

## Party Weekend: Welcome Relief from School Grind

By ROBERT DAY

As another long-awaited Party Weekend draws closer and as students are crunched on quizzes assigned by their professors on those hurried days before plans for the various bands to appear at the fraternity houses. This season's crop of entertainment appears to be just the right remedy to enliven once again the otherwise bleak and desolate Homecoming this year will feature everything from well-known recording groups and far-away favorites to the old reliable locals. But not to discredit those less famous for their musical talent, all participants involved in the action of Homecoming weekend should be so enthused with the bohemian spirit of revelry that any form or formula of music will be relished from the sedentary grind.

At the ATO house, there will be a brunch on Friday for the chapter with the Marquis playing that night. Saturday will feature Bobby Moore and the Rhythm Aces. The Beta's will plan to celebrate Saturday with Joe Burke and the Inclines after Joey Barker's famous jazz session at the German Club on Friday night. Sunday morning will round out their weekend with a beer party.

After an informal get-together at the Chi Phi house on Friday, Irma Thomas will entertain Saturday night.

The Delta's will have Jonah and the Whale on Saturday night following a beer party that morning before the game.

Down at the DKE house Mandy and the Complex will set in motion the wild, crazy, drunken confusion that usually occurs there Saturday evening during Party Weekend. A "punch party" will be the order on Sunday.

At the KA house, a party Saturday night featuring "Tuna and the Fish" will feature. Friday afternoon will call for a grain party with the Soul Keys from Huntsville that night. Saturday night will feature the Dynamics from Charlotte and on Sunday there will be a good old local group starring Leo Sheed and his boys.

Taking the place of the annual Wine Festival on Friday, the Kappa Sig will have a beer party before, and after

German Club. Continuing on through Saturday, "Hope" will be the music for that night.

At the Lambda Chi house the Ramblers will play Saturday night following Friday's Halloween Party with a band.

The Phi's plan to celebrate the weekend with Funanini and the Stormers on Friday. Matt and Clifford Curry and Moses Dillard and the Showmen on Saturday. Sunday afternoon there will be a beer party and the Butch-I review.

At the Phi Gam house, a beer party will get things rolling on Friday and the Memphis Mud will appear for Saturday's action.

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## Fraternities Must Help Bloodmobile

The Red Cross Bloodmobile will visit at Oley Park on November 8. Twenty-five dollars from the Sewanee chapter of that organization will accrue to the fraternity having the highest percentage of pledges and active donors.

Free blanket coverage for the community is the goal attained by the donation of 126 pints. Each individual donor receives a card entitling his grandparents, parents-in-law and grandparents-in-law to free coverage.

Blindfolded, the student at Oley Park will run from noon to 6 p.m. Persons under 21 must receive parental approval in the form of a signed pledge card, available in the Dean of Men's office. They should be obtained immediately due to the short time remaining.



Soul Incorporated has been liberated and has added rock to its repertoire. It will play Friday night at Gailor under its new name—Freedom.

## Versatility Characterizes German Club Artists

By JOCK CRAWFORD

The German Club is presenting Soul Incorporated, a versatile band which originated from Charlotte, N. C. this Friday night in Gailor Hall. The dance will continue within the walls of that sedulously praised dining place from nine o'clock until one. Ticket-holders, having surrendered their modestly priced (\$2.00 a couple, \$4.75 stag) tickets, which may be purchased from German Club members or at the door, will have the opportunity to increase their party-weekend pleasure, since concurrent to the German Club sponsored festivities, there is, generally, no other active scene.

The band is described by German Club president, Tim Toler, as being "very versatile." Followed by some to the Tropics, Soul Incorporated reportedly has a repertoire which includes soul, hard-rock, rock and roll, acid rock, and much more. The group which has for some time been booked under the name Soul Incorporated, will probably be booked in the future by the name Freedom. In effect, this means that they will change their name, although it seems to indicate additionally, something perhaps, more suggestive.

## Underdog Is Gone

By L. P. GLEASON

It was with unfathomable remorse that the University corporate community received word of Miss Temple's (Underdog) passing. Perhaps the words of William Wordsworth may serve us in this season of grief: "She dwelt among the untrodden ways A violet by a mossy stone Half hidden from the eye. Fair as a star when only one is shining in the sky."

To continue, "She is in her grave and, oh, The difference to 'us!'"

The particulars of her birth and parentage; the modesty kept to herself. A daughter of old Tennessee, she followed the gentle exodus route and removed to Sewanee. In this charming "academic village" she was mildly acclaimed in select canine circles.

Miss Temple's simple piety won her the sincere admiration of many. Who has not her serene smile as she lifted milk-white paws on All Saints' kneecaps, lost to the tawdry world's affairs? Like the aged Anna, her days were passed, as often as not, in prayers and fastings.

The charm of Underdog's fluting smile, sweet manner, and vestal spirit will not soon be forgotten by those of us who remain to walk among her former haunts. Perhaps her faithless example will serve to aid us, the surviving, to go on—and in Tenyson's immortal phrase "to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield!"

After a moving service that befitted her station in the community, this mysterious, lovable weight came into the inheritance of her father and made a bequest for Abraham's bosom.

## Alumni Sponsor Career Counseling

A program designed to bring together students and alumni for career counseling conferences is being sponsored by the Alumni Association.

According to Albert Goshok, Director of Alumni Activities, the program is the second and larger phase of this summer's successful Business Career Fellows Program in which 12 under-

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## McCraday Says We Must Go Forward

By LELAND HOWARD

"Once Albert Einstein said, 'I have seen anything, it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants.' We must learn from the past. We must go forward with our feet on the ground," stressed Dr. McCraday, Vice-Chancellor, in justifying his conservative stand on the acquisition of federal funds for building before a contingent of the Young Americans for Freedom on Thursday, October 23.

Change, Dr. McCraday emphasized, is desirable. In fact, without it degeneracy would be incurred. There are various ways to these alterations, but McCraday perceives only one appropriate means—conservatism. By observing the errors in the past, change can be implemented with direction.

Change for "the mere sake of change," is injurious to society, he stressed. As an example of such disharmonies, McCraday took the group back to the year 1927, when it was discovered that X-rays could engender mutations in chromosome structure. As a result of his revelation, many scientists were eager to redesign organisms, changing the hereditary material in the chromosomes through random bombardment by x-rays. McCraday compared this action to that of a pistol bullet—destructive. The moral implications of such experimentation disturbed Dr. McCraday to such an extent that when he, while working for the Atomic Energy Commission, was approached by scientists who requested funds for their redesign projects, he could not grant their requests, realizing the destruction which would result.

Furthermore, he emphasized that in order for change to be brought about, a certain knowledge of the real world is needed. "I do not consider myself to be un-contemporary," said Dr. McCraday. "I know about atomic energy, Molecular Biology, Astronomy, and planetary operation. Some liberals, and I am not going to say that of all them, but not even know what's going on in this world."

It is on the grounds of past experience which Dr. McCraday bases his belief that an increasing dependence on federal aid destroys the private method. (Continued on page six)

## Announcements

Dormitory meetings for the purpose of nominating persons to represent each dormitory on the Executive Council by a roster of one to 25 will be held in the separate dormitories on Wednesday night, November 3. The meetings will be presided over by the respective Proctor or Proctors. The elections for these representatives will be held on Monday, November 10, from 8:00 a.m. to each dormitory, from 10:2 p.m.

Individual pictures for the Cop and Gens will be taken on November 3, 4, and 5 in the new Science Building. Everyone will be notified times later this week. Please do not fail to have these pictures taken!

## Rights of Discipline Committee in Question

An Order of Gownmen resolution demanding of the Dean of Men "a courteous and respectful hearing and recognition of the decisions reached by the student Discipline Committee of this Order," was approved in the Order's October meeting.

"Recognition must come prior to the reversal by the Dean of Men of any decision recommended [to the Committee] by the Student Discipline Committee," continued the resolution.

