

The Sewanee Purple

THE STUDENT ORGAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH

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Facebook and the Administration Relationship Status: It's Complicated

By Ashley Gallman

The phenomenon that is Facebook spread through the country's universities with amazing speed, obtaining immense popularity in a relatively short amount of time. The website even penetrated Sewanee's social and technological "bubble", as students lovingly refer to it, and became a huge hit on the mountain as well. The website's popularity, however, may begin to wane as the dark side to Facebook is revealed. Over the last several months, news reports have been crowded with stories about Facebook as a possible outlet for monitoring users either by school administrators, future employers, or most frighteningly, Internet stalkers. Princeton's Public Safety Department has approached students about material in their Facebook profiles. Students at Northern Kentucky University were punished after administrators found pictures of illegal kegs in several of the students' profiles. Another student at Duquesne University was punished for a "homophobic" group he created. More and more schools across the country can report such incidents, yet students at Sewanee may be tempted to brush these events aside, thinking our small, isolated community is beyond the reach of such problems. However, just as the website itself permeated the Sewanee community, its problems have also begun to appear on campus.

A senior art major received a rude awakening as to the downside of Facebook this year when a group she created lead to conflict. She created the group around an inside joke between her and her friends that a certain art professor could make her question her lesbianism. She explains that the group grew to a "whopping 66 members", including one athletic coach, one professor, one staff member, and several alumni, and furthermore that she discussed the group with its subject who only expressed amusement rather than offense. Not all of the Art Department's professors found the group to be humorous, however. The group's creator was called in to one such professor's office and was told that another professor in the department "had done a search of inappropriate groups" and having come across this group, felt it fell into that category. The creator was asked to remove the group on the grounds that it was "embarrassing for the department." She agreed to get rid of the group, but argues, "I find it ridiculous that we should be monitored on the only non-university created college communication site that is available...Ultimately it is a space for freedom to discuss student life...and

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SAVE LAKE DIMMICK

By Bill Fisher

It is no longer any secret that Dolan Polack and Shram, a regional development company, has been in a dialogue with The University of the South about the possibility of building housing around the Lake Dimmick area. There are many obvious concerns about such development, from both the student body and the Sewanee community at large.

In the effort to combat such concerns, and to reach a conclusion in the best interest of the school, the community,

of Math and Computer Science, and Bran Potter, Professor of Forestry and Geology. Nicholas Babson, meanwhile, represents the Board of Trustees.

When asked about the creation of the committee, Potter noted that it was a good idea.

"To do it [talk with DPS about developing Dimmick] without faculty input would have created tension. The faculty lives here," said Potter.

After the faculty gained a place on the committee, the Board of Trustees

conducted in an ecologically sensitive and aesthetically pleasing manner, there has been a large amount of backlash among the Sewanee community over the issue. Some of that criticism may stem from a genuine lack of knowledge about the situation.

"There is a continuing desire among Sewanee alumni for housing in Sewanee," explains Potter, "as they are not personally allowed to build on the Domain."

In addition to additional housing



Lake Dimmick

and the student body, The University of the South has appointed a committee to represent the faculty and the Board of Trustees. The faculty members of the committee are Fred Croom, Professor

also pushed to have a representative—Babson.

In spite of these events, which hope to ensure that any development at Dimmick (if there is any at all) be

for Alumni, DPS has discussed the possibility of the following: upgrades/ add-ons to the Sewanee

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Landscape Lab Goes to Washington: A Look at the Role of Science in Policy

By Bert Harris

On March 8 - 11, four environmental studies students, Natasha Cowie, Bert Harris, Valerie Moye and Leighton Reid accompanied Dr. Jon Evans to study science's role in decision making in Washington, D.C. Dr. Evans, director of Sewanee's Landscape Analysis Lab, was invited by Representative Tom Udall (D-NM) to go to Washington D.C. to testify at a congressional hearing on post-disturbance forest ecology in the Southeast as it relates to H.R. 4200, The Forest Recovery and Research Act. H.R. 4200, sponsored by Greg Walden (R-OR) and Brian Baird (D-WA) is designed to encourage salvage logging, or the removal of trees killed in a large disturbance event, in National Forests and lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The bill expedites the salvage process by essentially waving the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act. Walden argues that large disturbances such as fires and hurricanes are catastrophic events for forests and that forests must

be helped by people (through logging) in order to regenerate properly. Walden claims that his ideas are supported by science when in fact, no peer-reviewed publications corroborate his claims. Ecologists do not see disturbances as catastrophic events; the ecological literature overwhelmingly agrees that large disturbances are critical in maintaining ecosystem function and that large dead trees provide important wildlife habitat and a nutrient source for the regenerating forest. Dr. Evans and five other ecologists were called to present the ecological community's current understanding of disturbance ecology to congress and to give their opinions of the bill as scientists.

On our first day on Capitol Hill, we joined forces with several environmental lobbyists and the six science panelists to lobby the staffers of members of the House of Representatives who might vote against the bill. At a breakfast briefing, Randi Spivak, a lobbyist for American Lands Alliance, informed us that the House would almost certainly

pass the bill and that our goal was to try to narrow the margin by as much as possible. If the bill is narrowly passed by the House and thus appears controversial, the Senate will be less likely to vote in favor of the bill. The events of the following days were surprising and a bit discouraging but very informative overall.

We divided our large group into several subgroups, composed each of a lobbyist, a scientist and a student, that set off to a particular legislator's office in one of the House office buildings. We needed no name tags or identification to enter the buildings and the security was a breeze compared to the screening we received in the airport the day before. The offices were impressive with marble floors, high ceilings and at least two huge flags outside each door. We rarely saw the representatives themselves; instead we met with their staffers, people not much older than ourselves who are responsible for informing their "boss"

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Hartman finds Facebook "useful in his role as Dean of Students"

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in this way, it is expected to be a safe space for speech." She has keenly felt that even at Sewanee Facebook is not beyond the perusal of non-student parties, and although she was frustrated by the administrative intrusion into her profile, many professors and administrators would assert that their presence on Facebook aids the students and the university image and that their ability to view profiles should make students wary of less congenial parties who may be privy to their personal information.

Several professors and administrators admit to being registered on the website, but in a wide range of capacities. Several simply claim curiosity. Dr. Kelly Malone says that she's "not interested in busting students," but that she was simply curious. She jokes, "I have to say I am tempted to post a picture of myself tapping a keg in my apartment in 1986, just for the heck of it." Dr. John Bruss also has a limited experience of Facebook, explaining, "I had heard about Facebook...went to check it out, found out I couldn't without 'joining,' joined, and that's the only time I've been 'on.'" Many professors express similar experiences in which the program's popularity drew them to

"check it out."

