

Nine Sewanee Delegates Attend Focus Conference

by RICKY McIVER
On the weekend of March 6-8, nine Sewanee delegates attended Focus, a conference at Randolph-Macon women's College. The topic this time was Individual Ideals and Social Reality—the goals and conflicts of the individual and society in the contemporary American scene. Delegations averaging three to five members attended from almost forty schools. The formal parts of the program—lectures, panels, and seminars, were presented by thirteen speakers, individuals of prominence in the various fields from which they were chosen.

The first series of lectures, starting Friday night, dealt with law and the individual. They were delivered by Dr. Samuel Stumpf, author and chairman of department of philosophy at Vanderbilt, H. Richard Uviller, assistant district attorney in charge of Court of Appeals, New York County; and Congressman John Brademas, Democrat from Indiana, a Rhodes Scholar, and a Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard. These talks provided a factual background of the workings of the courts and legislature, and at least one man's opinion of the motivations, capabilities, and resulting conflicts of contemporary man.

The lectures and panel discussions Saturday morning dealt with science and morality. The speakers were Robert Livingston, neuro pathologist, and the associate chief of aerogram development, National Institutes of Health; Raymond A. Seseq, physicist, the special assistant to the director, National Science Foundation; R. A. Nisbet, sociologist, author and presently a Guggenheim Visiting Fellow at Princeton; and Constantine D. J. Generalis, biologist, the coordinator, Space Medicine Program, N. Y. Medical College, and long time friend of Wember von Braun who gave him the title of "the first space doctor." In these talks we had good agreement in facts, but widely divergent opinions as to the role and possibilities of the sciences in the future development of society. Morality and science both ranged from relative to absolute; the physicist emphasizing the need for religion and personal conviction, while the biologist prophesied a time when we would go to scientists rather than priests for counsel of conscience and would come to realize that men are not really largely responsible

for what they do. If Justice Holmes "picks" test is valid, Sewanee doesn't need a sociology department.

In afternoon the seminars were run concurrently to two sessions allowing each delegate to attend two. Simple? The five topics were: Literature and Society, Institutional Religion (Continued on page 12)

Young Democrats Hear Harrison

Dr. Charles Harrison attacked the present Conservative movement in America in an address last Thursday to the Sewanee Young Democrats. Dr. Harrison never named Senator Goldwater, though it was clear that he was denouncing Goldwater's proposals as not true to the historical meaning of "Conservative."

Dr. Harrison pointed out that the first major Conservative, Edmund Burke, never focused on certain citizens, economic interests, or even national interests.

The American Conservatives are those who strive hardest to preserve the basic freedoms upon which this Republic was founded. Liberals want unnecessary innovations.

However, certain changes are needed to preserve the basic freedoms. In Jefferson's time the fundamental rights could be best preserved by a weak central government. Now, these rights can only be preserved by a strong government.

Dr. Harrison said that a balance must be maintained by the Conservatives—some things must be conserved and some things must be changed. Both must be done all the time. "Franklin D. Roosevelt was the arch-Conservative of American history," because he saved the Republic through depression and war, though he had to make many changes.

"The more things change, the more they remain the same," Dr. Harrison asserted. Continuity with the past is necessary in all changes.

He pointed out that this would be done "by abolishing the graduated income tax, by sending the Marines everywhere in the world, or by moving the Tennessee River to Arizona."

"No power on earth can make me call this sort of thing 'Conservative,'" Dr. Harrison concluded.

Sewanee Leads South in Wilson Fellowships; Nine Receive Grants

The University of the South again leads the Southern states in Woodrow Wilson Fellowships. Dr. Gilbert F. Gilchrist, local representative of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, announced Monday. Sewanee students won nine of the coveted graduate study awards from Region VII, which includes schools in Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Sewanee's nearest competitor was the University of Kentucky, a school more than twelve times as large, which claimed eight Fellows.

Woodrow Wilson Fellowships are awarded annually by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation to approximately 1,000 college seniors from institutions throughout the United States and Canada. This year grants were awarded to 157 students from 37 colleges and universities. A Fellow is granted full tuition and fees for the first year at the graduate school of his choice, plus a \$1800 stipend. Married students are also granted dependent allowances. This year's winners were chosen from over 11,000 applicants from 394 colleges and universities.

Sewanee students winning Fellowships were Franklin G. Burroughs, an English major from Conway, S. C.; Michael K. Curtis, a political science major from Galveston, Texas; Frank O. Hansberger, III, an English major from Atlanta; Bertram G. Lattimore, Jr., a history major from East Aurora, N. Y.



Dr. Gilchrist and the Woodrow Wilson Fellows look on as Dr. Lancaster hands Shippy Hansberger his Fellowship. They are from left to right: Frank Burroughs, Mike Curtis, Shippy Hansberger, Robert Weston, Dr. Gilchrist, Charles Tisdale, Larry Mabry, and David Whiteside. Greg Lattimore and Mike Thomson were in the Far North when the picture was taken.

Jerry L. Mabry, a political science major from Jacksonville, Fla.; Michael R. Thomson, a history major from West Palm Beach, Fla.; Charles P. R. Tisdale, an English major from Orangeburg, S. C.; Robert V. Weston, an English major from Charleston, S. C.; and David Whiteside, a philosophy major from New Orleans.

A former Sewanee student, Albert E. Elmore of Forest, Miss., was announced as a winner from Millsaps

College in Jackson, Miss., where he is presently enrolled.

Michael C. Flechmann, an English major from Clayton, Mo., received an honorable mention.

"We are very proud of these nine men," stated Dr. Ransom, Lonaester, Dean of the College. "It think it a testimony to their interest, their academic ability, and to the kind of instruction we offer at the University of the South."

Lenten Speaker

The Rev. C. FitzSimons Allison, assistant professor of ecclesiastical history, will deliver the Lenten lectures in the Lenten series at the Delta Tau Delta House, Sunday, March 15, at 7:15 p.m. The title of his talk is "The Altar and the Stairs."

Change in Price

W. Porter Ware, registrar, announced a change in the price of transcripts. Formerly the first one was free and each one thereafter cost \$1. Now the first two are free and each succeeding one will cost \$1.50.

Office Nominations Headline OG Order of Business

The regular monthly meeting of the Order of Gownsmen was called to order at 9:10 on the morning of March 10 by Bill Stirling, president. The minutes were read and approved as ordered.

As announced, the major order of business was the nomination of officers for next year. The following students

were nominated: President, Doug Steeles, BTP; Doug Myers, PDT; Woody Hanner, ATO; Claude Sullivan, KA; Josh Bailey, KA; and Charles Lee, PGD. Vice-president: Frank Diekmann, LCA; Banks Clark, SM; Rich Braugh, ATO; Frank Stubbs, BTP; Bobby Cass, KA; Jim Stewart, SAE; Dan Thornton, PGD; Doug Milne, PDT; and Gerry Pester, Ond. Secretary: Pete Boffaro, SM; J. Adams, KS; Jack Fretwell, ATO; Bill Wide, BTP; Chuck Kuhnelt, SD; Colley McGinnis, LCA; Bill Bertrand, PGD; Nevin Patton, SAE; Mark McClellan, KA; and Fred Jass, BTP. Elections will be held in April. The exact dates will be announced later.

President Stirling announced that the price of transcripts has been lowered. He also announced the Order of the bad check problem here and appointed a bad check committee to study the matter and report at the next meeting. Allen Wallace gave a brief report on the Focus conference held last weekend at Randolph-Macon Women's College. (A full account of this expedition appears elsewhere in this issue.)

Speaking for the New Ideas committee (Continued on page 12)

Ransom Announces Early Decision Admissions Pact

Sewanee has entered into a uniform early decision admissions agreement with six other Southern colleges, John B. Ransom, director of admissions, announced this week. This meeting was reached at a regional meeting of the College Entrance Examination Board held last month at the University of Virginia. Other participating schools are Davidson College, Emory University, Stetson University, the University of Virginia, Vanderbilt University, and Washington and Lee University.

