

The Sewanee Purple

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THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1972

Pet Rules Revised

by Dale Grimes
News Editor

Acting Dean of Men Charles Binnicker and Canines Against Tyranny representative Colwell Whitney issued a joint statement last Thursday concerning the University pet regulations. The statement was a compromise resulting from several meetings between administration officials—Deans Puckette, Donnalley and Binnicker—and a delegation from CAT led by Whitney.

The group from CAT was particularly petitioning for an extension of time (until the end of the semester) to have pet out of the dormitories. Reasons for the extension presented to administration officials included the following: many students have no place to keep their pets after Spring Break; many pets were not brought from home but were acquired here; and many people are not going home during Spring Vacation.

The new statement of the Deans' policy concerning pets, as announced by Dean Binnicker in Tuesday's College Meeting, reads as follows: "Those students who cannot for good reasons take their animals home during Spring Vacation or otherwise provide for them off the domain are required to come to the Dean's office to apply for an extension of time until the end of the semester, to explain their particular reasons or needs, and to register their animals. The precedent statement applies to students who have animals in the dormitories. Students who have animals other than in the dormitories are required to register them with the Dean's office."

"After Spring Vacation, only those animals whose owners have registered with the Deans and have received an extension will be allowed in the dormitories. All

animals must be registered with the State Health Department. Others will be picked up and impounded. This is aimed particularly at strays and pets of irresponsible owners."

The following proposal for regulations of student-owned animals for the remainder of this year has been made by the representatives of CAT and has been approved by the Deans:

A. Vaccination of Pets—To take place on Thursday, March 16 during Animal Vaccination Clinic at Bakers Street Metal Shop.

B. Guidelines—1. Do not feed animals in front of Gaior Hall. 2. If animal is taken into a dormitory it is to be accompanied by the owner or kept in his room. Animals are not to be allowed to roam free in halls, common rooms, courtyards, etc. 3. Report all complaints to Dormitory Animal Representatives.

C. Enforcement—1. Complaints about pets shall go to the dormitory representatives who are responsible for forwarding each individual complaint to the owner of the animal and issuing a warning to him. Each complaint shall also be forwarded to the Dean's Office. Upon the receipt of a second complaint the Dean may take action. 2. Penalties—if action is taken on the complaints we recommend that it be in the form of a fine of approximately ten dollars. The option of demanding the removal of the animal from the campus shall be left to the discretion of the Dean.

D. Pet owners shall be encouraged by CAT to keep their animals outside as much as possible.

E. Regulation of Unregistered animals shall be impounded following Spring Vacation or upon completion of the

Community Council Pound.

F. Animals in Heat—Animals which are in heat shall be penned (not in dormitories). The responsibility for penning shall lie with the owner of the animal. Failure to pen an animal in heat shall be cause for impoundment of that animal and disciplinary action against the owner.

The deadline for registering student-owned animals is Sat. March 18. According to Dr. Binnicker, each case will be handled on an individual and personal basis.

The Community Council is working on securing a dog pound for the community. Although there is no dogcatcher in Sewanee, the local police department will function in this capacity. Colwell Whitney, speaking for CAT, said the group would like "assist in any way" the catching and impoundment of strays.

"Any animal found during Spring Vacation without a visible owner will be impounded," stated Binnicker.

In the use of money collected from the fines suggested by CAT, Binnicker explained, "Fines will be used for maintenance of a pound, to defray costs of fumigating dormitory rooms, and to meet other expenses which may arise from the care of student-owned animals."

In assessing the results of his discussion with the Administration, Whitney said, "It was a really good experience for students and administration getting together to work out campus problems. In a way, it sets a precedent for the solving of other student-administration differences which may arise."

Binnicker added, "The whole thing was very good. It shook things up and brought to light the distinction between the serious pet owner and the irresponsible host to strays."



Editor's Term Changed

The Publications Board of the University acted Friday to change the length of the term of office of the editor of the Purple.

The present editor introduced a motion which would change his term of office, and the terms of future editors, to one semester. The effect of the motion is to allow for the election of the editor of the Purple for one semester, and to leave the editor the option to run for one additional consecutive term.

Pecau explained that he did not want to continue his term of office beyond this academic year, even though he was elected to serve until January. It was brought out in discussion that recent

editors also felt that the two-semester term was too long.

The Board passed Pecau's motion without dissent after lengthy discussion. It also agreed to ask the Elections Committee of the Order of Gownmen to hold elections for the editors of the Sewanee Purple, the Mountain Goat and the Cap and Gown together in late April.

The editors of the Mountain Goat and the Cap and Gown will continue to serve one-year terms—after election.

The qualifications for nominees for these three posts, and the nominating procedure, will be announced in a later Purple.

Stipend Recipient

by Dale Grimes

Dr. Gerald L. Smith, associate professor of Religion, has been awarded a summer stipend from the National Endowment for the Humanities, a federally funded program to encourage "thinkers, teachers, scholars, and writers to develop the humanities as sources of insight into human problems."

