

Orpheus Not to Appear With Harum in Concert

Orpheus, the band that was originally scheduled to appear with the Procol Harum will not be included on Friday night's Jazz Society-German Club concert. Last Wednesday we were notified that M.G.M. had called a "sudden recording session" for that weekend and they would not be able to fulfill any personal appearances.

We regret that they will not be appearing on the bill but again we are glad that they were only the filler band and the Procol Harum will still play as scheduled.

To replace them will be the Jim Dickenson Blues Band from Memphis, a fortunate find with one week's notice. The quartet's main "bag" is the fast "hard" blues that such groups as Paul Butterfield and The Electric Flag have popularized recently.

Dickenson has close to twenty years experience of guitar and began playing when he was in high school with Bo Diddley and later organ for The Mar-Kays. For the last two years he has been doing arrangements for Mercury Records with such groups as Bobby Hebb, Gerry Lewis and the Playboys and the Platters. Probably the best insight to him may be gained by quoting the famous blues singer, Bukka White who upon hearing him at the Blues Festival two years ago screamed out "How'd a white boy like you get out baby?"

Included will be Teddy Page on guitar, piano, and harmonica. Page has played for several west coast blues bands as well as recording for some of the vintage Jazz and Blues groups in New Orleans. Teddy Page was the featured guitar player for the Mar-Kays, Johnny London, and (in desperation)

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Phi Beta Kappa Initiates Six

Two juniors and four seniors were initiated into Phi Beta Kappa on Wednesday, April 17. The initiation itself took place in the Torian Room of the duPont Library Wednesday afternoon, and this was followed by a banquet for the new members at the Sewanee Inn.

The two juniors, having obtained an overall average of 3.70 or above for five semesters, were George I. Chamberlin and Alvin N. Kelso. The four seniors, who had obtained an overall average of 3.50 or above for seven semesters, were Levon Avoyan, Jr., Edward V. Heck, Richard D. Leland, and David A. Martin. Alan Rose and Wallace Nebitt, two other newly elected Phi Beta members, were unable to attend the initiation.

New Phi Beta Kappa members are elected at the end of each academic semester.

The reading period for all students registered in 300 and 400 level courses will be May 24th and May 25th, 1968.



The Purple Masque's Jim Jaffe is harassed by Ruddy Crews, in Neil Simon, *The Old Couple*. The Masque will present this Broadway comedy next week at the S. M. A. Auditorium.

Community Group To Present Hit

"The Old Couple" by Neil Simon, one of the funniest shows to hit Broadway in many years, will be staged by the Sewanee Community Theatre May 8, 9 and 11 at 8:15 p.m. CDT in Crews Hall Auditorium at the Sewanee Military Academy. It will be noted that the sequence of dates is not complete. There will be no performance on May 10.

Advance sale tickets are \$125 for the general public and \$75 for students. The admission price at the door is \$1.50 for the general public and \$1.00 for students.

The situation from which the playwright Neil Simon, who also wrote "Barrelet in the Park" and the current hit "Plaza Suite," extracts uproarious comedy is the decision of two men whose wives have left them to share an apartment. One of the men revealed his wife beyond hearing because of his sloppy habits, and the other because of his addiction for nest housekeeping and hypochondria. The two main comic roles were originated on Broadway by Walter Matthau and Art Carney in the production directed by Mike Nichols.

The Sewanee production is under the direction of Arjun Sumanji, who will be remembered for many past Purple Masque characterizations. The cast includes Charles Blanchard, Les Avoyan, Gene Robinson, Pete Enwald, Ruddy Crews, and Jim Jaffe, all students at the University of the South and most of them veterans of the Purple Masque dramatic society. The two female parts will be played by Jon Howell, whose portrayal of "Milly" was a hit in the "Browning Version," and Barbara Hart, wife of an instructor in physics.

The set was designed by Robert P. Moore, art teacher at the Sewanee Military Academy, and the lighting by Maxwell Cornelius, Academy assistant headmaster and physics teacher. S.M.A. cadets are constructing the stage under the direction of Robert Moore. Props and stage furnishings are being handled by Bart Hankberry, a member of the board of directors of the Sewanee Community Theatre.

Dr. Foreman Presents Work

Dr. Charles W. Foreman, professor of biology at the University of the South, is one of 400 scientists from 15 states and Canada presenting papers at a meeting of the Association of Southeastern Biologists at the University of Georgia at Athens, April 11-20.

Dr. Foreman has received a number of grants for his work in comparing the proteins of red blood cells in closely related mammals. He has published several articles on the subject in journals of comparative physiology and genetics, including one in the British journal Nature.

Sewanee Students Choose McCarthy in Choice '68

Sen. Eugene McCarthy was the choice of the traditionally conservative student body of the University of the South in the national election preceding primary, Choice '68, conducted on the campus Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. An excellent turnout of 800 gave the Minnesota senator a plurality of 28 votes, or 43 percent of the total vote, over former vice-president Richard Nixon, who ran second.

A similar turn about was evidenced in the Choice '68 referendum questions relating to the course of action the United States should take in Vietnam. Nearly two-thirds of the student body—84.8 percent—opposed either immediate or gradual withdrawal of the U. S. from Vietnam. On the question concerning the bombing of North Vietnam, 88.3 percent of the student body preferred either a permanent or temporary bombing halt over North Vietnam. Ret control and stricter law enforcement was rejected by the great majority of the student body as the chief method of dealing with the "urban crisis," losing out to education—62 percent—and to job training and employment opportunities—58.9 percent.

In the faculty poll, only 36 votes were cast, largely as a result of a misunderstanding of the character of the poll. Of those who voted, however, Sen. McCarthy was again the favorite choice receiving 17 first choice votes, or 47.2 percent of the ballots cast. The five write-in votes for vice-president Hubert Humphrey constituted 13.9 percent of the faculty vote, good enough for second place. On the same referendum questions, 88.9 percent of the faculty

voiced for either immediate or phased withdrawal of U. S. troops from Vietnam, while 69.4 percent advocated either permanent or temporary bombing halt over North Vietnam. Eighty-one votes, or 50.0 percent, were cast in favor of job training and employment opportunities, while education ranked a distant second with 22.2 percent of the faculty vote on the question of the "urban crisis."

In the student body, the breakdown of the first choice votes among the respective candidates was as follows:

	Pct.
McCarthy	222
Nixon	194
H Rockefeller	72
Kenedy	36
Hagan	26
Johnson	25
Lindsay	24
Wallace	20
Percy	10
Holstend	2
Blumenthal	2
Stanton	1
King	0

In the student write-in votes, Hubert Humphrey received 4 mentions for 6.6 percent of the vote, while John Gardner, former secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Sen. William Fulbright, and Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee.

