

The Sewanee Purple

VOL. 90, NO. 38 19

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1972



Symphony Here Sunday

The Atlanta Symphony directed by Robert Shaw will play the final concert of the season in Gurry Hall Sun., April 16, at the special earlier hour of 2:30 pm. Single tickets will be available at the door for \$4.

Probably the largest and most prestigious orchestra ever to visit the mountain campus, the Atlantans will offer a rich program of Brahms, Ives, and Handel. One of the several short works by Ives uses two pianos and an organ to achieve his typical early American flavor. The program opens with the popular Handel Royal Fireworks Music, and concludes with Brahms' Fourth Symphony.

Ives, America's greatest composer, had a well developed sense of humor and atmosphere. These are shown in the group of short pieces on the program: Adagio from Symphony No. 1, Variations on America, The Unanswered Question, and Tragic Day on Hanover Square.

Robert Shaw has built the Atlanta Symphony into a major group in his five years with them, bringing in many new young players. His renewed contract promises continued growth for music in the Southeast.

Five years after the Atlanta Symphony was founded in 1945, the orchestra joined the ranks of the country's twenty-five major symphony orchestras. Now in its twenty-seventh season, it finds itself on the brink of greatness with Shaw as Music Director and Conductor in its first permanent home, Symphony

Hall, at the Atlanta Memorial Arts Center, on historic Peachtree Street.

In just five seasons Shaw has expanded the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra's scope to include ballet, oratorio, chamber music, educational concerts and special telecasts, alternating with the regular concerts of the strictly symphonic repertoire in Atlanta and on tour.

Shaw was born in California and educated at Pomona College where he began conducting the Glee Club. There he met Fred Waring who started him on a professional career in choral conducting.

In 1941, he formed his own choral group, the Collegiate Chorale, an amateur chorus of 185. During their first season the Collegiate Chorale was acclaimed by critic and public alike. Toscanini said, "The chorus was wonderful. They went through the music (Beethoven's Ninth Symphony) just once. I found nothing to criticize. As for Robert Shaw, I have at last found the Maestro I have been looking for." A critic for the New York Herald Tribune, with what was perhaps an unsuspected gift of prophecy, wrote: "The Collegiate Chorale's leader, if he were to combine orchestral with choral studies would be America's greatest conductor."

In 1946 Robert Shaw made his first orchestral conducting debut with the NBC Symphony, and accepted his first symphonic post as conductor of the San Diego Symphony in 1953, a position he held through

1957.

In 1956, Mr. Shaw became Associate Conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra and Director of the Cleveland Orchestra Chorus. During his eleven seasons in Cleveland, Mr. Shaw took short leaves of absence to tour and record with the Robert Shaw Chorale and Orchestra, and to fulfill guest conducting engagements with the country's leading orchestra.

During the 1971-1972 season, Mr. Shaw will conduct and lecture on the campus of the University of Montana, will conduct the Minnesota, Houston and Richmond (Va.) Symphony Orchestras, and will conduct the final concert of the Third International University Choral Festival in New York this month.

Graduation Plans Begin; Chitty Heads Committee

Commencement plans are taking form under the guidance of a committee of seniors. Haynes Roberts, Tom Burroughs, Bill Blumberg, and Dave Johnson have met with Commencement chairman Arthur Chitty.

The committee welcomes suggestions which might make the occasion merrier.

Orders for invitations and personal cards have been handled by Susan Rogers, and delivery is expected before May 1. Although the senior class is slightly smaller than that of 1971, approximately 20% more invitations were ordered -- 2,200 rather than 1,800.

DA Chooses Proctors Keeps Dress Code

By Ginny Ennett

The Delegate Assembly cut the number of candidates nominated for proctorships to twice the number of vacancies at last Tuesday's meeting. The remaining candidates will be interviewed by the Executive Committee of the Student Government and the Deans of Students and that group will make a final selection.

