

Student Delegate Assembly Meets

The first meeting of the Delegate Assembly was held today with Speaker Carlisle Dill presiding over a full complement of representatives.

Voting for at-large class representation was conducted this week, filling the remaining seats. Dorn representatives were elected last week in dorm common room voting under the eyes of the Order of Government's Election Committee.

A re-vote was requested by 42 of the 53 Cannon Hall residents after apparent confusion as to when the voting was to take place. Henry Pursley approved their request and elections were held this week.

Students elected to represent their dorms are:

Benedict: Susan Breiden, Anna Durham, Sally Broudie, Bella Katz
McCrary: John Barr, Herndon Inge, Dave Hillier, Jack Steinmeyer

Mahn Courts: Chip Watt, Joe Barker, George Harton

New College: Chris Hannum, John Brodus, Mark Tolkey, and Henry Lodge

Hoffman: Kathy Jarvis, David Pruss, Gailor: Jim Savage, Tom Burroughs, Sam Doyle

Hunter: Jim Morgan, Sam Murray
Elliot: Nathaniel Owens, Brad Peabody

Tackaway: Clark Plexien, Walter Henley

Cleveland: Winston Charles, Pat Eason, Frank Cook

Phillips: Jess Womack
Johnson: Paul Allen, Eddie Setles
B. Lake's: Chet Grey

Married Students: Reece Hutchinson, Rex Powell

Day Students: Ann Cravens, Gary Pope

Tennessee Science Academy to Meet

The Tennessee Academy of Science will hold its seventy-ninth annual meeting November 21-22, 1969 at Seewanee.

Activities include the annual dinner, a field trip to Russell Cave National Monument, and programs in special fields by men and women from colleges all over Tennessee and from states such as Illinois and Alabama.

Dr. Edward McCrary will open the general session, Friday, November 21, at 10 a.m., with a welcome. The theme of this session is "Space—Our New Frontier."

Each session in the science department meets Friday, 2:00 p.m. The Seewanee graduates participating are Dr. William B. Guenther, Dr. Ronald C. Trott, Dr. Francis X. Hart, and Prof. Phillip J. Lorenz. Students participating are Alan P. Bidle and Allan D. Budes.

William Guenther will present "Dinametric Displays and Calculations of Solution Equilibria" to Chemistry section. "Response Distribution as a Function of Classical Conditioning of Morphine Abstinence in the Hooded Rat" is Ronald Trott's topic for the Biology section. "Response Distribution as a Function of Classical Conditioning of Morphine Abstinence in the Hooded Rat" is Francis X. Hart will present "Science and Society in the Classroom" to the Physics-Anatomy Section. Philip Lorenz, chairman of "Response Distribution as a Function of Classical Conditioning of Morphine Abstinence in the Hooded Rat" will show "Why Have A Physics Section?"

For the Collegiate Division, which meets Saturday at 9 a.m., Allan D. Budes will speak on "Algorithms—A Review of a Reactive Interpreter" and Alan P. Bidle on "Modification of Droplet Formation by Moderate Electrical Potentials."



Both sides of the Vietnam question were supported in this month's Moratorium. Perhaps December will see still a third group of opinionated marchers.

Moratorium Supported by Seewanee Students

By DONALD FISHERBURNE
The Moratorium at Seewanee was planned; a time of speech-making, debate, and prayer. Three speakers presented the pros and cons of the nationwide Moratorium.

On the night of Wednesday, November 12, the Student Forum presented Mrs. Dorothy Hutchinson, who spoke in support of the Moratorium. On Thursday night the Seewanee Chapter of the Young Americans for Freedom sponsored a debate, the topic of which was announced to be "Vietnam Moratorium: Weapon for Peace?" The speakers were Dr. Hugh Caldwell and Mr. Jack McDonald.

Mrs. Hutchinson speaks on "Peace in Vietnam."
Mrs. Dorothy Hutchinson, who has worked for world peace for over thirty years, spoke to an audience of about 100. She is a co-author of Peace in Vietnam, published by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and visited Vietnam in June of 1968 as part of a group sent by the First World Inter-Religion Seminar on Peace.

A third of her speech Mrs. Hutchinson devoted to background; that is, the development of the war, and U. S. involvement in Vietnam. In 1965, she said, the United States decided that it must Americanize the war before the South Vietnamese government fell apart. The elections of 1966 were far from democratic, she said; while supported by the U. S., they were run by the candidates who were elected: Thieu and Ky. These men alienated the voters as well as the other candidates, and those that they felt were "unreliable" were not allowed to participate.

Corruption in the South Vietnamese government was admitted to by Ambassador Bunker, Mrs. Hutchinson said. In her trip to South Vietnam, she found that there was a great "Silenced Majority" which is being forced to turn to the Viet Cong, rather than to try to live under the corrupt South Vietnamese government, which is a puppet of the U. S.

Following this background, she spoke on President Nixon's plan to bring an end to the public on November 3. While Nixon said that his plan will bring an end to the war, Mrs. Hutchinson said that this is not a plan to end the war, but to Vietnamize the war... there is no talk of peace."

There are two solutions, according to Mrs. Hutchinson... a dictatorship, permanent occupation of South Vietnam to shore up and control this, or, a more open, unpopular government (because any government we share up to bound to be unpopular). Or, a clear-cut American initiative to withdraw which does not depend on anything the North Vietnamese or the Saigon government choose to do.

"The U. S. commitment has been more than met," she said. Thus she needs to get out, and the need for the



Marchers take their stand against the continuation of Nixon's war.

Moratorium. "If the October Moratorium was justified, then the November Moratorium would seem to be more so."

The "Silent Majority", in her opinion, is made up of a small group of out-and-out hawks, and a mass of thoroughly confused people... quite understandably confused." An intelligent and conscientious minority is the essence of progress in any democracy.

Mrs. Hutchinson adapted the old saying "My country, right or wrong" into "My country, right or wrong, when right to be left right, when wrong to be left wrong."

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Announcements

Influenza Vaccine will be available for the next two weeks at the office of Dr. Way, the school physician, from the hour of 9 until 11 a.m. daily except Sunday. One dollar will be charged to the student's account by the business office.

Immunization is not compulsory but is recommended. It will not prevent the common cold nor will it be effective against some less common strains of influenza virus. The student should not receive the injection while he has a cold or if he is sensitive to egg chicken or chicken feathers. Two injections, two months apart are required. Only one injection is necessary if the influenza vaccine has been received during the last three years.

2nd Moratorium Draws Enthusiasm

By JIM ESKREW
Between fifty and sixty Seewanee students participated in the activities, 40-hour march, and the five hour Saturday afternoon rally of history's largest mass demonstration organized by the New Moratorium Committee for November. It was the second in a series of monthly moratoriums; initially instigated by former McCarthy and Kennedy campaign workers.

University students, in groups of four and five, began leaving the mountain Tuesday, Nov. 18, in order to attend the programs which started early Thursday morning and continued through Sunday.

The main events, the "March Against Death" memorial service and the rally at the Washington Monument, attracted audience but peaceful crowds who advocated an end to the war in Vietnam. Police Chief Jerry Wilson estimated that 250,000 people participated and admitted that even this estimate was "meager."

The only outbreaks of violence occurred Friday night at a revolutionary contingent rally on Dupont Circle, in which a few Seewanee student observers were gassed, and Saturday afternoon at a demonstration in front of the Justice Department. The instigators of both outbreaks of violence were few and were not associated with the New Mobilization Committee that aided police each time violence occurred.