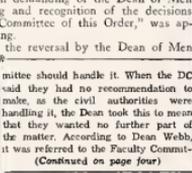
The motion is an attempt to insure that the Dean will not take unilateral action in his handling of discipline cases without first notifying the DC that he has not accepted their recommendations.

Presently, discipline cases are referred by the Dean to the DC, who meet and make a written recommendation to him. He may then accept, reject, or modify their recommendation.

In a recent case, the Discipline Committee of the Order accepted the case and recommended to the Dean of Men that no action be taken. The case involved an auto accident outside the Domain in which a student in a borrowed vehicle met a school bus. Civil authorities were pressing charges, and prosecution by the DC was felt to be a case of double jeopardy.

Members of the DC were surprised to discover that the Dean has taken further action in the case: the student was put on an extensive social probation. This action was taken without first consulting before, or notifying after, the DC.

Dean Webb said that he had asked the DC if they wanted to handle the case, or if they the Faculty Discipline Com-



Nixon goes soft on hard drugs.

## Nixon Administration Alters Policy on Drug Abuse

By DONALD FISHERBUSE

In recent weeks, the Nixon Administration has begun a reform movement in the field of drug abuse. Marijuana and narcotics laws have come under review in both the House and the Senate, with Administration officials, and others, working for more lenient and flexible laws concerning the use of these drugs.

This is in contrast to the position originally taken by the Administration. In a statement given before the Select Committee on Crime on October 14, Dr. Roger O. Egberg, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, said that "Laws that encourage the use of marijuana, with lengthy prison terms are unjustified, unnecessary, and very probably unenforceable."

At present, the first conviction of



Nixon goes soft on hard drugs.

# A Suggestion

Recent events have raised questions about the authority and fairness of the University procedures used for disciplining students. At issue is not simply the question of who has final power in student discipline cases at present, (a problem very easily resolved) but also the question of whether or not disciplinary procedures should be instituted.

Not long ago the Discipline Committee heard a case involving an incident which occurred off campus and which was being tried by the State of Tennessee. Reasoning that to punish the student would be to place him in double jeopardy, the DC voted unanimously to do nothing to the individual; and routinely passed its decision on to the Dean of Men. The Dean then called the Faculty Discipline Committee into session, and it recommended that the student be punished severely, in effect completely reversing the decision of the DC. The Dean of Men accepted the recommendation of the Faculty DC. The result was that the Faculty Discipline Committee and the Dean of Men completely reversed the action of the student Discipline Committee without consulting it or even informing it of their actions.

That the Dean and the faculty were fully within their rights is not in question, for the Ordinances clearly state that they have the authority to discipline students. What is in question, however, is the wisdom of a decision which totally ignores and undercuts the authority of the Student Discipline Committee. The student can only serve to lower student respect for this committee of the Order of Government and to make it appear to be a mere puppet of the Administration. Such an effect is especially undesirable, for it tends to encourage the feeling of futility and apathy about student government so often noted and lamented on this campus. This results in a general loss of respect, at the time, however, since the Order, of which the Discipline Committee is a part, is undergoing a period in which its position in school life is in considerable question. The blatant ignoring of the Order or its Committees by the administration and the faculty can only lower the prestige of the DC.

What is needed is a division of disciplinary power which assures that student wishes and rights will be protected and which, at the same time, assures the administration and faculty of the large measure of disciplinary control which they must have. One possible solution which might be to create a joint faculty, student, and administration committee which would have the power to review and alter disciplinary decisions. Cases would go before the DC and be passed on to the Dean of Men as they are now; but, if the accused person or the DC thought the resulting decision to be unfair, either or the DC could appeal to the joint disciplinary committee whose decision could be overturned only by the Vice-Chancellor, who has final authority now. Such a change would undoubtedly require some alterations in the Ordinances, but, since a committee of the Regents is presently reviewing the Ordinances, the time seems right for considering this plan.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DEAR SIR:  
I am provoked to write in regard to Mr. Jaffe's piece of literary refuse, in your October 24th issue, concerning Gailor.

Jaffe has met, if one is able to decipher his piece of trash, made as it is by a man who lacks the quality of Gailor, food, a point which would be a warranted complaint. He has instead criticized what he terms "management," namely the congregation of students on Gailor riaps, and their crudeness in entering to eat.

I can see no relation whatsoever to the Gailor management and the uncouth behavior of Sewanee students. I am sure that no one is ignorant of the meat schedule; and if anyone or congenial conversation tend to upset someone, I suggest that he time his arrival at Gailor to be only thirty seconds ahead of schedule, or better, still three minutes after schedule, in which case one would never encounter those nasty old crowds.

Correct

## QUOTATION FOR THE WEEK

"Students are reminded that this Saturday, November 1 is a Study Day to be used for reading, study, and thought."—Announcement in the Tuesday Assembly.

# The Sewanee Purple

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# Moratorium: Day of Infamy

Letter to the Editor, Chattanooga Times, October 17, 1968

I write this on the "Day of Infamy" which has taken the place of Pearl Harbor Day. It is worse than that day because so many citizens have gone down as traitors. President Kennedy Arnold He failed because he lacked the modern methods of the press, radio and TV to publicize his movement, and the well-kneed Americans just let his act go by saying, "After all, he is only exercising his right of free speech and freedom of assembly, which includes the right to demonstrate in favor of the enemy."

The leaders and organizers of this treacherous would be standing trial for their lives, having committed treason, except that the Constitution defines that crime as "giving aid and comfort to the enemy in time of war." \*

Not for the only time did Mr. Johnson listen to the tremulous voices around him. War could not be declared because it was impossible since the United States is not at war. He was a diplomat of diplomacy that you can't declare war against a government with which you don't have relations. This is like saying that you can't shoot a burglar who you haven't been introduced to. If a statement that we were at war had been forwarded through Great Britain, which does conduct relations (and very profitable ones they are) at great loss to us in treasure and blood, Mr. Johnson would have had all the powers that occur to a President wagging a war.

Instead, he met Mr. McNamara were actuated by their common fear that the Russian would come in, fear that Russia would inter-

vene, fear that world opinion would condemn us. Time and again, professional military men urged, with good reason behind them, that the first two of these fears were illusory. \*

On the field of battle our men were required to fight with no regard for the enemy. Bombing, even when instituted, was held to a half-hearted effort. The enemy was given assurances and sanctuaries. The Air Force was denied remunerative targets and forced to bomb places of little military value. No mission could be undertaken without the express permission of Washington. Even the type of bomb (often the wrong one) was prescribed. Our soldiers were indoctrinated and then disheartened. Gen. Taylor advised the closing of Hanoi, the key to enemy logistics, but his advice was ignored for a month. In fact, the enemy was given more time to build up their defenses.

The American people lost their morale for the first time in history. Mr. Nixon came to office too late to retrieve the situation. More than that, many prominent citizens and many influential ones who were established to prominence by the TV and press, have now robbed him of his last trump card for negotiation.

Who would have expected educators and clergymen to lead the way to dilatory? But there are more of them every day. As was recently demonstrated by the faculty vote at Sewanee, only a few dissenters have the courage to be publicly numbered among our country's defenders. Let those who lend their efforts to revolutionary movements ponder the price of their class in the French and Russian revolutions.

W. J. MORTON

# Dr. Caldwell's Answer To Reason Charge

Letter to the Editor, Chattanooga Times, October 21, 1968

On October 17 you ran a letter from Col. W. J. Morton, accusing those who supported the Moratorium of treason. I hope that his letter gets wide distribution. It should be cut out; posted in a prominent place, and read frequently. For, it is the best example I have seen of the kind of mentality that led our nation into the Vietnam quagmire.

Shades of Dr. Strangelove! But even the mad general in "Dr. Strangelove" did not wish to see his neighbors executed for treason.

For too long our foreign policy has been conducted on the moral and political level of the old-time western movie, in which the forces of good and the forces of evil are clearly distinguished, the latter being invariably vanquished in a blaze of gunfire. Col. Morton seems to be incapable of distinguishing between the forces of good and the forces of evil. It is beyond his comprehension that a person can express his love for his country by trying to direct it on the paths of honor and justice.