Dr. Smith was nominated for this award by the University. Each college and university in the nation had the option to make two nominations, and of these, one hundred fifty stipends were presented. Smith is the

first recipient of this endowment from Sewanee.

Each applicant was required to state precisely what he was planning to research, and was requested that this would bear a close relationship to his teaching interests. Dr. Smith has chosen to study cultural change and intercultural understanding by extending Michael Polanyi's theory of knowing to this area.

Stating his purpose, Dr. Smith said, "I am attempting to interpret cultural change in terms of a theory of knowledge derived from the sciences. This theory is the

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Donnalley Receives Honors

Dean of Women Mary Jane Donnalley will attend a conference entitled "Sex and Culture" and a national meeting of deans of women this month. She also has been appointed to the Defense Advisory Committee for Women in the Services. This summer she will study at the Institute for Educational

Management at Harvard University.

The "Sex and Culture" conference will be held in Washington, D.C.

Those attending the meeting will explore the sexual attitudes and behavior of the Black, Counter-Culture, Jewish, Spanish-American, and South

American communities and relate these themes to dominant cultural patterns. These themes will then be integrated into innovative sex education and sex counseling programs.

Noted anthropologist Dr. Margaret Mead will speak at the conference. The meeting continued on page three

Bennett's Installation Speech Text

Ed. Note: This is the text of Dr. Bennett's installation address.

Rt. Rev. Chancellor, Rev. Chaplain, Members of the Board of Trustees, Members of the Board of Regents, Distinguished Delegates, Members of the Faculty, Members of the Student Body, Distinguished Visitors and Friends of the University of the South:

I am delighted to welcome officially each distinguished delegate and visitor here to The University of the South. Your presence at this ceremony honors this institution and we are grateful for it. The entire Sewanee family extends to each of you a hearty welcome and warm friendship. Your coming here today is an invitation to each of us and to the University at large. Thank you. Many people have spent long hours planning for your arrival. We trust their efforts for your comfort and convenience were successful in every possible way. I know you join me as I express our gratitude to Chaplain Joel Pugh and to the members of his committee for the splendid manner in which they made the arrangements for the formal installation of Sewanee's twelfth Vice-Chancellor and the reception of our guests.

We assemble today in this magnificent chapel not to honor an individual but rather to acknowledge our joint concerns for the office and the institution it serves. This is not a time for making a person greater in rank, power, or honor. It is rather, a symbolic ceremony of commitment by each of us to the continued vitality of this University. The installation of a university president is a public acknowledgment of the value of higher education to the society that supports it and in turn is served by that institution. It is a time for remembering the past, appreciating the present, and anticipating the future.

I think it entirely that this ceremony is conducted

before the altar of Christ as a part of the celebration of the Holy Communion. That setting tells us something very special about the University's beginnings, its present mission, and its directions in the future. This chapel and the service surrounding the ritual of installation remind us that Sewanee was founded by Bishops of the Church, is owned by the Church, and is governed by the Church. It is truly a unique instrument for the Church's ministry in education. It is important that the Church successfully has avoided the temptation to use the classroom for sectarian indoctrination. Therein lies the strength of Sewanee, recognized from the beginning. It was Leonidas Polk who wrote in July 1856 while proposing the creation of this University: "Our mission is to all, as well to those who differ from us as to those who agree with us." Let it always be so. This in no way denies our heritage or ownership. Rather it affirms our belief that highly qualified students, motivated to good learning, exposed to excellent teaching, in a place set aside and supported by the church, will strengthen their minds and ennoble their souls. We have nothing to fear and much to gain from diversity in students and faculty, while being steadfast in our faith. It seems to me, as a matter of fact, that this is essential to the education of our students for Christian citizenship in our democracy. It is only in that context that we can learn properly and appreciate fully the cultural and moral heritage of the age while preparing ourselves for usefulness in the future. Sewanee's devotion to that principle is one of the reasons that I'm delighted to be here.

Sewanee's past is so illustrious that the temptation to dwell at length on it today is almost overpowering. Its reputation for excellence, its tradition of community, its commitment to leadership in liberal arts, training for the ministry, and quality preparation for college commend our admiration and respect. We

must continue to be known for these virtues. We must be sure that we know what to change and how to change in order to preserve our virtues and eliminate our weaknesses. We must examine ourselves and this institution with candor and honesty to be certain of our strengths and to identify our weaknesses, and this we propose to do. A long range self-study and planning program will be organized this Spring involving governing boards, administration, faculty, students, and alumni toward that end. It is anticipated that this process will engage us for eighteen months and from that will come a plan for renewed commitment, redefinition of goals, and reaffirmation of the relevance of our offerings to the world of 1980. This can be a great experience for the total Sewanee family. I anticipate it eagerly with every confidence that the good in our heritage will be sustained and promoted while assuming also that change, where appropriate, will take place from time to time.