The only violence contested remarkably with all other scheduled programs, especially the march and the rally in which predominantly white and middle-class young Americans participated. Their mood was calm—almost tranquil—in contrast to the expected exhibition of strained emotionality, and their reaction to the speakers and entertainers was serene. It seemed as if each participant was fully aware that it was his responsibility to remain calm and mature so that such a mass demonstration could not be discredited.

For the rally such notables as Senator George McGovern, Senator Charles Goodell (R. N. Y.), Mrs. Coretta King and Dr. Benjamin Spock gathered to speak in opposition to the war. Celebrities like Guthrie, Peck, Paul and Mary, and the cast from Hair provided entertainment.

Whether the Administration and Congress will be impressed by the massiveness and the peacefulness of the de-

Fire Department Answers Call

By JOHN DEWEY
The somewhat elusive Seewanee Volunteer Fire Department had opportunity to prove their excellence last Monday night. The occasion was not the Firemen's Ball, but a real live fire. The fire itself was on the Sherwood Road and was a trailer burning.

It was approximately 12:40 when the alarm was sounded and responding to the call came many community-minded students. After about 30 or 40 bystanders had been waiting for five minutes, the mass of the department finally reached the station.

Waiting impatiently the smaller of the two fire trucks left the station. Unfortunately, the big one, that is the one which carries the water, had no hose battery. According to one of the Volunteers, "some credit" that did not know what he was doing had tried to start the truck and had managed to render it into its helpless situation.

So off to the fire went the little red fire engine and about a dozen cars filled with students, that for some reason or another just happened to be up. After a short scenic ride we all arrived to see the remnants of a trailer burning from the ground.

One fireman, on reaching the scene and observing a few minutes, went to

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Noted Pianist To Play

The young American pianist, Samuel Lipman will play in Gerry Hall at the University of the South, Sunday afternoon at 3:30 P.M., CST, Nov. 23. Ever popular pieces like Chopin Nocturnes and Rachmaninoff's rarer works, the gigantic Liszt B Minor Sonata and Alban Berg's first Sonata. The Seumann Arabesque opens the program.

Samuel Lipman's career as pianist and student of political science through the master's degree at Berkeley in 1958, he turned all his time to music studying at Aspen and at Juilliard in New York City with Rosina Lohvaine. He performs recitals and with orchestra specializing in the Romantic and Modern schools of music. He is probably the youngest pianist who has played more than 25 times with the Boston Pops. He made his New York debut in 1955. The Times reviewer said "no imagination player could have played the Liszt B Minor Sonata as he did... not merely a fine pianist, but a fine musician."

Liszt B Minor Sonata, 1853, lesser behind the strict form of sonatas of earlier composers. Liszt uses contrasting themes opposing one another in many places. The five principal themes he uses here are expanded to almost monstrous proportions in this most challenging work in all the Romantic piano literature. For the Baldwin piano company, he has recorded radio tapes, and for Educational TV he has made three tapes



Pianist Samuel Lipman to play here Sunday.

which have been seen in this area. Admission to this concert will be by reason ticket or singles available at the door for the dollar.

The next concert in the series will be on February 4, when Werner Terkanowsky will conduct the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra.

Nixon and the March

Last Saturday afternoon 250,000 Americans "voiced in the streets" of Washington, D. C. for an immediate end to the war in Vietnam. To this writer, who witnessed both the demonstration of the week and the 1967 march on the Pentagon, two men thought acute.

The first is that the demonstration held last week was by far, more successful than the one held two years ago. There was indeed some violence—most notably at du Pont Circle and the Justice Department—but the overwhelming number of marchers showed that the demonstrators do not wish to keep themselves non-violent but also to restrain other demonstrators. Then too, the violence and abuse which characterized many of the speeches made at the march two years ago were largely absent from the speeches made in 1969. Confrontation and tension seemed to dominate the air in 1967; but in 1969, the crowds seemed relaxed and almost happy as they marched and listened to speeches. The oft-mentioned "spirit of Woodstock" seemed to be present in Washington last week-end; for the demonstration seemed to be more spiritual union than political protest.

Why was the 1969 Moratorium so much more calm than the 1967 march on the Pentagon? The first and most obvious reason is that in 1967 the country was faced with a war which seemed capable only of continuing and expanding; but in 1969 the United States confronts the end of when and how the war is to end, definitely moving toward an end. In 1967 no one knew how long the war would continue to grow or how many Americans would have to fight. In 1969 the threat of a nuclear war with the enemy seems far less acute; and this fact has undoubtedly taken some of the urgency out of the war protests. Violence of both thought and deed has been condemned by the Nixon Administration (sometimes in ways and by people who are not particularly moderate themselves) and it has caused genuine revulsion on the part of many Americans, a fact which may also have forced the anti-war movement towards less violence and away from "confrontation politics." A third reason that all seems peaceful now may be that the anti-war movement has, so far, regained the momentum that it lost during the hiatus of the 1968 election year and Richard Nixon's period of grace. This force may very well be stronger should the election of Richard Nixon be very long. The second fact that this writer noted last week makes the danger of a lengthy postponement of peace and of renewed violence more threatening.

As this writer viewed the White House sitting less than a mile from the thousands of Americans who totally oppose the policies of its occupant, he could not help noting how many light years separate Nixon from many of his most concerned and intelligent citizens.

It has been said that Richard Nixon has sought deliberately to both isolate and anger those who oppose his war policies; and there is indeed some justification for the President's trying to do so. It is quite understandable that the President should seek as much maneuvering room as he can get during the difficult process of disengagement and it is equally clear that cries for immediate withdrawal hardly increase his flexibility. The memory of Lyndon Johnson's political execution at the hands of the new left may also help to explain Richard Nixon's tough line against war protests. The situation may well seem bleak to the President as it does to pleasers or be isolated. The President may also realize that any overtures that he makes to his opponents in order to lessen division and keep them from being totally isolated cannot succeed.

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Sickness

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Emerald-Hodgson Hospital operates the Hospitality Shop in order to earn extra money for the hospital. The profits do not largely exceed \$150 a month and they do help to buy much needed equipment for the hospital. It is thus extremely unfortunate when this money must be diverted from its usual purpose to repair damage done to the Hospitality Shop.

The hospital will, however, lose its Hospitality Shop income the day a vandals sign the sign in front of the shop was destroyed.

It is hard to believe that we have people in the University Community who are content with destroying this kind of property; but this apparently we have in some quantity, for this sign has been destroyed two times in one week and it is certain that the vandals who are the makers will be caught; and one can only hope that they will, themselves, eventually develop some elemental sense of decency and maturity.

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Business As Usual

By JAMES JARRE

As Dick "Middleing" Nixon, Spiro "Muddling" Agnew, and their pedestrian administration wheel-barrowed "business as usual" into its tenth and uneventful month, an end to the war in Vietnam, though no more remote than before, still seemed no nearer to accomplishment.

Normalcy was the keynote of the day. And as recent events were to prove, undoubtedly to the dismay of many, this was to remain the case for some time to come, despite the vigorous efforts of some conscientious groups to break this middle-of-the-road monotony. As such, the times being that they were, normal: what with a futile war being fought halfway around the globe, with a face of American passport justice being literally staged in Mayor Daley's "democratic" domain, with a second billion dollar moon shot scheduled for the sake of IBM, IT&T, and America's computerized ego, with academic disciplines wearing thin the restless patience of countless students on campuses across the nation, and with the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays drawing nearer, the need was felt and an excellent opportunity arose for something to do. The war in Vietnam, as usual, was wonderful, and would also, hopefully, be significant politically.