(Continued on page three)

Greeks Select New Officers

All but three fraternities have held elections for officers for first semester 1968. The following people were elected: Epsilon president—Tom Woods, recording secretary—Ed Schmutter, corresponding secretary—George Chamberlain, treasurer—Shawn Packard, historian—George Waterfield; Kappa president—Gordon Coleman, corresponding secretary—Jimmy Sullivan, recording secretary—Tucker Jackson; Phi: president—Tallair Parker, vice-president—Harvey Johnston, treasurer—Walker Higgins, secretary—Randy Marks; Gamma: president—Jim Parrish, vice-president—Scott Vickers, treasurer—George Seale, secretary—Arnor Munsion; ATO: president—Chip Moon, vice-president—Moultre Buma, secretary—Wally McCall, treasurer—Walter Sterrill, annuals—David Outley; Chi Phi: president—John Lynch, vice-president—Curt Schobert, secretary—Hank Cooper, treasurer—Andy Leach; Delta: president—Randy Charles, vice-president—Paul Loga, recording secretary—Craig Porter, treasurer—Don Ellis; ICA: president—Hugh McCallony, vice-president—Robert Robinson, secretary—Jim Smith, treasurer—Rob Bolt; Sigma Nu: commander—Dick Dargan, lieutenant commander—Roger Way, treasurer—Buck Hinkle, recorder—Buzzy Hart.



Representing Sewanee at the recent Arnold Air Society National Conference in New York were the Air Science Department's Major Gordon Howell were, left to right, Nolan Leake, Billy Harrison, and George Hopkins.

Air Society Represented At National Conference

Three of Sewanee's outstanding Air Force ROTC seniors attended the Arnold Air Society National Conference this year. Nolan Leake, Bill Harrison, and George Hopkins were the University's representatives. They were accompanied by Major Gordon Howell, the Professor of Air Science.

The Arnold Air Society is the national honorary organization for over 4,000 Air Force ROTC cadets. There are squadrons located at 175 different colleges and universities around the country.

The conference is held annually in a grand hotel around the country. This year the conference was held at the Stuller-Hilton Hotel in New York City. In addition to the more than 1,000 Arnold Air Society members there were 800 members of Angel Flight present. Angel Flight is the coed auxiliary to the Arnold Air Society at schools for-

fortunate enough to have coeds. As one Sewanee delegate said upon returning: "Sewanee may be beautiful in the spring but I'll take ugly New York and those girls any day!"

IN THIS ISSUE
TWO CONSERVATIVES
PRESENTS RONALD REAGAN
AND A
COLLECTION OF COMMENTS
ON THE TEACH-IN



New officers of the Order of Gownmen are: President—Ed Schmutter, Vice-President—Jimmy Sullivan, and Secretary—Don Ellis.

A Sign Of The Times

Contrary to what one may have read in the article entitled "O. G. Meets Destiny in May" last week, to say "The gown has always been worn by the faculty and students of the University of the South as a symbol of the pure manners and highest learning which characterize this institution" is finally to say a great deal. Perhaps it is a "dated hour," rescued from the past, but it is not being heard is not a result of enormous lungs, but rather deaf ears, ears dulled by the horns of the present—so numerous that they result in deafening discord, more so than that which in time breaks thunder than dents them.

The gown is a part of the tradition which gives the University of the South an identity as a time when identity among institutions is rare. It stands as a symbol of a degree of learning and manners which is difficult to achieve but must nevertheless remain the goals of a university. Without such traditions and goals a university must submit to the directionless pursuits of the times.

Ours is an age characterized by the rapidity with which changes are taking place. Fostered by the success of technology in altering our physical environment, there has grown an urgency for change in all spheres of life. Unfortunately the realization that such things are not readily changed has been lost. The result is that very often the drive for progress is frantic and blind. Final changes are an end in itself rather than a means of progress. Continuation of the status-quo has become an end in itself rather than a means of progress. Continuation of the status-quo has become an end in itself rather than a means of progress. Continuation of the status-quo has become an end in itself rather than a means of progress.

Tradition provides a kind of check on directionless change. Its effect is too often that it donates undue resistance to progress. However, it more frequently provides a standard for action, a sense of identity that such things are not readily changed in a state of upheaval. We cannot discontinue our contact with the past and start anew every day. If I may borrow a phrase: new tunes, yes, but no new music.

The present move to abolish the Order of Government is a challenge to the status-quo. The party described above, those who advocate abolition of the Order find weaknesses which, they say, will be remedied by forming a democratic body. The argument is a non-sequiter. The form of the Order are inherent in the very form of "student government." It is said that by opening Government meetings to the entire student body, the Order will become more effective. There are few reasons for thinking that this is a necessary or even a likely result. In fact, those who feel most strongly about this proposal have failed to point out any concrete evidence of the influence of the Order even though they were challenged to do so in an editorial two months ago.

The desire to open the government to every student is a part of the egalitarianism that has become so significant all the western world. The extremes to which it is being carried are destructive—they lead to disorder and anarchy. One need only look as far as Columbia University or Memphis or Chicago to lend support for that statement.

The Order of Government provides a unique balance of seniority and academic achievement that assures stable student government. It may be that some governments are apathetic, but they are responsible. Allowance of all students to attend Government meetings will not necessarily better the effectiveness of the organization, but it will certainly add to the confusion. Freshmen should not be allowed to attend meetings because they are not familiar enough with the school to have a mature voice in regulating its affairs; others who do not have a gown have failed to attain the usual academic record. What is to be expected of them?

This editorial has not been a defense of the Order of Government so much as an attack against the attitudes which demand its abolition. The new resolution does not contain any immediate loss of prestige or privileges of the Gown. But it is a part of an attitude which threatens not only this school, but every institution in society. There may be more at stake in May than the "destiny of the O. G."

JIMMY SULLIVAN

QUOTATION FOR THE WEEK

Hurry, Hurray, the First of May, . . .
—William T. Cocke

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Reassessment

The problems facing the United States today are perhaps the gravest and most compelling in our nation's history. Never has this country been besieged with such bitter criticism at home and abroad. Our numerous foreign entanglements, not to mention an internal war with its destructive implications, have created a situation which is too irretrievable to go unnoticed by countries abroad. A nation which represents freedom, democracy, and an affluent society, that is more than any other in the history of the world to aid the underprivileged, strengthen the meek, and furnish food for the hungry, now finds itself the whipping boy for the world. How is this possible? Is this the fate of all great nations, or has it come about as the result of gross mistakes and faulty reasoning by our administrations and citizens?

This period in history is often called the "Atomic Age," and rightly so perhaps, for with the amazing discoveries about the atom and its uses, a unique age abounding with complexities has arisen. No civilization has ever faced the realization that all-out war might bring destruction to a continent and that the knowledge gained from the study of other problems has created what seems to be a kind of natural hysteria—a restlessness which needs to be calmed. Certain questions arise, however, which must be answered. Is this age so different from others that we must abandon old principles, morals, and philosophies to make way for a new and impending order?

Internationally, the United States long ago departed from its traditional policy of non-entangling alliances." As our country grew we became the strong arm for liberty and the refuge of millions. We defended freedom, not always unconditionally, but guided by the belief that what we stood for was right. We opposed tyranny and fought two world wars in pursuance of this doctrine, which as we remember, forms the basis of our national existence. In recent years, however, vacillation has characterized our actions. The communist monolith, avowed to the ultimate defeat of capitalism everywhere, poses an ever present threat to our country. We should not doubt that both overt and subtle, are being exerted by our enemies to weaken and divide us. Instances are numerous and frequent, but still we refuse to wake up.

