

The Sewanee Purple

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THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH

September 20, 1972

University Finishes Year With Balanced Budget

Vice-Chancellor Jefferson Bennett has announced that Sewanee finished its last fiscal year in the black.

The mass deficits which hit education in 1969 put Sewanee into a half-million-dollar hole for the first year after thirty-two without red ink. Two successive years, 1970 and 1971, saw deficits reduced to \$300,000 and \$100,000. On August 31 the 1972 fiscal year closed in balance.

It had been projected that approximately \$735,000 in unrestricted gifts would be necessary to avoid the fourth consecutive deficit. "Exact figures must await the official audit," Dr. Bennett said, "but we know that gifts applicable to the budget exceed \$775,000." The total of all gifts--restricted and unrestricted, operational and capital--is approximately \$1,885,000.

"The success of the Million Dollar Program has made this good news possible," said Dr. Bennett. "This program, launched two years ago under the chairmanship of Dr. Morse Kochtitzky of Nashville, was designed to

achieve the annual gift support which has always been required at this and every other independent educational institution. It is the private sector's equivalent of legislative appropriations in tax-supported schools." Monroe (La.) attorney George M. Shelling, Jr. has succeeded the Nashville physician as chairman of the program.

"The risk a college takes in pressing for its immediate needs is that potentially large donors of capital gifts--building and endowment funds--may be diverted," Bennett went on. "But in over a century no sounder plan for sustaining the University has been discovered than the one set forth by our principal founder, Bishop Leonidas Polk said to planters throughout the South, 'Pledge an annual sum for support and then bequeath an endowment to provide permanent support at that level.'"

Bennett outlined the strategy which had pulled the University out of its deficit position. "Our alumni,

parents, owning Episcopalians and civic-minded friends now understand that we must have substantial annual, recurring gifts as well as capital sums for long-range improvement.

"They also quite rightly expect these and other resources available to the University to be used responsibly and we have done so," he noted.

"The University of the South is more stable and more fortunate than most small institutions," Bennett said. "Even though it is burdened with a \$2,000,000 capital debt, it has a 10,000 acre campus, a \$30,000,000 plant, and a \$24,000,000 endowment. Increased giving will reduce the debt while stabilizing our operating budget."

"Sewanee's objective," the Vice-Chancellor concluded, "is to provide creative leadership in the South for superior education on three levels--the collegiate with a thousand undergraduates, preparatory at the Sewanee Academy and professional in the School of Theology."



ETS Announces Test Dates

College seniors preparing to teach school may take the National Teacher Examinations on any of the four different test dates announced by Educational Testing Service, a nonprofit, educational organization which prepares and administers this testing program.

New dates for the testing of prospective teachers are: Nov. 11, 1972, and Jan. 27, April 7, and July 21, 1973. The tests will be given at nearly 500 locations throughout the United States, ETS said.

Results of the National Teacher Examinations are used by many large school districts as one of several factors in the selection of new teachers and by several states for certification or licensing of teachers. The school systems and state departments of education which use the examination results are listed in an NTE leaflet entitled SCORE USERS which may be obtained by writing to ETS.

On each full day of testing, prospective teachers may take the Common Examinations which measure their professional preparation and general educational background and a Teaching Area Examination which measures their mastery of the subject they expect to teach.

Prospective teachers should contact the school systems in which they seek employment, or the College, for specific advice on which examinations to take and on which dates they should be taken.

THE BULLETIN OF INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES contains a list of test centers, and information about the examinations, as well as a Registration Form. Copies may be obtained from college placement officers, school personnel departments, or directly from National Teacher Examinations, Box 911, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J. 08540.

DA Elections Begin September 25

By Julian Bibb

Delegate Assembly elections for dorm representatives will begin Mon., Sept. 25. Voting hours will be 1:00 P.M. until 3:00 P.M. each day. All voting for dorm representatives will take place in each individual dorm with the exceptions of those running from Selden Hall, Philips Hall, the Sewanee Inn, and St. Lukes. The members of these dorms will vote in the Thompson Union from 9:00 A.M. until 1:00 P.M.

By David Lunquist

The proctors of the University dormitories met 13 in a general session, although informed sources indicated the bulk of discussion concerned the coat and tie rule and the part that

Elections for Delegate Assembly at-large representatives as well as representatives for married and day students will be conducted by class in the Thompson Union, also from 9:00 A.M. until 1:00 P.M. on Mon., Sept. 25.

Elections for the freshman Honor Council seat as well as the freshman Student Vestry seat will be conducted beginning Mon., Oct. 16. Petitions for nomination must be signed by 25 members of the freshman class and turned into the

Registrar's office no later than noon Fri., Oct. 6.

Elections for the Student Trustee position will also be conducted beginning Mon., Oct. 16. The student trustee term is two years. The candidate must be a member of the junior class. Petitions for nomination must be signed by one member of the Order of Gownsmen and turned into the Registrar's office no later than noon Fri., Oct. 6. The candidates for trustee also appear before the Student Symposium and issue statements in the PURPLE.

Proctors To Enforce Dress Rule

The proctors should play in enforcing the dress code as stated in the student handbook.

In a telephone interview, Dean John Webb, Dean of Students for the College, indicated that there are several possibilities that remain open in the general

enforcement of the rule. Students not conforming to the rule may be asked to leave places (in particular Gailor Dining Hall) where coat and tie are required, or proctors may stand outside Gailor in an effort to dissuade students not

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Chaplain Pugh Speaks at Opening Convocation

By Julian Bibb

On September 3 school officially opened with the holding of the one hundred and fourth Opening Convocation. Approximately six hundred persons attended this ceremony which was highlighted by Chaplain Joel Pugh's sermon.

