

## Doctors Discuss Drug Abuse at Student Forum

By JOE DANIEL

The Student Forum presented a program on drugs and pills given by two speakers from Vanderbilt University, Wednesday, December 10, in Blackman Auditorium. Winston Charles, President of the Student Forum, introduced the speakers, Dr. Lindsay Bishop and Dr. Allan Bass.

Dr. Bishop, pediatrics instructor at Vanderbilt, opened the program with remarks on today's "pill society" and introduced the main speaker, Dr. Bass, chairman of Vanderbilt's Pharmacology Department and member of the A.M.A. Council on Drugs. Bass talked about the categories of drugs which are being abused, emphasizing the dangers of amphetamines and barbiturates.

Dr. Bass also spoke on marijuana, calling grass "the safest of the drugs commonly abused." The doctor stated that there is no danger from an occasional marijuana cigarette under the right circumstances. He considered the chief problem to be the fact that users tend to "float and drift apart from society." However, he opposed legislation because there is no legitimate medical use for the drug.

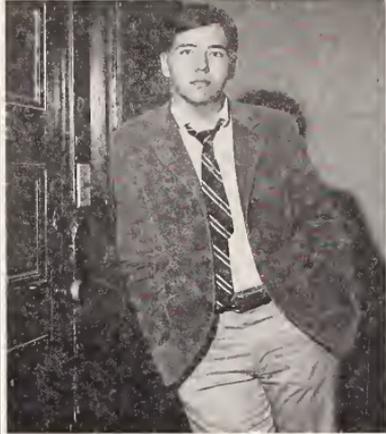
Dr. Bass concluded, "Even useful drugs can be dangerous if used improperly. The problem is not the use, but the misuse of drugs."

## Fire Dept. Answers Calls

The Sewanee Volunteer Fire Department kept busy last weekend extinguishing house fires prompted by sub-freezing temperatures. Three calls were answered within less than 24 hours. The first alarm occurred at 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Firemen arrived at Frank Andrews' School to find a fire in the basement of a house on the campus. The department extinguished it in about an hour. The fire had been started in an effort to thaw out water pipes using a gas heater. The only injuries caused by the blaze were to several gold fish, which were taken from the house with furnishings and placed outside in the snow.

Shortly after the firemen returned to the station a second alarm sounded. Again, the fire was in the ceiling of the basement of a house, located on North Carolina Avenue. A plumber attempted to fix by attempting to thaw pipes using a blow-torch.

On Saturday morning the siren sounded at shortly 9 a.m. A house on lower Alabama Avenue started to burn after its residents had burned newspapers to thaw pipes. The fire was put out by the time firemen arrived.



JIM ESKEW—Photo: T. P. Stoney

## Jim Eskew Elected New Purple Editor

By DONALD FISHERNE

Jim Eskew was elected Editor of the PURPLE on the first ballot of elections given Monday morning, defeating Jim Savage and Tom Willard. Law Wilson, the other of the original four nominees, had earlier withdrawn from the race, a move which Wilson said was made for personal reasons. Eskew will take office at the beginning of the second semester and serve until the end of the first semester of the next school year. All that is needed now is a final confirmation by the Publication Board at the end of the semester.

The new staff had not been organized, nor had all editorships been filled as of Monday afternoon. Eskew, however, has named the following people to posts: Assistant Editor, Robert Day; Managing Editor, Jim Cameron; Associate Editors, Tom Burroughs, Steve Zimmerman, and Pete Stringer; Business Manager, Orrin Harrison; Advertising Manager, Clendon Lee. The new Features Editor is Steve Adams, who will be assisted by Herbert Reynolds. The News Editor will be Donald Fitch; the Sports Editor will be David Fox. Bruce Rachtler will retain his post as Graphic Arts Editor; the Layout Editor will be retained in the person of John Bennett, assisted by Gary Wright. The new Copy Editor is Tom Johns; the Proof Editor, Sandy Johnson; the Circulation Manager, Jack Steinmeyer.

Eskew plans to look into the possibilities of using newspaper, increasing the size of the pages of the PURPLE, the use of offset presses, and improving conditions at the University Press. "An Editorial Board will be formed, and will consist of the editors and in-

terested student contributors. The purpose of this will be to encourage new talents in all departments, and to organize a consistently good editorial page.

Eskew will seek to enter the PURPLE into the membership of a nationwide organization of student journalism next semester. He will make an investigation of the present sports coverage in the PURPLE, and will seek the best ways of improving it. The quality of editorials and sports features articles will be improved, Eskew pledged.

A junior this year, Eskew has worked on the PURPLE since he came to Sewanee. He has served as a reporter, Features Editor, and Managing Editor of the paper.

The new Editor said in his statement last week (PURPLE, January 5, 1970): "THE SEWANEE PURPLE is a publication for and by the students. It is the editor's duty to manage and formulate the method of presentation of news and the study of the issues. He holds in trust a post that is unswerving to all students and readers alike and whose job is made the more valuable by an interested and always discerning public."

## Elections, Coed Visiting, Gailor, Subjects of Delegate Assembly

By JIM CAMERON

There is reading of the representative assembly has become better organized and more aware of its position on campus. The first meeting of the Delegate Assembly was held Monday night, January 12.

The first order of business was the reading of the report of the Executive Committee of the Order of Government and Delegate Assembly, concerning whether or not elections for new delegates should be held at the beginning of the second semester. Dick Lodge said that not to hold elections would be to flout the new constitution.

Speaker Carole Deal supported the report of the Executive Committee stating that only three meetings had been held, to hold new elections would destroy an organization thus far achieved, and that the constitution had in fact been stretched when elections were held so late in the first semester. Despite Bill Cunningham's speech that two wrongs did not make a right, the Assembly voted to support the Committee report, and not hold new elections until the next semester.

Committee reports were called for by the Speaker, Cathie Jarvis, chairman of the Student Life Committee, presented a revised version of the resolution introduced by Clarke Finster at the second meeting. The motion, passed by the Assembly, states that visiting hours for women in men's dormitories should be allowed on weekends between 7 p.m. and 12:30 a.m. on Fridays; between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. and 12:30 a.m. on Saturdays, and between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. on Sundays. The resolution also included the provision that men would be allowed in women's rooms at the appropriate time on Sundays.

Another matter was that the common rooms in all dorms be open for periods 24 hours each day of the week. An exception was made in the case of Benedict House where visiting hours would only be practical during times when the common room was unlocked. On party weekends this privilege would be extended to last until 3 a.m. To be functional this motion must be approved by the Administration, and possibly the Faculty, according to the Speaker.

