

Dining Hall's Stockpile Causes Poor Meals

By ED STEIN

Take heart, those noodlers which crop-up every three or four days in Gailor will just go on forever. As it seems, has yet to exhaust the extensive supplies of imperishable foods stockpiled under the old regime, which explains the fact that meals at Gailor still occasionally resemble our former fare. The new management inherited what they termed "a lot of groceries, stockpiled" and to estimate the number expected at any given meal, these instances will cease. The main purpose of the new meal-ticket numbers which are now issued at each meal, is to give the dining hall director reliable records of the number served and sizes of servings at each meal. One of Morrison's major projects has in fact been the absence of any records to guide them in determining how much to prepare for how many.

In addition to the routine natural (Continued on page 42)



An organ recital of classic religious songs will be presented this Sunday in All Saints' Chapel at 4:30 by Rebarb Elberfeld.

Elberfeld To Give Recital

Richard Bradford Elberfeld, Jr., student organist at Sewanee, will give an organ recital in All Saints' Chapel at Sewanee Sunday, May 12, at 4:30 p.m., central daylight time. Elberfeld, a sophomore, is from Hillsboro, Ohio, and studied organ there for five years with Max Helen Pope, then studied for two years with Joseph M. Running, organist and chairman of the music department of the University of the South.

The Sunday program will include Bach's Prelude and Fugue in C Minor, chorale-prelude by Hummel and a Duxtehude, Paul Hindemith's Sonata I, César Franck's Prelude, Fugue and Variation, and Eugene Gigout's Tocata. The public is invited without charge.

Richard Elberfeld has been organist or instructor for the First Presbyterian Church in Hillsboro, Ohio; the Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Traverse City, Michigan; the First Church of Christ, Scientist and St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Hillsboro, Ohio.



For their improvements on the Rebel's Rest grounds, the Lambda Chi were awarded first prize in the inter-fraternity Help Week competition.

LCAs Capture First Place In Help Week Competition

Results of the annual Help Week competition at Sewanee have been announced, with Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity the winner.

LCAs, whose men spent a total of 673 hours working on the grounds of Rebel's Rest, now have the rotating trophy and \$75 from the Leon T. Cheek endowment. The prize is awarded each year to the organization that is adjudged to have done the best job of community improvement.

Help Week evolved a number of years ago from "Hell Week," the traditional freshman fraternity pledge hazing period.

Fairbanks family and the oldest house at Sewanee, is being restored on an alumni center and guest house. Lambda Chi Alpha workers constructed walks and planters and did a great deal of clearing.

Second place went to Sigma Nu, which planted 100 trees around the campus and won \$50. Winner of third prize of \$25 was Sigma Alpha Epsilon, whose members welded and improved the Shakespearean Garden. Beta Theta Pi placed fourth and won \$15 with their project of painting furniture and constructing a cement area for tricycles at the nursery school.

(Continued on page 31a)



RANDY HANSEN LINUS SHARPE HENRY PARSLEY

Hansen, Sharpe, Parsley Elected to Publications

Elections were held last Tuesday, April 30, for the positions of Editor of the Cap and Gown, Editor of the Mountain Goat, and for Junior Representative to the Publications Board. Nominated for Editor of the Cap and Gown were Randy Marks and Randy Hansen. Nominated for Editor of the Mountain Goat were Dick Miller and Linus Sharpe. Allan Ramsey, Dick Kopper, and Henry Parsley ran for Junior Representative. The outcome of the elections resulted in the election of Randy Hansen as Editor of the Cap and Gown; Linus Sharpe as Editor of the Mountain Goat, and Henry Parsley as Junior Representative. The three successful candidates have all had journalistic experience, serving in various capacities at Sewanee. Hansen has

served as Assistant Editor of the Purple; Sharpe is presently Editor of the Purple Blade, and Parsley is Circulation Manager of the Purple.

Hopkins, Oliver Receive Grants

George William Hopkins II, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hopkins of Winchester, a senior in the college of the University of the South, has a research assistantship for the coming academic year at the University of Massachusetts. He will study under Dr. John Strong, well-known optical scientist.

Hopkins is a double major in physics and German. He has had an Air Force scholarship while in the college but has permission from the Air Force to work toward his masters degree and possibly his Ph.D.

Chadwick Dearing Oliver, a graduating senior in the forestry department at the University of the South and son of Mr. Hilary Rhodes Oliver of 1594 Broad Street, Camden, has a \$2,700 research assistantship in soils at Yale University School of Forestry for the coming academic year. Oliver also had a similar offer from Duke University but is planning to go to Yale.

During the summers, while an undergraduate he worked as a forest fire fighter in the Tahoe National Forest in California and in the U. S. Forest Service hardwood research laboratory in Stoneville, Miss., where he was a forestry aid assisting in research. Another summer he was in the forestry department of the University of Vermont assisting on Christmas tree research. He says that he secured these jobs through the Sewanee forestry department.

During the school year, in addition to his normal work in the forestry department, he worked on a project for credits with the U. S. Forestry research center at Sewanee in the field of hardwood reproduction.

Haram Concert Hailed Success

Friday night, May 3, a crowd of more than 800, some of whom drove over 200 miles witnessed the Prood Haram give one of the best concerts that has ever been seen on the Mountain.

The show began promptly at 8:15 p.m. with the Jim Dickinson Blues Band (alias Mudcat and the Bluff City Boogie Kings) playing some of the Prood Haram, who sprung out of Chicago in the late '40's. The group found the crowd's response greater than they had expected, because most college students find it hard to understand this variety of blues. Many students found it hard to believe Dickinson's gutsy, deep voice.

At 9:10 the stage was finally set for the Prood Haram, who opened with a blues-psychede number in which Ronkin Trower's greatly affected guitar was the lead instrument. All during their performance their show was enhanced by the University's stage crew, who meticulously guided the changing lights to highlight each performer.

The audience was really overwhelmed the last part of the show when the Haram played their hit record, "A White Snake of Fife" and an instrumental, "Repet of All Positions" or "Repet Walpurgis" written by organist Mathew Fisher. It was this final number that transmitted to all who attended the full impetus of the Haram both as a group and as individuals. As the crowd rose madly cheering, one could see the band vacillating between their instruments and the crowd to drive they had to make to New Orleans for a performance the next day.

The concert ended with a few too many numbers from a Manchester group "The Uncleaned Fox." Truly they were, for most of the audience found their hard-drive music unpalatable and left. Apologies are extended to all who came, but the Haram brought this band with them, claiming that they were good and only wanted an opportunity to play here.

All students who will have completed four semesters of College work or the equivalent by the end of the 1967-68 session should choose a major during the month of May. An average of C is required in subjects taken in the major field selected. See the head of the department in which you wish to major and have him file with the registrar the required form.

Sewanee Chorale Presents Concert

The Sewanee Chorale will present its second annual spring concert, Saturday, May 18, at 8:00 p.m., CDT at Gueary Hall. Admission is free.

The Chorale is under the direction of Mrs. Joseph Running, who received her master's degree in music education from Florida State University, was former director of the Ft. Lauderdale Symphony Chorus, was choral director at Leon High School, Tallahassee and is presently choral director at St. Mary's School in Sewanee.