Since World War II, when Allied commanders made concessions to Stalin which eventually resulted in the loss of Eastern Europe to communism, we have seen our country pursue policies of appeasement, and limited war. All over the world trouble spots have appeared with increasing frequency. Korea, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Panama, Laos, Viet Nam, and the Near-East are the most important ones. In the past, more recently the Arab-Israeli war and the seizure of the U. S. Ship *USS Pueblo* gave added strength to an already potent argument. One should not doubt that the United States, from these facts, is the final realization that we can not continue our course of appeasement and vacillation if we are to remain great. Appeasement does not mean peace. History has proved this conclusively. Judging by past events, can there be any reasonable doubt that new troublespots will flare up—even if we did win the burning of Viet Nam, for instance? It is not possible that we might, for the United States has been used clumsily, with varying intensity? President Johnson's recent announcement revealing a bombing outbreak in Viet Nam is illustrative of our almost inescapable position in that country.

The war in Southeast Asia has been extremely controversial at home—protest marches, draft card burning, and other forms of political figures and so on, gives even more emphasis to the quality and seriousness of this problem. From abroad we hear news of anti-American demonstrations in countries where we were more welcomed with open arms and where millions of U. S. aid dollars were put to use. For me, however, the pro-American West-Berlins, who stood in the rain for eight hours listening to speeches and waving S. flags, strengthened my faith in this country.

On the home front, we are made constantly

aware that our nation has become characterized by racial strife, rioting, and violence. President John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr. were assassinated. Both were victims of financial bullets, but it seems that this has become a time of fanaticism. The press, radio, and television have done a great deal toward creating a feeling of unrest, for they constantly play on our fears and our violence. This irresponsible conduct indicates a lack of real concern about our nation's problems and tends to make one skeptical about the true motivation behind men like Martin Luther King, Robert F. Kennedy, and Lyndon Johnson.

Increasingly, there are attempts being made to coerce acts of legislation by various groups. We have seen in the past, however, that such movements when playing golf on Sunday is prohibited, this regulation may be an annoyance but we would probably accept it reluctantly. On the other hand, this situation would take on a different complexion if a similar regulation compelled us to church attendance, or worse to kneel and recite prayers. Here we would feel a direct affront to human dignity, even though the purpose of such a regulation would be to increase church attendance, so that more people could hear God's word. The first seeks its end slyly, by indirection, the second, honestly and openly. Yet, this is surely a case where indirect legislation has its virtues and benefit. Actions carried out too hastily are usually rejected, therefore, prudence and caution should be our guide.

In a speech on March 24th, former Vice-President Richard Nixon said: "Not calling for a retreat into new isolation, we need to fashion a new diplomacy which can radiate to the balance of the world, as well as those between the free world and the communist world. The other nations must begin, and quickly, to pick up a greater share of the burden of the common defense. If we delay our reappraisal of the U. S. role, if we delay moves to establish a new structure of security adequate to the age, if we delay these until the far in Viet Nam has ended, then we will have delayed too long." This seems like good advice for us to follow both internationally and internally. We should recognize the myth of the two Americas the television America, which insists poverty is the cause of all our ills, race, and violence; and the real America, which is made up of hard working people who know where the money comes from that our government spends all over the place.

RANDY JOHNSON

SHAFTETTER

Hunter,
After our phone conversation tonight, if you can reach it, I would like to conclude that you and I just don't mix! I realize that the best thing for us to do would be to stop communicating altogether. I would appreciate it if you would let me hear from you, and, likewise, I will do the same.

Let's face it—I'm never going to come down to Sewanee and you're never going to make it to Greenwell—I'm sure if you consider everything, you will agree. I'm sure you will agree.

I guess this is all I have to say—Good Luck in whatever you end up doing—I'm sure it will be nice while it lasts—

Mary Beall

P.S. In spite of all I said above, I'm really happy that I met you and I would like to send you a birthday card every February 9.

Why We Fight

If the present war in Vietnam can be regarded as any sort of index for the future, it is perhaps legitimate to generalize that we Americans fight wars to "honor our commitments" and "contain aggressors." It is clear that I am making the rather extraordinary assumption that we actually do fight wars for the reasons we are told and not for anything essentially ignoble, like, say, economic opportunism.

To maintain the discourse with this assumption in mind, we should perhaps define an "aggressor" as an individual or nation who is intent on erasing democracy off the face of the earth. It is clear that I am making the rather extraordinary assumption that we Americans fight wars to "honor our commitments" and "contain aggressors." It is clear that I am making the rather extraordinary assumption that we actually do fight wars for the reasons we are told and not for anything essentially ignoble, like, say, economic opportunism.

What then, is democracy? Democracy may be defined as political self determination which determines itself a democracy, irrespective of the wishes of the people comprising the polity. This political happiness are not attendant rights of existence that a nation, a square has, and for the same reasons. It is unreal, as its attendant rights. If one would gussy that, I would suggest he do it in terms of the following argument. If the rights of a democracy follow its effects follow their cause, and if a cause may be judged existent or non-existent by the presence or absence of its effects, then life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are not attendant rights of a democracy, at least not of any conceived by Americans. But this is palpably false, you will protest. If so, face two consequences. These rights are unreal, at least in time of war. They are unreal for everybody, and unreal in the sense of empty abstractions.

This absurd situation can only be obviated by expanding the notion of "aggressor" to include all those who seek to impose their will on a people, without the consent of said people. This is not a helpful alternative, however, because then we have to explain why we were opposed to the elections in South Vietnam in 1956; we didn't want them held because no one had any doubt that Ho Chi Minh would win. This was undesirable precisely because he was a Communist. Therefore, unless we stick to the former definition of "aggressor" we become the aggressor ourselves.

There is no essential mystery in all of this. As Russell Johnson has succinctly pointed out, this is a case where the "free world" and the "communist world" are not so much ideological standpoints, and not some sort of ideological struggle between "Communism" and the "free world." The "free world," in this latter understanding, is not a political or ideological stand-point. The reason that Communists are aggressors and aggressors are Communists is that these terms are both applied to all those, who do not conceive their countries' resources defined in terms of America's economy.

FRED GARDNER

Sewanee Echoes

When I was doing some work in the University of British Columbia, a group of students asked me to help select the subject of a proposed article with the University of Washington. I asked them to put me to help select; said one of the students "we want a subject on which the Americans can't use statistics."

When the invention of American talking pictures was first announced, the English became very uneasy. That they thought their fears founded may be inferred from an early English version of our talkies. It was entitled "But Those Unhappy!"

Keats' poem To Autumn, beautiful as it would have been even were beautiful had he spent an October in Middle Tennessee, in the corner around Springfield and Clarksville, here are the apples, the money trees, the gourds, the late flowers, the late working bees. Here are the stubble fields, the river bottoms, the zephyri and the gulls. But there is something else: about the "yow" of the middle blue smoke from the tobacco barns floats horizontally in the upper air.

Reagan: the Man to Beat in November?

Perhaps it was The Speech. Perhaps the undefinable charisma. Perhaps the moment. Perhaps the message. Whichever it was, the facts remain—Barney Reagan has climbed from the 1964 Republican fund raiser to the governor of the most populous state and now—suggested thus it be—to the possible standard-bearer of his party. To the American Left and Right was the sequence of these events, both so paradoxical, startling and prophetic. Only in America. . . .