Col. Morton's letter is for me an occasion of deep regret. The regret is that I have not spoken out sooner and more forcefully.

On one point I agree with him. There are more of us every day. Such is the power of truth. I have never known anyone who took the trouble to find out something about the history of our involvement in Vietnam who did not come to have reservations about the legality and morality of our intervention. Yes, our tribe is increasing and we are taking note of those policies which express views in the opinion of Col. Morton. For too long we have been spectators, but in the next elections we are going to do all that is in our power to see that such people are not sent to represent us in Washington.

Col. Morton's letter is symptomatic of the damage this ugly war has done to our national

unity. Surely, he does not truly intend the slander and abuse he has heaped upon the members of this academic community who supported the Moratorium. His is an angry letter, and anger and charity are seldom companions.

It is a necessity of our human nature that we try to find some redemptive meaning in the evil which we suffer—or which we do. It is very hard to conceive of any good which could possibly compensate for the horrors and sufferings of this war. But from this experience perhaps we can gain a new humility and a new sense of national purpose, and through this change our vast reservoir of energy, courage, generosity, and patriotism into more constructive actions.

HECH H. CALDWELL

University of the South  
Sewanee, Tenn.

# An Old Problem

At its Tuesday meeting the Order of Government passed a resolution asking that the contract with Morrisons be reviewed and, if necessary, terminated and that the Regents make efforts to see that the 1969 budget is increased and that better facilities be provided. The fact that the Regents moved to hire Morrisons in the first place and that provision has been made for some kind of a moratorium on the expenditure that some efforts have been made to improve the situation in Gailor. The OG resolution is quite necessary, however, for so long as the budget is not increased and the overcrowding, the frequent shortages of food, and the declining quality of the meals served in Gailor—Editor

# Effects of the Moratorium

By Dick Gezonov

Last week Americans filled the streets, parks, churches and assembly halls this country, to remember the war in Vietnam and to urge an immediate end to future killing. President Nixon said, "Under no circumstance will I be able to withdraw by it (the Moratorium demonstration)." And the press generally proclaimed that it was the viable presence of a sizeable minority.

One thing is sure. Americans registered their opposition to the war and registered their protest to the slow pace of bringing it to a close, who have not hit the streets in protest on other issues. Americans supported Moratorium Day who proudly fly their flags on their buildings, who display flag stickers in their car windows. Certainly there was more unanimity of opinion expressed on Moratorium Day than Election Day in the national election.

Americans in surprising numbers seemed to be saying that they do not want this war, a war that is being officially declared and conducted by public officials, and under their Constitutional form of government the American citizenry has a right to make its view heard as well as to expect that view will be taken seriously.

It was a day for the Constitution rather than the military-industrial complex or the capitalist system. It was a day for the democratic public test of what really runs this country—the Constitution or the capitalist system?

The question has been posed before though perhaps less clearly. It was the day when American citizenry voiced its clear opinion (through letters and petitions to public officials) in favor of strong gun legislation. In the end, the Constitution was victorious. It was the gun manufacturers and the gun legislation was defeated. The insane irony remained. An American must get a prescription to get his medicine. He must have a doctor's order to get his gun. I can't kill you by throwing my pills at you nor can I seriously harm you by the external application of my cough syrup. The Constitution states we have the right to own and have guns for their own defense. The Declaration of Independence certainly implies that Americans should have the right to get well (life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness). If I have to go through some changes to get medicine, then I certainly should have to go through some changes to get my gun.

Last week Moratorium Day was a one day affair. It was a peaceful demonstration of public opinion and as such fell totally within the category of Constitutional rights. Unfortunately such an expression is doomed to have little real effect. Only when we change our political system to the capitalist system rather than merely respect the Constitution will it get a serious hearing.

When a demonstration seriously affects the self-interests of significant members of the capitalist system, those so touched will in turn do their own demonstrating. The key to touching capitalists where it really hurts is organization. The first Moratorium Day displayed a superb organizational effort. It blossomed from a rather limited campus demonstration to a nationwide phenomenon.

Future Moratorium demonstrations are scheduled to add one more day each month. The November demonstration will be two days, December will be three, and so on. The Constitutional principle of Moratorium demonstrations will remain the same, but each extension of the demonstration period will begin to touch the capitalist system a little more. America will cure where and how political decisions are really made.

For example, youth of America have been demonstrating and urging that the voting age be lowered to allow eighteen-year-olds the right to vote. Little do they realize that they have the immediate power to effect that change. All it would take is the kind of organization displayed on Moratorium Day.

Youth of America should organize and announce that if a bill is not pushed through Congress in two months lowering the voting age, they will stop buying phonograph records for two years. Before the lobbyists for the record industry would allow the immediate elimination of a multi-billion dollar industry, they would make sure Congress allowed sixteen-year-olds the right to vote!

By the time the Moratorium reaches December, it will be a three day demonstration. A significant vote stopping all economic activity of height of Christmas rush. Imagine how much (Continued on page three)

# Nixon's Draft Proposals Are Current Controversy

By Joe Eckert

Proposals for Reform

The first and most important proposal for reform pertains to the years of vulnerability to which young men are subjected to the draft during the ages of 19 to 26.

Under my proposal, the government would each year designate "a prime age group," a different pool of draft eligibles for each consecutive twelve-month period. The prime age group for any given selective service year would contain those registrants who were nineteen years old and have not yet been drafted. Those who received deferments would rejoin the prime age group at the time their deferment expired.

The second proposal reduces the period of draft vulnerability—and the uncertainty that accompanies it—from seven years to one year. This would enable a young man to enter that status during the time he was nineteen years old and leave it during the time he was twenty.

The third provides for a random draft system. If Congress grants this authority, at the beginning of the third, the first of a sequence of selective service years would begin. Prior to the start of each selective service year, the dates of the 365 days to follow would be placed in a sequence determined by a random method. This sequence might be at the least of the list, followed by those born on January 12th, who in turn might be followed by those born on October 23rd. Each year, a new random order would be determined for the following year's draft pool. In turn those who share the same birthday would be further distributed, this time by the first letter of their last names. But because of the large number of registrants, those who come at the front of the alphabet, the alphabet would also be scrambled in a random manner.

A person's place in the sequence was determined; that assignment would never change. If he were granted a deferment or exemption at age nineteen or twenty, he would re-enter the prime age group at the time his deferment or exemption expires, taking the same place in the sequence that he was originally assigned.

While the random sequence of induction would be naturally established, it would be locally applied by each draft board to meet its local quota. In addition to distributing widely and evenly the load of inducting men, the system would also add many young men to the threshold of induction even before the classification procedure is completed. This would reduce uncertainty for the individual registrant and, consequently, in a low-key call, simplify the task of the draft boards.

The other provisions provide for the continuation of undergraduate deferments. Under this new provision, the student who graduates would be susceptible to one year of maximum vulnerability. Graduate students would be able to complete the full academic year during which they are first ordered for induction. At the same time, the present policy against general graduate deferments would be continued with exceptions only for students in medical and allied fields.

Yet, even these proposed reforms have a hollow ring to some because the President ignored the suggestion that the House and White House commission that would have cleaned up uniform standards in all local boards. He has refused to recommend other such changes in his reforms. The President has also made definite plans for other revisions as it witnessed by director L. B. Hershey's recent retirement. And even if Congress should decide to discard his proposals (though it is not so certain), Nixon is prepared to make far-reaching reforms in the system, reducing the period of prime vulnerability for young Americans from seven years to twelve months.

## Effects of the Moratorium

(Continued from page two)

more effective than the moratorium would be if the November-December Moratorium and giving for a boycott of Christmas buying and called completely. Those who want to see an end to the military-industrial complex and the Shop of the Marines call our "aggressive military imperialism." This, I think, is the hope. Either you make this repudiation substantial, or—I may borrow from Alice in Wonderland—or you don't.

In the nine months since President Nixon's inauguration, the draft has been a constant pre-occupation of the new administration calling for the congress and the White House to work closely together to revamp the antiquated system.