Once their curiosity was satisfied, though, many professors felt concern for what they saw on the site. Dr. Bruss expresses fear that too many students post personal information "which in the hands of the wrong person could be extremely dangerous, especially nowadays with net stalking." He worries that students may be endangering their safety by carelessly providing private information on a relatively public forum. Dr. Trudy Cunningham also urges students to be cautious as to what they post, but for legal reasons: "I share the concern that incriminating comments posted in jest or without thinking may complicate the lives of the posters, especially if they are used in court cases." Dean of Students Eric Hartman warns against "incriminating" postings as well that paint a very negative picture of Sewanee, especially to newly accepted students, and that could be used in disciplinary situations.

Dean Hartman has found his interaction with Facebook to be particularly helpful in his role as Dean of Students, although he could count the number of times he's used the site "on two hands." He believes Facebook has made him "a better dean" in

several ways. The greatest benefit is the invaluable insight into student life the site provides: "I find it helpful in staying tuned-in to student issues, concerns, social habits, among other reasons. Students will speak their minds openly on Facebook in ways they would not in my office or in my home." He often uses the site to gauge student opinion on university regulations. If several groups appear with negative reflections on himself or a new rule, Dean Hartman can then reevaluate his actions and new regulations with a fresh insight into student opinion. The site also allows him to keep an eye on students he is concerned about: "I use the site to see if students are fragmenting themselves and depicting themselves to me untruthfully." A student's profile can often tip the scales in a discipline case, although Dean Hartman says it regretfully is often not in the student's favor, particularly when his or her profile is filled with "debaucherous" comments and groups. He urges students to carefully monitor what they place on Facebook both for the harm it can do themselves and the University.

He hasn't used Facebook yet in an actual disciplinary trial, but he says, "It's not beyond me." The Sewanee

Police Department, however, has no interaction with the site. Chief Parrot firmly states, "I have never used the website and the police do not use it for spying purposes." Although Facebook is not entirely monitored for disciplinary infractions, there is still an administrative presence on the site and students' incriminating comments can be used against them.

Sewanee's Facebook users are far from immune to scrutiny. When approached on the subject of administrative and police monitoring, creator Chris Hughes simply explains, "If users do not want police to be able to see their profile information, they should go to the 'My Privacy' section and change their settings. They can make it so that only students can see the info, or even so that friends can." Perusal of profiles cannot be considered a violation of privacy if students leave their profiles open to the public eye. Others argue, however, that it is not their privacy, but freedom of speech that is being violated. Either way, Facebook is no longer just the simple, fun program it first seemed and has created a whole new set of complex legal issues and dangers for students across the country.

Environmental students travel to Washington D.C.

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(as the legislators are always referred to) about the issue at hand. We generally had about 15 minutes to get the message across to the staffer who often had little or no science training. The staffers took few notes but seemed to pay attention. Interestingly, the staffers did not always share their boss' opinion on the issue. Sometimes they agreed with our point of view and said they would try to convince their boss to vote "right."

After the first meeting a few of us students were discussing the events of the last meeting on the way to the next office. We had only exchanged a few sentences when we were harshly shushed by Randi. "You have to be really quiet around here!" she said. "The timber representatives could be anywhere. Keep your conversations to the weather while you are in the building!" Needless to say we whispered about the issue from then on.

At lunch, the Sewanee students were able to talk a bit more freely about the morning's events with members of the team who already knew how Washington works. Dominick DellaSala, Ph.D., one of the science panelists for the Udall hearing, currently works for World Wildlife Fund in Oregon but he spent several years as a science lobbyist in Washington. His experience as a lobbyist/ecologist taught him well how science is incorporated, distorted, or just thrown out in the decision making process in Washington. "Science usually loses the battle of public opinion because it is too complex to be expressed in five minutes on the news. It's easy for the timber industry to state their beliefs and goals quickly.

Their current argument is: (1) The Clinton administration shut us out from logging, (2) we need to thin the forest because the woods are now overgrown, (3) lack of timber harvesting got us into this bad situation, and (4) we are looking out for future generations". Dr. DellaSala continued: "This argument is not supported by science but it makes sense to Americans who have, on average, a third grade science education. If constituents side with the simple argument, then so will the legislators."

On the following day, we accompanied Dr. Evans and the rest of the science panelists to the hearing sponsored by Representative Udall. The hearing was crammed into 15 ft by 25 ft room, a very small space for such an event. We later learned that minority hearings are almost always restricted to the small meeting rooms. The room was full of staffers and the media (we found out later that representative Walden had several worried staffers there). Following an introduction by Mr. Udall, the six scientists each had five minutes to present their knowledge of disturbance ecology and their opinion of the Walden bill. They all highlighted the importance of intense disturbances for ecosystems and noted the costs of salvage logging such as slowed forest regeneration, impaired water quality, altered nutrient dynamics, loss of biological legacies, and increased soil erosion. The panelists did not banish logging; they acknowledged that we need timber, and they suggested that we log in less sensitive areas than post-disturbance forests such as where suburban areas meet forests.

The science on the issue was

clear: salvage logging causes serious environmental damage. The outcome of the bill, however, is far from decided. Ultimately the issue comes down to different values in our public lands. If the congress favors economic interests over environmental values, they will pass H.R. 4200. Unfortunately it turns out that even if such factors are considered, the issue itself is not the primary element used in decision-making in Washington. From our discussions with staffers, the science panelists and lobbyists it became clear that voting is determined by three parameters in the following order of importance: (1) a legislator will vote based on alliances with other legislators ("you voted with my bill last time so I'll do you a favor and vote for this one"), (2) a legislator will vote to maintain his image to his constituents even if he disagrees with the bill (one representative we met will vote for the Walden bill because fires are a problem in his district and he wants to be seen as pro-active on the issue even though he thinks the bill is flawed), and finally (3) the issue; a legislator only pays attention to the issue if the two parameters above are satisfied.

Our trip to Washington was an extremely valuable window into the reality of how our government works. Our experience indicates that science is rarely incorporated accurately into the decision-

making process. A bill like H.R. 4200 would not have made it so far if this were not the case. One aspect of the process that everyone emphasized was the power of the constituents. People often forget that old-fashioned letters and especially calls to representatives do make a difference and can even change a vote. Frequently, decisions are made just before the bill comes to the floor when constituents rally and contact their representative or senator. Contact your representative at <http://www.house.gov>.



