

The Mountain Turns to Coeducation in 1969-70

By ED STEIN

Precisely a century after Sewanee enrolled its first graduating class, the Regents in their June meeting approved the admission of women as regular full-time students and as candidates for diplomas. Girls will definitely be accepted into the College for the academic year 1969-70.

The only detail of the feminine accoutrement which has been absolutely decided upon by the administration, according to the Provost of the University, is the admission of approximately fifty girls next fall. The tentative number of fifty will itself vary with the abundance or dearth of acceptable applicants to break the sex barrier. The first women students of the University will include as many sophomores and juniors recruited from junior colleges or accepted as transfer students as possible in addition to the incoming freshmen, in order to distribute the girls more broadly through the class levels of the College. There can be no seniors admitted because of the two-year residence requirement. By the year 1970-71 the University hopes to have increased the original fifty girls to around one hundred and fifty, but realizes, as Dr. Campbell says, that "only or not one hundred and fifty is not an ideal number among eight hundred men and may result in more frustration than none at all."

It has been generally agreed that the girls can enroll in all classes, except of course P.E., a new athletic program with separate provisions for women will be set up. Women students will be able to participate fully in all official student programs, organizations, and activities. They will compete equally for all University scholarships, awards, and honors. All other plans are still

It has not yet been definitely decided where the first fifty will be housed, but the nurses' residence beyond Emerald-Hodgson Hospital now seems to be the most favored location. They may eat with the men in Gallor, but this is only one possibility under consideration; hopefully they will escape that privilege. No decision has been reached on the desirability of organizing sorority chapters here.

University social policy for men will remain fundamentally the same. There will be no women allowed in the men's dormitories. There will be a Dean of Women in the administration next fall, and a routine curfew for women students will be set up, perhaps at one a.m. although the party weekend three o'clock will probably be retained for

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Nominations for the senior representative of the Publications Board are to be turned in to the Registrar's Office no later than noon, September 30. Qualifications are that the nominee be a senior and a goodman. Elections will be held in October.

Town Mourns Provost's Death

By WILLIAM TAYLOR

Gaston Swindell Bruton, 65, a member of the faculty and administration for an unprecedented 43 years, died at Emerald-Hodgson Hospital after a prolonged illness last Wednesday. The first man to fill the office of provost for the University, Dr. Bruton had retired as of September 1, 1968.

Joining the faculty of the University of the South in 1925 as an assistant professor in the mathematics department, Dr. Bruton became an associate professor two years later. He was promoted to a full professorship in 1942, becoming head of the department in 1943.

In 1952 he became vice-president of the University and dean of the administration, a post which was created in 1952, in 1953 that office was abolished to be replaced by the office of provost. Dr. Bruton held that position concurrently with that of vice-president until his retirement, leaving behind him the longest tenure of service ever recorded by any member of the faculty or administration. In a rare session, the Board of Regents awarded him an honorary degree of Doctor of Science at the June commencement, 1968.

For 39 years Dr. Bruton coached the university tennis teams to a total record of 218 victories and but 113 defeats; his teams won the Tennessee Intercollegiate tennis championships more than all other teams combined, in recognition of his contributions to the sport, he was one of the first coaches to be elected, in 1967, to the Tennis Hall of Fame.

A member of the Franklin County Board of Education from 1940-1948, Dr. Bruton served as its chairman for three years. He served twice as chairman of the Sewanee Community Chest, and once as president of the Civic Association. From 1951 to 1954 he was a member of the Franklin County Quarterly Club; he was chairman of the Franklin County Mission from 1948 to 1954. In 1950 he chaired the mathematics section of the Tennessee Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Bruton held membership in the Tennessee Academy of Sciences, the Tennessee Mathematics Teachers Association, the American Mathematical Society, the American Association of University Professors, the Newcomer Society, Phi Beta Kappa, Blue Key, and the Masonic Order.

Born in Newton Grove, N. C., Dr. Bruton was the son of the Rev. Raleigh Alexander and Clyde Swindell Bruton. Dr. Bruton attended Duke University and the University of North Carolina. During registration, English majors and others of similar bent clamored for places in his classes in husbandry, reverential tones. After his initial lecture, he was taken to be a humorist. Mr. Tate's literary stature is far too lofty a theme for this writer to tackle other than to mention that he is president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

The Mountains Tranquility And Allen Tate . . .

By GENE HAM

Fall brings a varied bag of blessings—"fringed gentians," "frosted pumpkins," "corn turning brown," or is the case of this year's crop, already burnt to a crisp. This assorted city will soon blaze with color. Providence has provided Sewanee with another very welcome blessing in the person of Mr. Allen Tate.

Mr. Tate is currently teaching a course in the Arts of reading Poetry and a seminar "Ancient Criticism" in the college. During registration, English majors and others of similar bent clamored for places in his classes in husbandry, reverential tones. After his initial lecture, he was taken to be a humorist. Mr. Tate's literary stature is far too lofty a theme for this writer to tackle other than to mention that he is president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Last year a New York savant asked

Mr. Tate rather pointedly whether there would be much "stimulation" in rustic Sewanee. Mr. Tate replied that he was heading for Sewanee to be "tranquillized!" His ties with the tranquil mountain are of long standing. He spent a great many summers at Monticello farm childhood, in fact. From 1944-1946 he edited the *Sewanee Review*. More recently he was guest editor for the special T. S. Eliot issue two years ago. Mr. Tate read here to a considerable audience.

