



New Library to Triple Present Facilities

Within the week, the Van Ness apartments will begin to come down as a prelude to the commencement of construction work on the new library building. Upon completion, hoped for by September of 1964, this structure will give Sewanee a centrally-located library which will be one of the finest most perfectly planned facilities of any college in the nation. Climaxing years of study, it is designed to provide a maximum of functional utility and adaptability. Every possible educational need or service a library could provide

has been incorporated into the plans for this facility. The three story (four with attic) structure will be as long as the chapel and as large as the gymnasium. The attic floor will not be furnished until the need arises. Total utilization of space will give a seating capacity of 1100, sufficient for a student body of 1500. Immediate book capacity will be for 350,000 volumes (present facilities accommodate 110,000 volumes) with provision for eventual growth to 600,000.

The library has been planned to suit the particular needs and principles of the University. Based on the established fact that students prefer individual or somewhat private study facilities, ample provision has been made to insure such independent study conditions. Single desks and carrels (cubicles) will number some 350, available throughout the building, but more than half of them actually located within the stacks. For those who prefer the traditional table seating, there will be 280 places. Lounge chairs in the periodical sections, lobby, smoking room, and in scattered "noises" throughout the stacks will total 156. Discussion rooms have been included for use by small groups, and seminar rooms are provided for those classes which may need instruction within the library.

One of the unique features of the building is a large study room and a smoking lounge which can both remain open when the rest of the library is closed. These rooms, each set 121 and 62 respectively, provide unusual and ideal study facilities for as many as

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Beaulac Cuts Latin Policy

Mr. Willard L. Beaulac, career diplomat, spoke Wednesday night, March 13 in Guerry Hall Auditorium. Mr. Beaulac has more than thirty years experience in Latin America.

Mr. Beaulac was educated at Brown University and at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. He holds a Doctor of Laws degree from Georgetown University and is author of Career Ambassador.

Most recently United States Ambassador to Ambassador to Argentina, Mr. Beaulac has represented the American government in the same capacity in Chile, Cuba, Colombia, and Paraguay. He has served in ten of the Latin American republics.

Mr. Beaulac has served as Deputy Commandant for Foreign Affairs of the National War College. Since his retirement from the Foreign service in 1962, Ambassador Beaulac has lectured widely throughout the United States.

In his speech Mr. Beaulac stated that the Alliance for Progress is a failure. He said that the failure of the United States to raise the living standard of the poor in South America is partly because of unwillingness to give up rights on the part of politicians and partly because of unwillingness to give up old habits on the part of the masses.

Mr. Beaulac feels that Americans are often led astray by slogans and too much faith in programs. He explained that the Marshall Plan worked because the Europeans are a skilled people with common interests.

He stated that reform is needed in Latin America to meet the pressing program.

(Continued on page 3)

Famed Guitarist, Lutist To Give Guerry Concert

On Tuesday, April 2, Sewanee's Guerry Hall Auditorium will ring with the music of one whose brilliance on the lute and guitar has been hailed in concert halls and college auditoriums in this country and abroad. This modern troubadour goes by the name of Julian Bream and hails from Battersea, England. Had he been born three or four centuries ago the magnificent courts of the Middle Ages would have rung with his fame.

Mr. Bream's early training in music was most distinguished. He first studied the piano but was quickly attracted to the guitar, holding a junior exhibition at the age of twelve in the Royal College of Music. He soon came to the attention of the president of the Society of Guitarists, gaining a scholarship at the age of 15 to the Royal College of Music. There he studied the essentials of Music and the piano, but his primary interests continue to gravitate to the lute and guitar.

In 1945 he came under the influence of the great Andras Segovia who encouraged and instructed him in his chosen field. With the maestro's approval, Bream gave his first concert at Cheltenham, and in 1947 he became the first British guitarist to play in Wigmore Hall.

His career continued through the next few years, with an interruption

for military service. Then, in 1958, impresario S. Hurok introduced him to the American concert circuit where his first tour was a surprisingly tremendous success.

Mr. Bream's success on college campuses has been, to say the least, phenomenal. When he played at the University of Connecticut, the concert had to be moved into an auditorium twice as large as the original one. His concert at Harvard was sold out three days before his arrival on the campus, and at Vassar the girls stood in the halls and even in his dressing room to hear him.

One of the more interesting aspects of Mr. Bream's talent is his brilliance on the lute, an instrument whose use he has, almost alone, encouraged in recent times. The lute's popularity in the Middle Ages approached that of the piano today, but in recent years it has been seldom heard. Bream's playing of this currently obscure instrument is generally considered to be among the highlights of his program.

Sewanee is once again most fortunate in being able to obtain such an outstanding musician for the sixth program in its distinguished concert series. We are all looking forward to hearing Mr. Bream when he appears in Guerry Hall Auditorium on Tuesday April 2.



