., will teach psychology at the University next fall.

## Peyster to Teach Psychology Here

Charles S. Peyster, Jr., is a candidate for the doctor of philosophy degree in psychology at Southern Illinois University. A graduate of Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y., Peyster received his master's degree in psychology in 1966. He has been a United States Public Health Service Fellow and National Defense Educational Act Fellow. He is now an instructor in the SUI department of psychology. During the spring quarter he will teach "Behavior and Society" at the Illinois State Penitentiary, Menard.

Peyster expects to receive the doctoral degree at the University's commencement in September, after completing his dissertation: "Inertial Interplay in Extinction of the Running Response." The study will examine the extinction of the running response of rats in the single alley after short, continuous reinforcement for running a function of the time between trials. He will teach psychology as an instructor at the University of the South after graduation.

## Pan Hellenic Council to Hear Delayed Pledging Suggestions

The following is a copy of the results reached by a committee formed to study the possibilities of changing the existing fraternity pledging system. These suggestions will be presented to the Pan-Hellenic Council. There has been widespread dissatisfaction on the part of both students and faculty with the present system of fraternity rushing. The problems affect the entire community and not just the fraternities. Last October a committee was formed to investigate thoroughly the feasibility of deferred fraternity pledging and to make a recommendation. We have tried to approach the problems with this concern in mind. We did not begin with agreement on every proposal, and there has been some compromise by each of us. We did, however, reach a consensus on the resolution and the recommendations presented below.

A primary argument for a deferment of rushing and pledging is the conviction that a freshman should be allowed to make his adjustments to academic and dormitory life before he is subjected to fraternity rushing. Some maintain that the present system of immediate rush presents the new student with a distorted image of college life. Others testify that immediate rush can be a traumatic experience, especially for the man who does not get a bid to a fraternity he would like to join. Though some disappointment is inevitable, its impact would probably be less severe if it came after the new student had made his initial adjustments to the community.

A second argument for a deferment of pledging is that it would give both fraternities and new men a longer time to get to know each other, thus making for wiser decisions on each side. The problem of fraternity finances occupied the attention of the committee for two meetings. A detailed study was made of fraternity budgets. We concluded that there were no financial problems which could not be resolved. One meeting was devoted to the problems of a deferred pledging would occasion for the intramural athletic program. Athletic Director Walter Bryant was our guest at this meeting. All agreed that Seawanee has a superior income.

(Continued on page six)

## Seawanee Students March in Memphis

By RICHARD KOPFER

Sullen skies and five thousand Tuskegee National Guardsmen greeted the thousands of people who marched in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King and the striking sanitation workers in Memphis last Monday. The city was tense and unnaturally quiet as the marchers, including several Seawanee faculty members, theological students, and undergraduates assembled at the corner of Hernando and Fantestee streets in the heart of the Memphis Negro section. Formed eight abreast, the paraders, most of whom carried signs reading "Honor King! End Racism," "Union Justice Now," or "I Am A Man," proceeded to the city hall along a route lined with National Guardsmen and sheet Negro and white Members.

Speakers including Ossie Davis, a Negro entertainer; Harry Belafonte; Jerry Work, an organizer from the AF of L-EO Union of County States and Municipal Workers; Ralph Abernathy; and Mrs. Martin Luther King, addressed the marchers from a temporary speakers' stand in the modern Memphis city square "I come here today," displayed a black-clad Mrs. King, "because

(Continued on page six)

A witness meeting will be held Friday at 8:30 p.m. in St. Luke's Auditorium commemorating the life and work of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. According to the chairman of the witness group, Ben Somerville, the meeting is aimed primarily at the townspeople, but it is open to all who wish to participate.

## Initial Address Given in Wood Memorial Lectures

The first of the Michael Harrah Wood Memorial Lectures was given last Wednesday night in Quarry Auditorium. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Wood, the parents of Michael Wood and the donors of the lectureship were present at this initial address. Chaplain Pugh presided over the preliminary benediction in which the Vice-Chancellor accepted the gift on behalf of the University.

The guest lecturer was Mr. George Ronald Hamilton, a noted author and assistant master at Winchester College, England. The choice of Mr. Hamilton as speaker had special significance since he was a teacher of Michael Wood while he attended Winchester. Mr. Hamilton, a Winchester graduate, spoke on the history of knowledge on this subject accorded the audience many new insights into not only education but history as well. Mr. Hamilton mentioned the fact that the Battle of Waterloo, supposedly won on the "playing fields of Winchester, since Eton College patterned itself after Winchester, even down to the taking of sod from the field to the altar."

Mr. Hamilton acknowledged the fact that public school teaching leaves something to be desired. He himself wants to see more gifted scholars from underprivileged families be allowed scholarships to the "upper class" schools. Such a system is used now and has been for a long time, but now on a

large scale. Mr. Hamilton nonetheless defended the schools' selectivity. He was also displeased with the manner in which universities in England go about selecting their students. Basing a person's acceptance on a single "A-level" examination is at best questionable, he said. He also called for balance of importance between secondary schools and universities. The University has no real power to dictate to the secondary school and should not. On the contrary, the secondary school should dictate to a moderate extent the policies of the universities. Oddly enough, the idea met with general approval.

Mr. Hamilton is certain that the public school is of no danger of extinction, despite the growth of the egalitarian society. The public school has its roots set deeply in the history of England, and the people are proud of their history and tradition. He did suggest, however, that coeducation, unheard of until recent years, is probable in the very near future.



The University Choir is pictured above at a meal in Roanoke, Va. The Choir ended a very successful tour of several eastern states with a concert here Sunday night. The programs were centered on the Anglican Evening service.

## University Choir Performs Last Concert of the Season

On Sunday, the seventh of April, the University Choir performed its last concert of a very successful season. The Choir, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Running, spent the Spring Holiday touring the middle Atlantic States, ending in New York.

The concerts, within the frame of Evensong, were enthusiastically greeted by the Episcopal parishes, in particular, and the communities, in general. The towns on the tour were Pauduch, Lexington, and Ashland, Ken-

ucky; Charleston, Bluefield, a National Charles Town, West Virginia; the Cathedral and St. Thomas in Washington; Byram Mawr, Pa.; and St. Thomas in New York City.

Aside from the sung part of the service, the arrangements sung were very balanced including pieces from the contemporary Francis Poulenc; to the Russian Liturgy of Grechaninoff; an American folk-spiritual; and, of course, the usual medieval pieces.