His first choice, that he has not applied to any other college, and that he will attend that school if accepted. Successful applicants will be notified by November 1 and will be required to confirm their acceptance by November 15 with a room deposit of \$50.

According to Mr. Ransom, this plan will facilitate admissions procedures by getting some of the applications out of the way before the rush in late February and by the elimination of duplicate applications to the schools participating in the program.

Under this plan, qualified applicants who present excellent records as evidenced by secondary school grades, test scores, extracurricular activities, and recommendations, and whose first choice of college is one of the aforementioned schools, may receive a favorable admission decision by November 1 of their senior year, several months before the regular notification period. Applicants must complete all admissions credentials by October 15, indicating that the school applied to is their first choice.

Kappa Sigs, KAs Elect Officers

Last week Kappa Alpha Order elected new officers for this semester. The president, Mark McCaughan, is from Pensacola, Fla. The new vice-president is Skippy Hillman, Atlanta, Ga., and the secretary-treasurer is Bobby Cass from Macon, Ga.

Earlier this semester, the Kappa Sigs chose the Waukegan, Keokuk, Iowa, Grand Master; Jerry Adams, Glendale, Mo., Grand Procurator; Butch Moore, Atlantic Beach, Fla., Grand Master of Ceremonies; Dick Windley, Waterbury, Park, Fla., Grand Scribe; and Pepper Allen of Memphis for Grand Treasurer. The new guards are Shelby Kinkead of Lexington, Ky., and John Anderson of Jackson, Miss.

Lancaster Posts Dean's List

Dr. Robert S. Lonaester, Dean of the College announced the Dean's List of the first semester. The Dean's List is composed of all students achieving a grade-point average of 3.025 or better.

Seniors: M. K. Curtis, 4.00; R. G. Dillard, 4.00; F. O. Hansberger, 4.00; M. V. Thomson, 4.00; S. E. Walker, 4.00; R. V. Weston, 4.00; F. G. Burroughs, 3.81; C. P. R. Tisdale, 3.81; L. H. Hunt, 3.80; D. E. Whiteside, 3.71; T. B. Hall, 3.67; B. G. Lattimore, 3.67; F. C. Pester, 3.67; D. C. DeVore, 3.65.

Juniors: H. C. McClellan, 4.00; W. S. Wade, 4.00; J. B. Fretwell, 3.84; J. A. Koger, 3.84; J. P. Sanders, 3.83; Alex H. Langston, 3.81; R. E. Standford, 3.81; F. W. Stubbs, 3.81; R. E. Israel, 3.80; T. E. Chesley, 3.67; W. F. B. James, 3.63; J. L. Varnell, 3.63.

Sophomores: D. R. Hickey, 4.00; N. B. Foster, 3.82; E. L. Brooks', 3.80; J. H. Dawson, 3.80; M. J. Volk, 3.80; W. G. Munshell, 3.75; P. O. Smyth, 3.71; A. G. Grumman, 3.68; D. D. Paschall, 3.67; M. A. Campbell, 3.65.

Freshmen: G. A. Brine, 4.00; H. F. Myers, 4.00; G. E. Orr, 4.00; J. R. Sheller, 4.00; R. W. Oberdorfer, 3.75; J. W. Wicker, 3.75; W. W. Nebelt, 3.62; T. H. Price, 3.62.



The Sullins College Choir, under the direction of Mr. Leon Fleming, and the Sewanee Choir, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Banning, sing at the church's Freshmen Mass here last Sunday afternoon. The accompanists were Mrs. Leon Fleming, organist; Mrs. Betsy Spencer, harpist; and Robert Leiber, violinist. Next Sunday the Sewanee Choir will travel to Bristol, Virginia where the performance will be repeated.



Sewanee's Eleventh: The Chi Psi Fraternity

Good beginnings are always propitious. Sewanee's eleventh fraternity chapter, the Alpha Tau Delta of the Chi Psi Fraternity, has begun as a colony with such a degree of promise that its future success here seems probable. All fraternities, of course, take a few years to become established at a college, to gain confidence and respect, to begin to make up a part of the traditional fabric of a place and an institution. Fortunately, the Sewanee Chi Psi group has the two factors which are of most value to a new fraternity chapter: an old and distinguished national fraternity, and a very well-selected, well-rounded local group.

Nationally, the Chi Psi Fraternity is small and very conservative in expansion. This precludes that ugly fact of most fraternities, an entrenched and money-loungy fraternity bureaucracy which preys on hundreds of chapters and tens of thousands of alumni from its haunts within some enormous Temple or preposterous Shrine. For its twenty-five present alphas (chapter) Chi Psi maintains a modest central office in Ann Arbor, Michigan; no Temple, no Shrine.

The Fraternity was originally established solely as a social brotherhood, the first purely social fraternity in America. It is eighth among all fraternities in age—founded in 1841 at Union College, Schenectady, New York. It spread into other Eastern and Southern colleges before the Civil War, and continued thereafter to expand carefully into certain Western universities. The last of its present chapters to be established was that at Georgia Tech, chartered in 1929. However, much recent expansion has been in the South, with the reactivation of

chapters killed by the Civil War. Chapters at the Universities of North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina, which were established in 1855, 1860, and 1858, were revived in 1928, 1949, and 1956.

Chapters are also located at such good Eastern colleges, very similar to Sewanee in size and atmosphere, as Middlebury, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, Hamilton, and Amherst. Others are at the Universities of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New Jersey (Rutgers), Georgia, California, Illinois, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington, and at Lehigh, Northwestern, Cornell, and Stanford.

The establishment of a chapter at Sewanee was endorsed for the third consecutive time by the One Hundred Twenty-Second Convention of the Fraternity in September, 1963. In February of this year the Sewanee Pan-Hellenic Council gave its approval to the application asking permission to found a Chi Psi Colony made by a group of nine students led by sophomore Don Hickey, a Chi Psi transfer from the University of Illinois.

The Sewanee Chi Psi Colony now have eleven members: seven freshmen and four sophomores. It is an exemplary group, one which should attract many excellent Sewanee men now and in the future. In addition, the Colony's Chi Psi backing committee, headed by William P. Rock of Little Rock, Arkansas, has raised almost \$20,000 in cash and pledges to aid in the building of a Sewanee Chi Psi Lodge.

Chi Psi has much to commend it in the South, and much to recommend the establishment of its new chapter at Sewanee.

D. TIMBERLAKE

“Just What You Would Expect From the Coca-Cola Company?”

It has been a week now since the Pepsi machines were removed from the dormitories. Since their removal we have seen no further effort on the part of the Coca-Cola Company to install new machines which would offer the same service as the Pepsi ones. The Coke Company did put improved machines in a few of the larger dormitories, but most of the dorms are left with the same old vendors.

It seems to us that if the Coca-Cola people are going to use their influence to retain their monopoly, it would be only fair that they be prepared to offer the same services that the other company offered. They should never have asked that the Pepsi machines be removed until they were able to install comparable ones in their place. In having the superior machines removed to the Coca Company has taken unfair advantage

Of Ruts and Holes and Unrepaired Roads

If one ventures a little way off University Avenue he becomes immediately aware that the roads are in bad need of repair. Some improvement was made last summer, but the improvement stopped far short of what is really needed. It is hard to understand why the roads have been allowed to reach such a terrible condition. If something is not done soon they will not be worth repairing.

Since the roads are all owned by the University, it is the responsibility of the University to see to their upkeep. We can easily see the great temptation to forget their condition and use the repair money somewhere else. But the time has come when the University should think about including money in the budget for a major road repair project. The time when they might have been fixed a few at a time has passed. Many

of their influential position here at Sewanee.

Until now we have remained for the most part silent on this issue. This was in the hope that the Coke Company would do as well as in the future. In addition, the Colony's Chi Psi backing committee, headed by William P. Rock of Little Rock, Arkansas, has raised almost \$20,000 in cash and pledges to aid in the building of a Sewanee Chi Psi Lodge.

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R. HART

of the roads need immediate work. Each time it rains the holes get bigger.