On October 16, 1969, the House Armed Services Committee approved Nixon's proposals "youngest-first" order of call. The committee's unanimous vote of approval (21-0) surprised many who had felt the proposals would be tabled for several months.

As at once before the House for approval this month, a few congressmen feel that further revisions should be made.

Rep. Edward Herbert (D. La.) said he doubted that the new provision would provide any greater equity in the selection process than is provided by the present oldest-first system.

"The bill deals with how people get pulled out of the hat for the draft," said Rep. Ois R. Pike (D. N. Y.) "But it doesn't deal in any manner with who gets put in the hat in the first place."

Nevertheless, with the unanimous approval of the committee, the bill should incur little opposition and should pass the House before the end of November. The bill will then be referred to the Senate.

"If the new draft proposal should pass the House, the Senate will review it and vote on it in March," the new provision's Sen. John C. Stennis (D. Miss.) who is chairman of the Senate committee. This could mean final approval of Nixon's draft proposals before the year ends and its inauguration in March of next year.

Nixon lays groundwork for reform. President Nixon's first attempt to fulfill his campaign promise to initiate reforms was to appoint on March 27, 1969, an Advisory Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force. The President still wishes to return to a system whereby the military service would be composed of only volunteers.

The commission was asked to develop a comprehensive plan which would attract more volunteers to military service, utilize military manpower more effectively in war, and eliminate conscription by the end of November, 1969.

On May 13, 1969, President Nixon said, "Under conditions of peace, however, some kind of draft will be needed for the immediate future." He accordingly asked Congress to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, returning to the President the power which he had prior to June 30, 1969, to suspend the call-up procedure. He then stated six aspects of the draft for which he seeks reform:

1. The economics of war? To what extent do you lend credibility to such phrases as "expense for the defense of the country?" Did any of you hear, as I heard, a few weeks ago, a citation of a detail from the military budget, given by David Brinkley in one of his broadcasts? The budget included an enormous provision for winter underwear for the troops in Vietnam, with this curious, if somewhat intricate, caveat on this one occasion: that men in Vietnam never wear winter underwear!

What kind of confidence can you possibly have in a policy that fights inflation by the withdrawal of support from education, from urban development, from health care, from medical facilities, and casually allots an unlimited number of hundreds of millions of dollars a super-nation transport and unlimited billions allotted to a dubious and ballistic missile system?

I submit the contention that in our public realm, in the realms of politics and economics, we've been living in a strange moral twilight. We're marching. The atmosphere is obscure. And one is bound to reflect that twilight is ambiguous. There are two possibilities: twilight can be followed either by day or by night.

My anxiety in the Moratorium is that is being observed today is quite simply a hope that this gathering of young men, and the gatherings of young men in colleges throughout the nation, were a repudiation of the immoral political practices. The one ground for hope that is apparent to me in the twilight, in the mark that I've described, is the suggestion that some young Americans have reached the point of manifesting their unwillingness to face the future as mere data in an inter-galactic, computerized economy, or to become pawns in the political game. The atmosphere of the Shop of the Marines calls our "aggressive military imperialism." This, I think, is the hope. Either you make this repudiation substantial, or—I may borrow from Alice in Wonderland—or you don't.

the self-determination of all peoples. As the upshot of the earlier episode was the economic disaster of the 1930's, the upshot of this second episode has been the political disaster of the war in Vietnam.

These considerations seem to me to bring together an observation about our recent experience in Vietnam. Just this week, this University conferred an honorary degree on a distinguished economist, whose essential thesis, both in his writings and in his talks here, has been that morally bad economics had led to economic—that morality can no more be divorced from economics than from the more intangible concerns of human behavior.

I take it that our observance today is a parallel repudiation of amoral politics. I'm taking the liberty of interpreting the attitude of the young men here and throughout the country as signaling a rejection of immoral politics and immoral political practices.

I'm going to focus attention on only one mode of immorality that seems to me particularly striking in our recent experience. And I start not at the beginning, I assume that all of you have today heard summaries of the history of our involvement in the war in Vietnam. I'm going to start at the latter end, with the statement of the President of the United States that I heard uttered through the medium of television a week or so ago; that our only objective in prosecuting the war in Vietnam is the accomplishment of self-determination for the Vietnamese people.

Now you've been listening, today, to a summary of the history of our acts in this Vietnamese involvement. The question I am raising is: Can you conceivably harmonize what you know about the history of that involvement with this thing that our President said very recently? This question, and I think I know the answer to the question, opens up a whole repertoire of other questions, related questions: What do you know? What can you believe? What have you heard that you can give any kind of credence to?

It may well be that the most significant development of the past few years has been the withdrawal of our troops from Vietnam. The emergence of a "credibility gap" ended the administration of Lyndon Johnson. Has the credibility gap been healed? Are we in any better position now than we were a year ago to state the attitudes that come to us from political and military authority? Do you really believe, or did you believe, what you were told this summer about the withdrawal of troops from Vietnam? Did the withdrawal of troops mean to you what you were obviously meant to think it meant when you saw a handful of troops being flown home and before you saw their landing, being flown the other way? What is the real significance of the recent case of the Green Berets? Who was the court martial dropped? Were any conceivable answers to this question except that those in whose authority the responsibility lay were totally unwilling for the people in this country to know the truth?

How many of you believe that the military draft has been equitable, or even intelligently administered? Did you believe last year—did you believe Mr. Nixon when he was campaigning for the Presidency, when you heard him say that he had a plan for the prompt termination of the war in Vietnam? If you did, what do you think of yourself now?

Politics and economics are inextricably involved with each other. What do you think of



Dr. Harrison speaks at Moratorium.

## Dr. Harrison's Moratorium Address

It seems to me a matter of at least casual interest that, in the early years of this century, several books were written carrying titles that managed to epitomize whole schemes of understanding. I think of such titles as *The Philosophy of 'As If'* or *Skepticism and Animal Faith*. The particular title that I want to take as a starting point for what I have to say is that of a book by Reinhold Niebuhr, published in 1932. The title is *Moral Man and Immoral Society*.

The title obviously invites inquiry. What can Mr. Niebuhr mean by his phrase "moral man"? Certainly he cannot mean that men are ideally moral. What I think he does mean is that men as individuals both recognize and are subject to criteria that have to be described as moral. Obviously, his title suggests a contrast between the individual institutions, both the individual and the condition of the society to which they belong. The title intimates that our society, in its most characteristic, cannot mean that men are morally obligated to moral criteria.

I would suggest that two of the most momentous and representative institutions of society, contemporary as well as two most momentous and representative are economics and politics. Whether these are actually two or one, I'm not sure. The fact that they are intimately related to one another is hardly subject to question. I myself can never remember whether the old-fashioned academic phrase "political economy" refers to what I think of as economics, or to what I think of as politics. But let me, for the moment, treat them as if they were separate.

First, economics. *Moral Man and Immoral Society*. I have an extremely vivid memory of the commencement address delivered at the University of Alabama on the occasion of my graduation there. The speaker was Professor Gus Dyer of Vanderbilt, one of the most prominent economists in the country. Mr. Dyer's argument at that occasion was that he hoped none of us who were being graduated were so ignorant, so simple-minded, as to assume that the economic world into which we were about to enter had any relation whatsoever to an scheme or to any understanding of morals. His argument was that the moral criteria of economics is as inappropriate as a moral criticism of the reproductive process.

Some years ago Mr. Dyer pronounced these words. I read a book written by James Burnham, *The Machiavellians*, published in 1943. The argument Burnham's book is that the criteria of politics lies completely outside the range of moral standards; that the only governing consideration in political procedure is a rule of effectiveness, pragmatic except with the attainment of one's own ends, regardless of the quality of those ends.