John Burk explained that the report of the Student Activities committee was not complete because the Athletic Director was absent from the first interview and is out of town until Monday the 18th. No reports were submitted by the Curriculum committee or the Special committee. The Student Union committee reported that it had run into different plans by members of the administration on what should be incorporated into the proposed union to be called Bishop's Common.

The New Ideas committee met twice in a week to discuss the possible establishment of other co-ed dorms, and the installment of additional lighting facilities around student parking lots. Committee secretary, Tom Burroughs, reported that in talking with Mr. Oates, a tentative agreement had been reached whereby extra lights would be put up at McCurdy, Johnson, Courts, Tickaway, and Elliott Halls. No report was presented concerning co-ed dorms because the committee is presently contacting other schools where similar arrangements are in operation.

Joe Womack, chairman of the Gailor committee, introduced three resolutions. The motion that Gailor be converted to cafeteria style serving was (Continued on page six)



Senator Albert Gore and his wife arrive at Sewanee on Monday night. The Senator addressed the Student Forum. A PURPLE interview with Senator Gore appears on page three of this issue.—Photo: T. P. Stoney

## Gore is Forum Speaker

Analysis by Jim Savage and Tom Burroughs  
With a courtesy thank you to a gracious welcome orator, the Honorable Albert Gore, Democratic Senior Senator from Tennessee may have possibly started his fourth senate campaign in Sewanee Monday night.

He began by commenting on the need to be informed and then launched on the nature of Tennessee's diversity from the Mississippi River to the Smoky Mountains. A senator owes the people a two-fold responsibility, he said, to know the nature, problems, and aspirations of those he represents and equally of his best judgment in deciding how he acts. He said he would rather abide by a principle than search out the drifting winds of political fortune.

After an amusing anecdote that gen-

erally remembered Republican Abe Lincoln, he tried his hand at a lable, calling the "liberal" the busy activist and the "conservative" the placid inactivist. The shades of Tennessee's Democratic greats (and liberals) were deftly invoked: Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Cordell Hull, Gov. Gordon Browning, and strangely enough the late Senator Kenneth McKellar, the incumbent that Senator Gore defeated in his first senate race in 1952.

Senator Gore gave a background on his role in the tax reform bill which his amendment involving increased exemptions carried over the administration plan of reduced rates which, he claimed, were prejudicial in favor of higher incomes. He told the story of a lonely fight for bigger exemptions in which he took the initiative. (Continued on page six)

## Burton, Saussy To Entertain

The Jazz Society will present The Gary Burton Quartet and Tupper Saussy in concert Saturday, February 7 from three to five in Quarry Auditorium. Judging from the praise accorded these musicians by their critics and their peers, one can conclude that the tickets, costing \$4.00 a couple and \$2.00 single in advance, and correspondingly \$3.00 and \$1.50 at the door, will be well worth the price paid.

Burton is a vibra-aphonist who is renowned in jazz circles and was acclaimed Jazzman of the Year in 1959

by Downbeat. Leonard Feather, a noted jazz critic, has described Burton's music as displaying "the lyricism, beauty, and technical wizardry of a true vibes master." Another eminent observer opined, "I think anyone who listens to Burton's performance will find melodic charm, formal elegance, and decorative improvisation." Numerous albums of his music have been released, the latest being Country Roads.

Tupper Saussy, who appeared in concert here last year with Elvin Jones,

is a Sewanee graduate who, in his Arcadian days, was one of the founders of the Jazz Society. He is reputed to be a really fine jazz pianist and has been praised by Dave Brubeck as being "one of the best young pianists in America." His latest work is *The Moth Confesses*, an album of music which he wrote, arranged, and conducted, and which is performed by the Neo-Pauhanomic. He has two and other albums coming out soon, and he has told the Jazz Society he will be playing some material from it in the concert.

# Co-education: A Look Back and Into the Future

Sewanee is about to pass another milestone, the first semester of co-education. Now might be a good time to pause and look back over the chaos of this semester (every semester begins to look chaotic about exam time), and decide how this experiment is going. Sewanee is not alone in this "experiment" (single-sex schools are fast falling by the wayside). But everywhere that females have invaded traditional all-male campuses, there have been cries of despair. Girls are just not being integrated into the student life at schools like Princeton, and Dartmouth—and Sewanee!

Of course this is not entirely unexpected; wherever any new group joins an established society, there is some friction. But ways should be explored to ease the situation. Co-education is rapidly changing to meet the times. Because students are crying out for relevant education, colleges are trying to give them just that. Co-education is one step towards a more realistic life situation; and the establishment of co-educational dormitories is another step, which is being used all over the country today. Schools like Emory, Vanderbilt, and Centre are all planning such facilities for the near future, and the University of Tennessee has had two co-ed dorms for three years. (An extreme—UCLA has no single-sex dorms.) Many administrators wonder whether this might just be a passing fad, and some are hesitant about taking such a step. But there is a lot of evidence that co-ed living is beneficial.

The college which has probably gone the furthest in this direction is Stanford, where there are even two co-ed fraternities. Stanford psychologist Joseph Katz has a lot to say about the situation: "co-ed living de-emphasizes sex. You don't see a girl every day, she becomes less a sex object and more of a friend. When a boy lives close to a girl, the consequences of his actions are there. So he is more prudent, especially with the boys find out just because they are more than submissive sex objects, they are not going to destroy his masculinity." Stanford students praise the social advantages with comments like: "It is very important that men and women see each other as more than objects." "When you're with boys all the time, it gets to be really important that you find a person you like. So you try to be a better person. Before, all you needed was to be a sexier person," and (a University of Chicago co-ed this time) "the mere fact that you can talk to a guy any time you want to means you're going to be better adjusted socially." Still there are those who've tried it and don't like it. "I like raging around and being gross and messy. Besides, I don't like these co-eds. Their idea of a good time is sitting around drinking wine and talking," says one Stanford male.

What does this have to do with Sewanee? Sewanee's experiment in co-ed dorms has turned out very well; and, as a result, Hoffman's representatives to the Delegate Assembly have submitted a bill asking that additional co-ed dorms be offered as a choice for the Sewanee students. As one who has lived in Hoffman this year and who is a co-spouse of this bill, I can only hope that this opportunity will be made known to others. It is a step to help extend co-educational living much beyond one or two additional dorms (since undoubtedly many males and females both will prefer the traditional arrangement). It is a step which will be worth it, since it would increase the rate of integration of the female student into Sewanee. Hoffman residents all agree that this new environment is definitely an educational experience, giving insight into both themselves and into members of the opposite sex. It's not a cure-all, and it could help to get Sewanee into the mature stage of a co-educational institution.

