

# Chattanooga Purple

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A. T. T. Vice-President Edward Crossland speaker at the dedication of Blackman Auditorium.

## Blackman Address Is Pronounced by Edward Crossland

By LAW WILSON

Mr. Edward Crossland, vice-president of American Telephone and Telegraph Company, presented the dedicatory address to an audience of 230 in attendance at ceremonies dedicating the 300 seat Blackman Auditorium last Friday.

The auditorium, part of the J. Albert Woods Laboratories, was a gift of Percy Clark Blackman, class of '31, and President of Snyalco Company of Spartanburg, S. C. He and his family were in Sewanee for the presentation of the auditorium by Robert Ayers of San Antonio, President of the Alumni association. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Edward McCrady, accepted the room for the University, and the Chancellor, Bishop Gerald M. Jones, formally dedicated the auditorium.

Crossland's talk dealt with the problems and impact of technology on youth and the chasm between young and old. Dean Lancaster described the address as "marvelous," and said that Mr. Crossland discussed the problem in a "light and imaginative way."

Following the dedication, the University Choir sang the one hundred thirty-first Psalm from which Ecce Quam Bonum, the University's motto is taken. A Reception for the Blackmans followed the dedication, in the foyer of the auditorium.

The building itself will be dedicated when the J. Albert Woods family for whom the building is named can be present.

Next week the PURPLE will conduct a campus presidential poll.



Last weekend found the always-disappointing Sullias College group again venturing timidly to the Mountain. The girls, mostly freshmen, were energetically entertained all over the Downs.

## Student Managing Of Activity Fees To Be Considered

By ED STEIN

Members of the administration have suggested the creation of a student committee to determine the use of the Student Activity Fee in recognition of growing student willingness to assume more direct responsibility for their own affairs. Such a committee would decide on the allocation of the money from the Activities Fee, paid by all students as part of the required University charges, among the various organizations which it supports. The Forum, Cap and Gown, Great Purple Masque, Speakers Forum, and athletic program are supported by the Fee, and the Concert Series and German Club are frequently subsidized from it.

The peovosts have had complete control of the division of the Fee as part of the routine administration of the University's operating budget. They have in the past attempted to consult students delegated by the O.G., to represent student opinion on use of the activities money, however, the influence of the student organizations competing for grants usually out-weighs the opinion of one student who can at any rate scarcely be considered representative of the range of tastes in the student body. The peovost held the final decision on the relative importance of the various activities and made the corresponding grants.

The administration's proposal envisions a new system which would let the students directly decide how the income from their Activities Fees should be spent. An elected committee, elected hopefully from and by the entire student body, would control actual allocation of the money, subject to the financial supervision of the peovost. The committee would itself be guided by a poll of the student body indicating each student's preference in uses of the Fee. The poll could be conducted each year by the O.G. or PAVAS as was done last year when the German Club subsidy was proposed. Thus the poll would designate which activities each year's student body preferred to support, most heavily, and the committee would accordingly apportion the income from the Activities Fee. The students would at last decide on the general allocation of their fees including the power to cut or drop support of unwanted activities or organizations.

The chief objection to this proposal would probably come from those who feel that the University has an obligation to educate its students culturally outside the classroom, that the student must be educated rather than merely entertained in the University community. The argument is that students do infrequently arrive somewhat culturally deprived; thus student control of funds would eventually result in the decline of the cultural program before the decade. (Continued on page eight)



Carl Farris, S.C.L.C. staff member, addressed a Seminary group Friday night before the civil rights workshop at St. Luke's.

## Farris Speaks to Seminary Group

By LAW WILSON

Civil rights laws eliminated a race of people, asserted Carl Farris, representing the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, in a S.C.L.C.-Seminary sponsored discussion Friday night in St. Luke's Auditorium.

Farris' statements came in front of about 75 members of the University community, in answer to a question about the black nationalist movement. Mr. Farris stated that the black power movement was an attempt to redefine the word Negro, which had lost its meaning with the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. He defined the word Negro to have meant "seaman laborer," and said that the 1964 act had finally eliminated the 300-year old system of slavery.

The SCLC staff member emphasized the economic aspects of the race problem, stating that workers of all colors have as their basic interest and need meaningful employment, good housing, and quality education. Farris noted that it is "wrong for any man to glory in his skin color," because this obscures the basic needs of all working people. He added that American workers have always been told that they were black, white, Jewish, or Catholic, so as to obscure the basic economic goals of workers as a whole.

The discussion, a talk followed by an intensive question and answer session, was a prelude to a SCLC workshop that was held the next day. Several members of the University community attended and the establishment of a credit union in Franklin County was discussed.

Comparing the civil rights movement to the labor union movement and the women's suffrage movement, Farris said both had failed socialist and evil and had been denounced by religious and government leaders. He pointed out that now women vote, labor organizers, and now blacks are no longer legally segregated.

Carl Farris was described by seminary Ken Kinnett as a former Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee worker who received his degree from Lincoln University and did graduate sociology work at the University of Missouri. He is presently working the Citizenship Education phase of the SCLC program.

He was preceded by Joe Hammond who described the SCLC as the founding during the bus boycotts in Montgomery through the Selma march to the Poor Peoples' Campaign, most of which were under the leadership of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Hammond said that the Poor Peoples' Campaign was not over but had completed its first phase. He said he advised them as (1) Reconstruction City, (2) the Republican Convention, (3) the Democratic Convention, and (4) action on local and municipal levels.

## Public Admin. Fellows Offered

Students interested in a career in public administration in national, state or local government are offered an opportunity to apply for a fellowship to study at three different universities. Candidates must be American citizens who have completed or who will complete a bachelor's degree with any recognized major by June of 1969. Each fellowship for single fellows has a total value of \$4,455. The stipend is \$3,300 and the remainder of the grant consists of the remission of fees and tuition at the three cooperating universities. Each fellowship for married fellows has a total value of \$4,855. The stipend is \$3,700 and the remainder of the grant consists of the remission of fees and tuition at the three cooperating universities.

Beginning this June, fellows will receive a three-months' internship with either a department of the state government in Alabama, Kentucky, or Tennessee or with a federal agency in the South such as the TVA. During the 1969-70 academic year, they will take graduate courses in public administration at the Universities of Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Completion of the twelve-month training period entitles fellows to certificate in public administration. They can be awarded a master's degree at one of the three universities attended upon completing a thesis and passing appropriate examinations.

For information and applications, students should write to Coleman B. Ranome, educational director, Southern Regional Training Program in public administration Dept. 1, University, Alabama 35898. The deadline for submitting applications is March 1, 1969.

## Orchestra Begins Practice Sunday

The Sewanee Chamber Orchestra will begin its fall season with a rehearsal on Sunday, October 20, at 4 p.m. in Fulford Hall. All interested instrumentalists - strings, woodwinds, brasses - are invited to come and bring their instruments. There are openings in almost every section. We plan to meet almost every Sunday afternoon during the year for an hour of music making. Miss Martha McCrory is the Director.

IN THIS ISSUE:  
An Interview with Professor Eugene M. Kayden, A November Prediction, and A Viet Nam Analysis



A. B. Chitty delivered the Founders' Day address last Thursday.

## Chitty Speaks in Founders Day Chapel Ceremony

By WALTER JARVIS

Arthur Ben Chitty, Jr., Sewanee alumni and official historiographer, spoke on "aspects of Sewanee's history in a new context" as he addressed the 106th Founders' Day celebration, Thursday, October 10.

Perfection at Sewanee began, Chitty said, when on the faculty were gathered men of unbelievably high standards.

"Sewanee has not had to change its point of view—its course has been clear from the start," Chitty added. He went on to call Sewanee a place of personal freedom, with no remote, un-reachable hierarchy that has engendered unrest on many campuses.

Chitty, who is president of the 11-college Association of Episcopal Colleges, compared these colleges with other institutions before briefly tracing the history of higher education and the Episcopal Church from the colonial period.

The eleven colleges were small, "trying to ennoble their graduates to decision-making," and in a time of urban crisis were secluded. Where research and publication were emphasized on many large campuses, teachers at these 11 colleges were hired for the purpose of educating the student body, Chitty said.

"In the total educational scene there is a place for diversity," Chitty said. He felt that among this year's 70,000 graduating high school seniors, there would be a few thousand for whom Sewanee would be an appealing place to continue their education.

"We have entered an era of the students examining their institution instead of being examined by it," Chitty said. "Sewanee stands equally well under close scrutiny or broad comparison."



The Bach Collegium and Kantorei Stuttgart from Germany opened the University Concert Series last Sunday in Gurry Auditorium.

## Might be the Be-All And End-All Here

It is a constant source of amusement to me to note the continuing struggle of the Sewanee prof to fence for unity in a virtual academic comode into which every bit of Southern refinement has been dumped and subsequently flushed away to oblivion to be replaced by a flood of the student's least interesting ideas.

Picture a druse-eyed professor or instructor arising to face an eight o'clock workshop of minds that are busily re-creating the previous night with the addition of a haem of Wall Street waders.

Or visualize the eager instructor who, unfortunately lacking the skill of a Johnny Carson, faces the silence with which one of his favorite academic jokes has been greeted and then is crushed by a avalanche of snickers when he has inadvertently pass I wind.