Not only are they bad to drive on but they are also detrimental to the overall appearance of the campus. They are a disgrace to a University so concerned with appearance that it builds a dormitory for beauty's sake. (McCrady surely could not have been built for comfort.)

In a recent conversation, Mr. Oates informed us that he would consult a road repair engineer in the next few days as a primary step toward road improvement.

R. HART



Somebody asked me the other day what my problem was; didn't I like Gothic architecture or something? Well actually I do. But the kind that I like is the old kind of Sewanee architecture—the old Walden Hall, or Convocation Hall—the great Library—or the Phi House or the ATO House, not like the Beta House or Gailor Hall or the CeeBee Food Store or the lovely new Gothic railroad station down in the village. All of this new stuff seems to me to fit the name given it by the student: Bastard-Gothic. If they're going to build anything like here according to one form of architecture, I think that it should all really look alike, not one really Gothic-type and then a Gothic spiggle right next to it.

There's somebody that I want to criticize to. I don't know what his name is, but he was our water in Gailor last Monday noon. I think we offended him though, because he seemed very incensed when we asked him to bring us some mayonnaise. In fact, he was so mad that when he put the tea down on our table, he put it down so hard that all of it splashed out and he had to refill it again. Now, I realize that all they do for the waiters is pay them for the 45 minutes that they put in on each meal, so I guess that you can't really blame them for getting mad when you ask them to do something for you.

Speaking of Gailor, have you been in Upper Gailor lately? If you have, watch out, because the sky is falling. Look in the bathrooms at the ceiling... or what's left of it, anyway. Half of the paint has fallen off the ceiling, and a little bit more falls off every time that it rains. Actually though, I guess that its a good thing that the roof leaks, because only half of the shower units work...

THE FLYING GOWNSMAN, '64



HERITAGE FROM GOD

Philosophic minded men have often speculated about the nature of Time. Most of us grow aware of time as a result of change—first, in the things about us, and then in ourselves. Some have contended that Time does not exist; Lucretius thought it an accident, not a property. And in his "Four Quarts," Mr. Eliot gives us some penetrating insights into the nature of Time, and its relation to our experience. Someone has described Time as the pure Transitory: where time waits on time, where we must suffer and endure, until at last we become weary of what more fortunate souls enjoy without effort. Some scientists have argued that Space and Time are one and the same. Under the spell of such reasoning, we once fell into a trance in which they appeared to be identical; but when we got to explain it to Dr. Bruton the vision had faded, the whole thing was gone, like the conclusion to "Kubik Khan." The healthiest attitude toward Time we take to be that of the man of the Old South: "To him the doctrine that "time is money" would have been incomprehensible and monstrous. Time belongs to man, and to the bank. It was his heritage from God." (Clifford Dowdy: "The Land They Fought For.")

In his pleasant book on *The Art of Writing*, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch says "It is possible, though not likely, that in the ideal state there would be no literature, as it is certain there would be no professors of it."

Church Control and Academic Freedom

by DAVID BROOKS

There are certain cherished things in this life about which much has been said, but whose magnitude demands continuing thought and attention. Democracy is one of these; academic freedom is another.

At its February meeting the board of trustees of Davidson College reaffirmed its traditional position that the school "is and shall remain a Christian institution and its faculty shall be composed of Christian scholars." The board further required that all teachers, from assistant to full professors, take a religious vow at the time tenure is granted, usually after four years. The vow consists of affirmative answers to the following questions:

1. Do you acknowledge Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour as revealed in the Holy Scripture and will you endeavor to live a life consistent with this profession?
2. Will you dedicate yourself to the vocation of teaching and will you seek faithfully to perform the task of a teacher, to inform the minds of students and to create in them a thirst for knowledge, a love of wisdom, and a reverence for truth?

Davidson has always required a similar oath of all full professors, but the trustees felt that the maintenance of a "Christian institution" could be better implemented by extending the vow to include all faculty members above the rank of instructor.

While not agreeing with Davidson's solution, we at Sewanee must certainly sympathize with their problem, for it is one which plagues all Christian or church-related (the terms are not necessarily synonymous) schools. The question is: "To what extent should the Church influence the colleges and universities which it supports?" An institution does not have to

have an entirely Christian faculty in order to truly be called Christian. Few would deny that The University of the South is a Christian university. The most imposing structure on campus is All Saints' Chapel. The School of Theology, daily Chapel, and the Chaplaincy are all Christian. This would give University are visible signs of Sewanee's Christian character. Yet Sewanee has never required anything like the Davidson oath of its faculty, feeling that such a demand would considerably narrow the field of really competent professors who might otherwise be interested in teaching. This would place the school in the rather precarious position of searching for good Christians who just happened to be teachers, rather than simply searching for good teachers. Sewanee, in fact, has placed very few restrictions on its faculty over the years. Professors, almost to a man, acclaim the academic freedom here as superb and nearly absolute.

A Christian university is more than Gothic spires, seminarians, daily services, clergyman, and seals matted with Christian symbols. It is the Christian tradition, particularly within its Anglican branch, runs a strong current of freedom. This freedom implies free thought, free choice, free action. When expressed through a university, Christian freedom lends itself to free inquiry in search of the truth and is tolerant of ideas which at the time may seem erroneous, confident that truth will eventually emerge and win out over error. Any restraint placed on freedom contradicts the very nature of a Christian university and should be met with vigorous opposition, whether one is a clergyman or not.

The action of Davidson's trustees is alarming and places the future status of such a fine institution in grave danger. It is to be hoped that the error will soon be recognized and that truth, in the best Christian tradition of academic freedom, will win out.

The Sewanee Purple

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Thomas Eamon

Population and Future Congressional Representation

As a result of the recent landmark Supreme Court decision requiring that Congressional districts must be roughly equal in population, much attention has centered on the manner in which this will affect House districts in the coming years. Actually the situation will be rather fluid for some time to come now that the high court has seen fit to step into that "political bucket."

Indeed we can glimpse with some certainty into the distant future than we can into the next several years. Though frightened state legislatures and federal judges will come up with new apportionment plans all along, the first full-scale redistribution of seats should be some effective with the 1972 elections based on the decennial census two years earlier. Not nearly so closely noted in the American press but of considerable significance is the recently revised Census Bureau population forecast for 1970. This is all too visible to lead some few years and so various sections and interests of the country will be affected after today's college students have reached full political maturity.

Latest Demographic Trends
Though population projections are expected to emerge are similar to those earlier anticipated, there have been considerable changes. The nation's long-term growth rate will still be rapid, but because of a birth rate decline in the last five years, the population will now likely rise to a bit over 208 million rather than 214 million earlier predicted. Much of the 28 million rise from the 1960 figures will be felt late in the decade as the post-war baby boom households. Too, immigration which will rise because of new government policies will add several million persons to the population, particularly on the Northeast and Pacific coasts and in Florida and Texas. The technological and "white collar" revolutions may tend to concentrate greater populations in the same areas. Central defense and space complexes will continue to bring more power to such places as Grand Florida, Houston, and Los Angeles, while also providing new impetus for the more established metropolitan areas including those of Boston, New York, San Francisco, and Washington. At the same time there is a strong possibility that our more sophisticated communications systems which were once thought to be an aid for decentralization of the vast office forces may actually act as a centralizing factor thus causing more white collar activities to be centered around a few great centers. This along with a continued suburban boom in living will give us a headache for the emerging giant urban chieftans.

Prospects for East
One such advancing megalopolis is expected to arrest New England's long-term relative decline in population and thus political power. With electronics and other brain-keyed industries rapidly replacing textiles as the backbone of this region's economy, the New England representation in the House of Representatives should remain at the present 25. A projected

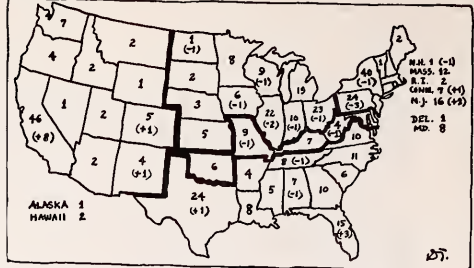
loss of one seat for New Hampshire will be compensated for by a gain of one in burgeoning Connecticut. Even Massachusetts, which has long been on the decline, should grow at a rate more comparable to the national average and retain its twelve House seats. This would be largely because of the Boston complex's role in America's second industrial or scientific revolution.