To fill this demand, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam assumed the popular, and, in turn, much abused, role of disappropration to the "stuck" society. After a great deal of consultation, it prescribed a form of treatment very much in line with the spirit of the times: the injection into the nation's capital of such large doses of people to march, demonstrate, and otherwise protest the war. The statement of intent was both grand and unconditional withdrawal from the war, that President Dick and his merry band of boobs could no longer ignore the "issue" and would extricate the United States from her Southeast Asian follies forthwith.

Such an invitation to attend Washington, D. C. was certain to attract the desired quota of people. The statement of intent was idealistic enough to whet the imaginations of those willing to take part in such a grand undertaking; while, at the same time, it was just unrealistic enough to attract those who, more pragmatic than of mind, would know that any displays or expressions of political fanaticism or revolutionary fervor would not detract from the war. It would be found at such a gathering. As for the march, it was not why one came to Washington, but simply that they come.

And so, inspired by such considerations, and standing firm in the conviction that nothing I could do would make one iota of difference in regard to the impact of the Moratorium on government policy, I and a few other equally simple-minded fellows set off up the road towards the District of Columbia.

We arrived early Wednesday morning. There was no glorious sunrise, which perhaps might have struck a note of optimism with which to begin the week's activities, but only a somber dawn which censured glow filtered bleakly through the clouds and mist and cast a deathly glow over the entire conviction that we were.

My fellow travelers and I parted company at our respective residences and crash pads, and, tired as we were, decided to await Thursday's coming by sleeping off the day's oppressive gloom.

companion carrying on an animated conversation with a somewhat central character who looked like a young woman, but who, by later reports, was accredited with being a man. She, or rather, he was wearing around his neck a sign which read "I was deported from Canada at the request of the United States Justice Department because I have proof that John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Bobby Kennedy were assassinated by the FBI and CIA." I want to do it to be allowed to return to Canada because I do not wish to live in a country where such men as these may be killed." The story was picked up by the Washington Monument. I found that many of my intent and they graciously snapped into formation in front of my lens. Somehow taken aback by it, I took the hour picture, and sent my findings on Canadian radio and that people had begun to listen and believe. This put the U. S. Justice Department in an uncomfortable position and it presented a request to the Canadian government for this heretical person's extradition, which was complied with in turn. Upon being returned to the United States, he set up his one-man band at the front of the White House, and seems to have been there ever since.

Having found this out, I decided, like a good reporter, to take a group photo of the passer-by. The individual in question, who was a dubious credential. I informed them of my intent and they graciously snapped into formation in front of my lens. Somehow taken aback by it, I took the hour picture, and sent my findings on Canadian radio and that people had begun to listen and believe. This put the U. S. Justice Department in an uncomfortable position and it presented a request to the Canadian government for this heretical person's extradition, which was complied with in turn.

Our tour of the area eventually took us to the grassy slopes upon which was erected that one-man band at the front of the Washington Monument. We paused momentarily to talk to some happy marchers from Illinois who were chatting amiably with a motorcycle magistrate. This was the first motorcycle I had seen in the city, and wondered at the inscription emblazoned on the front of their V.W. micro-bus which would simply, "MOTHER"

On our way out we noticed another motorcycle cop going out wicketed, quite casually, to out-of-state, parked cars with Moratorium bumper stickers on their fenders. At first, this was very disconcerting, but we were soon struck with the revelation that those \$100 tickets wouldn't get paid anyway, so it really didn't matter. We decided to go home.

That night, the March Against Death began at Arlington Cemetery, and was to continue throughout the night and into Friday until all the names of war dead had been cried out and the placards deposited into the caskets waiting in front of the altar. The march was a parade with light-rail-oh traffic as I drove my friends to Arlington. But upon reaching 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, we came to the conclusion that we would not go to the Cemetery square if they walked, and I would also make it to Union Station on time if they did so. And so, feeling some slight twinges of guilt, I drove back home, and I think I felt then that I was more tolerable than the pain of the guilt would feel if I carried around my shoulders the name of a dead soldier whose name and face were so familiar, and whose gently presence I was missing. I think I was more than willing to name and who that think that people do you to attain by means of war. No, the peace found in seeing her smile seemed more sweet than the sorrow and passion of tears shed over the sacrifice of young men dead and gone for naught. I drove off to meet the train.

Friday arrived dismal and cold with its grey, overcast and grating chill. Downtown by the White House, the March Against Death

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The America We Seek

Remarks by Senator George McGovern (D-S. D.) Washington Memorial Rally New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam Washington, D. C. Saturday, November 15, 1969

My Fellow Citizens: We meet today at this historic place because we love America.

We love America enough to call her to a higher standard of living. We love America enough to call her away from the folly of war and to the path that lead to peace.

We will meet today because we love our flag. We would raise the flag out of despair and division to the higher ground of faith and love and peace.

We are prepared to die for the enduring ideals of our country, but we would prefer to live for those ideals. We would prefer to live and labor for a world at peace.

The baritone who sings "Old soldiers never die," but the endless courses on a thousand fields remind us that too many young soldiers have died.

"In peace," the ancient historian wrote, "children deny their parents; war violates the order of nature and causes parents to bury their children."

So we are here as American citizens, young and old, to build a country, to build a world, that seeks the ways to peace—that teaches war no more.

We need today to reaffirm those ancient values that gave us birth—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and we meet to declare that we will not put an end to war, not in some distant, uncharted time, but now.

We meet today to demonstrate that 40,000 young Americans did not die in vain. We are determined to learn and to act on the bitter lessons that are purchased by their blood.

We meet to affirm the claims of conscience and life over the bondage of fear and hate. There is in our hearts a special sorrow for those who die in battle, for those who are scarred and wounded by war, for those who are held prisoners. But, in a larger sense, we are all prisoners of war. And we long to be free.

We meet, not in impudence or violence, but in humility and in grace.

So what then is the America we seek? We seek an America that draws on the richness of the past—illumined by our vision of the future.

What is the America we seek? We seek an America with the sense of proportion and priority that inaugurated our Constitution—(from a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty. . . .)

And that document, with its Bill of Rights, 200 years old, should be our constant inspiration—"freedom of religion," "speech," "press"—the right of the people peacefully to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Let no American—no teacher, no student, no preacher, no politician, no journalist, no television commentator—be frightened out of his mind by the claims of those who preach repression and intimidation.

What is the America we seek? We seek an America that in the spirit of 1776 prescribes the way to determine their own future. We reject the idea of self-determination for others is achieved by the intervention of ourselves.

What is the America we seek? We seek an America that would make the armed forces, not our masters, but the handmaidens of a sensitive civilian authority.

We seek an America that would replace the draft with the time-honored and noble practice of voluntarism. We would replace compulsion with a new call to alternative service because we build a nation that claims our spirit and our hearts.

We seek an America that would replace a national budget dominated by war with a budget devoted to the quality of life. We know that the test of our will is not whether we add to the abundance of those who have too much, but whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

What is the America we seek? We seek an America not so concerned with whether we lower our voices or raise our voices, but that is profoundly determined to voice the truth.

