

Open Letter

An Moratorium

I would like to comment on certain aspects of the Moratorium as reported in last week's Purple in order to (1) correct misunderstandings...

First of all, let me state that I supported the Moratorium at Sewanee, because the idea behind it seemed to be that it was a day of discussion and exchange, devoted to filling up what is generally a vast abyss of ignorance...

I did not support the idea of a National Moratorium as expounded by the AAUP resolution of October 2. In the first place it is ludicrous to state that they were to give their "clear voice to the opposition to this war that exists in this country."

Furthermore, when the results of the National Moratorium are reported in Time, Newsweek, et al, this week it is entirely possible that Sewanee will be included in the list of schools that subscribed not to honoring the dead or discussing the war, but of intimidating Mr. Nixon...

Which brings us to Mr. Burroughs' article, which was apparently widely ignored or misunderstood because of what was at best an inappropriate title. Burroughs' article was not entitled with a title that was the customary columns which are identified by the "Lib." title "Moratorium A Farce"...

The same kind of fallacy inherent in the National Moratorium was evident in the report of part of Steve Zimmerman's speech in Blackman Auditorium. It included an argument that a "70 per cent majority of the United States are creating a sense of helplessness and frustration because the majority's wishes are being thwarted, thus nearly enhancing one's feeling that the United States government is not responsive to the people, only to the bureaucrats, businessmen, Labor Wheel, and Pentagon Officials who run it."

The argument is based on a stack of false premises concerning the 1968 election. The first statement is that 80 per cent of Democrats voted in primaries voted for McCarthy or Kennedy. Being able to judge the quality of that vote, however, is different. The quality of that vote, however, is different. The quality of that vote, however, is different...

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Dr. Lancaster: A Criticism

By JAMES JAFFE

Dr. Lancaster, who by virtue of his affiliation with the Sewanee Debate Club, is a self-proclaimed debater, shows very little right to such a distinction in practice. His editorial in last week's Purple entitled simply "On Vietnam," certainly could be considered either a remarkable or an invulnerable. It consists of mere fallacies and loop-holes than valid and fool-proof arguments. And from the very beginning it is characteristically feeble.

For a more general statement that "a hasty, ill-timed, and precipitate withdrawal from Vietnam endangers the national security and betrays the national interest." This is to be present, is a "hasty, ill-timed and precipitate withdrawal." This does not say much for the foresight or judgment of those who have, for the past years, been formulating U. S. foreign policy in this region.

As far as "national security" and "national interest" are concerned, Dr. Lancaster, in speaking to the Sewanee YAF group at their first organizational meeting of this year, said, "I am sure that 'destiny hovers over us,' and that 'the nation has a mission.' Namely, to insure 'the primacy of the Western World, its values,' etc. Hence, with the spread of this 'new' nation, to fulfill it, it is this 'mission' certainly cannot be allowed to maintain itself in a vacuum, but must take on an aggressive and, if need be, a free-feeding, nature. In other words the United States must insure 'the primacy of the Western World' at all costs. At present, this 'destiny' of the nation is being bought at the pin-point of American militarism in Southeast Asia."

Dr. Lancaster then takes as his point of departure in his effort to support his thesis the position that "whatever the merits of the war in Vietnam may be, this is no time to lend aid and comfort (to) the enemy." It is clear that he understands quite clearly why he should consider the "merits of the war" to be irrelevant to whatever it is he is trying to say. Many because the "merits" of the war are so hard to find, if one accepts the hypothesis that the war actually does have "merit." Perhaps there is so much opposition to the war simply because no one, so far, has been able to convince anyone that the war has any "merits." At any rate, why does a war have to have any merits in order to be fought? And if the efforts being made to show the "merit" of this "new" nation, American men, and to return to the Vietnamese their nation before it is bombed or napalmed out of existence, are lending "aid and comfort" to the enemy, then why should we continue the debate over the war in Vietnam, we should have Webster redefine the usually charitable terms "aid" and "comfort."

He goes on to say that "on account of his crumbling home front, Hanoi may give by default what could not be obtained by terror and violence and war." What is more likely is that the United States will win by default because if American militarist activity is allowed to continue, there will be no Hanoi left on the Asian continent to either fight against or negotiate with. As for the "home front" crumbling, I would say, on the contrary, that it is merely regaining its senses.

Lancaster then accuses all those opposing the war of being traitors; which, as Dr. Cowan points out last week in his editorial, is not true. Besides being somewhat of an antiquated tactic. He goes on to give his readers a lesson in political science: "leadership," he writes, "requires responsibility and the leadership should 'support our President in his efforts toward an honorable settlement in Vietnam.'" Which I think he means to say: leadership requires support in order to be responsible, when

he should say: responsible leadership is assured of support. And as far as "honorable settlement" are concerned, I have always found it difficult to deal with such ephemeral and elusive terms.

Our next lesson is that "Peace is the fruit of strength and constancy." In other words, peace will come by continuing the ground fighting on a wider scale, and refusing to consent to any negotiation of either the bombing or napalming of North Vietnam. This is "strength and constancy" to a zealous missionary of Western values.

We are then treated to another boring series of defensive exhortations about those old clichés, the domino theory, our "responsibilities in Asia," and about fighting on the shores of California. These are all backed up by such statements as "whatever the wisdom of engagement in the Vietnam sector," "For more than a century we have been involved in this part of the world," and "the vicious enemy."

This is very enlightening. First, as yet, there is no wisdom to be found in our "Vietnam engagement," or at least Dr. Lancaster is not willing to see the wisdom of "wisdom" lies. Second, it is interesting to note that "we have been involved in this (Southeast Asian) part of the world for more than a century," and still can't seem to convince its inhabitants of the virtues and blessings of the Western World. Perhaps this is a problem of misplaced personnel: maybe the United States should be sending Dr. Lancaster's frame of mind and missionary zeal to be put to use to fulfill the "mission." Third, our enemy is so "ferocious" that it was deemed necessary to carry out bombing strikes on North Vietnam in 1965 at a time when the United States was still a free nation, and entirely incapable of defending itself against such disproportionate tactics.

Dr. Lancaster becomes emotional and tells us that "the tired hearing of the injustices of this war and of the immorality of our involvement." Has war become devoid of considerations of justice and morality, or are these simply trivial "hairs" having no bearing on animal farms, and mass graves, for terror in night and muted whisper by day; for concentration camps and forced exile; "why did those who think like Dr. Lancaster support the police state regime?" (Continued on page three)

Cowan's Address

A Time to Speak

The following speech was presented by Dr. Roger T. Cowan during the Vietnam Moratorium held last week. A Presbyterian minister who teaches at Kennesaw College, Dr. Cowan is the President of the Tennessee Democratic Coalition—Editor

A TIME TO SPEAK

In Cry, The Beloved Country. Allen Tate wrote, "There no doubt is fear in the land. For what can men do when so many are forced to become lawless?"