The nominees for men's proctor are: John Milward, Jack Stibbs, Julian Bibb, Randy Miller, Eric Benjamin, John Spainhour, Henry Davis, Martin Ellis, Steve Hattendorf, David Voorhees, Bruce Peden, John Tucker, and Scott Deaver.

Also, Joe Daniel, Laurin McSwain, Eugene Watson, Trace Devaney, Tom Hayes, Tom Phelps, Jim Palmer, David Lundquist, John McAdden, Steve Hogwood, Trey Yarborough, Dee Woodberry, Kevin Lenahan, Chuck Emerson, and Jim Stewart.

Women nominated are: Laurie Rice, Nancy Lamson, Bobbie Stuart, Margie Ford, Jennifer Benitez, Elise Civhan, Ginny Ennett, Meredith Preston, Barbara Sanders, Cindy Boatwright, and Tica Gibson.

Three motions concerning dress code revision were defeated by the D.A. Two of the defeated motions had been proposed at a previous meeting, but were tabled until last week's meeting. The first, sponsored by Francis Powers (Soph-AL), required that "some sort of pants and

some sort of shirt be worn in Gailor." The second, introduced by Richard Whittle (Upper Gailor), asked men not be required to wear a coat on warm days. His motion was defeated 24-14.

The third dress code motion, proposed by Susan Jones (Cleveland), called for the abolition of standard dress rules at Gailor. Her motion passed by a show of hands. Speaker Haynes Roberts, with the permission of Parliamentarian Steve Adams, asked for a roll call vote following the show of hands. The result of the roll call vote was 21-21 and Roberts broke the tie in favor of keeping the present dress code.

Following action on Jones' motion, Richard Whittle (Upper Gailor) moved that Roberts be censured, apparently for asking for the roll call vote. Whittle's motion was defeated by the D.A.

Several motions concerning academic matters at Sewanee were passed on the recommendation of the D.A. Academic Affairs Committee, the body passed a motion proposing a de jure Commission for Academic Affairs. The committee would consist of the dean of the college, two members of the Faculty Curriculum Committee, the chairman of the Order of Gownsmen Curriculum Committee, and three members of the D.A.

(Continued on p.5)

Reservation forms are being distributed to all seniors this week for use in the dormitories to be space by parents, dates, and other guests. Seniors are asked to fill in names of all guests, even those who will not require dormitory housing.

Residence halls being used for guests are Trezevant, Courts, Benedict, Hunter, and Lower Cleveland.

Senior parties for the class of 1972 will follow substantially the same format as last year. The major change will be in the locations. The Pan-Hellenic dance, on Fri. night, will move from the ATO house to the PDT house. The Sat. night dinner

dance will move to Cravens Hall, Sewanee Academy, where a hot Cabaret will operate downstairs and on the covered terrace while a waltz-and-jazz motif will cater upstairs to those with weak eardrums.

Maestros of Sewanee combos are in conference with Commencement planners to see who will play for what during the weekend. Breakfast brunches will be offered at the same locations -- SN house Sat. and LCA house Sun. The Sat. noon barbecue at Lake Cheston will be catered by SAGA under the guidance of Pat Boyle and staff.

Another Side Of Sewanee



By Richard Howard

Sewanee is a comfortable domain. From its founding as a preserve of higher learning and refuge from the epidemic plagued Mississippi Delta - Sewanee has been the epitome of genteel tranquility in the South. The future outlook, too, seems equally pacific - at least on the surface. Sewanee offers cleanliness, godliness, social ease, and most of the trappings of human dignity that 20th century affluence has rendered illusory, if not legendary.

These are only the facets of the academic sojourn and the visitor's polite weekend overview. This is Sewanee at its well-dressed Sunday best. This is not the "other" Sewanee of the black, the white, and the ordinary, who were also - absent in the nearly forgotten historical interim of determining the character of this community. The University, the Episcopal Church, and, more importantly, the local

inhabitants have endured a prolonged and painful struggle in order to establish viable community relations. It has been an ordeal packed by violence and social prejudice which, though presently less extreme, still lingers today.