Ronald Reagan—born Ronald Reagan—was raised in the Mid-West. He went through public school, played baseball and all-in-all showed promise as a fairly good pitcher. Then, a young man, Reagan entered post-teens, covering both minor and major leagues. Eventually, the Microphone—as it did for many—turned his ambitions toward southern California and the world of 1939 Hollywood. The War then interrupted a series of supporting roles e.g. the Kid Athlete in Knute Rockney. Reagan, discharged a captain, resumed his movie career. Acting like you went to administration, in the late 50's he was elected President of the Screen Actors Guild. Here was the first step in the National spotlight.

The Senate, investigating the "rust Communist" influence in American film, heard the B-rate actor deliver his most eloquent line in defense of the industry. His lucidity was established. This political virtuosity then assumed a degree of change. In an era when it was fashionable to be slightly Punk, Reagan admitted self-doubt. We have no way of knowing what the future Governor observed on his speaking programs for General Electric, but . . .

One evening, in early fall of 1964, William F. Buckley advised Goldwater sides of showing nationally a thirty-minute spot played by Ronald Reagan. Unlike many such as Richard Nixon, Reagan cannot be sabotaged by the Camera. What he stated made sense to most. Here was no lagatory, no wild extremism, no hip-shooting. Burke crying in the wilderness. The voteboards tallied, the contributions amounted to over \$300,000, and the Reagan movement was on.

The story now clouds. Reagan met

two formidable foes in his race for Sacramento, Pat Brown and the extreme Right, i.e. the John Birchers. True, the Birchers aided the Goldwater Conservative in the primary, yet upon winning they discovered Reagan discussing the importance of party unity and pragmatic action. (Robert Welch, president of the Society, has since stated that Reagan has sold out the Cause.) There is Pat Brown, a popular man even without his machine. Yet, Brown for all his support discovered his Delta in the issue of an unbalanced budget—as did his opponent. Another threat was racial reactions. The Congressional bills, the myriad of organizational meetings, the smooth talk proved futile. Reagan with his vigor and his conception of pragmatic Conservatism swept the state.

Ronald Reagan has been in office now for over two years. Critics are trying desperately to adjust their original predictions to this administration's action. Civil rights—even following the death of King—have proceeded. Reagan met with large employers of the Watts district to establish a program of increased hiring for Negroes. On the matter of a Right Wing Rule there have been no witch-hunts, no brow-beating, no repression by the bourgeoisie.

One major issue remains, education. Reagan with his stress on a balanced budget has curtailed many funds he deems unnecessary. A number of such cutbacks has involved California's institutions of higher learning. Further, Reagan, being allowed one vote as a member of the Board of Regents at Berkeley, suffers heavily for his decision against Clark Kerr.

Yet for all this, many national leaders view Ronald Reagan far from tarnished. As one knowledgeable analyst told this writer, 1968 may be a Republican year if the Party can find a new sort of clothe. Reagan has the vigor; he has a definite platform; and he has a philosophy—a pragmatic Conservatism. Support? In a party that will no doubt be split, Reagan as California's favorite son, with the 64 per cent of the present delegates who supported Barry Goldwater in 1964, might hold the trump card.

DAVID LEWIS STOKES

It is with some hesitation that I submit this article to the Purple. First, an avowedly pro-Reagan essay, it is subject to the polemical attacks characteristic of sophisticate reactions to anything 'conservative'. Not a few of my friends are 'liberal' and I am loathe to entertain the possibility of being taken with such an invitation to polemic. Second, as the political scene is in such a flux, it would be presumptuous on my part to set up any feathery construct in which a candidate, including and especially Mr. Reagan, might become the President of the United States. Sufficient it to say that those twenty or thirty of us here at Sewanee who made Mr. Reagan our first choice for President in Choice 68 believing it to be in the best interest of the Nation that he become the 37th President.

Partisan machinery is warming up for the 1968 elections. Already the most important candidates, declared and coy alike, have their supporters working full time. Both parties are geared to enter the campaign, though they are somewhat in limbo with the present wide range of possible nominees. For the Democrats, familiar to those of us who choose to remember it, is already active: this is the tremendous apparatus of the Democratic Party, sustained if not actively encouraged, by 'intelligent' liberals everywhere, which did such an amazing job on the character and integrity of Mr. Reagan in 1964. Let us all recall the little girl H-bombed out of her getting five and six times a week on the telly, with the smooth voice reminding you that such cannot be with the Democratic Party but that such will be with ease under a GOP administration! In our newly-icened national fears we forgot that the four American wars of the century all came under the aegis of Democratic administrations. Chosen out by 'intellectuals' who pride themselves on so rationality and foresight, they were so demoted in thorough elections guided by the reputation of a man who had never enjoyed the services of such persons of virtue and acumen as Abby Baker. Faithfully enough, and at the risk of insulting the intelligence of the American people, the same thing has been going on with Reagan for two years now, low-keyed but ready to move full-belt in the event of a national undertaking by Reagan force. A sterling example of the low-key is Mr. Reagan's 'anti-intellectualism' (here I must digress and point to the difference between the popular use of intellectual, a euphemism for Educational Establishment, and true intellectuality, which presupposes a mind or minds guided by reason, freedom of election and tolerance, and disinclined to rant and rage), which in Demotalk means his program to cut expenditures in state universities (he asks, ironically, is a fly-casting seminar really necessary?) and to end the actual anti-intellectualism of intolerant and intolerable student demonstrations—what is Demotalk further urges us to examine Mr. Reagan's fiscal irresponsibility in promising cuts without the state universities (he expands the budget with additional taxes, though here one must ignore the legacy of financial coverage from the previous Democratic administrations—what is only now beginning to bear fruit. Man, no mistake: the smear will be on again, in the name of sane thinking, in 1968 should Mr. Reagan receive the Republican nomination.

Mr. Reagan's stands on vital issues are simplistic and conservative, but subject to the pragmatism which has been his aim to do a creditable job of California. His war stance is hawk's; he maintains that talk of a ten year war in the light of the power of the United States is ridiculous; that public disclosure of the use of nuclear weapons in Viet Nam is 'bad diplomacy', that the war was must be won on a full wartime footing or the present effort halted and the people told why it was undertaken and continued. The war may not even be a loss without serious study by members and political discussion of it will be largely irrelevant until the outcome of the recent 'peace' efforts is determined. On domestic issues Mr. Reagan preaches the familiar theme against government, with modifications common to the 'new GOP'. In the area of civil rights he advocates the implementation of existing laws without violation of traditional rights of the people: 'There is a limit to how far you can go through the law. You cannot benefit one person to the detriment of the many'. These ideals are worthy of any 'conservative' (a classification or label he considers irrelevant and disintegrating in effect). Mr. Reagan's domestic programs, collectively called the Creative Society and very similar in outline to Mr. Rockefeller's programs, asks for concerted action by the Federal government, the states, and private industry, with particular emphasis on the latter. The emphasis on Federalism inures his right wing support, and his avowedly 'anti-intellectualism' is labeled 'fascist reactions' to the left. This is, however, the kind of central tendency prevalent among the several candidates of both parties, in line with political realities, and held in particular note to election by experienced observers. But it is his unequivocal attitude toward domestic strife that sets Mr. Reagan apart. He said, previous to the 1967 riots, 'You try to get at the root causes back of this and eliminate those, but once the violence has started, once it takes the streets, and you're unwillingly say, you use whatever force is necessary, because we are a nation of laws, and there can be no justification for anyone taking the law into their own hands'. Those who dismiss such ideas as untenable might look to California, where some minor miracles are taking place by dint of their use.