According to Mr. Nixon, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Laird—and even as we might have expected, an apologetic Hubert Humphrey today is a day to be silent.

With all due respect to the difficulties of the offices they hold—or, in Mr. Humphrey's case, WANTED to hold—the beloved country is crying today. And from coast to coast, the cry is one cry: "Whether you gentlemen plan to be affected by us or not, the majority of people in America are shouting to the heavens that it is time now—to stop this war!"

We really said it all nearly two years ago and it is affirmation to Gene McCarthy and Bobby Kennedy—said it in primary after primary across the nation, Lyndon Johnson got the message late but sure. But in Miami, which rifles clocked their resentment of challenge—and in Chicago, when police clubs swung hard at protesting youth—the lid was slammed shut on the centennial of this war, and the faces and voices of other years appealed for us to be calm, to forget, to be quiet.

Now a year has passed. The names are changing. The faces are changing. But there is different but the same pain is in the bottles and in the face, those of us who tried and failed, with a mighty effort have lifted the lid so long ago now. I am sure you will breathe free air again, and we like it. We fill our lungs with it. We join hands. And to Sandburg's old question, "Shall I say I'm done, I'm through, I've had my fill? Do I have another good fight in me?" we answer, as strongly as we know how, "WE HAVE ANOTHER GOOD FIGHT IN US!"

Let's begin with one thing ALL Americans have and do, agree on. We all agree that the Vietnam war is a mistake. It is a moral, and a military, mistake. And, in the administrations of both parties were responsible. Not should we use the hindsight of 1968 to judge the judgments of the 1950's and early '60's. The initial mistake—and series of mistakes—were made. And leaders of both parties—as well as the Pentagon and Defense Department—were to blame. Period.

Nor should we waste time pontificating on the motives of those who made the mistakes—who are making them today. All of us know in our own hearts, that good intentions often bring about bad results. And sometimes, sometimes it purposes result in good. Life is tragically and we are never quite so silly as when we assume all the rightness is on our side or in our minds.

And here a word of caution is in order to all of us who call ourselves doves. There has always been a paranoid strain in the American Right—as seen in the Joe McCarthy era of the '50's and the John Birchers in our decade. That fear that somebody—the Russians, the Chinese, the Lithuanians—are out to get us—is a persistent fear and a blight on the American spirit.

But I would hope that those of us on the left would not fall prey to our own kind of paranoia—the over-simplified belief that all our "enemies" are the same. We must not let them turn us—the frustrated anger that "the system"—as if we could rid ourselves of institutions and systems and find an earthly paradise. Especially those of us who have the privilege of speaking out publicly today against the war, must be careful, carefully not to fall into the trap of the far right; careful not to be deceived by our own emotions; careful to speak out from our hope rather than our despair.

The truth is that all goodness is relative—good only in the eyes of those who see it. Except that truth, we may not be swaying as otherwise we would be, but we might achieve the kind of maturity that will let us deal soundly with the deep complexities of our time.

And the deepest complexity just now is Viet Nam. On this we all agree. And I add my voice to the cry for a "time to speak" and end the war. It is time that we say, "We made a mistake; we're sorry; we're leaving now." One address doesn't give enough time to reveal the long and painful involvement there. But it does give enough time to tell some of us why this war—with all the untold suffer-

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

I would like to praise those concerned students who braved the jeers of many groups on campus and supported the Moratorium of October 15th. Calls of "hippies," "freaks," and "anarchists" did not stay these people from attending the meetings in Convocation Hall and trying to make themselves, and the students aware of the course of the war in Vietnam. If more were concerned to this degree, perhaps the National Administration would see fit to end the farce that they are financing and fighting in Southeast Asia.

My thanks, also, to the teachers who participated in the "Free-Think" at Convocation Hall. Surely this is a sign of the intellectual concern of the intellectual community at Sewanee about the war. And it most certainly indicates that an educated view of the war can facilitate a deeper and more true understanding of our actions in the past and our alternatives in the future. One can only assume that those who did not attend this gathering consider themselves so well-educated that they need not listen to those teachers who still feel there is much the young have to learn about the war and the world before they take the reins of leadership.

L. ROSSIE, LAWSON III

A Time to Speak

(Continued from page two)

ing it has brought upon the Vietnamese people is a divisive, crippling disease that has Americans in its grip.

I would speak first of the growing unwillingness of national leaders to tolerate dissent. There are clear signs that, with all his good intentions, Richard Nixon is as intolerant of criticism as was Lyndon Johnson. I'm talking of the kind of set that says, "no matter what you say, I won't listen." I'm talking of the Ohio Congressman who said that supporters of the moratorium are "enemies of Honor." I'm talking about the virulent statements by the Congressmen Chittanooga and Knoxville who proclaim that today's demonstrations weaken the President's hand and strengthen the communist will. I'm talking of supporting that when Chattanooga congressman makes his run for the Senate next year, we will remind him of what he thinks of America as an open forum.

For the life of me, I don't know why the flag always has to be dragged in to stifle dissent. Maybe it's because there is no reasonable answer. I don't want to shut Mr. Nixon up—or Mr. Laird—or Mr. Brock. I don't question their loyalty or their love of America. But I insist that they respect MY right to speak, in my small way, what I think. Jefferson once said, "Let truth and error struggle. Whoever knows truth will be in a fair fight." I'll take Jefferson up on that. I wish these super patriots would, too.

This business of silencing your critics by getting loyalty oaths and Defense Department jobs. We've had acquaintance with this in America, and we know that when you start out hunting witches, you wind up not knowing which is which.

And this same attitude comes out in other ways. As of war, by its nature, makes liars of men. We have the Viet Nam gimmick, that really isn't new, namely if you can allege that you are repelling or retarding for an aggression, you can justify anything.

We don't destroy crops anymore, we "defoliate" them.

We don't disgrace children, we just use napalm. We don't have a War Department any longer, we have the Defense Department. I've seen McCarthey's suggestion that at least be like a football team and get a Department of Offense.

The idea is, you see, that if America, like Pat Paulson, is to be simple, down to the earth, savor of mankind—then every war is a holy war, a noble defense of our empire.

And that's one reason we've so hung up in Viet Nam: the self righteous swagger that re-

turns to admit that a country is being destroyed, and thousands of Americans are dying, because we got on the wrong side of a civil war and gave our blessing to a couple of petty tyrants who wouldn't even make good martyrs of Chicago!