"The University of the South ... was one of the utopian educational projects of 19th century America." It was also the focus of a closely ordered society. The University, by charter of the Tennessee legislature in 1858, exercised both municipal authority and complete discretion over police protection in clinging to its lofty and traditional objectives. Nevertheless, by the turn of the present century, it was the commoner and the local - like Ely Green, a bastard product of miscegenation - who passionately poked gaping holes in the sacrosanct balloon. The Christians and the gentry went on trial for their vast property rights, paternal institutionalism, and

ngid authority.

The efforts toward reconciliation were tediously and haltingly spread over more than a generation. During the severe years of the Depression, the Highlander Folk School was established in Monteagle to provide leadership training for the labor movement in the South.

Of course, many impoverished and low-income blacks were among the trainees recruited. Under the direction of Miles Horton and with Sewanee student and faculty participation, the school succeeded in promoting integrated classes in the arts of labor, business, and political organization. Its impact brought endorsement from Martin Luther King, Eleanor Roosevelt, and other nationally prominent individuals.

Unfortunately, the school also provoked considerable state antagonism. Alleging that the school, through exploiting its cheap land and

remote location, was ostensibly operated for private gain, a reactionary court injunction drove the school to Knoxville, where its function is now overtly the organization and discipline of blacks. In and around Sewanee, formal efforts for social change became fragmented and temporarily collapsed. In any event, Sewanee social consciousness had been pricked, and the impetus for social equality and institutional credibility regained momentum, particularly during the decades of the 50's and 60's. In 1958, the desegregation of the Sewanee Inn, though resulting in a dramatic fatality, was achieved. Segregation was never official University policy: University facilities simply seemed so allocated by tacit agreement. The controversy over the Inn marked a turn of University susion toward directly affirming racial parity.

In order to evade Church and University pressure to desegregate, Clara's Castle opened on private property. Its intentions, however, were short-lived, and effectively thwarted by a "visit" of random Episcopal ministers.

The policy of tolerance spread off campus, into the surrounding community, and grew in perspective to foster mutual participation. The town church, too, was desegregated, with the consecration of all-black St. Mark's leaving Olney Parish as the center of unified community worship.

The immediate commitment of the University community to Sewanee was verified shortly afterward through the integration of the local primary school. It was undertaken without either state or local government intervention, rather solely on private community initiative. It was the only case in Tennessee, perhaps in the nation, of a court suit filed jointly by blacks and whites to desegregate the schools at the community level. In addition, the community raised \$50,000 out of pocket to finance the necessary extra facilities to accommodate expanded enrollment. Indeed, several University faculty members sold household goods in order to raise the funds.

Thus, recent community relations among University, Church, and local residents bear witness to a marked "opening-up" and extension of services in a more enlightened social framework. However, sensing no appreciable change in the pattern of things from their own viewpoint, the black response to assuming added community responsibility has been relatively weak. Generally, there is considerable difficulty in mobilizing the black people

to undertake common civic action. In Tennessee's mountain region, there is no large black population concentration. In Grundy County, for example, the black population is nil.

Some significant concentration does occur in the Eastern and Western extremes of the state, but this is more than countered by the high rate of out migration, particularly among the young, to major urban areas. Blacks from the east migrate to New York, from Middle Tennessee to Cleveland, and from the west to Chicago. Those settled at the community levels have a small voice indeed.

Blacks account for less than 12% of the Sewanee population. That is, the black minority is so small that there can be no distinct black political organization of any consequence. The Franklin County NAACP, under the able leadership of Sewanee-born Mrs. Johnnie Fowler, is very active. The NAACP, however, is county-wide, lending little forceful or persistent support to small town grievances. Much of this organization's efforts are also sapped through recurrent policing and continual administration of the legal gains already realized.