A curious parallel occurs to me. During the 1930's, the decade immediately after the end of the First World War, the immorality of economics became positively lyrical. In its ecstasy, the standard practice recognized no concerns of effectiveness, pragmatic except with the greed and grasp. The decade ended with the most terrible economic disaster in the history of the country. The parallel is that, during the decade after the conclusion of the Second World War, our political policies seemed to be determined entirely by amoral interest and directed toward moral ends. Most conspicuously during that decade, this country came to the support of one vicious, autocratic, predatory political establishment over another: totally without reference to the essentially democratic genius of our own tradition and our own formal commitment to

## Bates Collects Antiwar Poetry

Once again, Sewaneh's literary flame comes out from under the bushel, with the publication of "Dr. Scott's Bales" in the *Present*. One must not judge a book by its cover, but in this case, the temptation is strong. The hardback edition is jacketed with a fascinating Brougal illustration featuring burlesque moneyscapes at war.

Within the volume itself is an eight sectioned anthology of war resistance poetry. The sections are assigned such headings as "Conscience Objectors," "Where is Vietnam?" and "Friend and Brother to Every Other Man." Each chapter treats a specific type of protest. Dr. Bates has drawn from quite varied sources. The contributors range from Locke to Robert Lowell and from Jeremiah to Randall Jarrell. Editor Bates quietly includes several of his own translations from the French and a poem on the subject of hawk/anti-war. Another Sewaneh contributor to this collection is Mr. Eugene Kayden. Included in his beautiful translation of Charles Orlan's "A Prayer for Peace." Dr. Bates has been quoted as saying "There are anti-war poems by poets whose poetry—because for a brilliant moment they were anti-war poets. . . ."

### DR. BATES

There are more poems from the present century than from any other, partly because ours is a century of communication."

Collectors of pacifist and resistance poetry are few and far between. Bates, however, had no difficulty in locating the resources for this volume. For, as he remarked "between Homer and Wilfred Owen, and before and after them, winding down through all centuries and all peoples, is a long cry against war and those who would love to tolerate it." Poems of War Resistance is a labor of love, drawing on Bales' thirty years of collecting war resistance poetry.

Here in "prophecy's" home country, Dr. Bates is involved in a variety of frantically underground activities. Even this respectable book of poems involved underground activity. The Doctor spent long hours in the basement of the Swarthmore College library ruffling through back issues of the "Friends' Intelligence." From this questionable source were gleaned a number of Quaker peace poems. He did not find a Christmas card poem in the collection at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris and found a trope of Indian peace lore in Sewaneh's own library.

Kenneth Patchen has pronounced the book "the finest collection of anti-war poetry available in English." It will appear in both paperback and hardbound editions in the Supply Store around the middle of November.

VISIT  
THE  
SANDWICH SHOP  
AT THE  
STUDENT UNION



The Gregg Smith Singers will be the next event for the University Concert Goers.

## Newly Formed Choral Group To Sing Here

He's only a year or so older than most of the singers in his group Looks even younger and roiter-checked than many of them. But Gregg Smith has welded and forged a choral group unique in the last decade of American public performance. . . . a group of young, talented, superbly-disciplined professionals who read off a sheet of Schoenberg with uttering rhythm and pitch, "like a well-oiled machine" (Time), and enjoy it more than most of us enjoy singing "America, the Beautiful."

Gregg Smith began his own musical career at the age of five, with piano training, and wrote his first composition at eight. School years were devoted to every musical instrument from the tuba to the flute, plus membership in choral groups.

And, as a young man with "a passion for balon-vinging, pencil-pushing, and teaching," Gregg Smith combined studies at the University of California, Los Angeles campus, with teaching classes in selfteach and harmony, conducting the opera chorus and U.C.L.A. Madrigal Singers, and composing during spare minutes. In 1956, he earned his Master's degree in composition with the choral cantata based on The Seven Last Words of Christ.

One of his first off-campus conducting jobs was as Director of Music for the West Los Angeles Community Methodist Church, which has an American-Japanese membership. When the Gregg Smith Singers was founded, in 1955, some of the church's choir members, including Soprano Uta Shimokusa, followed their choral director into the new group, giving it an international character which has become one of The Gregg Smith Singers' unique traditions. Members today represent several countries, including Korea, Ja-

pan, France, Germany, Sweden and Great Britain. "We never have a translation problem when we tackle works in foreign languages," says Director Smith. "Somebody is bound to know the exact words and meanings."

Several of Gregg Smith's choral compositions have been published by Schirmer's and Lawson-Gould, including some works recorded by the Roger Wagner Chorale, and a setting of T. S. Eliot's *Love Songs*, which was recorded for the Frankfurt Radio. Many of the Gregg Smith compositions have been performed at International Music Festivals and in U. S. towns by the Gregg Smith Singers.

Most recently, Conductor-Composer Smith was signed by G. Schirmer's to a three-year contract for a Gregg Smith Choral Series.

In 1961, Mr. Smith was married to (who else but?) one of his singers, Alissa Adler, who is not only a capable singer but an artist and writer as well. They are close collaborators in more ways than one. Whenever he needs an English text for a new folk song translation, or the lyrics for a new song, Gregg Smith looks no further than his own home. Many of the folk song settings you hear performed by the Gregg Smith Singers are not only creations of Mr. . . . but Mrs. Smith also.

The Gregg Smith Singers recently released an album of Contemporary American Music, including works of Copland, Foss, Barber, Schuman, Ives, for Columbia Records. "While we were on tour in Europe in 1968, we discovered an overwhelming interest in American music," states Director Gregg Smith. "We kept getting requests for American choral music, folk songs, even music of early American composers. They seem to be much more aware of our composers than many of our audiences here."

ice cold beer - coolers - mixers - chips and dips.  
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phone ahead and your order will be ready.  
cakes - foods of all kinds. 967-1822.

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967-1822.

**SPEEDY  
DRIVE-IN  
MARKET**  
Winchester

ice cold beer - coolers - mixers - chips and dips.  
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phone ahead and your order will be ready.  
cakes - foods of all kinds. 967-1822.

## UD's Last Rites Are A Smashing Success

By JOHN BENNETT  
"With the speed of lightning and a roar of thunder"

It was a gray day on the mountain when the procession left from Woods Laboratory where the body of Underdog had had in state since her untimely death. The hearse, driven by the court counselor, "White" was a gray station wagon which carried the members of the family. Then came the hearse, a light blue Comet and followed by Harry Finkbeiner and other family members in his Chevrolet.

The sorrowful procession arrived in front of the KA house at 5:30 p.m. (A 30 year with the present time change). The body of the poor dog was brought to rest above the grave by three suited pall bearers: Romi Gonzalez (KA Rush Chairman), Mike Kelly (First Man War Hero) and Mike Ferrell (a KA unmentionable). These three gentlemen were UD's masters on earth, since UD never had real masters when the planet Casanovic was here.

Underdog's final deposal was a fine looking structure — a double-walled fruit box from Galer. On the outside

were printed the distinguished words: "In this box lies a dead, dead dog."

A final viewing was requested and the coffin lid was removed. Underdog, encased in an extra large Baggie, was propped up for her family to bid their last farewells. (It wasn't hard to prop Underdog up because she was pretty stiff.)

Someone wanted to take her out and play with her, but the motion was overruled. Billy Green then explained with a wildness brought on by his loss of a close friend and the helplessness of PRBs in Jack Stephenson's car. "That dog was a real nice dog. I remember, I heard him say that now Underdog was gone he could rule the world."

Not much more could be said as everyone gathered together with their heavy eyes to sing "Oh where oh where has my Underdog gone? Oh where, oh where can he be?" (The song ended here because nobody else could remember the rest of the words.)

However, Billy, Romi and Mike (all that not enough had been said, so they sang the highest of all tributes:

"We to the world, the headline we read,  
Of those whose hearts are filled with greed,  
Who stole and steal from those who need;

To right this wrong with lightning speed—  
COMES UNDERDOG.

Then came a major problem which halted the ceremonies momentarily. Underdog's coffin was a foot, seven inches tall and her grave was four inches deep. Therefore, it was either to bury UD in a Baggie or dip deeper. The box was passed and the decision announced—"Fiddle, dig."