Mr. Reagan may be the best conservative candidate in the old style—the first in the new. As it now stands, barring drastic turnabouts in forthcoming primaries, barring drastic upheaval in the U. S. economy at home and abroad, he has little chance for the GOP nomination. His great strength may lie in a dearth of past statements, the type of statements which crushed Mr. Goldwater in 1964. If the Nation sees the need for a charismatic, congenial, but pragmatic leader, she may turn to Mr. Reagan. Even without the nomination, he will play a critical role in the general election, as a vice-presidential candidate and/or sinking some rather embarrassing questions in his magnetic style of the Democratic nominee. Mr. Reagan was devastating in the 1964 election as a GOP-TV speaker, and only last year bested JFK in a widely televised debate on Viet Nam. In any capacity, Mr. Reagan will exert telling force on the outcome of the election.

We can only wait to see what the summer brings—protracted war in Viet Nam; wholesale riots at home; continued downward trend in confidence in the U. S. dollar; obvious outflanking by the Soviets in the Mediterranean; and so on, ad nauseam; and in their wake another academic-sanctioned character assassination corresponding to a Democratic candidacy. My belief that Mr. Reagan will prove less amenable to such a plot than Mr. Goldwater did in 1964, in which case it will be an instant election.

Mr. Stokes and I recommend Mr. Ronald Reagan to the American elector for the office of President of the United States, as the man best suited to bring order out of fear, reason out of rage, pride out of self-esteem, honesty out of disuse, and law 'out of the dead land'!

IAN BRUCE HINSELWOOD

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IAN BRUCE HINSELWOOD

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Sewanee Students Make Choice

(Continued from page one)
messes received one vote each, or 62 percent of the vote respectively. Six ballots were either blank or disqualified.

The Choice #8 ballot, an IBM card, allowed the voter to express a second and third choice among the presidential candidates, although no write-in votes were entertained in these categories. The breakdown on the second choice is as follows (1 votes were either blank or disqualified in this category):

Rockefeller	136	21.0
Nixon	59	15.3
McCarthy	82	12.7
Lindsay	80	12.4
Reagan	55	8.5
Kennedy	55	8.5
Percy	43	6.7
Johnson	26	4.4
Wallace	26	4.4
Haltsted	12	1.9
Hatfield	11	1.7
King	7	1.1
Stassen	9	1.4

The third choices were distributed as follows (46 ballots were either blank or disqualified in this segment of the vote):

Rockefeller	111	18.7
Lindsay	89	13.3
Johnson	75	12.5
McCarthy	69	11.5
Kennedy	51	8.6
Nixon	51	8.6
Wallace	46	8.0
Reagan	39	6.5
Johnson	35	5.9
Hatfield	15	2.4
Haltsted	13	2.2
King	9	1.5
Stassen	4	0.7

Another tabulation which might be useful to the student of politics in 1968 would be the number of times a candidate is mentioned on all ballots, regardless of the position—that is, first, second, or third choice—in which the candidate is mentioned. Not Wilkey, campaign co-ordinator of Choice 68, was wrong, remarked that "this may well be a credible index of the candidate's general appeal. For example, the fact that McCarthy was mentioned on nearly 60 percent of the total ballots cast demonstrates that his campaign is not limited—on the college level at least—to a small disinterested minority." The breakdown of this tabulation is as follows:

McCarthy	373	58.2
Nixon	344	53.7
Rockefeller	319	49.2
Lindsay	185	28.6
Kennedy	142	21.9
Percy	128	19.8
Reagan	120	18.5
Wallace	88	13.6
Johnson	85	13.1
Haltsted	27	4.2
Hatfield	25	3.7
King	16	2.5
Stassen	9	1.4

(Continued on page four)

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Student And Faculty Comment On Conscience Day Teach-In

The Viet Nam teach-in sponsored those campus elements opposing the war and held on Friday, was unquestionably one of the best and most effective programs of its type that Sewanee has seen in a long time.

The speakers presented compelling, if controversial, analyses of the moral and political position of the United States in the world and in Viet Nam. What troubled the writers was not so much the difficulty of accepting the proffered portrait of this country as a morally corrupt, decadent, imperialist power crushing the forces of the people throughout the world, is the nature of the response made those of us who disputed the speakers. To call our response vapid would, I'm afraid, be to accord it a wholly undeserved compliment. For when the only response we could give to the speakers was to raise doubts as to their masculinity, cast aspersions on their patriotism, and hurl eggs at their persons, one can only conclude either that we had no argument or that we had been woefully inefficient in establishing rational, fact-supported positions of our own. This dearth of reason is, unfortunately, not limited to the Administration which has led Sewanee campus but extends to the top this country for the last five years, a fact dramatically brought out in last week's encounter between the war hat proponent Russell Johnson and the State Department representative. Many students who resent and dispute the violent attacks made on this country by those who oppose the war have simply failed to analyze their own positions and to find facts in support of them. This failure is perhaps due to the rampant belief that the government is capable of intelligently meeting criticism, a trust which has proven to be, at the very least, naive.

Few will deny that the United States faces many problems, both domestic and foreign; but the ever more violent, ever more extreme, ever less logical attacks which seem to be gaining increasing acceptance, have far from solving the problems, only worsened them. Rational, calm, and informed discussion and action are long overdue, both in meeting the attacks made on the country and solving its problems.

RICHARD KOPFER

Mr. Fuhrman spoke eloquently, and the hecklers made it pretty clear that his arguments were hurting. There was no question who won this confrontation. I hope the hecklers will remember their behavior on this occasion the next time they want to condemn the aggressive tactics of those in the peace and black power movements.

I also hope—perhaps even more fancifully—that everyone will take to heart Mr. Fuhrman's point that in an unpopular regime cannot be forced on a people permanently. If we could admit to our part in the military efforts and those of the communist powers are bound to be in vain unless employed in behalf of causes with genuine popular support, our country would be a lot closer to the achievement of a realistic foreign policy.

HENRY ARNOLD

Allen Wood is a moral person as far as I think Dr. Bates and Dr. Fuhrman. Consequently I regretted that they sustained slanderous remarks because of their failure to happen to take at the rally Friday. I felt that the otherwise very enthusiastic reception of the unprecedented event was marred by unbridled fears that the speakers were wrong when, in fact, they were not. I should not fear them but the facts, if they are true. I question the validity of their interpretation and think that, needless to expose moral weakness in our involvement, they neglected to talk of the reality of power politics. They did not look at the implications of the USSR or Red China's involvement in the war. I would welcome now a debate about the politics of the war which would help clarify an issue which has clouded Friday and for which the ruins of the ROTC building were hardly congenial surroundings.