We must get over the illogic that, having made a mistake, we should now compound the mistake with more mistakes. We speak against the war because of the distrust it breeds among Americans, and because of the lies it allows to be perpetuated in the name of national security called defoliation.

And I speak against the war because of the added strength it gives to the military-industrial complex. When one considers that just before the start of World War II, our total armed forces numbered just 129,000 men; that even in 1950 we got down to 600,000 men; and that today we have over three and a half MILLION men under arms, it is time to ask the question: Do we need a big military establishment will always find things to do, even if the war ended tomorrow.

What has happened in the days since World War II, since the Cold War began, is that we built a big peacetime army—and then we institutionalized it.

I don't think we can live with the present military establishment and its 80-100 billion dollar budget and attempt to solve the internal problems of our country. The military-industrial complex corrupts the life of the whole nation. It buys up everything in sight—from AFBM staff to the most obscure Denver to store nerve poison. I submit that this is not defense. It is insanity—and it has to stop.

Not only does the war in Viet Nam breed distrust at home and bog us down increasingly in a costly, military-industrial complex—it makes our most sensitive and ethically aware and conscientious young men into criminals—while the minority and the poor become cannon fodder. Mr. Nixon, at least someone to be on the right track here. We do not need a reform of the draft. We need to get rid of it!

A pacifist draft is about the most un-American thing I can think of. Except when locked behind a national debt and a drug war with no debts should be the property of police states, not republics. As many as nine thousand American boys have emigrated to Canada or Europe and are now serving in the military. The same will do the same. Tens of thousands of other men accept military service, sick at heart that they are caught in such a moral bind. And the thing is to get rid of the kind of the defense department and pentagon want to fight Viet Nam, let them do it with enlisted men who go for that sort of thing. No—it's time to say that Pentagon and Defense aren't running this country. It doesn't belong to them. It's time to say we're sick and tired of having men branded as traitors or chicken for simply believing what they've been taught about America's true purpose in the world.

I submit that any war that destroys a country, seeks to force a tyrant on a little nation



As a part of Sewanee's Vietnam Moratorium, a black speaker informally addresses a group of people in Convocation Hall.—Photo: Reebster

struggling for ITS self determination, creates a monster at home, gets good people calling their other good people bad names, and forces the brightest and best young men to leave the nation they love—I say that such a war is wrong by any standard and must end—now.

I'd like to quote from a speech given at the University of Idaho in February of 1968:

"We are destroying the country we profess to be saving. We are destroying any basis for co-operation with the other two major powers upon which the future of world peace depends. We contaminate ourselves by embracing a corrupt regime in Saigon. And the further danger is that we are also seriously damaging if we are squandering the nation's resources, including the most precious resource of all, the lives of our young men. We risk transforming the American dream into a nightmare."

"We have become obsessed and driven not by idealism but by fear, not by wisdom but by folly."

"These are strong words I know, but they are the words of an American who is disturbed about what is happening to the American people."

That speech was given by a man who's only son is now in the army, and who knows the heartache of an American's moral dilemma inside personal. I wish Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brock—maybe especially Mr. Brock—would learn from those words. Because this is how United States Senators should sound, in fact, it is literally how Albert Gore sounds.

Two postscripts. The only reason meetings like this need be held today across America, is that governments and parties have been so unresponsive to the real needs, the real desires of Americans. Call them the little people, the common men, if you will. I speak of the college student who feels that his protests are ignored;

the laborer who feels caught in a gigantic impersonal machine that overpowers him; the farmer, whose lone cry for recognition is answered by the paternalism that offers him an allotment in the hope that he'll be quiet. I speak for the black man on the farm and in the ghetto, who sees billions spent on missiles and moon shots, and still can't get a job or buy a house of his own. These are the people of America, for whom government supposedly exists. These people aren't Communists. They aren't dupes or dupes. They know their country, perhaps more than those who strut.

These people—the little people of America—are crying out in unison; and they're saying that regardless of what their job is or what their color is, they've decided we've things to take care of here at home. And that we'd better get out of Viet Nam now, and be on with our own business, what Adlai Stevenson liked to call "Man's unfinished agenda."

And the second postscript is this: A simple word of encouragement to each one of you who, like me, must be frustrated, must get tired would like sometimes—just once—to be on the winning side. A word from a great theologian, Leo Miller, who just before his death in the early 50's wrote, "I regret the times when I failed to meet a challenge because the risk was too great, or to meet a need because the cost was too great. I don't regret any of the times when I stuck my neck out for what I thought right; I do regret the times I kept it in." Here's to you. May you stick your neck out often—and be explosively alive!

QUOTATION FOR THE WEEK

"Now he (Underdog) belongs to the ages."

Dr. Lancaster: A Criticism

(Continued from page two)

President Ngo Dinh Diem from 1960 to 1963, and support President Thieu's regime in Saigon now? There are the very tactics used them and being used now by the almost traditionally repressive and unpopular governments of South Vietnam. The "morality at stake" and the "injustice to noncombatants" seem to have been inverted, or at best, viewed simplistically.

Such maneuvers make up Dr. Lancaster's arguments. He persists in believing that "an appointment" has been made by "conspiracy" rather than the realities of the Second Indochina War which have in recent years come into the consciousness of the American people. There was no "conspiracy" of any kind. The American public was kept under the shadow of ignorance by the State Department and the conservative news media. As soon as Americans became fully aware of the atrocities being committed by both sides in the extensive land war in Asia, opposition to American foreign policy, by means of protest and demonstration, grew rapidly. A comparatively "unopinionated group" is incapable of rallying eighty per cent of the Democratic party votes behind peace candidates in the 1968 party primaries. The scale of protest to the present war is too wide to support such naive contentions.

And, finally, in answer to Dr. Lancaster's efforts to stigmatize those around the United States who oppose the war in Vietnam as being "ill-advised and unripe men, I would say that if this be the case, (and I don't believe it is), then where are those ripe and well-advised men who are making this country's policies? For those who share Dr. Lancaster's views are on the other end of the spectrum, not only ill-advised themselves, but spoiled and deceiving as well.

Open Letter on Moratorium

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of a New York Regular (as opposed to Communist) and the liberal Democrat, Independent Senator Charles Goodell (author of the Goodell Plan for immediate withdrawal), a former Rockefeller protégé. Choosing to ignore the movement of the country's conscience, the Senate received only token votes. Mr. Zimmerman winded up using the same argument, in effect, that Goldwater used: his followers believe there was a secret silent mandate electorally that was waiting for a real conservative candidate. Mr. Zimmerman likewise claims a majority for his point of view. The main reason for such a victory is that President Nixon's standing in the polls remains fairly high, ranging from 60 per cent to 65 per cent, a standing that President Johnson never attained again in 1966.