Everyone here assembled knows that the role of the liberal arts college is now being as severely questioned and debated as perhaps ever in the history of this nation. The very survival of privately supported education as we know it today is doubted by many. There are those who say in a loud voice that our work in the liberal arts is not relevant to modern society and its complexities. There are those who say that this is an age demanding more technical skills, more specialized training, more expertise in new professions than ever before. For my part, I am delighted to see our value questioned and our role examined. I am absolutely certain that the present confusions and complexities of modern life demonstrate to a most remarkable degree a desperate need for more general education before professional training. The great cry today is for a return to individual dignity and integrity. Mass society needs

personal concern and mutual respect among its people. We are learning that a quantity of things standing alone does not necessarily improve the quality of life. We are learning that professional skills standing alone do not necessarily improve the quality of life, either in the individual professional or those he serves. We are learning that the awakening of the mind is a predicate to the proper training of the mind. That can best be done in a place like Sewanee. Dean Stephen Puckette, in an address to our students recently said: "The reason Sewanee has succeeded particularly well thus far is that it has taken young people of slightly better than average credentials and, by focusing high expectations on them one by one, has sent them on with an appreciation of what life should be like, with a sense of their own worth, and with self-confidence about what they can eventually contribute. In this frame of mind, they function admirably alongside someone else of even rarer ability who has, in some other atmosphere, been partly paralyzed by a sense of his own shortcomings. One of the best things we can do for the Sewanee graduate is to give him the self-confidence to move through new and changing circumstances, because there is something in his background that taught him to know where he came from and who he is. And this is the quality we've got to preserve.... It is our task and yours to see that Sewanee will continue to send out not the witnesses of the future, but the makers of it." To that task we dedicate ourselves with gratitude and the opportunity to do so and with complete confidence in the colleagues we've recently joined.

Our new colleagues are many. First and nearest at hand are distinguished faculty and stimulating students. They had my respect and admiration long before I moved here. I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge officially the

warmth of their welcome and the general dignity of our lives together. There is here a level of respect one for another that is a valuable part of our whole educational process. There is a civility that I am convinced is taken from here by our graduates to the outside civilization they will join. Students and faculty have already taught me much. I'm sure we'll have much to learn together in the years to come.

Our other new colleagues, members of the Board of Trustees, The Board of Regents, Alumni, and friends of Sewanee, are, I am convinced, committed to meeting their responsibilities and demonstrating their regard for this University. Sewanee is blessed with good government and loyal friends. As we, faculty, students, and administration are called to a reexamination of our work, so are they. Their presence today evidences their commitment to this place and their belief in its worth. It is this joint involvement that assures all of us that Sewanee's next 115 years shall be as significant as have the 115 since the first class was admitted in 1857. The members of our governing boards know, as well as I, that the responsibility for Sewanee's future is borne by no one person alone. They, before I accepted my present office, pledged their full commitment toward stabilizing this University's finances and the recruitment of students who could benefit most from the Sewanee experience. I have found no reason to doubt the sincerity of their commitment and anticipate none in the future. The elected leaders here assembled will by precept and example inspire our other friends, alumni, and benefactors to do and do likewise. Let us be grateful for what these men and other benefactors have meant to us in the past and be confident that their belief in the value of this University shall not falter.

For ourselves we pledge to them good stewardship of resources, good teaching in classroom and laboratory, and good planning for the future. With the help of man and God, we shall not fail.

ROTC

The Officer Programs Information Team will be on campus March 15, 16, 17, 1972.

The team will be there during the hours of 8:00 am until 3:00 pm.

Location will be at the Student Center.

The visit will be to interview and assist students who may be interested in making application for commission in the United States Navy. All majors and all degrees are eligible.

Bishop Murray: Jeremiah's Faith

Ed. Note: This was the sermon for the installation of Dr. Jefferson Bennett at Sewanee-Chancellor of the University of the South, March 8, 1972.

Zedekiah was the king of Judah - what there was of it - and had been king for 10 years. But what there was left of that little sawed-off country was really up the creek - and no paddle. Because Judah was strictly under the thumb of old Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon.

Now Egypt sent a diplomatic representative

(maybe an early day Kissinger) and said, "Zedekiah, you don't have to take all that stuff off Nebuchadnezzar. If you'll rise up and fight for your freedom, we'll back you up." So Zedekiah tried it.

Well, Egypt's promises turned out to be only promises - about like a lot of other promises in this old world - and now Nebuchadnezzar's boys in tin suits were lined up outside the walls of Jerusalem - and the old walls were shaking real badly. In fact, there was no question about it - those

walls were gonna fall and there was gonna be a hot time in the old home town - a big bonfire.

Now - all that was just as plain as the nose on Zedekiah's face - but you wasn't supposed to say nothing about it. You was supposed to pretend Zedekiah was gonna win, because anything else was bad luck, and besides, he was still king - not of much - but still king.