Nationally known "Bell Ringers" will be here April 4.

Choir's Spring Concert To Feature "Bell Ringers"

The Cathedral Bell Ringers will assist the University Choir in giving their annual spring concert. This is a group of young people from the Cathedral of St. Philip (Episcopal), Atlanta, Georgia, who are nationally famous for the ringing of one of America's largest sets of handbells. The Cathedral Bell Ringers originated in September, 1952, on a set of fourteen English handbells, which has been enlarged over the years to a set of four chromatic octaves consisting of forty-nine bells. The handbells are produced by the Whitechapel Bell Foundry of London, England, who is the sole manufacturer of these bells today. The Whitechapel Foundry originated back in the 16th Century and it is the same foundry that cast the famous Liberty Bell in Philadelphia. Each bell is handmade, cast in a particular mold and carefully tuned to its particular pitch. The regular team of ringers presenting the program consists of sixteen members, each playing two bells of the chromatic scale. The Cathedral Bell Ringers are unique in having one of the largest sets, consisting of four octaves and also in being a group which practices regularly every week throughout the year.

The Cathedral Bell Ringers have become nationally famous through their

many programs on television, beginning with President Eisenhower at the lighting of the National Christmas Tree in 1954 and 1959, the Ed Sullivan program "Toast of the Town" on Christmas Day of 1955 and the "Home Show" with Arlene Francis in 1956, where they have played on all four of the National television networks in the United States. They have also made a record for the Westminster Recording Company entitled "The Cathedral Bell Ringers." The repertoire of the Cathedral Bell Ringers consists of well over one hundred numbers, including many of the classics of Bach, Gounod, Mozart, Beethoven and others.

Mrs. Frances Shaffer Edwards is the Musical Director of the group. She has a distinguished background of many honors in the field of music. She received her Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Music from Brenau College, Bachelor of Church Music (cum laude) from the University of Montreal and her Master of Arts from the University of Virginia. Mrs. Edwards has been with the Bell Ringers since 1954 and is responsible for all of the arrangements used by this group as well as for their training and musical direction.



Englishman Bream to play Sewanee on American tour.

Sewanee Leads District In Woodrow Wilson Grants

The Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Foundation has announced its award winners for 1963-4, and once again the University of the South has placed students in numbers far out of proportion to enrollment—700 male students—of the mountain-top college. In District VII, composed of Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Arkansas, the college at Sewanee is exceeded in number of awards only by Vanderbilt, with over 3500 students registered. Sewanee placed seven Woodrow Wilson winners, Vanderbilt nine.

The fellowship awards for the University of the South will go to Walter P. Brooke, English major who lives in Sewanee; Robert L. Brown, English major, son of the Rt. Rev. Robert R. Brown of Little Rock; Harry H. Cockrill, Jr., zoology major, son of Harry

H. Cockrill of Little Rock; Charles S. Hoover, history major, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen W. Hoover of Shaker Heights, Ohio; Stephen H. Moorehead, economics major, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Moorehead of Cocoa, Fla.; Harry C. Mullikin, mathematics major, son of Professor H. Y. Mullikin of Georgetown, Ky.; and Thomas T. Willett, Jr., physics major, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Willett of Gainesville, Ga.

Honorable mention in the Woodrow Wilson fellowship competition was awarded to Sewanee seniors Evans E. Harrell, history major, son of Mr. and Mrs. Evans Harrell of Jacksonville, Fla.; and Alex S. Shipley, Jr., political science major, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Shipley of Knoxville.

Letters To The Editor

The Govnsmen meeting on Tuesday 12 March 1963 roused some rare and unexpected enthusiasm from the ranks. Some cynics might have observed that the taboo on "controversial subjects" was temporarily abandoned and the traditional ten minute limit was broken. On the serious side, three constructive motions were proposed, and several pertinent suggestions were submitted.

At the previous meeting a committee had been appointed, and approved by a majority, specifically to investigate and come up with several feasible schemes which might give to the Ord a more positive role at the university. On the face of the matter, these proposals fulfilled this requirement. Many of the disparaging comments which assailed their proponents were irrelevant themselves in that they implied the position of the Govn not to be in need of some new prestige. In this case, perhaps the first vote of the day should have been a vote of confidence for the committee itself.

The obvious conclusion is that no one suspected anything pertinent would be discovered or that anyone would be so rash as to propose a real innovation, let alone defend it with some degree of conviction. Obviously, as well, any rational change in an organization should necessitate thought; and this, in turn, usually means a discussion among mature people who possess conflicting ideas. Out of this democratic process, it is hoped that the best practical solution will be adopted.