The reason that Mr. Nixon has maintained a degree of popularity is that most of the people in the United States believe that he is doing something about the war. What he has done, in fact, is to adopt a strategy that the proponent promulgated by the Senator Robert F. Kennedy in his book, *To Seek A Newer World*, a fact which has been conveniently ignored. It is to adopt a strategy that the Communist propagandist in the same vein laid work, to see students calling for particular changes in Vietnam policy that have already been adopted.

Why, then, has the protest heightened when

troops are being withdrawn, draft calls are being lowered and casualties reduced? Carl Broderick has noted that many Americans are alienated because of the scandals that have rocked the Pentagon alike—corruption in the army rather than the "immorality" of our involvement in the current cause for many people. Those who are not "disgusted by the stealing, petty or ponderous, are revolted by the casual killing highlighted in the recent Green Beret affair." One of the reasons Mr. Nixon is having trouble explaining his policy is that many Americans cease believing government officials' statements on Vietnam a long time ago anyway. All of this has tended to dissipate for many people the moral content of the kind of position taken by Dean Lancaster in last week's Purple.

But none of this completely explains the violence of many of the protesters, particularly that of the liberal Democratic hierarchy in the Senate. The U. S. has, after all, made all of the concessions in the last ten months in Paris. I believe Nixon is correct when he states his willingness to accept free elections in Vietnam even if the result is a Communist victory. The Viet Cong could easily test his sincerity by accepting his proposal but the Communist negotiators in Paris have so far refused to even consider it, even though both Presidents Nixon and Thieu have agreed to an international electoral commission including NLF representatives. We are

thus fighting for the principle of self-determination (if not for the debatable reason of our own national security); this is admittedly sorry in view of our actions in 1956, but the facts of life for 1968 notwithstanding.

The reason for the protest escalation is that Americans are tiring of the killing of several hundred American boys a week. The protesters know that American opinion must be raised to vehement opposition before American casualties are lowered to an "opinion tolerable" level of 30 or 39 a week, which is apparently one of the current administration aims.

But the main reason is liberal frustration. Regardless of whether it is good or not, there is a conservative trend running in this country that makes it impossible for protest groups to punish Nixon on key domestic issues—such as civil rights, rising unemployment and the Haynsworth appointment; even if these groups are able to obtain victory in their fight to defeat the Haynsworth appointment, it will not be due to their efforts but due to those Republicans who feel they cannot in conscience vote for the South Carolinian after having voted against Fortas.

Forced by popular opinion into an unpopular domestic position, the liberal Democratic Senators and protest groups are taking it out on Richard Milhouse Nixon on Vietnam, spouting for Nixon the policy they lauded last year under Robert Kennedy's aegis.

So, if you're wondering, that is why our President had the temerity to ignore Viet Nam Moratorium Day; and the enduring letter from Pham Van Doni didn't exactly help.

JAMES W. SAVAGE

Variety Is Keynote Of Purple Masque

By J. S. GAZE

According to the University Senate a "basic function of the College of Liberal Arts [is] the training of youth in . . . aesthetic appreciation," and for a long time Sewanee supported the Purple Masque as its student dramatic society. It was vaguely sponsored by the English department because it was directed by an English professor. This year, however, the dramatic society is the University Theater, under the sponsorship of the new Department of Drama and the direction of Mr. Ward Resur, who came to Sewanee last year and is responsible for the creation of the department. The occasion gives rise to this opportunity for a survey of his opinions on drama in general and his ramifications here at Sewanee.

As Mr. Resur sees it, the universal theory of drama is that it presents a mirror image of society in such a way that the viewer can see through the reflected image to the intrinsic self. He can, in fact, see more profoundly all the aspects of life because of the tremendous variety of plays, authors, directors, actors, and technicians. Drama presents the optimum conditions for teaching and for change of the status quo without preaching a sermon. It can, in fact, be more subtle in presenting a message. But the art of drama is deeper than just conveying a message. Each person in an audience must be able to experience a catharsis, e.g., by identifying with a character, he can vent his own emotions; he can have frustrations and anxieties, and fulfill joys.

This means that we cannot go to a play expecting to be entertained just by being there. We must be open and receptive, and we must respond. Mr. Resur pins this as the cause of the failure of drama here in Sewanee. Last year he found that the audience did not attend either of the productions were everything but receptive to the efforts onstage. (There are times, though, when even a non-receptive audience can be caught by a tour de force. That was the case last year in *The Lottery*; one member of the English department sat immobilized in his seat for several minutes afterward, when it was finally able to pick his jaw up off the floor before being bowed out.)

But a question remains: why even go to the theater when the desire is to ignore the obvious benefits? Because, as Mr. Resur vehemently puts it, we are all cowardly! The faculty and administration let the important sounding facts and figures of the subjects they teach get out of proportion; they try to intellectualize too many things which by nature are non-rational. The economist with his quotients and graphs can't communicate with the philosopher who draws upon his borrowed vocabulary of papers. Why go to the theater? So what? So, Mr. Resur says, this has developed a pseudo-sophistication among the professors and administrators which is a protective shell and is maintained by a society which has cut itself off from the outside world. The Sewanee sophisticate learns that it is something less than proper to show emotion—even at the theater where he deliberately avoids a catharsis.

This is unfortunate among educators, but the effect on students is tragic. It fosters what Mr. Resur calls Sewaneitism, a situation where students begin to act in an ivory tower of their own. They gradually fall into the rut and find it harder and harder to discuss even the most important things among themselves because it requires involvement, meaning emotions.

Mr. Resur's total picture, then, shows both young and old bottling up most of their emotions and cutting off major release valves. Sidney Jourd of the University of Florida made a study of this in a chapter called "The Liberal Aspects of the Male Role" in his book *The Transparent Self*. His research shows that men die five to ten years prematurely because of the emotions which they keep pent-up inside. So-

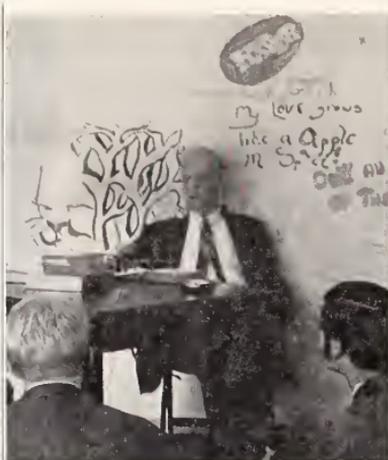
ciety has convinced them that it's not mainly to show any feeling of emotions. The intellectual environment of Sewanee originally attracted Mr. Resur because drama is its natural supplement, the natural route of escape, relaxation and release. It is an integral part of the Liberal Arts situation because it shows men as they really are when stripped of all the glories of their acquired knowledge. The challenge to him as a director is made just that much more exciting by Sewanee's protective shell of pseudo-sophistication.