Well, Hilkiah's boy Jeremiah wouldn't play by them rules, and he got himself into a peck of trouble. He

said (right out in public) "Nebuchadnezzar's gonna win. He's gonna take this town and burn it right down to the ground. And Zedekiah - he's gonna surrender, and they gonna take him off to Babylon, to live there for a while." Zedekiah heard about that little speech, and whooooo!!! - he didn't like what Hilkiah's boy Jeremiah said. Not one bit. So he sent the local fuzz and had Jeremiah locked up in the jailhouse - right next to the palace. And then he walked over there and asked

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Dean Donnalley Installation Held Wednesday

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is sponsored by the American Association of Sex Educators, an organization whose aim is training, education, and research for those responsible for counseling on sex-related matters.

The 56th annual conference of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors will be held March 22-26 in New York City. The theme of this year's convention is "Future Think: Response to the Accelerative Thrust of Change."

The keynote speaker is again Dr. Mead, and the banquet speaker is Rep. Shirley Chisholm (D-NY), who will discuss "Political Concerns of Women."

Dr. Donnalley will serve for a three-year period, ending December 31, 1974, on the Defense Advisory Committee. Members of the committee serve as a source of advice on matters pertaining to women in the Army, Navy Air Force and Marine Corps and help inform the public of the role of women in the Armed Forces. The fifty distinguished

women members, appointed by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, represent a variety of professions and fields of interest.

Dr. Donnalley will attend a meeting of this committee April 9-13 in Washington, D.C. The meeting includes briefings and business sessions followed by a field trip to a military installation where members receive a first-hand view of the life and duties of women in the Services.

The Institute for Educational Management will conduct a six-week program designed to improve the quality of educational management in institutions of higher learning. The IEM course is a formal program of the Graduate School of Business Administration, jointly sponsored by the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University.

Commenting upon her acceptance into the program, Dr. Donnalley said, "I think it's one of the most exciting things that has happened to me." This is the first year women will be admitted.

'Versatile Woman' Exhibit

James Collins' "Versatile Woman" collection is one of the better art exhibits shown in the Art Gallery this year. The "Versatile Woman" theme is included in all Collins' works from sculpture to drawing to graphics. In fact, the artist employs combinations of all these media in most of his work.

Aside from the central theme is Collins' allusion to art history. His principal and most obvious parallel is the shape of the woman's head

and the angle at which she holds it. One is immediately reminded of Queen Nefertiti of the Nile in Egyptian Art; and more generally of African art. Collins further alludes to art history in a number of mixed media pictures entitled "Versatile Woman Thinking of Rembrandt," "Vermeer," "Hans Hoffman," "Homer," et cetera. In each picture the woman's thought is represented by a picture in her head of some aspect of the title artist's cosmos.

Dr. J. Jefferson Bennett was installed Wednesday, March 8, as the 12th Vice-Chancellor and president of the University of the South. All Saint's Chapel was filled to capacity for the colorful academic processions and oratories. There were many hishops, trustees and other distinguished guests on the mountain for the

occasion. A reception was held for Dr. and Mrs. Bennett Tuesday night and another after the ceremony also including participants in the procession and invited guests. A luncheon followed on Wednesday at which Dr. Charles Harrison, professor of English, Tom Burroughs, president of the Order of

Gownsmen, and Dr. Albert Dent of New Orleans spoke. Dr. Dent spoke of the job Vice-Chancellor Bennett has before him: "The greatest payoff is what this school is doing twenty years from now. You have to realize that you are working for the future, and then you'll be a happy man."

Hospitality Aids Hospital

Many Sewanee students view the Hospitality Shop as an occasionally welcome alternative to Gailor dining, but few realize the wide range of its contributions to the community during its past four years of existence. Located next door to the Delta Tau Delta fraternity house on University Ave., the shop is operated for the benefit of the Emerald-Hodgson Hospital.

To date, the Shop has donated over \$14,000 to the hospital. This money has purchased an isolette for prematurely born babies, over-the-bed tables, an oxygen tent, a resuscitator, a compressor for the pediatric wing, individual nursery units, and air-conditioning throughout the building. The shop also donated cardiac and recovery room units, which are now near completion.

Some sixty volunteer workers give their services to the Hospitality Shop, which is an arm of the Emerald-Hodgson Hospital Auxiliary.

The Hospitality Shop consists of three shops: a tea

room, a gift shop, and a thrift shop. The tea room serves excellent home cooked lunches at a minimal cost on Tues. and Thurs. afternoons. Handcrafted items — wood carvings, jewelry, knitted sweaters, etc. — and many distinctive items are for sale in the gift shop. The thrift shop offers used clothing in good condition.

The Hospitality Shop is managed by a vigorous and enthusiastic lady, Mrs. George Falk. According to Mrs. Falk, the shop is run on donations received, and adds: "Any used articles or other contributions are gratefully received." Also the shop "accepts the art-work of non-auxiliary members on consignment."