DAVID PHRUSA

## Announcement

The following delegates were absent from the January 12, 1970 Delegate Assembly Meeting:  
Mark Tolley, New College Hall  
Chet Gray, St. Luke's  
Rever Hutchinson, Married  
Eben Howell, Married  
Gary Pope, Day  
Anne Cravens, Day  
John Milward was not absent from the December 6 meeting as reported to the Purple.

# The Sewanee Purple

The University Weekly Newspaper—Founded 1892

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Associate Editors  
STEVE ZUBINERMAN  
GENE HAM

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Jim Laffey ..... Features Editor  
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# Spring Marks Coming of the First Teach-In

OVER LETTERS TO THE COLLECT STUDENTS OF AMERICA:

Plans are now well underway for a nationwide Teach-In next spring, Wednesday, April 22, on the grave crisis facing the quality of the environment and the quality of life in America today.

A national headquarters and staff to organize, coordinate, and service this effort is now established in Washington. The address is Room 600, 3100 "K" Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037.

The aim of the National Teach-In is to encourage students across the country to take the initiative in organizing April 22 environmental teach-ins on their campuses, and associated efforts in their communities.

Successful teach-ins on all campuses on the same day will have a dramatic impact on the environmental conscience of the nation. They will be immensely effective as an educational effort in arousing public opinion concerning necessary steps to protect our environment and establish quality on a par with quantity as a goal of American life.

There is no question that in the long run, the environmental challenge is the greatest faced by mankind. Distinguished scientific authorities have been warning for years that mankind is rapidly destroying the very habitat on which he depends for his survival.

In addition, population continues to increase worldwide—while scientists warn that we may have already passed sustainable population levels. All across the country, people are expressing concern of citizens are voicing the same intense concern as has been so eloquently expressed by the ecologists and other environmentalists.

Yet, many are still not aware of the environmental problems being created by our advancing technology. Federally-financed projects—such as the supersonic transport plans—raise grave questions about possible new environmental dangers. Many respected scientists and national leaders have indicated that although some progress has been taken, still persistent pesticides are still accumulating in the environment, wrecking destruction on fish and wildlife—and threatening man himself. Is the price we pay for these products in terms of their effect upon our environment worth the benefits we obtain from them?

The pollution of our rivers and lakes, and of the air in our urban areas continues to accelerate. Suburban sprawl continues to destroy vast scenic and recreational resources, with little heed being given to plans to create workable environments. And the millions trapped in our urban and rural ghettos continue to suffer the worst of the massive air, water, land and noise pollution.

Who will finally bear the brunt of this tragic irresponsibility? The generation now in school, the generation which will soon inherit the world environment. The time has come for all citizens to begin thinking about the basic questions raised by technological advances and environmental degradation.

Students in America and the world, who are deeply concerned with the hard choices which are being made, are generally being called to take initiatives in exploring with all citizens the problems created by man's growing impact upon his environment.

We believe the National Teach-In next April

22nd provides students the opportunity to accomplish this objective. Hundreds of teach-ins on that day will bring together for the first time on a national scale the many young people who are already concerned about the environment, and would involve and educate many more as well.

In addition to bringing this widespread involvement to the public, would present information, draw the issues, stimulate plans for action, and demonstrate the strength of concern for a livable world.

Furthermore, the environmental teach-ins present an unprecedented opportunity for the involvement by student initiative of communities, organizations leaders, and concerned citizens of all generations in a common, nonpartisan effort to meet a problem of far-reaching consequence.

Thus, we are writing this letter to urge that all campuses in America participate in a broad-based, student-led teach-in effort, involving all individuals and groups who share this concern.

Already, the student response to this idea has been one of overwhelming support, and a number of campuses are now well into the process of planning April 22nd teach-ins.

At the University of Michigan, a mass meeting was called recently by an ad hoc student committee to plan a teach-in. More than 350 people showed up, and the plan is now well underway. University officials and faculty were also contacted by the students for their support and advice, a step which we believe is important for successful teach-ins.

One of the projects now being planned preparatory to the University of Michigan event is a comprehensive inventory of environmental problems in that community and region.

Similar inventories for other teach-in around the country would be educational and practical and would provide the teach-ins themselves with specific examples of local environmental problems needing immediate attention.

The University of Michigan students have sent us a memorandum on how they have developed their plan. We enclose a copy of the memorandum for the consideration of other schools. We encourage you to plan for your April 22nd Teach-In.

We look forward to the April 22nd event and ask your support and leadership. We are contacting the young people put their energy, imagination and idealism to work on the issue; they will help write a bright new chapter in the struggle for a livable world.

If you want more information, or if you can be of assistance, please contact the National Teach-In office: Environmental Teach-In, Inc., Room 600, 3100 "K" Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037. The telephone number after December 8 will be 202-292-6860.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Cravay, Contemporary University, Student Program, Federal City College, Washington, D. C.  
Sydney Howe, President, The Conservation Foundation

Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., U. S. Congressman  
Caldwell M. Nelson, U. S. Senator (W.V.)  
Gwendolyn E. Paulson, Student, The Rockefeller University, New York, New York  
Douglas Scott, Student, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DEAR SIR:

Thinking about Sewanee being the only place in a hundred miles that still has ice on its roads and sidewalks, I began to wonder about the University policy on the Sewanee ice cap. The administration's policy about the icy roads was most eloquently stated last Friday by Dean White: "By May it will all be melted away."

I phoned the Provost to ask what the University could do about the roads, but he had left town until Wednesday. I called him on Thursday. He said that I should call Mr. McCarty. So I called Mr. McCarty. Surprisingly, he said three things: It's not my job to care for the roads, call Mr. Gates. It is going to rain, afternoon and it will be gone by afternoon. Why don't you walk, I've been walking (his starter motor burned out the first day of snow).

Calling Mr. Gates, he replied "What do you expect me to do, go lick it up myself?" Mr. Gates informed me that State trucks did not work on anything but U. S. highways and that the county had already spent all on University Avenue and the Hospital road. He said that the University owned a tractor with a "small" six foot blade on it. I asked if he was going to do anything, this was one I'm sorry but we don't have any equipment. When it snows like this, just walk. I'm sorry."

