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The Sewanee PURPLE
The University of the South · Sewanee, Tennessee 37375

PARTY WEEKEND

Will this be the last one ever?

BY TRIPPE CHEEK
Sewanee Purple Editor

COULD THE planned revelries of Halloween weekend be the last such rites of Fall to take place upon this Mountain?

Admittedly, that may be a far-fetched conclusion to the steps of reasoning which are to follow, but it could be the rational end to certain trends at Sewanee these days.

Students seem to be starting a few rumblings about the heightened atmosphere of enforcement surrounding the University's social policies. Junior Student Trustee Stewart Thomas expressed some of this growing concern to a breakfast meeting of the Board of Regents last week. Several members of the Student Assembly had pointed questions, which they aimed at Dean of Men J. Douglas Seiters last Thursday night.

Dean Seiters and others have said in the past that "the pendulum" of social precedence at Sewanee appears to have "swung back the other way," from being totally on the side of the students to the side of the community.

THAT IS TO say, the "community" got fed up with having loud parties all night long, and with having inebriated students who might influence kids the wrong way.

The question seems to be this: has the pendulum gone as far to the right as it is going to, or is it still on the way up on the side of "community interests?" see **Party Weekend on the back page**

On the cover:
This photograph made by Third Floor Studios. Carl Weston, photographer.

There were at least two people smiling all the way through Sewanee's homecoming victory over Southwestern two weehs ago. Rachel Luhens, crowned queen at halftime, is shown here with her escort, Gentry Barden. Rachel was the Fiji candidate for the title. (Photo by Morgan Bomar)

Political science department gets $1 million-endowed professorship

THE UNIVERSITY OF the South has been awarded a $1 million grant from the Brown Foundation of Houston, Tex. to establish a permanently endowed professorship in its department of political science.

The professorship will be named the Alfred Walter Negley Chair of Political Science. The late Mr. Negley, a Texas businessman active in civic and political affairs, was a 1943 graduate of the Sewanee Military Academy, which at that time was a division of the University of the South.

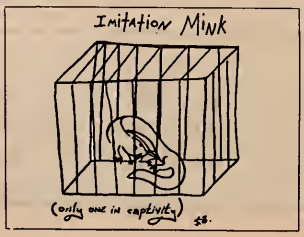
The professor who will occupy the chair will be selected this fall.

ROBERT M. Ayres, Jr., Vice-Chancellor and President, made the announcement and noted that the Brown grant is an important addition to the University's $50 million capital funds campaign, the Century II Fund.

The vice-chancellor also noted the long and close relationship between Sewanee and the Brown Foundation. With a $400,000 grant in 1972, the foundation established the well-known Brown Foundation Tutorial at Sewanee. Poet Allen Tate became the first of many Brown Foundation Fellows the University has brought to its campus every year as visiting professors. The Brown Foundation has made at least four other grants to Sewanee since 1965.

Mr. Negley, a former trustee of the Brown Foundation, was the founder and chairman of Tex-Pak Express Co. in San Antonio and was the managing partner of Paisano Cattle Co., which was operated on his family ranch, the Gage Ranch in Marathon. He was a director of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. He served as president of Texas Film Service and Valley Film Service and was a member of the Boards of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, Brown Securities Corp., Brown Engineering Corp., and Highland Oil Co. In addition to his leadership in civic and political affairs, he was a member of the Texas Liquor Control Board.

HIS SON, William Walter Negley of San Antonio and Houston, is engaged in business in Texas. His daughters are Mrs. John (Lisa) Dorn of Corpus Christi and Mrs. Nicholas (Leslie) Crosthwaite of London, England.



Dress code is still kicking

BY KATHY FERGUSON

TEE-SHIRTS AND JEANS are obviously not the standard Sewanee uniform these days; the dress code seems to be alive and well, judging by appearances, but is this due to formal university policy or to students' devotion to tradition?

The dress code has been a part of Sewanee life ever since the establishment of the University, and in the not-too-distant past, it was a strict policy. At a Women's Conference a few years ago, the current Student Assembly Speaker, Suzy Juge, learned that when women first attended Sewanee, they had to get special permission from the Deans' Office to wear slacks in inclement weather. The fact that in 1972 the Sewanee Student Handbook announced that the dress code was no longer applicable to Gailor Dining Hall is further proof of the past strictness of the policy.

In the most recent Student Handbook, the policy is specifically worded (on page 48): "In accordance with Sewanee tradition, men wear coats and ties, and women wear skirts or dresses (except in inclement weather) to classes and Concert Series events." According to the Deans of Students, however, there is no actual policy of enforcement or punitive action that can be used against those students who do not follow the code.

DEAN DOUGLAS SEITERS says that the dress code "...is not a set of rules and regulations, but it is a code with some teeth in it." The organization responsible for seeing that the code is maintained is the Order of Gownsmen, which has some responsibility for the maintenance of most traditions at Sewanee, according to the Dean. To help ensure that the code is followed, the O.G. has asked individual teachers to encourage students to abide by it, a duty that some professors have undertaken in previous years. In addition, the O.G. President Josephine Hicks and S.A. Speaker Juge have directly asked all students to comply with the code by sending a note of encouragement to them. The Deans also sent a note to new students about the policy and explained it to them in their Rotating Orientation sessions.

Although the dress code cannot be officially enforced, it appears to be in no danger of falling into disuse. Dean Cushman says that the only time the code has ever been a serious issue was in the early seventies. At this time, when the code was a stricter policy, some students rebelled against it and subsequently were sent to the Disciplinary Committee. She also states that a few years ago, the Gownsmen reexamined the tradition and voted in favor of continuing the policy.