His interests are very broad, and by no means limited to letters. Mr. Tate converses quite knowledgeably about the current local square problem, Spengler's theories of history, and the Greenbay Packers (he is not a Packers fan and seems oddly cheered by their recent loss to Minnesota). A keen observer of the present political scene, he confided to Senator McCarthy that af-

(Continued on page four)



Julian Bond . . . violence, the inevitable alternative for the non-violent.

Student Forum Presents Representative Julian Bond

By TOM WILLARD

The Honorable Julian Bond, representative in the Georgia legislature and delegate to the Democratic National Convention, was presented by the Student Forum to a capacity audience in Quarry Auditorium last Friday night as the first in a series of provocative talks on controversial subjects by prominent figures.

Mr. Bond's speech was centered mainly around the problems of the American Negro today economic, social, and moral with some discussion on ways to alleviate these distresses. His speech was followed by a question and answer period during which he covered a great many areas not concerned only with the Negro. He was later a guest of honor at a reception given at the Delta Tau Delta house.

Julian Bond was born in Nashville, Tennessee on January 14, 1940. He attended primary school at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the George School, a coeducational Quaker preparatory school, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania in June, 1957.

Bond entered Morehouse College in Atlanta in September, 1957. He was a founder of the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR), the Atlanta University Center student organization that coordinated three years of student anti-segregation protests in Atlanta beginning in 1960.

He served for three months as Executive Secretary of the COAHR. In January, 1961, he left Morehouse to join the staff of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). That summer, he joined the staff of a newly formed Atlanta weekly Negro newspaper, the Atlanta Inquirer, as a reporter and feature writer. He later became Managing Editor.

In January, 1962, he left Morehouse to join the staff of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) as Communications Director. His position he held until September, 1966.

While with SNCC, Bond directed the organization's photography, printing and publicity departments. His work with SNCC took him to civil rights drives and voter registration campaigns in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas.

He was first elected to a seat created by reapportionment in the Georgia House of Representatives in 1965, but was prevented from taking office in January, 1966 by members of the legislature who objected to his statements about the war in Viet Nam.

After winning a second election in February, 1966—to fill his vacant seat—a special House Committee again attempted to bar him from membership in the legislature.

In January, 1966 he was elected in November 1966, and in December, 1966, the United States Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the Georgia law had erred in refusing him his seat.

On January 9, 1967, he took oath of (Continued on page four)

Racial Violence Is Predicted For Colleges

The following article is taken from the news releases of the College Press Service, an agency of the United States Student Press Association, which is located in Washington, D. C. The CPSS is a cooperative news service which supplies to its subscribers reports of special interest to college students, including national and international coverage, Draft information, and news from other schools. With this release the *Posters* joins the papers of about 80 other colleges who are regular subscribers to the service.

On the basis of information gathered about riots and other disturbances in America last spring, Brandeis University's Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence has predicted that schools everywhere "will become the sites of racial violence" when they open this fall. A recently released issue of the Center's Riot Data Review, which compiled statistics on all recorded instances of disorder and violence during the first four months of 1968, classifies 44 per cent of all these disturbances as "school involved."

A large number of the racial disturbances occurred in high schools as well as colleges, according to the study. By far the largest number occurred during the first week in April, in the days following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The total number of disorders in April exceeded that for all of 1967.

Of the 91 school-involved disorders in April, 38 were confined to school buildings or campuses. In these instances, physical violence was limited and injuries were slight. A second group of 29 incidents began in school buildings and spread to other areas of the community. This kind of disorder was generally more serious, involved more people (including non-students), spread over a wider area and caused more arrests, injuries—even deaths. The other 24 incidents were limited to window-smashing and fire bombing, with school buildings and sports areas of targets. This group included student walkouts from both high schools and colleges.

The Lemberg Center's data (gathered for the most part from newspaper accounts and in some cases witnessed) (Continued on page four)

Of Gown and Bands and Organ Pipes and Myrrh

Not two weeks of school have passed, yet there are already a thousand subjects for editorials. Besides the issues that kept the school in a feverish state, there are the topics of the poor food in Guller Hall, the total incompetence of the management of the Sewanee Inn, Blitton's ultimatum that anyone whose laboratory and afternoon classes occurred at the same time for fresh ideas, and the faculty's insistence that delayed rush be implemented immediately even though no plans were made for the social life of the freshmen. On the bright side are the arrival of Mr. Allen Tate, the completion of the new science building, and Mr. Fuhrman's decision to remain another year.

There is a hardly room in a weekly newspaper to give all of these topics attention, not even enough room to give a few the room they deserve. Furthermore, it seems that the beginning of the school year is a time for fresh ideas, ones that show promise rather than mistrust and dissatisfaction. And so the grievances of a last year and this are going to be avoided for a time and a new idea can be presented. Perhaps the new idea can offer solutions to many of the old problems.