With school just beginning it seems proper to reflect back on the Chaplain's words for they do have a meaning for each student on the "Mountain". Chaplain Pugh raises the question: what exactly is a college? He stated, "We (students) leave our homes for four years during which time society makes few demands on us. Though able-bodied none of us earns our living and supports ourself. We spend several hours each day listening and talking to men and women. We read books and write papers. We spend a fantastic amount of time talking to each other. We live in rooms less pleasant than those at home and endure cooking which we think is considerably below the standard we are accustomed to. Someone, usually our fathers, spends a huge sum of money to make all this possible.

Yet as Chaplain Pugh pointed out, "Why do we all come here together?" He answers by saying, "The key word is together. The very word 'College' assumes that together is the key word.

Only in a narrow sense does college mean these buildings standing around this Chapel.

A college is a company, an assemblage, a society, a community of scholars." Chaplain Pugh said, "That says a lot. It says for one thing that a college is its members. It says this college is us, all of us. This college is neither it, that is, these buildings, nor is it them; no matter whether by them you mean the trustees, the administration, the faculty, or the students. It is all of us: from the senior professor to the last freshman to sign his name in the book."

The Chaplain went on to say that, "We can, somehow, as a society do far better than we can each do alone. As members of a community we can use above our individual flaws and limitations." Of course the real theme of Chaplain Pugh's sermon was humility for as he said later of that trait: "It is this spirit that makes it possible to be open, receptive, inquiring, and eager to learn."

It is with these words that this new year of Sewanee begins. The sermon is a key note in the optimism which surrounds the year. Though Chaplain Pugh's words probably have a different meaning for each student, they do provide an opportunity for one to see into the meaning of "college" for oneself.

Leonard Heads Students for Nixon

The Students for Nixon (S.F.N.) have recently finished a membership drive and now have approximately 70 dues-paying members. This is a marked increase in support for President Nixon since last Spring at Sewanee.

S.F.N. is under the chairmanship of Cliff Leonard. He is assisted by John Mast, vice-chairman, Bob Stevenson, canvassing chairman; Tom Smith, Tenn. for Baker chairman; and Randy Miller, public relations. The faculty advisor is Dr. Robert Lancaster.

S.F.N. is now conducting a campus canvass which is not yet complete. In one dormitory, Seldon, Sen. McGovern leads. Mr. Nixon's

lead varies from 2 to 1 to 3 to 1 in other dorms. About 12% of those questioned remain undecided with over 70% of the campus canvassed.

Sen. Baker seems to be following approximately the same pattern with these Tennessees questioned on the campus.

The canvass will be finished this week and published in the next PURPLE.

Plans are now being made to have a debate with the McGovern camp. This will be broadcast in the next several issues of the PURPLE series of articles concerned with various aspects of the election, such as economics and foreign affairs.

Work in the surrounding communities is also being

planned as well as a rally. The date for the rally will be announced later in the PURPLE.

Cliff Leonard, chairman of S.F.N. said, "The S.F.N. is a different wrinkle as if it is a permanent political organization that will last long beyond Nov. 7th, continuing to integrate students into the political mainstream."

Anyone interested in membership in this organization should contact one of the chairmen. There will also be a dormitory representative for S.F.N. in each dormitory. This representative will be announced in the NEXT issue of the PURPLE.

Col. John Jarrell Joins ROTC

Lt. Col. John E. Jarrell has joined Sewanee's faculty as professor of aerospace studies in the Air Force ROTC program.

Col. Jarrell, a native of Springfield, Tenn., attended Sewanee for a year and earned his B.A. in history from Peabody College in Nashville. He then received an M.S. in education from the University of Tennessee.

He comes to Sewanee from Maxwell Air Force Base where he was executive officer of the Area Commandants Group. He previously served a year in Thailand, and has been an assistant professor of aerospace studies at Utah State University. He also served as squadron commander with the 50th Airborne Group in France. He has been awarded the Air Medal and the Bronze Star.

Student Forum Presents Caravan

By Joe Daniel

The Sewanee Student Forum will present its first program of the year on Fri., Sept. 22. Guy Caravan will appear in Convocation Hall at 8:15 P.M.

Caravan, Folklorist in Residence at Pitzer College, Claremont, Calif., will present a program of traditional and contemporary folk music and will discuss folk life. Caravan is a former music director of the Highlander Folk School of Tennessee. He is best known as the singer who brought "We Shall Overcome" to the civil rights movement. Also, he is the man who put out the Hamper McBee record, "Cumberland Moonshiner". The community is invited to attend.

Rush Schedule

Sept. 25	Required House Visits 6:30-10:15 4 Houses—45 minutes each
Sept. 26	Required House Visits 6:30-10:15 4 Houses—45 minutes each
Sept. 27	Required House Visits 6:30-10:15 4 Houses—45 minutes each
Sept. 28	Open House: Sign for Activity Dates 7:00-9:00
Sept. 29	Activity Dates-3 one hour periods 1:00-4:00
Sept. 30	Open
Oct. 1	Open House: Sign for return visits 7:00-9:00
Oct. 2	Return House Visits 3 one hour periods 7:00-10:00
Oct. 3	Shake at 1:30 Pick up bids at 4:30

Dress Code to be Upheld

(Continued from Page 1)
properly dressed from entering the dining hall. The first of these options, in Dean Webb's words, "creates unhappiness" in that some students may feel singled out, where others would be missed by the Proctors. The second possibility is something that "proctors don't like to do," according to the Dean.