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Business As Usual

(Continued from page two)

strangled along towards the Capitol, as if to show how almost normal it is to try to gain the title of murder which so many still believe to be a fact of every day life.

Around mid-afternoon, the skies shattered amid thunder and lightning roaring from the heavens. Rain, sleet, and hail barraged the capitol for hours as the children's army outside staggered along. Uninformed in their long hair, blue jeans, army-navy surplus, and ponchos, these crusaders for peace seemed almost pitiable in the face of the elements raging around and on top of them. The mission they had accepted the burden of would seem to make them martyrs, but this was not the case. So many of them, veterans of the Woodstock deluge, of the food and water shortages there, and of the mud and filth and overcrowdedness, were quite at home in the streets of Washington despite the weather. As bad as it was, it really didn't matter much. All that mattered was that they were there.

Comfortably seated inside a drug-store, drinking a soothing cup of hot chocolate, I thought of that other army struggling in the swamps and marshlands of Vietnam. They, too, were their fatigues and ponchos. And though they wore their hair short and trimmed, they were of the same age and generation as those out front. And although the means that were prescribed for them were different from those prescribed for these, their struggle was the same. Each army fought in their own way for peace. But only for one was peace possible. The other, means unchangeable, will have to go on fighting their losing war indefinitely, or come home.

Saturday sparked with a scintillating radiance despite the biting winds that swept across the D. C. thoroughfares and the Washington Monument grounds. The march from the Capitol flooded Pennsylvania Avenue to the Monument in a steady flow of people of all ages and backgrounds. The demonstration and festivities taking place at the Monument indicated the air that pervaded the crowds: marches, parades, and peace. It was an almost joyful atmosphere and peaceful. Life was good for those in D. C. on Saturday and things were beautiful. Those who had come had not come for revolution or riot. And if they had not come for "Peace, Now," especially, they had come for fun and the good times to be had by all who were willing to have them.

Each army fought in their own way for peace. But only for one was peace possible. The other, means unchangeable, will have to go on fighting their losing war indefinitely, or come home. Saturday sparked with a scintillating radiance despite the biting winds that swept across the D. C. thoroughfares and the Washington Monument grounds. The march from the Capitol flooded Pennsylvania Avenue to the Monument in a steady flow of people of all ages and backgrounds. The demonstration and festivities taking place at the Monument indicated the air that pervaded the crowds: marches, parades, and peace. It was an almost joyful atmosphere and peaceful. Life was good for those in D. C. on Saturday and things were beautiful. Those who had come had not come for revolution or riot. And if they had not come for "Peace, Now," especially, they had come for fun and the good times to be had by all who were willing to have them.

And while, outside, everything was normal; no, too, was it normal in the White House. President Nixon did his thing, he watched a football game, and no one really cared. Things were normal on the home front, at least.

Saturday and the Memoratum drew to a close early, and Sunday arrived. I drove my companion to Union Station to catch her train. While there, buying a pack of cigarettes, I overheard a conversation being carried on between two elderly ladies. One was voicing her support for the Memoratum and her disapproval of the war, and the other was taking the opposite stand.

The latter had had four sons who had fought in Vietnam and she could not understand why such demonstrations and marches were allowed to take place at all. The former had had no sons in Vietnam and she thought the demonstrations and marches were great. Turning away, I heard the mother of the four say, "Where have all our brave boys gone?" The other lady did not answer.

I thought to myself: they're dead or dying, fighting or killing, in uniform or out, in Vietnam or in the streets of America. But this wasn't really the issue. The question should have been, "Is peace exclusive of bravery?" And I wondered which fight was the more brave, and which the more difficult, the fight for peace, or the fighting of war?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DEAR SIR:

I would like to congratulate the Purple on "Choral Group Well Received," its review of Greg Smith's Singers' performance here last Friday night. Only the mentally jaded could have failed to appreciate Mr. Hans's delightful parody of the typical music journal that relies on an abundance of adjectives and attempted wit to compensate for a lack of musical knowledge.

I only regret that the Purple did not choose to include a serious review of the Singers' technically fine performance.

BRIAN STAGG

The America We Seek

(Continued from page two)

We seek, not to guess what the silent majority may be thinking, but to recall the words of Emerson: "If a single man plant himself on his instincts and there abide, the bug world will come round to him."

We seek an America that understands the power of nonviolence—that would "tame the savagery of man and make gentle the life of the world."

We say to those who would divide Americans against Americans by appeals of ignorance, passion and fear—"You do your worst, and we will do our best."

So let me close on that timeless admonition: "Be strong and of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed."

To everything there is a season and a time to keep silence, and a time to speak; a time to love, and a time to hate; a time of war, and a time of peace.

God grant that you and I will be effective instruments in making this time of war a time of peace.



Dr. Hugh Calwell takes part in the debate which served as Sewanee's participation in this month's Memoratum.

Nixon March

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for their differences are too fundamental to allow or compromise. Mr. Nixon's opponents want him to end the war at once and to concentrate America's energies on solving her many domestic problems. The President, given his basic beliefs on the world situation, simply cannot meet these demands. An eventual end to the war and the freeing of funds for domestic projects in Richard Nixon's opinion may be the only way to bridge the gap which exists between him and his opponents.

Richard Nixon, thus is allowing a large and articulate section of the body politic to drift away from the man currents of American politics while he tries to end the war. The danger is that, by the President's own plans, it is difficult to foresee an end to the war and real efforts to solve America's domestic problems before 1972. By this time Richard Nixon's opposition may have drifted so far outside the political system that any reconciliation will be impossible.

Conspiracy Trial Destroys Our Legal Fabric

One wonders who is really being tricked by the conduct of the Conspiracy Eight Trial in Chicago. The American public is beginning to experience an explosion of some of its accepted myths concerning the legal system in America. Before the Chicago trial, any American reading of a trial in Moscow, Russia, where a defendant was brought into the courtroom chained and cuffed would have said to himself, "Well, that's Communism for you". Now all Americans are seeing a frightening demonstration of what can happen in our own legal system. More and more Americans are realizing that if the Conspiracy Eight defendants are convicted, all Americans—whether they are on the Right or on the Left—have lost their rights.

If the conduct of the Conspiracy Eight Trial is given validity, the entire legal fabric in America is destroyed. If judges can permit chaining and gagging a defendant before the eyes of the entire world, what will they do in the privacy of their own chambers?

A black leader of an earlier day in America, Marcus Garvey, once spoke from exile saying that though the lion was caged his cubs were on the loose. Judge Julius Hoffman may feel that he has successfully chained the Panther, but his ideological cubs—both black and white—are still on the prowl. They dare not lie still, for the stakes are too important. The United States Constitution and the legal system in America are threatened with destruction.

Notice

It should be understood clearly that the article entitled "The Purple Interviews a Mountain Car Thief" which appears on page four of this edition, is purely fictional, its resemblance to persons, living or dead, is purely coincidental.

—Editor

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The Purple Interviews A Mountain Car Thief

By JOHN BENNET

Car thefts on the mountain are a serious threat to students and residents. This particular business (a business since it provides an income to some people who would not be able to support a family otherwise) amounts into the \$100,000 a year in stolen parts for this area of Tennessee.

On investigating this market, this reporter found a man who not only knows about car thieves, but is a part of this market.

This man accepted an interview with this reporter, but his name is not revealed for obvious reasons. He would not allow me to record the interview. Therefore, if his name were ever to be disclosed in a suspicion could be brought upon him and he was rather emphatic in indicating what might happen to me.