In recent discussions concerning the Order of Governance and the University of the frame of mind consistently repeated was that at Sewanee there is a lack of communication between the various disciplines and factions in the disciplines. This, it was thought, was one of the reasons the standards of intellectual discourse found in many other universities. Various proposals were made for facilitating communication: an interdisciplinary seminar, open to all of the major departments; a presentation of Sunday night visits, the University Co-ordination Committee, even a student auditor in the faculty meetings. Some of these were impractical, some good, but the problem still remains a serious one.

A solution suggested itself in the student gatherings last spring when various speakers addressed the large audiences in Convocation. Although the fruitfulness of the meetings was disappointing, it was clear that they were stimulating and enjoyable. The turnouts were incredibly large for the traditionally "aesthetic" student body. In view of the value of these meetings, one wonders whether the student body and faculty might be willing to continue them regularly. Below I outline a plan for such meetings, and I would encourage and suggestions from the students and faculty before venturing any further.

My suggestion is that at once or twice a month the Order of Governance hold a meeting of interested men in the community, that a moderator be appointed by the Order. The moderator would be responsible for soliciting one or more speakers of some quality, to be assured, and then anyone who wished to speak could do so for a limited length of time. Each speech would be followed by a short question and answer period. The meetings might be held on Sunday afternoons in Convocation Hall or the Quarry Garth or Mondays after classes on the steps of Guller until lunch is served.

These meetings for the academic community could provide a stimulus for thought and opportunity for expression that Sewanee has missed in the past provided that enough students and faculty attend and participate. Opportunities for ideas and discussion might make Sewanee a very stimulating place to live, and prove that we have the viability to live up to our reputation. The success of such meetings depends upon the academic community's energy and intellectuality.

And so does the success of the college itself.
JIMMY SULLIVAN

For The Community

For years this institution has operated under the title of The University of the South. It includes the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Theology. And for years Sewanee was indeed an academic community *envisy* mon purpose of education was the basis for a type of mutual communication. This common purpose can no longer be said to exist here. Rather, the doctrines of education have become the cause of an unfortunate division. This editor has reduced the issue of Sewanee to a debate between those who value a thorough understanding of traditional ideas and forms, and those who value the application of these ideas and forms more than the ideas and forms themselves. The argument is an old one. However, it has never been properly resolved. For the sake of community, the *Purple* solicits the ideas and arguments of all those who hold views for Sewanee and the University located here.

The Sewanee Purple

The University Weekly Newspaper—Founded 1820

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The Need to Take A Stand

It has been argued that since judgments are based on experience, and experience is interpreted by each individual in terms of his own idiosyncratic ration, one cannot reasonably assert the existence of any set of moral ideals. From this basis flow the doctrines of cultural and historical relativism. The first teaches us to respect the dignity inherent in every body of custom, while the second justifies political liberalism. But between the "givers" and the "therefor" exists an unbridgeable gap. Because values are relative, there can be no common ground to which to refer other cultures; and the belief that soul and intellect can never be united in history leaves one no basis upon which to protest static error.

The widespread acceptance of these doctrines deprives a society of the "moral yardsticks" by which it might judge individual and communal actions. The prevailing sentiment becomes, "I don't really care with what is going on, but how do I know what is right; so why ask me to do anything?" I think that the United States is such a society. There is today in my country

a widespread malaise, the feeling that somehow, somewhere, we have gone wrong. Yet because we are unwilling to state the moral and religious basis of our actions, this malaise remains vague and undefined.

History seems destined to plague some generations more than others. So I feel compelled to mention Vietnam because although values may be absolute, they must always be applied to concrete situations; and I would be dishonest to contend that this war does not exert a brooding influence over us. For the United States in this country is now waging a war in Vietnam which few people desire, yet a war which threatens to shake the United States apart, which everyday humiliates the people of Vietnam for their own nation, which humiliates America in the world community, and which makes imminent the threat of nuclear destruction.

There can no longer be any justification for personal non-involvement in these issues, nor for the relativistic position which asserts that involvement is impossible.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor of the *Purple*,

The letter which follows is an attempt to accurately reconstruct what I saw on Michigan Ave. and in Grant Park between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. on Wednesday the 23rd of August. The day Hubert Humphrey became the presidential candidate of the Democratic party.