The possibility that Proctors strictly enforce coat and the regulations by not admitting students without proper apparel into Gailor

was discussed in the proctors' meeting, although it was ruled out in a vote. The general feeling was students should be encouraged to abide by the dress code without proctors standing at the Gailor door. Proctors will ask those seen in Gailor, who are not properly dressed, to leave.

Following the meeting, notices were posted in dormitories stating that the Dress Code will be upheld by the University.

Peysor Offers Computer Course

Dr. Charles Peysor will offer a course in the use of Sewanee's computer. The course is an introduction to practical programming using BASIC. Workshops usually take about two hours and are scheduled whenever enough people can meet on a given

afternoon or evening. During the fall semester, possible times are: Mon., Wed., or Fri. afternoons and Mon., Wed., or Thurs. evenings.

Anyone interested should see Dr. Peysor or send a note through the SPO indicating afternoons or evenings he would be available.

Nixon

by Bruce Rachtler

The debate is on! It is again that time when as punctually as a scourge of seven-year locusts, the pros and cons of two men, of two political parties, are brought down off the shelf to be played and replayed in front of the American electorate. You and I are to watch and, hopefully, are to reason out by what has been done and said, who will be leading the political and economic fate of the United States for the next four years.

It would be nice to think that all of us here at Sewanee will be able to approach this process of the free election of a government in an open, intelligent, and objective way. I doubt it. Deep-felt emotions run high these days, with error easily perpetuated. Regardless, we must all exercise our political right as free men and women, and should take up the ballot when it comes time. What has led me to the writing of this paper stems from a disappointment in how many people around me have been led to the issues of this campaign. Many un-truths are being said, and many amazing successes are being ignored. We must consider the following:

With Mr. Nixon having withdrawn over 500,000 men from Vietnam and having reduced the U.S.'s involvement there, the problem of turning a wartime economy to a peacetime one becomes real, and of curbing the inflationary trend that followed with wartime spending. Unemployment at this time is 5.5%, a serious matter but one that was virtually inescapable as some two million men released from the armed forces and defense-related industry have been freed into the labor pool, even while the number of people employed was growing at a record pace. (Employment has climbed past the \$1 billion mark for the first time in history.) From the trips to Russia and China, agreement on trade policies worth billions of dollars (as in grain exports) and thousands of jobs (as in building commercial jets for China) have been settled, and they are to be announced in the next few weeks. The introduction of the full employment budget, a new fiscal concept for the federal government, provided a means of assuring an orderly expansion of the economy without starting a new

inflationary cycle. The administration also sponsored the most sweeping reform in the history of unemployment insurance, and the President also signed into law the Emergency Employment Act of 1971.

But the most dramatic measures to stimulate employment, fight inflation and at the same time shore up confidence in the American dollar abroad came with the President's New Economic Policy, announced on August 15, 1971. A new system of wage and price controls - beginning with a complete 90 day freeze and moving to a somewhat more flexible system of restraints - has finally reversed the rampant inflationary psychology. The rate of inflation, which has already fallen from an annual rate of almost 6.0 percent in 1969 to 5.5 percent in 1970 and 3.8 percent in the first half of 1971, fell to 2.8 percent in the first eight months after the new policy was implemented. The price index in 1970-71 was rising at a rate of 6.0 percent a year, but with price controls it has been slowed to 2.1 percent.

The necessary funding for social problems has been as much as ever before (including new approaches for funding education and housing), and more is coming. The revolutionary Federal Revenue Sharing Act by Mr. Nixon is soon to be finally passed by Congress, where cities will receive over 30 billion dollars over the next five years to handle their own particular social needs. The arms race has been virtually stopped with Mr. Nixon's Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) Agreement having been signed in Moscow. We can now hope to see this year's defense budget of 74 billion to be the peak cost and declining point for years to come, freeing money and energy for pressing needs at home.

Mr. McGovern has shown himself to be too much of a novice in this field, having taken the bad advice such as the legendary thousand dollar "gift" to every person he proposed and then quickly withdrew when he realized he could not fund such things. There just is not enough time between now and November 6 for him to grow up in his economic sense. In such proposals, is Mr. McGovern being different to be better, or is he trying to be different to be different? Thank you for your attention.

McGovern

By Dr. Marvin Goodstein

George McGovern is said by some to be radical in his economic ideas and by others to be inequival in his economic ideas. But at least one of the criticisms must be wrong because there is no one as unequival as a radical. Indeed, when we look closely at the McGovern economic program we find it neither radical nor inequival.

What George McGovern wants to do is simply this—he wants to make sure that no American in the most affluent economy in the world has to live at an income level which deprives him of the bare necessities of life, and he wants to recognize the heavy tax burden now borne by wage and salary earners. The first of these objectives would be accomplished by the government generating jobs where the private sector finds it unprofitable to do so and assuring a minimum income of \$4,000 (for a family of four). The direct income support, which would go largely to those unable to work, is hardly extravagant (e.g., it is based on an allowance of just about \$1.00 a day for food per family member).

The program would be financed partly by cutting the defense budget. McGovern argues that a defense budget of more than \$74 billion might be just a little extravagant given our other pressing social needs and our capability of already destroying any enemy several times over. It would also be financed by following the principle that two different people earning the same income should pay the same taxes. As matters now stand wages earned from a job are taxed at a considerably higher rate than an equal income earned from a rise in stock prices. Finally, it would be financed by closing other tax loopholes, such as the oil depletion allowance which permits some oil companies to pay a tax rate well below (no pun intended!) both that of the wage earner and other corporations.