The Sewanee Chorale will present at its major work Mozart's "Vesperae Solennes de Confessore." The remainder of the program will include a selection of sacred music of the Renaissance, "Ecce Quomodo Moritur"; Vittoria's "O you amnes"; Gustav Holst's "I Love My Love"; a Cornish folksong; an Appalachian folksong, "Black is the Color of My True Love's Hair"; and a Negro spiritual, "Sw' Down Servant."

The small mixed chorus is accompanied by Mr. Joseph Running, organist and choirmaster of the University of the South, and is composed of residents from the Sewanee community.



"The Odd Couple" by Neil Simon opens tonight at 8:15 p.m., CDT in Crockett Hall Auditorium at Sewanee Military Academy, and will run through Saturday night. The admission price at the door is \$1.50 for the general public and \$1.00 for students.

The Dilemma Of Delayed Rush

Last week at the meeting of the Pan-Hellenic Council the subcommittee on the delayed rush got up to study fraternity rushing met with the regular members of the council to discuss the proposal for a delayed rush. The subcommittee, made up of several members of the Pan-Hellenic Council, the Dean of Men, and several members of the faculty, recommended basically that the pledging of freshmen be postponed until the week before Thanksgiving and that the rush be held between Thanksgiving and Thanksgiving be devoted to rush parties. Although no formal vote was taken, it was clear that the Pan-Hellenic Council was nearly unanimously opposed to the plan.

The proposal for a delayed rush grew primarily from the increasing discontent with the present system of rushing during the first ten days of school. The major objection presented by the subcommittee was that there is a great deal of disappointment and disillusionment among boys who do not get into the fraternity they choose. Another argument is the time allowed for freshmen to get to know the fraternities and vice versa is so short that both make mistakes. A third point is that early rush leaves freshmen with the idea that fraternities are the most important aspect of life at Sewanee and academics second.

Anyone who tries to defend our present system of rush against the accusations above is going to find those familiar to him. Sewanee are very aware of the fact that these problems are very real. The question, however, is not whether the problems exist but whether a delayed rush offers solutions better or even less than them. Furthermore, there are problems that would be created by a delayed rush which also must be considered.

Regardless of how long rush is extended, there is going to be those who are invited to join the fraternity of their choice. That is an unfortunate aspect of the fraternity system, and any other system in which members are elected. There is no indication that delayed rush will change this. There are universities and colleges in which rush is put off until the sophomore year and the problem still exists. Similarly, no matter how long rush is put off, there are still going to be boys who are not invited to their choices. The problem exists at all schools regardless of when new boys are pledged. Finally, as long as Sewanee is isolated and has no social life outside of the fraternities, it will remain important in the eyes of young students. One question whether a freshman will be more impressed by a short confrontation or a long period of observation is hard to tell. It is far. Those who recommended delayed rush have done an admirable job of pointing up the weaknesses of the present system, but have not provided the Pan-Hellenic Council with the proposed system will solve any of the problems. The burden of proof lies with those who advocate the change, and so far they have failed.

Up to now nothing has been said about the additional problems that a delayed rush would create. The most obvious of these is that our location and facilities offer the freshmen no alternative to fraternities. There is not one single recreation room, pool room, television room, no place to take a date, to drink a beer, to sit by a fire, or to cook a steak except in the fraternities houses. Freshmen are not permitted to have automobiles, and so there is no convenient way to go anywhere else. Academically, even a delayed rush has to be held sometime. If it were before Thanksgiving, it would interfere with the semester which begins in December. Thanksgiving and Christmas is one of the busiest times of the academic year, and there are only two weeks between Christmas and final exams.

From the point of view of an upperclassman, a delayed rush is particularly undesirable. It is familiar with delayed rush realizes that it means planning rush parties throughout the first semester, finding dates for freshmen on the weekend, visiting their homes, vacationing, and consuming rivalries among the fraternities. The complicated rules that are necessary for a delayed rush are difficult to enforce. There is the added pressure of the rush parties to attract freshmen to "look good" and "be cool." Finally, the members of the Pan-Hellenic Council made it clear that fraternity budgets would not be permitted to stand the test of a delayed rush, while collecting dues from only half their members.

It is clear that the problems outlined by the subcommittee are not easily solved by a delayed rush system but inherent in any fraternity system. So long as the university offers no alternative to fraternities, they must exist and so must the problem which they create. A delayed rush guarantees no solution, and it will create a mass of new problems which make it untractable and undesirable.

JIMMY SULLIVAN

The Sewanee Purple

The University Weekly Newspaper—Founded 1902

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On Liberty's Practical Question Where to Place the Limits

Constructive criticism serves a very useful function. It results always in a re-evaluation and often worthwhile reform. The amendment now before the Order of Government is a definite criticism of the present structure and its vitality. The questions that arise from this criticism are twofold: should the Order of Government remodel the student political framework to include the entire student body at the expense of tradition and custom, and the primary consideration, would the inclusion of the general student body increase its effectiveness and efficiency? My answer to both is NO.

The inclusion of the whole of Government, each candidate is informed by the Vice-Chancellor that, "These insipid carry with them definite privileges and responsibilities and are awarded only to upperclassmen who are worthy of distinctive treatment of diligence in the pursuit of their studies and other signs of learning. To the Order of Government is entrusted the maintenance of student tradition and the time honored customs of Sewanee." To further quote from the handbook, "None of Sewanee's customs is more distinctive among American universities than the wearing of the gown." I recognize that the proposed amendment does not advocate the abolition of the Order. It assigns to this traditional body a secondary role however. The intended purpose of the Order as has evolved over the years was to emerge as the proper authority's voting power in fact would be such that it could alter the existing Order beyond recognition and destroy this tradition dated from 1853. Preservation of the ideals inherent in the Order would no longer be in the hands of Government. Whether or not this would happen is purely hypothetical, but it illustrates the danger of changing the amendment would introduce.

It has been argued by the proponents of this amendment that the wearing of the Gown has lost all prestige and is presently meaningless. I find this paradoxical. Perhaps admitting that the gown which complain of the gown's loss of meaning wish to extract from the office the one remnant of distinction it still maintains, the "responsibility" of effective student government. If as these individuals contend, the Order ineffective, then the most obvious reform should come from within. The proposed amendment is a shirking of each government's avowed "responsibility for both moral and intellectual leadership."

Sully, acceptance of the Gown is not always equivalent to the expectations and duties of the Order. Perhaps admitting that the Order could and should be mended within the structure whose aim it is to "promote a positive, progressive, and constructive form of student government." Perhaps admitting that the Order should be periodically re-examined with respect to one willingness to recognize this responsibility.

The Order of Government was not intended as a stagnant body. Under Section II (purpose), paragraph (1) of the constitution we find that the purpose of this organization is, "to make the Order an effective authority to which the entrusted more and more of matters pertaining to student government, and to act in close cooperation and harmony with the authorities thereof." Perhaps the Order was intended to be co-equal with the administration but to be entrusted with more powers as it proved its ability to initiate mature and practicable proposals and keep them already within its scope.

The proposal for an Assembly of the entire student body is weakened when you consider that the total vote would only amount to a consensus. The number of students attending Assembly meetings in fact would probably be less than the number that would participate in a consensus taking. With the Order of Government the student body has a time honored and tra-

ditional group as its representative. A precedent manageable way to find student opinion is through the polls conducted by the PURPLE. Bearing in mind the total student situation, the Order should be acting as a vehicle between these students and the administration.