But isn't it comforting to know that while all the bad roads go on and off the Mountain by Dean White, Mr. Gates men are spreading handfuls of salt on the steps in front of the Chapel?  
LARRY SANBORN

DEAR SIR:

A few compliments on your Dec. 11 issue. Most college papers have, however, the distinctive euphoric charisma. This one was mature throughout, from makeup through editorial, sports, news writeups, reviews, and special articles, etc.

GERARD M. SCHUMANN, M.D.

DEAR SIR:

In last week's Purple Leland Howard reported that I concurred with the proposal for co-ed dorms. I must disagree. I do not agree with the proposal if Leland means that I disagreed then he used the wrong word. The sentence should have read, "Anna Durham expressed opposition to the proposal." I do not believe that dating is an artificial relationship or that to have an "educational experience" it is necessary to live in a co-ed dorm.

ANNA DURHAM

## Kopper Gives A Word of Thanks

This issue is the last one which the 1969 staff of the Purple will publish. When the second semester begins, Jim Eskrew, the newly elected editor, and his staff will assume responsibility for producing the school newspaper. The departing editor would like to take this opportunity to offer words of both thanks and congratulations. All those who spent time and effort on the Purple deserve thank; but the many persons who worked on the last two issues such as reporting, photography, and layout need certainly merit special appreciation. Finally, the out-going editor would like to extend congratulations and best wishes to Jim Eskrew and his staff. We prepare to begin work on the 1970 issues of the Purple—Editor

## ASHAFT LETTER

DEAR

I suppose that you've guessed by this time that we could just never work out. It'll tell you about the really grossy guy I met back here in Bison Rouge but frankly I don't have the time.  
Abnously,  
EILEEN

P.S. That Kelly character said to tell you not to worry cause he still loves you.

## QUOTATION FOR THE WEEK

"I doubt anyone with a 1-A classification is safe. I-A men not drafted by December stand a good chance of not being drafted at all, but the possibilities are very slim that they can escape."—Selective Service official commenting on the effects of the new lottery system.

# Purple Interview: Senator Albert Gore

**PEOPLE:** What were your reasons for opposing the nomination of Clement Haynsworth as a Supreme Court Justice?

**SENATOR GORE:** I thought the elevation of a judge who as federal appellate judge had presided over cases of which I had a personal interest would be a very unfortunate example—not only for federal courts but for state courts. I thought that the necessity for the highest estimate of the United States Supreme Court required his rejection as a nominee.

**PEOPLE:** You supported the nomination of Justice Fortas. What were your reactions when questions were raised about Justice Fortas' business dealings with the Foundation?

**SENATOR GORE:** The allegations of Justice Fortas came after his nomination, not before. I had no knowledge of his having treaded on the thin edges of ethical standards. It was quite different in the case of Justice Haynsworth. When I learned of the defalcations of Justice Fortas I recommended he resign. Fortunately he did, not that my recommendations had anything to do with it.

**PEOPLE:** In considering the nomination of a Supreme Court Justice the Senate has usually looked only at a nominee's qualifications. Do you consider it proper that it also evaluate his political beliefs?

**SENATOR GORE:** Well, that is a matter which addresses itself to each senator. I dare say that the same questions are involved with respect to the President in his selections of a nominee in the first place. I think it is entirely for a member of the U. S. Senate to use such standards as he thinks advisable and necessary in performance of his constitutional duties.

**PEOPLE:** The Nixon Administration for the record, at least, supported a two year extension of the O.E.O. as it is presently constituted. Large factions of the House—the G.O.P. leadership included—voted for a proposal that would have shifted much of the control to local governments. Where do you think the controls should be?

**SENATOR GORE:** I favor continuation of the program virtually as it is though I would not object at all to streamlining for administrative efficiency. Indeed, this may be desirable, but I do not believe that shifting responsibilities for an essentially federal program to state authorities—I don't see just how this would work. How would you see responsibilities and accountability? I think that if it is to be a state program then it should be state administered. If it is to be a federal program, then it should be federally administered. Of course, I don't know how you would hold the administrative authorities accountable. And accountability and responsibility surely go together.

**PEOPLE:** Henry Kissinger says that the employment of the ABM will give the U.S. more binding power in decreasing the rate of the arms race.

**SENATOR GORE:** I don't regard this as a valid argument.

**PEOPLE:** Would you please give your reasons?

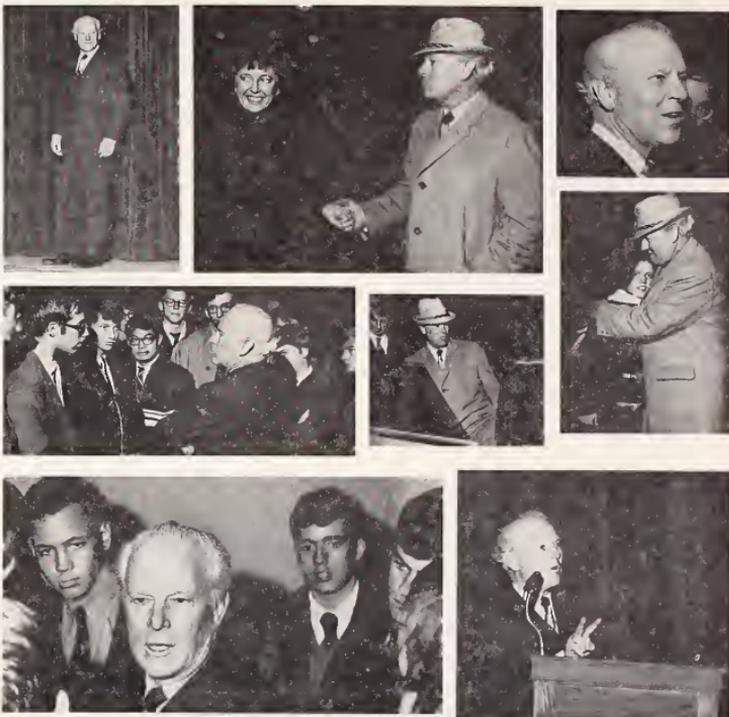
**SENATOR GORE:** It's just his personal opinion and I certainly do not agree with him. It's more of a notion that America must somehow become stronger to bargain effectively. I do not believe that to be the case. We are comparably strong. We should bargain and bargain realistically and not undertake another round in the arms race in order to parlay. This is a discredited theory. Even under advantageous circumstances it certainly does not apply to the U. S. the power that's unquestionably the strongest in the world.