PUZZLE: Sir, how long have you been in the car theft racket?

MR. X: I have been in the business about eleven years. I began on my own stealing batteries and other parts easily accessible. Whenever I was around a dark place in the middle of the night, I could get the tires without much sweat.

PUZZLE: What started you in the business?

MR. X: I needed money, I guess. But actually I had grown up around here, and it has always been one of those things to do when you were in high school. Probably half the kids up here have done something like this once or twice.

PUZZLE: Do you find that stealing from University students is easy?

MR. X: Well, yes and no. It's hard because of the lights and somebody's always up and around. Usually, you just watch a car you like a couple of nights a week and see when a boy goes into his dorm and whether he comes out again. If not, then one night take a ring of keys for that make and try to find out one that fits. Then when one does, leave, come back a couple of nights later and get the car and drive it to behind another dorm or down the street. If after a couple of hours there is no report, then go back and get it.

PUZZLE: How do you work about?

MR. X: No, have you ever tried to lift an engine or drop a transmission in 15 minutes alone. Another boy works with me.

PUZZLE: What kinds of cars do you like to get?

MR. X: No particular type, General Motors, Ford, and Pontiac. Always go for a car with a lot of extras, especially stereo tapes. Some people keep cameras, records, coats, and guns in their cars. That's gray—real good, quick money.

PUZZLE: Are these new cars with safety devices harder to steal?

MR. X: If you don't find a key to work, then forget it. If you get the key it's easier. I mean, these new cars are mostly plastic on the interior. They are held together with fewer screws. The engine and transmission are easier to get. If car makers would put them together better, I would be out of business.

PUZZLE: What do you do with the parts after you get them?

MR. X: I can't tell you that. But this business is pretty big. I mean like all the way to Chicago.

PUZZLE: Are you afraid of getting caught?

MR. X: Yes, but I take all the precautions.

PUZZLE: Is there anything you would like to add to this interview?

MR. X: Yes, you see there is something, a few things really. For one I don't steal because I'm mean and hate society. I just ask you, to look around, compare being up here with what you do at home. It's not much to compare. When you live in a place that stays the same, if not decaying, while the world around you grows, then you are put under pressure. If you grow up where morals and law are not so defined, then your own don't become so defined. Just imagine looking at an ad on T.V. for electric stoves and you live in a shanty town. Think of not having a telephone. Think of having a birthday and your present is your mother saying you don't have to go to school, she will write you an excuse. Just think of the pressure of not having what it seems like everybody else has got. I suppose there is no way for you to live in a shanty town ever, so, I guess, our car won't seem much.

I concluded my interview with these words because Mr. X seemed more so on some social problems than car thieves.



Miss Fagot keeps abreast of the news in the pinning ceremony of Swanee's Solo Sorors.

Pianist Begun at Early Age

Samuel Lipman, pianist, who will appear on Sunday, Nov. 23 in Guerry Hall, is that rare artist who began his career as a child prodigy and in musical keyboard performers of his generation. Born in San Jose, California, on June 7th, 1904, the young pianist began his piano studies at the age of three with Lev Shor in San Francisco. In April, 1918, he was considered to be ready for performances and was presented in a debut recital in San Francisco. At that concert he included works by Bach, Mozart, Chopin, Beethoven, and Prokofiev. After his recital, Alfred Frankenstein of the San Francisco Chronicle dubbed Master Lipman as "a brilliant California talent of the 'Menthis'." So great was his success that he was immediately engaged to appear in November of the same year at the University of California under the baton of Pierre Monteux in a performance of the Bach F minor Concerto. As a child prodigy, he continued to appear in recitals and as soloist with orchestras. Among his numerous performances were two additional recitals in San Francisco in 1945 and 1948, for which the press continued to heap laurels on him.

pianist appeared at Town Hall for his debut recital yesterday afternoon and proved to be one of the most promising talents of the season. The net result is that Mr. Lipman exhibits strikingly natural gifts, refined and polished by an uncommonly broad musical training. Mr. Lipman's technical facility is impressive but not unique at the present time, when the conservatories are turning out fluent technicians right and left. What is remarkable is that Mr. Lipman has gained technical knowledge without the musical instinct knocked out of him at the same time. He is one but a musically gifted and imaginative player could have played the Liszt B minor Sonata as Mr. Lipman did yesterday. One could not help thinking: Here is not merely a fine pianist, but something better, a fine musician.

In 1948, Samuel Lipman began to study with Alexander Liberman at Mills College on the West Coast, and within two years, during talking to him as a student of counterpoint and orchestration. When Mr. Lipman graduated from high school at the age of sixteen, he decided to devote the next two years to the further development of his musical talent, before entering college. Pierre Monteux's interest in the young performer continued, and in the summer of 1951, Mr. Lipman spent the first of seven summers to follow at Monteux's summer music school in Harcourt, Maine. There he worked intensively with Monteux and performed chamber music as well as appearing as soloist with the school's orchestra. So highly was the regard which Monteux felt for the young pianist that Mr. Lipman was awarded the special honor of appearing in the opening concert of Pierre Monteux' final season as conductor of the San Francisco Symphony, playing the Beethoven C minor Concerto. The conductor also tutored the young man in Europe during the summer of 1952.

Not content to win honors in only one field, Mr. Lipman graduated from college to win a National Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for graduate study in Political Science. He used the fellowship to do graduate work at the University of California at Berkeley for two years, and received his Master's Degree in 1958. During the time (Continued on page six)

After returning from Europe in 1952, Samuel Lipman entered San Francisco State College to begin work on his degree in Political Science. While in college, he did not neglect his pianist career, and at continued to give concerts in the Bay Area, appearing several times with the San Francisco Orchestra under many well-known conductors. In 1955 he gave a recital of four sonatas at the Veterans' Auditorium in San Francisco. This was that program in New York's Town Hall in November of that year. His New York debut was greeted with unusual critical acclaim, illustrated by the following remarks from the New York Times review: "Quietly, without preliminary fanfare, a young California

"Futz" Reviewed

By PAUL INKER
College Press Service
("Futz," Directed by Tom O'Hopert; featuring the LaMama Repertory Troupe and Amadeus the Pig. Released by Commonwealth United.)

Rochelle Owen's play "Futz," as a play, was not a very big success on any kind of scale that is put on in the theatre. It did make headlines . . . but really that was about all. On the silver screen "Futz" is no better than any kind of farce that is put on. Not even the extremely capable acting abilities of the LaMama Repertory Troupe, the life-breath of Tom O'Hopert who is still better remembered for "Hair," its vivid colors and strangled nudity could save this bad property.

But you should see "Futz." At least you should see "Futz" if you are tired of Doris Day and Cary Grant playing Jack and Jill house games, and have developed a certain sick feeling everytime John Wayne gallops across the screen. If you're finding that you have lost all faith in Hollywood's ability to do something unusual and the least bit revolutionary, then you should see "Futz." It's been written lately—youth should definitely see "Futz."

Why? What is the mark of technique "Futz" undoubtedly will make the end of an era of one dimensional, stagnant film productions. Its method is vital and compelling—if the characters and the message they are conveying seem lost, it is partially because the message was never really there in the first place and partially because you find yourself more interested in how they are saying rather than what they are saying. It's almost frightening to think of what might happen to the average human mind if an honest to goodness message and these techniques ever got together.