At about 6 p.m. I crossed one of the bridges spanning the railroad tracks which run parallel to Michigan Ave. Many, many people crossed and turned left onto Michigan Ave. People began falling in behind three or four wagons owned by members of the poor people's campaign. We marched down in front of the Conrad Hilton. Everyone was happy. We sang freedom songs and chanted "Join us!" "The streets belong to the people!" was the most frequent chant. When the mile wagons reached the front of the Conrad Hilton the police intervened. They led the wagon down a side street away from the main area of the action. I had not witnessed any violence up until this point. Roger Marilland, a friend and fellow McCarty worker, and I were in the mouth of Balbo St. on Michigan Ave. when the police took the poor people's wagens away. At this point about 75 policemen herded about one thousand marchers including Roger and myself into Balbo St. From the other end of the street a line of about 1500 police officers fifteen across and fifteen deep approached. I have no idea what they were trying to do. At any rate the police behind us moved aside. The crowd flowed back onto Michigan Ave., where a man in a coat and tie instructed us to sit in the street. He was using a bullhorn. The phalanx of police, with billy-clubs held ready, stopped about fifteen feet from the marchers who sat in a semicircle on Michigan Ave. at the mouth of Balbo St. Two policemen approached the demonstrators. They sprayed mace on the first three or four rows. I emphasize here that the police had not been communicating with the demonstrators. Their first communication to us was chemical mace. Its effect was electric. People began jumping up screaming with pain. Simultaneously the crowd leaned toward the Grant Park away from the police. Then the phalanx of police arbitrarily, without any physical provocation, charged into the crowd of demonstrators, pushing and kicking at random. Roger and I had been seated on the

front row. When the mace was sprayed on us, I jumped up and stepped over and on many people while shouting my way across the street into Grant Park. Once in Grant Park, I climbed the second tree from the left as one faces the park from the Hilton. There was another boy in the tree. He was a photographer working for a student newspaper at Columbia University. The tree was now jammed with demonstrators. The police lined up on the sidewalk on the Grant Park side of the street. Intermittently about thirty or forty of them would charge into the park beating and arresting whoever they got their hands on. I looked for some coherence, tactic, or direction in the action of the police. I could find none. Their movements were spasmodic, mindless. After the first few charges the people in the park began to retaliate with rocks, shoes, and bottles. I saw a Chinese girl and a mede being beaten as they were trying to help an unconscious man lying at the foot of a tree behind me. On the other side of the street the police charged into a group of bystanders and hotel residents, pressing them up against the hotel so tightly that the windows on the right side were broken. People were actually pushed through the glass. Mayor Daley later said that anarchists and terrorists were the entire force to five hour period of thirty minutes the police noticed the people in the trees. They threatened us and ordered us to descend. I descended and went through the trees unscathed. My photographer friend did not fare so well; the police tore off his press pass, smashed his camera, beat him up and took him away.

I would now like to make a few general remarks. During the entire four to five hour period that I spent with the demonstrators on Wednesday, I did not see one weapon. Every instance of violence that I saw was initially provoked by the city government in refusing the function of the police is to uphold the law not punish innocents. The first law that was broken in Chicago was the Constitution. It was broken by the city government in refusing the right of assembly to the demonstrators. Law is intended to serve man. When in this country men become servants of the law, freedom will long since have become an anachronism.
ALLEN TATE WOOD

Julian Bond and The Five Dollar Country Sermon

Several weeks past, NBC's coverage of the Democratic National Convention presented one of a few individuals, if not the only one, both unbowed and unblooded. Standing beside one of two Georgia standards, the young man was removing his name from nomination for the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate. This move was most likely not a part of those typically intricate gambits instigated by The Huberd. Rather, more logically, the nominee was too young, some six years shy of qualification. Last week, this anti-Southern Georgia delegate appeared on the University's campus; he spoke briefly, answered questions, attended a reception, and gave a short interview. It is difficult to judge who overpowered whom; whether it was the dynamics of Julian Bond's address or the onslaught of the reception. Liberal, the strange creature who now and again has nasty fits of humanitarian love.

For those who attended the Vanderbilt symposium Mr. Bond's message was quite familiar. Since 1954 we have been awakening to the true plight of the Negro. From a battery of statistics the audience was recalled to the economic, educational, and social conditions confronting 25 percent of all Americans. Due respects were paid to the few advances made by Dr. King and other men. Yet, Mr. Bond did not proclaim that he has a dream. He told us how he believes it. We the majority, are creating nationwide conditions comparable to Warsaw. He did not support nor did he reject the policies of Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown. Neither was he belittling the use of violence tagged and pinned down.

After it was over, I felt like an old-time churchgoer, severely frustrated. I had been able to say the appropriate "amen" throughout the sermon, only to find no response in it. During the whole evening Mr. Bond could only gush the White Establishment.

Goading, no matter how severe, is always in order. But so also is building. Except for the suggestion that while bonds help their own, constructive criticism did not dominate the evening. Mr. Bond in the past weeks has quibbled over the nebulous stance of Huberd and his friends. Yet, following Thursday evening, it was reassuring to see Mr. Bond stand firm; not that alien to that of his strange bed-fellow:
d.l.s.

Quaint Honor Has Turned to Dust

The Sewanee man finally has gained Adam's ancient victory; he has won the company of his helmsman, beginning in the Fall of 1968. Adam's ancient victory, being that he was seemingly divine, albeit donkey-like, intervention, with the support of a vociferous multitudes. It remains to be seen what the price of this companionship will be—much risk will be lost to what sad land will we travel, having lost (at least the trappings of) innocence? Those of us who campaigned for the revolution, or evolution if you will, having now seen the radical idealism of man at Sewanee become acceptable and workable, can now only await the inevitable counterrevolution. Perhaps it will not be so actively Fascist as mass explanations, but certainly it will be. For the counter-revolution is the defense of Southern womanhood and maidenhood; are more than a possibility. My worst fear is that our fatuous administration, in admitting women, has now the counter-revolution—this struggle to maintain their dear Old Sewanee 1885.