Sympathize with the English professor who is taking great pains to instruct his class on the correct methods of theme-writing and hopes for a literary landmark when he knows that his class lacks a command of everything except vulgarity.

Listen to the eternally patient French professor explaining to an inattentive student that the verb does not possess a vulgar translation. Or marvel at the Physics prof who insists before a certain congregation that "fulcrum" is not a dirty word.

It is the plight of any Defender of the Faculty who is unable or unwilling to cope with students who find every course except Personal Sex Education ungratifying and uninteresting. Of course, quite a few students are actually eager to learn, but the majority of these beneficial student-faculty relationships reach maturity in the Sewanee Union over an ocean of coffee rather than in the classroom. How must a professor feel when he realizes that the bulk of his class chose his course, not because of the class, but because of the relative grading severity of the professor?

Let these students who are incapable of uttering anything except an accurate description of their own anatomical functions and who, at the same time, accuse the faculty and administration of this university of being incompetent teachers and administrators first prove that they are competent students—in the strictest sense of the word. The decline and fall of this academic empire has been instigated by the invasion of a substantial number of dilapidated barbarians who are in the process of razing the academic excellence of this institution. "A little learning is a dangerous thing." Considering that how little learning possessed by numerous students centers around base humor, a bit of knowledge can be a disaster—a disaster which can only be corrected by a complete renewal of faith in the faculty at Sewanee. How little learning challenge the validity and quality of that which one is being taught, let one first learn to make that challenge tactfully.

It is not infrequently those students who completely disagree with certain views and methods of the faculty and administration. I do think, however, that these students should first sympathize with those professors who must cope with a lack of taste among many and often, in desperation, gauge their courses accordingly. I am indicting directly those "gutierrezes" who, by their very existence, silently accuse the faculty of being ineffectual, and who often go as far as to verbalize their complaints about the quality of the faculty which they have so effectively ignored. May those intelligent proposals for a reform refer first to a change, hopefully for the better, within the student body.

CHARLES SCOVILLE

## Open Letter

Ed. Note: This is a public response to the form letter dated 4 Oct. 1968, sent from the Air Force ROTC offices by Major Howell to all sophomores. His letter outlined prerequisites for the two-year contract program, summarized its content, and noted some of its more attractive features.

Dear Major Howell:

I received your letter of 4 Oct. 1968 regarding the new commissioning program in Air Force ROTC. I appreciate your interest in my future and your manifest concern for the welfare of our country, but I believe the military, your touch is in the best interest of neither.

This policy of fighting fire with fire seems to me not only a denial of Christ's teachings, but the promoter of holocaust. What does it profit a man to lose his soul and to gain only ashes in the bargain?

HENRY MARSHALL, III

## Wild Animals of Sewanee

(With apologies to Winston Sheehan)

### THE NOGUT BLABBERLABIALS

With the semester well under way it's time to warn students of a lurking danger... that of the NOGUT BLABBERLABIALS... a vile creature who is found in every dorm... Elliott, Hunter, etc... even Seiden. He (or IT) is dormant during the daylight hours, but rears his form during choice study hours, especially between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m., seeks out fellow BLABBERLABIA, and



proceeds to defy protestors and all remaining students in the dorm. Favorite meals: Shouts, screams, raucous laughter, nonsense syllables... all done in hallways or behind open doors! This pest usually goes through college (or seminary) on unearned funds. He times his outbreaks only when he is certain a majority of his dorm-mates are deep in study or trying to sleep!

ANTIDOTE?

## HHH and His Domestic Dilemma

There was a time, or so I'm deluded to believe, when to determine a man's politics took several hours of conversation benevolently bellicose, a period of pragmatic give-and-take. Yet, such soundings have rapidly relinquished the field before the present streamlining of all social less-thanities. Never before has The Label gained such fearful magnitude. It seems, though, the technician, i.e. the politician who perfected it is now in danger of underestimating its power. Try as they will, the three presidential candidates painfully are discovering The Label, the tag attached to the complex social issues, demand a return to logical definition. This burden of proof falls most obviously on Hubert Horatio Humphrey and the epithet, Law-and-order.

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Humphrey devoted a slim paragraph on crime in America. While his emphasis like Mr. Nixon's centered on organized vice, he added laws must be upheld, but citizens must not be excessively constrained nor must the courts be subjected to thoughtless criticism.

It didn't work. Sandwiched between two of HHH's never-ending quotations, the sentences came across as just what they were, a well conceived acknowledgment of both extremes of the crime question, nothing more. Outside Convention Hall, Grand Park was being cleared. It was obvious after the violence of Chicago and the constant distractions of Humphrey's winged chariot, George Wallace, that law-and-order and all the accompanying nuances will be a major domestic issue. The Drug Store Liberal attempted to throw out a bone of party appeasement, only to have it become one of contention.

Wallace, deemed spiffy the naked, American id, articulated (to the best of his ability) what Humphrey seemed to ignore, the growing re-

action of our citizens to violence. They are domestically fed-up with bloodshed. (Rudely, such international reputation has been slow.) They know the Supreme Court has approved laws curtailing police brutality, but they bear such a change gaining more weight. They hear that riots are outcroppings of social deprivation, but they know martial law have been connected with those disturbances. We must realize the Americans have sided generally with civil authority ever before Mussolini. This is the case presently: a case HHH can't afford to ignore.

Returns to Chicago we can view Humphrey's generalities in action. First, the VP viewed with polite disgust the situation beneath his window. A phone call from Mayor Daley changed his tone. It is a little wonder that he repelled both euphoric McCordy and many "long-time" Democrats.

I must add that in my opinion civil order must be recognized by any aspirant as the central joint of our domestic mobilite. To it we may attach government welfare programs, civil rights, the cent of living, the generation gap and ad nauseam. Humphrey's fluctuant stance on this point may risk him the White House.

One of Richard Nixon's positive points may be his admission that "We cannot hope for order beyond that, if we can't keep ourselves in order." The Republican candidly concedes that our New Day is tarnished.

Fortune finds HHH accepting assumption of the role of Business-Man, George Messny says. This dualism is apparent in the Humphrey campaign. So, when violence is discussed, one knows anything specific, but the American people.

d.l.s.

## Scatter These Well Meant Idioms, They Are No Trophies of the Sun

This column is not directed at a general reading public, nor at a group left nameless for fear of slander or reprisal. It is directed in its intention to the administration of this university—the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost, and the Deans—to whom it is, also, entrusted in supervising the University, and to the Director of Admissions, who has the monumental task of recruiting students. I pity your ignorance, and am angered at your abject failure to right wrongs and provide a positive guidance to a morally bankrupt student body.

For another party weekend is upon us, a seventy-two hour period of drunkenness and fornication, public and private. A hollowed time of unwinding for the gentled set at Sewanee, not fit for normal human society; a time when a language and mode of behavior are blatant that are so depraved I am at a loss to describe it. The nature of this publication prevents me from enumerating examples, but I can say that there are some few of us who are loathe to bring anyone we respect to the domain in this kind—and do not, save in a futile visit to a favorite professor.

You have promised "conditions... almost ideal for the pursuit of learning, for growth of mind and spirit, for enrichment of personality, for development of nobility of character." You have given us months of stifling boredom, relieved by periodic baschama, peculiarly analogous to the crass world in which we live and therefore well suited as a training place, a clearing house for a reprehensible Southern bourgeoisie, and as a place where students are released periodically one to two hundred cement Southern bourgeois. Tu le consens, lefeur, ce monstre delicté, Hypocrite teacher,—non sensibiles—mon frere!

You have depicted that which is good at Sewanee, much of its force: the association with (too few) fine minds on the faculty; an exposure to the Church, albeit a bastardized materialism at this point in its history; the honor of the domain, its dogs and woods. You have betrayed, or continued in the century long betrayal, of the promise made by the Founding Fathers of this University to imitate the best of the South, to be a university established for the cultivation of true religion, learning, and virtue, that thereby God may be glorified and the happiness of man may be advanced." That which the betrayal is fished off as a necessary compromise with reality. Perhaps such betrayal is in the nature of our society. So be it. Then let us advertise ourselves as what we are, a second-rate entry in the race for the Deyverague educational dream, not as what we pretend to be: let us not compound our sin with hypocrisy.

But you, sir, are not concerned with hypocrisy, or stolen morals, or sound education. You are concerned with the future of you, for yourself, as a protection from a very cruel and competitive world. We the students are your audience, your buffer. Make us unwell, strong in our unreality, and your eyes are be-  
trayed (if saved from, as you would say) light. Perhaps the worst by-product (for you have succeeded in creating your haven) of your limited seeking is the failure of ideas less than seventy years in age to circulate here. The most abhorrent thing in the whole Sewanee scenario is that you are imbuing most of the students with your, shall we say, principles (the Sewanee error) to believe in the correct term) for one entire being during an education which is neither classical, nor modern, nor Christian; which related too well to the 19th Century manner of Victorian influence out of context with us.