The viewer comes to feel very much a part of what is going on. But the motivation for this attachment with the situation is not in what the cast is doing and saying—but in how it is done. The casting of converted non-meritarily via stilted dialogue (which is more humorous than anything else) just don't make it.

Why? What's enormous attachment to his prize soon must be based on something more than his dialogue would indicate. 'I like Amadeus because she's good . . . pig or not.' And somehow you have a gut feeling that 'Futz' only voiced drawback to the relationship is a little shallow; "Amadeus you are of this world, but my piglets I can't give you." No, that doesn't quite make it.

In fact, the whole situation doesn't really make it. A farmer who is in love with his pig, the tortured frustrated Oscar Loop who is driven to rape and eventually kill the town cupcake (supposedly motivated by seeing (Continued on page six)

Peace Corp Program Kept

The officials of the Peace Corps and the State University of New York College at Brockport announced completion of arrangements for continuing and extending the unique Peace Corps' College Degree Program to admit a fourth group of candidates in June, 1970. The members of the first contingent completing the fifteen-month program which combines the upper division undergraduate education with Peace Corps preparation are now serving on bi-national educational development teams in the Dominican Republic; the second group is now serving in similar assignments in Peru and Honduras; the third group is now in the academic year phase of the joint project and is slated for overseas assignment in Latin America in August, 1970.

The candidates will be selected from the ranks of students in good standing at an accredited college who are completing their sophomore or junior year by June, 1970. Those selected will be able to earn an A.B. or B.S. degree and be eligible for a Peace Corps assignment in one academic year flanked by two summers of fully subsidized internship and academic courses and Peace Corps training. They are expected to major in mathematics or the sciences; those who have completed (Continued on page six)

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SPORTS EDITOR, JACK STEINMEYER

New Men Join Old Talent In Bolstering BB Potential

The Sewanee basketball team has five returning lettermen from last. Though last year's record was nothing to be proud of (1-15) these five: Steve Orman, Wayland Long, Mike Burton, Bob Knight, and Steve Davis received valuable experience. Senior Steve Orman was the second leading rebounder last year, and this year at 210 pounds he is Sewanee's strong man. Steve gets most of his points on driving by wps. Junior Wayland Long has been shifted from forward to center but this change has seemingly improved his rebounding ability, even though he was the leading rebounder last year averaging 9.6 per game. Wayland at 6'7" was also second in scoring last year. Sophomore Knight and Mike Burton are returning at the guard positions. Knight is primarily an outside shooter and Burton uses his 209 plus lbs. in whupping his man en-masse to get to the basket. Steve Davis the other returnee was used as a back up man for Ron Shelton at center last year. Steve is 6'7" and weighs 215 lbs. He is able to use his hook shot from inside.

Sewanee also has five new men whom they will have to depend on this year. Curtis Jackson, 6'6" sophomore transfer and 6'7" freshman Neal Bryan will see a great deal of the action at the forward positions. Freshman Billy Lenhart and McMillan, 6'6" sophomores, Lengfield add a lot of shooting potential to the guard positions; however they are inexperienced in playing college ball.

These ten Sewanee basketball players under Coach Lon Varnell and Assistant Coach Carter face another tough schedule. This year's 17 game schedule is highlighted by the Sertoma Tournament (Jan. 16, 17) in Birmingham, Ala. and by the College Athletic Conference Tournament (Feb. 26-28) at St. Louis, Mo. The first regular season game is against the University of Georgia powerhouse led by 6'10" Phil Leshart who broke the rebounding record against Sewanee last year with 32. The Tigers first home game is with Bryan College on Dec. 6. Sewanee also plays Tusculum college, Armstrong College, The Citadel, and Furman in the South before Christmas.

Coach Varnell feels that this year's team has worked harder and is in better condition at this stage than last year's team was. The squad has good shooting potential from all positions, but will probably be weakest in depth and rebounding power. All Sewanee home games will start at 8:00 in Jun-Jun Gymnasium.

Fire Department

(Continued from page one)

The owner and witness informed him that he thought the trailer couldn't be saved. Considering all that remained was the roof sitting on the burning frame, the owner had to agree.

Finally the big engine arrived to drench the water. Spot was the fireman who brought the hose from the left side of the fire truck. Dumb was the fireman who turned on the water for the right side of the truck. Not that the people that happened to be standing there minded a little water, but for some reason the fire needed it a little more.

After this small blunder, the decision was made to let the fire burn out. About thirty minutes later, it became apparent that it would be the four or five in the morning before this would happen, so Henry Fishburne, taking some initiative, exclaimed to Bosworth the Chief, "Doc, let's put the men on. And so they did."

The Department has a 1-1 record now after their previous success with the KA house.

Tankmen Are New

In one word the outlook for the swimming team this season is bleak. The team is one of the smallest in history with only nine swimmers and two divers. Five members of the two-year CAC championship team were lost by graduation including Rick Dent, holder of four school records.

Another letter holder, Steve Griggs did not return to school and backslider, Larry Sanders chose not to swim this season. Of the eleven members of the team, five are untested, inexperienced and first year men. Two of these freshmen, Morgan Knox, distance freestyler, and Bill Drake, diver, will be counted on heavily to score points.

Sewanee's strongest swimmer this year will probably be the breaststroke and dive. Co-captain Bob Love, who holds school records in the 200 Breast and 400 IM, should improve this year and will probably be the manistry of this young team. Junior Jed Gordon, who won the 3-meter dive in the CAC meet last spring, is greatly improved, and it is felt he should be a formidable swimmer in the diving events.

The Tiger's most glaring weakness is in the freestyle spinals where they are completely void of any help. Two of these swimmers, Law Wilson will be counted on to handle all the back stroke events. Wilson was second in both the 100 and 200 backstroke events in the 1968 CAC meet.

In the butterfly, Coast Betonde will rely heavily on his captain, Bob Dougan, a three year letterman. Senior Bill Stewart also should provide help in the butterfly. Jeff Frazier and Knox will have to take up the slack left by graduated Doug Baker in the middle and long distance freestyle events. Thus, Dougan will not be an easy task.

"Our new men," said Coach Bitondo, "will have to come along quickly if we are to have any chance at a good season." The Tiger's success this year will depend to a large extent on the progress and work of the whole team. It will be an uphill struggle.

IM Cross Country

Monday at 4 p.m. the sharp crack of a gun started one hundred and three runners in the annual cross country race. The event, the University annual intramural Cross-Country Meet was held over its acreally traditional 2.6 mile course.

This year, contrary to the pattern which the Sigma Nu Fraternity had set by winning the contest for the past five years, the "dark-horses," but untinged Independents took the winning point with a low score of thirty-two points. Organizational standings were as follows: (1) Independents, (2) Sigma Nu, (3) Phi Delta, (4) ATO, (6) Beta, (7) Delta, (8) LCA, (9) SAE, (10) Kappa Sigma, (11) Delta.

Individually, the kappa's best was the Tau's Tom McKelvey with a winning time of 13:01. Deacon Chapin, Ind. and Gardner Champlin, SN, battled it out the last 100 yards placing second and third respectively. The remainder of the top ten were: Randy Simmonds (DITD), Craig Sinclair (Ind.), Forrest Dillen (Ind.), Randy Hillier (FGD), Mike Malone (SN), David Huntley (Ind.), Henry Grimbald (Ind.).