The Order of Govnsmen certainly does, and should, adhere to the practicality and justice of this method. Like any similar body it must also recognize its limitations. The real wisdom so perfect that we may discard the possibility of their improvement. At this last meeting, however, the mere proposal of some new ideas implying, first, the inadequacy of the present situation and, second, the need of careful thought perhaps realized by work and responsibility shocked some of the more conservative members. Amid the heat of debate, a curious motion to adjourn met, not so surprisingly, with the approval of a less conscientious minority. Order was of course restored, so that, in the end, the assembly approved all three motions and the processes of free debate were preserved.

There is little need to draw a moral conclusion, but these proposals, if somewhat conscientiously executed, and later added to, could be the modest beginnings of a truly more progressive and active role for the Order of Govnsmen. Beyond this small first step in the right direction, the real "prestige" of the Order will only evolve from the personal actions of the members themselves. But, at least a solid foundation has been laid by that certain few upon which the rest of us may build, if we so desire. And in my opinion, it would certainly be an encouraging example to the student body if the Order, as a whole, from time to time, were to express faith in the potential success of a "new idea."

CARL CUNIFF

DEAR EDITOR:

With regard to the PUPPLE story on the recent meeting of the Order of Govnsmen, I feel that a few comments are in order to relieve the issue of any unnecessary misconceptions. The story should have been placed on the editorial page or at least been given a by-line.

I seriously doubt that many people consider the O.G. to be in anything resembling a "renaissance." To the contrary, student complacency is quite high.

Had it not been for the Rayburn-like despotism of the Order's President ("I don't care what you say, we're going to hear some of these ideas!"), there is ample reason to believe that much of the foolishness that cluttered this meeting would have been eliminated by democratic processes, and that our newly found campus do-gooders would have been left without an audience. The unanimous approval of O.G. resolutions is indicative of apathy as well as complacency.

CHESS HORSCH

Ed. Note: Mr. Horsch is right. If I had felt that the use of the term "renaissance" could ever lead (or mislead) anyone to think that the O.G. was actually in such a state, it would never have been used. Slight irony was implied, and this was, admittedly, out of place.

Announcements

The Variety Show is just one month away and Mrs. Virginia Collins reminds everyone that there are no try-outs for this spectacular. However, anyone who has talent, and would like to take a part in the show, or anyone who would like to help with the innumerable behind-the-scenes jobs, are asked to contact Mrs. Collins. All are invited to participate and the more who do so, the finer and more enjoyable will be this year's Variety Show.

The Jazz Society announces a change in plans. Instead of Jimmy Witherspoon, they have booked FAYE ADAMS, a "swinging Negro female vocalist," plus the Milton Campbell "Rhythm and Blues" Band from St. Louis who, with John Lee Hooker, will round out the Society's "Afternoon of Blues" on Saturday of the Spring Weekend. Tickets on sale after spring vacation.



"Uh-gentlemen, you will pay dearly for disturbing my sleep-uh... which I cherish-uh."

Oh well . . . , We can tell our children about it

One of the things every freshman hears is upercassness reflecting on the deterioration of the strain of Sewanee Men with every passing year. One hears of the great feats of the studs of former generations. Breslin was sealed, the clappers on the clock removed, heads were shaved, the water tower painted, the chapel dynamited, parties were wilder, Hell Week worse, spirits bolder, giants walked the earth. Now all is gimps and effeminacy.

It has been hard for anyone who is a junior or senior not to think that things have been pretty dull for the last two years. Last year there seemed no point in continuing the Green Ribbon's yearly aggression, for they only met resistance in about four dorms, and that rather half-hearted. It seemed we had finally given over to the closing ranks of mediocrity. Beer would only be consumed on the weekends, parties on designated dates, cars driven on the streets . . . even the dogs were getting along well. The great heiraling tradition of the past was to be lost by a generation of milksoops. With the appearance of the freshman class of 1962-63 it seemed that the Board of Admissions had decided to give the coup de grace to all that remained of the "Old Sewanee."

But that was before last Saturday. On that night the spirit of boldness and reckless defiance stirred the souls of mountain men. Cannon growled, Gallor sneered, Hoffman scorned, Tuckaway dared, Selden prepared, Cleveland cast fogs, and Elliott . . . Elliott was Waterloo. The proud Greens assaulted the barricades with the daring of Wolfe, the dash of Longstreet, and acquitted themselves admirably against the ferocity of the defenders. They finally left the field of battle with honor.

In the aftermath we have heard grave words from our betters and wisers and highers-up. They have attempted to shame us for our folly or adolescence or irresponsible violence. We need not be ashamed. We will respect whatever shackles may be placed on our freedoms but we will know it was worth it. For now we can face the grade of '48 or '59 with pride. We can hear their stories and make worthy reply with heroic tales of our own. Next year's freshmen will marvel as we recount to them the epic of the Greens' march of '63 and will wonder to themselves if such glorious days are gone forever.