He feels that the only way to shatter this shell is to lure students, families, professors, and local residents alike into the auditorium and then sneak up from behind with a tour de force, a play that simply can't be ignored. At each production like this, a piece of the shell will break up and fall away. The process was begun last year with *The Lottery* and will continue with a series of plays selected to lead themselves, through Mr. Resur's direction, not only to the education of the class but to the theater practice, but also to the destruction of this shell.

Variety will be the keynote. In tragedy, we will discover that by identifying with the characters, we can vent our emotions through catharsis with the hero, and, that we can get the same release in comedy by laughing in sadistic enjoyment of the hero's plight. Thus, we shall see that catharsis is both beneficial and pleasurable in the long run and certainly more "socially acceptable" than fivakung out after a nervous breakdown!

To this end, this season's first offering will be Anouilh's *Antigone*, a Greek classic done in modern dress—action and trenchants. *Travels* (open to ALL students) will continue with Hall at 7:30 on Tuesday, October 21st. The show will be played December 5 and 6 at the University Gym. On December 14, Claudette's *The Tidings Brought to Mary* will be performed in All Saints Chapel. This, however, may be the last of the "Murdie" in the Cathedral (also in All Saints') or perhaps Simon's *Barefoot in the Park*. Later, in the second semester (April 17 and 18), we shall see Tennessee Williams' *The Night of the Iguana*.

Future goals of the University Theater include hopes for a summer program which would run *The Theater Under the Stars*, a cliff-top playhouse which will open this coming summer in Monteale. Also, there are hopes for the construction of a University Theater seating from two to three hundred, much smaller and more intimate than Guerry Hall which seats eleven hundred.



The Labyrinth increases the number of its patrons by expanding the scope of its entertainment. Here Dr. Harrison reads poetry in the coffer room.—Photo: R. Ciley

Curfew Established By Dean of Women

(Continued from page one)

was an idealistic situation but she did not feel it was a realistic one. She again made reference to these girls who want a curfew and said, "I have to protect the minority."

Cristie Bay settled quiet hours in the dorms (Benedict and Hoffman). These would be set up so girls could get studying done with no squeals or shrieks from the outside or courtyard. The effectiveness of this measure was debated and a motion was made to set up a house judiciary to decide on such matters. The idea of a women's committee was favored by the group. What followed was the only definite piece of information resulting from the meeting Wednesday night at 11:30. The girls' names will be announced in next week's *Purple*.

Judy Ward advocated that an overall vote be taken among the girls on suggestions the committee makes. One should vote that these suggestions

would first have to be approved by the Dean or the outcome of the vote would be of no consequence.

Two notable statements of opinion were made by Miss Morrow. "I am not going to permit you to have no curfew. There is too big a group of you." She did say later that she would extend the hours for upperclassmen but would "not be willing to extend it for freshmen at this time. I happen to think the rules for freshmen are very reasonable."

Mention was made of the fact that girls can climb in windows or over the iron gates to come in after hours. Dean Morrow said she would rather girls sign out for a late and get a key (if which there is and will be a limited number) than to sneak in late. But boys are only available to upperclassmen.

The meeting disbanded dimly for some. No hope for no hours. Others left feeling a bit more secure.

CALENDAR

Friday, October 24, 1969
Dr. Henry Kirby-Smith reading his own poetry at the Labyrinth. 4:00 p.m.

Friday, October 24, 1969
Jerry Wann at the Labyrinth.

Saturday, October 25, 1969
Margaret Sparks and Jim Chickering at the Labyrinth.

Sunday, October 26, 1969
Episcopal Peace Fellowship meeting at Dr. Bates' house at 8:00 p.m.

The Ruins Of Rush

(Continued from page one)
omitted as not to incriminate the guilty.)

It was reported, by a reliable source, that a paranoid, from the state of New York fancied himself as a wounded "man least pilot." This poor, ruined soul was taken into the KA house where many jelly brothers were enjoying some fried chicken and country ham which was supposed to be good to serve the potato salad, by the hand fulls, to anyone who stood in his way. When went the fried chicken, ham, and beer, and all, none excluded, got ruined.

At the Dell house, the new pledges and actives had a "merry old time," playing football while trying to understand the unknown and to be that had once been so plentiful.

The SAE house reported a few minor incidents as everyone was drenched by the rain. The golden rector, however, at the Fiji's and Sigma Nu's converged on the lion guardhouse, a brother from Florida, bravely held him back while his pants came down. Unhappily, his stand was in vain, because the next morning the golden lion was pink and blue.

After quenching their thirsts with much zest, reportedly confiscated a statue from the SN's. The sole ATO ran out their whole chapter, feathers and all. Also that evening, some brothers got out and a pair of pants ended up on the Union flag pole, leaving someone with only their shorts to fight the evening chill.

The Beta's celebrated this affair, more religiously, by having their tests and cheer beneath the shadows of the Cross. Shortly after returning, someone must have put a "man's room" sign on their front yard, because the brothers from up the hill, marched down and relieved themselves on the side of the house.

One of the strangest sights that night was at the house "where the girls live." As one walked in, he saw groups of brothers, most with pants standing around in groups. Each with a cigarette in one hand, a drunk in the other, monogrammed belt buckle, and scented laundry highly polished, just hating and having a good time. It is rumored that someone was so impressed by the sight that he felt obliged to write his response on the ceiling of his basement.

A few other incidents were reported that night. Like the three SAE's who were caught digging up a pair of sneakers in the graveyard at the Sewanee Police. And the "Pollyanna Fleckip" at the KA house. However, after several injuries were sent to Emerald-Hedgion Hospital, Dr. Kirby-Smith called Dean Webb to help refer.

This madness, cheer, and bliss, went on throughout the night. However, when the dust cleared the next day, there was one hell of a mess for the pledges to clean up.

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ice cold beer
coolers - mixers
chips and dips.
in winchester
across from
the family
drive-in.

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and your order
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cokes - foods of
all kinds.
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ice cold beer - coolers - mixers - chips and dips.
in winchester across from the family drive-in.
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cokes - foods of all kinds. 967-1822.

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Sewanee Purple Sports

SPORTS EDITOR, JACK STEINMEYER



IM competition is toughening as the KA's, the Phi's and the Fiji's vie for first place.