# Moderation, A Victim of Chaos

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it.

—The Declaration of Independence

The body of our country is festering with the sores of violence and hate; its very breath fouls the air with the stench of fear and distrust; its anguished limbs writhe in uncontrolled agony. Pain and murder walk hand in hand, casting their deadly glances at us all and that displores them. Toleration, mercy, gentleness lie bleeding with the corpses of any who espouse a course unpopular to one with a gun. Where is Ours? Where is Kennedy? Where King? For what reason did our four children die by a bomb? Rats threaten the streets of our community. The Klan burns its crosses on Southern hilltops. White faces shrilly scream "Supremacy." Black faces shriek "Power." What is happening to us? What have we done to the sanctity of life? When did we destroy the simple obligations of respect due our fellow man? When did we cease to respect, to accept, to respect more than our own narrow convictions? When did we come to love? But there is a better question—why did we never learn?

Moderation has been thrown to the winds, and turbid underhands lurk on the horizon. Fear hops those who call us a nation of violence are right. For what are we when our classrooms clasp at the news of a President's death? What have we become when a fraternity, expressing the view of many, throws an "assassination party" upon the death of one who believed in non-violence? Where are we going when families stockpile guns against the summer? What have we done to ourselves? Must we lock the door of a mad house upon us?

Yet I fear it is much too late to undo the past. A people cannot forever be denied their rights to equality in a society which claims equality as its cornerstone. And it is precisely this which the white community has for so long tried to withhold. They and their children must earn the rights to life, liberty and happiness. We are born into them. And for what an abysmal reason are they black to us?

And we will probably still be saying it when the black smoke of our cities billows up in rolling clouds of destruction. We will still be saying it as we fall in interminable bloodbaths. We will still be saying it as we bury our dead.

"When will thou save the people, O God of mercy, when? . . . Shall crime bring crime forever, strength aiding still the strong? Is it they will O Father, that men shall tell thy wrong?"

— From vice, oppression and despair. God save the people! God save the people, for we are bent on destroying ourselves. "I find no grain: The cruel frost enroute the cornland."

W. TAYLOR

# A True Look at the "Admission Crisis"

## Letter to the PURPLE:

There are few things I deplore more than irresponsible, dishonest journalism. And I must accuse The Purple Blot of this in a recent article "Crisis in Admissions," which put words into my mouth on a subject not even mentioned in our interview; namely that only 34 percent of the present Freshman Class had a 3.00 or better high school average. This is not only untrue, but indicates poor interviewing skills. The interviewer was quoting from "The Profile of the Class entering in 1967." He also evidently does not know how to interpret grades between 2.80 and 3.00 as superior.

To put the record straight: 62 percent of this year's Freshman Class were in "A" category, i.e. predicted to make a 3.00 or better average in their senior year. The interviewer also neglected to mention that the all men's average this past semester was the highest it has been for the past five years; and that only one member of this year's Freshman Class was an academic casualty in June, probably the record for the nation.

We have just selected next fall's Freshman Class. There is no "crisis" here. It will be one of our better classes. We have sent out over 1500 final applications for the new class. We do not encourage completion of an application unless a



# Les Chevaliers du Poil

Shades of Grand and Heort! The several monsters in the guise of coat-beaked Sewanee gentlemen have arisen from their own private hells to attack, in formation of fifteen, that acronym of bourgeois cleanliness (which cleanliness is next to Fraternity, in the eyes of some), that anti-Christ, Long Hair—as personified by Bruce Alexander. On the 22nd of last month, a group of mousetrapped Beavers saw fit to rid Arcady of the unsocial, unclean, and unkempt hair of a 110 pound hoodlum, by force and under cover of darkness. In so doing, these men violated every tenet of our semi-civilized society—circumventing various discipline committees, committing an assault, executing a punishment without recourse to established rule and procedure. They and their action are an insult to whatever vestiges remain of viable Sewanee tradition.

To be sure, Mr. Alexander's dress and hairstyle were, and are, reprehensible to most of his associates at Sewanee. But in the name of God what is so important about dress and hair that it merits the attention of vigilantes who are paying upwards of \$3000 a year to get an education? As long as the hair is conformed by our disciplinary institutions, what individual has the right to crop it? A body of hair says so little about anyone—in Mr. Alexander's case it belied him, in the context of his dress and person, as an underclassman seeking attention (which he got)—but as for the brave vigilantes, we must now recognize their level of existence and thought as at least commensurate to any stray louse which once rested in said hair.

I am loathe to bring attention to either Mr. Alexander and his miserable life-style or the Hairmen and their peculiar mindlessness. I might ask from whence will our Beacult in shining goathide to scourge the campus of such mulishness and monstrosity on the part of our self-ordained chevalliers du poil, but due to the special position enjoyed by several members of the Hair Committee, I doubt that anything will or can be done by a flaccid Administration; these men are much needed to batter themselves (hopefully into oblivion) to hold high the flame of '69 Bevo. I can only point to the one rather obvious fact that the stench and insult supposedly arising from Mr. Alexander's armpits are as nothing compared to the horrors and vermin of certain loathsome thoughts which were in brief evidence on the night of 22 March.

IAN BRUCE HINSHLUWOOD

# When Will They Cross the Jordan?

I recently had an interesting talk with my janitor in my room when he came in to empty the trashcans. For conversation's sake, I asked him what he did the other evening. He and a few of his friends, he told me, had gone to a baseball game in Winchester. After the game was over, it was late and they were hungry. They stopped in a restaurant and were waiting to be served, when after a few minutes they were grabbed from behind. The local police in Franklin County carried them off and charged them with disturbing the peace. They paid a fine of \$15 apiece, and then they were let go. After I listened to his story, I went back to studying the American Constitution for an American government test the next day, and he went down the hall to empty some more trashcans.

JOHN M. HENRY

# A Man Is Dead

Beneath the issue of what the white, American bourgeoisie deserves or what anti-racist actions should be taken, the essential fact remains a man is dead. A man of God who counseled the keywords of peace in a chaotic struggle. A man whose conviction took him from Selma to Stockholm. And he is dead.

In honesty we disagreed with many of Martin Luther King's actions. At times such as Watts—his statements seemed to bolster his enemy, violence. These crusades would often end in confusion and regression after Dr. King had departed. His own Vietnam was confusing and ambiguous. Yet his chief tenet remains—a grotesque paradox on a motel balcony. Non-violence.