The three great urban states of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey which together now have 84 Congressmen may forfeit three seats owing to a decline of three in Pennsylvania, much of which is so dependent on the aging mining and railroad industries. Should a loss of one Congressman occur in somewhat more quickly growing New York, it will be offset by an extra seat for booming New Jersey, which is profiting from chemicals, electronics, and the suburban spread.

West Still to Boom
But, of course, the great region of growth will be the Far West. Perhaps more appropriately stated, California. The Western delegation in Congress will go up by almost fifteen per cent, thus reaching 78. Eight of the ten new Congressmen will go to California, giving that state 46 representatives or 45 electoral votes. Beside gaining science-oriented industries, the Golden State will add light and heavy manufacturing of all types. Thus, too, the likely increased movement of Orientals and Latin Americans into the country will affect California. As in Arizona, whose Congressional delegation should run from three to four, many in the rapidly expanding group above 15 years of age may migrate to the state. The other western state to gain a representative will be Colorado. The remaining mountain and Pacific states can be expected to grow at rates more comparable to the national average or are so small that even very rapid increases will not add enough residents to gain representation.

As to the latest forecast for the South will fare some better than was earlier thought. Now it should pick up two House seats, thus having a total of 106. However the entire gain should be taken up by the addition of one seat for Texas and three with an outside chance for four in Florida. The nine remaining Southern states will surrender two seats because none will gain representatives while Alabama and Mississippi will lose one. Still if the projections materialize, the outflow of heavy and some light industry from other sections and even a little industry from research-oriented activities as well as its slight drop in net Negro immigration may keep the Old South from losing the large number of Congressmen earlier thought probable. Two border states, Missouri and West Virginia, may lose representation.

Drop for Midwest
The region to suffer most is to be the Midwest. There the metropolitan areas should grow at rates on par with the national average, but in these states so dependent on farming and (Continued on page four)



The figures within the map of each state represent the projected congressional representation in 1972. Numbers in parentheses show loss or gain since 1963.

The Gentleman from San Francisco

a Short Story Review / by PATRICK GUTERAS

The following is a review of *The Gentleman from San Francisco*, a short story by the Russian Ivan Bunin. It is considered by many to be his best short work. Although Bunin was the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1933, his fame, regretfully, does not approach that of his more celebrated countrymen, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenyev, and the like. He has written two novels, *The Well of Days* and *The Village*, many short stories, and some poetry.

Superficially, this is an account of a man who finally gaining the time and the money to take a pleasure trip with his family. The sojourn is pleasant enough for awhile, but the novelty of shipboard friendships, gay chatter, sumptuous banquets, lovely orchestra music, and planned activities soon begins to pall. The weather is dismal and occasionally dangerous, the man and his family have disagreements, selfishness overtakes him, and he grows so desperately tired to enjoy themselves. Suddenly, the man has a seizure and dies. His body is treated indifferently and is sent home aboard the same pleasure ship on which the trip began.

As Bunin sees it, the life of the Gentleman from San Francisco is the life of all men, consisting of a meaningless search for false joys, a graceless, chaotic death, followed by a solitary, forgotten existence in a fiery hell. The point of view is omniscient; the aloof presence of a disinterested observer. The important participants in the story are not given names, but only titles—the Gentleman, his wife, his daughter. This use of titles, plus the objectivity of the point of view and the dearth of dialogue render them anonymous or, perhaps, universal or, better yet, look like one, however, giving a few insights into the character of the Gentleman. He is totally inarticulate. That is to say, he has worked hard, but without joy, so that he may stop working, only to begin a new job—that of finding joy. Both jobs look arbitrary. He is selfish: the

vacation is primarily for his own benefit rather than for that of his family. He is shallow, drab, slightly lecherous, and his every activity is pre-planned and on a rigid schedule. At one point in the story, we see that he is vaguely dissatisfied but neither he nor we understand the nature or the object of his dissatisfaction. Worse still, he and the others, undergo hardly any change as a result of the action. The daughter blooms under the attention of a prince, but later fades to her former coyness with his departure. The Gentleman himself does undergo one change, a futile one however, as it comes with the end of his life—"And slowly, slowly, a pallor stole over the face of the dead man, and his features began to grow thinner and more luminous with the beauty that he had long shunned and that became him well..." He knew the truth of life only once—at his death.

The death itself is poorly executed. He writes, he shakes, he rattles, all in full view of the ship's company. He is not afraid of any belief or principle, or craves—as he just did—Bunin, it seems, applies this dismal prospect to all men. The Gentleman and his family receive little sympathy. The body is quickly ushered to a convenient location where it will cause the least offense and is finally stored in the bowels of the ship for its return home. Both the return and the home are made hazy and indefinite. The significance of the location of this temporary burial site can best be gleaned by reading the author's own words. He describes with a terrible, eerie skill the blazing furnaces and the halting engines of the ship's outer regions and the soft tickle of the shallow, superficially bappy life that continues above.

The Gentleman has lived only because he was born, he died only because death is inevitable; he now resides, for an indefinite time, in a grisly tomb; he is forgotten and unremembered; and his survivors, as fituous and insignificant as he, can hope for nothing better.

JAMES AGEE — TRUMAN CAPOTE — WILLIAM FAULKNER — SHELBY LEE — CARSON McCULLERS — FLANNERY O'CONNOR

At the Supply Store

Southern Authors in Paperbound

I have a theory that artistic and literary creativity is the result of a sort of neurosis, both in the person and in the society. The All-American Boy becomes a lawyer, or a carpenter, or a bank clerk, or a mechanic, but he does not produce art. It is only when the secure world begins to crumble, to be in fact insufficient, that the motives to create begin to operate. Well-rounded persons do not create; they live, or they live. Creativity can emerge either upon the decay of personal order and stability, or upon the more gradual ebbing away of an Old Order which by its clarity and mechanistic he has not produced. The Old South produced no great art or literature because its society was ordered, secure, good. It produced political myths, minds turned to the business of living, of ordering society.

It has only been this present age of the South, when the forces of dissolution are rampant among us, that the creative impulse has become a Southern literary renaissance. A Southern literary renaissance has occurred which shadows even the flowering of New England—another outburst of creativity concurrent with the fading of a traditional order.

Sewanee has not yet taken its proper place within this Southern literary movement. It, in fact, has not been fully the University of the South. Almost unparalleled opportunities exist to make Sewanee a center of interest in this movement through literary symposia, lectures here by writers, writers-in-residence. Yet there is not even a class in Southern literature; here the Library lacks many works by well-known Southern authors. *The Morning Watch*, James Agee's finest work, is set at St. Andrew's School—three miles from Sewanee—yet the Library does not have it.

As I consider many of these practical matters important reflectors of a tradition, earlier this year I asked Mr. DuVal Craven, who manages the Supply Store, if he could set aside shelf space exclusively for paperbound books by Southern authors, which seemed to me a natural at Sewanee. This, and a further request for more interesting and inexpensive, untextbookish paperbound books led me into the bibliography-making business. A buying list of 55 works by Southern authors and 100 other selected, rather exotic, works resulted.