This will be only Homecoming. There are, unfortunately, two more that I must endure—I pray only to enjoy them all some several hundred miles distant. You, sweet souls, have years to come. It amazes me that you face such a future with anything approaching equanimity. My protest weakens. I have striven in this column for a year to present a palatable (unpalatable to you) view of one man's case, but another's poison, what's right wing dissent from the stupid, essentially boring, philistine politics which govern (sic) this university. Who am I to rise to the face of so gracefully an unnamable quality?

IAN BRUCE HINSHELWOOD '69

## The Sewanee Purple

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## Quote For The Week

Television is helping to fill the jails, the hospitals, the insane asylums, the divorce courts and the general delinquency, the houses of fame and even hell itself.



Eugene Merik Kayden.  
Professor Emeritus of Economics.  
Translator of Russian Literature.

## A Purple Interview With Professor E. M. Kayden

### A Translator's Apology:

Conducted by GENE HAM  
*Editor's Note—A college generation lists four years. Professor Kayden is 72 years old. Therefore, we do not know him. Yet we hear all sorts of rumors about him. The toughest teacher ever, the greatest in alumni. One of the most meaningful. Some say he has recent volumes of translations, which is some talk, right there in the Supply Store. Pasternak; Pushkin's Eugene Onegin; Little Tragedies; Leskovskaya; The Demon; and again, Pasternak's Doctor Zhivago, illustrated. Furthermore, it is said he has four books coming within the next 12 months or so, by Columbia University Press which takes Am over from The Anchor Press. We are, therefore, glad to have below the first real interview with Professor Kayden, in our opinion, of our interest why and how he came to translate poetry in his old age. No, he started in his senior college year, at the University of Colorado, in 1912-12. Here are Professor Kayden's remarks:*

I regard this interview as an occasion for autobiographic reflections, old and new. It is also an answer to many inquiries why I am wasting my precious retirement years on "mere translations." My own intellectual and spiritual awakening goes back to my twelfth year. I owe everything to the influence of Tolstoy and the power of the printed word—literature.

Russian waters are long and bitter, but Russian hearts are warm and friendly. It is difficult to imagine more social warmth and hospitality than an evening around the samovar (tea urn). The swiftly running conversations about art, literature, the theatre, and social events are endless and exciting. I remember one neighbor, a distant cousin, a man fierce in his arguments, his forefinger pointing to the ceiling and his hair-trigger tongue ready like a hand shaking with emotion. My mother was always the reconciling genius of the contending groups, resolving firm arguments with soft, simple words. The Wedge (that was our reference to cousin Vanya) once attacked Count Tolstoy for his "uncivilized" opinions about Shakespeare. The arguments about Shakespeare became so heated that I remember to this day my mother's simple admonition. She pointed to the teapot. She said: "Vanya, what you are doing is about as stupid with a crack in it!" "Ha! Utterly!" cried the Wedge. Then mother "tried" but a crack in a mountain does not make it ugly and useless. Certain figures in history have cracks in their characters.

—Saint Paul, Dante, Rousseau, Shakespeare, and Tolstoy, for example, but they are mountain men, mountains, mountains. They are mountains nonetheless, mountains of thought. Vanya! It was a mere mountain lesson to me in toleration and humility.

... was our awesome, omniscient and all-powerful God. It was the living conscience of the world, loved by all, even by the Wedge, despite his attacks. Tolstoy was the Titan! Our di-

stay. It came from the Crimes on the Black Sea where Tolstoy was then recovering from an attack of malaria. He dictated a brief note to his daughter Masha. It was in the late autumn of 1904. I was then in my fourteenth year.

The letter burnt itself in my memory like words hammered in steel. I see it before me now, unforgotten words. "My dear friend," he wrote. "I thank you heartily for your letter. I thank you for your devotion and love. Study hard. Follow the truth—always. I need you. I need all boys and girls of your age. I need you for the future of humanity, for the good of all peoples and races, and for peace above all. I press your hand with love."

I walked for long in a daze. I kept repeating to myself that Tolstoy lived for me, that he needed me, that he addressed me lovingly as an equal, as my valuable contemporary. I felt that life was meaning after all, that we are all necessary. I felt the future closer, the welfare of all peoples, the closeness of great poets to us with their all-embracing compassion, and the nearness of God to us. To me, the voice of Tolstoy was a warning against all fear and disbelief in the future of mankind. It was my assurance today, in my old age, that art in all its forms, especially great literature, and poetry first of all, is the greatest unifying and integrating bond between nations and races. Hence, I see the great cultural, educational necessity of having translations of the best poetry from every modern language into the best poetic English. It is our greatest cultural duty as the building of bridges between nations and races for fruitful cultural relations, in the name of international peace, brotherhood, community life, and peace. This is especially necessary between the United States and Russia, the two greatest centers of power and culture life today. The key to the understanding of Russia is her literature, especially poetry. I see crises without end, but I have no fears about the ultimate future of humanity in a world at peace.

Six thousand years of civilization have produced three literatures which

are acknowledged to be supremely great: Greek, English, and Russian. No other comes so near to De Quincey's concept of a literature of power. Poetry is especially the tool for the building of a new world of peace and justice embracing all of humanity. We thus require all our material and spiritual resources for the building of God's Kingdom on this earth instead of wasting them on armaments and space exploration. Thus far, considering modern life on a tragically small world, we have failed in the institutions of State, Church, and School (including Sewanee). I believe we can recover our souls and rebuild our civilization if we put God—not man—in the center of the world. Such was the message to the world given by such titans of mind and heart as Homer, Jesus, Dante, Shakespeare, Dostoyevsky, and Tolstoy. Perhaps I have something to give as translator of Russian poetry, despite the general indifference to poetry. I am trying very hard to do my best. It is a thankless job imposing a heavy cost in sweat, tears, and blood. But it must be done, because Tolstoy is watching me. He will not forgive me for not advancing why I am outstripping myself with translations from his so-called blessed retirement. And since it is a free gift to all English-speaking youth, you are free to take it or leave it. ... Meantime (don't forget!) I have ties with the best in the world, with things eternal.

The idea of work as a gift to fellow-men comes to me from Tolstoy and from his personal message to me. Duty and rights are principles much talked about, but they are not the real tests of Christian living. Christianity begins to take its true form when it is put to a test greater than both rights and duties. It means to 'go the second mile,' to forgive seven times seven, to act as if one has the right to require of us to live as to die the will of him who sent us, which means that God (not man) is at the center of the universe. That is Tolstoy to me. That is Pasternak to me, and that is the poetry of Russia I still hope to place, as my privilege, before English-speaking youth.

## The Meaning of War

War, the systematic use of violence by one state against another, subordinates the dignity of the human personality to a particular order. It is the state, not the country, which wages war. When a country acts as a whole in relation to another country, or imposes its own laws on its inhabitants, it is acting as a state. In modern times the state has been intimately connected with war, for, as Randolph S. Bourne has said, "It is the organization of the collective community when it acts in a political manner, and to act in a political manner towards a rival group has meant, throughout all history." Thus, it can be seen that war, in addition to its military aspects, is a distinctly political phenomenon. Carl von Clausewitz recognized this facet of war when he said:

"The more magnificent and stronger are the resources for war, the more they exclude the whole science of nations, the more violent is the tension which produces war; all the more will war appear as its absolute end and the question become how to cast down the enemy; the more will the aim of war be political purpose, and the more warlike and less political will war appear to be."

Because war is a political act of the state, to be compelled to serve in a war subordinates the highest of our values to the state's self-welfare, to a merely political ideal.

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ON THE SQUARE

## NSF to Award Grad Fellowships

By HO DARRS

The National Research Council has been called upon again to advise the National Science Foundation in the selection of candidates for the Foundation's program of graduate and regular postdoctoral fellowships. Panels of outstanding scientists appointed by the Council will evaluate applications of all candidates. Final selection will be made by the Foundation, with awards to be announced on March 15, 1969.

Graduate fellowships will be awarded for study in the mathematical, physical, chemical, biological, engineering, and social sciences, and in the history and philosophy of science. Awards will not be made in clinical education, or business fields, nor for work toward medical or law degrees. Application may be made by college seniors and graduate students working toward a degree.

Postdoctoral awards are open to individuals for study or work in the mathematical, physical, chemical, biological, engineering, and social sciences, and in the history and philosophy of science. Applied and empirical studies in the field of law which employ the methodology of the social sciences or which interrelate with research in the natural or social sciences may be proposed. Awards will not be made in clinical, education, or business fields. Applicants must have earned, by the beginning of their fellowship tenure, a doctoral degree in one of the fields of science named above and have had research training and experience equivalent to that represented by such a degree. In both programs, all applicants must be citizens of the United States and will be judged solely on the basis of ability.

Applicants for the graduate awards will be required to take the Graduate Record Examinations designed to test scientific aptitude and achievement. The examinations, administered by the Educational Testing Service, will be conducted in January, 1969, at designated centers throughout the United States and in certain foreign countries.

The annual stipends for Graduate Fellows are as follows: \$2600 for the first year level; \$2900 for the intermediate level; and \$3800 for the terminal year level. The basic annual stipend for Postdoctoral Fellows is \$6500. Dependence on the award allowances for tuition, fees, and limited travel is also provided.