When the Order of Government works from within, successfully effects more concern, and becomes the August body it was intended to be, perhaps a Gown would become a more cherished goal among the student body. The primary purpose of college is an education. The grade point achieved reflects one's ability or interest in the work demanded by the institution. The notion of college. The privilege of student government is rightfully accrued to those who have demonstrated they are capable of dealing successfully with their first commitment. The student with an average below the minimal requirement for admission to the Order of Government may be better off concerning himself with his studies than politics. Finally, the right to earn a Gown and thereby take part in student government is accorded to everyone equal.

DON MCCAMMON

Sewanee Echoes

Even his critics would probably concede that Mr. Truman has played a most important role in our history. It was he who assumed responsibility for the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima; it was he who conferred with Churchill and Stalin, entering into important agreements affecting the lives of millions of people; and it was he who directed the so-called "police action" in Korea. In this man dwelt the greatest nobility, power and influence, the same person who as a youth got his first paying job "opening up a drug store in Independence for Mr. Jim Clinton at six-thirty in the morning, mopping the floor, sweeping the sidewalk. . . . It is this same person who once worked as a timekeeper on the Santa Fe Railroad, "living in hobo camps along the Missouri River, where the Santa Fe Railroad ran?" Is this the same person who in 1922 was recruited from his service in France, opened a haberdashery shop with his partner Eddie Jacobson, only to be forced out of business in 1922?

The answer to these questions is: Yes, it is the same person. At first one might be inclined to think of Aristotle's dictum, "Infinitely various are the incidents in a man's life that cannot be foreseen." Perhaps the drama of the action is the same: his effort to get on in the world. The problem is now how to get him from the haberdashery shop, or shall we say, from the hobo camp to Potsdam? From the hobo camp we have paroled the workmen to the expansive hobnobbing with Stalin and Churchill.

These reflections come to mind as we began reading the Second Part of Faust. Goethe's poem is sometimes said to be "disconnected," but it is certainly no more disconnected than life itself. The unity of a man's life lies not in the events and scenes which he encounters but in his handling and ordering of the experiences. Every man is important to himself, said Dr. Johnson, and so, we may be sure, the little world of Mr. Truman was important to him. And the man who reads only the First Part of Faust is like the man who would read the life of Mr. Truman—up to 1922.

ROY ELAM

An Established Precedent

There has been, in the last few years, a feeling among some of the students that student government at Sewanee has become ineffective and inefficient. They feel the solution to this problem is to let every student have a voice in student government by increasing the membership of the governing body to include all students. Why limit the governing body to the Order of Government only? Are there not many capable and interested students on the campus who have just as much right and ability to govern as many of the Government's members?

In considering the previous questions, one must remember that the trend today is reform through democratization. Many schools have adopted efficient student governments, composed of the whole student body, which effectively work hand in hand with the administration. This cannot be denied. But Sewanee is not just any other school. The student government of Sewanee is composed of and run by the Order of Government, whose membership is based on the individual's good criteria average. I feel the Order is a good criteria in deciding who will run the student body. It will admit there is much dead wood in the Order now and that the gown does not necessarily mean that the person wearing it is more than the average student government. But it does mean that a government is usually a more conscientious student and that he has been able, through hard work, to earn a vote in the governing body of the school. Since the founding of the Order, students, faculty, and the administration alike have felt the Gown to be a good qualification in deciding who will run the student body. More important, most government are juniors and seniors and because of their experience they are usually better qualified to make decisions concerning the student body.

As to the proposal to expand the governing body to include all students, I don't feel this would aid in the efficient running of the student body. Anyone who has attended a meeting of the Order of Government knows that that body is too unwieldy even now. The new proposal is moving in the wrong direction. If we are to make the governing body more efficient we should increase instead of increase its size.

Thus, above I have given my reasons for rejecting the proposal to expand the governing body. I feel the Order can serve as a governing body for the students in regulating student discipline and maintaining the Honor Code, in coordinating relations between the students and faculty, in coordinating the students and administration, and, more importantly, in being the chief means of expression for the student body. I would like to be given a chance to make the Order a more viable and workable body.

ED SCHMIDT

Dogmas Always Fall Short Of The Truth

There has recently been discussion of delaying the rush until Thanksgiving. This variation from the old system is a variation which everyone sees as idealistic and devoid of reality as the proponents of this new system and their "yes men."

Several arguments against the delayed rush such as the financial argument and the argument that it would be distinctly impossible to take time from the books just before Christmas, are certainly valid. However, the point that must touch the hearts of all of us is that this new rush system would destroy the Sewanee spirit. Unlike most schools, fraternity membership is a serious test for the short time of one month after rush. Under the proposed system unrepairable breaks between the men of the fraternities would build up over the two month period. This is something certainly not to be desired. Some make the point that allowing the freshmen to intermingle and form friendships during this two month period would be a serious loss. But, any realistic person will know that the proposed system unrepairable breaks between the men of a college freshman is molded by the upperclassmen to whom he looks up. If these upperclassmen are only associated with the men in his fraternity, what does he care? He is not interested. Although it seems more and more impossible each day, the Sewanee spirit should be preserved.

Regarding: Mourn Not This King

To Mr. Nicolson, Editor,
Grundy County Herald:

It is with a quiet pleasure that I respond to your brilliant editorial of April 11, 1968. I feel very much like a massive tablet endowed with the humanitarian spirit, knowing your problem, and realizing I can but help even if in the slightest way. I confess also herein, a certain vulnerability of the ASPCA, and appeal to your conscience.

I couldn't agree more with your remark, and I quote. "In the days between his death and burial thousands of Americans—many of them famous and glittering personalities—put on incredible performances, mourning King as a fallen aviator and prince of peace." But hypocrisy and ignorance (in so far as many were in violation of what subsequent behavior would show to be their consciences) are things with which man is destined to be burdened, as illustrated so perfectly by your article. Your call for swift retribution upon the head of Martin Luther King's assassin is touching. I cannot help but wonder, however, how much of the manhunt for a killer is desire for justice and how much of it reflects the need on the part of many to get the gaping wound in America's moral conscience. To kill one man will be to eliminate all guilt. After all, that's the issue isn't it? Now that he's out of the way all Americans are free to do as they please. I am sure that you and nobody's wiser. We can forget about the nasty disturbances of that maniacal anarchist and get back to normal—in respect to law and order. For four thousand years God's Guard troops in Memphis the moment after King was shot didn't mean anything. We're going to help these people—sooner or later. In the meantime though, I need my laws renewed at \$2.00 for all days, and whose going to take up my garbage? What you really mean by "respect for law and order," the ABC's of everyday right and wrong" and "confused moral, legal, and religious perspectives" (and you are confused if you could separate all of these "perspectives") is keep the

colored man in his place! And the norm you lament when speaking of the irreversible division of black and white precisely that "respect for law and order." These black people aren't oppressed. Pinto beans and fat-back are good for you, so's fish! Besides, you've got to let our good white Christians go back to worshipping (in their own churches).