Three Teams Compete For IM Championship

The season is now half over and as predicted that past week was an important one. The Fiji's are leading the league still with five wins and no losses, but one tie which was inflicted that past Sunday by the Phi's. The Phi's had down second but have two crucial games to play this next week away from the rest of the league. Behind the fine play calling of Fred Jones and passes for touchdowns to Wally Wilson and Rick Van Orden, the Phi's led at halftime 13-0. The second half was fought a little tougher with neither team scoring a touchdown, but the Phi's Gams' defense brought about safety and then they closed the game with Mike Canon kicking a 38 yard field goal that provided the final 18-0 margin.

In another big game in the middle of the week, the Beta's ran over the SN's 33-6 behind the brilliant passing of Tommie Tilley to Ravenel Smith. The ATOs' showed some of their old spark with a new tailback, Freshman Randy Bryson, who led them to a scoreless tie. The fine defensive unit also had to be given some credit for this tie.

On Sunday, the Fiji's coming off a big victory from the KA's, looked good for half the game and ran the score up to 20-0. The main secret came on a long desperation pass from Fred Jones to Wally Wilson who took it out of the end zone. Boyd Parker's heads it into the end zone. The second touchdown came on a long touchdown pass that covered 60-some yards and the final score for the Fiji's went to Rick Van Orden from about 10 yards. But with

On the Sauce

By Tom Wilmar and
Graham McDaniel

Welcome back circus fans, after a two week sabbatical during which we went underground, being under the weather from too much sauce, it appears that Archie Manning has taken over as ringmaster. Be sure to catch his forthcoming act at Florida vs. Vanderbilt.

The Commodores are unlikely to pounce off the Gators as Vandy fails to beat the Gators.

Sewanee vs. Southwestern
Shirley, Sewanee's Major is education, not football.

South Carolina vs. Maryland

Dear Terrapins,

Some get the peanuts; some get the shells.

TCU vs. Miami

The Hurricanes pass no had winds; as the Horned Frogs hop on 'em. Stanford vs. UCLA

The Indians are Brain trouble with fire water to under the UCLAs.

Arkansas vs. Wichita State

The horny hogs reap what as the pig offense begins to make hay.

LSU vs. Auburn

For Granger: The Bengal office calls

South Carolina vs. LSU blows Auburn off the field.

For Willard: The nine and one war eagles come roost on the howl-less Bengals.

Ole Miss vs. Houston

Houston ought to know better than to make the same Ole Miss-tack; holdy, today, gosh amazingly, you in the hell is Houston.

Georgia vs. Kentucky

The Crackers from the red clay state leave the Wildcats mired in their tracks.

TCU vs. Rice

Wormack waxes fat as Texas eats Rice at Austin.

Ohio State over Illinois

Penn State over Ohio University

Delaware vs. Georgia Tech

Delaware vs. Temple

For Chuckles, Delaware picks Temple as a sacrifice to the Blessed Virgin.

Until next week, we remain on the sauce.



The Tigers practices hard in preparation for Saturday's game.

Sewanee Out Rushes Opponents for First Time

Powerful Centre College captured the College Athletic Conference championship in Danville Saturday and handed the University of the South its fifth consecutive loss, 20-8. The Colonels now possess a 5-1 overall mark, and are unbeaten in four conference games.

The Sewanee Tigers trailed only 10-8 at the halfway point, but were stopped cold in the second half by a strong Centre defense. The CAC Conference was the first of the season for the Tigers, after facing four non-conference foes.

Centre took the opening kickoff and returned it to the 43-yard line, from where it took only four plays to march the distance of the field to paydirt. Gerry Ely made the big play of the drive on a 28-yard scoring jaunt. Jay Van Arsdale boosted the point after with 13:06 remaining in the first quarter to put Centre ahead, 7-0.

Sewanee reared back and marched 75 yards down the field to the Centre one-foot line, where Cabell Francis intercepted a Sewanee pass to end the march. The Tiger had moved the ball down the field on the strength of a 22-yard run by tailback Keith Bell to Tim Turpen. Centre then intercepted and marched back down the field to the 13-yard line, the point from which Arsdale kicked a 23-yard field goal to give the Colonels a 10-0 margin.

Sewanee, playing from the single-wing offense, took advantage of a bad punt by its only score of the afternoon. Centre kicked from its own seven yard line but the ball traveled only 20 yards to the 27. Gary Sims, freshman from Saddy-Daisy, took over at tailback and moved the Tigers down to the one-yard line. Sims had a 19-yard gain in the four plays it took until Bubba Owens carried the ball over for the Tigers. John Pullen caught a pass from Bell for the two-point conversion.

Centre came back in the third quarter after holding Sewanee on downs at the four-yard marker on a 47-yard march, climaxed by Steve Campbell's two-yard run. Ely's 28-yard run was the highlight of the final Coloniel march to a touchdown.

Sewanee's tailbacks, Bell, from Pennsylvania, Fla., and Sims were the offensive stars for the Tigers while Jim Booker, Dale Horton, and Tim Turpen were defensive stalwarts. Chairmen Bobby Lee and David Metcalf also shone on defense, with Metcalf claiming an interception. Turpen recovered Centre's only fumble.

Sewanee	0	8	0	8-0
Centre	7	3	3	7-3

	First Downs	Sew	Centre
Yards Rushing	267	212	19
Yards Passing	89	368	19
Passes comp-attempt	8-26	12-16	
Passes intercepted by	1	3	
Punting (No-Aver)	3-36.3	5-35.3	
Fumbles lost	1	1	
Penalties (No-Yds)	4-97	9-90	
Return Yardage	86	78	

Thinclads Downed

The Sewanee cross country team suffered two defeats last week. On Tuesday, they were defeated by MTSU, and on Saturday, the local barriers fell at Centre College in Danville, Kentucky.

Middle Tennessee proved to be far too much for Sewanee as their top five men finished together, ahead of the home team's Woody Forsythe and Dave Hillier. The weekend trip to Kentucky to run conference for Centre College was also disastrous. Forsythe was forced to drop out of the race. Middle Tennessee proved to be an injured heel, and the Colonels finished four men before Sewanee's Dave Hillier crossed the line. David Franz finished seventh for the Tigers, who lost 16-42.

This weekend the local harriers hope for better results in the Tennessee Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, Cookeville, Tenn.