Part of the money made by the Shop goes to maintenance of the Shop's facilities. The Shop pays for its own utilities, as well as kitchen appliances.

Also, the Auxiliary has established paramedic scholarships for x-ray technicians, lab technicians, and male or female nurses. Recipients attend training

programs in Nashville, Murfreesboro, and Chattanooga. Upon completion of these programs, trainees are excused \$50 of the repayment of the loan for each month worked at Emerald-Hodgson.

Mrs. Falk also revealed some of the organizations plans for next fall. "We're going to revive the old variety show which used to be held here each year, and we hope the students will participate as well as attend."

ROPER'S BICYCLE

SHOP

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Unlimited Dorm Hours Advocated

At the start of the fall term, 1970, the administration ruled that each dorm would individually decide the hours that the rooms would be open to the opposite sex. The stipulation was that the hours must stay within the border created by the hours that the girls' commons rooms were already open (that is, from noon until 11:30 p.m. on weeknights, 1:00 a.m. on weekends, and 3:00 a.m. on party weekends). Upon that occasion, all boys' dorms voted to maintain the maximum number of hours. The two girls' dorms voted to try open dorms only on the weekends for one semester. At the end of that first semester, each girls' dorm voted to stay open to maximum number of hours every day.

Again this fall, the question was brought up in each dorm and each voted for the maximum hours, excepting two boys' dorms which voted for twenty-four hour open dorms in protest to the rule. This ready acceptance and continuation of open dorms indicates its success. Despite the premature pleas of the deans that the dorms would be too noisy, the existence of open dorms has settled into the Sewanee routine.

It is time at Sewanee for each dorm to choose the hours it wishes with no limitation. It cannot be denied that every dorm violates the hours that it has set up. There is no problem with noise as predicted by the deans, but instead it seems intuitively obvious that mixed company in individual rooms cuts down on noise. Neither is the current and regular violation of this rule any sign of moral degeneration in any sense. In Sewanee, there is simply no place to go after dorms close (except perhaps the truck stop if one is brave, or the chapel if one is holy).

The fact that many break a rule and few are turned into the Discipline Committee does not change the rule, although one does feel less guilty in breaking it. We have taken upon ourselves the adherence and avoidance of the rule. We have asserted our freedom in this respect and have not abused it. The dorms are quieter and more orderly than they were before there were girls at Sewanee.

The University should become an extension of personalities. It is the traditions that exist for which you remember Sewanee, but the disciplines that you impose upon yourself within that tradition. The University should provide the opportunity and impetus for self-limitation and not the limitations themselves. The reason that discipline is so important is that there can be no freedom without it. There can be no individual freedom without individual discipline. We feel that it is imperative that twenty-four hour open dorms be an alternative to the current limitations.

We realize that this will be a challenge to students' responsibility, but feel that this challenge should be met rather than avoided. We have confidence that Sewanee students have the maturity and capacity to bear this responsibility as individuals.

Editor:

This letter concerns an article in the Purple of Feb. 23. The article, "Student Sport Support Superly" brings to a head an opinion I have been formulating for some time. It seems that Mr. Davalos is more involved with giving the referees a hard time than he is with winning basketball games. "When the referees come to Sewanee, we want them to know that it is not going to be as easy as it has been in the past," to quote the article. Mr. Davalos's comment indicates his poor attitude toward the sport, his lack of sportsmanship, and his lack of leadership for "his" team.

Anyone who curses at the referees and the opposing teams' coaches and has had as many technical fouls called against him as Mr. Davalos has had, clearly is not a leader of young men nor a true and fair representative of the University of the South!!

Stack Scoville
Brian Camenker

Editor:

Sewanee is unique. This has been said many times, and it is true. Sewanee is not like other places.

To lose Sewanee's uniqueness would be a grave misfortune. To reduce Sewanee to the level of the ordinary would be a disastrous mistake.

This is the danger in the sentiment that Sewanee needs to be brought into "the real world." What this would mean is standardization.

The Dean of Women, for

One Semester Editor

The Publications Board has passed a resolution at my instigation stating that the Editor of the PURPLE serve only one semester with the option of running for a second semester. The reasons for this unanimously passed resolution are varied, but they rest primarily on two points.

The first and overriding reason for the new rule is the poor performance of second semester PURPLES. The newspaper loses its novelty, its rewards fade away and the editors in the past have found it a millstone around an outside activity and as long a normal course load must be maintained, cannot continue to pace that the paper, if it shows any imagination at all, require. The paper mirrors the editor's second semester drag and lack of enthusiasm. If it comes out at all, the editor's second semester PURPLES have not done justice either to the school or to the student body that supports it.

The second consideration for election every semester is that it will enable the student body to express its satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the presiding editor and with his editorial policy. Students so opposed to an Editor's regime that they refuse to add in any way to the operation of the paper, will be given the opportunity to express their discontent to the student body. Finally an editor who has not performed his job satisfactorily can be thrown out.