Over half of these books have arrived and

are now on sale at the Supply Store; the majority of them are priced under \$100. It is Mr. Craven's hope to find a dealer that you may know your desire for a book unorderd or sold out. A few titles are listed below:

- JAMES AGEE—*Death in the Family*, 50 cents
- FLANNERY O'CONNOR—*The House of Dicks*, 50 cents
- TRUMAN CAPOTE—*Other Voices, Other Rooms*, 50 cents; *Breakfast at Tiffany's*, 50 cents
- WILLIAM FAULKNER—*The Sound and the Fury*, \$1.25; *Three Families*, Short Novels, \$1.65
- PAUL GREEN—*Fire Plays of the South*, \$1.95
- LILLIAN HELLMAN—*The Children's Hour*, 50 cents
- WALKERS PERRY—*The Monogamy*, 50 cents
- FRANKSON ANDERSON—*Pale Horse, Pale Rider*, 60 cents
- LOUIS D. RUBY, JR., ed.—*South: Modern Southern Literature in Its Cultural Setting*, \$14.95
- EDDORA WELTY—*Three Short Novels*, \$1.65
- ALLEN TATE—*Stromboli*, \$1.65
- ROBERT PENN WARREN—*The Cave*, 75 cents
- EDDORA WELTY—*Delta Wedding*, 75 cents
- TENNESSEE WILLIAMS—*The Nightingale*, 75 cents
- WALKERS PERRY—*Doctor Names Dead*, 50 cents

Only a very few of those titles which have arrived are shown here. The selections shown will eventually include over 100 additional titles both Southern and exotic. One further note: none of Mr. Lytle's works is in a paperbound edition. If any were, they would be listed here.

D. DUMBLAKE

KATHERINE ANNE PORTER — ALLEN TATE — ROBERT PENN WARREN — EUDORA WELTY — TENNESSEE WILLIAMS

Dean Webb

Log Cabin Memorandum



The establishment known as the "Log Cabin" (pictured above) on the Old Cowan Road has been placed off-limits to all students in the College. Effective at once no student will patronize or otherwise enter the premises of the "Log Cabin." Violators will be liable immediate suspension. This action is necessary because of the reputation of the establishment and in order to protect students from physical harm and the probability of arrest.

THE "LOG CABIN" IS OFF-LIMITS TO ALL STUDENTS.

John M. Webb, Dean of Men

Academy Award

Pic of Flicks

By RICHARD DOBBIN

There are two jobs I have to take care of this week. One is to give you an idea of how the Academy Awards are going to turn out and the other is to praise the Union Theaters. After the two best weeks of flicks the powers-that-be have given us two good weeks, mainly because of Lawrence of Arabia. But first, the Oscars:

Nominated for best picture of the year: Cleopatra, America, How the West was Won, Lilies of the Field, and Tom Jones. Tom Jones should win and I agree.

Nominated for Best Actor: Albert Finney for Tom Jones, Richard Harris for *This Sporting Life*, and Martin Luther King for *For the Love of God*, and Sidney Poitier for *Lilies of the Field*. Either Albert Finney or Paul Newman should win. It will probably be Paul Newman and I'll agree with that.

Nominated for Best Actress: Leslie Caron for *The Longest Day*, Shirley Maclaine for *Irma La Douce*, Patricia Neal for *How the West was Won*, and Natalie Wood for *Love with the Proper Stranger*. Patricia Neal should win and I agree.

Nominated for Best Supporting Actor: Nick Adams for *Twilight of Honor*, Bobby Darin for Captain Newman, M.D., Melvyn Douglas for *How the West was Won*, Hugh Griffin for Tom Jones, and John Huston for *For the Love of God*. Hugh Griffin should win and I agree.

Nominated for Best Supporting Actress: Diane Cilento, Edith Evans, and Joyce Redman all for Tom Jones, Margaret Rutherford for *How the West was Won*, and Lilia Laiz for *Lilies of the Field*. Joyce Redman should win and I agree.

Nominated for Best Director: Elia Kazan for *America, America*, Otto Preminger for *The Candidate*, Richard Fleischer for *How the West was Won*, and Tony Richardson for Tom Jones. Tony Richardson should win but I think it should be Federico Fellini.

Nominated for Best Screenplay written for the screen: Elia Kazan for *America, America*, James R. Webb for *How the West was Won*, Arnold Schulman for *Love with the Proper Stranger*, Federico Fellini, Palla Pinelli, Enzo Flaiana, and Brunello Rondi for *Lilies*, and Massimo Franciosa, Nanni Loy, Vasco Pratolini, Carlo Bernardi, and Pasquale Festa Campanile for *The Four Days of Naples*. The 8½ crew should win and I agree.

Nominated for Best Screenplay taken from another medium: Richard L. Breen, Fhoebie and Henry Ephron for *Captain Newman, M.D.*, Irving Ravetch and Harriet Frank, Jr., for *How the West was Won*, John Osborne for *Lilies of the Field*, Serge Scourbeon and Antoine D'Almeida for *For the Love of God*, and John O'Hare for Tom Jones. John Osborne should win and I thoroughly agree.

Nominated for Best Original Musical Score: Alex North for *Cleopatra*, Dmitri Tiomkin for *50 Days at Peking*, Alfred Newman and Ken Darby for *How the West was Won*, Ernest Gold for *It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World*, and John Addison for Tom Jones. Alex North should win but I think it should be John Addison.

Nominated for Best Adapted Musical Score: John Greene for *Eye Bye Birdie*, Andre Previn for *Irma La Douce*, Leslie Stevens for *A New Kind of Love*, Maurice Jarre for *Sundays and Sundays*, and George Burra for *The Sword in the Stone*.

These are the main listings. There are about as many under headings of Best Cutting and Best in Direction. But they are of little or no interest to us here. On Jones heads the list with ten nominations with *Cleopatra* having nine. Tom Jones should just about sweep the field this year, if there is any justice in these awards. If you want to read a very comprehensive little article on the nominations look up *Browley Crowther's* article printed in the *Chattanooga Times* Sunday March 1.

Now to the movies at hand: *Thursday* and *Friday*.

MissLooCee—John Wayne action pictures have,

can you tell me why?

I am glad to report that my husband who was reported missing is now dead.

This is my eighth child. What are you going to do about it?

Please find for certain if my husband is dead. The man I live with, now can't eat or do nothing till he knows.

I am very much annoyed to find that you have branded my boy illiterate as this is a dirty lie.

up until now, been dramas of a sort. But the comedy has been the best part. In this flick Wayne makes the movie a comedy with little touches of drama and it's great entertainment.

Appearing with Wayne, whose gut is getting fatter and fatter over his gun belt, are his regular assortment of actors: Chill Wills, one of the best character actors today; Patrick Wayne, his son and the usual bunch. The female lead is Maureen O'Hara.

The plot is of little interest. Wayne is a cattle king whose wife finally rebels against his rough house manners. Of course, everything ends happily.

The action scenes are the point of interest. They are well staged and photographed. The best one is the fight in the water hole where everyone ends up covered with mud, even Maureen who makes the mistake of being there.

For a couple of hours of good entertainment, take this one in.

Owl Flick:

The Time Machine—For once even the Owl Flick is good. It is an updated version of the H. G. Wells story. But it follows the book's story line pretty well other than that.

Our time traveler sees parts of the first and second World Wars and then, the "Final War." This is pretty discouraging to any traveler to our time zone for it shows a future that is not lost.

He finds the remains of the human race underground. They have changed but not enough to change the sex appeal of Yvette Mi-mee. Rod Taylor, the time traveler, falls for Tom and time monsters can keep our hero from getting the girl. But will she come with him or will he stay with her?

George Pal does a good usual good job with the special effects. It's his flick and, consequently, it's his flick.

Saturday and Monday:

Lawrence of Arabia—This is one of the most beautiful motion pictures ever filmed. It is the big sweep that the Academy Awards last year, honoring ten including best picture. And, for once, the winner deserved them.

Lawrence of Arabia was one of the biggest mystery men of our century. He was called everything from an egotistic homosexual to one of the greatest leaders of fighting men in our time. My guess is that both are right, but this does not concern me here. And, it does not primarily concern the motion picture. There is nothing in it that is not in the man, but the screenplay does not go overboard in this.

David Malin, the director, does excel in shooting the best shots of the desert ever filmed. If the movie did nothing else, it gave us this. But we watch much more.