There is a strong possibility that women will serve the worst in Sewanee. As sorority sisters they will serve as natural allies in an out-moded and degraded fraternity system, as a source of tears and despair, they will ruin certain professors already bordering on the foolish. As an audience susceptible to big bribes and vainglories, they will melt right new life into our annual student broa-broa. It is unlikely that the admissions office will seek out anyone unassailed to such a program—i.e. any young lady with something behind her sweet face.

At any rate, the presence of women may cause Sewanee to leap sixty years, from the timesest terror of the 1860's to the confident complacency of the 1920's. They may well merit next life into our annual student broa-broa. It is unlikely that the admissions office will seek out anyone unassailed to such a program—i.e. any young lady with something behind her sweet face.
IAN BRUCE HOSHENWOOD

Sewanee Purple Sports

SPORTS EDITOR, RONNIE TOMLIN

The CAC Tale

The College Athletic Conference was founded in 1962 by four small liberal arts colleges—Centre, Southwestern, Washington and Lee, and Sewanee—that same year Washington University, a school some three to four times the size of the charter members, was admitted to the league. The CAC was founded on the highest of ideals, yet administrative problems are non-existent because each school is on its honor to obey one simple rule: The rule as most everyone knows is that no athletic scholarships can be given. All the participants in CAC competition are there "solely because of the interest and enjoyment of the game." The general purpose of the conference is "to foster competition in as many sports as may be successfully provided by the members within the limits of the budget capabilities." Taken together these two principles embody the ideals of the CAC, that is, to evolve every student in some type of athletic competition. This spirit of development of the entire man has long existed at the University of the South.

To make this ideal a reality requires a twofold effort. First, the students should participate. Everyone who comes to Sewanee should "go out far" some type of sport. Granted it does not need to be a varsity sport, but far too many people consider themselves unable to complete a varsity level, without giving it a try. If a person finds one of the sports to his liking, then he should attempt to establish one that he does like. Wrestling, soccer and cross-country teams were founded in just such a fashion. The second half of the burden belongs to the Athletic Department whose job it should be to encourage the fields of athletics. The argument that new sports will weaken the already existing teams is an invalid argument. Such an extension would merely allow more of the untapped resources of the student body to come out.

The spirit of the CAC has existed at Sewanee for many years before the conference was even formed. This spirit of competition at the highest level of integrity which the CAC now possesses is an outgrowth of the Sewanee tradition.

The "Bell" is actually an old railroad bell that was given to the CAC by the Norfolk and Western Railway. The Bell resides at the school which wins the overall competition in the conference. Since the establishment of the CAC, in 1962 Washington University has won the Bell four times, relinquishing it in 1967 to Southwestern and last year to W. & L. Sewanee, though unable to win the conference, has never finished lower than third in the overall standings, and has missed winning the Bell by only ten points on two different occasions. All sports are treated equally with the winner getting 25 points, second 20 points, third 15 points, etc. There are six sports that are approved: football, basketball,

baseball, tennis, golf, and track. Cross-country is now an approved sport but will not count in the standings until



After months of negotiation between the former Sewanee Soccer Club and the Department of Athletics, a varsity soccer team has been established.

next year. Needless to say Sewanee is hopeful of an expansion to include wrestling, soccer and swimming.

Sewanee Sends First Booters Into Action

Sewanee sends its first varsity soccer team into action this year in hopes of improving last year's losing season. Coach Tom Griffith began practice Sept. 16 in hopes of getting his boys in shape before their first game on the 18th. The booters have been practicing hard but still lack the polish of a good soccer team which they were at the end of last season. Some 20 new boys showed up to challenge the 20 returning players for starting positions. Missing from last years team are Forrest Wolf, Alan Rose (the two leading scorers), and speedy Ron Walker, but returning are many proven players especially in the back field.

At fullback again is "Mighty Morye" Lee the team's captain. He is flanked by Bobby Klein, Phil Sadler, Forrest Dillon, Sandy Stout and Bob Lowenthal, the most impressive freshman out. All are fighting for the top openings. Rounding out the defense is "Big" George Westerfield returning for his fourth year at the goal. In the mid-field Bruce Bass, George Greer and Bert Smith vie for the two starting positions. On the offensive line are David Eaton, who returns after a year in Spain, Cary Westerfield, who is still bothered by a bad knee, Mike Williams, Scott Vickers, Mark Tolley, and Bob Taylor. These are only the probable positions in which they will play because a soccer player can play any position.

The major difference in this years team and those of previous years will be better conditioning and greater depth, which should make it a good season. The season begins this Saturday in Chattanooga against Covenant College.