Further information and application materials may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20518. The deadline date for the submission of applications for graduate fellowships is December 6, 1968, and for regular postdoctoral fellowships, December 9, 1968.

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# An Up To Date Look at An Old Friend . . . Viet Nam

Edited by RICHARD KOPPER

By D. GARRET FORTWELL  
College Press Service

The Saigon government is still far from offering equality of opportunity to poor Vietnamese in the field of education.

Secondary education is the means of moving into positions of responsibility, prestige and power in the government, the military and other spheres, and it has traditionally been monopolized by a privileged economic class. One of the attractions of the Viet Cong movement has been that it has given poorer youths an opportunity for advancement which the legitimate social system denied them.

The numbers of primary and secondary school students in South Vietnam have risen steadily over the years. There are now almost five times more primary school students and more than six times more secondary school students than there were ten years ago. But whereas primary school education is now nearing the "saturation" point of about 85 percent of the primary school-age population, only about 15 to 20 percent of the secondary school age population is being educated.

Furthermore, the growth in secondary education has been mostly in private schools, which now account for two-thirds of all secondary school students. Public secondary schools have not grown proportionally faster than private schools; only one village in five has any public secondary school, and most provinces have only one public "high school." Nine provinces have no high school at all. A peasant family can seldom afford to send its children to a private school, or even a "semi-public" school (which charges tuitions half those of private schools).

Moreover, very few of those who enter the first cycle of secondary school receive their baccalaureate, which is necessary for prestige employment. Of the students enrolled in secondary school in region IV last year, only two percent were in the final grade. Baccalaureates are in theory awarded only upon passing an examination, but according to an educational adviser with long experience in Vietnam, they are available to anyone with the money to buy them.

Saigon is not meeting the rising demand for secondary education. Last year, in the delta region, which contains half the population of South Vietnam, 41,413 students sat for entrance into "second cycle" of secondary school, which corresponds to high school in the U. S. educational system. Of these, only 9,285, or 22 percent of the total, were accepted.

There has been little change in this percentage over the past few years. In 1965 and 1966, 21 percent of those who sat for the examination were accepted. The actual number of students accepted into the secondary cycle last year was less than it was in 1965.

In some provinces, the ratio of those desiring secondary education to those accepted is even higher. In Tay Ninh province, according to an American teaching in the provincial high school, there were 4000 applying for the school, but less than 400 were accepted.

Most Americans in the field agree that the Ministry of Education has not really tried to provide as much secondary education as possible. An official source says there have been pressures on the Ministry of Education from the U. S. mission to make more of an effort in the area, but that Minister Nguyen Van Tho has not felt education is the best use of the government's resources.

Until now each province has had to submit plans for secondary school classroom construction to the central government, and the pace of construction has lagged. Last year in the Delta region 48 classrooms were programmed by the Ministry of Education, but none of them were even started.

This year, 77 classrooms have been planned, and so far 19 are either built or under construction. According to a U. S. official, the Ministry was reluctant to build that many classrooms, but was overruled by the "Superministry" for Revolutionary Development.

U. S. advisers in the field point out that any great growth in high school baccalaureates would mean tougher competition for middle- and upper-class young people for government and military positions. "They don't want the peasants in on the action," says one private education adviser.

Another U. S. official believes that the Saigon government has feared the growing number of well-educated youths without jobs. This fear the U. S. mission appears to have shared. In the "Area Handbook for South Vietnam" issued to U. S. personnel last year, it is noted that university graduates who cannot find jobs with the government are swelling the numbers of an "intellectual proletariat" which has been "causing increased concern to the government." This is contrasted to the situation in 1955, when the government "had no particular difficulty in placing the few hundred graduates of the University of Saigon."

The same adviser notes, however, that there is another vested interest in holding off on secondary education expansion. About two-thirds of the 47,000 students in secondary schools are in private institutions, which are money-making propositions. Those educators who run them have little interest in free public education, since private school enrollments may drop as secondary school enrollments rise.

The reason cited by the Saigon government for the slowness of progress in secondary education is the shortage of teachers. Approximately 8,000 teachers would be required to meet the level of secondary education to the level that the experts believe is required to insure "sustained economic and political growth."

The new military mobilization law may be a serious blow to secondary education. It has been promised that teachers called up will be returned to their schools after nine weeks of military training, upon the request of the school, but the actual effect of the mobilization will not be known for several more weeks. To many the new call-up represents a downgrading of secondary education.

In order to produce more teachers, a new accelerated program for teacher-training aimed at turning out 500 teachers in one year was proposed last August. It was hoped that classes would start in February or March of this year, but the Tet offensive has derailed that program for the time being, according to U. S. sources. The new campus at Thu Duc, near Saigon, which was to be the site for the program, is still not being used, due to a combination of "insecurity" and difficulty in getting teachers to leave Saigon.

In order to attract more youth to the teaching profession, it will be necessary also to raise teachers' salaries, which today are \$100 a month, about one-third of what a secondary principal (appointed directly by the Ministry) receives. Most secondary school teachers "moon-

light" in order to raise their pay by teaching at more than one school. It is especially difficult to get teachers to leave the Saigon area, and those with the lowest scores on the teaching examination are usually the ones assigned farthest from the capital.

Few province chiefs really fight for more educational facilities, either because they are afraid of Saigon or because they don't care. "They don't think secondary education is terribly important," says one education adviser in a Northern province, "as long as the people can read and write."

One of the exceptions is Col. Nhu, Province Chief in Long An, south of Saigon. He has had requests for increases in secondary school classrooms turned down repeatedly. As the U. S. Senior Province Adviser in Long An, Col. James Herbert explains, "Rural kids there have traveled around enough to know that the kids in the city are the one who get an education, and that they aren't getting an even break." He adds, "If they are in school, they aren't so easy for the VC to recruit."

They promised to repeat the Viet Minh performance, and in most cases, they fulfilled the promise.

Land reform under the Viet (Cong) was carried out by local cadres without complicated guidelines or a burdensome administrative structure. The usual method was a village meeting at which both landless peasants and landowners (when they were not absentee owners) were assembled. Those who owned larger ricefields were asked to give part of their property to their poorer countrymen.

As might be expected, none of them refused. The landless would receive, in the case of the delta, where plots are quite small, anywhere from two to five cong, or one-half to one and a half acres. Those farmers whose holdings were so small that they had to rent land as well, also received enough to support their families. Land belonging to the government or its supporters was automatically distributed.

As it contemplates its return to areas controlled by the Front, the Saigon government has been faced with a dilemma of policy: should



A rural village in the Vietnamese Delta is the scene of a brief breach.

A classic (Viet Cong) internal document analyzing the success of the National Liberation Front in one delta village some years ago observed, "The main interest of the farmer in 'XB' Village is land." The comment pointed to what is perhaps the single most important source of political support for the revolution against the Saigon government—one which the allies have not succeeded in neutralizing.

It was the Anti-French Viet Minh movement, driving landlords off the land and distributing it to the tenant farmers which first made substantial changes in the traditional land tenure system of Vietnam. When the old resistance fighters and new recruits rose against Diem,

it try to placate the occupants of the land redistributed by the Viet Cong, admitting the legitimacy of the enemy's land reform, or should it risk their continued anger by restoring the original owner to his land?

Last year a formula was adopted which would reinstate the original owner on all his land if it did not exceed 3 or 5 hectares, depending on the land situation in that village, and allow the recipient of Viet Cong land to remain on one-third of the land if it exceeded 3 or 5 hectares (7 to 12 acre). The latter would have to make a rental contract with the landowner to continue cultivating it.

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# The Purple Predicts: November's Political Outcome

By TOM SAVAGE and  
JIM BURROUGHS

Alabama (19)—Since 1952, Wallace can't lose an Alabama election. The size of Wallace's margin will determine the survival of the three remaining Republican Congressmen. We say at least two will return to D. C. Former Lt. Gov. Jim Allen is a shoe-in over GOP gully Judge Perry Hooper of Montgomery.

Alaska (3)—A cold year for the Democrats. Nixon and freshman Rep. Howard Phillips should lead the ticket and help Mayor Rasmuson of Anchorage defeat the Democrats for the senate who are split since Sen. Greening launched a write-in campaign after his primary defeat.

Arizona (5)—Barry should return to the Senate this year, bringing Nixon and Gov. Williams to victory also. Incumbent Congressmen, (RR, ID) safe. Only slight danger from possible Wallace vote.

Arkansas (6)—A tight race between all three candidates is anticipated. Fulbright leads for re-election now, but (or an upset) in the Senate race, however, if Humphrey gets less than 30 percent of the vote. House line-up (D, R) should be unchanged.

California (4)—This political never-land promises races to watch in '68. Current polls show former native Nixon leading hapless Huber by 2 to 1. Should Nixon's wide margin prevail, now-tracking Supt. Max (the "Blue Max") Rafferty could upset colorful Alana Cranston. The flamboyant Rafferty defeated Republican Sen. Tom Kephau in the primary and has had to call on Reagan to heal the ensuing party split. Recent redistricting favored House incumbents, regardless of party in the current line-up (D, R, D), only one Democrat seems to be trailing. The GOP has dim hopes in two other districts.