This weekend the local harriers hope for better results in the Tennessee Intercollegiate Athletic Conference meet in Cookeville.

the start of the second half the Phi's bubbling with their confidence, began to move the ball after a short kick-off by the Phi's and scored on a pass play from Freshman Billy McWilliams to Alan Hayden. Then the Phi's kicked off to the Fiji's and promptly stopped them and drove some 60 yards to score on a five yard run by Billy McWilliams. The Phi's final score came on a blocking back pass to John Billings, who barely caught it inside the end zone. The Fiji's though in the final two minutes made a fine drive that almost netted a touchdown, but was stopped on a pass that was intercepted at the goal line.

As has been said before, the season is not over and there is no telling what might happen in the next couple of weeks. There is a good chance but not too probable of a couple of teams tying for first.

Linksmen Place Fourth In Fall Tournament

The first annual Sewanee Fall Golf Tournament was held here this past weekend in cold but beautiful weather. Eight teams, entering a total of 61 players participated. The teams were from schools in Tennessee. East Tennessee was the team champion compiling a team aggregate of 592, ten shots better than runner-up Middle Tennessee, which had to beat Austin Peay in a playoff.

Gerry Rieber of MTSU defeated Mike Higgins in a three-hole playoff for individual honors. Sewanee finished a promising fourth which mediates better things to come this spring.

The north wind which provided cold weather and tough putt placements caused many scores to be quite high on Friday. East Tennessee though played extremely well and had an eleven shot lead going into the second day over MTSU. Austin Peay held three five shots back of MTSU and only five shots ahead of Sewanee. Individual leaders the first day were Mike Higgins from ETSU, who fashioned a fine two under par 70 and Gerry Rieber of MTSU, who had an even par 72.

Other scores fell off quite quickly from there. Sewanee's team, consisting of Ed White, 77, Rob Chapman, 78, Jack Tonnesen, 78, Jack Steinmeyer, 81, Alan Yates, 80, George Waterhouse, 82, and Felix Devonne, 82, had quite a bit of trouble with the greens and the cold to register a team total of 312.

On the second day, the wind switched to the southeast and blew not quite as hard to give the team a beautiful

day to play roll. Due to an overnight frost the putt placements were placed in rather flat and easier positions which provided for many fine scores to be posted. ETSU did not have too much trouble holding first place but there was a much heated battle for second place which included MTSU, APSU, and Sewanee. Sewanee, though ten shots back of MTSU and five shots back of APSU, made the best charge with White, Chapman, Tonnesen, and Steinmeyer all shooting par 36 on the front side. But then came the back side, which cost Sewanee a chance on second. Even though Sewanee finished fourth, it was the best team total that was ever compiled in a couple of seasons. Ed White finished with a 71, Rob Chapman, a 74, Jack Tonnesen 74, and Jack Steinmeyer 73 to give them a team total of 284.

For everyone concerned it was a fine tournament that gave hope for Sewanee of at least one athletic team that may have a winning season and a chance at a CAC Bell.

IM Standings

IM Football standings as of October 15, Sunday:

	W	L	T
FCD	5	0	1
PDT	5	0	1
KA	6	1	0
BTP	4	1	1
SN	4	2	0
DTD	3	2	2
LCA	4	3	0
RS	2	3	2
ATO	2	4	1
BAE	2	5	0
Theologs	0	5	1
DKE	0	5	1

Varsity Football

October 25, Saturday

Sewanee vs. Southwestern

Memphis, Tenn.

Varsity Soccer

October 25, Saturday

George Peabody College, Nashville

Varsity Cross Country

October 31, Friday

Georgia State College, Sewanee

Varsity Cross Country

October 25, Saturday

Tennessee Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, Cookeville, Tenn.

October 28, Tuesday

David Lipscomb, Sewanee

November 1, Saturday

C.A.C. Tournament, Memphis

Impact of Moratorium Felt On the Mountain

(Continued from page one)

also appeared. Lindsay's political foe, Senator John J. Marchi, lambasted the mayor for his request that flags be lowered to half-staff. The demonstrations, he said, "would undercut the President in his efforts to achieve peace with honor." DiGregorio also participated manifested itself at a Family of Mans Awards dinner in New York, where, when the announcement had been made of the awards to the President and President Hayakawa of San Francisco State College, a student at the Union Theological Seminary, John E. Shub, attacked the church council for its decision.

An otherwise inconspicuous nineteen-year-old student at Georgetown University, Ronald J. Dicks, attained national prominence for a day through a brief and scorable letter to Mr. Nixon, who previously commented that the impact of the Moratorium would not influence him in his judgment. Mr. Dicks letter follows: "I think that your statement at your recent press conference that 'under no circumstances' will you be affected by the impending anti-war protests, in connection with the 'Vietnam Moratorium' is ill-considered." In an answer, Nixon drew a clear distinction between what he referred to as "public opinion

and public demonstration." Although a seepent of the population, he said, expressed his opinions, this does not mean the majority will. He added, however, "I respect the right of each American to express his own opinion. It is my responsibility to respect the obligation to express their opinions in the most conspicuous way possible, and therefore, consider such expression in the light of the national situation of the role indicated the long and short term implications of the war which must be examined. Representative Rogers Morton substantiated the President's earlier statements by citing a recent Gallup Poll survey, displaying that 58 per cent of the populace endorse Nixon's present policy, while only 23 per cent offer explicit opposition. Of the latter percentile, he said it is feasible that only 15 per cent to 18 per cent will actively engage in protest.

If the percentile was small, it certainly received considerable attention in the national press. One mode of opposition to the war was the reading of the war dead. This proved to be very effective at Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa, where students spontaneously and students listed the 9,500 war dead since Mr. Nixon's assumption of office. The controversial San Francisco 100,000 march, which drew more than 1500 crosses on the campus lawn by demonstrators and the display of four coffins, two of which carried an American flag on the North Vietnam flag. A group of students at Whittier College in California, Nixon's own Alma Mater, created an "anti-war flame of the New York, New York, New York" by head of Random House Publishing Firm granted permission to 350 employees to march in a Third Avenue parade. Scientists in the Brookhaven National Laboratory, an Atomic Research Center, halted work in observance of the Moratorium. In one case the antagonism inspired by the Moratorium caused the San Francisco Board of Education to elect with the remainder of its family, the AFL-CIO.

In this particular case, we selected the regime which completely opposed the communists, although that regime does not express the aspirations of the majority of the people in South Vietnam, particularly the "Intelligentsia."

Having been a member of the army himself, Bates argues the popular notion, that when one enters the army, he will emerge a "man." "I believe that it creates a group of un-thinking men," remarked Bates. "The army is a totalitarian regime in itself. It is an institutionalized, that it has its own Public Relations Network, which was quite influential in pushing through the ABM proposal. As far as the ROTC at Seawane is concerned, I believe that the one fortunate aspect of it is that so few students subscribe to it. I think that it is really unnecessary, its primary purpose being a public relations tool for the military." Bates offers as a reason for the intensification of this military respect to believe that the Second World War as an action born out of the war which the proliferation the atomic bomb generated.