Were Memphis' civil leaders worried about the "legality" of Dr. King's marches? Or were they caught in hopeless confusion about how to save their status quo and their precious city image? Was violence something that Dr. King brought? Or was it there to begin with, like an accident looking for a place to happen? If you can with integrity state that Martin Luther King preached violence, then you'd better have a new interpreter or learn to read English yourself. The "evils" you speak of isn't Dr. King's doing. It grew up long before he did. You say Negro youths learned disobedience from Dr. King, well, you have always been restless. Much of Martin Luther's early support, a man whom you justly appreciate, came from youth. Youth, to put it bluntly, was rebellious long before Protectors had foundations for the Grundy County Herald. And what is it that you object to about the flying of the U. S. flag at half-mast in honor of a man who came much closer to a true "Americanism" than you do? I read your editorial and paradoxically call "snoman." And what of Dr. King's love for America? Can't a man see a

society as sick and still love the people and that his society might die? Or is that sensibility given only to Christ who has conveniently managed to become white, Anglo-Saxon, and Protestant. I do not equate Dr. Martin Luther King to God incarnate in Christ. No amount of greatness makes a man God. But I would contest your point about Dr. King not preaching the "reconciliation of men" as is the true Christian spirit. For if the reconciliation of men lies in knowing and accepting the truth, God is not that true. It is not to the liking of egocentric man, that he remains for the few God gives us who are not egocentric to cause the rest to look upon those truths for their own sake. I fail to see how you could call action in that vein anything but utmost love, both for America and for one's fellow man.

Your final remark I must regard as the epitome of cheap journalism. In the first place when you say "God spares us from the vengeance he surely would wreak upon us from the grave." I think you over-estimate any concern Dr. King might possibly have for you or your printed hand towels were he alive and living in Winchester. Secondly, even a cub reporter on the Winchester Chronicle would know that benedictions and prayers for their own sake. I fail to see how you could call action in that vein anything but utmost love, both for America and for one's fellow man.

CURTIS SCHROEDER

Dear German Club Members

As a very interested observer, and in the interest of the students of this University, I feel compelled to bring out a few pertinent facts about what has recently taken place between the Jazz Society and the German Club. In attempting to remain as neutral as possible, let the following facts be made known. First that "Procol Harum" was contacted, brought to Sevanee, and the performance handled completely by Mr. Somer Hooper and the Jazz Society. All "duty" bills (having piano tuned—and paid for, by Nashville) the night before to get a badly needed public address system, setting up the lighting system arrangements, etc.) was done solely by the members of the Jazz Society. The German Club representatives did not appear in any manner until Friday, when the concert appeared as a sell out and an obvious success, and then only to count the money and take tickets at the door. I state this because I would credit should be given where it is due. Secondly, the Jazz Society paid over \$80 in phone bills alone, half of which was to be paid for by the German Club, a bill which they refused to pay. These calls were necessary, as they resulted in direct bookings from New York (a heretofore unknown byname) which resulted in saving \$600 and also making it possible to initially book Procol Harum. This is now quite apparent that the concert of last Friday is the most successful in the history of the Jazz Society. Procol Harum a well deserved standing ovation; their performance was spectacular. For a group that the German Club wanted nothing but to get rid of, they were a real white, Protestant and Anglo-Saxon, and did music of post Chubby Checker origin), it seems ironic that they now want the money for their use to book Duke Ellington for the next year (can we forget Mary Wells, the Spring dance of '67, the Original Drivers' fine performance, and Major Lance's 18 minute show?). Let the funds go to those who have brought the most successful having: Bruce Lloyd, Louis Armstrong, twice Muddy Waters, and now the fantastic Procol Harum to name just a few.

As a graduating senior I will not be here next year or in the next year, so to see what the final decision will bring. The connections have been made in New York, and can be made elsewhere. Sevanee can have fine entertainment, but only if those people concerned enough to handle the arrangements are given the chance. Just because officials of the German Club haven't heard of Procol Harum, the Spencer Davis Group, Cream, or the Jimi Hendrix of the James Cotton Blues Band (or who is that new group, the Electric Whiff?) is no reason for us to bring the Sharelles and "Soldier Boy" back. We are not a "hate" group, we are a "hate" group, they are to bring there very easily in the future, but let the Jazz Society handle the bookings. Let us depend on those that are dependable.

JOHN E. GILSON

Chaos, Destruction And Sewanee

Letter To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is just to say to whomever it may concern that I am well aware that you are at Sevanee. I do not know if you are a student, students, local person or visitor, but I am aware of you. Your presence is well recognized. You have proved your point and made your mark on the community of Sevanee.

One of the first times I recognized you was when glass was broken out in several places, especially St. Luke's. Then you were to me a juvenile, immature person who was hostile and this was the only way you knew to express it. Your action was to say the least inappropriate and irresponsible, but then a few broken windows is not such a big thing. It only causes people time, inconvenience and money.

The stopping up of toilets around campus wasn't any worse and neither was the turning over of fire extinguishers. Again to me only a stupid, immature act—but an act that required no imagination, but then little minds are seldom imaginative.

But then you branched out. Breaking into the library and stealing and destroying equipment is another matter. This is more than irresponsible and immature. This is more than the act of a little mind. It is criminal and utterly perverse — was the breaking in of the Business Office.

But I became most aware of your presence and most disgusted at you—the reason I am writing you this letter—is that you went around Sevanee pulling up trees that had just been planted. Pulling up trees that fraternity men had worked hard digging holes for, watering and planning where they would go. Trees that were expensive and trees that would make Sevanee a more beautiful place to be.

Yes I am well aware of your presence and I find your presence sickening—for you are a sick person (or people). I hope to think that I have to be around such sickness and deal with it when such sickness should be under custodial care.

Yes I am well aware of your presence. I only have one last thing to say—I certainly will be glad when you leave.

Sincerely,
W. M. HARRIS
School of Theology

QUOTATION FOR THE WEEK

I sent my soul through the liveliest
Some letter of that else-life to spell
And by and by my soul returned to me,

The moving finger writes, and having writ,
Moves on nor alls its pity nor your wit,
Shall move it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all its tears wash out a word of it.

And out as much as wine has plebe the infidel,
And robbed me of my robe of honor—well,
I wonder often what the sinners say
One-half so precious as the stuff they sell.

Ah, love, could you and I with Him conspire
To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire,
Would not we shatter it to bits—and then
Remold it nearer to the heart's desire.

—The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam

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

Insured Safety
Store Your
Winter Clothes
At
SEWANEE
DRY CLEANERS

Hide The Laws

Infeasible and tempting solution springs from the isolated and over-endowed mind. So it is with several of America's answers to questions bounding the American people today: negotiation or escalation? OEO or Defense? Ronnie or Bobby? The gulf between erudition and common sense is no where so evident as in the debate, implicit and explicit, on the validity and justice of the present laws of the United States. The laws are so complex, so technical, so convoluted, so defined by the natural law and Christian doctrine, is denied and buried beneath legal construction. To unearth justice, the wording of the law, as set forth in the Constitution, is twisted by means of "sociological interpretation" without material recourse to natural or Divine law, i.e. that which is needful, is lawful. Thus far, in my construct, there is no loss of life or property, though there is a vast maintenance of the same loss of the laws of God and man or of firm defiances thereof. Civil disobedience, possibly implementing the new interpretations, pleads for a reintegration of natural peacekeeping functions of the civil authority. Violent chaos, directed to a dull mass mind of all creeds and races, begets violence. Delay in implementing new laws begets violence. Friction begets violence, begets violence. In the midst of this, what little remains to abet personal and community security is declared as "reactionary," and new interpretations in haste, without reflection, Reason and law do not prevail. All that remains is armed tension and political blackmail, a tenuous economic agreement. All hopes, all niggers, are endangered, and find a

Being Flat

commonality in a bestial fight of self-preservation. The bourgeois prepares to give up everything—even his "guaranteed" but anomalous freedom—for return to order on its terms. This is the way the world ends. . . .