Colorado (6)—Nixon has it locked all. Incumbent Republican Sen. Peter Dominick leads in his race for a second term. Although the GOP is concentrating on winning Democrat Frank Evans, former's marginal House seat, the line-up should stay at 3 Democrats, 1 Republican.

Connecticut (6)—GOP chances here haven't been brighter since 1958 when he won it. A tendency to vote straight-ticket will probably give the GOP two House seats from the Nutmeg State, making a line-up of 3 and 3. Senator Abraham Ribicoff who is in trouble only if Nixon's margin is 10,000 or more.

Delaware (3)—Swing-state Delaware seems to lean to Nixon now, although Delawareans might return freshman GOP'er William V. Roth to Congress, the gubernatorial nod goes to incumbent Charles Terry whose strong law and order stand makes him popular to Republicans.

Florida (14)—Humphrey is running third in the Sunshine state, with Nixon a hair ahead of Walter Byrd. Rep. Quincy is the favorite over former Democratic Governor LeRoy Collins in the fight to succeed retiring Sen. George Smathers. The GOP is favored to pick up at least one more House seat, with two more in the offing if

Nixon and Quayle do well. Current line-up: 2 Democrats, 3 Republicans.

Georgia (12)—It looks like Wallace is leading in Lester Maddox's home state. Sen. "Hummon" Tolmie is one of the few Democratic Senators who are really safe this election year. The two GOP Congressmen from Atlanta are in real danger. Only one will return to D. C. if Nixon fails to carry the Capital of the New South by a substantial margin.

Hawaii (4)—Hawaiians will probably split their tickets again by gingerly endorsing Humphrey, solidly supporting Democratic Sen. Daniel Inouye while turning out one of their two Democratic House members in favor of popular Neal Biessfeld, Honolulu mayor.

Idaho (4)—Nixon is assured of victory in a state that nearly went for Goldwater in '64. House predictions re-election of two Republicans. The Senate race is a toss-up with willingness of voters to split their vote a determining factor in the salvation of Dave Frank Church.

Illinois (26)—In the Republican headline we predict Nixon by half a million votes, Dirksen by a country mile, and the destruction of the Democratic control of Illinois by a strong GOP ticket under Chicago's Richard B. Ogilvie, candidate for governor. With such strength at the top of the ticket, Republicans have to pick up three House seats; we say the 3rd, 11th, and 23rd districts.

Indiana (12)—With Nixon far in front, Hoosier Republicans look for their best showing in a decade. GOP gubernatorial candidate Edgar Whitcomb leads Lt. Gov. Roger Rock in a close contest. Young Sen. Birch Bayh leads now but a GOP landslide could elect the challenger Ruckelshaus. A sure Republican gain of two or three House seats.

Iowa (9)—As in 1960, heavily for Richard Nixon, and Republicans are favored to win the Governor's Mansion while the Senate seat will probably go Democratic for the first time in memory. Popular Gov. Hughes leads in this tight Senate race, but a strong Nixon showing could send St. Sen. David Stanley to Washington. Two term Congressman John Culver will probably lose his House seat to the surging Republicans.

Kansas (7)—Republicans take everything.

Kentucky (3)—A Nixon victory narrowly over Wallace. The real interest

centers on the Senate race with Kentuckians torn between voting for a Catholic or a woman. A Nixon victory should give the edge to Judge Marlow Cook over "Miss Katie" Peden. Democrat should hold their Congressional edge at 4-3.

Louisiana (10)—Wallace and the local Democrats should enjoy nearly all before them. One possible exception: look for an upset of Rep. Hile Boggs by attractive Republican David Green.

Maine (4)—A toss-up now, but Humphrey in control because of Muskie's presence on the ticket. One of the two Democratic House seats should fall to the Republicans.

Maryland (10)—Agnew's inclusion on the GOP ticket makes this normally Democratic border state this for Nixon. Dem. Senator Brewster trails aggressive Republican opponent Charles Mathias. Look for a GOP gain of one House seat in the Annapolis area.

Massachusetts (14)—Doubtful now, but Humphrey will probably lead with Ted Kennedy's blessing. House line-up (7 Democrats, 5 Republicans) seems stable.

Michigan (11)—We flipped a coin on this one, and gave it to Humphrey on "tails." House lineup should remain unchanged.

Minnesota (10)—Humphrey has a small lead in his home state but Republicans should return their five (out of eight) Congressmen.

Mississippi (7)—Wallace.

Missouri (12)—Another cliff-hanger with Humphrey losing his grip. If Nixon can strengthen his hold he may pull Rep. Tom Curtis into the Senate over currently leading Lt. Gov. Eagleton. A genuine Nixon-Curtis sweep could send St. Louis Court Supervisor, Larry Ross to the Governor's Mansion and pick up one more GOP Congressman.

Montana (4)—One more solid for Nixon. Republican Governor Babcock should hold his seat against a strong Democratic challenge. The GOP should pick up the one Democratic House seat remaining from 1960.

Nebraska (5)—An easy sweep for the GOP in the state that went Republican in 1960 by 62 percent.

Nevada (3)—Handicappers say Nixon, by a wide lead. It's possible that Humphrey could run third in a state whose leading Democrats are conservatives. For the Senate, incumbent Alan Bible has a fair lead on Lt. Gov. Ed Fike. Nevada's permanent fixture in the

House, Democrat Walter Baring, is easily re-elected.

New Hampshire (4)—Look for an easy Nixon win, with the GOP recapturing the statehouse after the six-year tenure of Democratic Governor John King, who is running for the Senate. Gov. King's opponent, incumbent Sen. George Brown, is a shoe-in over Norris Cotton, has the lead in that race. The two GOP House members are in no danger.

New Jersey (17)—Nixon has a better chance this year in the Garden State than in 1960, when he lost it to Kennedy by 22,000 votes. Incubers say the GOP margin could be as much as 300,000. One of the top-ticket strength should pull in three new Congressmen.

New Mexico (4)—Nixon should win this barometer state. Republicans should win this barometer state. Republicans should finally pick up a House here, with Gov. David Cargo leading the way in a successful re-election attempt.

New York (43)—With Rockefeller hitting the hustings for a unified New York GOP and with the Democrats still in disarray, Nixon can do what a plurality here Senator Javits is an easy victory over impish Paul O'Dwyer, a McCarthy Democrat who still refuses to support Ficker. The congressional situation is confused; Republicans could pick up 5 seats won by the Democrats in 1964 but lose two others with the retirements of personally popular incumbents. Predicted result: net gain of 3.

North Carolina (13)—North Carolina, usually predictably Democratic, is a major battleground in '68. There's a forecast at work here should make for a close election: the solid strength of west Carolina Republicans, a tradition of "loyalty" Democratic leaders and a neo-oriented conservatism in the eastern tidewater (the same tradition which gives N. C. the second largest Klan in the south). If Wallace maintains his momentum, he will carry the state. Incubers say that Rep. James Gardner's "eastern strategy" to win the governorship could prove disastrous to GOP candidates for the House. The Republicans, (who had been given as many as 8 out of 12 seats earlier in the year) fear that Gardner's courting of eastern Wallace voters will alienate moderate Republicans in the pick-me-up area. As a result, the governorship should remain Democratic with a gain of only 3 Congressmen.

North Dakota (4)—Everything for Nixon with the result that Dem. Gov. William Guy will be shoved out after 8 years. Senator Young odd-on favorite over the Democrat as are the two Republican House members.

Ohio (26)—Wallace's presence on the ballot in this heavily industrialized state hurts Humphrey more than Nixon. With Ray Bliss's Ohio organization ready and primed, Nixon should win easily with Attorney General William B. Saxbe tripping over dovish John J. Gilligan for the U. S. Senate seat. House make-up to remain heavily Republican.

Oklahoma (8)—Nixon got 50 percent here in 1960 and should repeat the feat this year. A strong state ticket headed by Attorney General Billingsley B. Saxbe, should result in incumbent Mike Monroney and upset a Democratic congressman.

Oregon (6)—Nixon's strong finish in the primary this spring makes him the favorite. Look for an upset of Sen. Wayne Morse by attractive young Republican Bob Packwood. House line-up to remain the same at 2 each.

Pennsylvania (23)—If Humphrey has any chance at all, he must take the Keystone state. We give Nixon a narrow but firm lead. A stronger field could upset posse Senator Joe Clark who currently holds the lead over Republican Richard Schweiker. Indications are of a GOP House pick-up of 1.

Rhode Island (4)—This Democratic stronghold should vote for HHH and its two Democratic congressmen, while returning GOP Gov. John Chafee to the statehouse.

South Carolina (8)—Although Sen. Strom Thurmond is staking his prestige on a Nixon victory, the nod goes to Humphrey. Sen. "Fido" Hollibaugh should hold off GOP challenger Marshall Parker. House line-up to be unchanged.

South Dakota (4)—Humphrey is trailing 3 to 1 in the state of his birth. Nixon will win by a margin sufficient to bring Archie Grubbs into the Senate over incumbent Dave McGovern, who was hurt by Chicago politics.

Tennessee (11)—Another state where the lead has passed back and forth between Nixon and Wallace. On the heels of Nixon's recent visits, we give it to the Republicans. Although Republicans will gain at Freshman Democrat Ray Blanton, recent redistricting should help the Congressman to another term.