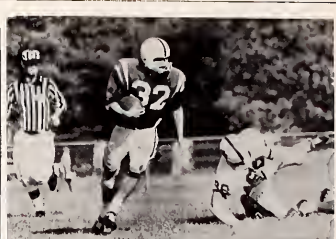
ATO-Fijis Lead IMs Pre Season

The defending champion ATOs will again finish high in a tight intramural football race this fall. All indications thus far point in this direction. Led by quarterback Chip Moon, last year's MVP, and returnees Logan Jackson, Ed Rivers, David Payne, and Jim Francis the Taus seem sure to battle it out for the top spot. The Phi Gam, always picked high in pre-season polls, should be improved and look like they could give the ATOs some stiff competition. Under the guidance of Charlie "Bear" Holt, the Fijis have Tommy Ellis, Hunt Garner and Fred Jones, all of whom are capable of playing ball. Their receivers include Sam Carroll, Henry Yvankin and Shawn Packard. If the Taus falter and the Fijis lose their players to the varsity sports as in the past, the Sigma Nus could be the team to beat. They have many of the starters back from last year including Billy Cunningham at quarterback, Monroe Ford at blocking back and David Lewis in the defensive backfield.

The SAEs, KAs and Phi Deltas will also be looking for pieces in the first division. The Es have returning virtually the same team as last year. With returnees John Stewart at quarterback and Tad Meyer and Rick Estrick at ends, the Es should have a good year. The KAs and the Phi Deltas lost a lot from their contenders of last year by graduation, but should come on strong especially during the latter part of the season.

In the second division it's anybody's guess as to which will finish. Tommy Tilley should help the Betas considerably, and with Granger Osborne and Jim Rash they could be a surprise.

The Deltas also lost quite a few in graduation, and with no freshmen playing, it may be a long season. The independents have Keady Colbert and what the season holds for them is hard to say. The Kappa Sigis, Lambda Chi, Chi Phi's and Theologs seem destined to lose finishes with the Gamma Thetas a solid pick to finish in the cellar again.



In last week's gridiron action Bill Blount carries the ball for the unlucky Tigers, no longer pursued by a fallen Major. A hurried referee looks on.

Photo by Bill Bennett

Tigers Knocked to 16-0 Loss by Millsaps Majors

By TONY JORDAN

Sewanee's Tigers opened their 1968 football season last Saturday with a disappointing 16-0 loss at the hands of the Millsaps Majors.

Behind blockers who "seemed to come from nowhere" the Majors tore at the Tigers' four man line with off-tackle slants and quarterback options. Millsaps' running backs Robbie McLeod and Bret Adams were the big guns of the Majors' attack, rushing for a combined total of 226 yards. It was Adams who accounted for the two Millsaps' touchdowns on a one yard lunge and a 12 yard pass from quarterback Mike Taylor.

Millsaps' first score came in the second quarter after the Majors' defense recovered a Sewanee fumble on the Tiger 25 yard line. Driving inside the Sewanee five the Majors found an unending Tiger defense and with fourth and goal Millsaps' kicker Bill Godfrey converted a 17 yard field goal, which just barely cleared the crossbar.

Following the kickoff Sewanee's offense, under the direction of tailback Bill Blount drove deep into Millsaps' territory but were stymied when a Majors' defensive back intercepted a Taylor pass on the Millsaps' one.

The Majors immediately marched the ball to the Sewanee two but were unable to score because of a magnificent stand by the Tiger goal-line defense. Taking possession of the ball on their own one yard line, Sewanee's offense seemed to come to life as Bill Blount broke over tackle for a good gain before being stopped by the last man between himself and the Majors' goal line. A personal foul aided the Millsaps' defense in stopping this Sewanee threat.

Millsaps' first touchdown came in the fourth quarter on a third down pass from sophomore quarterback Taylor to Adams. This play covered 12 yards and gave the visitors a 9-0 lead. Godfrey's point after attempt was wide. On the first play after the kickoff the Majors intercepted a pass on the Sewanee 44 yard line and seven plays later Adams drove over from the one. Godfrey's conversion closed out the game's scoring.

The game's leading rusher was Millsaps' McLeod who rushed for 128 yards in 21 carries. Workhorse for the Tigers was fullback Brooks Owens who gained 58 yards in 16 attempts and several times thrilled Sewanee fans by breaking through the Sewanee line with several yards to tackle while bluffing his way for yardage. Five runs were also turned by Sewanee's Bill Blount and Tom Turpen.

The Tiger defense, which rose to the occasion more than once was led by junior end Shropie Danaway and senior sideback Jim Beene.

This week Sewanee travels to Hampden-Sydney, Virginia to take on the Hampden-Sydney Tigers at Huddleby Field.

Statistics	S	M
First Downs	12	17
Total Yards	204	232
Yards Rushing	188	265
Yards Passing	6	67
First Downs	1	4
Passes Intercepted	0	4
Punting	3-37	4-35
Penalties	4-30	1-15

On The Sauce

By FLEA PERRIN and CHARLIE HOLT

Yes sir—Here we go again sports fans—on the sauce and opposing teams—As the originator of this column, I can guarantee it is better than last year when some lunks took it over while I was on sabbatical. My new assistant, Charlie Holt, is more than competent and shares all my prejudices. If you disagree with our selections, that's too bad. We're just lovely biased six-year men, and we're On The Sauce.