Peter O'Toole, playing Lawrence, does not fit the real man in physical stature but he catches the ambiguity of the man which has puzzled historians since he died. O'Toole was undoubtedly the best new actor on the screen in 1963 in addition to O'Toole is a fine list of supporting actors: Alec Guinness, Anthony Quinn, Arthur Kennedy, and a young Arabian actor who won an Oscar for best supporting actor, Omar Sharif.

The photography and music are all excellent. This is the movie not to miss this year.

For Love or Money—This is a pretty good comedy about a lawyer (Kirk Douglas) who is forced into the position of matchmaker by a wife. He must find husbands for three daughters (Marilyn, Julie, and Leslie Parrish). This looks easy but they all are rich and he must find men who won't marry just for the money. This becomes a little more difficult. Douglas must end up with one of them, but which one?

Douglas is not the best comedian in the world but with three women like Gaynor, Newman, and Parrish running around it turns out to be worth the effort.

I was married to his father a week before he was born.

I am forwarding my marriage certificate and my three children, one of which was a mistake as you will see.

My husband got his project cut off two weeks ago and I haven't had any relief since.

Unless I get my husband's money very soon, I will be forced to lead a nomadic life.

I want money quick as I can get it. I have been in bed with the doctor for two weeks and he doesn't do me no good. If things don't improve, I will have to send for another doctor.

Congressional Representation

(Continued from page three)

Rural Regions Still Important

Despite its decline in absolute and relative terms, rural representation promises to be considerable. Many of the so-called non-urban constituencies will be composed primarily of middle-sized and small-town dwellers as is the case today. Because of the somewhat more stable population, their representation might well be more long-lasting in Congress. So the Congress of 1973 may still be influenced largely by men with rural and small town roots. Of course, there will still be rural pockets of poverty though federal projects and the export of many of the cities will alleviate some of this. However, as columnist Max Freedman recently pointed out in discussing a speech by Senator Humphrey: "We will be faced with a backwash of chronic unemployment because people can not pick up and leave just because an expert's blueprint says they should." Furthermore, many of these areas such as Eastern Kentucky, West Virginia, and extreme Southern Illinois will have very few representatives in the House. Also, they will have a lesser impact on how their states go in other elections. Of course, the fact that all states have two Senators will still help some.

How Big a Change?

Ten years hence our Congress, as the masses and special interests it represents, will be much the same as today, but with their problems being more complex. Despite all the talk of a great power shift westward, the political and population center will still be in the Boston-Chicago-Washington triangle (as indeed will be the case in forty years). Even so, most of the representatives lost by farming and mining areas as well as giant core cities will go the new urban complexes in semirural parts of the country.

Group interests in interrelationships between areas as well as in intra-urban situations may be more divergent than today.

The Supreme Court has partly resolved the question of representation. Whether the decision is for good or evil may not be known for years. However, the Court's action combined with economic and population forecasts for the future should cause Americans to focus attention on problems which will be even more complex in the new future. Not the least of these problems will be what can be done for the disadvantaged minorities in a changing age.

Letters From Well (Fare) Wishers

Sentences taken from actual letters received by the Welfare Department (University of Michigan-Welfare Extension Service).

I am forwarding my marriage certificate and my six children. I had seven and one died which was baptized on a full sheet of paper.

I am writing to say that my baby was born two years old, when do I get money?

Mrs. Jones has not had any clothing for years and has visited regularly by the clergy.

I can not get sick pay. I have six children

in some cases mining, population growth will be slight. All the Great Lakes industrial states except Michigan face a loss of Congressmen.

Likely there will be a drop of one each for Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Illinois' present 24-man delegation in Congress risks being cut to 22. Though the above-mentioned states will attract some research industries, they also start

likely they will suffer a decline of one or two seats. Still the Midwestern representation is expected to exceed that of other regions.

More Urban Problems

What does equitable apportionment mean in terms of power for specific areas? In the first place many of the gigantic core cities in the midst of booming urban areas will remain static or again experience slight population losses.

New York City's nineteen-member contingent in the House might be cut to seventeen. Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and possibly even Los Angeles could be faced with similar drops in representation. Though city centers may actually be more dynamic in some respects than in the past, their hearts will be surrounded by massive slums with many unemployed Negroes and other underprivileged groups. No "war on poverty" can prevent this, however much it might help. Around many of the rotting slums will be lower middle and even middle income neighborhoods facing income transition problems which sadly may dwarf those of today. As is the case now in such sections as the case of most of these metropolitan centers the suburban population and thus representation will exceed that of the cities. This should be a slight plus for the Republicans. However, they will face the problem of converting many new suburbanites into Irish, Italian, and Polish descent who have previously been Democrats. Based upon experience in the 1950's, at least some degree of success should be met. Urban problems which must be faced will be crying for solutions. There will be many more urban Congressmen than today, but the city-against suburbs conflict could replace the rural-versus-urban as being dominant on the American scene.

The Sewanee Purple Sports

Fijis Clinch Cage Trophy

The Phi Gams have clinched the championship in Intramural Basketball with three victories this past week at the time this is written and only one game remaining. They took a forfeit victory from the Theologs, routed the Betas 66-26, and turned back the KAs 59-21.

Second place has been thrown into a three way tie of Beta, Phi Delta, and Sigma Nu. The Phi finishing their season strong defeated the Independents 46-36, edged the ATOs 39-34, and downed the Betas 39-23. The Skates edged the Independents 55-50 and swamped the ATOs 59-49. The Betas edged the Lambda Chi 32-31. Second, third, and fourth have been determined by a playoff.

In the "also ran" action the Deltas thwarted the Sigma Nus 59-45. The ATOs downed the Lambda Chi 54-27; the Independents walloped the ATOs 82-42 and romped over the Kappa Sigma 64-42; and the KAs edged the Theologs 32-22 and the Lambda Chi 48-38.

Standings as of March 9:

**PGD	10	0	1000
*BTP	8	3	727
**BTD	8	5	727
**K	6	6	727
DTT	5	4	585
*ATO	6	5	585
Independents	5	5	500
KA	4	5	454
LCA	3	8	273
KS	1	7	125
SAE	1	7	125
Theologs	0	9	000

*--remoted schedule
--clinched tie

Top Ten Scoring Leaders:

Cass, Independents	7	115	193
Hess, Theologs	6	115	164
Folbre, PGD	8	130	163
Dotsen, PGD	9	134	149
Thornton, SN	10	147	149
Webb, PFD	11	131	144
Smith, ATO	11	153	133
Cass, KA	10	139	133
Shepard, DTD	9	116	124
Royster, PGD	8	99	124

Theatre Plans Right You Are

The Sewanee Community Theatre which just recently produced "The Fantasticks" will present Luigi Pirandello's "Right You Are If You Think You're It" on Friday, March 13.

This is the fifth play reading that the Sewanee Community Theatre has presented this year. The reading is directed by Mrs. Darrell Giesler and stars Eric Peterson, Bill Merrill, Gage Smith, Mrs. Nan Thomas, Mrs. Mamie Cox, Mrs. Ellen Deen, Mrs. Kirk Hoyt, Mrs. Tom Luncaster, and Mrs. Ann Burlington.

Briefly the play is about Ponza, son-in-law to Signora Frola, who refuses to allow the old woman to see his wife, whom the old lady insists is her daughter. He on the other hand insists that the Signora's daughter was his first wife, now deceased, and that the old woman is merely refusing to accept the fact of her daughter's death. The play will open on Broadway this spring.



"STYCE CENTER FOR MEN"
OWEN, TENNESSEE
J. CARL STURTS
ARROW SWIBERTS
BARBA HALL
(all-weather coats)



A muddy field does not seem to hamper this bunch of Tiger gridders as they wind up spring practice. Monday afternoon's scrimmage climaxed what Coach Majors called "a very satisfactory practice."



It is another one of those weeks, so we have to make much out of nothing. But then of course I am pretty good at this. (Or should I say that I am good at making nothing out of much?), so here goes nothing!