Finally, I would like to add that this resolution has been made with only one purpose in mind—to continue the PURPLE as a vital organ of the body politic. The resolution entails an affirmation of the PURPLE every semester, an affirmation that invites the consideration of the students and demands their involvement.

William G. Pecau, Editor

Letters to the Editor

example, advocates that Party Weekend guests be charged for staying in the dorms on the grounds that other colleges do this. She also says that Sewanee needs pet restrictions because every place she has lived has had a 7:00 p.m. dog curfew.

Sewanee is not like the rest of the country. With its graceful architecture and virgin woodland, Sewanee is beautiful and unpolished. Special customs, such as hospitality and kindness, and a community sensibility, give this place a certain peacefulness. To change it because Sewanee is not like Anywhere, U.S.A., would be folly.

I do not mean that Sewanee shouldn't be or doesn't need to be changed. As you know, I have often made suggestions. Anyone who cares enough to suggest alterations deserves to be heard. Any proposal to change something because it would be better for us all must be considered. But any proposal to change Sewanee on the pretext of bringing Sewanee into the "real world" must be carefully scrutinized.

Joe M. Daniel

Editor:

Mr. Wilson's "article" THE BANALITY OF EVIL is non-objective, misleading and seems to be typical of a type of "literature" put out by young people today who take up a cause without studying what they are doing.

"This is an antisepic war

in which no one takes any chances or risks except the Indochinese people."

Surely our involvement in Southeast Asia has proven more serious than this. If Mr. Wilson studied hard enough to find out the nicknames of weapons used, one would certainly think he could learn about how we DO carry out death and destruction.

Anyone with any reasoning power knows how terrible war is.

Mr. Wilson has accused Nixon of armchair quarterbacking a war. Mr. Nixon is morally carrying on. Wars will hopefully cease if they are not carried on. Mr. Nixon may or may not be doing his utmost to stop our involvement in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Wilson has written another of his articles. They are inflammatory and serve no purpose except to give a certain group of people misinformation to carry on their criticism of a war. This misinformation does not provide a useful basis for criticism of any sort. Mr. Wilson's criticism in this article is hardly useful for any purpose save providing contrast to what apparently could just as well have been a blank space in THE SEWANEE PURPLE.

John R. Stewart



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

**American
Cancer Society**

You'll Find It At

MUTT & CHARLIE'S
B & G SUPPLY

Purple Guide To Fla. Primary

by Eugene Watson

This year's race for the Democratic presidential nomination seems to have taken on the exciting air of a Florida dog race with a dozen winsome whippets chasing after an increasingly elusive rabbit with a five-o'clock shadow. Last week's New Hampshire primary is being interpreted in a kind of Orwellian Newspeak in which losing is winning and 37% of the votes is more significant than 48%. Senator Edmund Muskie, heretofore having been sitting pretty in giddy city, has been forced by his less than phenomenal showing to hit the bustings in an attempt to find a political STP to rev up his floundering bandwagon. His once and future opponent, Senator George McGovern, after successfully proving himself last in war, first in peace, and second in the hearts of Granite State Democrats, has been imbuing of a heady political Geritol, a liquid that is the official elixir of the State of Florida where it is sold on tap in several citadels of sensibility. But let us leave such a Yankee icebox and turn our longing sights toward the American El Dorado, a mingling of the worst of two worlds: Northern hospitality and Southern efficiency.

Due to the length of the ballot and the abnormally large number of write-ins, there were only scattered returns at press-time. Here are some unofficial reports from several Florida localities that lend themselves to political analysis:

1. Miami, Ward 9: In this western side of the city (known locally as the Latin Quarter) newly naturalized Cuban emigrants voted as expected: 99% for Fulgencio Batista.

2. Cape Kennedy: Jackson launched his campaign here with a strong 79% showing. Neil Armstrong was second.

3. South Arostook: One of many villages in East Florida populated entirely by New England stock. A popular local saying is "As Maine goes, so goes South Arostook." Muskie is a strong first with scattered write-in votes for Margaret Chase-Smith and James G. Blaine.

4. Hominy County: This swampy rural outpost just across the Georgia line voted Wallace 60%, Chisholm 25%, and Chercher la Femme 15%.

5. Sarasapaia County: This retirement village is on the outskirts of St. Petersburg. Humphrey leading here with Lawrence Welk and Calvin Coolidge battling it out for second.

6. Sunkist Junction: Humphrey, Muskie, Jackson and Wallace were in tight race for second place in this bill-wether central Florida county. Anite Bryant's 40% write-in tally seems insurmountable.

7. Miami Beach: This ersatz Long Island (also known as "Little Tel-Aviv") voted Lindsay first, Hubert second, and Golda Meir third. Lindsay's popularity here was not considered surprising since Miami Beach is about as far away from Gotham as one can get east of the Mississippi.