**PEOPLE:** Do you think the Nixon Program of Vietnam will be successful?

**SENATOR GORE:** Well, I'm not able to say whether it will be successful. In the first place, I do not know just what its specific goals are. I've undertaken to find out some time frame for its success or failure. None has been given. It's not possible for me to predict success or failure unless I have some indication as to what will be regarded as success.

**PEOPLE:** There has been some speculation that there will remain a residual force of ten to twenty thousand men in Vietnam even after all combat troops are removed. Where do you see that?

**SENATOR GORE:** That's entirely hypothetical. No one has indicated when such time may arise when a residual force would be present nor what type of force would be regarded as residual. I've undertaken to find out some time frame for its success or failure. None has been given. It's not possible for me to predict even success or failure for it. If this is all the program we have,



Purple photographer captures some of Sevanee's Gore details. Photographs by Thomas P. Stoney; Layout by Bruce A. Rechter

then for heaven's sake, I wish it the greatest of success.

**PEOPLE:** Many critics have urged the administration to end its total commitment to the Thieu and Ky Regime and to work for a government that they claim will better represent the South Vietnamese people. How do you feel about this?

**SENATOR GORE:** Well, it seems to me that the only hope for survival ultimately of the Democratic Processes of South Vietnam would be a government which the people of Vietnam—who live there—whose country it is—will accept. I know of no substantial indication that the Thieu-Ky regime is such a government or is likely to be so. So I would hope that a more broadly based government could be achieved through the coalescence of the forces and factors and personalities that constitute the complex society of South Vietnam.

**PEOPLE:** How do you propose that the U. S. can better aid the South Vietnamese in establishing a government which would represent the true interest of the people?

**SENATOR GORE:** I don't know if the U. S. can supervise this change. The South Vietnamese must be assisted in doing this. It's their own choice. But I'm unable just now to give you a formula to bring about a democratic regime in South Vietnam.

**PEOPLE:** You have often been a critic of the Vietnam war. What is the basis for your opposition?

**SENATOR GORE:** AS SOON as 1954, I opposed the U. S. involvement in combat operations. I have believed this consistently since. Now for 15 years, it seems to me that our involvement there has been one of the tragic mistakes of our history. I regret that history has thoroughly vindicated my view.

**PEOPLE:** There are some that feel the loss of Vietnam would affect our national interest. Do you feel that the loss of Vietnam would affect our national interest?

**SENATOR GORE:** It has already had a very de-

leterious effect upon our economy. So far as the economic value of Vietnam to the U. S. I know of none. They have nothing to sell us. They have no strategic materials. Their sole surplus and trade throughout their history has been rice and we are hardly short of cereal.

**PEOPLE:** What affect do you believe the Vietnam war has had on our economy?

**SENATOR GORE:** Well, this expenditure of more than one hundred billion dollars has caused the government to restrict loans to communities for community facilities. It has brought inflation in the interest rates so that many counties, states, and cities cannot now sell their bonds for the construction of schools, hospitals, and for other facilities. It has lessened the amount of funds available for education, for welfare, for medical research, for highways. We are now delaying construction of our interstate highways because of the Vietnam war. It's had a horrible effect on our economy.

**PEOPLE:** Of course, you do not believe we should have gotten involved initially. When do you think our initial involvement occurred and what do you consider our most tragic mistakes?

**SENATOR GORE:** Well, this is a long lesson in history. It started right after the capitulation of Japan after World War II. Our association with the problem in Vietnam began with our unfortunate assistance to the French in trying to re-establish their colonial stronghold on Indochina. The involvement has been gradually stepped up, but of course, the most fatal step, the most tragic mistake, was when combat troops were committed in 1955.

**PEOPLE:** There has been talk of the Nixon Administration's ending its role as policeman of the world. President Nixon has said in his Guam statement of last summer that the U. S. in formulating its foreign policy should project a lower profile for America in the world. Do you think that America's role should be changed? If so, in what manner—taking into consideration our 43 security agreements?

**SENATOR GORE:** Well, you cite the Guam speech of President Nixon, but you failed to cite

the statements he made in the same trip to both Vietnam and Thailand. It seemed to me at the time that the speech in Thailand was in direct contradiction to his speech in Guam. I think that changes are necessary: changes are indicated, and by and large, I thought well of the President's speech in Guam. I did not think well at all of the one he made a few days later in Thailand. About what I think should be the role of the U. S. in the world, I can hardly give you an answer to that, here in a few sentences. That's something that would require a good deal of time. I don't think we have ever been the policeman of the world.

**PEOPLE:** In Time magazine, issue date December 19, 1969, a statement appears saying, "Combining tax cuts with new social security benefits, the bill would sabotage the Administration's campaign against inflation." Do you feel that these tax cuts will cause inflation, a fact that many economists consider a bigger burden to the public than the previous taxes?

**SENATOR GORE:** Well, you asked me to comment on the Time statement. I think that it is as inaccurate as is the custom with Time magazine.

**PEOPLE:** Of the several amendments to the tax bill, will you give your reasons for proposing an increase in personal income tax exemptions?

**SENATOR GORE:** If there is a provision in the tax law that is unrealistic, unfair, and out of date, it is an allowance of \$600. As an exemption for the cost of a dependent—you're in college, do you think that \$600 is adequate for your parents to send you to college for a year? Of course it isn't. It isn't adequate for the cost of the child at any stage. My son finished college in June. Like you and I both know from experience, this is totally inadequate and I thought it should be raised to \$1200. I did not see the adoption of the amendment to raise it to \$800. I was very proud of the accomplishment. Though it was not enough, it is surely better than \$600.

**PEOPLE:** Thank you, Senator Gore.

# New Lottery System Forecasts Disaster For Many Campus Males

By F. PULASKIN

Whether the December 1st draft lottery was an evil scheme devised by General Hershey to get back at the arrogant hippie type or a just and fair conception brewed up by President Nixon and "Bomb" Laird is now strictly beside the point. The fact remains that today almost every student should be fairly aware of his relationship with the Big Sam and his Pentagon, or at least the present administration claimed to be before enacting this new system of induction. It seemed fair that a random picking of birthdays should provide... a basis for this new system and that the consequent numbering code for each man's eligibility would either drive him to defection, render him more insecure because of his apparent 50-50 chance, or inspire him to drop from school and carouse abroad for a while, since his future hold supposedly hangs loose. However, none of that is over, draft boards over the countryside are suddenly discovering that the prospecting into thirds (assured draftable, 50-50, home free) will have no apparent effect on the induction of young men. Numbers far into the middle third and into the bottom third will be liable to the draft. Perhaps the words of a brother of Beta Theta Pi at a well known university aptly represent the feelings of all 19-26 year olds. Four letter words, however, are unprintable.