AT PRESENT the student leaders' and administrators' support of the dress code seems compatible with a willingness on the part of most students to maintain the tradition, though modifications of the code, such as fewer coats and ties worn with jeans, are common. S.A. Speaker Juge insists, "It's more than an unwritten law."

What is food service future?

BY LESLIE J. GROSSMAN

AS WE ARE all becoming aware of SAGA's dead-end contract, students and employees alike are looking with anticipation toward what will happen. Who else is making a contract bid? Will SAGA get the job again? Are we going to have better food? Sorry, but the answers to these questions are still a bit foggy at this point in time.

The contract in question is the university's arrangement with SAGA Food Services which ends this fiscal school year, 1983. Because of this, the hunt for a new food service is on.

According to Marcia Clarkson, a member of the university's food committee, the specifications of the bids have not been computed yet. Prices, meal plans, and other details will not be drawn up until later this fall, possibly in November. This will be in time for the deadline of bids, which will most likely be December 1.

WITH ALL this talk, the conscientious student wants to know what kind of food service will be here next year. Well, it could be one of fifteen different services that have responded with interest so far. Some other schools that these various food services represent are Millsaps, Southwestern at Memphis, St. Andrews-Sewanee Academy, and Covenant College.

Each one of these possible food services, if they do make a formal bid, will be bargaining for the usual college board, the Sewanee Inn, the Pub, and the catering service. The money they will be willing to shell out is approximately $850,000 or more (for board alone), for an estimated three-year contract.

With the saga of SAGA ending soon, it will be quite interesting to keep our eyes peeled for clues about the future of Gailor and the destination of Dixie.

Only time will tell.

Booty installed at Founders' Day, three honorary degrees awarded

BY BENNY SCHRUBBE

ON MONDAY, Oct. 11, Founder's Day was celebrated in the traditional Sewanee fashion during this, the 125th year of the University's existence. The Founder's Day Oration was delivered in the chapel by the Right Reverend John Maury Allin, Presiding Bishop of America's Episcopal Church. Allin, a former Sewanee student, summed up the mission of the Theology school as a place to learn tradition, saying that practical experience would come later. Allin quoted founding father Leonidas Polk's vision of the University as an institution, "that shall be equal in the liberality of its provisions for intellectual cultivation to those
of the highest class at home or abroad."

The Convocation also included the installation of John Everritt Booty as the elected Dean of the School of Theology. Booty is the tenth man to hold this position. Three other men received honorary degrees from the Univesity. The first, Richard Mitchell, a 1953 graduate, was awarded a Doctor of Letters. Mitchell teaches English at Glassboro State College in New Jersey and is most widely known for his monthly newsletter "The Underground Grammarian" which addresses the issue of the decay of the American language. David Tracey, theology professor at the Univeristy of Chicago, also received a Doctor of Letters degree. Tracey authored the book "A Blessed Rage for Order" as well as "The Analogical Imagination." The third recipient is John Woods, a 1954 graduate and current chief executive officer of AmSouth Bank Corporation. Woods received a Doctor of Civil Law Degree.

The Sewanee PURPLE

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SEWANEE PURPLE THESEUM
obnoxious

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Trippe Cheek

This is the "I-went-to-Atlanta-for-the-weekend" issue of the Purple — I hope the only such issue that we have this year. Massive absences from all parts of the staff contributed to the situation which left us with only enough material for 12 pages — the smallest issue this year. Then an unexpected influx of advertising crowded out some stories which really deserved to go in, and we were caught in the middle.

Among those items, which will definitely appear in the next issue, are several good letters to the editor, and features and photos on our canoe and equestrian teams.

And while I'm thinking of it, the issue of absenteeism brings up the subject of this column.

WAY BACK WHEN, during all the talk about changing the class schedule to a five-day week, one of the strongest arguments for changing to our present system was the high rate of absenteeism for Saturday classes.

Some wise souls (as it turns out) said that most students didn't care which day they skipped classes each week, as long as it was at the end, and Friday would serve that purpose just as well as Saturday – if not better.

It looks as if things are coming down just about that way.

Last weekend was the first one with an away football game since Fraternity Rush ended. I bring that up because the football games seem to keep at least some people on campus. Anyway, those people who stayed around the Mountain said the place was like a desert (yes, I was gone, too).

I KNOW ONE problem for sure, by benefit of being a member of the Student Assembly.

We discussed changing our meeting night from Thursday to Wednesday because of a recent run of SPO notes sent to SA Secretary Phillip Smith as "excuses" for missing meetings. "I'm going to Chapel Hill – sorry," was the way most of them went.

In other words, the new fashion is to cut out of here on Thursday right after classes (if you can bear to skip lunch at Gailor, that is) and head for some far-off spot of excitement: the beach or a big university town.

As we get deeper into the school year, I'm betting fewer and fewer people feel compelled to go to Friday classes.

The time to watch will be early in Easter semester, when it's cold here and the fog keeps one from feeling like doing much of anything. A three- or four-day road trip to Destin or points south will sound like an awfully good idea. The workload will not be as heavy on most people at the beginning of the semester as it seems to be getting now.

SO, WHAT'S THE solution? Thursday-night bed checks? A parking garage which only lets cars out on the "real" weekend? Penalties for Friday absences?