Texas (25)—The Lone Star State should go right down to the wire between all three candidates. Concomitantly non-support of HHH gives Nixon the current lead. Illness and disorganization among target Democratic congressman should give the GOP a gain of two House seats. Although his campaign

(Continued on page eight)

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## An Up To Date Look at An Old Friend . . . Viet Nam

(Continued from page four)

Thus, the government chose to reaffirm, in effect, the legitimacy of the old order and the legitimacy of the changes made by the Viet Cong, who were accused of "confusing" the situation. Experience has confirmed that Saigon's formula was precisely what the Liberation Front needed to confirm the peasant's suspicion of the government.

Now the Americans are trying to get the regime to drop this unpopular policy and offer to sell the land to its current occupants. The hope is that this more liberal policy would speed up pacification may be optimistic, since the peasant is still given no compelling reason to desire that the government regain control of the village.

The history of Saigon's land reform program is marked by a half-hearted and sometimes dubious commitment to agrarian justice. In large part this has been due to the inherent character of the regime, which has drawn its officials and its political support from that segment of the population least interested in change in land tenure.

Land reform under the Diem regime was ostensibly intended to alleviate the interests of the tenant farmer and to provide land to the tiller, but in fact it was the bare minimum in concessions to the rural poor—done only because the Eisenhower Administration insisted on some kind of action as a condition of increased U. S. aid.

The law limiting land rental rates to 25 percent of the crop represented in effect a return to an old system of land tenure. Although rental contracts were supposed to be registered with the government, there was really no protection for the peasant from the unscrupulous landlord. This kind of arrangement in fact makes little difference than the realities of power in determining how much the landlord will receive, and 25 to 50 percent of the crop is not an unusual rate.

Land and district officials are frequently landowners themselves, and even if they are not, they are happy to take a cut of the landowner's rent in return for taking him along on the annual harvest-to-market inspection. Liberation Front territory. Although KY issued a circular last year forbidding landlords to use troops for the collection of back rents from farmers in Viet Cong areas, the practice still continues.

Similarly, although landowners were required by a 1956 law to register all holdings exceeding 247 acres, many large landowners evaded it by dividing up their estates among several children and that others didn't even bother to register. No one knows how much land is still owned illegally, but it is believed to amount to several hundred thousand acres.

Most of this land was ultimately sold to the cultivators, but only ten percent of the tenant farmers benefited from the program. Now it has been verified by U. S. officials in at least one province in the delta, Chuong Tien, that many landlords have taken back some of the land expropriated from the earlier.

Another 325 thousand acres of cultivable land was obtained by the Diem government through an agreement with the French in 1953. But instead of selling it to the squatters then working the land, it was decided in 1961 to rent it under a system of bidding which resulted in exploitation of poor farmers by middlemen. In land-tenure Central Vietnam, according to an official report of Agriculture Department, the rentals often exceeded 50 percent of the crop.

According to the arrangement, Saigon was to receive 60 percent of the rentals, while the provincial government would keep 40 percent. The system itself was of no interest to provincial officials. It became a source of provincial income over which there was no check. Since some of the rent obviously could not be collected due to inactivity, no one knew how much rent was in fact collected. According to U. S. sources, Saigon has received only a "trickle" of rent money.

In 1965 Premier Ky announced the end of the rental system and offered to sell the land to the tiller in 12 yearly installments. But now, three and a half years later, only 13 percent of the little land available had been sold.

A pilot project in Chuong Tien has shown that insecurity does not have to prevent government contact with those who work the land. A 10-man team dropped and unexpedited into one of the least secure villages in the province on several occasions during the summer to sign up farmers who wished to buy the land they were working. Half of those in the area showed up, despite the fact that they now pay no rent.

"They were in effect holding their bets, in case the government should eventually win," explained an American involved in the program. Farmers who signed up were responding to

leaflets urging them to "defend your interests and have legal ownership on the land you are cultivating," hinting that they might be displeased if the government returned before they filed applications.

Over 70 percent of Vietnam's farmers are still tenant landless or must work someone's land to supplement their own small plots. Saigon's "moderate" land reform has not and will not affect the vast majority of them. If it wishes to satisfy this land hunger, it will have to make more land available, and the only way to do that is to take more of it from the larger landowners.

The Directorate of Land Reform has started rumors that the rental limit on the land was changed to 15 acres, hoping that landowners will be worried enough to sell land above the maximum to the government. But Vietnamese landowners are unlikely to fear any such development, since it would have to be passed by the National Assembly. The Assembly, created to satisfy American wishes for more "representative" government, would vote overwhelmingly against any expropriation measure.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivable farmland still remain out of reach of Vietnam's tenant farmers, except as they benefit from the more radical measures of the Viet Cong.

The tide of refugees in Vietnam has slowed from its peak in 1967, but many thousands of Vietnamese are leaving their homes each month, either forcibly removed or wishing to avoid ground fighting, strikes or artillery.

In Quang Ngai province, for example, refugees have been generated this year at a rate of about 500 each month with the total number in the province now exceeding 192,000. In Thanh Thien province, in which the city of Hue is located, U. S. forces destroyed hamlet after hamlet during the summer in their pursuit of North Vietnamese troops, creating flight and refugees during the month of July alone.

In some cases, Americans are now trying to hold back the Vietnamese refugee tide. In Binh Duong province, the people from a hamlet near War Zone D were forcibly removed because they were letting the Viet Cong use it as a rest area with no opposition from PF outposts. Now the Fifth AFVN division commander wants to make another hamlet for similar reasons, and U. S. advisers are arguing against it.

It is the official line that the U. S. does not deliberately "create refugees," although some provincial advisers see the firm in distributing U. S. policy through 1967. Such a policy was undoubtedly implicit rather than explicit, and it developed not by any high-level plan but as a result of the actions of the field commanders. The long-run advantages of creating refugees were realized only after the flood of refugees had begun.

By late 1965 U. S. military commanders planned operations which they knew would result in thousands of refugees, but would not notify Vietnamese provincial officials for security reasons. As a result assistance to the refugees was haphazard and inadequate.

The Saigon government insisted on labelling the victims of these operations "refugees from communism." But according to an official in the Refugee Office of COMUS (Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support), the attitude of many Vietnamese officials in the provinces has always been unsympathetic to the refugees.

In the first place, they were looked upon as liabilities, diverting time and energy from other tasks. That effect gave rise to the theory—shared by some Americans as well as that the Viet Cong were trying to break down the government's administration and logistics system and infiltrate subversive agents, by sending multitudes of refugees.

Others argued that the refugees were Viet Cong anyway, according to one U. S. refugee official, since they came from Viet Cong-controlled areas. These Vietnamese officials argued that they should not receive government aid, confronted with thousands of refugees from a U. S. military operation, a Province Chief would say, "Help these VC? Forget it. Let them starve."

Officials who had little use for the refugees to begin with thought little of "raking off" commodities intended for refugees. An official survey of refugees in the northwestern region tells how a district chief in Quang Nam had paid the books," delayed official registration and misappropriated many of the refugee commodities. One International Voluntary Services refugee worker says U. S. officials assume 18 percent of the commodities and money provided by USAID for refugees falls into the pockets of government officials.

In some urban areas, where refugees also dis-



One small inhabitant of a Displaced Person's compound.

turbed the local political balance by providing potential pools for Buddhist or Catholic demonstrations, province authorities have refused to aid them, hoping they would return to the countryside. There were even cases of officials sabotaging the water supply of refugee camps to discourage them from remaining there.

It was not until December 1965, that high officials in the Defense Department and the military command began to think of refugees in a new light. For the first time they expressed interest in them as positive assets in the pacification program.

The results of studies done by the RAND Corporation made it clear that guerrillas were being hurt by the reduction in manpower and food production in areas under their control. Military men began to look at refugees as an additional source of manpower for the army, even though only a small percentage of those who became refugees were of draft age.

Refugees began to emphasize the benefits to be derived from the rise in refugees. The Chief of the Refugee Office even wrote a magazine article in January 1966, arguing that the Saigon government could develop a "badly needed sense of nationhood" if it could gain the respect of the refugees. This theme is still found in official situation reports.

Throughout 1966, therefore, restrictions on military authorities in generating refugees were virtually nonexistent; they had no responsibility to take care of the victims of their operations. But by late 1966, according to the USAID refugee official, U. S. civilians were sending regular complaints to Saigon about the situation.

It was not until late 1967 that an annex was attached to the directive to military commanders making them responsible for providing care for refugees in their operations. This policy was underlined by a letter written by General Abrams in July and sent to all field commanders. Far more important in stemming the tide of refugees have been three factors: the movement of large-scale military operations to less populated areas; the lack of government resources to handle the refugees; and had publicity in U. S. newspapers.

The South Vietnamese government has never quite been able to the task of providing for its refugee population, and at its worst, the refugee problem is one of starvation. Last October, the Vietnamese Refugee Chief said publicly that in some refugee camps in I Corps, there was such a serious food shortage that starvation threatened. When refugees could not find food, they simply escaped from the camp, often returning to Viet Cong-controlled territory. According to a U. S. Refugee official, most of the refugees who go back to the Viet Cong do so for economic reasons. "They weigh the risk in going back to a free bombing zone," he says, "and they accept it."