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Lake Dimmick

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Inn, modifications to the Golf course, and late retirement style residence. Whether any or all of those projects go through depends mostly on the "place and scale" of the proposals from DPS, says Potter.

However, the Sewanee community and student body have made their opposition to any development at Lake Dimmick publicly known, regardless of the "place and scale." Recently, many bumper stickers have been popping up across Sewanee reading, "Save Lake Dimmick," with the Order of Gownsmen recently passed a resolution emphatically denouncing any development at Lake Dimmick. It states, "The development of the Domain, specifically the Lake Dimmick area, is in keeping with neither the missions of the University nor best interest of the students, faculty, staff, alumni, and members of the Sewanee community. [...] the Order of Gownsmen recommends that the Board of Regents immediately cease any consideration of commercial or residential development on the Lake Dimmick tract."

Regardless of the outcome, the Lake Dimmick issue is obviously one of heated debate between the University administration and the Sewanee community. Because the University hopes to handle the matter in the best possible way, the development at Dimmick is, "in a holding pattern—at the moment anyway," says Potter.

However, even if the development at Lake Dimmick is stopped, it will certainly not be the final time for an outside push for Alumni housing and accoutrements.

"There will be a continuing interest for this [Alumni housing] in the future," says Potter. "It's a long standing issue."

Letter to the Editor: Dimmick Style

By David Haskell

As you may know, a study is currently underway examining the possibility of developing portions of the Domain. These areas include Lake Dimmick, around the Sewanee Inn and, apparently, in the forest (on the bluff) past the Equestrian Center.

Many members of our community have expressed concern about this study. In order to facilitate communicating this concern to the University Trustees, I have put together a letter to the Trustees and I invite you to join me in signing it. The letter is at the circulation desk of the library. If you would like to sign on, please visit the library and look for the letter on the left-hand end of the desk.

The text of the letter follows. I plan to leave the letter at the library for the next couple of weeks:

Dear University of the South Trustees,

We are writing to express our concern about the ongoing study of potential housing developments at Sewanee. We are a diverse group of faculty, staff, students and community members, but we are united in our deep concern about the intent of this study and the way in which it is being carried out. Our concerns include the following:

(1) We are distressed that no students, community members, faculty or staff were included in the planning stages of this project, and that faculty were only added to the project team after the faculty passed a motion requesting some representation. We would prefer that major decisions affecting our community be explored in a more inclusive manner.

(2) Extensive development on the Domain has the potential to disrupt the ecological integrity of the land and to put significant pressures on town and University resources (e.g., Fowler Center, library, SUD sewage processing, trail maintenance). We therefore believe that local expertise

(both in the University and in the wider community) should be brought to bear on any significant land-use changes in our area. Such wide consultation seems not to have occurred.

(3) We are unhappy that the study was commissioned without a competitive bidding process. We are also distressed by fact that although DPS has expertise in building upscale residential developments, it has apparently little expertise with planning for other land uses (e.g., forestry, environmental education, conservation, low- or middle-income housing). Thus, the current study seems to be examining one narrow set of uses of our land. We believe that wise planning requires careful exploration of a wider array of possibilities.

(4) How we choose to use our land makes a powerful statement about our values and priorities. Our University purpose statement states that we seek to train students to "search for truth, seek justice for all, preserve liberty under law, and serve God and humanity." The proposals that have emerged from the study so far seem to serve the desire for luxury of an elite segment of our society. We prefer that the study give much higher priority to serving the true needs of our community and the world.

(5) The planning process so far has involved very little opportunity for public discussion. The discussions that have taken place have been distressing. There appears to be a disconnect between the rhetoric used by the consultants and the needs and values of the vast majority of people in Sewanee. This disconnect is unhealthy and does not contribute to the sense of open community that we value at Sewanee.

Thank you for considering our concerns. We urge you to act with great caution as you consider the results of the DPS study.

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News in Brief

By Sam Currin

Dorm room developing formidable stench

Seven months of living has transformed what used to be a nice dormitory room into a virtual Petri dish. The inhabitant described his room as having 'a definite funk about it,' and hasn't pinpointed the source yet. Although attempts to follow the trail of ants to a source have been unsuccessful, the student thinks that the funk has something to do with 'shoes and or feet.'

'Comping' of cars has degenerated into sexual history

The Sewanee tradition of 'comping' seniors' cars with witty remarks about their intended major has been reduced to listing past sexual escapades. Although humorous for observers and friends in the know, it can be quite embarrassing for the senior. One senior proclaimed, 'if that is the case, then I don't have enough windows to contain my pimpness.' At any rate, there have been attempts to keep the witty aspect and apply it to the new trend by creating intelligent remarks with names and occurrences.

Broken coffee machine has serious implications

For senior coffee addict Steven Johnston, the crack in his coffee pot could prove to be an extremely serious problem. "This means one of two things, either I have to go, ASAP, down to Wal-mart and buy a new coffee maker, which could cost upwards of \$15, or I have to stop drinking coffee." At the mention of the latter possibility, Johnston vomited. The broken pot, an integral part of a coffee machine that Johnston has had for almost two years and one that he has lovingly dubbed 'the equalizer' was cracked by contact with the sink in a routine cleaning operation. Johnston immediately began brainstorming about possible ways to remedy the situation.

Stranglehold 'sickest thing since the bubonic plague'

Saturday night at KA, super group Pequod played their own rendition of Ted Nugent's *Stranglehold*. Marshall Alexander was called on as a guest, and they played the song twice, once as an encore. Student fan Bill Trimble, self-proclaimed Nugent enthusiast,

said that the song 'was the sickest thing since the bubonic plague.' Trimble has urged the band to look into playing his second favorite Nugent tune *Cat Scratch Fever* and has written Mr. Nugent over 60 letters about getting him to play Spring Party weekend.

Time change ruins 2/3 of Americans Sundays

The recent 'spring forward' time change only ruined Sunday April 2 for 66.66% of Americans. The 1/3 that remembered to move their clocks forward the night before, a demographic usually consisting of the elderly and preachers, had a normal Sunday afternoon. Not only did Sewanee resident Alex Nation miss church, but he also missed his favorite Sunday morning talk show, "Car Talk with Click and Clack, the Tappet Brothers." Nation swears that next year he'll be ready when the whole world skips an hour, and he thinks that it is another example of the human race trying to 'play God' and 'control the universe.'