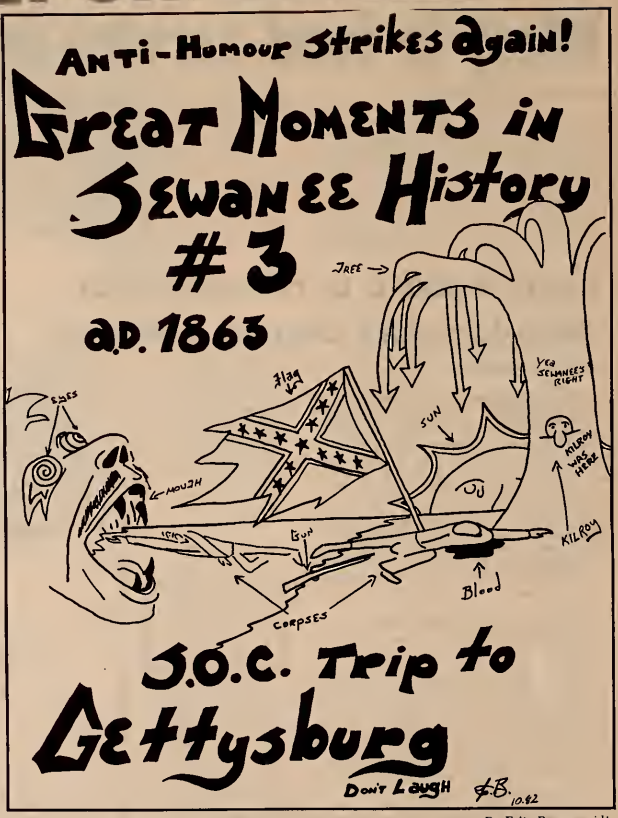
I'm not sure there is a solution. I do think that the problem is just one of the problems with the way our system operates – and that's not just the class schedule, it's our system of priorities.

Have fun on your way to Atlanta.

Dear Editor:

I am sorry that there seems to be some confusion over the "formula" of when to wear one's gown to class. There should be no confusion: the traditional standard is no secret. Students who have earned the required grade point average are entitled to wear the academic gown to class, i.e. every class, every day. Therefore, I would suggest to Mr. Cheek and any other gownsmen who may be perplexed, the answer is simple: wear your gown every day.

Josephine H. Hicks
President, Order of Gownsmen



By Fritz Bauerscmidt

bad tax bill

Robert Crewdson

THE CONTROVERSY over the "Educational Opportunity and Equity Act of 1982," better known as the tuition tax credit bill, illustrates how woefully inadequate our present examination of the educational problem in the United States has become. The proposal is designed to help families on the lower end of the economic scale provide their children with a greater variety of choice in education, by increasing access to private schools. It calls for a tax credit of up to $100 in 1983, $300 in 1984, and $500 in 1985. Families eligible for the benefit include those making $50,000 or less; families with income over $50,000 have the benefit gradually reduced in proportion to their taxable income. The credit, in addition to increasing educational choice, is supposed to, by an increase in the competitiveness of private schools, improve the public schools.

President Reagan endorsed the idea in a speech to Catholic educators in Chicago a few months ago, saying that he hoped the bill would unlock the door of educational deprivation in inner-city areas and help those needy families obtain quality education. The fact is that a proposal of this nature could not possibly help those who need to escape certain public schools the most. It is designed to, and will only, help the upper middle class who pay enough in taxes to receive full and very real benefits. The ironical aspect of the whole matter is that this group of people live in areas (suburbs) which normally enjoy strong public school systems.

THE REAL PROBLEM with the proposal is the very limited nature of the bill itself. Since the amount of the credit is fairly limited, not enough stimulus will be introduced into the private school market to bring down costs dramatically enough to make the private school option viable for the poor family, even with the tax

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on the fritz

Fritz Bauerschmidt

DR. GOLDBERG'S recent talk on Vietnam at the Student-Faculty Dialogue has led me to some thoughts on the Sixties, especially on campus activism during that most active of eras. What did such activism mean and where did it go? Is it on its way back in? If it is, do we want anything to do with it?

I suppose such questions are in a way irrelevant here in Sewanee, even if such activism were in vogue (or were to come in vogue) on college campuses today I have a sneaking suspicion that Sewanee would be an exception. Our relative isolation and the general background of the student body would seem to make many forms of activism an absurd parody at best. Whose store would we picket?

Could you imagine an angry mob of students marching in front of the City Cafe to protest discriminatory hiring practices? Not only would we make ourselves look foolish but we would also cast every legitimate picket line in the country into a pretty foolish light. Or could you imagine a sit-down strike in the halls of Walsh-Ellett to call national attention to the problem of nuclear proliferation? Who would care?

BUT EVEN SUCH questions as those posed above are themselves irrelevant because there is in fact no student movement in the United States. The American student movement seemed to leave its corpse on a grassy hillside in Ohio. Sure, there was still some activism after the Kent State murders but the movement as a whole lost its momentum. I am not one to accuse the student activists of the Sixties of burning and/or copping out. I think that most of those who voiced serious criticisms of American culture and values at that time would to this day stand by those criticisms. Where the movement seems to have failed is in attracting new adherents. After the turbulent Sixties most new college students seemed to be looking for a return to normalcy. Activism and social concern just did not seem as important to the students of the Seventies. This apparent lack of concern seems to be carrying strongly into the Eighties.

What activism there is today seems to have as its driving force not today's students but rather those same people who were students during the Sixties. I have a sneaking suspicion that if you checked the resumes of the leaders of the nuclear freeze movement you would find that many of them are alumni of Berkley, Columbia, Wisconsin, or any of the other great student activist centers. We on the campuses can't seem to get interested in anything more volatile than a five day week.