SCOTT FRASER

What a shock it was to learn that a Guller meal was not the only thing to produce stomach cramps. But I learned the hard way Friday as I viewed the so called symbolic ruins of the burned out ROTC building and listened to four unexplored dishes give their very worst. At least I hope it was their very worst.

or I may get low faith in the potentialities of the human mind. (Dud being a term used for unexplored shells.)

One small caliber dud made the introduction and at the end of the siege to us that we had been in the zone. The other small caliber dud gave us a little more of his time with a speech prepared by "our protester in the street" who was in the zone. This was *This Issue This Week*. When the firing started he was quickly pulled back out of range to a "quiet" zone. One of the two larger caliber duds received by the contemporary "Draft Dodger Rap," humorous, but not very inspiring, I guess this was the aesthetic approach. You had a hard time with that one. The second large caliber dud really fizzled.

But this fizzle was of a different kind. The topic was supposedly to be the withdrawal of U. S. forces from Viet Nam but seemed to turn into a lecture on Communist Doctrine and the far reaching imperialist motives of the U. S. But unless I'm grossly mistaken, I do think that the U. S. is a communist country. So I don't think we, being Americans who believe and have faith in our form of government, no matter what the government would do, can use the Communist Doctrine (Marxist?) as an argument to determine whether or not we should be in Viet Nam. But that is happening to our people that majority should go to the capitol or write letters to their Congressmen and change our form of government through the Democratic process. Good Luck!

The cold, hard unrelenting fact is we are in Viet Nam, by request, fulfilling a commitment made over a decade ago. We must do something to come to the aid of the Vietnamese. Many think that we are involved in a civil war. Looking at North and South Viet Nam without any outside influences it might be called that. But even before the U. S. became involved outside influences were harshly working over Viet Nam. Going back to the point and saying what we should or should not have done isn't going to bring about a solution.

To pull out of Viet Nam right now would be a dangerous move. It would open the door to the spread of Chinese Communism which is now different than Russian Communism. I would not believe so strongly in that if Ho Chi Minh were holding the reins. He is a nationalist and his only objective is the unification of Viet Nam. But he is only the bit in the horse's mouth, my major concern is that the reins are being pulled by Peking's grasp on the reins.

It takes two to fight a war. Here both sides have their rights and their wrongs. When these rights and wrongs are talked, reasoned out, and then dealt with realistically, I find the U. S. ahead.

HUNTER WYATT-BROWN

My immediate response to the "Viet Nam Rally" was favorable, although several disquieting thoughts have continued to dog me since Friday noon. Of course the belligerent response of those dissenting from the rally was presented was totally uncalculated, though certainly not unexpected. To reduce such a "teach-in" to a question of the morality of the war is to reduce the "teach-in" to its best and absurd. Such tactics should be repudiated by the responsible elements of our campus.

Secondly, Sewanee certainly did not assume Friday noon the "devil's" pose it had cut itself in Tuesday and Wednesday when nearly two thirds of the student body voted for either immediate or phased withdrawal of the U. S. from Viet Nam. I am tempted now to read "phased withdrawal" as "Boy, sure hope the war is over, before I get there." Dr. Bates's reading of Phil Ochs's "Draft Dodger Rap" appears now retrospect right to the point of the moment.

RON WALKER

In my opinion, the Viet Nam Peace Rally was very successful. Many convincing arguments were presented by the speakers. In fact, to decide on who is right in the Viet Nam question could be difficult. The students of Sewanee in holding this rally exercised one of the most necessary freedoms and responsibilities that we as American citizens possess—the freedom of speech. However, I feel that there is more to citizenship than being able to speak freely. It seems that when the people elect a government, they should also support that government, which includes backing our army in Viet Nam. When our government has made a decision which we do not agree with or written opposition is necessary, and when conducted in an orderly manner, can be most influential in making the decisions that these elected officials have made. But when fragments of our population resort to doing the draft or turn to other actions of outright defiance, we as a nation have already begun our own downfall.

JOHN PULLEN

As a rule, I find demonstrations and rallies somewhat distasteful. At such times people tend to become excited and do not think very carefully. I have often expressed this sentiment. The chief flaw with it is that most people do not think very carefully at other times either. It may be that a rally can jolt some people into thinking, who would not do so otherwise.

If I had to offer a criticism of the speeches, it would not be what was said, but on what was not said. We must not only cease and desist in a foreign policy that all-too-often supports dreary and unimaginative suppressors of people, but we must make every possible effort to build up an international peace-keeping machinery. Our nation can not police the globe, but our people can work with other people to bring to an end the threat of nuclear annihilation so that we can get about our business of making the world both fruitful and beautiful.

DAVID B. CAMP

Sewanee, thank goodness, a part of the real world! I applaud the courage of the participants in last Friday's anti-Viet Nam forum and welcome the thinking it stimulated. I regret that a few students were incapable of accepting democratic dialogue.

ANITA S. GOODSTEIN

Starting at noon, the ROTC Building Rally was well timed in that it allowed everyone to vent the nasty feelings obtained a short time earlier in the audience. Heckling and eggs from the galleries were a welcome relief from the whine from the loud speaker which was sufficient to keep the meeting lively. It is unfortunate that only one of the professors wore the proper uniform. It is

also unfortunate that actual fighting did not break out in the audience since that would have been the only thing that could have settled the matter.

DAVID DYER

Students Choose

(Continued from page three)

Dick Kopper, assistant co-editor of Choice 66, remarked that he felt the most significant result of this balloting was "the shift from conservative to liberal, pro-war to anti-war sentiment at Sewanee." A straw poll taken in October, 1964, between Goldwater and Johnson resulted in a 2-to-1 majority for Goldwater. Walker added that this shift "in large measure is almost certainly due to the Vietnam war. Sewanee like most of the country appears simply to be war-weary now, and the crucial question now has become simply how the U. S. rides itself of this war. The permanency of this shift in many respects is highly doubtful."

Another surprising result of the poll was the poor showing of Sen. Robert Kennedy, who ran fourth in the "first choice" presidential primary, pulling only 5.6 percent of the total student vote. Kopper remarked that "McCarthy has simply captured the imagination of the liberal element on campuses to the detriment of Kennedy. Perhaps also Kennedy's strong identification with civil rights hurt him at Sewanee." Walker added that "the existence of a spontaneous McCarthy 'organization' at Sewanee and the absence of such organizations on the behalf of Kennedy certainly played a crucial role here. The feared split in the liberal element between McCarthy and Kennedy simply did not come off, as it did for an example at Peabody, where Kennedy and McCarthy split almost equally nearly 50 percent of the vote. Many also resented Kennedy's blatant post-digging after the New Hampshire primary."

Walker also found the strong showing of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller "significant." Rockefeller captured both the second and third choices in the primary, thus demonstrating a relatively large general appeal. He was frequently mentioned as the secondary choice of those who voted for McCarthy on the first ballot.

The breakdown on the referendum questions are as follows:

What course of military action should the U. S. pursue in Vietnam?	
Immediate withdrawal	58 154
Phased reduction of U. S. military activity	306 482
Maintain current policy	39 61
Increase U. S. military activity	69 109
"All-out" U. S. military effort	123 194
What course of action should the U. S. pursue in Vietnam?	