Those of us who have long endured chaos and anarchy as an aesthetic may well find that the implications of an anarchical society are a bit more serious than the dissonances and eclectic sound of Stravinsky or The Electric Prunes; that such a society, ruled by naught but whim and expediency, endangers personal safety, a safety whose reality not even the most passionate social activist will contend. "God is dead" is a quaint intellectual exercise jeopardizing the soul, a danger not widely held at the moment. "Individual conscience is law" is, except in a few notable cases (e.g. Nazi Germany), an exercise in revolution which can destroy the most banal safeguards to personal security, a security which has a reality even to Pathé Groppe. Hopefully, militant activists, academic and otherwise, will realize that: 1) the masses whom their dicta rears are undiscerning and capable only of spreading their self-courted intellectual confusion; 2) in chaos is no hope but rank survival; 3) in a struggle for marginal and aboriginal existence which a breakdown in law entails, the best is to be the straight-shooting—not the Harvard doctorate.

In our push and shove life-style, removed from any hell but that of our own making, we tend to forget that there is a very real and vivid force for Evil in this world which waits for a moment's weakness. The law, or the law?

And when the last law was down, and the Devil turned round on you—where would you hide— / or, the laws all being flat? / This country 'round here is bad / with laws from Hell— / to coast—man's laws, no God's— / and if you cut them down— / and you're just the man / to do it— / the Devil will surely be there / to catch you in the winds that would blow them. /

LAW DANCE HUSSAW-WOOG

Viet Nam: A History Of Our Involvement

By JEFF CROW

Two-War History

The "dirty little war" in Vietnam of world aggression left it erupt into World War III. A total of well over a million men are engaged on both sides. Our military personnel in South Vietnam are about 500,000 men. We have already suffered more than 5,000 dead in Vietnam. Our war bill exceeds \$1 billion monthly and is climbing steadily toward the \$2 billion mark. And meanwhile, our bombs are exploding closer to the Chinese border. Issues concerning Vietnam have politically divided our country. Following is a history of the Vietnamese conflict and America's role in that "dirty little war."

China dominated Viet Nam for a thousand years. More recently France exploited it as a colony. During World War II Japan took control of Viet Nam from France. The most effective resistance to Japanese occupation was guerrilla action under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh.

At the close of World War II, Ho Chi Minh won agreement in Paris for limited Indo-Chinese independence, but French colonial and military leaders refused to honor the agreements. This action by the French colonialists to suppress the Vietnamese nationalist movement began the struggle.

The Vietnamese struggle, now in its 21st year, may be divided into two years separated by a short-lived truce. The first war began in 1946; the adversaries were Ho Chi Minh and the French. Until 1949 American interest in the struggle, to the degree that it existed, seemed to have been ambivalent. We had reason to sympathize with Ho as a nationalist, but not as a Communist; and we had reason to sympathize with France as anti-Communist, but not as a colonial power. The American position soon changed.

In December 1949 the Chinese Communists established a common frontier with France as created in the Democratic Republic. "With China in Communist hands," writes Rupert Emerson of Harvard University, "a total reassessment of the situation was in order, particularly for the U. S." The French could now argue, points out Emerson, that Viet Nam was no mere colonial campaign, but one of the fronts on which the world was holding back the onslaughts of Communism.

Second Front Emerges

Another such front, Korea, emerged the following year, and the U. S., with UN endorsement, fought on that front for three years. In Viet Nam, France had to rely on its own manpower, but it increasingly relied on our supplies and financing. In 1951 the United States agreed to give the Saigon government economic assistance via the French. About 80 percent of the French war effort was paid with American money. The French fought a bitter nine-year war in an effort to reconquer Viet Nam. In 1954 the French colonial army was routed at the battle of Dien Bien Phu. The Vietnamese finally defeated the French army of nearly half a million men. In that same year of 1954, a conference of 14 nations was held in Geneva to settle problems in Southeast Asia. The United States promised NOT TO DISRUPT the agreement.

Viet Nam to be United

The Geneva agreement explicitly identified Viet Nam as one country. It provided for a TEMPORARY division only to expedite the restle-

ment of populations and the evacuation of French troops.

b) called for elections in 1956 in both northern and southern sections to choose a single administration for the country as a whole, and

c) forbade foreign bases or the supplying of additional arms from any quarter to Viet Nam.

While the U. S. did not sign the Geneva Agreement, it did agree NOT TO OPPOSE carrying them out. However, the U. S. DID do just that, through the Diem government. With the French withdrawal in 1954, the U. S. began retraining of the South Vietnamese army. President Eisenhower installed Ngo Dinh Diem as Premier of the South Vietnamese government. The U. S. helped to keep Diem in power while he organized South Viet Nam as a separate government—contrary to the Geneva Agreements. The U. S. brought in Viet Nam military trucks, troops and armaments, and built military bases—contrary to the Geneva agreements.

The Geneva Agreements called for a nation-wide election to unite the Vietnamese under one government. The Diem government in Saigon, backed by the United States, refused to allow free elections in 1956. This refusal was based on the belief of the United States and South Viet Nam that free elections would result in a victory for Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Cong Party. President Eisenhower admits in his book, MANDATE FOR CHANGE, that the U. S. opposed elections in 1956. He says that Ho Chi Minh would not. To deaf ears, North Viet Nam called repeatedly for free general elections by secret ballot, but the U. S. refused to send international inspectors. South Viet Nam and the United States refused all such offers—contrary to the Geneva Agreements.

American Role Grows

The American role became intensified when the U. S. organized the SEATO alliance. South Viet Nam was declared to be within the protective umbrella of the U. S. The U. S. became determined to provide the Diem government with the military and economic aid, the thousands of gun boats, jeeps and Peking, names in what seems an inexhaustible war. Foreign aid, foreign respect, foreign promotion of democracy are rejected. And such rejection we deserve.

Youth Reject Society

Let us briefly weigh our internal story. Our poor grow fewer, but become increasingly more unreachably. A segment of our population have earned their long deserved laws of citizenship, but discover hate and bigotry still. Our youth, my generation, spends the most of our society by being violently rejecting this same society. And such rejection we deserve.

Such rejection is the ultimate product of the past twenty years. Under Mister Truman, Mister Eisenhower, Mister Kennedy and Mister Johnson a policy of relativism has held sway, a policy rightfully termed fly-by-night, a policy that has destroyed the integrity of governmental, situational ethics. You have merely to look at Detroit and Saigon to test the validity of this statement.

An alternative must be offered. It can only be founded upon a tested ideal, not a circumstantial creed. I believe such an alternative has been offered, among the vital philosophy of Aristotle, among the poetic rhetoric of Edmund Burke and among the active rhetoric of the American Revolution. It is the alternative of Liberal Conservatism. Its definition, its challenge and its answers I wish to present.