So what does this mean? Is it anything other than some petulent bitching by a throwback who is disappointed that college isn't as exciting as it was in Tom Hayden's day? Maybe so, but I hope not. I would like to think that there is some positive value in such reflection. We might realize, for example, that the activism of the Sixties was often naive and finally led to cynicism and violence (some might say justifiably so). We might also realize that there is a value intrinsic in action, even naive and foolish action, which ultimately is what makes us human. We might even be led to some cautious kinds of activism.

SIMPLE THINGS, such as reading the newspaper, informing ourselves on political issues, getting familiar with cultures and values which might provide an alternative to our own vacant consumerism. All we need is a small beginning, just enough to keep us human.

pro-choice sentiments

Bahia Yackzan

This is in response to Leslie Whitworth's letter in the last issue of the *Purple*.

LESLIE,

You have confused two fundamental questions of rights. The tabled E.R.A., which states that the equality of rights shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex, is a straightforward and separate issue from the one described in the various anti-abortion bills. Pro-choice, although ideologically compatible with equality of rights for both sexes, is not intrinsic in the movement for equal rights. This means that one may support equal rights under the law without specifically supporting women's reproductive rights or the right to control their own bodies. Furthermore, the correct concept is *pro-choice*, not pro-abortion. I do not know anyone who is for abortion. Abortion is a very difficult emotional and moral issue for anyone to confront and it is far more complex than one realizes on first contemplating.

I assure you that I understand your compassion for human life. I, believe it or not, have this campassion too. So do members of N.O.W. and individuals who be-

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ponderous thoughts

Jeff Dunn-Rankin

TWO ALMOST inconsequential questions have been plaguing my mind lately, with the nasty result that I'm constantly thinking ponderous thoughts. Not that thinking is, in and of itself, all that undesitable, but with such a heavy academic and extra-curricular work-load this semester I really don't have time for thinking. I don't pretend that these are major, earth-shattering issues, but I'm hoping that if I voice these questions in print, I'll free my mind for Computer Science and English papers.

QUESTION NUMBER 1: Chief Waggoner, I wonder if you know how the Sewanee officers behave at football games: I've been a student here for four years, so I've gotten used to the idea of spectators' beer and liquor being confiscated. I've even gotten used to officers confiscating students' coolers; but I don't think I will ever get used to what I saw on Homecoming Weekend.

Don't brace yourself too much. It's not that big of a deal, but when the officers kind of "rub-it-in" by walking away, pouring the beverage out on the ground as they go, it has always seemed silly to me. I ask myself why they don't just wait until they get to a trashcan and then throw the whole thing away? It didn't take long to get an answer; Chief, the officers never made it to a trash can. The fella just crumpled up the can and threw it next to the fence.

Now, whenever Dean Seiters talks about drinking in public, he talks mainly about the bad example we set for the community, especially the kids. If the Sewanee police confiscate beer at football games in the interest of "cleaning up the community," doesn't it make sense that they set a good example themselves? When a Sewanee officer does not obey the rules of the town, much less show concern for the appearance of the community, he loses credibility as an enforcer of "that which is right."

This is not an issue that I'm losing hours of sleep over, and I don't want to make a mountain out of a beer can, but it does bother me a bit. Besides, Chief, I thought you'd like to know that at least one of your officers is a litter-bug and not setting a very good example.

QUESTION NUMBER 2: Why was the rope-swing taken down? I know why it was taken down in the sense that I've heard the administrative reasons, so I suppose my real question is: what kind of logic is that, hmmm? I've been told that it was taken down because it caused a dirt patch to be formed where there could and should be grass.

I don't doubt that there could be grass there-it's already started growing-but I wonder why it really needs to be growing at all where there used to be such a nice patch of dirt. After all, it's the nature of rope-swings to have a mess of dirt underneath, isn't it?

No one seemed to think that the rope-swing was dangerous. No one seems to think that it was going unused. Apparently, someone just thought it didn't look too nice. I've always thought it looked just fine. In fact, it was one of those subtle elements of the Sewanee grounds that made the place seem comfortable and leisurely. I remember being sort of relieved to see it when I was a prospective. It reassured me that college did not mark the end of childhood, and it helped give Sewanee that country-casual appeal that it has.

THERE MUST be something going on that I don't understand and was unable to dig up in my research. Please let me know what's really going on because this does seem silly. Listen to the logic: We don't have anything against the rope-swing itself; we just think it would look nicer to have grass where the dirt patch is.

I like grass. I like it a lot. But it's expected that there will be dirt underneath a rope-swing. Just like it's expected that there will be sidewalk instead of grass

see ponderous, page seven

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at

The Sewanee Inn

Rooms #1 and #2

on

October 21 and October 22

Charge Accounts and Major Credit Cards Welcome

Vice-Chancellor Robert Ayres, left, escorts the Rev. John Booty toward All-Saints Chapel for last week's Founders Day ceremonies.

During the event, Booty was installed as Dean of the School of Theology, and several honorary degrees were awarded. For more information, read Benny Schrubbe's report on page three.

(Photo by John Ellis)

bad tax bill

from page four

credit. One can see how this, in fact, hurts the inner-city family the most. Not only does it find itself still unable to "add-on" enough to the tax credit to enter their child in a private school, but will find the quality of the public school they are forced to send their child to is declining as more people leave and support for the schools declines. The saddest part of the whole situation is that the city public schools are the weakest in the first place. And the limited nature of the bill will mean that the competition designed to improve the public schools will not increase very much either.