The effect of the lottery at Sewanee was really much to be expected. There was no groupings around particular dates. Of all Sewanee students eligible for the draft next year (excluding 4-deferments, ROTC, etc.) the results were as follows:

students	pc
in top third	212
in middle third	173
in bottom third	30

## Next Career Counseling Program: The Ministry

The Career Counseling Program Committee has announced that the ministry will be the subject for its third conference to be held February 12-13 at Rebel's Rest.

The committee, with the help of the Student Vestry and Chaplain Pugh, has invited seven graduates of the college and/or St. Luke's for the presentation. The group was selected for its wide range of ministerial experience. Chaplain Pugh emphasized that the program was for all the students and not intended to especially push the ministry. The format will be similar to the two previous programs, beginning in late afternoon. The group includes:

The Rev. William Lea, a graduate of Davidson and St. Luke's ('35), is from Waukesha, Illinois, and was formerly a cathedral dean. Mr. Lea has been active in national church publications.

The Rev. Thomas Brown, a graduate of the college ('33), is from Washington, D. C. His parish, St. Patrick's, has been active in community social work.

In considering the bottom and top ten, the results were:

order	frequency	order	frequency
1	1	357	1
2	4	358	-
3	2	359	3
4	4	360	2
5	2	361	1
6	2	362	-
7	1	363	2
8	2	364	1
9	1	365	2
10	3	366	1
	22	13	

It seems odd, however, that with 1 or 2 exceptions, the months involved in this statistic fell into seasons. The top ten comprising a 4 month fall-winter period and the bottom ten, a 5 month spring-summer period.

One last statistic involves your chances of being in the top 50 according to the month in which you were born. In other words, if you were born in September the chances are 5-0 that your birthday fell within the not-so-fortunate fifty. Likewise in November your odds are 5-1, and in December 7-2. Accordingly, if you were born in January, your odds of being in the bottom 50 are 5-1. In March 7-2. These numbers simply reflect the most frequently picked months of the year in the December 1st lottery in these categories.

The Finger of Fate award must go to Sewanee's only September 14th potential draftee. He has been enrolled in the ROTC for months. Also, the Purple would like to thank Dr. Poyer of the Psychology Department for working with the computer in figuring these statistics.

The Rev. Allen Bartlett, a 1951 graduate of the college, has recently been appointed a Cathedral Dean in Louisville, Kentucky.

The Rev. William H. Barnwell, a 1960 graduate of Sewanee, is from Columbia, South Carolina and attended Virginia Theological Seminary. He has written a book, *In Richard's World*, about his summer experiences in a Charleston ghetto.

The Rev. Charles Scott May, a graduate of Washington and Lee and St. Luke's ('57) is assistant rector at Trinity Church in Columbia, South Carolina. He is a former Episcopal Youth Advisor for the Diocese of Arkansas.

The Rev. Furman Stough, a graduate of the college ('51), is assistant to the Bishop of Alabama in Birmingham. Mr. Stough served as a missionary from 1965 until 1968.

Mr. Gene Robinson, a graduate of the college ('69) is a seminarian at Union Theological Seminary in New York whose home is Lexington, Kentucky.



Last week was a time to endure temperatures in the single numbers and to enjoy the snow. Here Sewanee students and local children are seen sliding on North Carolina Avenue across from the Supply Store.—Photo: Racheer

## Happy 1970 Department: Lottery System Revisited

By RICK FITCH  
College Press Editor

"We're going to be breathing down the back of every individual available. If I have no doubt that men with the number 366 will be drafted."

—Col. Arthur Holmes  
State Director,  
Michigan Selective Service

President Nixon accompanied the unveiling of the draft lottery with an announcement that the nation's 19-26 year-old men's birthdays fell in the first third drawn (1-12) stood a "high probability" of being drafted in 1970, those in the second third (13-24) stood an "average probability," and those in the last third (24-36) stood a "relatively low probability."

Today, little more than a month after the dates were picked in capsules from a bowl before a national television audience, even the National Selective Service Headquarters concedes Nixon's forecast was misleading.

"I doubt anyone with a 1-A classification is safe," says one national official. "1-A men not drafted by December stand a good chance of being drafted at all, but the possibilities are very slim that they can escape (from having their number come up)."

Selective Service directors in several states have flatly predicted they will reach all 366 numbers during the course of the year. Col. Holmes in Michigan says his office has been scoping the bottom of the 1-A barrel for the past five years to meet induction quotas, and since the anticipated 1970 Michigan total is 15,000—the same as past years—he sees little chance that any with 1-A classifications will escape the draft.

Holmes says of students who plan to drop out of school to take their chances in this year's pool: "We'll welcome them into the pool. And we'll probably induct 'em."

Col. Clifford Hall, Delaware Selective Service director, says his state will not only draft 19-26-year-old classifications but will have to draft some 184-19-year-olds. "With my knowledge of the 1970 draft call, I will have to tell local boards that they can go down the list to number 100, just for January," he says.

Col. Byron Meader of New York State's Selective Service estimates that, "if one draft call are at the head of the list three years, we expect to exhaust all numbers from one to 366... by May or June."

Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and North Dakota also predict they will use up all lottery numbers during 1970. In addition, spokesmen for eight other states are at the head of Columbia told an Associated Press survey that those with high lottery numbers are definitely not safe from conscription. 29 states said it was too early to make projections.

State spokesmen in only four states—Alaska, Colorado, Kansas and Utah—say those with high lottery numbers are unlikely to be called.

The variance in the projected man-

## Faculty Salary Falling Over Past Few Years

By LAW WATSON

Compensation of Sewanee's faculty is ranked 39 in compensation compared to Southern Schools with Average Faculty" according to information compiled by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP).

Sewanee ranks 28 below these Southern schools in percentage increase in faculty salaries at 3.8 percent increase for the past three years compared with about 7.9 percent for 18 other southern schools above us in compensation. Sewanee's percentage increase was below even those schools below in the AAUP compensation ranking.