Student blames desire to 'impregnate everything' on Spring

Usually called the season of rebirth,

an anonymous sophomore attributed his recent feelings of 'virility and passion' to the beautiful, regenerative season of spring. Although he says he hasn't 'acted on any of [his] desires,' he believes that Sewanee's beautiful campus has only escalated the problem. 'If I went to say, Emory, where I was not berated with the beauty of spring every waking second, I probably wouldn't think about getting someone pregnant every 10 minutes.'

Stolen Zen garden means someone's karma is screwed

An anonymous student had a mini zen garden stolen from his desk late Saturday night. Although not extremely distraught over the loss (the zen garden was a graduation present from a senile Aunt), the student made it clear that the thief was destined for some 'bad karma at some point in the future.' "I mean, who steals a zen garden, something meant to help someone contemplate and meditate.....life and stuff. This guy is going to have some serious bad karma in the future."

The Highlander School: Not Another Drinking Society

By Esmé Wright

Many of us associate the word "highlander" with football games, red-eyes, and kilts. On March 6th, 2006, the other Highlander was re-introduced to the mountain; a Highlander involved in the civil rights movement during the 1950s and the social, economic, and racial problems we still face today. Bernice Johnson Reagon lectured in Convocation Hall for the 2006 Anita S. Goodstein Lecture in Women's History, but the afternoon before her lecture she sat in front of her audience on a couch in the crowded Women's Center and spoke of her involvement with Highlander. Reagon was joined by Professors Emeritus Marvin Goodstein and Scott Bates who also participated at Highlander during the civil rights movement.

The Highlander School was founded in 1932 by Miles Horton and Don West on 200 acres of land in Monteagle. Highlander was a discussion-based school, welcoming peoples of all races and socioeconomic backgrounds to participate in workshops. During the 1930s, Highlander was a place where miners and other union laborers could come to seek higher wages and better living conditions. They came there to talk about their problems with others and find solutions.

In the 1950s Highlander started having integration workshops, a cutting edge technique for the time. The Goodstein's and Bates came from the integrated North and were very passionate about integration in this area. Highlander was constantly under attack because people were trying to prevent the integration of

the South. Highlander had blacks and whites working side by side; and it was an opportunity for everyone to hear another perspective. Dialogue was integral at Highlander and people worked out their problems and exchanged experiences through discussion and non-violent action.

Highlander fought for desegregation, and Congress passed a law against the discrimination of blacks and women. Even after its conquests against racism, Highlander was eventually driven out and lost its charter. Soon after, they applied for another charter under the name Highlander Research and Education Center and moved to Knoxville, close to where it remains today.

Bernice Johnson Reagon's Highlander is not a place, but an idea. Regardless of where she is in the world, she is constantly working for Highlander. The Highlander Reagon knew; "was determined to be a force and a presence in the South." It was singing, talking, and listening. It was a place you could bring your knowledge and problems to question and feed off others around you. Reagon takes Highlander with her wherever she goes.

We too should listen to the voices around us, learn from our surroundings, and appreciate the rich history of this place. In the words of Bernice Reagon, we need to "fill the room with the sound of [our] voice," and share this knowledge with others.

The Failure of Standardized Testing

By Bill Fisher

On March 13, 2006, the College Board, which administers the SAT, officially announced that the company failed to accurately score over 4,000 exams from the October test for errors, leaving thousands of students' scores incorrectly reported. This oversight on the College Board's part has created extensive problems for both students and colleges alike. However, the incident is just another example of the overemphasis placed on standardized testing in the college admissions process.

I have personally and painfully become aware of the stress placed on standardized tests during my senior year of high school. Aside from the obvious implications of test scores about college choices (and, in turn, scholarships), the test itself is a nerve-racking experience that lasts well over four hours. Hoping to increase my odds of being admitted to colleges, I took the SAT on four separate occasions. While my scores improved with each try, on no occasion did I feel any more intelligent after a given test. I wondered if those sixteen hours and two hundred dollars I had spent on the tests might not have been used more beneficially toward my actual education. I did not feel any more prepared for college after taking the SAT. The only thing I learned, in fact, from the experience of testing was how to do better on the test itself.

The SAT is usually the primary factor in a college admissions decision. While grades, recommendations, and essays are considered as well, standardized test scores are still the predominantly deciding factor in admission and scholarship decisions. And the recent incident, in which over 4,000 students' scores were raised after their tests were accurately checked, demonstrates the inherent problems of standardized testing, and the overemphasis that it receives. With these sudden corrections, many students have been offered admission or more scholarships at colleges across the country. However, some students' scores were lowered by as many as 400

points, forcing them to apply to less exclusive schools. Surely these sudden changes of heart on the part of so many college admissions departments indicate the weight that is placed on the SAT in an admissions decision. Still, this was not the first time there has been an error with College Board's standardized testing procedures, which created controversy in 2002 in Minnesota, Washington, and Virginia. A similar incident occurred in all of these cases, and the College Board promised to eliminate such occasional slipups. However, this latest episode demonstrates their inability to completely reduce error from the system.

While it is true that the SAT has been agreed upon as a standard for measuring reasoning ability and intelligence, it has always been part of a system of harsh bureaucracy. Individuals are reduced to a number for the sake of convenience—so that they may be separated into distinct groups: those who are good enough for college and those who are not. But as long as this harsh objectivity remains the standard factor in a college's admission decisions, these errors will continue to occur, and the SAT will continue to be misconstrued as the best measure of a student's intelligence.

Fair Test, an organization dedicated to lowering the importance of the SAT in admissions decisions, reports that "One careful academic study compared two admissions strategies, one using just the high school record and the other using high school record and SAT I scores. More than 90% of the admissions decisions were the same under both strategies." It would appear then that the SAT, while it should be a factor in an admissions decision, should not be the defining one. The SAT should be taken into consideration with all other factors equally so that when errors, like the incorrect scoring of the October tests, occur, a college should still be able to make a competent admissions decision without relying so heavily on a system that has become severely overused.

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This Business of Music: Huber Brings Songwriting to Sewanee

By Benjamin Blackburn

A new course focusing on country songwriting has been added to the Sewanee catalog this semester. The course, taught by Professor Donald Huber, Jr., has attracted students from a variety of academic backgrounds. Some have extensive experience in music, while others do not. The unifying element is a common interest in lyric writing and a desire to learn more about Nashville's music business. Dr. Huber, who wrote songs professionally in Nashville before coming to Sewanee, is excited to finally see his idea to create a songwriting class come to fruition.