8. Hoosier Acres: On the banks of the South Wabash in West Central Florida, this charming village is an exact replica of historic Muncie, Indiana. The latest count was Vance Hartke, 18 votes; Reich Bach 3 write-ins; James Whitcomb Riley 2 write-ins. Local Hartke rosters were pleased with the results, saying that a final statewide total of 75 votes would be a clear moral victory for the Indiana senator.

It is without doubt a hallmark of the broad-base of the Democratic Party (the "Party of the People") that any Democrat who can get six or seven per cent of a given primary can claim with some degree of credibility a clear and significant win.

Yale Review: Sewanee Progresses

[Ed. Note: the following article is from the YALE DAILY NEWS based on American Colleges. It has undergone a vast transformation after Clendon Lee's letter to the editor of the book. The Yalies are far more sympathetic to Sewanee than before.]

Sewanee defies stereotyping. It certainly is not paradise, traditional Southern aristocracy notwithstanding. Some students are not too bright, some courses not very good, some teachers totally incompetent. Yet Sewanee's students are convinced they are attending a fine school that accomplishes what it sets out to do: provide a classical liberal arts education without any pretensions to sanctimonious Northeastern pedagogy. And if its students can be believed, it does succeed.

This is not to say that everyone sits around fireplaces (in Tennessee?) reading Euripides in the original Greek or that they spend their time walking in the ubiquitous woods spiculating on Pound and Eliot. But the school does provide a solid education at minimum cost to the sanity of its prodigies.

In recent years, social life has progressed from three huge weekend linges to a much more relaxed system of interfraternity parties which everyone can attend and most do. The independent is respected and can easily hold his own on drinking and/or social terms - with any of the most committed Greeks.

Academics are of some concern at the University of the South, although students seek a polite modicum of knowledge rather than an intense academic experience. The liberal arts departments are good nonetheless, and the prestigious SEWANEE REVIEW has long emanated from the hallowed halls of USouth. As might be expected, classes are small and student-professor relations are good. One

quaint custom is Sunday night visiting at professors' homes, a practice which is reportedly both popular and academically successful. Pressures at the University of the South are not great, but students do learn something now and then.

Sewanee is, pleasantly, not as provincial as some chauvinists might think. About 25 percent of the student body is from outside the South but Southerners tend to be from the tobacco plantations that are still depicted in the conventional stereotypes. The administration is surprisingly progressive. The board of trustees was one of the first in the country to provide extra chairs for students to join them. And the regents, the executive body of the trustees, are open to student suggestions in their periodic visits to the campus.

A few years ago, students organized the Sewanee Youth Center, a project intended to give local children a chance and a place to enjoy themselves. The project has been successful, and tutorial and adult education programs (rare at private universities) have been added in the interim.

The majority of the student body is, naturally, conservative, if that term has any meaning in the South nowadays. But there is a small contingent of liberal-minded students, fifty of whom made the trip to Washington for the '71 peace march. It is small, but it is tolerated and not as uncomfortable as on some other campuses.

Athletics at Sewanee are losing the foothold they have had traditionally. Football attendance is down, and other sports - such as soccer, lacrosse, cross country, etc. - are attracting more interest. If we can take this as an indicator of change, then Sewanee is certainly progressing from the gridiron to more healthy emphasis on the classroom and the student.

CINEMA

by Herbert Reynolds

LES DAMES DU BOIS DE BULOGNE (1944) - Robert Bresson's second feature film is abstracted from a story by Diderot, with dialogue written by Jean Cocteau. In the stylized, intentionally artificial treatment, Maria Casares gains revenge upon her sophisticated former lover by marrying him to a loose woman.

LITTLE BIG MAN - Dustin Hoffman is the only white survivor of Custer. Last Stand; Arthur Penn's epic tall story is highly enjoyable in parts despite a failure to blend social messages with light comedy.

scientific epistemology of Michael Polanyi and is called 'tacit knowing.' I will be attempting to show the significance of Polanyi's theory of tacit knowing for problems of cultural change."

Elaborating on this, he said that his work would involve the philosophical rather than the statistical. He will be concerned with the philosophy of culture rather than with social anthropology.

Asked if he thought the fact that his work has been so

recognized is indicative of a new intellectual trend or reorientation, Dr. Smith responded: "During the last five years there has been an increasing recognition in academic circles... that the humanities in terms of productivity has had a great lapse in comparison to the sciences. At the same time there has been an increasing interest in the things I'm interested in. But I don't think this is a trend—maybe just a catching up. I don't expect a trend. The burden of our resources and national interest will continue to

revolve around the sciences." Dr. Smith says that at this time he has no plans to publish the results of his summer's work. "At Sewanee, there is no pressure to publish. The student-teacher relationship is more important, and I prefer this," he said. "But they do not discourage publication."