The alternatives are limited. The blacks command insufficient resources to realize an independent position. Grievances must be channeled through the Community Council, which also lacks sufficient income to fully implement all of its programs especially those implying selective social benefits.

Sewanee blacks, in effect, know no precedent around which to coalesce. Violence is an effective tactic as an affront to bureaucratic and large-scale organization, but serves only to destroy highly negative relationships - a minority would be thoroughly negative in the isolated Sewanee environment. On the other hand, formal mobilization is slow and evolutionary in any case, and perhaps impossible in view of the present trends of migration.

New organizations of social concern are finding tentative roots among both blacks and whites, such as the Tennessee Council of Human Relations, which has gained some Sewanee support. This council is bolstered by the US Civil Rights Commission, lending support in an advisory capacity. It represents private desire to provide a moderating channel of communications between militants and the power structure. More significantly, it was the only "front-line" bi-racial organization in Tennessee after 1967.

The concern of such (Continued on p.3)

Another Side

Continued from p.2
 groups have come to embrace women, young people, and other related problems, as well as the blacks. Their focus seems to be moving progressively outward in quite laudable fashion. On the other hand, in the ordinary business of daily life, the local black individual and the local white individual must appear nearly miniscule in relative importance, abandoned in favor of bigger action on a bigger front. Hence, authority and leadership in Sewanee rest where they have always rested — and the burden of responsibility resides, in a large part, with this Christian University, the auspices of its Church, and the complexion and composition of its fold.

Inclusion of several minority students and the part-time professional talents of the distinguished Rev. Kelly Miller Smith (Dean of Vanderbilt's divinity school, and president of Davidson County's NAACP), but even here the University's experience has not been smooth. Due to the increased level of demand on its available aid funds and the adverse economic situation, the University finds itself at a competitive disadvantage in student recruiting.

The issue of integration of the School of Theology was handled with a reluctance that provoked student protest and threatened faculty resignations. It is evident then that the University provides neither direction nor zeal to the development of inter-community good will. The University should indeed be more astute with its resources; it should not flaunt its assets, not relish its privileges, nor content itself with extending community services only passively. The University should realize its potential for filling the needs of all who have vital dealings within the domain, and who otherwise contribute to the nature and welfare of the community. The dynamic institution of a Christian university would seem to connote, not an exclusive enclave, but a viable mechanism for orderly and active confrontation, and for progressive social adjustment, benefiting not only those who are most aware, but also those most in need.

Academically, the University can boast of its



Another landmark becomes immortal — the ruins of Tubby's.

Woman's Forum Debates Hours

A Women's Forum met Wed. night, April 5, in Walsh-Eliet to discuss issues pertinent to women. During the hour and a half for which they met, the 30 women present discussed a wide scope of issues, ranging from the decoration of dormitories to the establishment of a permanent elected women's organization which could deal with the problems of women as they occur and could provide a place for women to express their opinions.

A brief discussion revealed a general consensus that the rule for freshmen women's hours — that they be in the dormitory at 11:30 on

weekdays and 1:00 on weekends — was unnecessary if not detrimental to the women. It was decided then that the dormitories should continue to be locked at night but that every woman should be given a key.

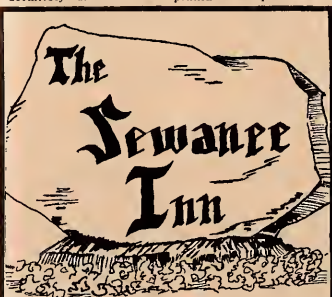
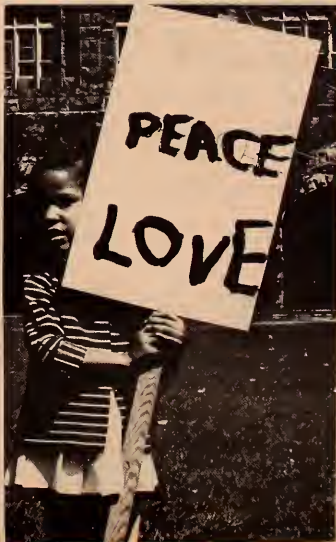
The question of visitation hours followed immediately after. Deliberations of the pros and cons produced the agreement that two kinds of dormitories should be available — those with limited hours and those which would be open for 24 hours. Due to the reluctance of the administration to allow open dorms, it was agreed to petition for one open dorm as