There are problems, however, with the other side of the debate as well. The notion that our public schools are doing a great job and that the way to solve the few problems they do have is to increase the school budget is a pure fantasy. In many areas, the public schools have become giant day-care centers as opposed to bastions of educational excellence. More money is spent, more supervisors hired, and many new methods introduced, yet the quality declines. Illiterate students unabashedly receive their diplomas, brighter students glide by with high grades without taking books home, and college-bound seniors find themselves wholly unprepared for college. New methods include athletic study halls (euphemism for leaving early), team teaching (letting two teachers drink coffee while one teaches 75 people), and new study materials (letting students fill out work-sheets and workbooks while the teacher grades "What I Did This Summer" essays).

WHAT IS NEEDED is not tuition tax credit, but a hard and fundamental look at our educational system. If we can find no way to dramatically reverse the trend of our public schools, then we must turn to reforms such as vouchers. These would insure that inner-city families could afford a greatly expanded and cheaper private school market (as well as everyone else) and insure that those who want quality education can find it. It is time for an uncritical look because everyone deserves a good education--it is the foundation of our freedom. Worn-out proposals of the past will not work anymore.

ponderous thoughts

from page five

when you walk up to the Library. The lawn of Dupont would probably look nicer if someone would plant grass where sidewalks used to be, but it makes no sense to rip up the sidewalks, does it, even if the lawn would look nicer?

I understand the folks in Buildings and Lands probably never use a rope-swing anymore, so they more than likely saw it as an unsightly nuisance of sorts, but honestly, Mr. Reid, we're rather fond of our rope-swing. I don't use it everyday, but every once in a while it was fun to take a quick ride away from Sewanee. And I don't think many folks were really bothered by the dirt. They probably figured it all out when they saw the rope, don't you think?

Mr. Goodman says the rope's in the B.C. attic. Do you think you might put it back up?

Conditions, Eagles foil Tigers

BY DOUG MURCHIE

THE FUNNY THING about football is that the fate of a team often hinges on how well the team performed the previous week.

After playing one of their greatest games in recent history, beating Penn State, 42-21, the Alabama Crimson Tide fell to a previously mediocre Tennessee squad, 35-28. In a similar manner, the fortunes of the Sewanee Tigers took an incredible tumble after an inspired game against Southwestern. In losing to the truly lowly Baptist University squad, one sees just how much difference one week can make.

From all accounts, the game played at Baptist was accompanied by some of the worst playing conditions this reporter has ever heard of. For example, there is the touchdown pass caught by Jim Smith (who caught seven passes overall for the day). After catching the pass, Jim had no choice but to run into a schoolbus that was just outside the end-line. There are other stories of setting up on defense with rocks on the playing field, referees constantly arguing amongst themselves, non-existent clipping penalties costing us touchdowns, and so on.

THIS IS ALL absurd; however, what happened to the team that we beat 56-16 last year and that lost to perpetual doormat Fisk, 12-4 two weeks ago? From what I can see, nobody really had a great day, with the possible exceptions of Smith, David Pack and Tim Tenhet (another 280 yds. passing). The defense had been the glue of the team, and the big play wasn't there last weekend. There is no way that we should have lost to such a team, yet it happened. We even led, 14-3, at one time.

Hopefully, two things will result from this game. Firstly, the team will rebound stronger, as there is still plenty of CAC action left.

Secondly, I would like to personally invite Baptist University up here next fall and show them what a football field looks like. I wouldn't be making excuses for a Sewanee loss to anyone, if I hadn't heard about the conditions under which the game was played from every person I talked to after the game.

Nevertheless, the Tigers cannot afford to take any of the weak teams we play for granted. We beat Fisk, but we lost to an even weaker team.

IN A WEEKEND score: Hampde-Sydney 3, Washington and Lee, 0.

Two Sewanee volleyballers go up for what turned out to be an unnecessary block, as the ball hit the net and fell back. The Lady Tiger team won the Sewanee Invitational tourney over the weekend.

(Photo by Morgan Bomar)

a sporting glance

Charles Elmore

IT WOULD BE an understatement indeed to say that the Sewanee football team has had an up-and-down year. Last week the Tigers wrote Chapter Six in a season-long mystery which has included more twists and turns of plot than Hercule Poirot could have ever figured out.

Actually the 21-20 loss to the Eagles in Avondale, Georgia, on a terrible field and under questionable refereeing, was not inconceivable. For one thing, Baptist played well. The Eagles racked up 183 yards in the air and held the Tiger running game in check. Sewanee missed several scoring opportunities and never quite shut the door, despite leading 20-10 in the fourth quarter.

Anyway, this writer predicts that the Tigers will defeat favored Washington and Lee in Lexington, Virginia this Saturday. It has been that kind of year.

THE INTRAMURAL football championship passed into Independent hands Sunday before last, as the Indys handled the Phi's 13-0 in the title bout.

The first Indy score was set up in the second quarter by a 30-yard blocking-back pass from Stu Bickley to Chris Dearing. Bob Freibert hauled in the scoring pass. Later in the same a scrambling Bickley found Calvin Blount behind the Phi secondary for an 85-yard scoring play.

Allen Rodes and Paul Robinson picked off two passes each to lead the Indy defense.

In the consolation game, the KA's drove late in the fourth quarter to upend the ATO's 7-3. Dan Brown's field goal early in the final stanza was not enough to offset Philip Watt's one-yard scoring pass to Tim Garrett with under a minute left.