(Continued on page six)

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SPORTS EDITORS, RONNIE TOMLIN AND GEORGE GREER



Sewanee's Jim Reese hands off to Cinnella in the 440 relay. The Tigers defeated Maryville College last week, and suffered at the hands of Emory and Calhoun Junior College.

Tiger Thinclads Pick Up One, Drop Two

The Tiger thinclads finished out their dual meet last week winning while losing twice. Tuesday Sewanee lost to a strong Calhoun Junior College team and defeated Maryville in a triangular meet. The track was fast and Calhoun turned in some good times winning the 100 in 9.95, the 220 in 21.5, the 440 in 49.4, and the 880 in 1:58.9. Sewanee's best middle distance man, Ronnie Tomlin, was injured in the 440 and saw no action the rest of the meet. Calhoun J. C. also turned in excellent relay times, winning the 440 relay in 42.8 and the mile relay in 3:24.5. Reid of CJC was a double winner taking the javelin with a toss of 427'10" and the triple jump with a distance of 41'8". Wiley of Maryville easily won both distance events turning in a time of 4:31.1 for the mile and a fine 9:48.3 for the two mile. A first for the Tigers came in the 120 high hurdles which Chris Gardner won in 16.4. John Colmore was high point man for Sewanee with three firsts—in the shot put 46'3/4", the discus and the pole vault. The win and the loss put Sewanee's record at two and three in dual meet competition.

Last Saturday Emory traveled to Sewanee to take on the Tigers in the host's final dual meet of the year. Emory came out on top 89 to 56 displaying more depth than the Tigers. High point man for Sewanee was John Colmore again. Colmore had a fine day picking up eighteen points with three firsts and a second. He set a new school record in the shot put with a toss of 47'4". John also took firsts in the pole vault and the high jump and he captured a second place in the discus. Another first for Sewanee came in the 120 high hurdles when Chris Gardner won with a 16.7 clocking. Ronnie Tomlin gained a first in the 880 with a time of 2:01. The Tigers rounded out their firsts with a win in the mile relay in 3:31.5.

Triple jumper Dunlap of Emory performed well as he won that event with a distance of 43'11/4". Sophomore Dan Ahlport of Sewanee tossed the shot 57'1" for his best effort of the year.

Netmen Take 4th In TIAC Tourney

The Sewanee tennis team placed fourth in the Tennessee Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Tournament held last Friday and Saturday in Chattanooga. This was a fairly respectable showing for the Tigers as there were a total of ten teams represented.

As predictions based on earlier matches in the season indicated, Middle Tennessee State University from Murfreesboro came out the winner with a total of thirty-one points. They were seeded number one in every division (six singles and three doubles). The young but talented team from Tennessee Tech came in a very close second with twenty-eight points. They gave MTSU a bottle for first place that was not decided until the last three doubles matches of the tournament. MTSU won two of the three and clinched the victory. East Tennessee was third and Sewanee was fourth, somewhat behind the leaders with eighteen points.

Going into the finals on Friday the Tigers had attained five of the possible nine positions. Bobo Buntin, Bruce Bass and Phil Eschbach made to the singles semi-finals at numbers four, five and six respectively. Two doubles teams, M. Burns-Eschbach and Bass-Parsons, also made it into Friday's action. All five matches were lost to the three teams that ultimately placed ahead of Sewanee.

Sewanee plays a home match with Emory on April 30, and then travels to Nashville on May 3 to take on Vanderbilt. The Tigers then have a week to prepare for the CAC Spring Sports Festival to be held in Lexington, Va. at Washington and Lee on May 10-11.

Linksmen Rout Vandy

John Grubb and Jack Steinmeyer sparked the linksmen to a 14-4 rout of the Vandy golf team last Saturday. Grubb won 2-1 shooting a par 72 while Steinmeyer shot a 73 and defeated his man 3-0. Ailyn Long who shot a 75, Bill Tunnell 77, and George Waterhouse also won their rounds 3-0 with Rusty Napier (77) losing all three points. Napier's opponent was medalist for Vandy with a 74.

The golf team travels to Chattanooga Thursday to play U. C. and Georgia State in the last match of the season.

Baseball Team Downs Vandy

In action last week, the Sewanee baseball team brought its record to ten wins against five losses with an impressive win over Vanderbilt and Birmingham-Southern. Don Ellis got the win over the Commodores in Nashville, allowing only nine scattered hits. Both Billy Cunningham and Chap Wasson honored for the Tigers as Sewanee jumped out in front in the early innings and held on to win. Ernest Kirk and Tommy Tilley also supplied timely hitting as Sewanee defeated their nearby SEC foe 6-1. In one of the best pitched games of the year "Bull" Bob White knocked off Birmingham-Southern easily by a score of 5-1. Rolling behind the jutting of second baseman Kesley Colbert, third baseman Wasson and catcher Cunningham, the Tigers scored four of their runs in the first three innings. Kirk, Cunningham and Richard Matthews each had two hits in the game.

Sewanee faces a crowded schedule this week playing six games in a five day period. Due to rainouts last week the team must play Lumbath College twice in single games and travel to Cullman, Ala. for a game with St. Bernard which was washed out last Saturday. In addition to these games Sewanee plays MSU here Thursday in a double header. The team will spend Spring Weekend in Jackson, Tenn. on an overnight trip where they will play



In the final week of intramural softball action, the Sigma Nus retain their lead over the second place Phi Gams.

Union and Lambeth. This is the last full week of regular season before the CAC tournament May 10 in Lexington, Va.

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Orpheus Not In

(Continued from page one)
the Bill Black Combo. On bass they feature Mike Ludd and Gary Patton, the former drummer for Sam the Sham.

Sewanee students should find their "hard" blues well in accord with the party weekend spirit. Tickets will go on sale at noon Friday and Sewanee students are urged to buy their tickets in advance if they plan to attend. Already orders have been received from Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, and Atlanta.

Students Choose

(Continued from page four)
U. S. pursue in regards to the bombing of North Vietnam?

Permanent cessation	162	25.7
Temporary suspension	205	32.6
Maintain current level	59	9.3
Intensely bombing	163	25.9
Use of nuclear weapons	44	6.9

In confronting the "urban crisis" which should receive highest priority in government spending?

Education	256	40.2
Housing	33	5.2
Income subsidy	30	4.7

Job training and employment opportunities 233 36.6

Riot control and stricter law enforcement 85 13.2

Walker remarked that the results of the question concerning the U. S. bombing policy must be qualified. "The fact," he said, "that the ballot was dropped up before Johnson's remarks on March 31 lent some confusion to several questions. For example, Humphrey, who has emerged a prime contender for the Democratic nomination in the wake of Johnson's announcement, was left off the ballot. In addition, in the question concerning the bombing policy, maintenance of the current level would literally mean a temporary bombing halt. What exactly the students' call for a temporary bombing halt would mean is now rendered ambiguous."