We will wonder, and with good reason, for with a neat eight-word sentence ("Ribbon societies will no longer enter the dormitories.") our nice Dean has blithely swept away this steam-trailing tradition which the most conservative estimates place at thirty years old, and which is probably closer to fifty. The move follows the typical administration pattern for uprooting or curtailing our ancient prerogatives. They sit back, eagerly awaiting he time when their action can be veiled with a sticky coating of pious justice. Years pass, and finally one night after a long, cold winter . . . one warm spring evening after six weeks of oppressive rain and fog and hard work the sap rises a little too quickly; the colts play a little too roughly. They have the excuse they need.

Other Green Ribbon marches have been altogether as wild and damaging. How many alumni, including many of our professors, must remember the healthy brawls of past years. What is different, then, about this year's rucus that it so shocks the deans, causing them to relegate the Green Ribbon March to a dusty corner of the archives room? It is not just the severity of this one instance. It is, I think, a matter of well planned policy. That policy is to eventually eradicate from the campus scene everything which disrupts the placid, studious conformity of the ideal space-age institution.

We got a taste of this attitude a couple of years ago when they tried to do away with Hell Week. The occasion was a slight indiscretion on the part of one fraternity. The administration leaped into the breach with a neat pressure plan to induce the fraternities to "voluntarily" give up Hell Week by signing a plaque which would hang in the Dean of Men's office. Happily, not one fraternity went for the bait.

Well, the "March" is gone, and we may consider ourselves lucky to be among those who remember it. We will profit by this example if we can refrain in the future from giving the "Big" a similar excuse to act with regards to Hell Week and the other freedoms which we today take for granted.

The Sewanee Purple

The University Weekly Newspaper—Founded 1892

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Matmen End With 0-3 Slate

Last weekend wrestlers from 23 of the nation's finest small college teams met at the College Division Championships of the NCAA in Cedar Falls, Iowa. Among the 100-odd wrestlers were Seawane's own Frank Pinney and Paul Tesman, both of whom had previously won championships in the SEC tournament three weeks earlier.

In the 107 pound class, freshman Tesman was unfortunatly eliminated in his first match by Jim Gass of Cornell. Gass decided Paul 4-3, went on to win 1st place, and is expected to win the national championship as well.

In the 117 pound class co-captain Frank Pinney took runner-up honors, losing only to Ken Houston of Southern Illinois. Houston was third at the National Collegiate university meet last year. Senior Pinney has been a tremendous competitor for Seawane over the past two years, losing to only three men in that time. He was runner-up in the SEC at 167 as a junior and this year was 117 as a champion.

With this tournament the season ended for the Tigers and especially for the students. The last wrestling match for Seawane. Special recognition goes to co-captain and 190 pound SEC champion Hank Haynes, to veterans Brian Badstuber, Tom Wilkist and Jay Pety, and to Frank Pinney. For it is these boys, along with Coach Horace Moore, who have given little Seawane a big wrestling team.



Jobo Scott taking 220 yard low hurdles for ATOs.

This Take Top Spot in Track Challenge ATOs for IM Lead

by TOM WEST
The surging Phi ran off with 40 first place points in the track meet last weekend and are now challenging the ATOs for the Intramural lead (see chart below). Fred Miller, Hans Haynes, and Mike Martin led the Blue-men in amassing 103 points in the 15 event meet which was scored on a 10-6-4-2-1 basis. The Phi relied on good individual performances rather than on team depth or breadth. Haynes scored 28 points by himself with victories in the 2-mile and 800 and a second in the mile. Miller won the 400 in 56 flat, took the broad jump with an 18', and turned in a fine leg on the half mile relay in which the Phi got second. Martin contributed valuable points in the short dashes and anchored the relay team.

The harriers from the Phi lodge were runners-up with 84 points overall. Ron Zodin won the pole vault, was second in the broad jump, and led off the Phi Gams' winning relay team while lanley Jack Boyter sailed over 2' to win the high jump. Bob Jenkins and Bruce

Jones ran well in the sprints and the relay (Zodin, Jones, Charlie Dan Ross, and Jenkins were timed in 1:43), and Tom West added 16 points in the sprints to secure second place for the Redmen.

The Betas showed their strength in the field events by winning the shot put (Jim Kolling) and discus (Randy Duxler). Bill Johnson finished right behind Royder in the high jump and Miller in the 440 to help mount EPT's total to 75 and third place in the meet. John Scott won the ATO's only individual victory (220 yard low hurdles), but the team as a whole was persistent enough to wrap up fourth place with a total of 63. This barely edged out the Deltas who were paced by first in the mile (Bruce Aldrich; 5:04) and the difficult 120 yard hurdles (J. Reynolds, who also got second in the javelin).