Slippage in relative position is shown by Sewanee's rankings in the years from 1955-56 to 1965-66: 41st, 42nd, 45th, 46th and now 48th. Southern Schools rated above Sewanee and their '68-'69 compensation include: Duke, \$15,694; Vanderbilt, \$15,672; WVA, \$14,791; U. of Kentucky, \$14,286; Emory, \$13,581; Florida State, \$13,536 and Texas A&M, \$13,148. Several schools ranked below Sewanee were: Georgia State, the Universities of Arkansas, Louisville, and Alabama, Wake Forest, Southwestern, SMU and Hollins.

Percent faculty compensation (salary plus fringe benefits) averaged \$13,075 during 1968-69. This represents an increase from the previous year of \$26 or 2.2 percent. It is a \$1,283 increase from 1965-66, an average increase of 3.8 percent over 4 years.

Compensation is considered by the AAUP to be salaries plus fringe benefits such as the pension fund, major life insurance, and hospitalization-group medical. Not included is what Dr. McCrory referred to as subsidized housing.

Faculty members pay up to \$85 rent for houses that had been rented to non-University personnel for over \$100. Leases on land leased to University personnel are set at half the normal lease rate; they range from \$59 to \$150. Both of these benefits are tax free. Mr. Vaughan, the University Treasurer, estimates the cash value to those who rent from the University to be \$900 or \$1,000 a year. This benefits only faculty who rent their homes.

The national average increase for 1968-69 was 7.2 percent. Sewanee's increase was 2.2 percent. Over eight years, Sewanee's average increase has been 5.3 percent; the national average has been 6.5 percent.

The University guarantees homes for faculty members. For those who wish to build homes, loans are made available at 6 percent interest, well below the present prime rate of 8.5 percent.

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# Sewanee Purple Sports

SPORTS EDITOR, JACK STEINMEYER



Sewanee enters virgin territory by trouncing the Centre waders.—Photo: Ruchter

## Sewanee Posts First Swim Victory of Season

The Sewanee Tiger swimming team made its initial entry into the winner's column Saturday by defeating Centre College, 64-32. Sewanee is now 1-2 for the season.

Centre brought only four swimmers to this campus, due to a conflict with the fraternity rushing schedule. Failing to win only two events, the Tigers completely dominated the competition. The meet was unusual in that many of Sewanee's better swimmers swam exhibition.

Diver Jed Gordon and distance freestyler Jack Crawford were high point men for the Tigers, each with 19 points. David Jaernicke was high point for Centre with 11 points.

The Tigers have two meets next weekend before taking a break for exams. Sewanee will host DeKalb on Friday at 3:00 and Louisville on Saturday at 2:00.

400 MR: Sewanee (Wilson, R. Love, Dougan, Stewart), 4:14; 1000 Free: Crawford, T. Smith (C), 14:10; 200 Free: Knox, Gutierrez (C), 2:01.3; 50 Free: Jaernicke (C), Farrior, 1:24.4; 200 IM: B. Love, D. Smith (C), 2:15.5; 1-m Diver: Gordon, Drake, 149.55; 200 Fly: Dougan, 2:40.0; 100 Free: Jaernicke (C), D. Smith (C), Farrior, :57.2; 300 Back: Wilson, Gutierrez (C), 2:19.1; 500 Free: Crawford, T. Smith (C), 6:45.4; 200 Breast: R. Love, D. Smith

## KS's, LCA's Run Even First Place

The volleyball season ended with a rash of losses to three of the top four teams. The PDT's defeated the LCA's in two straight games last Tuesday. The KS's lost three games to the faculty, and the PGD's lost three games to the DID's. All these losses have left each of the three top teams with a chance to win the title outright and have caused a four way tie. The play-offs will have taken place by the time this article goes to press, so no results will be able to be published in this issue.

Going into the past week three teams, the PGD's, KS's, and LCA's, were all tied for first place on ties. The faculty was in a close second with only two losses. The fireworks began to go off last Tuesday when the LCA's short three of their starters, lost to a stronger PDT team, which has improved after last year's dismissal record. This left the crown up for grabs between the KS's and the PGD's and it looked as if the PGD's were favored, since they had only the DID's to worry about. The KS's played the faculty on Thursday and were soundly defeated two out of three games to lose their

(Continued on page six)

## Jan. and Feb. Sports Schedule

### Varsity Swimming

Jan. 16—Friday: DeKalb College at Sewanee, 3:00 p.m.

Jan. 17—Saturday: University of Louisville at Sewanee, 2:00 p.m.

Feb. 6—Friday: Southwestern of Memphis at Memphis, 8:00 p.m.

### Varsity Basketball

Jan. 13—Tuesday: David Lipscomb at Sewanee, 8:00 p.m.

Jan. 18, 17—Friday and Saturday: Sertoma Tournament at Birmingham

Feb. 7—Saturday: Rollins College at Sewanee, 8:00 p.m.

Feb. 12—Thursday: Covenant College at Sewanee, 8:00 p.m.

### Varsity Wrestling

Feb. 7—Saturday: Centre, Southwestern at Memphis at Danville, Ky.

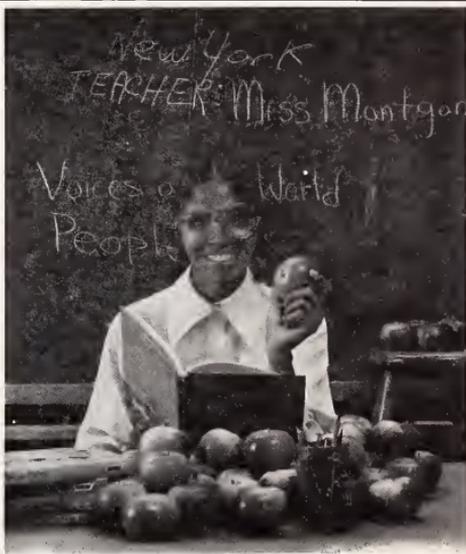


Sewanee beat Centre last Saturday night in a game which had some mighty fancy scoring.—Photo: Ruchter

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# Happy 1970 Department: Lottery System Revisted

(Continued from page four)  
 292, so that number of inductees would have to come from Maryland. Maryland has 66 local boards. Say board 10 has 283 per cent of all the 1-A's; then it would be called upon to supply 283 per cent of 392.