an experiment, probably with the hope that the number of open dormitories would expand to include all but one. The one would remain for women who might feel uncomfortable in an open dorm situation.

The discussion then turned to a less controversial matter, the decoration and distribution of women in Hunter Hall which has been selected as the new women's dorm next fall. No decisions were made, but three volunteers from each dorm were selected to inspect Hunter Hall and to make recommendations to Dean Donalley.

Because there are a great number of problems encountered by Women apart from men which cannot be effectively handled through the existing channels, the DA and Order of Gownsmen, the group discussed the possibility of establishing a student elected women's organization wherein these problems could be handled. The organization would not be legislative with respect to being apart from the organs of student government but would make recommendations to the two bodies on handling questions outside of their jurisdiction. A tentative structure of three representatives from each women's dormitory with one required freshman was established. Meetings are to be held in the dormitories this week to encourage the participation of all the women in this enterprise.

There was also a short debate of the dress code issue, a decision concerning which is pending a poll in the women's dormitories.



Happy Hour

EVERY FRIDAY AND EACH TUESDAY
 BEFORE A STUDY DAY

STUDENTS: TRY OUR SUNDAY BUFFET.
 All You Can Eat for \$2.75 -- Noon 'til 2:30



The Official Newspaper of
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Alley Clean-Up

Something is being done about Abbo's Alley and student help is needed. The Alley, after Mr. Martin's retirement, has been in a chronic state of disrepair. Next to nothing has been done about its condition until now.

There will be an Alley work and clean-up day Wed., April 12 under the direction of a Vice Chancellor's committee headed by Dr. George Ramseyer. Tools and equipment will be provided for those interested in saving Abbo's Alley from further abuse.

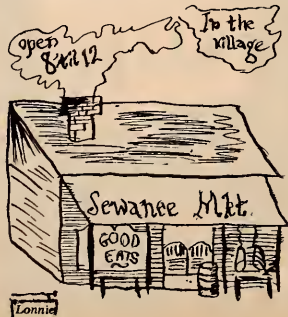
People who wish to revive Abbo's Alley should bring a pair of work gloves to the top of the Alley by the University gym at 8:00 am, Wed., April 12. It will be a study day well spent.

Column Dropped

The editors have determined Law Wilson's column will no longer appear in the PURPLE. At the request of Wilson, we emphasize that this is our decision and not the decision of the writer.

The Order of Gownsmen elections will be held in the Union from 9 until 1 pm on Mon., April 17, and on the same day members of St. Luke's will vote at the St. Luke's SPO. Since the presidency of the Order is probably the most prestigious position a student may hold, all students eligible should be encouraged to vote.

Nominations for Editors of the student publications THE SEWANEE PURPLE, THE CAP AND GOWN, and THE MOUNTAIN GOAT, are due April 13 in Dean Binnicher's office.



ECOLOGY NOW!

By John Weatherly

Oil pollution presents to the environmentalist one of his gravest problems, for when it enters the water it kills fish and aquatic mammals, as well as being aesthetically unpleasant; yet he realizes the economic need when it is used to heat homes, run ships, and lubricate moving parts. After the wreck of the Torrey Canyon in the English Channel, off Cornwall England, the world population suddenly realized just how extensive and disastrous oil pollution could be, with oil appearing on the beaches from the French Riviera to the shores of Scotland. When the Standard Oil Tankers Artozo, Standard and Oregon Standard collided in the San Francisco Bay in January of 1971, one million gallons entered the water. This killed hundreds of thousands of birds, as well as uncountable fish and mollusks. In other words, we have along with the impact of coal mining on the land, and Atomic power on our bodies, the dilemma of the American people. We consume one-third of all produced power, and so depend upon our ability to extract the resources needed to run the generators. Yet we will also imperil our lives and existence by disrupting the ecosystems which we are a part of. Furthermore, when the oil and strip-mining interests can limit any regulatory legislation through their lobbying and political influences, the people will confront constant frustrations in their desire to live a healthy life.