Mr. Stokely Carmichael appeals the victor. Look where Uncle Tomism lands you, baby. Compromise with any honky is absurd. King's death is a justification for black power. Or so it would seem. We can only reflect upon the vehement rejection of Dr. King by such advocates in the last few months to "defend" him now, to base force on his death dirges his message and has purpose. He reached "the top of the mountain" by peaceful labor and involvement. Yet he fell not with arms, but with music and patience.

Black power is a scion of a mutual enemy that King's doctrine of love opposed, the enemy of diversity. We have become a hydra with every head for itself, each having an answer. An answer based solely on private interest Bigotry, supremacy, class division. Black power, anarchy, murder. King dared to meet these with words of love. To state the obvious, someone always answers force with force. Yet how do you answer love?

With the slaying of Dr. King we naturally turn to introspection. The comments on his death in the University has brought to the surface a small but potent bigotry based on naivete. Rejecting from a ironic distrust of the unknown, this minority has become sceptical. Eventually, the University must bring this to a head, must rise above it. We must approach this Trojan not in a noble defense of our ego, not as a detached intellectual problem of the "New Left," but for what it is, a destructive attitude.

Doctor Martin Luther King will be missed as the central pose-of-question. Yet his words remind us of those of a greater man who will never be missed.

Conservatively yours,

d.l.s.

## Sewanee Echoes

- ◆ To Dine With Landor And With Donne

Few modern poets have given us more pleasure than Yeats. When we were young we could quote by heart his *Lake Isle of Innisfree*. And now—imperfectly perhaps—we can quote his *Sailing to Byzantium*. But not long ago we passed, as we read in one of his shorter poems his boast that "fool could call him friend." And in the same poem we noted his boast that he would "dine with Landor and with Donne." I dine with Landor and with Donne! A line obviously inspired by Landor's remark that he would dine late, but that the room would be well-lighted, the guests few and select. What Yeats means of course was that the devotees of Landor and of Donne would also be his. To deprecate: The dinner would be disappointing; no one of these men would be at his best in the company of the other two.

# The Sewanee Purple

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JOHN B. RANSOM

**EDITOR'S NOTE:**

The 1968 Presidential campaign has already proved to be a Pandora's box of computer surprises. Starting with this issue THE PURPLE will provide coverage of the candidates, the issues, and the events of this election year. All members of the community are urged to submit their particular passions and views.



GEORGE C. WALLACE

# Can the Man from The South, George Wallace, Be Elected?

"There's no reason why someone from Alabama wouldn't make just as good a President as somebody from New York," says George Wallace, "or even from Texas."

Wallace's claim has gained weight as his tours around the nation have received more popular if not critical acclaim.

And now that the Democratic candidate from Texas is out of the race, the former governor's influence on this year's Presidential election may prove to be critical. In 1964 the militant advocate of state's rights and segregation garnered enough voters in the Maryland primary to cause that state to abolish its primary. In 1968 he may repeat his Maryland triumph in enough states to throw the election into the House of Representatives.

Enclosed in his wife's padded office, Wallace discussed some of the election issues with NEWS reporter Frank Kryza of the Yale Daily News in an interview conducted at the end of March.

Q. Governor Wallace, if you are elected President what steps would you take to end our involvement in Vietnam?

Well, in the first place, I would have a reappraisal of our attitude towards our allies' position. I'd have some hard-nosed talks with them. We're not going to carry all this load alone; we're not going to pour money into you and you not help us. I frankly think we would get some help.

We see that South Africa and Rhodesia, I believe, have offered to help us in Southeast Asia. We even see that there have been thousands of people in Great Britain who have volunteered to help us, but for some reason we've not accepted their help. I think that if South Africa wants to help us, we ought to accept their help in this conflict.

The point I'm making is that I think we should lean on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, not that we would advocate turning civilian responsibility to the military, but I believe that with all the diplomatic and political considerations involved in Southeast Asia we should try to win the war.

If we can't win the war, we ought not to be there. I know that a calculated risk, but we took a calculated risk when we went there.

I don't think that we can just summarily disengage ourselves and move out, since we are there, unless we move out honorably. That is, we should win a victory because we are there. We ought to do whatever is necessary, with conventional weapons, to win a victory in Southeast Asia and then get out.

Q. With regard to foreign aid, Governor, isn't there a danger that nations needing our aid but opposing our Asian policy might turn to the communist bloc for assistance?

Well, if we've rehabilitated the economies of countries who are today trading with the North Vietnamese, what difference does it make? They've already turned to the communist bloc; they've already given moral support by talking about the merits of our being there; they are already helping the North Vietnamese and the communists by their attitudes. So if they've going

to turn to the communists and aid and trade with them while we are giving them aid, why, what difference would it make if they turn and trade with the communists without the benefit of our aid?

Our economic position would be better, and all of these smart folks who have talked about pouring billions of dollars into all the nations of the world while remaining economically strong will see that it's all a myth.

It doesn't take much learning to know that if you give away your money, if you try to sustain the entire world, your economy is going to suffer if we even had a recession as a result of this, it wouldn't be good for the free world, or any parts of the world.

We must stay strong fiscally, and we have to cut out most of our foreign aid anyway. We see the jeopardy that the dollar is in, we see what happened to the English pound through socialist over-spending that brought no return to the British people, and we see that that could happen to the dollar; that could happen to our set-up so we must get our house in order.

We now see that some of the people who said that we could spend all of this money are calling for austerity. Well, we didn't necessarily call for austerity. We called for common sense in the spending of money.

We spend billions of dollars in this country now which bring no return to the American people, and we just can't keep on doing that.

I don't want to kick out Western Europe, nor our non-communist Asian allies either. They need us, and we need them, but we just cannot do it all by ourselves.

Q. Governor, how do you view the existing draft laws?

Well, the existing draft laws, nat-

urally, any draft law, I'm sure, would have some inequities; at least, some people would think that they were inequities.

The draft laws should work in such a manner that all people would have to serve their service and couldn't get out of serving their time.

I think that some of the draft deferments to college students should be looked into. We certainly need to continue the educational programs that will provide people in the sciences and professions and so forth, but I do think that all people should have to serve.

Sometimes you can make a career out of going to college and to the graduate schools to stay out of the service. This ought to be changed. I think that people who are not fortunate enough to go off to school or who just didn't go off to school, ought not to carry all of the burden.

Q. Governor, you recently said "there is a great deal of difference between honest dissent and overt treason." Could you give me an example of what you would consider to be honest dissent in the current Vietnam conflict?