Kennedy Sends Troops

With the establishment of the National Front for the Liberation of South Viet Nam President Kennedy decided to bolster South Viet Nam's military strength. Right South Vietnamese units climaxed in the assassination of Diem in the military coup of 1963. The U. S. increased its forces to 25,000 men in 1964.

In the war dragged on, North Viet Nam and the Viet Cong, in order to match U. S. military might, have become increasingly reliant upon military aid from the Soviet Union and Communist China. Further intensification of the war brought deeper military commitments on both sides.

In the fall of 1964, the North Vietnamese indicated through the Secretary-General of the UN an interest in negotiation. The U. S. refused to con-

sider it, claiming the offer was not sincere.

After a Viet Cong attack on a U. S. camp at Pleiku, President Johnson authorized his often-criticized decision to bomb North Viet Nam. The order was to be bomb oil depots in Hanoi and Hiphong to attempt to stop growing supplies of men and supplies into South Viet Nam. Official U. S. sources, however, estimate that only about one-third of the Viet Cong are northern infiltrators.

At present over a half-million American men are fighting in the jungles of Viet Nam. President Johnson has indicated his intention to continue negotiations with the North Vietnamese. Differences over a location site for the proposed negotiations have placed a damper upon the proceedings. The war still continues.

No Clear-cut Choice

In international conflicts, one is seldom faced with a choice between one side which will "bring us to our knees." Certainly in Viet Nam the issues are not "black and white." Both the North Vietnamese and the United States share in the forwarding of complex, intricate precedents to negotiation.

We wish the North Vietnamese would do better, but as American citizens it is our duty to encourage our country to accept just policies for assisting in the creation of a peaceful world.

One is not restricted to the waving of placards of protest on one hand, or the waving of flags on the other, but rather let us attempt to learn the facts, and to work together for national solutions to very real problems.

On Conservatism:

By DAVID STOKES

Our age is one of paradoxical actions of seemingly total negation, of violent changes. Never since our war for independence has there been so much internal and external. Never since our civil war has the American temper been so brutally tested.

Following World War II, gross inaccuracies, blind ideosyncrasies and fateful mistakes have become integral parts of our increasing isolation.

We are gradually warring our international. In foreign aid we see our money taken, yet our volunteers rejected, our ambassadors scoffed-at. In foreign trade we see our goods rejected, our farmers, our businessmen and our critics from their press, from their people. Even in the United Nations we appear deserted. Closer further, we have seen the Cold War grow gradually warmer. (Korea is a divided, occupied nation). To our south we hear revolutionary doctrines and we discover people are listening. To our east we discover a wall dividing a city, a wall no amount of noble oratory has brought-down. To our east we hear thunder, the thunder of a decision, the thousands of gun boats, jeeps and Peking, names in what seems an inexhaustible war. Foreign aid, foreign respect, foreign promotion of democracy are rejected. And such rejection we deserve.

Let us briefly weigh our internal story. Our poor grow fewer, but become increasingly more unreachably. A segment of our population have earned their long deserved laws of citizenship, but discover hate and bigotry still. Our youth, my generation, spends the most of our society by being violently rejecting this same society. And such rejection we deserve.

Such rejection is the ultimate product of the past twenty years. Under Mister Truman, Mister Eisenhower, Mister Kennedy and Mister Johnson a policy of relativism has held sway, a policy rightfully termed fly-by-night, a policy that has destroyed the integrity of governmental, situational ethics. You have merely to look at Detroit and Saigon to test the validity of this statement.

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Philosophy Makes Demands

First, what is meant by Liberal Conservatism? It is no program. It is no limited governmental item. It is a philosophy. It is a philosophy that affects man as a citizen and as an individual. In turn, it is a philosophy we have not "made." To paraphrase Aristotle, it is innate nature that is philosophy. It is the awesome characteristic of binding our present with the past and the future, indeed, a delicate mobile. This is Burke's idea of a philosophy that is an acknowledgment in the social order of our own science and a universal wrong. Yet, most importantly, it charges us to

acknowledge the active obligation to tradition.

By tradition I do not mean passing mere tradition—the eternal law of past wisdom that has shown itself continually to be just. Tradition is the respect for laws that Burke's eternal order has shown to be just.

Such is liberal Conservatism's definition, ethereal in wording, but, that again, ethereal in concept.

Conservatism Challenges

To let us make specific. What is Conservatism challenging? It challenges us to reject mere expediency. One might idea is obvious, that the past with its traditions, that which we inherit, is not always pertinent. (On the contrary, it is a challenge to accept, for example, that our federal constitution is more than an 18th century economic document.) Another idea we must reject is that when the system grows unjust, difficult to reform, abolish it. Burke knew society could never be a blank card, could never be erased at whim, could never ignore the eternal law. We have merely to compare the despotism of Czarist Russia with Stalin's Russia. Similar to my first point, it challenges us to reject the notion that 1968 is any more different than 1964, or that we are equipped with any time in the past, and that 1968 must be approached experimentally, must be played by ear. That is, that are the main challenges of Conservatism.

Finally, I come to the answers of Liberal Conservatism. (Rejecting one more notion, that Conservatism is a philosophy and all change—I have partially shown the need for change.) Change is in order.) Conservatism answers that society is not simply relative. (Charge this a bit further, Conservatism does not say every issue is black-er-white. Indeed, they the relativity of society, affirm its eternal order, you will find the delicate mobile is complex.) Conservatism answers what we must be "founded" in our tradition, that we must build upon our tradition—present and past. Conservatism answers that we are not unique with respect to situation, that we are placed in an order, eternal and binding. These, then, are the main answers of Conservatism.

I began, today, by recounting the detriments of our government's policy over the past twenty years; I offered the philosophy of Liberal Conservatism as an alternative; I studied this philosophy rather broadly. Now the question of why this alternative.

First, attempting a philosophy, a new vigor would arise in this country, a vigor arising from pride in our past, from tradition and from order. Simply tradition makes for diversity, and, in turn, diversity opposes the mediocrity, mediocrity that stems from this relative conception of society.

Finally, attempting a philosophy, a new honesty would arise in this country, an honesty arising from the joint effort of questioning end of past principles, making for diversity, and, in turn, honesty, this alternative way, to serve to refine who we are and where we're going. We will meet violent changes, we will meet total denigration, we will meet paradoxical situations, but we meet them will determine what we shall deserve.

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SPORTS EDITORS, RONNIE TOMLIN AND GEORGE GREER

Netmen End Season With 9-10 Record

In the final week of the regular season, the Sewanee netmen won one and lost one to give the Tigers a win-loss record of 9-10 for the season.

On April 30, Sewanee played host to Emory University and beat them in a close match 5 to 4. The lower singles players contribute the Tigers' strong point, as has been the case much of the season. John Parson, Bruce Bass, Phil Eschbach and Sandy Johnson won their matches at the No. 3-6 positions respectively. Bass and Parsons then won their No. three doubles match which provided the winning point.

The Tigers travelled to Nashville on May 3 to play their old rival, Vanderbilt. The Commodores won that match 6-3. Tim Miller had his big serve working and won the No. 1 singles match for Sewanee. Bass continued his winning streak by defeating Vandy's No. 4 man. The third point for the netters was added by Jim Burns and Tim Miller at the No. 2 doubles.