Individual winners who performed for non-contending teams included Jim Stewart, SAE, who won both the 100 and 200; and Mike McCullum, KS, who was first in the javelin.



This year Coach Horace Moore is highly pleased with the Tiger track team. There are thirty men participating, most of whom are returning lettermen. However, there are several promising Freshmen who should strengthen the team considerably.

Returning letterman Larry Majors will be running the 100 and 220 yard dashes. The 440 yard dash will again be strong through the efforts of Doug Seiser, Frank DeSaix and John Shepperd. These men were members of last year's record-setting mile relay team.

In the middle distance and distance runs, Vic Stanton and Jim Taylor will be running the 880 while Jack Fretwell will be running the mile and possibly the two mile run. The team should be strong in the hurdles. Pete Baffaro and Doug Seiser will be running the 330 yard intermediate hurdles while Billy Hoole and Jo Colmore will be running the 120 yard high hurdles. Jo, our North Chautauque flash, will also be pole-vaulting, high jumping, and throwing the javelin.

In the weights, M. L. Agnew and Jim Lee

Waters will be putting the shot and tossing the discus.

Non-lettermen who should be seeing a lot of action are versatile Mike Martin, jumper and sprint man Bill Johnson, hurdler John Scott, javelin thrower J. Reynolds, and two miler Bruce Aldridge.

Coach Moore is unable to predict how the team will fare but he is gratified by the fact that the boys have been working hard and, in his own words, "... are the best bunch of boys we have ever had out for track." The first year meet will be this Thursday with Bryan College here on the mountain. The track team both wants and needs your support.

SCHEDULE

- March 21—Bryan College, Here
- April 6—David Lipscomb, Here
- April 16—Taylor University, Here
- April 13—Berry and Shorter Colleges, Here
- April 16—M.T.S.C., Here
- April 20—Emory, There
- April 27—Austin Peay, Here
- May 3, 4—T.A.C. at M.T.S.C.
- May 10, 11—C.A.C. at Washington and Lee

New Library

(Continued from page one)
hours, even to twenty-four, as needed by the students.

Special attention, too, has been given to the requirements of the University archives. The space which has been assigned for preserving the extensive collections of the University Archives has been designated as a memorial to Mrs. O. N. Torian, who as University archivist made an invaluable contribution to Seawane. Provision has been made for the storage and display of these treasures. The significant collection of rare and valuable books in the library will be housed directly adjacent to the archives and readily accessible to the seminar rooms.

Additional special purpose rooms have been included. The auditorium, with seating for 100, is not only equipped for the showing of films and slides, but will also be used for numerous cultural and social group activities. Adjoining it is a music area, with private listening rooms for the students who wish to hear music, dramatic recordings, spoken poetry, and other recordings, or to use the sound equipment. On the main floor is a first aid room for anyone who may become ill or injured. Provision, too, has been made for the easy use of the building by wheelchair patrons. The administrative offices, including the processing of the circulation and reference centers, and the location and arrangement of the catalog and bibliography sections have been arranged for maximum utility and flexibility.

Greens Capture Elliott With Lancaster's Help

The Green Ribboners have once again proved themselves to be too powerful and cunning for the rest of the student body when it turned out last Saturday night, were unsuccessful in their attempts at defending their respective dorms. As has been the custom for the last I don't know how many million years, the "Greens" were able to place their St. Patrick's Day stickers on each of the traditionally hard-to-reach spots. A well balanced combination of muscle and wit was the key to the Greens' hard-fought march of Saturday which, due to an unforeseen element, was terminated at Elliott Hall. Heavy stands of resistance were encountered at Hoffman, Cannon, Tuckaway, and Elliott, the most formidable barricade having been erected at the latter. Then, a riotous mob of over a hundred almost staved off these enraged Irish patriots by employing such items as fire hoses, broken glass and sorted explosives, by boiling water and Hudgins, but it was all no avail for little did they know that Dean Lancaster was a fellow Green who was

found to be instrumental in breaking up the barricade so one of his associates could climb the stairs and paste a sticker on the third floor.

When the smoke finally cleared, and the water drained off, and the mob broke up, the devastation was for the first time really noticeable. Pools of blood stained the floor—remains of broken banisters lay in shattered pieces in the round-about three-ohs-its of chairs and sofas here and there—a world of broken glass covered the floor—and a "3-13-52" sticker remained firmly attached to a third floor door. As for the march, it was all over. As the wounded were taken to the hospital—wounds were first to bed—and old Lightfoot drove slowly away to the nearest filling station.

March 17, 1963 . . . What kind of day was it? It was a day like all days but you were here and will most probably be there again when Dean Lancaster comes around asking for your donation to the cause. It was worth it though, wasn't it?