Honest dissent is just saying, I don't think we ought to be in Vietnam. I think it's not in the interest of our country to be in Vietnam. I think that many people say we shouldn't be there. They think it's bleeding us, and they think that the communists want us there because they want to expend our manpower while they furnish material and supplies to the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong.

I don't necessarily agree with all that, but that's the honest dissent. There are members of the Congress today who say that we ought to be out of Vietnam. The members of the Foreign Relations Committee were talking to Mr. Busk the other day; they are not trai-

tors because they want us to be out of Vietnam. They want us to be out of Vietnam because, whether they are right or wrong, they believe that it's not good for our country. But if the same members of Congress made a speech calling for communist victory, then they would have gone from dissent to overt treason.

When you assault the Pentagon, when you burn draft cards, you are violating the law. Laws have to be obeyed, whether you like them or not, or else we'd have anarchy; violating the law is not honest dissent.

When college professors, as some of them have done in the past, make speeches calling for communist victory, and when we find students on college campuses, as has been the case at Berkeley, flying the Viet Cong flag and raising blood and money and clothing for the communists, when we find students waving Ho Chi Minh's picture, calling for communist victory, this is printed in the communist world and boosts the morale of those who are killing American servicemen, and that is a violation of the law, in my judgment, and people like that ought to be put under a jail.

I'm tired of sending grandsons and sons of the American people to be shot at by the communists while we allow people to openly advocate communist victory in this country, because every time they do it get printed throughout the communist world and, in my judgment, it brings death and harm to American and allied servicemen. It takes but a little common sense to tell

the difference between honest dissent and overt acts of treason.

Senator Kennedy and Senator McCarthy are ultra-liberals whom I am against politically, but I would never accuse them of treason because they want us to get out of Vietnam. They love this country. They could be mistaken. I could be mistaken, but they certainly don't want the communists to win. They don't want our country to lose to the communists, and anybody who would say that is mistaken. That's honest dissent.

Taking this attitude may in itself bring comfort to the enemy, but they're not doing it wittingly and knowingly in favor of the communists, and that's honest dissent.

If either of those men were to say, We long for a communist victory in Southeast Asia—which they wouldn't do, I certainly don't impugn their motives at all, though I disagree with them on so many things—if they were to call for a communist victory, they would have gone from honest dissent to overt treason.

Q. Governor, it has become fashionable among Presidential candidates to cultivate student support. Do you value such support, and, if so, what measures do you plan to take to get it?

I value student support. I have much student support, and every time I've spoken at a college I've gotten a good reception, with the exception of the few groups that try to disrupt meetings.

There are folks in this country who advocate free speech, they say they

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## Can Wallace Be Elected?

(Continued from page three)

have the right to dissent from war and call for communist victory, but then when I speak, they try to disrupt meetings, they try to break up the meetings.

That happened the other night in Omaha, Nebraska. It happened at Dartmouth. These people represent only a few, a small percentage of the student body of these schools.

I have organizations in college campuses throughout the United States. I just saw a young man a while ago who said that we have organizations on 18 colleges in the State of Washington (out of 21). I was in Nebraska the other day and a group of Nebraska students were organizing in Omaha; in fact, they already have clubs under way. Yes, I value student support, and I have more student support than you might think on college campuses.

Q. Governor, how do you view Senator Kennedy's entry into the Presidential race?

Well, I recognize his right to enter as anyone else has a right to enter. He has a right to enter.

Q. Do you think that his running will strengthen Senator McCarthy's chances, or do you think he will hinder Senator McCarthy's chances?

That would just be guessing. I would think that Senator Kennedy won't be doing Senator McCarthy's cause any good, but they still both have a right to contest for the Democratic nomination.

Q. Governor, you are probably least understood in the North while the segregation issue comes up. What is your position on segregation?

Well, of course you know that the segregationist attitude of some politicians in our part of the country has been wholly misunderstood by many people.

They think that when we said we believed that Alabama should have a school system that was separated, in our judgment, for the best interests of both races, they understood us to mean total separation. Of course we don't have a segregated system, we have an integrated system. We've obeyed the court orders, we've obeyed the law. It's the liberals who say you can disobey unjust laws and obey the just.

We don't like the taking over of domestic institutions by the courts and the federal government, but we must nevertheless obey the law, and we do obey the law.

In Alabama we've had more working together, more togetherness, more mixing and mingling than exists in most states above the Mason and Dixon line. But in the rural south the public system has been the social center of the community, and as a consequence has had social separation in our part of the country. We looked at school systems in other parts of the country where almost every week we see a riot outbreak and said, "Well, this is not good for either race," so we've applied some common sense and had a separate school system. We've had peace and tranquility, which doesn't exist in many places in our country—not that I advocate segregation any other place. I advocate only that the government get out of running domestic institutions. Running the school system of Alabama, of Michigan, of California, is purely a matter for the local people.

I'm not advocating segregation anyplace. I advocate only that people in the political subdivisions run their own domestic institutions. I think that we're going to have to solve the race problems through the efforts of the local people.

We find that when pseudo-intellectuals and college campuses, on judges' benches, in newspaper editors' offices, and in pulpits try to draw up guidelines for the conduct of our lives and the schooling of our children, and then try to apply these rules to the man on the street, they find that it doesn't necessarily work.

It's ironic, as one top columnist told me not long ago, that you people in the south, and you especially, have been called racist by me and others, and yet I don't know the solution to the race problem. Racial problems have been closer to solution below the Mason and Dixon line, in your part of the country, you and your administration have had compassion for all people in your state regardless of color or race, and yet I've labeled you a racist, and it's been unfair to you because you've been honest and above board, while some people have been hypocritical and dishonest."

One good example of this can be found in Washington, D. C., where only 15 members of the House of Representatives send their children to the Washington public schools. Yet they try to run our schools in Alabama. We're being hypocritical; that's hurt race relations.

My wife got more Negro votes in Alabama in the general election of 1966 than either of her two opponents combined. In Selma, Alabama, she got nearly all the Negro vote. Half the voters in Selma and Dallas counties were Negro in 1966. Six thousand five hundred Negroes voted in that election. My wife got 11,400 votes in round numbers; her opponents got 2000. In the all-Negro ward in Selma she got nearly all the votes, and she has the figures in the Secretary of State's office.