The Tigers will be busy this week preparing themselves for the CAC Spring Sports Festival to be held this weekend.

Linksmen Place Second at U. C.

On May 2 Sewanee played Georgia State and Chattanooga at the Rivermont Golf Course in Chattanooga. Instead of the usual man to man match Chattanooga decided to add the low five men from each team. It didn't help U. C. and they lost to both teams. Georgia State defeated Sewanee by four strokes.

Rusty Napier was low man for Sewanee with a 72. Jack Steinmeyer had a 75, Bill Turnell a 74, George Waterhouse a 77, John Grubb also a 77, and Ed White a 79.

Sewanee is the favorite to win the CAC this weekend and bring home the Bell. But defending champion Southwestern and strong Washington could provide some top notch competition.



The ATOs continued to dominate the IM softball competition, finishing the season with an 11-0 record. With strong pitching and a smooth outfield, the 'Tus won three head-tought first games, clinching the title.

IM Softball Championship Captured by the ATOs

The "lucky" ATOs, leading three teams by two games going into the last week of IM softball, weren't given much of a chance to keep up their winning streak. The 'Tus stood off by pounding the Phi Delta 12-4. Behind the pitching of Tom Bosworth and excellent fielding, the ATOs were never in danger.

The Betas pulled a big upset over the PGDs by winning 11-10. This dropped the Fijis into third place behind the SNs. LCAAs, tied for second, and the ATOs in first. Marshall Boone and Chip Lengley provided the sticks as the Betas came up with two runs in the bottom of the seventh to pull out the victory.

The LCAAs, the second place team, played great ball but were defeated 5-6 by the ATOs in a thrilling contest. Down 5-3 going into the last inning, the LCAAs rallied for a quick run in the collision of hardhitting Tim Toler and Chip Watt, but fell short with two men on base. Alex Comfort and Big Paul Williams led the LCAAs with two hits each, while Spike Piatto and Chip Moon got a double and a single each for the ATOs.

The next obstacle for the ATOs was the SN game. Without last year's IM All-Star pitcher Monroe Ford, the Snakes couldn't handle the 'Tus. Playing errorless ball for five innings and pounding out hits constantly, the 'Tus defeated the SNs 11-3. John Santangini and Preston Hickey had two hits apiece for the Snakes. Santangini also played an excellent game from his left-field post. Tim Toler, Chip Watt, John Pullen, and Chip Moon shone for the ATOs. The LCAAs on the following evening defeated the Faculty 11-6 in a big slugfest battle. Stuckey and Becklen led the LCAAs at the plate, while "bunting" Dr. Spatsy and powerhouse Corbin were the Faculty's big game with three hits each.

Having already won the softball crown, the ATOs needed only to defeat the PGDs to be undefeated among the other favorites. The game was a seesaw battle with both teams scoring consistently. Going into the last inning the score read 11-6. The ATOs managed one run on Bruce Brack's slashing triple which scored young Max Auerzoler. Down three runs the Fijis went to work. Wally Wilson singled with one out. With two outs, the PGDs pulled out four runs to tie the ATOs 13-12. Billy Fleming ended up with four for four to lead the Phi Gams, and Davis Norton, Fred "Mickey" Maden, James collected two hits apiece.

The IM All-Stars will come out next week. Here are the final standings as the softball season comes to a close:

| | | |
|-----|----|---|
| ATO | 11 | 2 |
| SN | 10 | 3 |
| PGD | 10 | 3 |
| LCA | 10 | 3 |
| KS | 8 | 5 |

Thinclads Place Sixth In TIAC Championship

The Sewanee thinclads travelled to Johnson City, Tenn., last weekend to participate in the Tennessee Intercollegiate Track and Field Championships held at East Tennessee State University. A strong David Lipscomb team won the college division of the meet and the University of Tennessee proved to be dominant in the university division, despite the fact that half of UT's team was participating in the Quantico Relays.

The 1968 version of the TIAC outdoor meet had its usual exciting moments. Highlighting the day was an exhibition hundred yard dash matching Bob Rovere of the East Tennessee Track Club, Richmond Flowers of the University of Tennessee, and Ralph Boston of the Los Angeles Striders, who is co-holder of the world record for the broad jump and an Olympic gold medal winner. Rovere won the event in a time of 84 seconds. Flowers also ran an exhibition 120 yd. high hurdle race and easily won in 12.5.

Ronnie Tomlin captured Sewanee's only first as he won the College division 800 yd. run. This race found four men fighting for the lead as they entered the last straightaway. Tomlin won in a time of 2:19.5.

High point man for the Tigers was John Colmore who had a second in the shot put, a third in the discus, and a third in the pole vault.

Robin Harding of Sewanee finished second in the pole vault giving the Tigers second and third in that event. Sewanee's Jim O'Connor gained fifth place in the javelin with one of his best tosses of the year. The Tiger's mile relay team turned in their best time of the year to place fifth in that event. The relay team, made up of Larry Dimmitt, Mark Wolfe, Chris Gardner, and Ronnie Tomlin, ran a 3:27 in preparation for this week's showdown at the Conference meet to be held at Washington and Lee.

With a good team effort, Sewanee's track team to Lexington, Va. this week could



High point man John Colmore vaults for the Tigers in the recent TIAC Championship meet. Sewanee placed sixth in the competition.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Faculty | 8 |
| PDT | 7 |
| Independents | 7 |
| BTP | 6 |
| SAE | 6 |
| KA | 6 |
| Theologs | 5 |
| DTD | 5 |
| CP | 1 |
| OT | 1 |

Baseball Team Loses to MTSU

For the first time this year the Sewanee baseball team played under .500 ball last week. Facing several tough opponents on the road, the Tigers lost some close ball games. The high point of last week, in which six games were scheduled, was a doubleheader with Middle Tennessee State University. Rick Van Orden pitched brilliantly in the first game and was supported by some fine defensive plays by shortstop John Stewart and second baseman Kesley Colbert. The Tigers failed to score in the sixth inning with the bases loaded however, and lost 2-0. In the second game the Sewanee bats came alive. Tommy Talley and Chap Wasson came through with clutch hits and the Tigers rolled to an 8-3 victory. Wasson got the win for Sewanee. MTSU has lost three games this year, with two of the losses suffered at the hands of the Tigers.

Catcher Billy Cunningham continues to lead the team in hitting with a cool .385 average. Next in line are Rich Mathews at .337, Wasson at .308 and Van Orden at .287. In the pitching department Don Ellis leads the team with four victories and three losses. Bob White is close behind with a record of 3-2 and a striking 1.80 earned run average. Chap Wasson has pitched well in spot starting roles and is 3-0. Rick Van Orden, after recovering from tonsillitis, has pitched very well and boasts a 1.54 ERA.

This week the Tigers have a doubleheader with Tennessee Temple on Tuesday in the only action of the week before the CAC tournament. The team will leave Thursday for Lexington, Va., where they are very much in the running to repeat as CAC champions.

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**TO THE 1958 GRADUATING CLASS
UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH**

Few moments equal the joy, the satisfaction, and the fulfillment of graduation. It is a personal and permanent victory, an honor to last a lifetime. To each of you I extend my sincere congratulations.

The time is past when our national interests could be served by a few who elected to make their country's affairs their own. The complexity of our age and the particular burden history has thrust upon us—to preserve freedom where it exists and to foster it where it does not—demands every American hand and every American heart. The greatest responsibility falls to those who have the most to give.