Most refugees do not face the problem of starvation, but they continue to face serious eco-

nomie problems as well as social and psychological ones. Although some refugee sites and resettlement villages are located near American bases or cities, thus providing employment and health care in the northern regions, where most refugees are unemployed. A survey of refugees in Phu Yen province last year found one-third of household heads unemployed; another study of camps in two Central Vietnamese provinces indicated that close to two-thirds were unemployed.

Since most refugee sites are located on the worst land, farming is difficult if not impossible, and in the northern regions, where most refugees have been generated, farmers are faced with what the U. S. Office of Refugees has called "an acute shortage of useable land" for refugees to farm temporarily.

The jobs available to refugees are almost entirely in unskilled labor, and they are competing with native inhabitants of cities, thus driving down the wages for everyone. In one Central Vietnamese village, for example, the wage for transplanting rice fell from 30 piastres to 15 piastres after a large influx of refugees.

IVS refugee worker, who assists at four camps in a delta province, says there are people without hope of improving their lot in the camps. He has given up hope of stimulating self-help after several projects have failed because of lack of equipment and materials. "I was disappointed he returned after the Tet holiday earlier this year he found one camp, which had been the poorest of the four, completely empty.

When the refugees do not talk, politics very often, he says he believes most of them lean more toward the NLF than toward the government. In part because U. S. airstrikes and artillery made them refugees. In the Northern province of Quang Nam, where a high percentage of refugees have relatives living with the Front, refugee camps continue to be a source of assistance to the Viet Cong.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

DEAR Sir,  
Here at Sewanee there is in existence a brilliant example of the merits of the honor system. I understand that the honor code includes the University in its entirety. Why, therefore, doesn't SOMEONE inform the Supply Store management of our little "code"? If and when someone will so deign to take up the charge may I suggest to them as a second line of defense they might try quoting the eighth Commandment (like I mean the one that says it isn't nice to steal).

signed,

a would be ostracized from P.S. Seriously, I compared my books with my roommate's during those first few days of "THE BIG TAKE" and our books were identical except his Math 101 book was mine—mine wasn't, and he got his texts discounted. He paid \$29.50, I paid \$84.00. You figure it out!

## A Poem

CHM 101  
I am a Chemistry student, I shall not pass.  
Dr. Dorn maliketh me to show mine ignorance;  
He leadeth me grades; he leadeth me stills.  
He lowereth my grades; he leadeth me in the paths of difficult equations for his course's sake.  
Yes, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of an education,  
I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy staff and thy yoke shall comfort me.  
Thou preparest an examination before me in the presence of my classmates, thou anointest my head with equations; my basket runneth over.  
Surely elements and compounds shall follow me; all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the Chemistry lab forever.

## GEORGE'S PACKAGE STORE

OLD COWAN ROAD

WINCHESTER, TENN.

# Sewanee Purple Sports

SPORTS EDITOR, RONNIE TOMLIN



CHARLIE HOLT and FLEA PERRIN

## On the Sauce

BY FLEA PERRIN and CHARLIE HOLT

Hi there fans! After last week's picks, we suppose you all will realize that we're obviously the best sports writers in the nation. We were the only ones, as far as we know, to pick the upset of the year: Ohio State over Purdue. AP and UPI have wired up concerning positions in their respective organizations, but we have refused and will continue to be Sewanee's hate mongers. The Puruss staff said it might even run our picture this week. They ought to, for we're a lot sharper than Julian Bond. Only missing two games last time, we are now 38-7 for the year. Get your money out because you can bet on these:

**Arkansas vs. Texas:** The game we Hog fans love the most: the Razorbacks dine on the Steers of North Mexico. Tennessee vs. Alabama: Another real pleasure: the Yob make Bear Bryant look like a washwoman-too bad Creeps.

**Alabama vs. Georgia Tech:** No football here; maybe a sewing bee; the Week Florida vs. UNC: The Chapel Hill boys have had their miracle. P.S.: Getoraid and booze is out of sight.

**Georgia vs. Vanderbilt:** Since they stomped on the Rebels last week, the Dogs should easily handle Sewanee's ex-rivals.

**Kentucky vs. LSU:** The Cats really busted some Beavers last Saturday but not this time: another good night to sauce it in Tiger Stadium. Mississippi vs. Southern: Southern persists in tormenting good teams, but it is Homecoming at Rebel High and a loss is a no-no.

**Notre Dame vs. Illinois:** Where on earth does Ara find these teams? The Irish will probably play Vassar next week.

**Ohio State vs. Northwestern:** Our pick for the number one spot should dispose of this bunch quickly so they can sauce it for the rest of the day.

**Ohio State vs. Iowa State:** Some ex-floo coaches go in it: no game though—the Indian guys win.

**Purdue vs. Wake Forest:** The Big Ten can sure find some jewels—Leroy Keyes attempts to win back his live-in maid.

**USC vs. Washington:** We'd love to see O. J. get his, but he won't—two more offers for tube series.

**Sewanee vs. Centre:** Our Tigers are an obvious choice as we move to the CAC crown.

Well, that's all folks. One to think on: the Crimson Crews vs. the Cornshucks in the Toltel Bowl. See you next week—stay on the sauce.



The SAEs clash with the Independents in their recent I.M. encounter. The undefeated Fijis and ATOs are currently top contenders for first place.

## Phi Gams, ATOs Continue Undefeated in IM Action

In intramural football games last week the Betas and Sigma Nu played to a 12-12 tie in an evenly matched game between two good teams. Loftis and Cunningham scored for the Snakes, whereas Tilley and Osborne did so for the Betas. The SAEs beat the Lambds Chi with Rick Enriksen at tailback directing the F's offense. The Independents scored two touchdowns and a safety in upsetting the KA's 14-13.

The leaders in the IM race are the Phi Gams and the ATOs, both of whom

are still undefeated. The Taus handled the Independents 49-6, beat the KA's and squeaked by the Phi Delts 7-6 in a close one last Sunday. The Fijis beat the Gamma Theta and after a shaky start, they also bested a much improved Theology team 12-6. The season could well turn on the single game between the two leading clubs on Oct. 24.

In other games last week, the Lambda Chi's beat Beta 19-14, the Delts took the Chi Palis and the Snakes whipped the Theology.

## Footbal Scouting Failed to Revenge Losses

The lack of any offensive threat continued to haunt the Sewanee soccer team through the third week of their first varsity season. The Tigers were unable to tally in either game this week, playing Covenant College to a 0-0 draw at home on Tuesday afternoon and dropping a 1-0 decision to the overpowering St. Bernard team Friday night in Cullman, Alabama.

Although seeking a revenge for the 1-1 drubbing suffered at the hands of Covenant in the season's opener, the Tigers were forced to settle for a 0-0 double overtime draw here on Tuesday. Despite dominating play throughout most of the game and outshooting Covenant 21-17, the front line was unable to find the back of the net with the ball despite several golden opportunities. With these 21 shots, Sewanee's scouting draught reached catastrophic proportions. The team has managed only 2 goals on 63 shots taken over a 4 game period. This means that the Tigers have managed to score 1 goal out of every 32.5 shots, a figure considerably higher than the "ideal" 1 goal for every 8 shots taken. However, despite this phenomenal work loss, the defense appeared quite stable throughout the entire game. The fullback line anchored by "sweeper" George Greer gave goalie George Westerfield few moments of concern in the 88 minutes of play. Halfbacks Bob Klein and "Mole" Lee were able to effectively control midfield in addition to feeding the front line, who, however, in turn found their designs thwarted at every turn.

Still seeking the ideal balance between offense and defense, Sewanee delved deep into one country Friday night to take on the undefeated St. Bernard team. Sewanee opened the game with the motto of "Defense" and a Catenaccio alignment, and the first half proved to be exactly that: the man Sewanee defense attempting to stand off the powerful Saint offense. They were able to absorb 18 St. Bernard shots, conceding only one goal, "Saint" Marin Marti on a 20 yard flutter at 14:45 in the second period. The most noticeable characteristic of the Sewanee offense in the first half was almost a complete lack of one, the Tigers not being able to squeeze off one shot in the first 44 minutes.

Needing more attack potential, Sewanee opened the second half with a 2-2-3 setup. The number of Purple shots increased, but only in a direct proportion to the increase in the number of holes in their defense. Although able to dominate play in the second half, two fast breaks resulting in Bernard goals within the first eleven minutes of the second half effectively sealed the Tigers' last but not happy fate. (Continued on page eight)

## Sports Schedule

- Football: Home game against Centre College—Oct. 19, 2:00 p.m.
- Cross Country: Home meet against Centre—Oct. 19, M.T.S.U. at Murfreesboro—Oct. 29
- Basketball: Practice game against McKean Business College (Chattanooga) after the football game in Jacksonville gymnasium
- Soccer: Title until Oct. 25
- IM Football:
  - Oct. 19 (Fri.) 2:00 KA vs. PDT; SN vs. GT; 3:30 ATO vs. CP; PGD vs. KS
  - Oct. 20 (Sun.) 2:00 BTP vs. GT; Ind. vs. PDT; 3:30 LCA vs. SN; SAR vs. DTP; 5:00 KA vs. SN
  - Oct. 21 (Mon.)—3:30 KA vs. Theol. Ind. vs. SAE
  - Oct. 22 (Tue.)—3:30 KA vs. LCA; BTP vs. DTP
  - Oct. 23 (Wed.)—3:30 SN vs. KS; CP vs. PDT
  - Oct. 24 (Thurs.) 3:30 Theol. vs. GT; PGD vs. ATO



Tiger fullback Bubba Owens begins a sweep against Austin College on Sewanee lost to the Kangaroos, 14-7.