In these counties where you've got more Negro voters than white you can see that my wife carried nearly all of those counties overwhelmingly. In fact, she lost only one, by 6 votes, and there were many more Negro voters in that county than white. So I raise the question, why did my wife get more Negro votes in the general election in 1966 than did either one of her opponents?

You can talk to some of the millions in this state; they're against us, but when they voted, we got more in the general election than either of her two opponents.

I've never made a speech or a statement in my life that I consider reflected on anyone because of race, color, religion, or national origin, and I don't intend to now. Because we've been open and above-board and tried to apply some common sense, we have been labeled racists and hate-mongers, and fascists, and yet we are none of those.

So I say that if all these pseudo-intellectual theories have worked, why have you had more trouble in New Haven, Connecticut, than we've had in Alabama? We've had marches and demonstrations in Alabama, mostly from people outside of Alabama, but we've had no breakdown of the law. We've

### Student Right

If anyone makes a killing through Choice '68, the National Collegiate Presidential Primary, it could be the campus conservatives. Although caricatured endlessly as dedicated young fascists obsessed with the mirage of exterminating invidious communism and related social evils, the fact remains that as a semi-professional political machine in the narrow, conventional sense of the word, the student right is unacquainted.

This professionalism has developed, paradoxically enough, as a result of the incredible publicity that student leftists have received from the national press. Their large and usually garish demonstrations have rudely thrust the less flamboyant conservatives far into the background—where, in the left's conservative, they vegetate in deserved obscurity.

Actually, this guise of conservative anonymity is deceiving for the vitality of the student right rests in its dedication to the democratic process. Student power for conservatives does not entail the leftist course of direct and militant intervention regardless of law and order. It involves instead power gained and administered through accepted formulas and established structures—student government, for instance, and national student organizations such as the Young Americans for Freedom.

So while the leftists picket, agitate, and alternate, the student conservatives try to pack the polls and drum out the vote. It's a simple, direct process, almost mechanical in fact. But that, after all, is how elections are won—and campus conservatives are out by Choice '68.

Their chances of doing so are not as minimal as some liberals would like to believe. For the politics of charisma that are more the politics of right than any other political wing on the American scene. In '64 it was Barry Goldwater who hypocritically swayed campus conservatives, and this year the prophet's mantle rests on the shoulders of Ronald Reagan. Any sizeable student mobilization behind Reagan will do the liberal cause severe damage, and most campus conservatives know it.

A glance at the Choice '68 ballot will tend to justify optimism. Those liberals dissatisfied with Lyndon Johnson's performance as Chief Executive have several extremely attractive candidates from which to choose. Predictably enough, the liberal vote for president will probably be extensively fragmented with no over-riding numerical superiority being enjoyed by any single individual.

had no rioting in our part of the country. The riots have been in New Haven, in Newark, in Los Angeles, in Detroit. We've had more trouble than we've had in Alabama? We've had marches and demonstrations in Alabama, mostly from people outside of Alabama, but we've had no breakdown of the law. We've

## Choice '68, the Candidates, Issues: Left, Right, Center

Conservatives, however, can rally in convincingly heavy numbers around Reagan. True, some extremists will back Wallace, and more moderate conservatives will support Nixon. But the bulk will vote for Reagan. The result could be a surprisingly authoritative conservative victory, one that would rock the leftists more than anything else.

If the liberals and moderates go their usual stumbling ways and fail to mobilize, then the conservatives will do handsomely in Choice '68—for the conservatives, at least, are enough to vote. Do the liberals?

### Racial Left

For student radicals these days, the menu has been sparse. Vilified by the press and Congress for their noisy activism, scorned by the majority of their moderate classmates more concerned with campus affairs, and lambasted from the pulpit for their flowing locks and sundry other hygienic offenses, they seem to have nowhere to go.

Their news, sound as they appear to be, to remain largely ignored, and their protests, correspondingly, have disintegrated into displays of cynicism and emotional outbursts aimed at the Establishment. The American democratic process strikes them as more abhorrent with each passing day—and each mounting crisis.

Choice '68, the National Collegiate Presidential Primary, will probably either solidify the skepticism of the campus radicals or cause them to re-evaluate their thinking as to the actual political power of the vote. If a sizeable percentage of college students do care enough to participate in the election, and, indeed, do succeed in exerting some appreciable pressure over the policymakers of the country, then the radicals may well channel their considerable energies into the drive to lower the voting age to eighteen.

If the primary fails, however, to stir the long silent student moderates or to influence American policy, then leftists will probably remain convinced that only forceful, and if need be, violent

action will produce acceptable political ends. But of more immediate concern is whether the radicals will participate at all in Choice '68. The ballot, certainly, is well stocked with leftists and moderate-liberals, and the Viet Nam referendum questions should satisfy the most extreme of the radicals. The current anti-administration feeling among students would also seem to indicate that a leftist vote is a distinct possibility.

Unfortunately, it's too soon to begin forecasting whether the radicals will respond to or boycott the primary. The one fact that is certain is that they do have a chance to mobilize and express themselves meaningfully and effectively in Choice '68. The decision is theirs, as James Reston wrote, whether they "want to dream or work." Choice '68 may well tell us which avenue they choose.

### Success Depends On Moderate

One of the more amusing side effects, depending on your sense of humor, of Eugene McCarthy's impressive showing in the New Hampshire primary has been the rather adulatory reaction of the national press to the Senator's corps of energetic and intense "ballot children." Originally written off as somewhat pathetic idealists, McCarthy's student army earned their abundant laurels by helping engineer the first stunning upset of the 1968 presidential campaign. As a result, the well-scrubbed, respectable, and quietly effective "Student Volunteers" suddenly became the darling of the press.

"Youth Back in the Fold," raved endless editors, "Democratic Process Works!" "Biblicism of the New Left Ruled!" "Generation Gap Bridged!" As the New York Times stated eloquently what other papers expressed garishly, "Senator McCarthy has managed to persuade great numbers of concerned youth that it is possible to make effective protest against existing American policies and practices by traditional democratic means."

(Continued on page six)

**University Supply Store**

**Creighton Shirtmakers**

**close up**

**Creighton Shirtmakers**

Creighton makes this colorful, wide spaced two-color stripe shirt for the traditionalist with a penchant for individuality. It's in a great oxford cloth that's 60% rayon polyester and 40% cotton finished with their own "Due Process" Ferns-No-Press. And it features the fuller, more natural Brookside button down collar. Ground colors of Sage Green, Indian Brown or Blue.