Dr. Nunnally Talks to Seminar On Functional Differentiation

This week's Biology Seminar lecture was given by Dr. David Nunnally, Assistant Professor of Biology at Vanderbilt University. Dr. Nunnally is a Seawane alumnus, of the class of 1956. He was a Biology major here, an ATO, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He received his Ph.D. degree in botany at Washington University in St. Louis.

Dr. Nunnally spoke on "Functional Differentiation of the Chick Duodenum," a subject on which he is now doing research. Dr. Nunnally began by defining differentiation as the series of events by which a non-functional organ is converted to a functional one. The duodenum (upper part of the small intestine) of the chick was chosen for the study because of the availability of chick embryos and because of the fact that the cells of the chick's intestinal lining are well differentiated and have been already studied in some detail.

Dr. Nunnally disclosed that the amount of activity exhibited by succinic dehydrogenase, an enzyme present in the cells lining the inner wall of the chick duodenum, increased rapidly just usually on the twentieth day of the egg's incubation. This indicated that succinic dehydrogenase played some role in the preparing of the lining of the chick's duodenum to absorb food material into the blood stream. It was already known that another intestinal enzyme, alkaline phosphatase, undergoes a similar rise in activity in mice, just

before birth, and again just before the young mouse is weaned. Alkaline phosphatase is necessary for the active transfer of nutrient material across the cell walls of the intestinal lining, and the radical changes in the type of nutrients received by the mouse at birth are not complete, but his experiments so far indicate that the dehydrogenase and the phosphatase operate in a similar manner in causing the cells of the duodenum lining to develop and differentiate.

The next Biology Seminar will be at 4:30 on Monday, April 8. The speaker will be Dr. Loren Petry, brother of Dr. Albert L. Petry, Professor of Physics. His topic will be "Paleobotany and Evolution", and he will also deliver a lecture on a related subject the evening of April 1 in Quarry Hall Auditorium.

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Hardware, Paints, Appliances
"Cowman's Most Interesting Store"

Foreign Policy

blends there. He believes that it is the job of the United States to help the Latin Americans help themselves.

Mr. Beaulac ended his speech by stressing the importance of diplomacy. In order to solve problems in Latin America, the United States needs to become other nations to act as a loss host for them. Diplomacy is needed to accomplish this feat. Quiet negotiations in hundreds of fields are needed. Programs such as the Alliance for Progress must be subordinated to diplomacy. Mr. Beaulac ended by stating that skilled diplomats are needed today in view of the fact that diplomacy is just as important as armies.

Mr. Beaulac's talk was followed by a question and answer period.

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CLARA and TOM SHOMATE

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Cantors is too.
But as long as there's Claramont
We'll freedom and merriment
And Budweiser Brew

SANDY SANDERS

de Gaulle's France: Neutrality or Security

I am reluctant to write on foreign affairs after Mr. Eamon's excellent summary last week. I am not so well versed in the situation as he, but I do wish to add a few points to his observations. Much of what I have to say is inspired by an article by Henry A. Kissinger, "Strains on the Alliance," in *Foreign Affairs* 41:263 (January, 1963).

I feel that Mr. Walter Lippmann and others reveal a childish outlook when they speak of M. de Gaulle as a "figure of an age gone by" and urge "awaiting the passing of the ephemerite old man." The fact that M. de Gaulle, regardless of what we think of him in regard to Algeria, is a far more intelligent and able statesman than either Mr. Kennedy or Mr. MacMillan shows that they are wrong in their assessment. It is not only those who urge awaiting his passing assume that this half-bred old grandpas like de Gaulle and Adenauer will stop having thoughts of their own and let our bright young men run the world. I find this know-it-all attitude unattractive, and I fear it is diplomatically unsound. The mere fact that de Gaulle and Adenauer have been involved in world politics for such a long time, besides their manifest skill and insight, should cause us to respect their views more than this. Whether we like it or not, de Gaulle and Adenauer are there, so why not turn our backs and rather than looking on them only as obstacles to our plans?