Spring Football Wrap Up
I had intended to have a separate article about Spring football practice this week, and how Coach Majors was going to climax it with a big scrimmage next week. But it seemed that he changed his mind, and Monday was the final day. We had accomplished about everything we set out to do, and we felt that there was no point in dragging it out any further. Majors said with mid-semester exams starting in the face and spring sports getting underway, that seemed to be the appropriate time to do.

"All the coaches are well pleased," began Majors Monday night after he had witnessed two game-type scrimmages in three days which wound up the workouts. "We worked a whole lot on fundamentals, especially on tackling. We feel that if we stop our opponents, they can't score, and at that rate the best they can do is tie." The coaches were using these workouts to get a line on some of the boys who didn't come out at all last fall, or to get a second look at freshmen who saw little action last year. It also gave them a chance to move some boys around and let them get adjusted to their new positions before next year.

New Deeds With Old
"We think we've found a football player in Doug Urquhart," Majors continued. "He has looked real good on both offense and defense. And there's Graham from end to tackle. They should both play a lot there. Doc Gilbert has made a lot of progress, and Chip Lenclay has come along, even though he missed part of practice because of wrestling. Sam Ladd had fine days Saturday and Monday. And Dwayne White has made a fine second string center."

Majors was especially pleased with the way that the Gold team ran its offense in Monday's scrimmage. "They had as much poise and precision, and executed their plays as well as any spring practice since 1957. We added a new series to the offense and they ran it well. Real well. All all, the work has been very satisfactory." It has been one of our better spring practices. And in mentioning the boys who have done well, Majors added the names of two returning regulars. "Bill Johnson has looked good. We think a lot of his ability, and we know he's first team and this leads the number two squad. He wound up number five in scoring with 147 points per game."

Second Place Scrumble
The intramural basketball race has turned out to be something of a runaway as the Phi Gams wound up three games ahead of everybody. But I will admit that I have to eat some words. As I had written the Phi Deltas off last week. But they really came on strong in the last week to whip four teams that were ahead of them in the standings. On paper they haven't got the teams to match the Sigma Nus, Beta ATOs or Independents, but they played tremendous ball in the last couple of weeks to pull themselves up to second. They got especially good gear play from Harry Babbitt and Tom Seard, and that was the key to their success.

The Sigma Nus have been something of a surprise, but they looked like a real solid club. Two fine guards plus some good rebounding strength in the person of the Webbs has put them where they are. And the Betas, who seemed to have second place sewed up a week ago, faltered and lost two out of three. Strength under the boards and the shooting of Marty Webb have paced them to their position.

The Independents and ATOs were a disappointment. Both had been figured to do well, and they each lost five games. Both of them had the material, as they proved upon occasion, but they were unable to play consistent ball. One thing about this season held true to form, however, and that was that the Phijs had too much height for everybody else.

Intramural Basketball All-Star Teams Chosen

Guy Dotson, senior forward on the champion Phi Gamma Delta team, is the 1964 Outstanding player of the Intramural basketball season. He received 70 points in the poll of the coaches and was one of four unanimous choices for the All-Star team. Dotson averaged 14.9 points per game this season for the Phijs.

Second place in the poll was a tie at 67 points, only three behind Dotson. Bobby Cannon of the Independents, who hit what would be an intramural record this season when he scored 38 points in the Kappa Sigma game. Jody Smith, sparkplug of the ATO team, which started strong but faded late in the season under an impossible schedule. Cannon, a sophomore, led the league in total with a 193 average while Smith, a freshman, averaged 13.9.

Rounding out the first team are Jim Folbre, Jijz forward and the top scorer in the league, and Phi Delta guard Harry Babbitt. Folbre, a junior, swished the nets for 133 points per game while Babbitt, the playmaker of the team, that came from nowhere to first team in the final weeks by beating the Independents, ATOs and Betas, had a 9.8 average.

Bill Thornton, sparkplug of the surprising Sigma Nus, barely missed the first team, and this leads the number two squad. He wound up number five in scoring with 147 points per game.

Other members of the second team were Bill Stirling (ATO), Bobby Cass (KA), Dick Sims (Independents) and Jack Royster (PGD). Cass and Royster were among the top ten scorers in the season.

Four boys were named on every ballot, but the teams were determined on a basis of points. The Guy Dotson choices were Jody Smith, Guy Dotson, Bobby Cass, and Bobby Cass. Honorable mention (more than ten points) went to Marty Webb (BTP) who missed the second team by only a point. C. M. Hess (Theologs) led the league's number two scorer at 164, and Jim Shepard (DTD), the number nine scorer at 123 points per game.

The 1963-64 Basketball All-Star Team

Player (Team)	Pos.	Yr.	Av. Pts.
Guy Dotson (PGD)	F	Fr.	14.9
Jody Smith (ATO)	G	Fr.	13.9
Bobby Cannon (Ind.)	G	So.	13.7
Jim Folbre (PGD)	F	Fr.	13.6
Harry Babbitt (PDT)	G	Fr.	9.8

Second Team

Bill Thornton (SN)	G	Fr.	14.7
Bill Stirling (ATO)	F	So.	35
Bobby Cass (KA)	F	Fr.	13.9
Dick Sims (Ind.)	G	So.	23
Jack Royster (PGD)	C	Fr.	12.4

Honorable Mention
Marty Webb (BTP) 18, C. M. Hess (Theolog) 12, Jim Shepard (DTD) 11.

Voluntary Worship Lauded

Mandatory Chapel Attendance Brings Princeton Debate

by DOUG PORCH
Climaxing a heated debate in which the Episcopal chaplain labeled the freshman rule requiring chapel attendance, "not far from blasphemy," the stipulation by a 20-10 vote of hands.

All-Star Game?
I think an All-Star game would not be a bad idea, and several people have suggested that we do it. Right now this Monday seems like a pretty good time to do it, but I will contact both the Phi Gams and the members of the All-Star team to see if one could be worked out. It would be interesting to see if the Phij height could match the fantastic array of shooters the Stars will be able to place on the floor. They have had to play one or two on a team, but never five.

Constitutions are due to Guy Dotson, who was voted the League's Outstanding Player. And plaintiffs also to the other boys who were selected in the vote. Two voting in several instances was close, as there seemed to be an abundance of fine players in the league this season. I hope the All-Star game can be worked out. And while I am handing out plaintiffs, I would like to thank Jim Tully, who has done such a fine job in covering Intramurals for the year. I hope he continues to do so.

Parker, Tessonian to NCAA
Finally, we cannot overlook our referees, who are coming in from NCAA College Division Tournament this weekend. Paul Tessonian and Joe Parker, winners of the SIWA tournament at Chattanooga two weeks ago, carry the Purple and White colors to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and both carry undefeated records with them. Tessonian has never lost a match in his career. He was tough he wrestled out of his weight class (166 pounds) several times. And Parker really wasn't pushed in winning his three matches at Chattanooga. Good luck to both of these boys who have already done an extremely fine job for Sewanee this year.

The vote climaxed several revolutionary statements advanced by the Rev. Rowland Cox who dubbed the rule, "an open invitation to hypocrisy."

"God is worshipped because he is worthy of being worshipped," the Rev. Mr. Cox stated, "and not because the deity's office requires it."

Defending the rule, which was severely criticized by a majority of the Princeton denominational chaplains in 1963, was freshman Robert Polack. Polack maintained that chapel was necessary to "renew the faith of the freshman."

"The wavering Christians are held from toppling off," he offered, declaring that chapel produced a spirit of fellowship which is carried to the upper class and alumni levels.

Cox countered by remarking that more attendance at chapel "has nothing to do with the worship of God as a whole." Hypocrisy was prevalent enough in the university community he pointed out.

"The freshman goes to chapel not to please God, but to please Dean Edgerton," Cox retorted. This is certainly not in accord with the Christian idea of the God "whose service is perfect freedom," he asserted.

"It is essential that the well-educated man know something of the divine," Polack affirmed, leaning on the founding fathers' notion that religion and education should go hand in hand. Hacking at Cox's statement, "the era of Christendom is dead," the neophyte explained the practical side of religion could be observed in chapel, while the religion department could enlighten the undergraduates on the theoretical aspects of church doctrine.