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# Sewanee Purple Sports

SPORTS EDITORS, RONNIE TOMLIN AND GEORGE GREER



Vander Horst, SAE, wins the 880.

## Cindermen Start 1968 Season With 114-31 Win Over Bryan

The Tiger trackmen started the 1968 season on a winning note as they far outdistanced an outmanned Bryan team 114-31. Sewanee is strong in the field events this year led by co-captain John Colmore, who took three firsts and two seconds to lead all scores with 21 points. Chris Gardiner was second in scoring with 14½ points, winning both hurdles events, and Larry Dimmitt grabbed firsts in the dashes in addition to being on two winning relay teams to gain 12½ points. Co-captain Ronnie Tomlin topped firsts in the 440, 880, and ran the anchor leg of the winning mile relay team for 11½ points. Other firsts for the Tigers were Robin Harding in the pole vault, with A.J. O'Connor in the javelin, Doug Aitken in the broad jump and Brian Porter in the triple jump.

The Tiger cindermen, with this impressive opening win, look forward to a successful season. This week they are busy on the road. Last Tuesday they traveled to Jackson, Tenn. for a tri-meet with Union College and Christian Brother's College. This Saturday the team journeys to Nashville to take on long time rival, Vanderbilt.

The results of the Bryan meet are as follows:

- 100: Dimmitt (S), Beene (S), Cianella (S); 10.4
- 200: Dimmitt (S), Cianella (S), Harold (B); 23.0
- 440: Tomlin (S), Mitchell (S), Harold (B); 21.8
- 880: Tomlin (S), Lynn (B), Simpson (S); 2:07.3
- 1 Mile: Mowlinsky (B), Simpson (B), Waley (S); 5:09.2
- 2 Mile: Mowlinsky (B), Lynn (B), Waley (S); 11:04
- 120 High Hurdle: Gardner (S), Barr (S), Schromm (B); 17.2
- 330 I. H. Gardner (S), Barr (S), Bohlme (B); 4.42
- 440 Relay: Sewanee (Beane, Barr, Wolfe, Dimmitt); 4:54
- 880 Relay: Sewanee (Dimmitt, Gardner, Wolfe, Tomlin); 8:40.9
- Pole Vault: Harding (S), Colmore (S), Chapin (B); 12'

Get Men Out of Life

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## Fifteen Baseball Games Slated

APRIL 13 (SATURDAY)	Birmingham-Southern, Birmingham, Ala.
APRIL 15 (MONDAY 3:00 P.M.)	Bethel College (Minnesota), Sewanee
APRIL 16 (TUESDAY 1:30 P.M.) (Doubleheader)	Northwood Institute, Sewanee
APRIL 17 (WEDNESDAY 3:00 P.M.)	Northwood Institute, Sewanee
APRIL 19 (FRIDAY) (Doubleheader)	M.T.S.U., Murfreesboro, Tenn.
APRIL 22 (MONDAY 3:00 P.M.)	St. Bernard, Lexington, Va.
APRIL 23 (TUESDAY)	Vanderbilt, Nashville, Tenn.
APRIL 24 (WEDNESDAY 3:00 P.M.)	Birmingham-Southern, Sewanee
APRIL 26 (FRIDAY 3:00 P.M.)	Chattanooga, Sewanee
APRIL 27 (SATURDAY)	St. Bernard, Cullman, Ala.
APRIL 29 (MONDAY 3:00 P.M.)	Lynchburg College, Sewanee
MAY 2 (THURSDAY 1:30 P.M.) (Doubleheader)	M.T.S.U., Murfreesboro, Tenn.
MAY 3 (FRIDAY)	Lynchburg College, Jackson, Tenn.
MAY 4 (SATURDAY)	Union University, Jackson, Tenn.
MAY 7 (TUESDAY 3:00 P.M.)	Tennessee Tech, Sewanee
MAY 10, 11 (FRIDAY, SATURDAY)	C.A.C. Spring Sports Festival, Lexington, Va.

## Fijis Selected Pre-Season Favorites in IM Softball

As the IM softball season gets under way the Fijis are the pre-season picks to repeat as IM softball champs. However, the going will not be easy as tough competition develops in several teams. Although the Fijis did not make a spectacular showing in the pre-season tournament, which was not indicative of any team's potential, they have to be favored since they only lost one man off the championship team of last year. They probably have the best overall defense in the league plus several players who can swing a heavy bat. This year they will be led by Sam Carroll, Henry Wruvink, David Norton, Mike Knickelbine, and Jim Quimby. So far this season, Coach Holt's boys have wiped out the CP's 25-0 and squeaked by the Independents 7-6. In the latter Mike Knickelbine hit a tremendous two run home run in the top of the seventh inning to erase a 5-6 deficit. Kirk Smeuffer had a two run blast for the Independents early in the game.

Battling it out with the Fijis for top honors will be the SAs. The Snakes will be led by two-time all-IM pitcher Monroe Ford. But a good pitcher is not enough to win in this league and the Snakes have a few vacancies to fill from last year's second place team. The success of the Nus will depend upon how quickly they can find the right men for the shortstop. Fiac is expected as a backer by chorofort Hank Cox and second baseman Penion Hickey. In games thus far, the Snakes defeated the KSs 7-0 with a hit, thirteen strikeouts powered by Ford. Except for a few runs scored by the Nus, they would have been close. The Nus also won by forfeit over the Theolans.

The Independents are picked to finish this year. After a good start and a poor finish last year, the Independents should jell into a good team this year, especially with the help of additional freshmen. The Dolphins probably have the best hitting attack in the league with one of the best outfielding units. They are a little shaky in spots in the infield but most of the fielding



## Tiger Netmen Drop Wesleyan

On March 21st the Sewanee netters took on Tennessee Wesleyan here and defeated them 8-3. Wesleyan won five impressive singles without losing a set. John Parsons had an excellent win over their number two player beating him 6-2, 6-3. John Bustin, Tim Miller, Bruce Bass and Nick Eschback had the other singles wins. The Johnson and Eschback combination had the only doubles win.

Sewanee played host to Kalamazoo College on March 22, but this time the netters were handed a tough defeat, losing 8-3. John Bustin had an excellent win over Kalamazoo's Bill Struck, beating him 6-1, 6-3. Tim Miller and Bruce Johnson were the only others to win for Sewanee.