What is the Nixon program? Under his administration there has been absolutely no dent in the number of poor in the United States—there were 25 million people living in poverty at the beginning of his term and there are 25 million people living in poverty today. One of Nixon's much-touted "plans" in 1968 was to get people off

the welfare rolls and on the payrolls; what he has actually done is to reduce the percentage of the labor force that is on the payrolls and increase the number of unemployed, from 2.8 million in 1968 to 4.8 million today. He has proposed a plan to aid the poor—one that would provide them with a degree of "affluence" still leaving them 25-50% short of the minimum amount that, according to the government, is necessary to meet basic requirements and one that would actually reduce the already inadequate payments to the poor in a number of states.

Nixon claims that during his administration income tax benefits have been provided to the wage earners, and this is correct. But what he fails to disclose is that these benefits were largely initiated by a Democrat Congress and passed over his strenuous opposition. And what of the future? In typical Nixonese the administration has announced that it will seek no tax "increases" but that there may be "revisions" in the tax structure. A tax revision without an increase in someone's taxes is like a poker game in which no one loses. And who is going to bear the higher taxes? Surely not the ITT's, Lockheeds and John Connally's of the country. Indeed, one of the "revisions" receiving close attention within administration circles is a "value added" tax, which is similar in impact to a sales tax—it falls most heavily on the working man and lower income groups.

The Republicans claim that the McGovern tax plan will stifle the incentive to invest in new factories and equipment. This is not a new argument by the Republicans; they have used it whenever taxation of businesses profits and individual investment income has been proposed—yet investment has continued to expand even with such taxation. Indeed, one of the problems today is that the factories and equipment which we already have are not being used to full capacity. Thus, the way to stimulate further expansion is to promote consumer demand for the products of business, by providing more jobs and income as Mr. McGovern proposes.

George McGovern is not anti-business; he simply believes in aiding business along with everyone else.

Nixon vs. McGovern: Economics

Lin Turner: A Look at the Cinema

CONCERT FOR BANGLADESH Money rolls in as sound pours out. Despite poor technicians, the sound comes through loud and clear. Top attractions are Bob Dylan and Ravi Shankar.

LADY LIBERTY Sophia Loren rated "O" for

overated.

TAKING OFF Lynn Carlin and Bud Henry. If you give this flick anything above a "B" rating, you probably would enjoy home movies with your next poor neighbor.

JOE KIDD Clint

Eastwood If you enjoy Clint Eastwood, you will find that this movie is a little better than his other flicks.

OPEN CITY A notable work by Roberto Rossellini. Perhaps the best movie this week.

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The Official Newspaper of
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Dress Rule Again Causes Controversy

For the past and a half the issue of the coat and tie rule has caused division in the University community. Many harsh deeds and words have been employed.

First of all, this issue should be clearly defined. It appears that those who are against the dress code say that this code infringes on their personal freedoms, is a symbol of a decayed society Sewanee once represented, and is too much trouble to follow. Those who support the dress code cite Sewanee tradition as their reason to maintain the code. Obviously, there is a clash of opinion.

The tradition cited needs to be defended for what it actually means. The coat and tie (or dress and skirt) represent more than a mere fashion of dress. It represents a system of education that Sewanee was founded to offer. This system of education was meant to encompass formality and discipline. An element of respect for the professor, the class, and the institution was and still is, meant to be included in this. The coat and tie reflect this formality, discipline, and to a certain extent, this respect.

There are those who will disagree with this argument. They feel, perhaps, that formality and discipline have lost their place in the academic world, that a piece of cloth will not demand their respect. Some would answer this with an invitation to go to another school, and certainly there are many schools of academic excellence that lack these restrictive rules. The better solution, however, would be to realize that formality, discipline, and respect have a very valuable place in education. Perhaps they are even more important now than one hundred years ago because they are distinctly absent from many phases of modern life. Manners (under which go formality, coat and tie, etc.) are one of the few things that distinguish man from the rest of the animal kingdom. In their best form they lack the hypocrisy and dishonesty of which they are so often accused and give society a valid means of conducting itself in a humane way.

Sewanee and its customs are among the last survivors of the universities that were founded to do more than cram empirical knowledge down the throat of a student. Sewanee is still performing its valuable function. One professor has said that when one is presented with the gift of such knowledge, one should be formally dressed. Our University should not be forced to join the ranks of others who lack this fine patina that time and tradition develop. The coat and tie is a vestige of a vestige of this ideal.

Elise C. Gishan
Associate Editor

GEORGE'S

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967-0126



Letters to the Editor

Editor:

Lately there has been some confusion over whether the University Administration will enforce the coat and tie rule. Allow me to begin by setting forth exactly what did happen in last Wednesday's Proctor's meeting regarding the Dress "Code". It was suggested that the proctors enforce the rule at Gailor, which is flagrantly being violated (knowingly or unknowingly) by posting themselves outside Gallor Hall and turning away those not having both coat and tie on. This was only a suggestion as a result of conference with the Deans and interested students. The proctors, almost as a whole, turned the proposal down for what I term very valid reasons. The first reason is simply that that kind of enforcement will not work and will only serve to antagonize and polarize the student body; a thing that should be avoided by all measures on this and other issues. (Further, I would be disappointed if the student body did succumb to something like a police enforcement.) We, as a community of students and professors should be able to reach a reasonable situation where most, if not all, can be happy. Enforcement of a rule by such means will not serve that purpose.

The second reason that this suggestion would not work is because we have almost lost that formal, yet intimate relationship that has been the traditional, yes traditional, theme of Sewanee. Therefore,

a new approach to this conflict would be to explain the tradition in terms of what it really means to our life at Sewanee. In short, a more personal way of keeping the tradition should be tried, than that of telling the student he or she can not eat because they are not properly dressed.