In a final grand gesture, the theologian proposed the church's commandment could be reworded for freshman purposes. Referring to the freshman rule requiring chapel attendance every second Sunday, he said, "Remember, halt the Sabbath days and keep them holy."

Cox won the Senate in spite of the novice's polemic.

OG Nominates,

(Continued from page one)

tee, Bud Roeder, proposed that the OG pass a resolution asking the University to remove the pinball machines from the Union. After a brief discussion during which one sheepish Gownman confessed to having been "looked" by the infernal devices his freshman year, the Order voted overwhelmingly to have them removed. Also passed were resolutions asking that the University do something about the rest rooms in the Union (presently being unfit for use by anybody), and establishing a committee to look into the general improvement of the Union facilities, particularly the post office.

John Vander Horst moved that the Order resolve to let girls wait for their dates in the Common Rooms of the dormitories. This motion was loudly acclaimed, but pending the approval of the Powers That Be.

After giving the welcome news that Mr. Andrew Lytle was progressing satisfactorily after his operation, President Stirling adjourned the meeting.

Purple Girl of the Week



This is Cathy Bowers. She lives in Keokuk, Iowa, and she is a Christian. After she graduates from Keokuk High next June she hopes to go to Smith College. She was at Seneca in the company of that mopey old man, Joe Winkelman, and will probably be back again. Being a very intelligent girl, she is fond of the theater and of acting, of oil painting and sculpturing, of the piano and riding, and of oil and bourbon.

Shaft Letter

Dear —
I really don't know how to begin. I've started several letters pretending that nothing has happened; but it has. Something that we both made a promise to keep if it happened. I promised to tell you if I met someone and you did the same. I'm keeping my part of the promise, for I'm going out with someone now.

I know I could keep this from you, but it would be foolish to. I think that you have been honest with me and I respect and like you very much for it, and I want to be the same with you. I've been telling you the truth all along about my not seeing anyone and that I am I must tell you.

I don't know what to say—if you want to keep writing—I would like to very much. It's yours and yours. If you don't write back I know what your answer will have been.

I am only sorry that we were not closer for I know that it wouldn't have been like this.

Always,

Randolph-Macon 'Focus'

(Continued from page one)

as a Moral Force, Man's Potential in the Cosmos, Crime and Neurosis, and Business Practices and Ethics. Panel members other than previous speakers were Jack Gilbert, New York bookman and winner of the Yale Younger Poets Award in 1962; Arthur Brown, Baptist minister; Ephraim Fischhoff, rabbi; Clifford Stanley, Episcopal theologian; John F. Cronin, Roman Catholic priest and administrator; Robert Lekachman, author of *Varieties of Economics*; and James du Pont, one of the du Ponts.

The general consensus was that these presentations were a bit dry if not sunny and evasive, with the major exception of one conducted by Jack Gilbert, the poet. His dedication to his idealism, and his willingness to criticize the other speakers in no uncertain terms came like a rare breath of

fresh air. After taking the three speakers on "Law and the Individual" to task for pedantry, cynicism, soullessness, and several other things, he closed with some interesting advice to the many girls present. Stay single until you are twenty-four, live at least two years in a strange (different) society before settling down, and don't regard the greatest love so far as necessarily the one, or the only one to come. These remarks were the last of the formal conference for us, as we missed the closing address by Foster John F. Cronin Sunday morning because of the earliness of the hour (sometime around noon).

While some of the lecturers were less than gifted speakers, the diversity of their knowledge and viewpoints provided a broad and varied examination of the subject, with each speaker reinforcing, complicating, or contradicting the offerings of the others in new and interesting fashions. The discussion and arguments initiated among the delegates by the speakers were also quite worthwhile, and an integral part of the program. At times they were considerably more bery than the cautious interchanges between most of the speakers.

Increased participation in such conferences would probably freshen Seneca's intellectual atmosphere, as well as cut down on the social prole; and I think this suggests an excellent means by which the O.G. can assume more responsibility towards upgrading the school, which it seems should be its main purpose.

See You After The Game At

TUBBY'S

Bar - B - Q

Steaks - Pizza

MONTEAGLE TENNESSEE

Harvard Faculty Study:

Instructors Evaluate Exams

by BARNEY BLACK

For the first time in more than twenty-five years, the Committee on Educational Policy of Harvard's Faculty of Arts and Sciences is conducting a study to determine the merits of the notorious final examination system. The committee will attempt to ascertain whether the final examination has any real value as a teaching tool or exists merely as an academic barrier for the hard pressed student and a bookkeeping absurdity for the professor.

In handling the inquiry the committee has solicited the opinions of numerous Harvard professors in many different fields of education. The committee found that there is hardly a consensus among these scholars when the question of "finals" is raised. For example, Dr. Paul H. Buck, Harvard historian and professor remarked, "It is quite possible that the examining process today is carried to excess; that the continuous impact of the mid-year and final course examination serves to interrupt the scholarly development of the intellectually curious student of today." Conversely, other educators, such as Dean Franklin L. Ford, maintain that the final examination period forces the student to incorporate into his store of practical knowledge more of what he has studied during the semester. In addition final exams afford the student an opportunity to relate his recent intellectual experiences with learning already

gleaned elsewhere. In the opinion of George W. Goethals, lecturer on social relations, "A final examination is both a proper conclusion to a course and a step forward into new ways of thinking."

Dr. Gerald Holton, Professor of Physics and General Science, ephemeristically refers to the final examination in his general education science course as a "self discovery test." It is an exam geared to suit the need of both the scientific and the aesthetic mind. In his own words, "The examination should make it possible for differently endowed and interested students to write rather different blue books, each capitalizing on that in which he can prove to himself and to the examiner, to have some excellence." Dr. Holton designs examinations which offer enough choice "to provide a little of the necessary flexibility."

Dr. Samuel H. Beer, professor of government, advocates essay exams which would compel the student to demonstrate his understanding in both fact and theory pertinent to the subject at hand. Every exam should challenge the student to utilize his powers of argumentative reasoning based upon sound evidence and genuine comprehension. The student schooled in the consideration of theory, soon learns to criticize adeptly in logical essay form the postulations of our most theoretical authors. The real test of the student's progress comes when he must evaluate or develop the concepts of the

theoretician in light of the student's own knowledge of history. "Furthermore," continues Dr. Beer, "The ability to write such an essay has greater vocational value to the lawyer writing a brief to the civil servant drafting a memorandum, to the official, public or private, making a report. The essay question used at Harvard seems to me well suited to developing this ability; The same purpose," he adds, "may be served, of course, by papers written outside the classroom. Happily such papers have received greater and greater stress at Harvard over the past ten or fifteen years."

Professor Beer is convinced that the style of examinations set in a course can effect how a student learns. "The kind of questions that a student being he will confront has a great influence on what he does with the ideas and materials of the course. One can read a book or listen to a lecture in many different ways."

Professor Goethals wholeheartedly endorses Dr. Beer's contentions as to the value of a "thoughtful research paper." According to Professor Goethals, the final examinations administered by most departments in our colleges and universities are rendered futile and useless as educational instruments in that they are not designed to suit the different kinds of environments for learning created by different kinds of subject matter. He defines three classes of courses distinguished according to subject matter. The "fact-

ual courses," such as straightforward statistics or a branch of mathematics or one of the natural sciences, or a language, gives the student "some tools to work with." The "cognitive courses" allow the student to "bring to bear his own insights, his own ideas, and his own critical judgment." And the "process courses" such as those in small group dynamics, enable the student to "live" the material. Each course is unique in it's demand for a style of examination which will challenge the creativity of the student. It is the responsibility of the instructor, in the opinion of Professor Goethals, to recognize the character of his course and design an appropriate examination.

POETRY CONTEST: WIN A FREE STEAK

CLARAMONT

The weather will be getting warm, The flowers pretty and gay, But midsemester tests— They'll be hell to pay.

My advice to you— Forget tests man, Go to Clara's for a brew.

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