Among the faculty, the vote went according to predictions and precedence, although the write-in vote for Humphrey, good enough for second place, might have proved a surprise to some. The breakdown of the faculty's first choices is as follows (2 ballots were disqualified):

McCarthy	17	47.3
Humphrey	5	13.9
Nixon	3	8.4
Rockefeller	3	8.4
Johnson	2	5.6
Kennedy	2	5.6
Lindsay	1	2.8

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Miss Kay Little, a freshman at Mississippi State College, is the winner for Women.
Miss Little, a native of Montgomery, Miss. among her interests: Barnes shops, sunshine and New Orleans. This charming Southern Belle is joined to Jim Harms, and will grace the Spring Rates at the KA house this weekend.



Percy 1 2.8
The faculty's second choices were (2 ballots were either blank or disqualified):

Lindsay	10	28.5
Rockefeller	8	22.2
McCarthy	6	16.7
Albion	4	11.1
Reagan	2	5.6
Hatfield	1	2.8
Nixon	1	2.8
Johnson	1	2.8
Percy	1	2.8

The third choices of the faculty breakdown as follows (6 ballots were either blank or disqualified):

Rockefeller	8	26.6
McCarthy	7	22.3
Kennedy	6	20.0
Lindsay	2	6.7
Percy	1	3.3
Hatfield	1	3.3
Hatfield	1	3.3
Johnson	1	3.3
Reagan	1	3.3
Wallace	1	3.3

McCarthy was mentioned on 30 of the 36 faculty ballots in one of the three places for the astounding percentage of 83.3 percent. The complete breakdown in this category appears as follows:

McCarthy	20	83.3
Bachelder	19	52.8
Lindsay	13	36.1
Kennedy	12	33.3
Humphrey	5	13.9
Johnson	4	11.1
Nixon	4	11.1
Percy	4	11.1
Reagan	3	8.3
Hatfield	2	5.6
Hatfield	1	2.8
Wallace	1	2.8

The faculty vote on the referendum questions was:

What course of military action should the U. S. pursue in Vietnam?

Immediate withdrawal	8	22.2
Phased reduction	24	66.7
Maintain current level	2	5.6
Increase U. S. military activity	0	0.0
All-out U. S. military effort	2	5.6

What course of action should the U. S. pursue in regards to the bombing of North Vietnam?

Permanent cessation	18	50.0
Temporary halt	7	19.4
Maintain current level	5	13.9
Intensely bombing	2	5.6
Use of nuclear weapons	1	2.8
No choice	3	8.3

In confronting the "urban crisis" which should receive highest priority in government spending?

Education	8	22.2
Housing	1	2.8
Income subsidy	6	16.7
Job training and employment opportunities	18	50.0
Riot control and stricter law enforcement	2	5.6
No choice	1	2.8

Walker concluded, "This is in some respects a preliminary report. The ballots were mailed Thursday morning to the huge URIVAC operation in Washington to be computed along with the other 25 million ballots cast on other campuses. The fact that an IBM card was used as a ballot will allow them to analyze the voting with a total of 7 variables—for instance, how all 19 year olds voted, or how those voters who chose McCarthy on the first ballot voted on the second and third choices. Such operations were both beyond our limited brain power and time."

Walker, however, went on to cite several interesting insights to the Sewanee results. For instance, McCarthy voters on the average seemed to be somewhat older than their Nixon counterparts. In a random sampling—that is, those ballots, 137 in all, cast on Wednesday, 41 ballots chose McCarthy, while 35 were cast for Nixon. Thirty-nine of those voting for McCarthy and 38 voting for Nixon gave their ages in the appropriate space. Of the 39 voting for McCarthy, 30 were 21 years or older, while of the 38 Nixon voters, only 16 were 21 years or older. Similar complications must await the read-outs from the computer scheduled for release in the first week of May. These read-outs will include both a national profile and a profile of Sewanee voting alone, Walker stated.

African Bishop Visits Sewanee To Arouse Missionary Interest

The Right Reverend John Benjamin Arthur, Bishop of Kumasi in Ghana, West Africa, was an honored guest on our campus on the 13rd and the 24th of April. His purpose in visiting the United States is to observe American schools and to instill a missionary interest and spirit in our people towards the church in Ghana and Africa.

The Diocese of Ghana is a very large diocese comprising the whole of Ghana. At the present time constitutional steps are being taken to divide this Diocese into three new Dioceses.

The area of Kumasi which Bishop Arthur oversees is the largest of the three areas, comprising the Ashanti Region, Brong Afofo Region, Northern Region and Upper Region; the two latter cover the very large, less developed, area of what is commonly known as Northern Ghana, very different in terrain and climate from the forest and coastal zones of Southern Ghana which are far more developed. Kumasi, the garden city, is the second city of Ghana and is famous as being the royal city of the great Faramount Chief of Ashanti—the Asantehene. For many generations the Asantehene has been acknowledged as the greatest and most revered Chief in Ghana. The present Chief, Sir Osei Agyemang Prempeh II, has reigned for 37 years and he and Lady Frempong have been devout members of the Anglican Church for many years.

A small, but very attentive, audience heard the Bishop speak at the Chaplain's House on Tuesday night. During the course of the evening's discussion, Father Arthur talked openly about the racial integration in Ghana. One percent of the population of Ghana are whites. But despite the heavy black majority there are no problems in Ghana, he said. Inter-marriages are common and no restrictions are placed upon the minority. Father Arthur said that the racial problems facing our country are difficult for Africans to comprehend. Basically, he said, because the Negroes have been in this country for hundreds of years, their ancestors born here, their children raised here, but still they must wait for social justice to evolve. During the recent visit in Pittsburgh, the Bishop was able to visit with many Negro families who related to him that recent immigrants from European countries (Italy, Ireland, Germany, etc.) are immediately absorbed into the American system while the "Black Man" must overcome many social problems. "Americans," the Bishop said, "have had several centuries to resolve their racial differences;

but why is there still lack of understanding of each other's problems?" Bishop Arthur has been impressed with the technological advances which we, as Americans, enjoy. Electricity in Ghana is relatively new and he admires even the towns of Franklin County because they could be adequately supplied with electricity. Our many modern conveniences are rare sights in Ghana. Automobiles, though plentiful in the cities, are very hard to purchase and operate. Gasoline sells at nearly one dollar per imperial gallon.

Christians in the Bishop's region is a relatively new religion. Animists, Moslems and pagans abound in number and a great missionary field is open. Contrary to what Americans normally hear concerning the rejection African peoples have toward Christianity and any other types of Westernization, the Bishop spoke of "genuine open arms" to any kind of help. Since the time of his consecration in 1968, the Bishop has confirmed nearly 5,000 Christians. At his Cathedral in Kumasi, three to four hundred people attend daily Eucharists held at 5:30 in the morning. The acceptance of Christianity by the African people has been phenomenal. The Bishop emphasized however that clergymen and teachers are drastically needed. Opportunities are immediately available for placement anywhere in the Bishop's diocese. He encouraged young men of college age to take the challenge to come to Ghana to work in this new missionary field.

Speaking at Saint Andrews' School, Bishop Arthur told the boys that anyone who wished to come to Ghana to help in any way would be placed and aided personally. Our help is needed in Africa and anyone who wishes to contribute to the Bishop's work there, may contact SPO 335 for further details.

Arrangements here on campus were coordinated by Michael Hartney and sponsored by the Student Visitor. The entire American visit is arranged by the American Church Union in New York City.

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