A large vote of thanks should be given to Coach Griffith and alumnus Ron Tatum who officiated the meet with care and precision.

IM Points

- PGD—120
- SN—100
- Ind.—100
- KA—60
- LCA—55
- ATO—40
- BTP—40
- DITD—30



Zealous pledges challenge actives in grudge game which ended, undoubtedly, in the pledges treating the victors to an unknown amount of beer.

Speculation Shrouds Upcoming VB Season

The football season has come and gone and snow has already hit Sewanee and now L. M. Volleyball season is upon us. The first games of the season begin tomorrow and will continue up until Thanksgiving and following our short vacation up to the Christmas vacation. Out of the fifteen teams in the league this season there should be five teams that will fight it out for the number one spot.

The defending champions are the Pi's and though they lost the league's most valuable player this year, Henry Wvuwink, they will still be near the top again this year. Returning from last year's team will be spikers Fred Jones, Wally Wilson, and Rick Van Orden. The others to complement this threesome of spikers will be Jack Steinmeyer and Ed Wheller. If the Pi's can find another setter, play consistent ball, and make the big play as they did at the end of the football season they might be able to win their second championship of the year.

The team that will probably press them the most will be the LCA's who have one of the tallest teams in the league. Providing their man support will be Chris Bracken, Eric Benjamin, Paul Williams, and if their returner with Joe Toole their squad leader, can be effective with their sets they may be the team this year that will take the title.

The Kappa Sigma with a strong force will be a possible breakthrough to take the crown. They are manned by Dave Hillier, Alan Ramsay, the Ion brothers Eric and Todd, and Manning Kammeil. If they can find a sixth that will need to be an effective setter to complement these spikers, they might fool a lot of people and be a real contender.

The SN's will be the team that may surprise everyone, though they lost their top spiker, Monroe Ford, they will return everyone else from last year's team. If they can get Dave Loftis there for most games, they will be real tough to beat. Back from last year's runner up team are Lois Leen, Billy Conaway, Chris Harwood, and Buzz Hart. If they can fill in that last spot with a consistent performer, everyone better watch out.

The surprise team of the league for top contention will probably be the DITD's. Many times, they are overlooked at the first of every season but then emerge as one of the best of the better teams. They return most of their bolt players from last year's team and will add a new face to the league. Coming back from last year's team are married students Don Ellis and Mike Scheuerman, who, after all that good cooking, might be a step slower. Also back to Walter Henley, Frank Cook and Kirk Snauffer. If Kyle Rebe proves effective, all the predictions made

above could fall, and the Deltas will be crowned as the new Champions.

The man threats following these teams that might break into the top five will be the ATO's, Faculty, KA's and possibly the Independents. The Faculty will be the top threat though they have been weakened from their top form of last year by the loss of Dr. Spatz, Mr. Corbin and Dave Paschall. But though they lose these three people they still return Dr. Alvarez, Coach Griffith, Mr. Arnold who may prove enough of a stimulus to pull them up to the top.

The Independents may be a surprise if they can get six people there for all of the games. Their main threat will be Bill Lenhart with setters Jack Baranofanger and Blaise Rhodes, and if they can find a couple of people to complement these men, they may prove tough for a lot of people.

Though the ATO's will return Ed (Brute) White, they will be inexperienced because of the number of freshmen that they may have to use. The KA's may surprise a few people if they get together and play a good consistent game, though they never seem to get up for the volleyball season. Watch out basketball season.

After these nine teams, the rest of the league will not be as strong. The main teams that might prove to be surprises will be the PDT's, Beta's, and possibly the CP's. Holding down the last position of the league will be the SAE's, DKE's, and Theologs.

After these nine teams, the rest of the league will not be as strong. The main teams that might prove to be surprises will be the PDT's, Beta's, and possibly the CP's. Holding down the last position of the league will be the SAE's, DKE's, and Theologs.

Get More Out of Life
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On the Scaze

By Tom Williams and
GRANDER McANDREW

Well, loyal followers we find ourselves in the final weeks of this season's football. That in itself is enough reason to get staccato. To date we retain a .800 average on the pecks, not bad at all for a couple of biots. Of course, we posted our average with a couple of pansy games, but there isn't much good football played outside the S.E.C. Archie proved without a shadow of a doubt that he will be Heisman Trophy material next year. Ole Miss should master a Sugar Bowl bid by obliterating Tennessee last week and dominating Tennessee in the Cotton Bowl. Who laughed all the way to Tubb's? One further comment: Texas shouldn't pressure too much of a problem to Rebel High January 1.

November 22: There's not much meat this weekend, but a couple of these rival games might not be too boring.

1. South Carolina vs. Clemson: The Gamecocks have chucked the ACC. God wouldn't let 'em down in death valley.

2. USC vs. UCLA: USC hasn't fallen into the ocean yet, but they might just slide into the Rose Bowl.

3. Ohio State vs. Michigan: Tatum gets more meat, Kern makes the Wen-wenites eat it.

4. Penn State vs. Pittsburgh: Penn State goes slumming on their way to the Orange Bowl, thumping the Cats as they go by.

5. Stanford vs. California: Better living through chemistry, better football through Stanford.

6. LSU vs. Tulane: The battle of the ethnic groups. More like a street riot than good football, the boys from the Red Stick flagellate the Green Wave.

7. Vanderbilt vs. Davidson: No football here; maybe a spelling bee. The Co-m-m-o-d-o-r-e-s.

8. Tennessee vs. Kentucky: The Vols have had their come-ospace and aren't to be up for this one, but the Wildcats have a hard time winning a scrimmage.

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Moratorium Supported By Sewanee Students

(Continued from page one)
be put right" she closed by saying, "I've always thought that this was the height of patriotism."

The Debate

The Debate, held on Thursday night, was attended by well over 100 people and proved to be very interesting.
Dr. Caldwell, Chairman of Sewanee's Department of Philosophy, was introduced as speaking in favor of the moratorium. Mr. Jack McDonald, speaking against the moratorium, was introduced National Chairman of the Young Republicans in 1947. He was, in 1958, instrumental in the creation of the Youth Forum, the platform of the Republican Party, which called for draft reform, a crackdown on college tuition, and tax credits on drug traffic. President Nixon appointed him to the 12 member President's Citizens' Advisory Commission on Youth Opportunity.

Dr. Caldwell opened his 45 minute statement: "I'm not supporting anything (i.e., the Moratorium) that might happen in Washington this weekend. . . for fear of violence or a backlash. I am supporting . . . the right of an individual citizen to speak out and oppose government war policy."
He then departed from the announced topic, (the Moratorium) and spoke on the Vietnam War. He stated that Nixon's statement of November 3 is a falchion. "It was clear that he was in almost total agreement with Mrs. Hubert's feelings, and that there are huge problems involved with it, and the possible solutions."
Caldwell spent a few minutes attacking President Nixon and former Assistant Johnson for their policies, and Vice-President Agnew, simply on general principle.

The parallel between Ho Chi Minh and George Washington drawn by Caldwell was a point which Mr. McDonald later used to criticize his opponent's position.
Mr. McDonald spoke for 10 minutes on the announced topic to an audience which appeared to be opposed to his position.