Tradition has attained bad connotations in my generation because many times they become irrational because of the changing times. Now listen all you romantics, liberals, conservatives, sentimentalists, progressives or whatever you consider yourselves to be, some of the traditions of Sewanee hold something good for everyone and are thus rational. If there is something that no one can see much good in, then it must be irrational — let us seek reason.

The point which I am attempting to make is that there are good reasons for our coat and tie tradition. First, it creates a distinct and formal, yet intimate atmosphere. I will court and say that this apparently has not happened for everyone, or even most. Personally, it has for me. I support the coat and tie tradition in classes for the reasons that it reflects a sense of respect for the professor and for the course he or she has prepared. Also, it is part of our distinctive, comfortably formal tradition, thus culture, here at Sewanee. We can be as friendly to one another in a coat and tie as out of coat and tie; yet we can not attain a formal

atmosphere of scholarship by doing away with it. Formality can breed intimacy, think about it. Self respect and respect for others can be attained with or without a coat on, yet I contend that having one on does not lessen one's respect for another, that is, if we can stay away from this polarized pro and con situation.

But if you really want to speak in rational terms, talk about the hassle of putting on a tie or dress as opposed to the hassle of getting this "rule" niff the page. We hassled all last year about it. Sure, the D.A. may pass the suggestion to drop it, but then the Order of Gownsmen, Faculty, Regents, Trustees and who knows who else get into the act. Also, what if the alumni get wind of Sewanee "decaying" her traditions? Think about all that scholarship money that will stop coming into the school. Believe me, it will.

Let us be positive for once and treat this rule as what it really should be: a good tradition. The last thing the proctors want to do is enforce a rule. We would rather uphold a tradition. If the rule itself does indeed go, let us carry on a tradition out of love for this University.

Some may call this idealism, but that is what Sewanee was founded for, pray we never lose our idealism. The power of love and respect for each other is stronger than physical force will ever be.

Tom Phelps
Proctor, Elliot Hall



"No thanks, I'd rather have an apple."

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Political Close-Up

Note: The columnist thanks Miss Helen Zeigler '76, daughter of candidate Zeigler, for her information and assistance regarding this article.—D.G.

By Dale Grimes

For the past 25 years the political scene in South Carolina has been dominated by no less a personage than J. Strom Thurmond, the senior senator. More or less a Democrat until 1964, Thurmond served as governor and senator of South Carolina. He also ran for President in 1948 on the Dixiecrat ticket in protest to Harry Truman's pro-civil rights platform. In 1964, Thurmond concluded that he was no longer congruous with the Democratic Party (something most Democrats had realized years before) and switched party labels in order to support Barry Goldwater's disastrous candidacy.

In 1968, Senator Thurmond gave Richard Nixon a well publicized boost in the state. Nixon consequently won the state with a mere 38% of the vote, indicating something less than overwhelming support for Thurmond. Up for reelection himself this year, it appears that the Senator may have a great deal of trouble assuring himself of a fourth term.

His Democratic opponent in November will be Eugene "Nick" Zeigler, a state senator and attorney from Florence. Zeigler, 51, is a "moderate-progressive" and appears to be the bright new face of the South Carolina Democratic party. This "moderate-progressive" trend has been winning the approval of voters in South Carolina recently with the elections of Gov. John West and Sen. Ernest Hollings. Former Gov. Robert McNair also associates himself with this group, and it is no wonder both West and McNair were prominent at Zeigler's victory celebration last month when he won the Democrat primary.

In the battle for the nomination, Zeigler defeated perennial liberal John Bolt Culbertson with 58% of the vote. It is expected that this will benefit Zeigler in Nov., assuring his position as a moderate in the race.

The morning after the primary, South Carolina Democrats began lining up in support of Zeigler. Apparently, he will place strong emphasis on party unity. In his victory statement, Zeigler said, "This is the time when the Democratic party, by

unifying itself, can furnish an excellent example, not only to the state of South Carolina, but to the whole country."

Sen. Thurmond, so far, has treated the Zeigler candidacy as a joke, and is running a low key campaign. But as the last of the state's old style hard-nose conservatives, Thurmond once again seems incongruous. According to one source, he continues to vote against the best interests of South Carolinians, though he has attempted to alter his image.

Thurmond won his last election in 1966 against a political unknown with 62% of the vote. But in 1968, he went out on a limb for Nixon, saying that he would not force school desegregation and would support import quotas on textiles, — the state's major industry. Nixon, of course, has done neither. This was the subject of a film used by the Democrats in 1970 entitled "Broken Promises", which featured clips of Thurmond campaigning in 1968. This was very effective in 1970 and should prove to be highly potent this fall. It probably will make Thurmond reasonably vulnerable.

Zeigler's candidacy will test whether moderate Democrats and blacks can ally themselves with Wallace voters (who resent Thurmond's support of Nixon against Wallace) to bring the Democrat victory. It is quite possible that Zeigler will receive massive Wallace support, as his economic views are more closely aligned with those of Gov. Wallace than Sen. Thurmond is. In a state with 70% blue collar voters, this could make a great difference.

Zeigler's only setback besides his recognition factor (which he improved substantially during his highly personalized primary campaign) will be the McGovern candidacy. Certainly Thurmond, like all other southern Republicans, will use the basic strategy of connecting Zeigler with the Democratic Presidential nominee, despite what the facts may be. Zeigler has said that he will vote for the entire Democratic ticket in November.

Obviously, Nick Zeigler poses the strongest threat, Thurmond has faced in his career, though Zeigler is definitely the underdog at this point. Thurmond may win handily in Nov., but observers consider that as no certainty at all.