The world production of oil totals 1,823 million tons, of which 700 million tons are transported at one point or another over water in tankers. More oil is demanded each year and so the tankers are growing to accommodate the need. On an average, most tankers are 76,000 tons, going up to 312,000 tons. Now the Japanese are planning a million ton tanker. To serve the needs of transporting oil from the arctic, General Dynamics, who make almost all of the submarines used by the Navy, has proposed a submarine that will carry 170,000 tons and cost \$150 million. When they're not leaking, these are fine methods for transporting oil.

Fred Singer, assistant Secretary at the Department of Interior, calculated that almost one million tons enter the water from all tankers, freighters and oil wells. 12 million more tons such as waste oil, evaporated gasoline, and assorted oil by-products also, in some manner, make their way to the sea. This spillage damages and destroys the living

resources of the sea and damages property. Surface-feeding fish die swimming in the oil. Shell fish get contaminated, and are unfit to eat. Water birds, which also play a vital part in the eco-systems of the seas, as well as man, become covered with oil and lose their water-repellency. In preening their wings, the birds ingest large quantities of oil, and soon die.

Max Blumer of the Woods Hole Institute in Massachusetts, found after studying an oil spill in 1967: "A massive kill of fish, shellfish, worms, and crabs. Trawls made in 10 feet of water showed a ninety-five percent kill of marine life, the rest were sterile." After the off-shore rig in Santa Barbara erupted in January of 1969, 10,000 volunteers were unable to save but a small minority of the birds who had come there in their winter migration.

The biggest question that

we face is in trying to understand how an economic or even technological system, can allow such a massive disaster to occur, if we can have the knowledge to extract the oil, even from sub-marine wells, why can't the oil industry be prepared to control their projects? Even the Department of Interior has consistently stated that such an accident could not occur, given the highly developed nature of the industry.

The oil industry is protected by a combination of output restrictions; they get tax write-offs for drilling expenses, a protected import quota and a 27 1/2% depletion allowance. All this serves to protect the price of domestic oil, at twice the world market. Yet from 1962 to 1966, Standard Oil of New Jersey payed less than 4% in profits. In fact, we end up disputing the amount of oil

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john lindsay, r.i.p. -eugene watson-

The ballroom of the Ringold Hotel in Milwaukee was empty now: gone were the untold dozens of half-dressed, well-wishers who had come to wish the candidate 10% or better; flat were the celebration bottles of Old Milwaukee, opened during a jubilant moment when the candidate seemed to be seeming a credible fourth in Manitowish; deflated were the balloons and expectations of the Great Liberal Hope of 1972. What can you say about a 50 year old Mayor who died?

In January the candidate had been motoring on the road to Damascus, Wisconsin when a flashing light of New Priorities blinded him. Later seals of crypto-Republicanism fell from his eyes to reveal the Democratic Party, the chosen instrument of his and the country's salvation. He embraced it; it was less than enthusiastic: "That guy expects to take his first communion one day and be elected Pooh the next," one party honcho observed. Nevertheless, the mayor felt an honest draft (two doors happened to be opened at once) and declared himself an official seeker of the office of Mayor of Mayors, where neither snow or garbage sets in.