So with only a little delay the lowering of the coffin ceremony went ahead as not quite perfect. The ceremony was held in a large room. The bottom of a dead weight to fall to the bottom of a two foot three inch hole, because somebody forgot the lowering mechanism. There wasn't even time to say adios to adios before Underdog hit bottom. Shortly then after, the grave in the suburbium of the "ole Kappa Alpha Lodge" was filled. The ceremony was deemed significant that an eternal flame be erected, but with short deliberation, this idea was voted down on the basis that enough eternal flames were already burning.

So the crowd solemnly walked away as the sun set in the west. All heading for what was left of Happy Hour at the Inn.

## Discipline Com.

(Continued from page one)

see and they recommended that the matter be placed on certain probation with some additional probation.

Webb felt that he followed the procedure requested by the DC in their Council meeting. However, the members of the DC feel that their recommendation was ignored or taken into little account.

A portion of the situation that might have influenced the Dean and the Faculty was the presence on the school bus of some fifty children of various members of the Sewaneh Community. Both the Dean and certain members of the faculty were exposed to strong expressions of concern about the matter from parents of children. Webb said that the Community was "central to death of the way you all operate your cars."

A portion of the "Sewaneh Social Policy" as printed on page 28 of the handbook, virtually provides for double jeopardy. "Students convicted of minor offenses may not be punished by the University pursuant to the policy in paragraph one above." Paragraph one states that University students will conduct themselves as law-abiding citizens at all times. This provision is, according to Dean Webb, a result of an Order of Government restoration.

## Drug Abuse

(Continued from page one)

in prison, under state law, for possession of marijuana). In contrast, Federal law calls for a sentence of one year, with a minimum, for a conviction on possession of LSD.

Dr. Egeburg made it clear that he does not regard marijuana as a narcotic, nor does he think that it is addicting nor does it by itself lead to the use of more dangerous drugs, such as heroin. He said that opposing views are "contradictory in understanding some of which have been the basis for ill-conceived Federal and state law." Egeburg further stated . . . penalties for possession and distribution of marijuana (marijuana and hallucinogenic drugs) should be of a substantially lesser order than those for hard drugs like heroin.

Following a statement by Attorney John N. Mitchell, which called for more flexible laws regarding drugs, Dr. Stanley F. Yellin, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, denounced existing marijuana penalties as being too stiff. Speaking unofficially, he said, "I need a much clearer instance in which the punishment for an infraction of the law is more harmful than the crime.

On October 29 the Administration sought Congressional approval for changes in its drug control bill. It was proposed that the penalty for possessing marijuana, narcotics, and dangerous drugs be reduced to the class of a misdemeanor.

Under the provisions of this reform, those convicted of giving offenders would not be charged with a felony until their first conviction. The penalties for "pushers" of these drugs would become misdemeanors. For instance, the first conviction for possession of marijuana would bring at worst, a penalty of one year in prison, instead of the seven to ten years sentence, however, would become a felony, with a maximum of two years in jail, and/or a \$10,000 fine. The drug offender would be faced with a felony charge on all sales.

Another feature of the reform is a special regulation which would allow conviction of giving offenders without a criminal record. Instead, the courts would be able to rule that the first offender be placed on a probationary period, instead of a prison sentence. The offender made it through this period, he would have no criminal record.

John E. Ingersoll, Director of the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, appeared before the Senate's Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency on October 20. He said in his testimony: "The chief reason, because of the present penal structure, there is a real hesitancy on the part of the prosecutors in general

(Continued on page 4a)

# Sewanee Purple Sports

SPORTS EDITOR, JACK STEINMEYER

## On the Sauce

By TOM WELLS AND GRANGER McDANIEL

Yesir, ardent fans, we cleaned up again. Our desk is so choked with professional offers that we've got to take a short sabbatical to relieve the pressures at the top. Meanwhile, our personal hate campaign against bad football continues. We'd like to introduce a letterman of this column, straight from the Boom Boom Room of the Club Room, Fita Perrie. Remember, this is Homecoming fans, so stay on the sauce, drive carefully, and keep your act out from behind bars.

**Old Miss vs. LSU**  
Rebel High stages its annual fertility rite with the Cajuns. Archie is too much for the French Redskins.

**Arkansas vs. Texas A & M**  
The Piggs teach the guys from Cal college how to drive in the face of the year.

**Georgia vs. Tennessee**  
The Vols would probably like to make an impression on someone before they die, but the place ain't in the dog domain. Crackerpower will rule the day.

**Alabama vs. Miss. State**  
The Crimson Creeps venture to Dave's navel, Jackson, Miss., to feed the no worse for the wear Bulldogs. We'd really like to see the Bear lose his trunk, but miracles are few and far between this winter.

**Alabama vs. Florida**  
After last week's fluke upset the War Eagles strike their banners once more to bag the Gators.

**South Carolina vs. Florida State**  
The much too hot Gamecocks are due for a dive, but they're much too crafty to get sucked in the swamp.

**California vs. Southern Cal**  
The Fundamentalists should steer clear of the Mexicans, but as the league-fanatics they break heading into the venerable delecter.

**California vs. Southern Cal**  
The Berkeley Hippies are up for this one. The Trojans can't sneak a wooden horse in the back door, Southern California is going to slide into the Ocean anyway.

**Vanderbilt vs. Tulane**  
Is a pitched battle for the cellar the commodore manages to ride out the high waves.

**Georgia vs. Maryland**  
It's sudden death for the Turles in Death Valley. God has been performing miracles in South Carolina ever since we can remember. Why?

**Kentucky vs. West Virginia**  
The Miners leave their God forsaken state for less fertile fields in Kentucky. They Mountain boys don't know how to play on a flat land.

(Continued on page 4)



As IM football draws to a close, the championship remains undecided with the Fijis holding a slight edge.

## Upsets Plague Intramurals

As the frivolity of party weekend approaches, so does the end of the IM football season. This past Sunday caused some shaking up of the standings with the SN's upsetting the KA's 19-13 to pull up to second place and the ATO's defeated the Phi's 6-0. This left the Fijis' atop the standings once again.

At the first of the week, it looked like it was going to be the year of the who could give the football crown away to whom? The KA's operating out of their double wing came back to tie the Fijis 13-13. The Fijis' couldn't seem to stop the KSA's after leading 6-0 at the half. The Phi's were also without the services of their tailback Fred Jones who was sick. The rest of the week was easy for the Fijis' who beat the Theologs and the Independents.

Most of the other leaders in the league had a little tougher schedule such as the Phi's who were stopped cold by the DTD's last Wednesday and the game ended in a tie 6-6. Then on Sunday they ran into the ATO's and the punning of Randy Bryson and pass-catching of Teddy McNabb, Tim Toler, and George Bishop. The SN's won three games this past week and upset the KA's 10-13 behind Billy Cunningham and Dave Loftis.

With these upsets and victories by teams that had fallen a couple of games behind, the race has not become a five team race. The Fijis' lead the league by a full game. With the KA's and the SN's tied for second, and the Phi's and Beta's tied for third place, the LCA's are in fourth place all alone. This week is a short week of games which will probably not upset anything in the standings. But after party weekend there are three or four important games that will mean a lot for the final standings.

The Fijis' have yet to play the Del's and SN's. The KA's have to play the Beta's and Phi's. The SN's have yet to play the Fijis' and Phi's. So the battle for first place might not be decided until the final day of the season.

## IM Standings

I. M. Standings as of Sunday, Oct. 26:

	W	L	T
PGD	8	0	2
KA	8	2	0
SN	7	2	0
PDT	6	1	3
BTP	6	1	3
LCA	7	3	0
DVD	3	3	3
SAE	3	6	0
ATO	3	6	1
KS	2	7	3
DKE	1	1	1
Theologs	1	9	0

\*won playoff on third extra hole.