Arkansas vs. Tulsa: Once again the incomparable Razorbacks move to the Southwest Conference championship.

Alabama vs. University of Southern Mississippi: O.K., the Crimson Creeps squeak by another high school.

Baylor vs. Michigan State: The Bears: the Big Ten discovers the scum of the Southwast.

Georgia vs. Clemson: Dooley's Dregs in an awesome display of power.

Florida vs. Florida State: The Gators all the way: Charlie is crazy. The Seminoles: Flea is a fool.

Georgia Tech vs. Miami: All the way with Jahreh: Go Hurricanes.

Idaho vs. Idaho State: Millard Fillmore makes potato soup of State.

Mississippi vs. Kentucky: Rebel High proves to be too much for Dickie Lyons.

LSU vs. Rice: Once again the Cajuns eat Rice Creole.

Tennessee vs. Memphis State: Sugar Bowl bound Vols destroy Tiger Horn on Mod Soil.

Nebraska vs. Minnesota: The Gophers prove to be a more than willing high school opponent.

Ohio State vs. SMU: The Buckeyes, but who really cares.

Ohio State vs. North Carolina State: Eddie Hinton is too much for the Wolf Pack.

Texas vs. Texas Tech: The Horns: what would you do if you had Darrell Royal riding on the dashboard of your car?

Purdue vs. Notre Dame: Black Power vs. the Holy Ghost: Boilemakers. This is the sauce next week and stay ON THE SAUCE!

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Racial Riots-Violence Predicted for Colleges

(Continued from page one)

indicate that Dr. King's assassination heightened existing tensions and grievances of students and was important in precipitating disorders in April.

It attributes only seven per cent of the instances directly to the assassination, however, and warns that there is danger in thinking that all incidents of violence would have been avoided had the murder not taken place.

The number of school disorders was already escalating sharply in the early months of 1968, the report says; that trend was only accelerated by the assassination and the feelings it caused in some young people. Considerable capacity for violence was already present, said the report.

The largest proportion of "school disorders" were only indirectly related to Dr. King's death, the researchers say. More directly related was students' reaction to "sensitivity on the part of school officials." Such inactivity was already resented by students in many schools. The proverbial "last straw" in that case was some administrators' reactions to the assassination; as, for example when the principal of Denver Annapolis High School refused to lower the school's flag in honor of Dr. King, and when many schools would not cancel classes the day of his funeral.

On the basis of this year's and earlier research, the Center denied that violence in the schools was only a temporary reaction to such violent and inflammatory events as Dr. King's assassination.

"Unrest in the schools appears to be a general and long-range phenomenon, the sources of which might be sought in any or all of the following areas: the search for excitement and action by youth, specific grievances directed at the quality of education and school facilities, and rising antagonism between white and black students."

The report urged officials of schools to study examples of the peaceful stemming of violence and solving of tense interracial situations. Only through the employment of such solutions, it said, not through "last-resort repression imposed by law-enforcement agencies,"

can solutions to problems be reached without violence.

Examples of such efforts at finding solutions cited by the Center are school superintendents, principals, college presidents and mayors who went out of their ways last spring to work out compromise solutions to interracial conflicts and demands by students that Dr. King's death be properly mourned. In Providence, Boston, New York City, Houston and other cities, entire school systems closed down and observed official periods of mourning in response to student feeling.

The magnitude of the April 1968 disorders—which ranged from silverware-dropping in a school cafeteria to the destruction and looting in Washington, D. C.—demonstrates the impossibility of attributing such outbreaks to simple causes, the Center staff concludes. The random nature of forces that cause disturbances make predicting and controlling violence almost impossible.

Although it may be possible to prevent such tragedies as the King assassination, it is not possible to prevent all the random events that may trigger racial unrest and violence. Every American city, the report asserts, has a level of tension sufficiently high to make it "like dry timber" that only needs a spark to ignite it.

That tension level, say the Brandeis researchers, is kept high by the "intensity of hostility toward blacks in our country." Until this hatred can be defused—by implementing the recommendations of the Kerner Commission report, among other things—the timber will remain dry.

The effect of this hostility on last spring's disorders is evident in the Data Review statistics and information. The responses to Dr. King's assassination varied in kind and in intensity from community to community. The differences can be accounted for in the interaction between blacks and whites in the community—the way whites responded to the murder and the way blacks perceived their response. Of paramount importance, as in the schools, was the appropriateness or inappropriateness of the responses of white authorities.

THE PURPLE PRESENTS



Allen Tate

(Continued from page one)

ter the Senator failed to be nominated, he would have voted for Caligula's horse!

Mr. Tate, his very gracious wife and young son, John Allen Tate, reside in a new home next door to Dr. and Mrs. Harrison. Mr. Tate's lodge affiliations are Phi Delta Theta and Phi Beta Kappa. The Tates' new home is built of native stone and pine. The amenities of a fire place and porch are included in its plan. A settled air is given the home by the presence of newly-planted boxwood and a lawn sown in winter rye grass. The Tates share their home with Ferick, a Weim terrier and squirrel hunter of note.