"The . . . demands (of the October 15 and November 15 Moratoriums) . . . can only be agreed to by those who are either incredibly naïve or patriotically un-American," preached McDonald. "The demonstrators demand that they, gathered in the streets of our nation in protest, should determine U. S.

foreign policy . . . can only be accepted by the lunatic fringe of America."
The effect of the November 15 Moratorium . . . will be to cause new fighting, rather than new attempts at peace," McDonald continued. "This so-called 'New Moral' of the November 15th one, has all the makings of a revolution, and I just hope that this nation makes it through the next week in peace. Its leadership is revolutionary, its goals, and its attracting of all the bomb throwers, the radicals, and the crazies of the American left—" (Here laughter from the audience greeted McDonald and he left this statement unfinished). He went on . . . and the October 15 demonstrations did not, and could not, attain peace through these means. What they did do was to postpone peace . . ."

Short rebuttals from each of the speakers then followed, with the program terminating after a period of questions from the floor.

The Peace Service

A quasi-organized candlelight march and peace service followed the debate. Sponsored by the Sewanee Chapter of the Episcopal Peace Fellowship, the procession of just over fifty people circled the center of the campus once, and then entered St. Augustine's Chapel Rev. Canfield read a short service of prayers for peace, after which the group dispersed, ending all of the organized Moratorium functions on the Mountain.

Group Examines New Rush Plans

By LELAND HOWARD

In the wake of official approval of the Pan-Hellenic Council's request for a shorter week schedule last September, the faculty proposal for the creation of a student-faculty committee to study alternative rush techniques and schedules emerged. Having formalized the committee, the selection of one member from each of the twelve fraternities, five independents appointed by the president of the Order of Governance, and five faculty members, conceived two plans in its initial meeting on Wednesday, November 12.

The principal plan calls for the dispatch of letters to approximately 25 institutions, requesting information on their rushing methods and schedules. The committee also like to learn about any new ideas or proposals which have been tried at these institutions and how successful such innovations have been.

The committee also requested that the president of each pledge class attend its second meeting which was held yesterday evening, the intent being that freshman opinion should be procured.

Commenting on the work of the committee, Dr. Banacker, its chairman, said, "We are making a valid effort to get out a rational, effective rush. . . one, which is mutually satisfactory to both the students and faculty." Forrest Dillon, independent member of the committee, remarked that the group has worked in a "free and open atmosphere of good will on the part of all in the search for possible changes."

SEWANEE UNION THEATER

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WED, THURS, FRI, NOV. 26, 27, 28

CAMELOT with Richard Widmark and Vanessa Redgrave. Warner Brothers. Color. A M V

Coming: The Big Bounce, Illustrated Man, The Importance of Being Earnest, Where It's At, II



Mr. McDonald of the Young Republicans vainly attempts to defeat Dr. Caldwell in Sewanee's Moratorium debate.

Franklin County Seeks To Tax University

By OWEN McCAEEN

The University of the South and five interested parties filed suit October 2 in Franklin County chancery court in an attempt to nullify property tax assessments on the huge 10,000 acre domain of the University.

The chancery court bill requests a decree acknowledging the tax-exempt status of certain lands owned by the University and removal of this property from the assessment rolls and tax records.

In the past some 2,000 acres of Sewanee's lands have been assessed for taxation and the University has paid taxes on this portion of their land fees.

According to the University's charter, granted by the Tennessee legislature in 1853, 1,900 acres of the entire domain is exempt from taxation so long as it is owned by the university. The chancery court declaration contends that additional tracts of 69 acres for Sewanee Military Academy and 1,217 acres set aside for the university's School of Forestry are exempt under terms of state legislation prohibiting taxation of property used exclusively for educational purposes.

The University further alleges that certain parcels of land within the domain have been leased to private individuals and that these "leasehold estates" are also exempt from taxation. This claim is made on the grounds that all revenues collected from the leases are used purely for educational purposes (such as teachers salaries) there-

New Liturgical Practices Invites Various Reactions

By ANNA DEMBAM

Chaplain Hugh Coker in a discussion of the service, "It is liturgical experimentation authorized for use in sacramental situations." Dr. Charles Peyster of Sewanee's psychology department said, "It is an attempt at making the old communion service relevant—making it relevant to the new liturgy. Eric Ton was among the first to speak 'I would like to see altered the liturgy. It is important to have a break in ritual and seek

something of corporate meaning." Tony Fennell also spoke favorably of the service suggesting that even more conventionalism be dismissed by holding the night communion in various places other than the Chapel. He added however, that he thought the liturgy too much of a compromise between the Churches of "Coca-Cola."

"The new liturgy will become ineffective like the old if we don't keep varying the services," said Joe Lumpkin.

Margaret Sparks voiced this same opinion when she said, "The purpose of finding new liturgies is to make people think about what they are saying instead of just reciting words."
For now "Coca-Cola" communion ritual is over and another service will be tried.

Current Movie: "Futz"

(Continued from page four)

Futz and Amanda playing games on the bars and the first which include Amanda being carried in a strung up by her feet (gushing blood from the slashed throat where the townspeople have made their witness for morality) and an unceremonious blood bath given Futz by his neighbors, using none other than the blood of his late great sweetheart!

All are part of the confusion which leaves the viewer stumbling over the pieces, paying more attention to putting them into proper context than in interpreting what they might have said.
If anything can be made from the jumble of words and cross symbolism is best explained by one of the characters speaking to Futz, "You would like full freedom to do what you have done." Message: wouldn't we all like to be free to do what we want to do? If that sounds a little shallow, it's because that's how it comes off.

You may have gathered that "Futz" is best explained by one of the characters speaking to Futz, "You would like full freedom to do what you have done." Message: wouldn't we all like to be free to do what we want to do? If that sounds a little shallow, it's because that's how it comes off.
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Peace Corps Programs To Be Continued

(Continued from page four)

their junior year prior to entrance into the program have the opportunity for a double-major.

At the end of the second summer armed with the degree, a teaching license, in-depth cross cultural preparation and fluency in Spanish the graduates are to be placed in positions to be off on their Latin American assignment. As members of the staffs of teacher training institutions and/or consultants to secondary teachers of mathematics or science, they are important participants in the educational development efforts of their host countries. During their two year sojourn they have the opportunity to earn up to twelve semester hours graduate credit.

Peace Corps and college officials pointed out the several features which make this joint program unique including academic credit for Peace Corps training, a substantial summer session totaling thirty semester credit hours, in-depth Peace Corps training synchronized with the liberal arts and specialized professional preparation, individualized programming opportunity for double majors and supervised overseas graduate work.

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Skilled Pianist Gives Concert

(Continued from page four)

he was at the University he received an appointment as a teaching assistant in American and Comparative Government. At the end of his first year as a teacher and scholar during which year he also concertizing. Mr. Lipman made the decision to devote his energies entirely to his musical career. In 1950 he went the first of many summers in Aspen, Colorado, and studied there with the eminent teacher, and Rosina Stodolsky. Awarded a scholarship, he continued to study with her at the Juillard School of Music in New York until 1952. Samuel Lipman has continued to perform in recitals and with orchestras from coast to coast, and has become renowned particularly for his stirring performances of the Romantic and contemporary repertoire. For the Baldwin Piano Company, which has recorded several tapes for radio broadcast, the most recent of which was an all-Chopin program. He has also made three television tapes for the National Educational Television network which have been played numerous times. Mr. Lipman continues to be a prolific and busy leading conductors throughout the country, and is probably the only pianist who can claim more than twenty-five performances with the Boston Pops Orchestra.

Mr. Lipman is married to the lovely pianist and teacher, Jeanne Dowis, and resides in New York City.

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