I cannot tell you the extent of America's influence in shaping the new order of world affairs—though I believe it will be great.

I cannot measure our national ability to abolish ignorance and sickness and injustice wherever these ancient enemies degrade humanity—though I believe it is limitless.

I cannot predict that America's future will match and exceed the brilliance of her past—though I believe it will.

The drawers will not come in my lifetime, but in the future—your future. I am confident that you who have proved your ability to achieve, to endure, and to win, will serve that future with distinction.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

**THE
PURPLE
PRESENTS**

Miss Karen Hopper, Karen balls from Fort Smith, Arkansas, where she has made the acquaintance of Sewanee's own Richard Down. Miss Hopper enjoys sailing, dancing, and Dutch beer.



**LCAs Take
First Place**

(Continued from page one)

Other projects included planting 100 trees on the grounds of Oley Parish Church, work on the University Cemetery, clearing underbrush on the American Legion baseball field, work at the Sewanee Public School, clearing the airport road of trash, and improvements to the shooting range.

Major Gordon Howell, head of the Air Force ROTC detachment, was Help Week chairman in cooperation with the Sewanee Woman's Club.

Appreciation was expressed for the gift of 100 dogwood trees by Hoskins Shadow of the Tennessee Valley Nurseries and to friends of the University of the South who contributed 100 flowering crabapple trees.

Judges in the competition were Mrs. Harry Yeaman, Mrs. William Harkins and Dr. Chris Spatz.

Dining Hall Stockpile

(Continued from page one)

difficulties, such as these, which are involved whenever an operating cafeteria is changed. Gailor undergoes such a thorough change in management and direction, the limited equipment of the kitchen serves as a hindrance to the attempts to improve the quality and variety of Gailor meals. This since the kitchen has only a single baking oven and the variety of breads, rolls, pastries and baked desserts must be curtailed, although the Cafeteria has still introduced cakes and pies previously not served. "Menus must be planned according to the equipment available. . . . new equipment will mean more variety."

Moreover, the family-style method of serving, long traditional to Sewanee, is not only foreign to Morrison's accustomed cafeteria oriented operation, but effectively rules out any possibility of variety within a meal. There is a "limit to variety in family style meals but cafeteria style means a larger selection in food." A single menu for a meal is hard to plan and must conform to the likes of the majority of students, whereas cafeteria style can satisfy more individual preferences.

Morrison's is, however, moving to improve the facilities made available to them when they assumed direction of Gailor. Bids have been taken on new kitchen equipment which will be installed over the summer. The company's own interior decorator visited last week and will submit proposals to the Provost and business office of the University to change the rather unpleasant general appearance of the dining hall itself. Such long range changes as these will not be made until the end of summer at the earliest and then only in so far as the University is willing to pay for Morrison's recommendations and improvements. Some smaller improvements will become apparent before the end of the school year, such as the new purple and white chair-back covers already on order.

The dining hall directors are trying to make the whole atmosphere of Gailor more congenial to civilized eating,

a long slow process. A new menu based on the preferences indicated in the recent student opinion sheets filled out by students two weeks ago will be drawn up as soon as a student finishes tabulating the results and submits them to Morrison. One major new benefit already well known and appreciated is the institution of elaborate buffets or dinners as regular midweek events. These choices will hopefully result in a general rise in dining conditions and in the larger menus which Morrison's features in other schools and institutions.

Any improvement must necessarily come over an extended period of time due to the limited money made available by the University for Morrison's to work with. Morrison's receives a set fee only, in exchange for directing the University's food services. All profits and losses connected with the dining hall go to the University. Morrison's would not consider any arrangements other than the managerial fee since "we're not in a position to subsidize the University's food service." Accordingly, any change in the existing Gailor facilities must be made with University money under the management of Morrison's, and so are limited as usual to the generosity of the University budget.

The new directors of Gailor are confident that the opening of school next year will bring a much better dining hall. "The adjustment period will be over, our employees will be more used to us and we'll know our job here better." Meanwhile they welcome suggestions from the students and welcome visitors to their office in the kitchen.

Any students who are interested in looking into the administration of Gailor can join the O. G. Gailor Food Committee chaired by Phil Ward, which has been revived to deal with any dissatisfaction with the new system. Apparently student satisfaction with the new management policies is great, since nobody bothered to attend the posted organizational meeting of the committee except its Chairman.

**Summer Fine Arts Center
Offers Film Making Course**

Anything that can be done with film could get off to a flying start at the special two-week seminar-workshop July 1-12, part of the Sewanee Summer Fine Arts Center at the University of the South.

Robert Vogel, head of Bob Vogel, Inc., Animation Unlimited, of Hollywood, California, will direct the workshop, which, like the other courses at the Sewanee Summer Fine Arts Center, will be co-scholastic and open without credit to anyone over 16.

Vogel spent ten years with Disney Studios and since forming his own company has produced instructional and advertising films, including a number for major aircraft companies and the aerospace program. A long list of his films have won national and international awards.

Vogel's plans for the course start with a review of basic film technique and various means employed toward this end. "A glossary of terms used in the profession for communication of ideas and processes will be handed out to students the first day, so that notes can be taken as a reference against the basic terms," Vogel says.

"I will distribute various printed forms and guides which will be used by the students as creative tools, so that they may get the feel of co-ordinating a production from concept through the various production phases."

Vogel considers it entirely possible for the students to plan a creative motion picture without becoming involved with the mechanics of handling film, which is itself highly technical. A course in still photography is offered during the full six-week session of the Sewanee Summer Fine Arts Center, June 22-August 4, and provides basic insights into photography in general as an art.

Some highlights of the course outline for the movie workshop are noted: A review of the basic language of film techniques.

A definition of motion, as it applies to film.

Discussion on the formulation of ideas by employing the story board method.

Discussion of the scenario method. Discussion of the synchronization of audio and visual elements.

Discussion of the importance of timing and audience identification.

Assignment of projects, question and answer session and review of work progress, review of finished projects.

As in all the courses of the Sewanee Summer Fine Arts Center, the instructor will work closely with each student on his own problems. Among Vogel's award-winning films is "Next the Men," which received the Golden Eagle Award-Cine, the Venice Film

Festival and other national and international awards.

Tuition for the two-week period, including tuition, room, board, medical coverage and other incidentals is \$146. For the full six weeks of the Fine Arts Center on Sewanee's forested plateau the cost is \$290 or \$85 a week. Besides the film-making workshop, there will be courses under leading artist-instructors in commercial art layout, sculpture, photography, drawing and painting, art theory, print making, textile design and weaving.

Director of the Sewanee Summer Fine Arts Center is H. Stanford Barrett, who during the year is artist-in-residence and head of the art department. Additional information about the Sewanee Summer Fine Arts Center may be obtained by writing him, Sewanee, Tennessee 37375.

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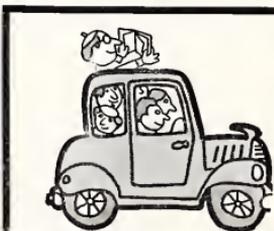
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Morrison's representatives have announced a long-range program to improve both the atmosphere and food of Gailor Hall. The managers describe several changes which will become evident next fall.