Announcements

1. Holy Communion will be celebrated each Wednesday evening at 5:30 p.m. in St. Augustine's Chapel.
2. The Office of the Dean requests that all student organizations submit the names of their officers sometime this week.
3. Applications for the October Medical College Admission Test must be presented to Dr. Foreman no later than this weekend.
4. There is to be a meeting of all Academics and Lay Readers this Thursday night at the home of Chaplain Pugh at 7:30.

The German Club has announced that "The Swinging Medallions" and Jerry Butler have been booked for Homecoming Weekend.

VISIT THE SANDWICH SHOP AT THE STUDENT UNION

- The Rushing Schedule for the remainder of the first semester of the 1968-69 academic year will be as follows:
- Wednesday, October 16: Dorm Rush 7:30-10:30 p.m.
 - Thursday, October 17: Dorm Rush 7:30-10:30 p.m.
 - Wednesday, October 30: Six 30-minute house visits 7:30-10:30 p.m.
 - Thursday, October 31: Six 30-minute house visits 7:30-10:30 p.m.
 - Friday, November 22: Dorm Rush 2:00-5:00 p.m. Activity dates for Saturday and Sunday afternoons may be made 7:30-11:30: Four one-hour house visits. Return dates for Monday night may be made.
 - Saturday, November 23: Activity dates 2:30-3:30 and 4:00-5:00 p.m. 7:30-11:30 p.m. Four one-hour house visits. Return dates for Monday night may be made.
 - Sunday, November 24: Same as Saturday, November 23.
 - Monday, November 25: 7:30-8:30 first return visit. 8:30-9:30 second return visit. 9:30-11:00 third return visit.
 - Tuesday, November 26: 1:15 p.m. SHAKE 7:00 p.m. Pick up bids in Chapel.
- All times not specifically set aside for rushing shall be SILENT PERIODS. The Pan-Hellenic Council will use the Honor Code to govern the conduct of fraternity men during Silent Periods.
- No commitment by either fraternity or prospect is to be made prior to return house visits.

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Hamlet	The Red Badge of Courage	Benito Cereno
The House of Seven Gables	The Republic	Heart of Darkness
Moby-Dick	Robinson Crusoe	The Idiot
The Iliad	The Scarlet Letter	The Merchant of Venice
Jackie	A Tale of Two Cities	A Midsummer Night's Dream
Lord Jim	Vanity Fair	Orlando Furioso
Madame Bovary	Wuthering H.	Orlando in Colossus
The Mayor of Castlebridge	Silas Marner	Osborne
		Paradise Lost
		The Canterbury Tales
		The Ring of Gyges
		Romans and Julius
		Tom Jones
		The Turn of the Screw
		Travels
		Ulysses
		Many more in preparation

The University Supply Store

Student Forum Presents

(Continued from page one)

office and became a member of the Georgia House of Representatives.

In the Georgia House, Mr. Bond served as a member of the Education, Insurance and State Institutions and Properties Committee.

Mr. Bond is a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference Education Fund.

Mr. Bond is a member of the Advisory Board of the proposed Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library.

He holds membership in the I.F.P.U., the Southern Correspondents Reporting Racial Equality Wars (SCREW), and is an honorary member of Phi Kappa Literary Society of the University of Georgia in Athens, Georgia.

Bond is a member of the Executive Committee of the Atlanta NAACP, and a member of the Board of the Highlander Research and Education Center. He has been a Research Associate of

the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council.

His poems and articles have appeared in *Negro Digest*, *Motive*, *Rights and Rights Review*, *Freedomways*, *Ramparts*, *Beyond the Blues*, *New Negro Poets*, *American Negro Poetry*, *The Book of Negro Poetry*, and other publications.

Mr. Bond is an Honorary Trustee of the Institute of Applied Politics.

Bond was the first co-chairman of the National Conference for New Politics and now serves as a member of the NCNP Executive Board.

He is a Visiting Fellow of the Metropolitan Applied Research Center of New York City.

Mr. Bond, his wife and their four children live in Atlanta.

After the reception staff members of the PURPLE were granted a private interview with Mr. Bond, which will appear along with the text of the question and answer period in next week's issue.

The Mountain Turns to

(Continued from page one)

The University does not intend to establish co-education per se but rather to eventually erect a co-ordinate women's college within the multi-college structure of the University. Thus the original fifty girls would be the predecessors of the students of a third all-women's college which would rise simultaneously along side the second men's college now under construction. Eventually

the administration envisions three co-ordinate colleges, one of them female, each living in its own dormitories, eating in separate dining halls, attending tutorials within its own academic facilities, while joining for University-wide lectures and classes. Meanwhile, settling the first contingent of women students within the University continues to raise more immediate problems: How greatly will the number of married students rise since wives can be fully enrolled? What is the student health service's attitude towards the pill? Will the O. G. have to become the Order of Gownspursers?