## LCAs Take Track IMs

The LCAs far outdistanced the second place Phis to take the 1968 IM track meet held last Sunday. Led by sprinter Bob Green, who took firsts in both the 100 and 200, in addition to running the anchor leg of the winning 880 relay team, the LCAs displayed good depth all around. They had more than one place winner in six of the events and garnered four first place finishes, more than any other team.

The LCAs finished with an even 100 points, twenty-seven ahead of the second place Phis, who had 73. The SAs took third with 54 points nosing out the Phi Gans who had 52. The ATOs finished with 39 points and the SAEs had 45 to round out the top six teams.

No IM records fell but one was tied. Bob Green (LCA) tied the 200 mark of 24.5 set in 1963 by Stewart (SAE). Green's 10.8 in the 100 wasn't bad either considering the fact that spikes weren't allowed. Dan Callahan (PGD) came close to the IM record in the discus, with a throw of 147'. For the best of the record, George Hart (Ind.) gave a good effort in winning the grueling two mile run. Rick Smythe (PDT) set a new 129 hurdle champion, repeated as the IM winner in that event this year. The SAE offered a close finish as Entriken (LCA) tied the bunch to the tape for the win. The 220 hurdles proved to be a battle between Pullen (ATO) and Smythe (PDT), with Pullen winning by inches. The 800 race was an exciting clash to the meet as the tied handed several times before Green (LCA) came from behind on the last leg to win.

- The results of the 1968 IM meet were: 100: Green (LCA), Boon (ETP), King (Ind.), Jordan (Ind.), Moore (PDT); 10.9
- 200: Green (LCA), Boon (ETP), Jackson (CA), King (Ind.), Gigliotti (PDT); 24.5
- 440: Entriken (SAE), Ward (LCA), Kirkland (SN), Harrison (SN); 57.8
- 800: Green (LCA), Boon (ETP), Baker (ATO), Tolley (LCA), Luikette (LCA); 2:27.4
- 1 Mile: Tolley (LCA), Hillier (GS), Hickey (SN), Rood (SN), Smallwood (LCA); 8:28.4
- 2 Mile: Hrt (Ind.), Dallas (SAE), McCough (LCA), Rood (SN), Hickey (SN); 12:13
- 120 Hurdles: Smythe (PDT), Becken (LCA), Baker (ATO), Kirkland's (SN); 19.4
- 220 Hurdles: Pullen (ATO), Smythe (PDT), Ezell (PDT), Baker (ATO); 28.9
- 880 Relay: LCA, PDT, SN, SAE; 1:44.0
- Shot Put: Weeks (PGD), Lodge (SN), Call (LCA), Gibson (PGD), Weenk (Ind.); 39.9'
- Discus: Callahan (PGD), Weenk (PDT), Medfison (LCA), Williams (PDT), Puller (PDT), Jordan (Ind.), Stuckey (LCA), Dunsbar (PDT), Stucky (LCA); 53'
- Broad Jump: Parker (ETP), Jordan (Ind.), Stuckey (LCA), Dunbar (PDT), Newson (PDT); 187.5"
- Pole Vault: Cameron (SN), Becken (PDT), Puller (PDT), Ezell (PDT), Ward (LCA); 10.9'
- Javelin: Kline (Ind.), Wruvink (PGD), Dillon (SAE), Starr (ATO), Gibson (PDT); 153.5'

Playing at Chattanooga, the Tigres posted their best win to date with an 8-1 victory over University of Chattanooga. Monte Burns had the most decisive win with a 6-4, 8-3 win over Gus Convieta. Sewanee's doubles team swung into action and swept all three matches. Parsons, Eschback, Bass and Johnson also played a good match for the losing cause, dropping a 6-3, 2-6, 6-3 decision to Steve Yount.

The netters got back on the winning side the following day by beating Whittington University. Eschback smashed his opponent 6-2, 6-4 in his best win of the season. Steve Yount and John Johnson also won their singles. Jim Burns and Eschback took their doubles match to give the Tigers a 6-3 win. The netters can handle the rest of the C.A.C. opponents as they did W. U. they will bring home the Bell.

This week the team faces Tennessee Tech Friday and Whetson College on Saturday.

## Golf Team Off to A Winning Season

The golf team is off to a winning season this year after a successful Florida trip. Although not finishing as well as expected in the University of Miami Invitational Tournament, the team did win three dual matches in Florida while only losing one. Vermont, Florida Southern, and Western Maryland were defeated handsily while the University of Miami defeated the team in a close match, 9½ to 9½. Before the Florida trip the team also defeated North Carolina, and Dan McGinnis, Bill Tunnell and Jack Steinmeyer were co-medallists with 74½. Rusty Napier was Sewanee's low man against Florida Southern with 78 and Dan McGinnis and Napier shot 74½ to be low for Sewanee against Miami while the team's average was 78. In the Miami Tournament the team averaged under 80 for three of the four days with John Grubb the low man for Sewanee during the tournament. Napier, Tunnell, McGinnis, Steinmeyer, and George Washington made up the rest of the team while in Florida.

After spring break two matches have been held at Sewanee against Chattanooga and the two teams tied. The golf teams. The Tigres beat Chattanooga 14-10 and to MTSU last Saturday 11-7 with Rusty Napier breaking up the tie. The team now boasts a 6-4 win last record. The season is just getting underway and the prospects look extremely bright. After the two teams have come home with the conference tie. The T.J.A.C. is coming up in two weeks with almost all the Tennessee schools represented.

# A Letter from Vietnam

DEAR MR. VANDEVENDE:

I certainly did appreciate your letter, as did many others over here. In it you invited us to give our views on the situation over here. I think I will take you up on it.

When I graduated from Sewanee, I volunteered for the army and then for duty in Vietnam. I volunteered to see just what it is like here—I've long since given up on newspapers and magazines for anything other than entertainment.

I believed in the war before coming over and do now more than ever. It is a "dirty war"—What war isn't? "Dirty"—death and destruction is never pretty under any circumstances. There are few debates over whether there should or shouldn't be a war over here—there is a war and that's that. The name of the game is win the war and get home. To hell with what is found about the Gulf of Tonkin incident. The wars going, let's win it.

The question of civilian casualties often comes up. Quite often we are pictured as going around killing babies and dropping napalm on villages. You would be amazed at the lengths we usually go to to avoid hurting civilians—many times we have lost people trying to avoid hurting civilians—operations have been postponed until civilians can be evacuated.