Justinell pulled the mayor toward Florida, where all New Yorkers go when they die and where support for his cause was sure. There followed a train of Madison Avenue promoters, silk-stocking socialites, and other assorted limousine liberals. The campaign of youth and relevance was

launched. Then came the cracks in the facade: the candidate was photographed taking hormonal shots and Marie, on his side, was looking drawn and lifeless. In short, the image had reached climactic stage. The issues were being co-opted by McGovern on the left and everyone else on the right. Ecology and reordered priorities were on every lip. The campaign had no issue except busing, and no personality save George Wallace. And so he got 7% of the vote and fifth place in Florida. He and Mary seemed pleased about being ahead of McGovern, but somebody has to be next to last.

The room is beginning to take on the funeral atmosphere of a wasp wake. Last night, an hour after the polls had closed, the candidate's campaign manager was staying for another "miracle at 42nd Street." Now he kneels at the bier of the once and future candidate. The widow says that at least she will have some time to see New York City (she and her husband had been there once long, long ago). To be really young, committed to a new priority of the same old thing, and as relevant as any liberal could be: what could be a more urban combination? Yes, John Lindsay gave his political life for the people of Wisconsin, but they, like the people of New York sent a message back, loud and clear: shove it, pretty boy! And so the boy orator of the East River is put to rest, until he be called again.

Sewanee Purple Sports

Striders Win

Sewanee's distance runners spear-headed an onslaught against the Maryville Scots Saturday, which ended with a 93-51 victory. This upped the Tiger's dual meet record for this year to 2-0. The Purple thinclads outscored their opponents 24.3 in the 850, mile, and 3 mile, and won all of the running events except the 440. Tommy Hodges led the team in points as he won the 120 high hurdles, triple jump, was second in the 440 intermediate hurdles, and ran the first leg on the mile relay team.

— Mayfield (S) 23.1; 440 — Piper (M) 51.0; 880 — Palmer (S) 2:04.0; Mile — Phelps (S) 4:41; 3 mile — Harper (S) 15:52.5; 120 high hurdles — Hodges (S) 17.3; 440 IM hurdles — Frantz (S) 59.1; Mile Relay — Hodges, Palmer, Mayfield, Denson — (S) 3:32; Pole Vault — Tankley (S) 11'6"; High Jump — Cross (M) 5'10"; Broad Jump — Pusey (M) 19'4"; Shot Put — Livernoise (M) 43'8"; Discus — Newman (S) 135'11'4"; Javelin — Rote (S) 205'8"; Triple Jump — Hodges (S) 37'2"; 440 relay — Libbey, Walton, Tankley, Mayfield (S) 45.9.

100 — Libbey (S) 10.3; 220



Lacrosse Team Defeated

By Noel Rush

A crowd of approximately 300 people gathered on Sunday afternoon to witness the Sewanee Lacrosse Club's first home game of the season. Unfortunately, the Sewanee team lost 7-2 to a more disciplined Ga. Tech team.

Sewanee scored the first goal late in the first quarter, but Tech came back quickly to tie the game. The Sewanee team scored in the second quarter to gain a 2-1 advantage, but this lead was momentary as the Tech team pumped in four goals in the last eight minutes of the half. The score at half time showed Sewanee down 5-2. Sewanee was scoreless in the second half, but the team did manage to hold Tech to two goals.

There were numerous penalties during the game, most of which were attributable to careless Sewanee players. Although this game was not quite as rough as the previous two, the referees stopped the game to warn the teams about excessive roughness. There is no doubt that Sewanee's penalties were a major factor in our loss. At one point, Sewanee had three men in the penalty box at the same time. Overall, Sewanee had twelve fouls to Ga. Tech's four. The

most decisive factor in the game was Tech's defense. Sewanee faced a zone defense for the first time and had not any experience against such a set up. Our plays were not effective against the zone, as they were designed to penetrate a man-to-man defense. Consequently, Sewanee was outshot approximately twenty-five to twelve.

Snowden and Voorhes scored Sewanee's only two goals. Substitutions were not as frequent as in the Vandy and Illinois games, but everyone did play; and, generally, the substitutions played well.