"I've been talking to Mr. [Miles] Wellesley about this for about three years now," said Huber of the class. The bulk of the material covered thus far in the semester has involved creating musical hooks – chorus lines set to music that express the main ideas of a song. From this point, the writers have been encouraged to pick the song

forms that best fit their hooks, and then write the rest of their lyrics. Since the primary aim of the course is to develop students' abilities as lyric writers, Huber uses *The Craft of Lyric Writing* by Sheila Davis, the most highly regarded book on the subject, as the main class text. "Once you've got your hook," said one of Huber's students, "the tips she [Davis] gives you in the book are useful – she helps you pick a form for your song and gives examples to show you which form will work for a certain type of song."

Huber's experience as a writer in Nashville – he was once under contract at Tree Publishing (now Sony/Tree) – allows him to add texture to the course by inviting industry contacts from Nashville to speak to the class. On March 30, Mark Wright, Vice President of artist and repertoire (A&R) for Sony Records and longtime friend of Huber, talked to songwriting students over

lunch in McClurg's Tower room before adjourning to the Gailor auditorium for a fascinating speech on his rise to prominence in Nashville. "I went to Belmont because I had heard they had a 16-track recording studio – this was a long time ago, remember – and I loved the idea of working with what was, at the time, a very advanced studio," said Wright of his move to Nashville at age 18. After matriculating at Belmont University, it did not take Wright long to find his niche in Music City. He signed his first songwriting contract at age 19 and by age 24 he was the city's youngest Vice President of A&R. He has since written and produced music for a wide range of country artists, including George Strait, Gary Allan, and Gretchen Wilson, among others.

As the semester comes closer to a conclusion, Huber's class will shift its focus from lyric writing to the process of making song demos using Nashville's

demo studios and myriad session musicians. The class will also make other trips to Nashville to take tours of different offices related to the business of music, including a publishing house, a licensing agency such as BMI, ASCAP, or SESAC, a management office, and a record label on Music Row. There will also be other speakers such as Sewanee graduate Radney Foster, a prominent recording artist and songwriter whose song "Real Fine Place to Start," written and recorded by Foster in 2002 for Dualtone Records, was recently re-cut by Sara Evans and became a huge hit. The students in this class are lucky to have an experienced, connected professor like Dr. Huber, especially those who intend to immerse themselves in Nashville's music business after leaving the Mountain.

Are You Trashy?

By Blair Overman

In reference to "trash," one could commonly be referring to 1 : something worth little or nothing: as junk, rubbish, empty talk, or nonsense 2 : something in a crumbled or broken condition or mass; debris from pruning or processing plant material 3 : a worthless person; riffraff (according to Webster's Dictionary). I will be referring to trash in the first sense...the trash that used to accumulate at the former dumping site out on Breakfield Road; the trash that Environmental Residents push to be recycled; but most significantly, the trash that seems to collect and engulf small bins within your living space. Where does this trash go after you make the long journey to the end of a hallway and displace your rubbish into a larger container? Do you stop to recycle in the five



Trash litters the Sewanee Campus

seconds it takes for you to notably contribute to one of the world's fastest growing environmental issues of garbage accumulation? Did you know that Sewanee's contract with its trash-pick-up service will expire this June and students have the opportunity to push for new alternatives? The answer is probably not, to all of the above. At least after reading this article you can say that you have been informed, and you will be taking your first step into becoming more aware of a process that takes place without your knowledge and really without you even having to lift a finger.

Recycling at Sewanee is a relatively new concept. This process was introduced by Mr. Paul E. Mooney and Dr. Arthur Knoll about twenty years ago. At first, Sewanee was only able to recycle paper, metals, and plastics; the center for this recycling is located next to the Golf Course. Now, Sewanee recycling has expanded to include a center for glass only behind PPS. Environmental Residents and

custodians alike collect our recycling and distribute it accordingly to each specific center. Beyond that, the Franklin County Solid Waste Department separates everything by content and color before selling it to private companies. All we have to do as trash producers is walk down the hall.

Non-recyclable trash is a different story. In case you weren't aware, Sewanee does not have its own landfill. People used to be responsible for their own trash disposal and they would dump at one of two sites on campus: Breakfield Road or the Golf Course. This process was halted in the early 1960s, although you can still see remnants of trash in both areas. Now most trash is picked up by Joe B. Long's Wrecker Service, a private company, and taken to a landfill in Jasper.

It is important to realize that there are many avenues on which the University could embark upon for the purpose of their garbage disposal. One

such option is the Bouldin Corporation located in McMinnville and Morrison, Tennessee. BouldinCorp realizes that people in the US produce 240 million tons of trash per day and they have developed the technological capacity to turn such waste into reusable materials. "BouldinCorp has developed a unique environmental management system for household garbage. BouldinCorp's WasteAway Recycling System processes the entire household waste stream into a stable raw material called Fluff" (<http://www.bouldincorp.com/history.html>). This fluff can be used as fertilizer or soil amendment. Additionally, it can also be compacted and used in the same manner as wood or brick. It can be cut, nailed, screwed into and it has the compaction strength of concrete. This process directly turns waste into a very useful material; at the same time, decreasing the amount of garbage humans put back into the environment. Sewanee might not embody the desire for our solid waste

to be processed in such a way, but you should be aware that the opportunity is available.

In 2005, the University and the town of Sewanee dumped 1,728 tons of non-recyclable materials; it is very plausible that a majority of these materials could have been recycled, thus cutting back on the amount of waste that we produce. Can you honestly say that recycling crossed your mind last year? Did you know that 30% of this waste came directly from University offices? It would seem that the number one trash product pending from any office is paper...ironically this product is completely recyclable and reusable. One would hope that it is being recycled. There are many places in the world that don't have such a plethora of garbage disposal options at

their fingertips; and even though most countries do not produce nearly the amount of waste that we as Americans do, they do not have the leisure to take notice or even begin to change their impact on the environment. We do. So next time you make that lengthy journey down your upper-middle class private University hallway to cleanse your room of contaminants that will directly impact the environment, think about taking a few minutes to recycle... because whether or not you realize it, we are lucky enough to have the leisure to do so.

(I want to thank Todd Sisson, Sam Currin, Fort Bridgforth, and Toshitake Tanuma for providing a majority of this information from their Solid Waste Project. Additionally, information was taken from the presentation of Teddy Jones on the Bouldin Corporation.)

Sign Vandalism

By Callie Combs

Vandalism is rampant at Sewanee. The taking and destroying of property that started on the golf course has spread to buildings like Walsh-Ellett. Signs for minority speakers, "Safe Space" cards outside offices, and Women's Conference notices are being removed.