Perhaps it is only optimism, but I do not fear that the powerful Europe of Gaulle and Adenauer are building will become attached to the Russian-Chinese bloc. It is hard to see what the benefits of a European "Third Force" could possibly bring from any deal or alliance with Russia, who simply has nothing to offer them. On the contrary Russia's damnable aggrandizement is a threat which Western Europe is apparently more conscious of than this country and which, regardless of our turning the other cheek, shows no signs of stopping. Berlin is a constant reminder to Europeans, as Cuba should be to us, that Russia would seize their nations tomorrow if she thought she could get away with it. Furthermore, Western Europe has no real quarrel with the United States and the United Kingdom. The distance between de Gaulle and Kennedy-and-MacMillan is a distance caused by commercial rivalry and diplomatic mistakes. It is not serious enough really to draw him into Russia. While it will be hoped, it is generally enough fear that he will move towards Russia that the U. S. will give France and Western Europe more voice in the formulation of world policy. In a real crisis there is no doubt whose side these powers would be on. There is a danger, though, that Russia may not realize this and may try to test this "breach" of the West. Such a test would immediately heat the breach, but it could have disastrous results if Russia went too far before she believed it had healed. Let us hope she is not so optimistic. Russia may not be so stupid as she is often given credit for. Thus I feel that a "Third Force" Europe would be less compromising towards Russia than is the U. S. because we have literally no room to compromise with her. Western Europe's rights stand in the path of Russia as a luscious plum for picking. Russia may not realize that it is not in her interest to do this, that we will without question defend it against any Russian aggrandizement. I am certain we would. But nevertheless France is developing atom bombs, and other nations would like to see her not attempt to blame them.

It is hard to feel secure when you have so much at stake, and our swaying statesmanship makes it even harder for them to be sure we will defend them. Our late entrances into the World Wars is not easily forgotten. We told Europe, because of these 33 NATO land divisions were not available, that one tactical atom bomb would stop any land force too large for

them. Now we say 30 NATO divisions are needed, which makes them wonder if the U. S. would use the bomb to stop a land invasion of a Western European country. I can understand their uncertainty. We were tough about missiles in Cuba, but apparently we do not object to Russia's control of the island itself. Shortly after Russian missiles were removed from Cuba, our missiles were removed from Italy and Turkey because they were obsolete. This was the very thing Khrushchev had demanded, and we had refused, in the Cuban talks. I am unqualified to comment on whether the missiles were obsolete, but it cannot be denied that a timing of the move made it easy for anyone to conclude that a deal had been made. We hull and puff about Berlin but we do not blow the wall down. Such actions as these make it easy for Europeans to conclude that the foreign policy is uncertain.

One not a European could have so little confidence in us of course. But it is understandable. And even if Western Europe did not feel this insecurity, it is natural that she would like to be consulted on international questions and wants some independent means of defense. No great nation likes to feel that it is defenseless except for the sheltering wing of another.

It is unlikely that Western Europe will be a military power to rival the U. S. or Russia within the next decade or so. But hopes to attain economic greatness and some ability to defend itself. By these means and by showing a capacity for independent strategy it hopes to regain some of the prestige and voice in world affairs that it once had. As such, the "third force" is not necessarily to our disadvantage, as its tremendous economic might with respect to Britain, can only be an asset.

It is certainly alarming to think of every country having the atom bomb. It might seem that we must restrict it to the U. S. as a "responsible steward" for it. But to my mind it would be just as great a wrong to fail to use the bomb when the industry has been developed and based on it as it is when it should not be used, and this is what many Europeans fear the U. S. will do. We can be sure that nuclear weapons will spread to all important nations within the next decade, so we might as well alienate our allies by rude attempts to prevent their getting them. Also it is bad policy on our part to allow Britain to develop nuclear weapons which we do not allow to France, revealing that we think Britain more "responsible."

It is unfortunate that Western Europe will not allow Britain to enter the Common Market. But de Gaulle apparently feels this to be in his best interests, and that other members have not been so loud in urging Britain's entry as we might hope. Certainly we shall apply "backstage pressures" in urging France to reconsider, but I do not feel that we should go beyond that. To "bring Europe to its knees by the threat of economic reprisals" would be a gross stupidity and might really cause it to think more kindly of Russia. British exclusion from the market is not without its good points for it will allow her to continue her preferential tariffs for the Commonwealth and related nations, and to continue stability and prosperity of these states, many of which are glowing exhibits of Western civilization is difficult part of the world.

So I believe our President should bring Western Europe into closer fellowship with us, but not forcing her to accept our terms, but by winning her confidence. He should make our position so clear that there can be no doubt of our support as Europe's defender. He should seek the advice of de Gaulle and Adenauer in crises, while not forgetting to seek that of MacMillan. In short, he should treat European nations as allies we respect rather than as children we protect.

NORVAL YENGER

"The God Rush": Chaplin at His Best

The Cinema Guild presented last Friday night another in its series of fine films, Charlie Chaplin's masterpiece, "The God Rush." First released in 1923, this film won immediate acclaim as Chaplin's best motion picture to that date. In 1923 United Artists (then Chaplin's own company) revived it with an added soundtrack—a narration and music score by Chaplin himself.

With this film something magical happened. This something was the taking of common forms of slap-stick comedy and the backing of sentimentality and trans'ormed them into superbly beautiful work of art. Here the hands of a unique genius came into play. Writing, producing, directing, and starring in this movie, Chaplin created not the usual celluloid second-hand imitation of a story or novel, but an original and fully entertaining moving picture.