The Georgia Tech team was probably the best team the Sewanee club has ever faced. Tech had a much improved team than last year. Sewanee meets Tech in Atlanta on May 6.

The University of Tennessee was scheduled to play Sewanee today, but that game has been postponed until Friday, May 12. This Saturday Sewanee ventures to Gainesville Florida to take on the University of Florida. The next home game is scheduled on Saturday, April 22 against Tulane.

In response to a number of inquiries as to the nature of lacrosse, a brief description of some of the rules is given

below:

There are four periods of 15 minutes each. The field is 110 yards by 60 yards. Body checking of the opponent in possession or within 5 yards of the ball is permitted. The stick may be used to check an opponent's stick under the same restrictions as above. Major penalties consist of slashing, hitting from behind or below knees and tripping. Slashing is any uncontrollable or malicious swing of the stick and is penalized by one minute in the penalty-box.

CARTER NAMED

BASEBALL COACH

Clarence Carter has been named head baseball coach at the University of the South, by Athletic Director Walter Bryant. Carter, who made honorable mention All-America as tight end for Wyoming in 1956, came to Sewanee as Coach Shirley Majors' assistant in 1958 after a season in professional football with the Calgary (Canada) Stampers.

At Sewanee, Carter has coached at various times basketball, track, and wrestling. For thirteen years he has done high school officiating in the Tennessee area.



Peay Cops Golf

Austin Peay was host for seventeen schools in the fourth annual Mid-South Golf Classic held on the Sewanee golf course. The 36 hole event was shortened to nine holes due to rain and freezing temperatures. Illinois State won the tournament with a two-under-par team total of 142. Sewanee finished in a tie for fifth place with Georgia State at 149.

Individual honors went to Mike Carn of Austin Peay and D.A. Weiberling of Illinois

State, who shot two-under-par 34's. Individual scores for Sewanee were Hank Eddy 36, Sam Agnew 37, Rob Chapman and David Morse 38, John Swett 39, and Blaine Petroulsten 42.

Earlier in the season Sewanee defeated Wooster College of Ohio in a rain shortened match 188-190. Rob Chapman was medalist with a 34. Sewanee then split a triangular match, losing to Tennessee Tech and defeating Hope College of Michigan.

GEORGE'S

Old Cowan Road

967-0126

OATS NAMED

TO CONVENTION

By Clendon Lee

Four Sewanee student residents, including student Smokey Oats, were named to the Tennessee State Democratic Convention by a caucus of Franklin County Democrats last Saturday morning.

The County Caucus, to which 16 Sewanee residents were delegates, named a total of 26 to represent Franklin County at the Nashville Convention. The Convention which is to meet shortly after the May 4 Presidential Preference Primary, will name four people from each Congressional district to serve as delegates at the national Democratic Convention in Miami Beach.

The Sewanee delegates to Nashville, besides Oats, are Agnes Wilcox, Tommy McBee, and Jane Spalding. Sewanee residents Dr. Henry Arnold and Janet Lesh were named as alternate delegates.

The County meeting was held with the Democratic Party's new delegate selection guidelines in the background. Of the 26 delegates named by the caucus, 11 were women, five were blacks, and 8 were young people (under 30).

Agnes Wilcox, who was chosen as a delegate, commented of the selection process, "Everybody there was trying to be fair" in following the Party's guidelines and that "they really cared about doing justice." She added that she was encouraged "that the party was taking steps to see that the divisions of 1968 were not repeated.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Sgt. Dan Shaffer the Air Force Recruiting Representative for this area will be here Wed., April 19. Students in their senior year who are interested in pilot or navigator training in the United States Air Force are invited to contact Sgt. Shaffer at the Student Union between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm. Applications may be submitted without any obligation to enlist.

If there are enough interested applicants, the Air Force Officers Qualifying Test will be given on the following day, Thurs. April 20.

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