When Bernice Reagon, an African-American speaker, came to Sewanee a few weeks ago, Dr. Harold Goldberg, a history professor, posted signs in Walsh-Ellett, but noticed they were being taken down. It is typical for people to remove outdated posters as a courtesy, but this occurred before the talk. Attempts to replace the poster proved fruitless, with few students at Reagon's speech.

When Dr. Goldberg realized what was happening in early March, he sent an email to faculty and students. What he got back was an affirmation of not only what he had noticed, but a laundry list of other incidents. Sherri Bergman reported her signs in Walsh-Ellett for the Consortium for Strong Minority Preference (CSMP) had disappeared. Like Dr. Goldberg, her replacement of the posters was ineffective, yet when she posted new signs without a minority picture, they were left alone.

Dr. Troy Prinkey, a Spanish professor, reported his "Safe Space" sign and rainbow flag removed from his bulletin board.

He is not the only one. "Safe Space" signs are missing everywhere. Personal boards outside professor's offices are usually outfitted with such a sign, making known that despite gender, race, or sexual preference, any student can come into that office without fear of prejudice. The removal, says Prinkey, is "destructive of a sense of community and safety."

Sewanee is meant to be different- a place untouched by the outside world.

It cannot, however, escape certain mindsets. With so much working against the school- a known, primarily affluent, white, Episcopalian student body- what can add to the stigma more than attempting to keep things a particular way.

The University is "not a country club," Prinkey says, but a place to learn, a place of difference, and a place of expression. Those taking down the signs are making a statement aimed at those promoting inclusivity.

Faculty and staff are trying to develop a stronger minority base. The real world is diverse- we are not going to step into a white, Episcopalian metropolis upon graduation. But, as Bergman says about minorities, "Why go somewhere where you have to prove you are worthwhile?" The strikes against Sewanee multiply and render us unwelcoming to any kind of diversification, particularly if there is a group making it obvious that change is not wanted.

So, who has been taking down the signs around campus? Bergman feels it a small enough incident to be tied to one or two people, probably not doing themselves a favor: "It's like putting books on the banned book list, it makes you more curious." What really do these Honor Code violators not want us to see?

What they want is not going to happen according to Prinkey and Goldberg. Signs will go back up, and the promotion of diversity and a sense of openness will remain a priority to the University. Bigotry "should be kept personal," and, as Dr. Prinkey hopes, is not the larger mood on campus.

If the vandalism continues, Sewanee will lock in place that feared step backward. The sense of safety and community that the school prides itself on does not have to be minority-less.

Fact or Fiction

By Skylar Shaw

Rumor: There will soon be an ice cream and sandwich parlor opening in Sewanee.

Fact! The old side building of the gas station by Shenanigan's has been sub-leased, and the leasers intend to open an ice cream parlor before the summer!

Rumor: BoneThugs-n-Harmony will be playing at Spring Party Weekend.

Fact! The program board has secured "that thuggish ruggish bone" to play on Friday, April 21st by Lake Cheston. Krayzie Bone, Wish Bone, Layzie Bone and Bizzy Bone will be performing from 9:00 p.m.-12:00 a.m.

Rumor: The Sewanee campus will be entirely accessible to wireless internet next year.

Fiction. Wireless won't be available throughout the whole campus next year, but it is already available from more than thirty access points. Next year, the majority

of the dorms will have wireless. The information on wireless internet and its access points is available at <http://www2.sewanee.edu/wireless>

Rumor: Our Flex Dollar limit will be increased next year.

Unknown at this point. Although the proposal for increasing Flex Dollars has been discussed, the contract has not yet been signed. Fingers crossed!

Technology at Sewanee

By Tripp Burnett

In the past few years, Sewanee has become an institution of innovation and has installed numerous types of advanced technology. This wave of technology seems to benefit many of the departments in which it has been implanted. With improvements still to come, the library and Gailor have led the way in these new advancements as the administration paves the future of Sewanee as a prime technological institution.

Prior to the major renovation of Gailor, the main technology at Sewanee had been limited to the library. While most academic buildings contain simple projection screens, the movement towards even more advanced technology has become an essential factor of the administration's willingness to make Sewanee an elite academic institution. Through the trialing of different systems for the past few years, the administration was able to recognize the value of such advancements and made plans to upgrade even further.

Beginning a few years back, proposals for a major increase in technology began to arise throughout the faculty and administration. After two years of proposals, prior to the renovation of Gailor, grants from The Alden Foundation allowed for minor installations of Smartboards in St. Luke's. When the decision came for what technology was most beneficial, it was the professors that decided what the most effective equipment would ultimately be installed. Vicki Sells, Director of Academic Technological Services says, "Smartboards seemed to be the most economically convenient, and had the most flexibility for faculty and classrooms." Presently, the Advisory Council, made up of half professors and half administration, provides the school's voice for technological advancement. In addition, located in the basement of the library, The Academic Technological Center is the base for all the technological advancements in the school. Directed by Mrs. Sells, this staff of the University is responsible for classroom technological support, upgrades, and technological instruction for faculty.

Gailor Hall, the location of the new English and language departments, brought an opportunity that provided for the most up-to-date facility and equipment, satisfying Sewanee's needs for innovation as a prestigious institution. Containing the most advanced technology available, Gailor

has set the standard for the academic settings at Sewanee. With Smartboards in every classroom and a large video conferencing room on the bottom floor, Gailor provides the faculty and student body with prime educational facilities, ensuring the school's place on the national stage of academic institutions.

As Director of Academic Technological Services, Vicki Sells has been at the head of the school's technological department since 1998. When she arrived at Sewanee, the only computer lab was Woods 136 with 16 computers. With the completion of the ATC lab in the 2000-2001 school year, Sewanee took a major step towards furthering its technological prowess. "The ATC lab was the first place to provide students with both PC and Macintosh computers", says Mrs. Sells. The library was the first place for the school's new technology

"Smartboards seemed to be the most economically convenient, and had the most flexibility for faculty and classrooms."

- Vicki Sells

wave. Finalized with the ATC lab, it has brought an innovative step to Sewanee. The Summit Center provides a portable video conferencing unit for large lectures and video presentations. With numerous video screening rooms, the library has become the campus haven for any and all technological needs. The movement towards a fully wireless campus has also been in the works; with the focus of every advancement on the student body and image of the university, providing the most state-of-the-art facilities seems to be the administration's sole objective.