Many Vietnamese are receiving medical aid for the first time in their lives. They are getting this aid from our doctors on medicum missions. Quite often their time is spent trying to put people back together with the V. C. have hacked up or blown up. There seems to be little or nothing said about Charles' atrocities, but make no mistake, they commit quite a few.

Another area which quite often draws a great deal of criticism is the Saigon Government. I will be the last to call them perfect, honest, democratic or anything of that nature. Still how many governments have been real successful at acting up in the middle of a war. I do think they should be given at least a chance under peace-time conditions. I don't know how much they would accomplish, but they should have the chance.

I do believe a military victory is possible and will come about. I only hope to follow the traditional massive program on a local level rather than just pumping money into the country.

Time to move out. Hope to visit Sewanee in October.

Sincerely,

PRICE STONE '65

## THE PURPLE PRESENTS

Miss Grace Weber, a Walk Whitman High School senior in Bethesda, Maryland. Miss Weber is an acquaintance of David Sparks, and reportedly spends her time practicing music and drama, and baby-sitting.



## Choice '68, the Candidates, Issues: Left, Right, Center

(Continued from page four)

This endless journalistic game of lumping all students into one vast and grotesquely misleading generalization thus continues. The archetypal college, it now appears, is no longer the idealist left with his picket sign and smouldering draft card. The "average" college student right now, today, is the "concerned" college student—the student whose faith in democracy is slowly but surely being reaffirmed through electoral triumph and loads of hard-earned work. The idealistic gleam of such a student portrait will go far, no doubt, towards re-establishing middle class America's faith in its gold plated youth. But McCarthy's "Student Volunteers", like the radical agitators, are but fringe elements of the college community and hardly representative of the American student body as a whole, whose reputation for indifference and apathy is not without substance.

As President Adrian Derran of Morehouse College in Kentucky stated "These activists say that the rest of the students are apathetic and don't care. They're not. They're satisfied with what they have. Are they should they protest? There's nothing to protest about." Choice '68, the National Collegiate Presidential Primary, is functioning with a somewhat more spirited pre-conception in mind—that, in fact, student moderates do care and do want their opinions registered in a responsible, effective manner. The election itself will determine whether Choice '68's image of the "average" student is accurate. For in order to attain national visibility, Choice '68 must attract at least two million voters on April 24. Such a goal will be attained only if enough moderates choose to exert themselves to the minor degree of casting their votes.

## Students March In Memphis

(Continued from page one)

I was impelled to come. . . I came because whenever my husband needed to be in a place but couldn't, he would send me to stand in. And so today I thought that he would want me to be here." The slain rights leader's wife stated that her husband had been "a man who was completely devoted to non-violence" and that "we want to carry on as we feel he would want us to."

Mrs. King reviewed her husband's twelve years of struggle for Civil Rights, first for bus de-segregation, later for integration of public accommodations, and, finally, for Negro voting rights. She concluded, "and now we are at the point where we must have economic power." She was loudly applauded at numerous points during the speech.

Ralph Abernathy, the new head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, also made a speech in which he likened Martin Luther King to Moses and himself to Caleb. Abernathy declared that, like Caleb, would lead his people to the promised land. The real problem faced by the United States, declared Abernathy, "is not meanness but sickness." The sickness was brought to this country by a white man. It was created by a capitalist society." The new head of the SCLC also demanded a guaranteed minimum income for all Americans and that Memphis Negroes attain a median income of \$6,000 or \$7,000 a year. Their present annual average earnings are \$2,100.

The march was sponsored by an organization called Community On The Move For Equality, whose chairman is the Reverend James Lawson. It was, before the death of Mr. King last Thursday, to have been in support of the striking sanitation workers and which had replaced a similar demonstration which had ended in violence a week earlier. The sanitation workers, who have been on strike for nine weeks, are demanding that the city of Memphis recognize the AF of CIO local as their sole bargaining agent, grant them a grievance procedure, automatically deduct union dues from their pay checks, and give them a wage increase.

PARTY WEEKEND TRY  
**GEORGE'S PACKAGE STORE**  
 OLD COWAN HIGHWAY  
 WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE

## Pan Hellenic Council to Hear

(Continued from page one)

tramular program and that nothing should be done to damage it. Many proposals about an intramural program for fraternities freshmen were presented, discussed, and criticized. Mr. Bryant stated that his primary goal for the program is the widest possible participation and that on this point an independent freshman league would be a positive contribution. Mr. Bryant suggested that the problem of the lack of facilities for additional teams might be met if freshman intramurals could be incorporated into the P.E. program. He concluded by expressing a willingness to adjust his program to whatever new system is adopted.

The members of this committee do not deem it appropriate that we determine the specific manner in which a deferred rush should be conducted, though we did discuss that at length. We propose, therefore, to Pan-Hellenic Council, to the student body, and to the faculty only the following resolution:

That fraternity pledging be deferred until after the football season.

To this we append the following recommendations to the Pan-Hellenic Council:

1. That dormitory visits for the purpose of getting acquainted be permitted during a two or three day period before classes commence.
2. That, as an aspect of orientation, short introductory visits to all fraternity houses be planned for all new students, these visits to be completed before the beginning of the second week of classes. Preferably, they should be scheduled for the first weekend.
3. The Pan-Hellenic Council will schedule a series of weekend formal rush parties and informal rush activities.

At all other times the Council will close fraternity houses to new students.

4. A final round of house visits for interested new students will be scheduled just before Fledge Day. Other rush activities may also be featured at this time.
5. No student is to be cut from a fraternity's list of prospects prior to the completion of the introductory house visits.
6. No commitment by either fraternity or prospect is to be made prior to the return house visits.
7. The Council will devise a formal which will designate Fledge Day. It will have to accommodate itself to the end of the football schedule and the academic calendar.

Respectfully submitted,

Hugh H. Caldwell, Jr.  
 V. Cump Cuthrell, III  
 Alan B. Davis  
 Frederick H. Penster  
 Robert E. Gribbin, III  
 William D. Harrison  
 George C. Hart, Jr.  
 Kenneth B. W. Jones  
 Joel M. Webb

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- New Hours
- Breakfast—7 'till 11 a.m.
- Cold Luncheon Buffet—11:30-2:00
- Monday—Thursday
- Friday Night Buffet—5:30-8:00
- Sunday Family Buffet—11:30-2:00

Pub Room Open Nightly

3:30-10:00 p.m.

Except Sunday

**BEER NOW SERVED IN MUGS**  
 RESERVATIONS MADE AND  
 SPECIAL EVENTS BOOKED