WUTS Schedule

MONDAY - FRIDAY

7:30-8:00 a.m.
8:00 a.m.-12:15 p.m.
12:15-4:30 p.m.
4:30-6:30 p.m.
6:30-6:45 p.m.
6:45-7:15 p.m.

7:15 p.m.-Midnight
(To 1:00 a.m. Fri.)

12:15-4:30 p.m.
4:30-6:00 p.m.
6:00-6:15 p.m.
6:15-8:00 p.m.
8:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.

2:00-5:00 p.m.
5:00-6:30 p.m.
6:30-7:00 p.m.
7:00-8:30 p.m.
8:30-9:30 p.m.
9:30-Midnight

NEWSLINE (News, sports, weather, features)

OFF the Air

Top 40, Current Rock, Popular Music

CLASSICAL SHOWCASE

NEWS BB AT SIX-THIRTY (News, sports, weather)

SPECIALS (Tentative, Wed. Prof. Thers, The University Radio Series; others to be announced).
Popular and Rock, becoming more progressive as the night goes on.

SATURDAY

POPULAR

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCOREBOARD

NEWS BB AT SIX (News, sports, weather)

CLASSICAL SHOWCASE

POP-PROGRESSIVE

SUNDAY

THE BEST IN OPERA

POPULAR MUSIC

NEWS BB AT SIX-THIRTY

JAZZ SPECIAL

THE SEWANEE ORAMA SERIES

POP-PROGRESSIVE

In addition to NEWS BB AT SIX-THIRTY, news is given on the hour (except during CLASSICAL SHOWCASE and THE BEST IN OPERA).

News bulletins and specials will pre-empt scheduled programming.

This schedule is subject to change. Please send comments, criticism and suggestions to

WUTS, S.P.O. or Box 40, Sewanee Post Office 37375

September 1972

Lecture Series Announced

Angie Brooks Randolph, former presiding officer of the United Nations General Assembly, will speak October 3 at Sewanee, according to Dr. Robert Lancaster, chairman of the University Lectures Series Committee. Dr. Jerome Holland, the former president of Hampton Institute and the current ambassador to Sweden, will lecture at some time during the Spring. Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk will speak April 17.

The lectures of Mr. Randolph and Dr. Holland,

both blacks, are given under the auspices of the Association of Episcopal Colleges. Arthur Ben Chitty, the Director of Public Relations, is the former president of this organization.

Members of the Lecture Committee are, in addition to Lancaster: William Griffin of the School of Theology; Dr. Gerald Smith, assistant professor of religion in the University; Mrs. Eileen Degen of Sewanee Academy; and college students Jack Stubbs and David Voorhees.

Additional lectures will be scheduled during the year.

New Manager Arrives at Inn

Miss Missy Woolfe has been named by Saga Foods as the new manager of the Sewanee Inn. The appointment was made during August.

Miss Woolfe, who prefers to be called "Missy", comes to her new position from the University of Alabama, where she was manager of a dining hall in one of the dormitories at the University. Herself a graduate of Alabama, she began working for Saga Foods as a student on a part-time basis, and went to work for Saga full-time upon her graduation.

In a PURPLE interview, Miss Woolfe commented that

although she has not had time to become acquainted with the campus at Sewanee, she likes what she has seen. She further noted the small size of Sewanee after having been associated with the University of Alabama for several years.

When asked about plans that she may have for the Inn, Miss Woolfe said that she has "no plans or programs" at this time, though she remains "open to suggestions" from students, faculty and community residents. Her main concern lies with doing a good job, as she has been informed of the performance of former Inn managers.

campus calendar

Wed., Sept. 20
Cinema Guild: 8:15, Blackman
Roberto Rossellini's Open City

Thurs., Sept. 21
Calculus exam: 7:00, Blackman

Fri., Sept. 22
Student Forum: 8:15,
Association Hall

Sat., Sept. 23
Study Day

Mon., Sept. 25
Rush begins
Films: 4:30 and 7:00,
Blackman

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COWAN, TENNESSEE

PURPLE SPORTS



Soccer Team Loses Against Strong Competition

By Randy Miller

Wednesday, Sept. 14 marked the opening of the 1972 Sewanee soccer season for Sewanee. Sewanee lost to a very strong and exceptionally lucky St. Bernard team. Sewanee scored first on a goal by Ricky Sims who is a freshman from Savannah, Ga. The assist was given to Rusty Leonard. Several minutes later St. Bernard scored to tie the game at 1-1. Then with about one minute left in the first half St. Bernard rolled a ball through the defense to take a 2-1 lead at half time. In the second half St. Bernard took advantage of several midfield mistakes and scored twice in the early part of the second half to take a

commanding 4-1 lead. Then late in the second half Steve "Bush" Hogwood scored to make the final score 4-2. The game was actually a very fine defensive game since only 13 shots were taken by St. Bernard and 11 by Sewanee.

On Saturday, Sept. 16 Sewanee's soccer team traveled to Atlanta to play Georgia State. From the very start it was a game dominated by G.S.U. The scoring was started after only a couple minutes had elapsed in the first half. G.S.U. was awarded an indirect kick after a very shaky tripping call on Ed Colvin. They took advantage of the call and scored the first of their seven goals. At the half the score had mounted to 4-0. G.S.U. in full command. They continued

the surge in the second half and the game ended with the final score Georgia State 7, Sewanee 0. The only consolation was that Van Davis, the goalie for Sewanee did as well as could be expected in such a situation. Georgia State with an enrollment of 17,000 students definitely outclassed Sewanee, and part of this can be attributed to the fact that the Georgia State team played together all season in a summer league.