The fear which generated the growth of the military, Bates said, also nurtured the monolithic attitude of American thought. "We have tried to express everything in terms of black and white, and we find our nervousness and frustration seeping from this." It is this feeling of helplessness which the McGee department has attempted to alleviate. "I cannot say that the Moratorium was a success, in that sense of the word, but more, that it was a valuable experience in terms of what it had the opportunity to chip away at the war machine, not just in North Vietnam, but the one here at home—the so-called McGee department. The McGee department, as well as the administration's failure to recognize the Moratorium, spelled the failure of the proceedings in that respect. I believe that the only way in which we can successfully implement a change in the government is to work from within its framework."



This still was recently destroyed and desecrated by the authorities as a part of their everlasting fight for truth, justice, and the American way of life.

coming Atlantic Poems of War Resistance, published by Grossman. Bates actually discussing his book, Dr. Bates expressed his opinions on various aspects of the war and the military-industrial complex. As to the political situation in both North and South Vietnam, Bates feels that, in neglecting the issues in conflict and in disregarding other political elements in both North and South Vietnam, the United States made both sides much more intransigent than they might have been. Because of this attitude, the United States passed the time when it could have dealt effectively with the situation. "Although I am sure that it would, would like to see an immediate withdrawal, I realize that it cannot be feasibly done. What we must do is to eliminate the Thai regime and work with alternate third forces in South Vietnam. The new regime would have to be more amenable to North Vietnam, if negotiations were to be proceeed."

The Achilles' heel of American foreign policy, said Bates, is the monolithic attitude, generated by Mr. Dulles, yet which the United States must explain its position in foreign conflicts. "What they do not see," said Bates, "is that various other elements are involved. In this particular case, we selected the regime which completely opposed the communists, although that regime does not express the aspirations of the majority of the people in South Vietnam, particularly the "Intelligentsia."

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Announcements

All students who expect to complete the requirements for the degree in February or June, 1970, must file an application for DEGREE with the Dean of the College BEFORE October 31, 1968.

There will be a meeting of the Economics Society Sunday, October 23, at Dr. Degen's home at 8:00. This meeting is open to all persons interested in economic. The format will be a discussion of the summer employment experiences of various Seawane students in the field of business and economics.

Associate Editor's Note:
This week's Purple is extremely fortunate to have the able assistance of the distinguished music commentator from Erwin, North Carolina, Mr. Frederick Shephard Thomas XVI. For his contribution to this section, we have a veritable treasure of musical information, the reader may locate Mr. Thomas at the duPont Memorial's Music Listening Column.

LUCIAN P. GLENNON

Gownsmen Invested

(Continued from page one)

evitance was the indecision over the question of governing transfer students. The administration wished to issue govns to qualified transfer women, to help place them in the main stream of campus life. Proctors are required to have the gown, but obviously the new women proctors had not. The Gownsmen protested presenting the gown to "qualified transfer" because it gave women special treatment.

The faculty, upon Miss Morrow's suggestion acted to give the gown, this semester only, to men and women transfer.

Dining at Gailor Always A Pleasure

(Continued from page one)

at-once, while, at the same time, alert and in attention, ready to spot or sniff out any infraction or misdemeanor, and immediately prosecute it.

These strict rules assume a number of forms. As the breeders have decreed it wise to manage the pasture on a quasi-crop-rotation basis, the guards use it to that one side of the field is filled before allowing any strays to enter the other. Also, and curiously enough, there is a dress code which is applied to the flocks. When one of the attendants spots a defect, he rushes to their side and says, "You can't wear blue jeans in here," while at the same time, due to the law-maker's infirmity of color-blindness, he allows a score of others by, who are wearing white, beige, brown, black, blue-stripe, or otherwise colored jeans. Other commands which one might hear are: "Where's your tie? Gotta wear a tie in Gailor" or "Can't wear a fatigue jacket in here. Regulations, you know, it's such like.

Fortunately, these rules are enforced by according to the letter that is the spirit of the laws, which are being worn untidily over polo or teeshirts or wind-breakers and leather jackets being worn instead of the regulation sport- or out-wear. This was not so, more would go hungry than the few who do not allow themselves the humility or coward indifference which would make them to bow down of those who would have them 'Go to the Supply Store and buy yourself a pair of khakis.' This becomes ludicrous when you realize that how you dress determines whether you will eat, regardless of whether you have already paid for that privilege. It may be childish to argue against this equally childish code, but it is not childish to argue against someone else's

Superb Concert Given by Players

(Continued from page one)

which exploited the inherent humor of the libretto.

The story of the opera concerns the machinations of Don Alfonso to convince his friends: Ferrando and Guglielmo that women are all alike in that fidelity is an impossible virtue in them. Don Alfonso contrives a means whereby by the two men, disguised as Albanians, attempt to woo the two young ladies. Alfonso is assisted in his scheme by Despina who is the helmsman of the young women. The plot leads itself to a comical treatment and in Friday's performance the humour of the situation is in evidence.

Don Alfonso was portrayed by Donald Gerbrands, Dorabella and Fiodright by Pili Toro and Sheryl King respectively, Rosali Pavanio and Richard Crittenden played Ferrando and Guglielmo. The uttering charming presentation of Despina was by Sandra Darling, who enjoys a reputation for which you should treat yourself to the excellent performance of the Opera on the Deutsche Grammophon label which is in the Music Listening Room.

Delegate Assembly

(Continued from page one)

major, is from Tulsa, Oklahoma. Steinmeyer is Phi Gamma, poster of the Student Hall, gowman, student vestryman, a golf letterman, a Highlander, and a Secristian.

One feels that it is vital for the Student Assembly to get off to a good start this year. Steinmeyer said he felt that a junior would be able to provide more and care more of a sense would. An additional advantage would be the experience and advice that a junior would be able to offer his successor following year. Steinmeyer's feelings on the referendum on the student Government proposal of last year are not on record.

The first candidate for Speaker Pro Tempore is Dick Lodge, a junior majoring in English formerly of Atlanta, Georgia, now of Oglethorpe, Georgia. Lodge is a Sigma Nu member of the Discipline Committee, 3-year vestryman, proctor of Cleveland Hall, and Business Manager of the University Choir.

Lodge said he saw the new student assembly as an appropriate opportunity to critically re-examine several areas

NOTICE

The candidates for Speaker of the new Student Assembly will present their views and answer questions at a special session of the Community Symposium to be held this Monday, October 21 in Blackman Auditorium.