Sewanee has become, in just the past five years, a very fast growing institution, not only in the field of technology, but also through its renovations of many facilities. The next major project is the much needed upgrading of Woods Lab and Snowden. As science departments, the need for technological capabilities is imperative. The school has provided both students and faculty with a great place to be immersed in a most prestigious of academic institutions. With plans for the future, The University of the South will provide itself with a lasting reputation for students, alumni, and prospective community leaders.



The building for the new sandwich/pizza parlor

Growing Up at Sewanee

By Skylar Shaw

To many college students, the idea of attending a university in one's own town, especially in a town with under 3,000 people including the population of the university, seems so unappealing as to be almost laughable. However, to many children of faculty members, the college experience at The University of the South is quite separate from the experience of growing up on its campus and in the town of Sewanee. They are known as The Faculty Brats, and they grew up with 10,000 acres of backyard to explore with the freedom and safety the Sewanee community has to offer. Some leave and some stay to attend the University, but all of them carry the lessons of community, honor, and tradition that are instilled in all who are protected by a Sewanee Angel.

"It's really small, so you always run into people you know," says Katie Craighill, the eleven-year-old daughter of Dr. Virginia Craighill, an English professor. Katie moved to Sewanee when she was six, and is a student at Sewanee Elementary School. When asked if she ever got bored because of the small size of the town, she replied, "Not yet. We play on the Domain a lot. Last weekend [my neighbors] Addison, Aaron, and Patrick collected glass bottles with me in the woods behind our house. We got over 84 bottles in two days, and it was really fun." She added, "I like to eat at the Blue Chair a lot, too. Their cookies are really good." Although Katie is still in elementary school, she's already begun to think about her college years. "I haven't thought about it a whole lot, but right now I'm pretty sure I'll want to go to school here."

Ashley Lytle, a freshman at Sewanee whose parents are both professors in the School of Theology, moved onto campus when she was three years old. "When I got a little older, I really loved the town. It's a beautiful place, but then

again I'm not telling you anything you can't already see for yourself." Lytle attended the Sewanee Elementary School, and many of her childhood friends were the children of visiting professors in the School of Theology. "They would stay for three years and then leave, but I never felt sad because of it," she said. "Instead, I just had friends all over the country and more moving onto campus when they left." Years later, Lytle finds herself walking by the same Sewanee landmarks with a different perspective. "I guess I always knew I would end up here for college, but it's so different going [to school] here instead of just living here. I only go home once a month, and my parents never, ever just pop in. That was part of the deal." Lytle remembers, "I used to ride my bike to Quintard and pretend I was a police officer. I'd stop people going into the dorm to ask for their IDs, and sometimes I'd write them tickets for walking too fast...Walking too fast, now we can't have any of that."

For other Faculty Brats, the change of perspective comes from leaving the mountain altogether. Larnie Campbell, a childhood partner-in-crime of Lytle, moved with her family from Sewanee in middle school and is now a freshman at Hendrix College in Arkansas. "The sign they used to have up on the door of Stirling's that said 'No Cats,' yeah, that was because of us. And our version of exploring campus was to ride around Bacchus in elementary school and watch the drunk people... that's something Sewanee is always good for."

Haircuts at Sewanee

By Jacob Moore

You know it's spring when the birds are singing, the freshmen are dating, and my hair is starting to look like I'm the product of an unholy union between a Bee-Gee and Shaggy from Scooby-Doo. I need a haircut like Sugar Ray needs a new album, and I'm too poverty-stricken to afford the gas it would take to drive home. What's a poor boy to do? Luckily, there are a few options around town for those desperate for hair care. Just down the road in Monteagle, one may find a little joint called The Mane Attraction. With a reasonable price of fifteen dollars, the Mane Attraction does best with thin hair, while a thick-haired scalp may prove to be more of a challenge. My sources assure me that women have nothing to fear, but men are advised to avoid vagueness in their requests so as to avoid that plague of the Southern scalp: the mullet. Mullet enthusiasts are encouraged to enjoy in the Mane Attraction's veritable cornucopia of mullet variations, from the Billy Ray Cyrus to the Charles in Charge.

A cheap option for low-maintenance members of both genders is Hair

Masters, an impressive name for an impressive bargain. At only around twelve dollars, the friendly ladies at Hair Masters will provide simple trims and shape-ups. The Masters reside in Winchester, behind the Food Lion, and according to one of my sources, a customer doesn't even need an appointment to enjoy the services of these masters of hair. But what if a person wanted something more complex than a mere maintenance trim? What if, for instance, a young man wanted to doff his coif and go for something a little more Ted Coppel and a little less Jane Pauly? Where would he find such a place?

Perhaps the Beauty Barn could be of some assistance. Yes, that's right, the Beauty Barn. Ironically, this salonatorium that resembles a giant storage barn is probably the most uptown place around, and is known as the place to go among the local high schoolers for prom dos and other complex hair cuts. While I'd like to think the painful memories of my high school prom are behind me, I find myself overwhelmed by the promises of gorgeous hair and

Driving through Monteagle on your way to Sewanee, you might think the only thing at the end of the road is a dump or another flea market. Surprisingly, we all seem to look like we just stepped off a yacht, finished a game of croquet, or are preparing for a mountain climb somewhere in South America. Sewanee fashion is a careful blend of tradition and trends and somehow always looks amazingly similar to a J Crew catalog.

Boat shoes. Are there any bodies of water on this mountain large enough to contain a boat big enough to require the correct footwear? I have never seen the allure of boat shoes, but those non-slip soles and two-tone leather turn *someone* on. Maybe it is not the shoes themselves, but the thought of what one might do in them that is the hook. Fishing for tarpon off the coast of Florida, sailing to the Bahamas, or hanging out in Charleston sounds pretty good to me. Boat shoes are the penny loafer of the 2000s; too bad they lack class and good looks. Worn with everything from short denim skirts to khaki chinos, boat shoes are a visible sign of our preferred mode of transportation.

You can tell spring has arrived from the growing number of J Crew boxes in the SPO. We all need something new to wear to lawn parties don't we? Let's not forget Spring Party Weekend! Wait, didn't it snow and hail last year? We still wore our sundresses and madras shorts; we just had to wear our Patagonia fleeces and Marmot raincoats over them, and the boat shoes helped on the slick grass of frat house yards. It is as if we are given a copy of The Preppy Handbook along with our Student Handbook as freshmen. Of course, some of us were given one in middle school.