The KA's also claimed first place in IM cross-country, despite Chi Psi Art Hancock's first-place finish. The Chi Psi's were second, followed by the ATO's, the Faculty, and the Indys.

IM STANDINGS

Independents	*110*
Kappa Alpha	*90*
Alpha Tau Omega	*60*
Phi Delta Theta	*60*
Chi Psi	*40*
Faculty	*20*
Sigma Nu	*20*
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	*10*

CHAMPIONSHIP BOX SCORE

Indys	*0*	*13*	*0*	*0*	*— 13*
Phi's	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*— 0*

INDY - Freibert 10 pass from Bickley (Bickley kick). INDY - Blount 85 pass from Bickley (pass failed).

Announcing the PURPLE'S "NAME THE INTRAMURAL FIELDS" CONTEST:

Cash prizes and immortal fame are waiting for the two best ideas for naming the Intramural Fields across the road from Trezevant. To this department's knowledge, these hallowed sites of athletic glory remain untitled. Honor the injured or remember the great by sending in your entry today, including name and address.

VYING FOR national recognition, the field hockey team has run its record to 7-2, including an important win over Bridgewater (Va.). The losses came at the hands of Division I Appalachian State and Division II Catawba.

The ladies were ranked 18th in the last Division III national poll. Coach Jill Thomas looks ahead to a big contest at Principia October 22. "Principia's got a lot of good athletes, and I expect them to be tough," Thomas said Tuesday.

QUOTATION OF THE WEEK: overheard in Gailor: "We're the Tennessee of Division III football."

Who has right- of- way?

Dear Editor:

I was fascinated by the letter from the unidentified driver about running over Sewanee pedestrians and bikers, and imploring them to keep out of his way. I thoroughly agree that bicycles are part of traffic, and should stay with cars on the right side of the road, but the story that prompted all this points to another problem entirely: the bemused or semi-maniacal driver.

It begins "This summer I nearly killed someone. I was driving home and began to make a right turn on red". The only place in Sewanee where one can make a right turn on red is the corner by the Supply Store. There are two ways to do it, but, other details in the letter make it reasonably clear that the route taken by the driver was from the road past Gailor into University Avenue. Presumably he did stop for the red light.

"There was no traffic, but I failed to see the pedestrian who was jogging in front of my car." So the jogger was running along University Avenue and crossing the intersection under the protection of the red light. "Luckily he was on the left side of the car...", so he was crossing from the Supply Store toward Walsh-Ellett. "I grazed his leg... I'll never forget the look of terror on his face...If he had been six inches to the right, he'd be dead..."

The rest of the letter asks pedestrians not to be so careless, and ends "Don't ask me to yield for you. I may not even see you until it's too late".

Now this is an interesting affair. I understand that Tennessee law does permit cars to turn right at red lights. I haven't seen the actual language of the law, but I am willing to make a small wager that it does not read "At a red light, after coming to a full stop, and after determining that there is no oncoming traffic, one may run over all obstructing pedestrians and turn right".

What, then, are we to make of the point of the letter? Does the writer secretly wish to be traced so that he can be relieved of his license? Or does he imply that no pedestrian should ever have the right to cross a street safely? I agree that knots of strollers sometimes take liberties with their rights to a fair share of the pavement, but drivers can be at least as arrogant as walkers. Somewhere here there's room for compromise,and it might begin by everyone's agreeing that no one person, driver, runner, or biker, is in constant possession of the right-of-way, even in a Sherman tank.

Sincerely yours,
Stephen Puckette

pro-choice sentiments

from page five

lieve in the right to choose. What is ironic is that in your compassion, you forget one of the human beings involved. There are always TWO lives involved when the question of abortion arises, and first, necessarily, is the existing, living one who has become impregnated. In your letter, you have already given that in cases where the mother's life is endangered, exceptions should be made. But otherwise, you insist on treating a pregnant woman only as a pregnant entity, as a womb under the control of the State. She loses her personhood and the only measure of her life is whether or not she is biologically functioning. Her emotional and mental state, potentially unstable at the least, is never taken into account. I too am pro-life concerning both lives involved.

I cannot be so self-righteous as to stand up and support a blanket *no* regardless of how devastating or traumatic the consequences will be. How do you justify telling an 11-year-old victim of rape that she must keep that fetus that was implanted by a stranger, the memory of whom repulses her and makes her cringe, until it grows into a child that she must deliver? Or an incest victim? And what about the 40 year old mother of 6 whose contraceptive fell into the 2% failure margin? Ask any social worker in any city to give you the statistics of rape and incest. They will overwhelm you. If you are going to select certain human beings to be sympathetic for, how can you deny the most vulnerable?

IF A SOCIETY feels morally obligated to assure the arrival of the unwanted child, possibly the product of a rape, is that society not morally obligated to assure the survival of the child in the world? Is it not obligated to see to the child's physical, psychological and emotional development? How can we be so inconsistent in our "morality"? I do not understand how this strong sense of concern for the new life can be abandoned at the moment of birth: at the very moment that true responsibility begins. Are we not willing to simultaneously spend time and energy to create institutions of some sort to take care of these children? The absurdity of the whole approach to the problem indicates the desperate need to shift our concentrations from creating oppressive and discriminating laws to making efforts toward education and prevention to deter these awful situations before they arise.

Let us not deceive ourselves by believing that a law prohibiting abortion will stop abortions. Abortions will continue as they always have--only they will return to back alley operations in dark rooms, and coat-hanger jobs. These people would be pushed down into criminal status and made to pay for being victims. Victims twice. The whole picture is utterly appalling.