## Tigers Lose to Kangaroos In 14-7 Gridiron Decision

By TONY JORDAN and RICK VAN ORDEN

Sewanee's Tigers, underdog all the way, fell before the vaunted passing attack of the Austin College Kangaroos by a 14-7 decision here last Saturday.

All the scoring was concentrated in the second quarter when Sewanee lashed out to take an early lead before Austin struck back with their two touchdowns.

The Tiger's touchdowns was set up when defensive back Tim Tupen picked off a Wesley Eben pass on the Austin 36. The score came on a nice yard explosion from fullback Bubba Owens. Taking the ball up the middle, Owens broke two tackles, cut to his left and high-stepped over the last Kangaroo defender on his way to the goal line. Mike Turner's conversion cleared the bar and Sewanee led 7-0.

The Kangaroos took the ensuing kickoff and drove 83 yards to the Sewanee four yard line where Wesley Eben connected with flanker Roland Rainey in the end zone. Rainey made a diving catch in the corner for the touchdown. Sheffield's point-after was good and the score was set at a 7-7 tie.

Later during the same quarter Eben again connected with Rainey for a 68 yard pass-run play and Austin's second touchdown. Again Sheffield's conversion was good and the game settled down to a battle of the Sewanee defense against the Kangaroo offense.

Twice in the second half Austin threatened. Once driving to the Tiger four and again to the Sewanee 17, but both times they were held short of the goal. The drive to the Sewanee 17 was stopped when the Tiger defensive line pressured the Austin place-kicker so that his field goal attempt went astray off the crossbar.

The visiting Kangaroos hampered their own game by coming up with various and sundry infractions of the rules which they were justly penalized for.

The game's leading rusher was Austin's Bill Crockett who gained 113 yards in 12 attempts while Bubba Owens picked up 65 in 18 attempts.

For Sewanee, Bill Blount garnered 67 yards on 19 carries. The Sewanee defense playing its usual

rough game was led by linebacker Skipper Dunaway and defensive back Jim Beene and Tim Turpen, both of whom made key interceptions. Up front the Tiger defensive line was led by Junior guard Eric Newman and freshman tackle Wiley Richardson.

Offensively, tackle Dan Callahan and guard Winston Sheehan were consistent performers throwing many fine blocks for the Tiger running backs. This week Sewanee took on her first College Athletic Conference competition in the Praying Colonels of Centre College. The game is scheduled for 2:00 p.m. at Hanes Field.

	Sew.	Aus.
First downs	17	21
Rushing yardage	187	239
Passing yardage	41	218
Fumbles lost	0	9
Yards penalized	25	117
Points	8-312	4-305

This Saturday the Tigers face Centre College in their first CAC tilt of the season. The Tigers have beaten the Colonels seven times in the past eight years and hold an 8-2-1 overall dominance in the series. Centre is already 2-1 in the conference with wins over Washington and Lee and Washington University and a loss to Westwestern.



Tigers and Kangaroos scuffle on Hanes Field.

## Tiger Linksmen Chosen in 72 Hole Fall Qualifying Tourney

The Fall Qualifying Golf Tournament was won last week by junior Ed White with a 72 total of 296. Close behind was freshman Mike Pollard who shot an even par 72 on the last 18 holes to pull within one shot of White. In third place at 310 was sophomore Jack Stenmetz followed by junior Cy Staudland at 312. Quadland led the linksmen through 36 holes but lost his lead to White on the third day of the tourna-

ment when the cold windy weather pushed all the scores up. White and Pollard were the only players able to break 80 that treacherous third day and it gave them a good enough lead to finish first and second. Sophomore George Waterhouse finished fifth at 321 and junior Steve Stanford rounded out the top six with a 72 hole total of 321. Two freshmen who could make the top 20 (Continued on page eight)

# The Purple Predicts

(Continued from page five)

paign is the most serious one mounted in years, GOP gubernatorial candidate Paul Keener will trail conservative Democrat Preston Smith.

**Utah (4)**—A western fortress for the GOP, Utah should go to Nixon while endorsing her incumbent GOP congressman and senator. Democratic Governor Calvin Rampton holds a tentative lead.

**Vermont (2)**—The ribs of Vermont are still rocky Republican. All major offices and electoral votes to the GOP.

**Virginia (12)**—The race is between Nixon and Wallace. This peripheral southern state's genteel traditions give it to Nixon with a new GOP congressman as a bonus.

**Washington (9)**—Ticket splitting Washingtonians will give their electoral votes to Nixon, their Senate seat to long-time incumbent Democrat Warren Magnuson and their House seats to both parties with a gain of 1 for the Republicans. GOP Gov. Dan Evans should make it to a second term.

**West Virginia (7)**—Narrowly for Hubert but leaning to the GOP for the governorship because of state government scandals. Gubernatorial candidate Governor's old House seat should return to Democrats.

**Wisconsin (12)**—For Nixon, Governor Knowles and seven House Republicans. The Democrats' only hope lies in Sen. Gaylord Nelson who holds a narrow lead over aggressive opponent Jerry Leonard.

**Wyoming (3)**—For Nixon and all Republican office holders up for re-election.

**District of Columbia (3)**—Easily Humphrey's.

## Linksmen Chosen

(Continued from page seven)

six are Alvin Yates and David Morse who finished the 72 holes as yet. They stand at 155 and 157 respectively for 36 holes.

The fall tournament is used primarily to establish who will comprise the varsity team that will represent Seawane in the spring. These 72 hole scores will be added onto the Spring Tournament scores with the low six men going to Florida to play in the Miami Invitational.

The golf team will play another tough schedule this year which will include a number of SEC schools. The team's record for the past three years stands at 34 wins, 11 losses and 2 ties.

The Fall Tournament results:

**White	306
Pollard	307
*Steinmeyer	310
Quarland	312
*Wacharvise	318
Sanford	321
Agnew	327
Johnson	328
Broyles	330
Toussaint	338
Mitchell	385
Yates	155 36 holes
Morse	157 36 holes

## Booters Fail

(Continued from page seven)

Fallback "Mole" Lee and zowie George Westfield were largely responsible for preventing an even bleaker outcome. "Big George" contributed 19 saves for the night under constant pressure from the Bernard attackers while "The Mole" used both hustle and a polished sliding tackle to break up numerous Bernard attacks.

**Summary:**  
**Predict:**  
 Nixon 36 states with 405 electoral votes  
 Humphrey 7 states and D. C. with 67 electoral votes  
 Wallace 7 states with 66 electoral votes

**Senate:**  
 Republicans gain eight new seats, lose two old seats for a net gain of six.

**Current lineup:** 63 D; 37 R; Predicted lineup: 57 D; 43 R

**House of Representatives:**  
 Republicans win 31 new seats but lost 3 old seats, putting them 2 votes from control.

**Current lineup:** 245 D; 187 R; predicted lineup: 219 D; 216 R (2 Democratic vacancies) (1 Republican vacancy) (margin of error: 7 seats)

**Governors:**  
 GOP gains 8  
 Current lineup: 24 R; 26 R; predicted lineup: 16 D; 34 R

## Student Managing

(Continued from page one)

mands of unswathed masses. Boes would supplant Bach.

This tendency to slight the finer things might be weakened by weighting the committee with supposedly more mature upperclassmen, for example a committee of nine: three seniors, three juniors, two sophomores, and a freshman. The arrival of the first fifty coeds—or rather co-ordinant-eds—next year should also set a cultural level in the University.

A more serious objection is that organizations would use the poll or committee to vote themselves financial security by asking for compulsory Geiman Club tickets, compulsory Concert series tickets, Jazz Society, and so forth down the list of campus organizations. A limit to such a run on the student bill would be automatically set since the committees would themselves be paying the same fees. A degree of administrative supervision might well be maintained to guard against a really ridiculous rise in the fee.

The administration's proposal is at least worth considering in light of the desire expressed by students for greater involvement in the University. The committee would mean student voices heard in another area of the life of the University. An annual activity preference poll was proven feasible last spring, and would provide a useful insight into the tastes and values of the student body. Hopefully the students of the University are sufficiently multi-dimensional to be trusted not to destroy any vital aspect of University activity. Some such leveling dangers may exist in popular control of the Fee, perhaps the student body might be rash enough some day to give away a part of our activities funds to something like our own students' work with the poor children of the area instead of continuing to support some other less popular or less needed University program.



## THE PURPLE

The PURPLE staff would like to introduce this young lady to the Mountain, but is unable to do so. We don't know her name.

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