Panose says if it turns out that one local board is drafting a middle lottery number while another is drafting a low number, it will be due mainly to three variables: the number and distribution of volunteers, number of draftees, and chance geographical distribution of birthdays.

There are over 4,000 local boards, each of them in an area with a different socio-economic make-up, he says, and a board in an affluent area might be calling high numbers ahead of most other boards because many youths who otherwise might be drafted are able to afford college. A state director, he says, is empowered to maintain evenness in the calling of lottery numbers by withholding the assignment of a quota to a board that is using up the numbers faster than other boards.

In North Dakota, one local board was found to have 291 as the lowest lottery number. Those states, along with Utah and California, are reported to have decided tentatively on systems of evening out the calling of numbers.

If those with low numbers enlist in the Navy, Air Force, Marines, National Guard or Coast Guard "to make the best of their military experiences," Panose says, the higher lottery numbers will be reached sooner. Similarly, if some with high lottery numbers who were planning to enlist reverse their decision because they think they're fairly immune from being drafted, the vacuum in military personnel will have to be made up by drafted students.

Panose says that in light of the variables, students shouldn't drop out of school to gain entrance to this year's pool. A recent Selective Service decision makes it mandatory for a full-time student to be classified 2-S, so it is necessary for a student to drop out of school to receive a 1-A classification.

There are other "variables." The recruitment rate in all services is down, and the absence-without-leave rate, desertion rate, number of people leaving for Canada and number of people going to prison for refusing induction are up. Draft resistance is currently the fourth largest crime in the U. S.; nearly 10 per cent of all federal court cases involve the Selective Service. All this diminishes the possibility that a person with a high lottery number will avoid the draft.

But the single most important variable is the Vietnam war. If it is escalated—and Vice-President Agnew

add his New Year's Resolution is to "Win the War"—then no one is safe. If it is toned down, then 1970's projected military manpower needs of 225,000 men may be decreased.

The number of inductees for the last nine years reflect to a great extent the U. S. commitment in Vietnam:

1960—26,602
1961—118,580
1962—82,000
1963—119,265
1964—112,386
1965—202,951
1966—382,010
1967—228,263
1968—298,406
1969—265,000

Only President Nixon, who controls the scale of the war, can really tell what draft prospects the future holds—met your local draft board.

## Hepatitis Not From Gailor Food

Three cases of hepatitis reported at the University cannot be attributed to poor Gailor health practices, according to Dr. Roger Way, University Health Officer.

All three cases were contracted between Thanksgiving and Christmas; one was traced to a teacher who probably had contracted the disease in its incubative state while in Istanbul, Turkey.

Franklin County Health authorities were called upon to determine if either the University water supply or Gailor were the carrier of the germs. Neither was.

Since the disease is highly contagious, Dr. Way feels that the disease source is probably isolated. However, if another case is reported, he will contact the Tennessee Department of Health to conduct an extensive inspection of the Mountain for any possible sources.

Dr. Way feels that there are certain procedures that Gailor should follow to provide more sanitary facilities. None of the suggestions would have any effect on the quality of the food presently served since they were concerned with garbage disposal and the temperature at which the dishes were washed.

In conclusion, Dr. Way said that he would like to have the County make health inspections more frequently than the present four times a year. He feels that from the present position of student unrest about the food now being served at Gailor, that steps should be taken to provide more satisfactory meals. However, this problem was the University administration's.



To start out the new year, right, the Purple presents Miss Marcee Selden, a Sewanee co-ed who finds the school agreeable and says that art is her major interest. —Photo: T. P. Stoner

## Elections, Coed Visiting, Gailor Subjects of Delegate Assembly

(Continued from page one)  
 sent back to committee for further study into the fate of the Waters' Guild. Womack cited the problem of cabling checks at Gailor and the fact that only after an intensive examination of a student's identification would a check

## Study Day

In accordance with the motion passed by the faculty last Spring, the collection of Study Days should consist of five Wednesdays and five Saturdays each semester. For next semester, they are:

Saturdays	Wednesdays
February 7, 1970	February 18, 1970
February 26, 1970	March 18, 1970
March 7, 1970	April 8, 1970
April 18, 1970	May 28, 1970
May 16, 1970	

This corrects the list, sent out in September, which omitted February 18th.

## KS's, LCA's Tied For First Place In Volleyball

(Continued from page five)  
 second. The Faculty was led by their usual fine team including Dr. Alvarez, Dean Baird, Coach Griffith, and Mr. Arnold. With this loss to the KS's, the left the door wide open for the PGD's to clinch the title outright if they had defeated the DTD's. The DTD's with their usual strong support were led by Don Ellis, Doug Dalton, Kyle Foster, Kirk Sneller, Mike Scheuencman, and Frank Cook. The PGD's short two Arentsen and two of the better spikers, Wally Wilson, and Fred Jones, had some trouble in organization and were defeated two out of three games.

Thus for the first time in many years there has resulted a four way tie which will be decided this next week in a play-off. There will be a flip to see which teams will play which. It should be an interesting and exciting play-off because of the fine quality of players on all four teams. Whoever wins the title will have to put two of their finer games together to win it.

## Sen. Gore

(Continued from page one)  
 tive in spite of the indifference of the voters.

Senator Gore ended his speech and answered questions which covered the full range of issues that are expected to come up in this year's re-election campaign. When questioned on his may vote on the Anti-bulldozer Miami bill (contrary to a unanimous resolution of the Tennessee State Senate) he cited his experience in the nuclear field and stated that there was clear-cut opinion for ABM in Tennessee. He won applause with his reply to a question aimed at his negative position on the Hayworth nomination. He simply stated that the South Carolina judge was not qualified to sit on the bench because of clear-cut financial interests in the outcome of several cases. In response to a question on welfare, he stated that he intended to vote for the Democratic increased HEW budget and fight the threatened presidential veto if it materialized.

Senator Gore's Querry Auditorium presentation was followed by a reception in newly-decorated Convocation Hall where eager young administrators (and watchfully curious Republicans) thronged around the senator. Looking fit and healthy for his 62 years, Senator Gore obviously relished the crowd and seemed anxious to campaign in what many observers think will be a closely-contested race. Barely avoiding a fall on Sewanee's treacherous lot, he later tactfully escaped his questioners to leave to continue speaking tomorrow in the Franklin-Gruady county area.

## Announcement

For those students wishing to play tennis in the evenings the tennis courts will be open. Beginning next semester, the tennis courts will be opened from 8:30 P.M. until 10:00 P.M. the following evenings: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

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