## Fall Golf Results

East Tennessee State University	592
Middle Tennessee State Univ.	602*
Austin Peay State Univ.	602
Sewanee	607
Tennessee Tech.	624
Vanderbilt	652
Southwestern	668
Univ. of Tennessee at Chat.	673

\*won playoff for second place

Individual Scores:

147 Gerry Ruberg	MTSU*
148 Mike Higgins	PITSU
149 Mike Whitfield	APSU
148 Randy Feather	APSU
John Edgington	APSU
150 Ed White	BTP
Jed McIlain	ETSU
151 Paul Dehaire	ETSU
Mike Cation	ETSU
John Taylor	APSU
Max Gooden	ETSU
152 Bob Chapman	Sew.
153 Jack Tomisen	Sew.
154 Jack Steinmeyer	Sew.

\*won playoff on third extra hole.

## Tigers Bid for Victory Fails as Lynx Prevail

Special to SEWANEE PURPLE: from Henry Lodge  
Southwestern's oft-beaten Lynx came to life in the second half in Memphis Saturday afternoon and tacked loss number six on the hides of Sewanee's winless Tigers, 16-22.

The lost left Coach Shirley Majors' Tigers with a 0-6 record and boosted Southwestern's lackluster worksheet to 3-5.

Sparked by the running of Bubba Owens and the deft passing arm of quarterback Gary Sims, the Tigers battled Southwestern on even terms in the first half, sharing a 10-16 deadlock at intermission.

But quarterback Robert Carter displayed his passing wizardry in the third period and the Lynx coasted the rest of the way virtually untested.

Southwestern took over at its own 26 midway of the third period and promptly marched to paydirt with the aid of a 42-yard pass from Carter to Ted Robinson. Herman Moore capped the drive with a three-yard touchdown plunge and Carter coolly found Tod Mullins for the two-point conversion that put it on ice for the Memphis club.

The Lynx ran up two more insurance tallies in the final stanza, the first coming on a 66-yard march capped by Houston Rynn's 14-yard gallop, and the second on a John Churchill interception. Churchill picked off the strag pass and sprinted six yards into the end zone.

Sewanee led the scoreless first in the opening act and did so with relative ease, giving Tiger faithful a flicker of hope.

Taking over at midfield, Gary Sims broke loose on a 15-yard scamper. Owens got eleven more and the Tigers plowed away to the one before Sims powered it over for the go-ahead touchdown. Keith Bell ran it in for two points and Sewanee led 8-0.

Southwestern came right back, however, when Carter heaved a 44-yard soaring strike to Ralph Allen.

The Lynx went ahead briefly the next time it got its hands on the ball, taking it from their own 45 to paydirt via a five-yard aerial from Carter to Mullins. That same combination accounted for both of Southwestern's two-point conversions in the first half.

Sewanee pulled even when John Daveport picked off a Carter pass at the Southwestern 20 and the Tigers took it from their own 45 to paydirt coming on a six-yard pass from Sims to Turpin. Sims again found Turpin for the two-point conversion.

Owens chalked up Sewanee's final tally in the third period on an eighty-yard run, climaxing a drive that featured a 28-yard run by Bell.

Defensive standouts for Sewanee were John Daveport, Jim Booker, Bobby Lee, and Jim Enser.

Sims led both teams in rushing with 125 yards in 10 carries.

Sewanee	8	8	0	6-22
Southwestern	18	0	8	12-38

SEW—Owens 1 run (Bell run).  
SW—Allen 4 pass from Carter (Mullins pass from Carter).

SW—Mullins 5 pass from Carter (Mullins pass from Carter).

SEW—Turpin 6 pass from Sims (Turpin pass from Sims).  
SW—Morris 3 run (Mullins pass from Carter).

SW—Rynn 14 run (pass failed).  
SEW—Owens 8 run (pass failed).  
SW—Churchill 6 pass interception (pass failed).

Statistics:

	SW	Sew
First downs	19	17
Yards rushing	189	239
Passes comp-att	10-26-132	10-21-161
Passes intercepted by	3	3
Punting (No.-avg.)	5-33.8	7-38.7
Fumbles lost	2	6
Penalties (No.-yds.)	8-53	4-19

## 1 Win, 1 Loss

Astin, the Sewanee soccer team won one game and lost another in the past week. The Tigers beat winless George Peabody College 3-0, and lost to tough St. Bernard 2-0. These games put the soccer teams season record at 3-4-1.

In typical Sewanee weather, cool and damp, Peabody College, from Nashville, found an equally cool reception on the soccer field. Sewanee controlled the game from beginning to end. Kyle Rote scored the Tiger's first goal in the first period, and Rusty Leonard added two more in the third.

Playing before a Homecoming crowd of about 2,000, St. Bernard, tied by the Tigers 1-1 in the first game of the season, scored two goals in the last five minutes to defeat Sewanee 2-0. Freshman Bill Tinsley, playing this game with an injured elbow, was excellent in the goal.

"The St. Bernard game," said Coach Griffith, "was one of the best that we've played this year. We controlled the ball very well."

Sewanee's next home game will be the Homecoming match on Friday afternoon, October 31 against Georgia State College.

## Sports Schedule

I. M. Football:

East Field  
November 3 (Monday)  
3:30 PGD vs. DTD  
DKE vs. Ind

November 4 (Tuesday)  
3:30 BTP vs. LCA  
SN vs. KS

November 5 (Wednesday)  
2:30 ATO vs. Theo.  
PDT vs. KA

November 6 (Thursday)  
9:30 DKE vs. BTP  
PGD vs. SN

November 7 (Friday)  
2:00 K vs. BTP  
PDT vs. SN

Varsity Football:  
November 1  
2:00 Washington & Lee at Sewanee

Varsity Soccer:  
Friday, October 31  
3:00 Georgia State College at Sewanee

Friday, November 7  
3:00 Jacksonville Univ. at Sewanee

Varsity Cross-Country:  
November 1, Saturday  
CAC Tournament at Memphis

## Harriers Hurt By Injuries

Crippled by injuries, the Sewanee cross-country team didn't fare too well in last weekend's TIAC meet. The local chinchillas finished seventh in the college division behind Winner Park and many other schools.

Freshman Paul Allen ran well finishing in sixteenth place, but the rest of the team was far back in the pack.

"This Tuesday the harriers hosted David Lipscomb College of Nashville, and Saturday, far away from the frivolity of the mountain, the all important CAC meet will be held at Southwestern."

The Tigers could place well if top runner Woody Ferrythe can recover from a heel injury, if Paul Allen and Dave Hillier perform up to par, and if two more capable runners emerge from the rest of the squad.

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## "We Must Go Forward"

(Continued from page one)

tution. When the question concerning the acquisition of federal funds for building arose during a meeting of the Board of Regents in 1962, Dr. McCrady related to them a story about a colony of self-supporting hogs who, through succumbing to the temptations of a human being who offers them corn, become wholly dependent on him for the corn, and that he, when the man has successfully encircled the hogs with a fence, he exclaims, "I can pin any man, if he wants a free hand!" In direct correlation to this story, McCrady recalled his arguments with the president of the Argonauts Institute of Technology when he was the working on a committee dealing with Federal Support of College Funds in Washington, D. C. At that time, Dr. McCrady told the college president that the salaries of professors should not be entrusted to government funds. In antithesis, the president expressed his desire for government payment of the overhead, if that was possible. It was during the course of these proceedings that Congress was deliberating on an extension of federal funds to universities. McCrady's bill failed to pass, the college president exclaimed, "My God, we'll be bankrupt!" McCrady said that he does not desire for such a calamity to befall Sewanee.

"If tax-supported institutions can do everything we can, we should not have private institutions," stressed Dr. McCrady. Public institutions are able to maintain as qualified a faculty, as wide a curriculum, and as high salaries as a private institution, said Dr. McCrady. However, there are three factors limiting their independence: 1) They have an obligation to the taxpayer's son or daughter. 2) They are enormous and impersonal; and 3) They are not suited to produce leaders, as they must serve the "proletarian" interests. The uniqueness of the private institution, said Dr. McCrady, is that it can concentrate on selectivity. The private school prefers to examine the characters and tastes of its applicants. "Freedom from providing many kinds of institutions," concluded Dr. McCrady. A greater area for choice would be maintained.