Sewanee has two more very tough games this week. Both games are on the road, too. Sewanee plays University of Alabama at Huntsville Wednesday and then travels to Jacksonville University Saturday.

Football Start Poor

Sewanee's football team, under the auspices of Coach Shirley Majors, lost their first game last Saturday against Washington Univ. in St. Louis. The Bears defeated the Tigers 30-7, scoring in each quarter. Sewanee's only score came in the fourth quarter by John Walters. Kevin Lenahan's kick for the extra point was successful. The game ended with Sewanee on the Bears 2 yard line.

Coach Majors has changed the Tiger offense from the classic single-wing formation to the more modern wishbone offense. Sewanee's quarterbacks are John Walters

and Steve Tipps.

The statistics below point out that the Tigers had a good day punting, averaging 38 yards. Otherwise, the Tigers were miserably outclassed. Gary Sims led the team in rushing with 40 yards on 14 carries. Sims, like most of the starters, had to go both ways. Sewanee had 9 freshman starters.

This weekend the Tigers venture to Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia where they will try to account for their first loss. The first home game is Sept. 30 against the perennially tough Millsaps team.

	SEWANEE	WASH UNIV.
First Downs	10	21
Yds. rushing	44	239
Passing	11-25-94	12-21-186
Passes intercepted by	0	0
Punting	14-38	7-29
Fumbles lost	0	2
Penalties	14-106	11-94

SSOC Plans Trip

The Sewanee Ski and Outing Club (SS&OC) will again this year sponsor a program with a wide range of outdoor activities for students and SEWANEE residents. The club's goal, according to advisor Dr. Gerald Smith, "is to disclose and preserve Sewanee's natural environment and to support outdoor activities by means of guided trips, instruction and proper equipment".

The first major trip on the agenda for the SS&OC is its

annual outing to Mt. Leconte in the Great Smoky Mountains. Dates for this trip will be 10, 11, and 12. The trip will leave after classes on Tuesday, October 10, spending the Wednesday Study Day on Mt. Leconte and returning to Sewanee on Thursday evening October 12. Reservations for the trip can be made at the SS&OC office located in lower Gailor. Reservations must be made. Total cost for the trip will be about \$15.00 including the deposit, and this is nonrefundable after Oct. 1.

Happy Hour

EVERY FRIDAY AND EACH TUESDAY

BEFORE A STUDY DAY



September 18: Intramural Standings

Phi's	2-0	Lambda-Chi's	2-1	ATO	0-2
Ind.	2-0	KA	1-1	DKE	0-2
Beta	2-0	Delt	1-1	Iskra	0-2
SN	2-0	SAE	0-2	Fig's	0-2

Nearby Opryland Draws Over One Million

Opryland, U.S.A., a new \$28 million entertainment complex near Nashville, Tenn., opened its gates to over 1 million visitors since its grand opening last May 27. Unlike other major theme parks, Opryland U.S.A. presents the authenticity and uniqueness of America rather than its fantasy. The central themed areas of the 110-acre park are composed of five "towns" which highlight America's music-jazz and blues, country, folk, Western and contemporary musical set in the natural surroundings of 369 acres of Tennessee woods and hills. The beautifully landscaped park lets people step into the heart and soul of American music and blends the best features of other first-class entertainment parks.

Major attractions at Opryland include many thrill rides, five unique musical "towns," specialty restaurants, five exciting live musical shows that encompass the story of America's musical heritage, two trained animal shows and scores of other attractions including natural animal habitat areas.

Ravines and pastures have been turned into habitat areas where visitors can safely walk among buffalo, elk, deer, cougars, bears and timber wolves in their natural habitats. Even a stream that meanders through Opryland is alive with beavers. And the woods have birds that sing along to the songs of a live folk music show held in a 425-seat woodland amphitheatre.

Opryland is landscaped to blend in with the rolling hills along the Cumberland River. It is estimated that nearly 5,000 trees have been transplanted from Opryland's woods to open areas. These trees are supplemented by thousands and thousands of ornamental shrubs and flowers that give a homey feeling to the park.

Just inside the park, in the Opry Plaza area, a stream sets the flavor of Opryland. In the Opry Plaza visitors can visit the National Life Hospitality Center and see a multi-media show called "Great Moments From The Opry". This show highlights America's country music heritage. Other attractions in this section include a live radio show where singing stars will be interviewed and the Roy Acuff Opry Museum with its extensive collection of antique musical instruments.

The flavor of live living in America is shown in Opryland's Folk Music section, complete with a specialty restaurant that serves country ham, biscuits and molasses cake. Here visitors can see craftsmen

working away at a potter's wheel, a woodworker's bench and a weaver's loom. There is even a craftsman who makes musical instruments that a visitor can buy.

In this area, visitors can take a bouncing, splashing dash through water in Opryland's Log Flume Ride. Hollowed out logs are propelled by eight 28,000-gallon-a-minute surges of water over a wild animal ravine and down a 45 foot plunge into a lake.

Not far from this area which highlights American folk

rides in the world.

The unusual ride was built in the 1800s in the Black Forest section of Germany. It is heavily decorated with wood carving, much like an ornate cuckoo clock. Instead of riding on horses, visitors ride in decorative fairyland carriages called gondolas.

Adjacent to the unusual ride is a 1,000-seat amphitheatre that houses a musical review entitled "I Hear America Singing". The rousing show lasts for 50 minutes and takes visitors on an enjoyable trip

decorated with antiques take people back to some period or locale of America. Overlooking the Cumberland River is the Ocoona Chicken Plantation Restaurant, in the Western area is an adobe Mexican restaurant, in the New Orleans area, on the banks of the bayou, is a seafood restaurant and in the Folk Music area is the Country Kitchen.