Patagonia used to be associated

Fashion at Sewanee

By Esmé Wright



Junior Hunter Houston claims his rugged Mountain Hard Wear fleece is cool, but his argument is moot.

with rugged mountain climbers and outdoor enthusiasts. Now it is called "fratagonia," and constantly misplaced around campus. You merely need to be on top of a mountain to require these very expensive, high-tech pieces of clothing, not to mention own a pair of Chacos. They keep us warm while walking to class and look fantastic over formal attire, but unfortunately, they are not high tech enough to withstand cigarette bums. The North Face has just taken a cue from Easter and come out with its 'pastel line.' It is the only outdoor clothing manufacturer to directly target Lilly Pulitzer's fan base.

At Sewanee, fashion is not only a representation of who we are, but what we do. We are climbers, sailors, and avid lawn game players, or at least we look like it from our clothes. We like to look like we are having fun and have fun while we do it. Look around, can you count the number of people *without* Rainbows on? Didn't think so.

heavily trained beautician commandos. But, as much as I hate to admit it, the Beauty Barn may be a bit too fancy for me. Still, something to consider for Mountain Top.

In Sewanee's own back yard, one can find Beauty by Tabitha and Hair Gallery, beside Regions on University and a little behind the Sewanee Market respectively. Hair Gallery and Tabitha offer cuts at around \$15. These two may be better options for those with transportation concerns.

Freshman Whitney Tumer assured me that Impressions in Decherd was the "Pliggady-place," for a hard-core ear-lowering and on her advice I decided to give Impressions a shot. They did right by my locks, and for only twelve dollars, too! Brandi, the lovely stylist in charge of my shedding, had some top-notch "leet skillz" and I walked out free of mullet and with a little more cash in my pocket than I had expected. To find Impressions, just head down toward Walmart and turn right at the Waffle House onto West Main Street, you'll find it on the left, walk-ins are welcome.

Whatever route you choose to take, remember these simple rules: 1.) Do not go to an old barber and ask for "just a trim," for he will give you a crew-cut. 2.) Do not request highlights, as horror stories still circulate of leopard-print mishaps and dyes gone awry. Just wait till you go home. 3.) And most importantly of all, never use a stone knife to cut your hair. It will remove the luster.



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Profile: Sewanee's Assistant Athletic Trainer, Taizo Shirouchi

By Tripp Bennett

When a woman waits thirty minutes just for you to give her a leg massage, you know you have something Josh "Farva" Curtis would refer to as undeniable 'dankness'. Inadvertently humorous, solely professional, and surprisingly gentle, Taizo Shirouchi can always bring that bit of comedic relief to the Sewanee training room. While his wit and intellect have garnered friendships with numerous Sewanee athletes, he has yet to realize his true passion. Most who know him know his fun personality in the training room and the lightheartedness he brings in every day. His future plans are a much more humble issue when having a conventional conversation with him. Taizo was kind enough to share his more personal life and what he hopes to accomplish at some point in his career.

Born in Osaka, Japan in 1978, Taizo Shirouchi grew up an athlete and played baseball throughout high school. He moved to the United States in 2002,

and after studying sports medicine at the University of Osaka, attended two years of school at The University of Nebraska-Omaha. Graduating with a degree in sports medicine, he came to Sewanee last fall to fill the position as assistant sports trainer. He wished to stay in the college environment, and Sewanee seemed like the perfect place. After being interviewed and shown the campus facilities he knew he wanted to work here. With a good administration, coaches, and working partner, head trainer Ray Knight, Taizo believed this job would also bring him invaluable experience for his future.

Aside from his job as a trainer, Taizo enjoys playing golf, watching baseball, and working on his Japanese-based website. In addition, Taizo has also made a journal in which he writes daily, responding to messages sent to his site from all across Japan. Playing the guitar is another hobby he enjoys, and his favorite food outside of Japan is the burrito. He has lived in Cowan

since he came here this past fall, but plans to move up the mountain this summer. Another enjoyment of his is traveling, and he has already been to Italy, Monaco, and China, among others. If he could go anywhere in the world, he would go to Tibet for a month or two, in order to be immersed in their unique culture.

Taizo is a prime example of someone who, being in an unfavorable position, never gives up; he made the best of his situation, only benefiting from his adverse condition. He has always been involved in athletics, whether playing baseball in Japan, or working as a trainer. It was only when he hurt his arm playing in school did he find his calling into sports medicine. "There is no such thing as athletic training in Japan. When I got injured, the coaches told me it would go away, just keep throwing." He found out that his shoulder was much worse than he thought, and through his injury was intent on learning about medicine and

sports training.

After his injury junior year Taizo began studying sports medicine in school. He was first a trainer for tennis and baseball, eventually moving up to work with professional baseball players in the Japanese leagues. He has lived in the United States for four years, and someday plans to return to Japan as a sports trainer. "I'd love to practice athletic training in Japan. There is a good chance to make a profession." Since there is no real profession in sports training there, his long-term goal is to become a professor of sports medicine and teach younger students about the importance of rehabilitation and training.

Success could be the only thing on his mind, but here at Sewanee, the athletes who flood the training room know him as a friendly, down-to-earth person. Whether he is taping you up, massaging your leg, or making you laugh, Sewanee will always be a home to Taizo Shirouchi.

Women's Tennis is on the Prowl

By Callie Combs



HIGH FIVE!!!

The majority of Sewanee students spent their Spring Break traveling back at home or on the beach. The Women's Tennis team headed to Santa Monica, CA for the NCAA Division III women's tennis match. In little over a week, the team defeated the top teams in the nation.

From March 15th through the 24th, the girls spent their days playing and nights relaxing.

The team's main opponents were Claremont, number five in the nation as of last semester, and The University of the Redlands, number ten. Sewanee entered the matches in the number eleven spot. The girls first defeated Redlands, giving them the confidence to face Claremont. The end of Spring Break found the girls undefeated.

Overwhelming support encouraged the girls. When they were not playing, the girls were in the stands urging their teammates on. Reem Sadik, out due to a shoulder injury, spent her days cheering her team.

"The main thing that led us to victory was confidence in each other, tremendous drive to win, the incredible bond we share, our support, and the overall want for victory," says Sadik.

With this backing, players like Gabriella Carvalho and Lauren Willett led the team. Carvalho lost only one match and came back to beat the number one player in the Intercollegiate Tennis Association (ITA). Willett, in a close match, was down 2-5 in her third set. She made a dramatic turnaround to beat her opponent 7-5.

The team worked tirelessly in preparing for the matches. When it came time to play, Sadik says, "Never once did anyone stop moving their feet and working hard." Confidence and team work secured the team's 10-0 record, the best start since the program began 33 years ago.



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