I ask you to reevaluate your position. Oo not forget the real people with real lives who must face these decisions. How do you contend with the total insensitivity toward the woman or young female involved? In your struggle for equality of rights, can you in good conscience take away peoples' rights to decide about their own lives on the basis of their being female? Do you honestly believe that in being pro-choice I value human life any less than you do? Please think about it.

Century II

from page twelve

"faculty development/curriculum enrichment," "library acquisition," and " a revolving student loan fund." Greater endowment is the first of four objectives specified.

The others are: "to sustain and enhance academic programs," "to improve academic and living facilities," including renovation of dormitories, Juhan Gymnasium, and other buildings, as well as the expansion of Gailor: and "to continue our commitment to superior secondary education" through the support of the St. Andrew's-Sewanee School.

THE CAMPAIGN is "on target", Mr. Gibson said. The forty percent of the goal for which the University has worked has been reached. During Opening Convocation in September, Vice-Chancellor Ayres acknowledged his gratitude for certain recent gifts which pushed the total amount of contributions beyond the $20 million landmark.

Gibson said that the most intense campaigning will be done in the next two to three years. "We are simply moving to the second phase, the public phase, of the campaign . . . we have the balance of that $50 million to go."

The formal kick-off dinner on October 12 in Nashville represented the public debut of the campaign. Invited were national chairmen, other campaign chairmen, and committee members, as well as all of the members of the Boards of Regents and Trustees.

According to Gibson, the public relations office will now send out news releases, and there will be "similar kick-off dinners in a number of strategic cities." At this point, he said, "our local chairmen and volunteers in those areas will be directly involved as we carry these campaigns to those areas."

"EVERY SEWANEE person"--alumnus, parent, friend--"will have an opportunity before the campaign is over to be a part of it," he added. Campaign leaders are working to get the Sewanee community and surrounding areas involved as well. There was, for example, a local kick-off dinner in September. The University desires the support of all related to the University in the fund-raising drive.

In a statement summarizing the University's needs, Vice-Chancellor Ayres concludes: "Are the Century II Fund goals worth striving for? I believe they are. They present evidence that we are willing to back, with hard work and generous contributions, our conviction that a Christian university still has a vital part to play in the life of our country, and that Sewanee is particularly qualified for leadership in this role."

Sewanee: now and then

BY ELIZABETH N. CHITTY

AT THE CONCLUSION of "Founders' Fortnight," the high point of the 125th anniversary celebration, there exists some confusion about the years, months and days which have been celebrated. 1857 was the year of the founding at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, on July 4, and the choice of the name, "The University of the South," and the Sewanee site later that year. 1858 is the date which appears on the University's charter, because it was granted by the legislature on January 6. 1860 was the year of great oratory at the Laying of the Cornerstone, but it was not until 1868 that classes actually met. 1982 then is the 125th anniversary of the University's existence, the 124th year since the charter was granted, the 122nd year since the first elaborate ceremony at Sewanee, but only the 114th year of instruction in the University.

Founders' Day observances have migrated from July 4 to September 18 to October 10, depending upon the convenience of the academic calendar and the political atmosphere of the times. July 4, chosen as a most patriotic date for the founding, was not in the 1870's considered an appropriate day for celebration by some unreconstructed Southerners. Its successor as the official Founders' Day, September 18, came too close to the opening of the fall term for proper preparation for celebration, when the school year was changed from a March-to-December schedule (with a long winter vacation). As for October 10, we might speculate on the date our successors shall choose to celebrate the Sesquicentennial in 2007.

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MAJOR GEORGE R. FAIRBANKS, in whose memory the St. Paul window in All Saints' Chapel was dedicated on October 10, took part in the events described above, living nearly fifty years with Sewanee as a principal concern. At his death in 1906 William Porcher DuBose said: "...of everything...that meets our eyes on this Mountain, he was, more than all the rest of us together, the layer out and maker of it." He was the University's commissioner of buildings and lands, trustee from Florida and then Tennessee, and historiographer, in which post he was succeeded by his son-in-law, the Rev. James G. Glass.

His son Charles was the first matriculant, whose signature appears first in the earliest of the Matriculation Books signed by every Sewanee student since 1868. His granddaughter and one of the donors of the window, Rainsford Fairbanks Glass Dudney, served as University registrar for twenty-six years, and her daughter Sara Dudney Ham is now on the editorial staffs of the *Sewanee News* and *Sewanee Review*.

The scheme of subjects for the All Saints' windows was devised in 1957-59 at the time of the chapel's completion. When a window is donated (eight in the nave are left available), an icongraphy committee selects the details to illustrate that window's theme and a description is sent to the manufacturer. Wippell Mowbray of Exeter, England, fabricated the St. Paul Window, as well as most of the other windows of the clerestory, narthex, aisles and chancel. The iconography committee for the St. Paul window consisted of the Rev. Stiles B. Lines, Don Keck DuPree, and this writer, assisted by J. Waring McCrady.

AMONG THE SCENES chosen by the committee were Paul's dramatic conversion on the road to Damascus, his baptism and call to preach the Gospel to all nations, an emblem of his missionary journeys, and his writing the Epistles. He is portrayed with his teacher Gamaliel before carrying forward his early Jewish training into his apostolic ministry. An important panel commemorates his successful defense of the call to proclaim the Gospel to the non-Jewish Gentile world. Galations 3:28 is illustrated by a scene showing "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye all one in Christ Jesus."