The Music of the American West area is reminiscent of El Paso, Texas in the 1880s, complete with a cantina,

The six musical cartoon characters, including Yancy Banjo, Delilah Dulcimer, and Johnny Guitar, are nine feet tall and were specially produced by Opryland to look like musical instruments. Another musical character is Old Aunt Mary which is an antique band organ. The antique organ plays as if it were a 70-piece band. It is programmed to play more than one hundred songs ranging from the "William Tell Overture" to "Aquarius". This antique along with nickelodeons and hundreds of other antiques help transport people back through America's musical heritage. However, one area at Opryland is devoted to showing America's contemporary music scene.

The Music of Today area is located in the woods and has a festive air about it.

Besides the musical street fair show that is held here, visitors can enjoy two of Opryland's rides in this location. One is the Timber Topper that races up and down through the trees much like a roller coaster. The other ride is the Disc Jockey—formerly the Drunken Barrel—that was renamed to make it in keeping with the musical atmosphere of Opryland.

A complete list of attractions and activities that are held at Opryland are too numerous to mention. However, they do represent a cross section of entertainment geared for the entire family including a puppet show, a musical review put on by trained barnyard animals, which is called the Animal Opry, a boat ride and a shooting gallery.

Opryland U.S.A. is a one-price park. Guests pay once at the entrance and then the rest of the day's activities are free. It takes five to six hours to totally enjoy Opryland.

The complex is located just ten miles east of downtown Nashville, about four miles north of Interstate 40. It is a development of the National Life and Accident Insurance Company.

Opryland U.S.A. will be the site of WSM's famous new Grand Ole Opry House. This great American show has become a national institution. The new Opry House is still under construction. When it is completed, it will be the nation's largest radio and television studio, seating 4,400 visitors. Until the Opry House is finished visitors who want to see the Opry can do so in the downtown Opry location.

Opryland will be open Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays only until November 5. Hours: Friday and Sunday 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Saturdays 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.



music is another interesting section that looks like a slice out of New Orleans' Bourbon Street complete with a live Dixieland musical show, coffee mart, artists' alley, glassblower and magic shop. The accent here in this quaint town is on the realism of jazz and blues that sprang from New Orleans.

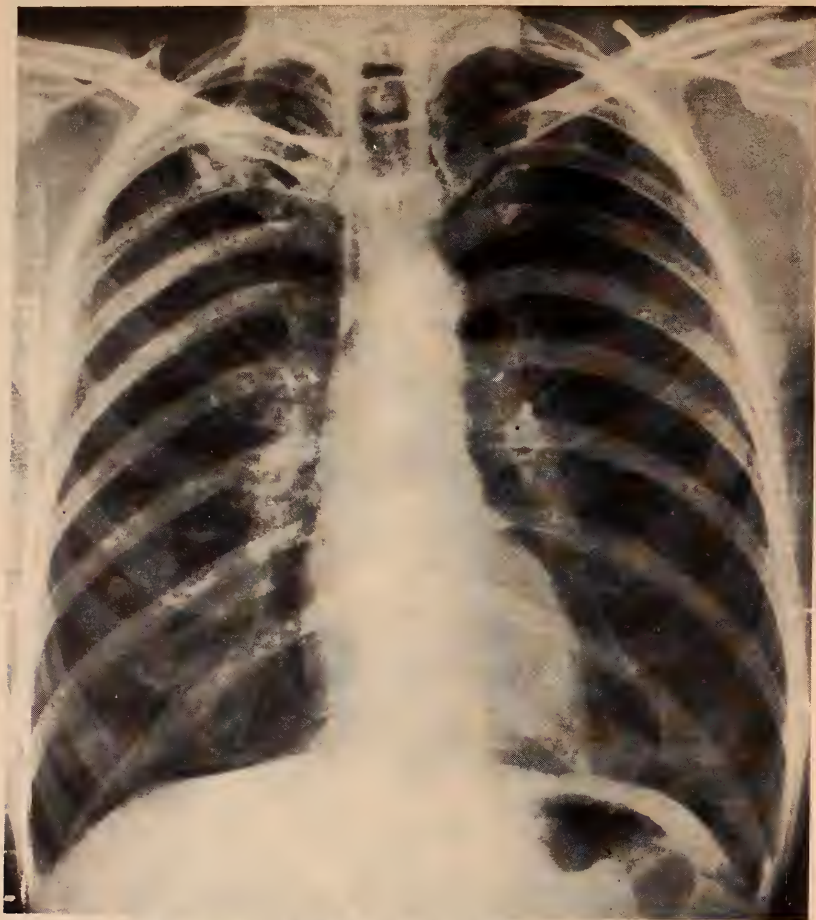
The romance of this area is probably best reflected in an antique carousel that sits on an island in the New Orleans bayou. The carousel is said to be one of the oldest operating

through America's "golden years" of music. This show, like the other four live musical shows at Opryland, takes place not only on stages but in the audiences—and with the audiences.

At Opryland guests are taken back into the history of America and its music in a very entertaining way. Even the food served at the many specialty restaurants reflects the history and music of America.

Fifteen eating facilities

blacksmith and general store. Here a pageant on American horses is presented in a 1,000-seat amphitheatre that overlooks Eagle Lake. The entertaining pageant depicts the role all types of American horses have played in the history of the United States. Instead of desperados gunning each other down in the Western town, there are singuots as strolling bands and larger-than-life size musical cartoon characters room around entertaining guests with impromptu musical shows.



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