Chaplin's level of production is something that can rarely be found in films of today. Perhaps one might rate Bergman or Fellini as being right up to that date. In 1923 United Artists (then Chaplin's own company) revived it with an added soundtrack—a narration and music score by Chaplin himself. With this film something magical happened. This something was the taking of common forms of slap-stick comedy and the backing of sentimentality and trans'ormed them into superbly beautiful work of art. Here the hands of a unique genius came into play. Writing, producing, directing, and starring in this movie, Chaplin created not the usual celluloid second-hand imitation of a story or novel, but an original and fully entertaining moving picture.

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It is never given to false sentimentality. He is never given tired-out stereotypes. Gags the public may seem so to us now, but remember, he did them before anyone else! He tries almost painfully to gain an elusive ideal of absolutely individual creation. Here is the secret of his art. He gives his motion picture an identity of its own—in all respects. There is something wonderful about the product of the mind of a genius. Here was an example.

'Gnat' Coming Soon

Despite the fact that its material has been ready since December, the first Mountain Gnat has not yet appeared. Editor Mike Cass attributes this to his own January pre-finals panic, the February flu epidemic which left the University Press at half-strength, and the Press's other obligations, which force it to hold the Gnat until it has printed the Sewanee Review and the Purple.

Upon release by the Press, the Gnat will be distributed by Business Manager Bill Sterling, one issue per student. Extra copies may be purchased for fifty cents each.

The Gnat will contain stories by Pat Gutierrez and Skip Hansberger, poetry by Henry Dozier, Pat Gore, Jim Etien, and others, a "Sewanee ABC Book" dedicated to Binky Beaumont, and other usual whimsy and trivia.

Material for the second Gnat must be presented to Cass before April 5 in order for him to obtain Publications Board permission to publish another issue. It is felt that if material is not complete by that time it will be impossible to print a Gnat by commencement.



NOW YOU CAN BE YOUNGER THAN SHE IS

It is a scientific fact that girls reach emotional maturity earlier than boys. For this reason, freshman girls are reluctant to make romantic alliances with freshman boys, but instead choose men from the upper classes.

This is freshman boys are left defenseless, and many in the night the entire freshman dorm subs itself to sleep. An equally most situation exists among upper-class girls. With upper-class men being snatched up by freshman girls, the poor ladies of the upper class are reduced to dreary, manless evenings of Monopoly and home permanents.

It pressures you to report there is a solution for this morbid situation—indeed, a very simple solution. Why don't the two great have-not groups—the freshman boys and the upper-class girls—find solace with each other?

True, there is something of an age differential, but that need not matter. Take, for example, the case of Albert Payson Sigfoos and Eastasia Vye.

Albert Payson, a freshman in sand and gravel at Vanderbilt University, was walking across the campus one day, weeping softly in his loneliness. Blinded by tears, he stumbled upon



We could build a snowman...

the stumpy form of Eastasia Vye, a senior in wicker and raffia, who was collapsed in a wretched heap on the turf.

"Why don't you wait where you're going, you minor youth!" said Eastasia peevishly.

"I'm sorry, lady," said Albert Payson and started to move on. But suddenly he stopped, struck by an inspiration. "Lady," he said, tugging his forehead, "don't think me forward, but I know why you're miserable. It's because you can't get a date. Well, neither can I. So why don't we date each other?"

"Surely you jest!" cried Eastasia, looking with scorn upon his very head and body.

"Oh, I know I'm younger than you are," said Albert Payson, "but that doesn't mean we can't find lots of fun things to do together."

"Like what?" she asked.

"Well," said Albert Payson, "we could build a snowman."

"Bah!" said Eastasia, cringing her teeth.

"All right then," said Albert Payson, "we could go down to the pond and catch some frogs."

"Ugh!" said Eastasia, shuddering her entire length.

"How about some Run-Sleep-Fun?" suggested Albert Payson.

"You are yellow, green, and immature," said Eastasia, "and I will thank you to remove your underaged presence from mine eyes."

Sighing, Albert Payson lit a cigarette and started away. "Stacy!" cried Eastasia.

He stayed.

"Was that a Marlboro Cigarette you just lighted?" she asked.

"What else?" said Albert Payson.

"If you are not immature," she exclaimed, clasping him by her clavicle. "For to smoke Marlboro's is the very essence of wisdom, the height of American know-how, the incontrovertible proof that you can tell good from dross, right from wrong, fine aged tobacco from pale, pallid substitutes. Albert Payson, if you still have me, I am yours!"

"I will think of it," said Albert Payson, "and today they are married and run the second largest wicker and raffia establishment in Duluth, Minnesota."

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