Dr. McCrady foresees two problems accruing from the acceptance of federal funds for building: 1) It is not realistic for people to support the private institution if the government is already doing so; and 2) As the demand for aid increases; there will be a subsequent increase in the federal budget and taxes, depleting the financial resources which would have hitherto



Through faculty approval, women are housed at Sewanee

been given to private institutions as gifts.

"While the Federal reforms would affect only a small portion of the offenders directly, they will surely affect state laws. A model state narcotics act would have federal assistance, will be circulated shortly to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Although Dr. McCrady deprecates the acceptance of federal funds for building, he heartily endorses federal aid to students and the National Science Foundation grants. "It would be efficacious of the administration to suggest that a student should not borrow from the government." Furthermore, McCrady said that the implementation of National Science Foundation Research grants and the use of its funds for the Sewanee Summer Institute of Science and Mathematics has not affected the program at Sewanee. "The professors are still salaried on a twelve-month retention, although McCrady stated that they do not actively teach for nine months. If they desire to instruct in the summer school, they are given a supplementary salary."

In actual regard to building at Sewanee, Dr. McCrady said that in terms of cubic footage and dollars, more buildings have been erected during his eighteen year tenure as the Vice-Chancellor than during the entire history of Sewanee. An increase in endowments from \$1.5 million to \$30 million was also cited. However, McCrady stated that obstacles have been confronted in the acquisition of private donations, primarily because the church and alumni have not cherished Sewanee to the point where they loosen their parsimonies. "Over the years, many former students, whether they have finished their degree requirements here or not, have returned to their alma mater, expressing fond remembrances. I have even been surprised to find former students expressing the same feelings. However, we have not been able to channel these feelings into responsible action; that is, we have not yet made them understand the importance of donations." As far as the church is concerned, the University now has received \$300,000 from them this year. McCrady believes that this figure is sufficient, but taking into consideration that the Episcopal church, per capita, is the wealthiest in this country, McCrady said McCrady stated, "These deficiencies have erected obstacles to private donations." At one time, I approached a corporation executive, desiring to donate money. When they realized that, as a church supported institution, we lacked sufficient support from alumni and the church, they simply said that they were not interested."

In conclusion, Dr. McCrady said, "I'm not saying that we would suffer from the building code which the government would impose on us. . . . In any case, in general principle . . . that the motivation of a prospective donor would be diminished. Someone has to have the courage to follow their own course. I would rather be defeated in the right cause than win in the wrong cause."

## Weekend Festivities

(Continued from page one)

The SAE's will premier the Cowan Chapter Revival on Friday night for their first big fall showing. On Saturday, the Bloody Marys will entertain with a Flourey Party on Sunday. Friday night before the German Club, the SIV's will host Freedom. On Saturday there will be a train punch and Clemson Jones and the Rockers that night.

The drinking club parties will happen on Saturday afternoon after the football game. Initiation should also be held on Thursday night. The Kappa Sig house is chosen for the hiking of kilts and capes at the Highland-Wellington Party. Hope will provide the entertainment. The Parties are headed for an undisclosed party featuring "God Knows Who" (on Saturday) after the Harder Field Follies.

## Career Counseling

(Continued from page one)

graduates were sponsored by individual alumni for summer professional employment. The first part of the program will be Thursday and Friday, November 6-7, and will be a conference on law.

Eight distinguished alumni, all lawyers, will participate in the program. The schedule calls for an informal gathering from five until six o'clock, Thursday afternoon, to which all interested students are invited. The alumni lawyers will individually meet in groups Thursday evening and Friday morning.

The group will represent different fields of law; two are counsels to insurance companies, two are members of large law firms or private practice; one is a prosecuting attorney with a senior law student completing the group.

H. Powell Yates, '25, and Bertram C. Dedman, '35, are counsels for Metropolitan Life and Insurance Company of North America, respectively. Mr. Yates is Vice-President of Governmental Relations.

Representing large law firms are Clendon H. Lee, '41 (father of a Sewanee student, Clendon H. Lee, Jr.) and his brother, Sperry Lee, '43. C. H. Lee is a member of Rogers, Hege, and Hills of New York City, while his brother is a member of Ulmer, Marichon, Aubury, and Ball of Jacksonville, Florida. Both W. Hugh Porter, '36, of Florence, South Carolina, and Stuart Childs, '40, of Charlotte, North Carolina, practice in small firms, each being a full partner in his own firm.

Geodon Payne, '62, is a prosecuting attorney in Alexandria, Virginia. Jay Reynolds, '66, is currently a senior law student at Emory University in Atlanta.

Mr. Gooch has strongly urged students to participate. Gooch points out that the most are coming at their own expense and that their interest is to help undergraduates curious about the actual practice of law rather than try to recruit students for the law.

## Red Cross Appeals To Geneva Regulations

The American Red Cross has urged a massive expression of indignation over the treatment of U. S. prisoners held by the North Vietnamese. It called on the American people to write direct to the president of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam to express concern about Hanon's failure to give captured U. S. military personnel the benefits of the Geneva Conventions.

According to latest Department of Defense figures, 413 Americans are known to be prisoners of war and 518 others are missing and believed captured.

Pointing out that the North Vietnamese are signatory to the Geneva Conventions, Red Cross national headquarters here said such a public outcry might do much to ensure that American prisoners will receive the humane treatment called for in the Conventions. It urged that appeals be addressed to:

Office of the President  
Democratic Republic of North

Vietnam  
Hanoi, North Vietnam  
An aerial letter weighing less than one-half ounce takes 25 cents in postage. The Red Cross said.

Meanwhile, the American Red Cross is continuing to urge Red Cross societies in all parts of the world to intercede in behalf of the U. S. prisoners with the Red Cross Society of North Vietnam and to ask that their respective governments take similar action with the North Vietnamese government.

In an American Red Cross-sponsored



GREGG SMITH

resolution passed without a dissenting vote by 77 governments and 91 national Red Cross societies, the International Conference of the Red Cross in Istanbul last month urged that all prisoners-of-war be given the benefits and protection of the Geneva Conventions.

The Geneva Conventions call for all prisoners to be promptly identified, afforded adequate diet and medical care; permitted to communicate with other prisoners and the "outside"; promptly repatriated if seriously ill or wounded; and at all times be protected from abuse or reprisals. The Conventions also state that a neutral intermediary, such as the all-Swiss International Committee of the Red Cross, be given free access to prisoners and their places of detention.

## On the Sauce

(Continued from page five)

Ohio State vs. Northwestern  
We are to disagree with the Sportsweekers? The Hogs are the number one team in the nation.

Penn State vs. Boston College  
Pennsylvania comes out of the woods to destroy Boston. Boston is annexed as Philadelphia's alma.

Delaware vs. Rutgers  
The Blue Hens shaft the Scarlet Knight in a bloody massacre and leave them hung from the point of their own swords.

Sewanee vs. W and L  
With no help from what passes for coaches up here, the Tigers keep the unrepentant Washington and Lee defense. The fans go wild and march their team to victory. Lots of sauce is had by all.

That's all. Well within the realms of decency, but the season is far from over. Stick around.

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and  
Shoe Preservers and Polish  
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## Drug Abuse

(Continued from page four)

to handle possession cases because of the potential high penalties involved. He reversed a previous stand taken by the Justice Department by proposing that users and traffickers be separated in the punishment process, and that the feasible structure be worked out to "make the punishment fit the person."

One of the reasons for the reform was made clear by part of Ingersoll's statement. "By allowing the court to prosecute the possessor who intends to sell as a felon and the possessor for one's own use as a misdemeanor, I believe we will have better law enforcement and better respect for the law." President Nixon said on October 23: "We need to blame the kids" for the problem mounting narcotics problem when "the government has fallen down on the job." He called for "new weapons" to deal with the problem. He has emphasized that he wants to punish the "trafficker," rather than to crush possession offenders with "laws that were passed as far back as 1914."

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