In the upper lancets of the window appear the traditional Spiritus Gladius symbol of St. Paul, an upraised sword on an open Bible, and heraldic symbols of his friends Barnabus and Timothy.

IN THE WINDOW is a depiction of the tower of Otey Memorial Church which serves the Sewanee parish of St. Paul's-on-the-Mountain, and at the base of the central panel is a rendition of Rebel's Rest, the Sewanee home of the Fairbanks family.

The traditional Founders' Day lesson from Ecclesiasticus says that "our forefathers...were men of loyalty, whose good deeds have never been forgotten." The handsome window in All Saints' Chapel will help insure the remembrance of George Rainsford Fairbanks and his good deeds for the University of the South.

Party Weekend

from page one

For, should it swing even farther to the side of the community, more tightenings of social policy would seem to be in order.

Is it far-fetched to imagine that there is at least one person in this community who considers the showiness of a Party Weekend an abomination?

AS HAS BEEN said before, there are no new rules at Sewanee this year — but the ones that we have are being enforced with perhaps a little more vigor.

That SA meeting last week brought up some interesting questions — and some that seemed to be merely the result of misunderstanding. Some of the discussion basically revolved around one point: is it valid to complain about University enforcement of the state of Tennessee's laws? For that is what the police are doing when they dump out your beer on the sidewalk.

It seems, then, that the conflict is not really a question of whether or not it is right to display alcohol in public, but of whether we as college students have a right to do as we please which comes above the public's sentiments (after all, those sentiments are what laws are supposed to represent).

Those questions may be good for a little Party-Weekend rumination — but here is a bit of practical advice:

Warming up for Party Weekend? James Benfield and Ron Menna (right) had fun at a party last weekend. (Photo by John Ellis)

ONE: Don't drive while you are drunk.

Aside from the concern for other lives you may not feel and may be tired of hearing about, you are quite likely to get arrested.

There is a long tradition of Sewanee folk being arrested on the main drag in Monteagle — don't be fooled. The Monteagle cops know just exactly when Party Weekend is. They want to have a little fun themselves, maybe. And , as reported in the Purple several weeks ago, there will probably be roadblocks.

TWO: Don't carry beer cans down the street.

They'll probably get poured out, unless you hightail it into the woods pretty fast.

THREE: Don't sit on the curb and yell obscenities at policemen.

A person I know did that last year and received a night in the Franklin County Jail down in Winchester. It wasn't free, either. He ended up $65 poorer.

Huge fund drive kicked off

BY JEANIE RANDOLPH

OCTOBER 12 was a landmark date for Sewanee, signifying the completion of the first phase of the Century II Fund Campaign. A kick-off dinner last week in Nashville, to which leading supporters of the campaign were invited, represented the culmination of many months of quiet yet diligent preparation. The dinner was held for the purpose of publicly announcing the University's goal to raise $50 million in this decade.

The first phase of the Century II Fund Campaign was a planning period, which has been going on for about two years. The Campaign Headquarters is an arm of the Development Office, which carries on fund raising year after year. The manager of the Campaign Office is Edward Gibson. The University contracted with a professional "educational fund-raising firm" to work with the office on the campaign.

According to Gibson, this firm periodically provides its expertise "on a visiting basis," but the actual work is done by the University staff. Once the office was established, fund-raising began, with Vice-Chancellor Robert Ayres leading the way. A major part of the planning period was the compilation of a list of needs to show to prospective donors that the University has done planning and has genuine need. Any university, Gibson said, has to draw on closely related people, and thus looks especially to its alumni.

A VITAL PART of the process is "identifying those persons who would be capable of making gifts at . . . higher levels," in addition to the identification of other individuals who would be chairmen and volunteers in the campaign. It was a process of systematically accumulating names and learning who the influential alumni are. Sewanee had to learn, said Gibson, "whom we could count on." Over the past year, then, the campaign has been conducted seeking people who could contribute large amounts, with Ayres usually speaking to them himself.

In the first phase, according to Mr. Gibson, the office followed the fundamental of fund-raising: working to have "significant gifts in hand" before the campaign, its progress, and its activities were announced publicly. The fund-raising firm advised that the university obtain forty percent of the $50 million in this stage.

In addition to raising this initial amount of money, the past two years have been spent in creating an active volunteer organization which said Gibson, "is vital to our success." He explained that the committee, which is led by Vice-Chancellor Ayres, is a body of leadership which extends down to the regional level. The General Chairman of the campaign is Allan C. King, and the Co-Chairman is the Right Reverend John M. Allin, the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States. Many volunteers across the country "already have been instrumental" in gaining gifts for the University. There are several categories of gifts, the upper level being "Pattern Gifts," which are gifts of $100,000 or more. This was the level of concentration in the first stage of the campaign. Several million-dollar gifts are needed.

There is a committee formed to work within each of the largest categories of giving, the Pattern Gifts and Leadership Gifts, which range from $25,000 to $100,000. Said Gibson: "As we move to this next phase, into the regions, the concentration will still be on the larger gifts. Nevertheless, the University's ideals for donations also include a large number of smaller gifts.

GIBSON STATED that the success of the campaign is essential "to undergird the financial structure of this University . . . and by so doing to assure its future," as well as to sustain and to strengthen the excellence of education at the University of the South. Of the $50 million, more than $25 million would be put into endowment, especially endowed faculty chairs and scholarships.

Gibson said that student financial aid is also a major concern which "became an even more critical point last year due to the lessening of funds from the government directed to students." Other areas for which endowment is desired, as outlined in the Century II Fund booklet which states campaign goals, are for

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