"I'm very pleased to have gotten the grant. I think it is necessary for a good teacher to keep on studying; this grant allows me to keep on studying so that I may keep abreast of the topics in my field."

campus calendar

Wednesday, March 15

Cinema Guild: Resnai's Les Dames Du Bois De Boulogne, Blackman, 8:15

Thursday, March 16

Delegate Assembly meeting, 7:15
Baha'i Fireside Discussion - Convocation Hall, 7:15

Friday, March 17

School of Theology Spring Recess - noon

Saturday, March 18

College Spring Recess - noon

Tuesday, March 28

Classic Film Concern - Blackman, 8:15

Wednesday, March 29

Cinema Guild: Resnai's La Guerre est Finie, Blackman, 8:15

Thursday, March 30

Lecture - Eric Dali, 7:30, Blackman.
Transcendental Meditation
Students International Meditation Society

Friday, March 31

Good Friday

Monday, April 3

Experimental Film Club, Blackman, 4:30 and 7:00
"Fricic," "Fragments of Seeking," "Reflections on Black," "The Wonder Ring."

Wednesday, April 5

Cinema Guild: Clair's A Nous La Liberte, Blackman, 8:15

Law Wilson:

LAW

A Sewanee Speech

With the installation of a new Vice-Chancellor, one's thoughts turn toward the future of the University. As Sewanee continues into its second century, now with new leadership, it is germane to discuss what should be our goals and that should be the arrangement of our priorities to meet these goals.

The goal of the University has been admirably summed up by Dean Puckette and was repeated in quotation by Dr. Bennett in his inaugural address. Puckette said "It is our task and yours to see that Sewanee will continue to send out not the witnesses of the future, but the makers of it."

Our goal should be citizens who are concerned enough with their society and the people in it, aware of the possibility and desirability of improving that society, and whose training and education have provided tools with which to make these changes.

With the legions before, this writer affirms faith in the liberal arts education. For the requirement of courses in a variety of disciplines, there is no substitute. Many of today's problems cannot be studied, much less solved within the confines of one discipline.

With those who criticize the "required course" scheme at Sewanee, this writer disagrees. For often their discontent is born from dissatisfaction with the content and structure of the courses themselves. And this is rightly so. This disappointment stems from a lack of a sense of accomplishment or attainment (much less retention) in looking back over a semester or year's work. Perhaps courses fail to meet expectations because they lack a goal or aim themselves. A course should be designed to impart a certain amount of knowledge (loosely defining this term), not just facts, to the attainment of certain ends. These ends might be certain concepts or skills. Courses should be evaluated on the basis of the degree to which they attain what ever goal is set. Perhaps even the goals which are concisely set for some courses are no longer viable.

Dean Puckette has said the purpose of a Sewanee language course is to impart to students a knowledge of a foreign literature in the original. This sounds fine, but often results in simply reading translations of great works. This is encouraged by quizzes which ask students to

identify characters from DON QUIXOTE or LA CONDITION HUMAINE and permit answers in English. Many are disappointed that their speaking ability, that would allow them to communicate whatever ideas have been obtained through literature, has improved little since high school. This is the result of a general philosophy of language instruction which places a low priority on speaking ability. This philosophy is either a result of or the cause of classes too large to conduct adequately such training even if a teacher wanted to do so.

The mass of selected reading done in the 101 "Introduction to Philosophy" course often results in students obtaining a little of a lot of philosophers and schools, and not enough from any one person or school to understand truly the subject. The value of some knowledge of philosophy is essential, but to do as much as this course tried in one semester is asking a little much of both students and teachers.

The intellectual and personal resources of the University must be mobilized so as to maintain and improve academic standards. This can be done in many ways.

Competitive faculty salary levels must be provided to retain and attract superior scholar-teachers. And enough money must be budgeted to maintain and improve present faculty-student ratios and to reduce teaching loads. Student opinion must be sought in a systematic manner and given adequate weight in the evaluation of courses and professors, tenured and non-tenured, in recognition of the fact that the educational process is a two way street. A critical examination should indicate where lecture-type courses are necessary and in what areas more intimate teacher-student contact can be provided in seminar or discussion type classes on all levels.

Admission and financial aid policy should aim at procuring students of the highest intellectual and personal character. Financial aid policy should see that families recognize that a college education as expensive as Sewanee's is sacrificing a luxury, worth sacrificing for, often as a family. There is cause to believe that some families are educational expenses coming from surplus funds, available after a certain standard of living is maintained. If adequate surpluses are not

available, rather than reduce the family standard of living to make funds available, by, say, driving a Volkswagon in stead of a Cadillac, the University is expected to provide the difference. The question might be put this way: Is a Sewanee education for your child worth a drop in your personal standard of living? Now for some families whose children are academically qualified for aid, no such sacrifices are possible due to a lack of surplus income to spend on luxuries in the first place.

Obviously much of the implementation of the goals of this or any University depends upon money. The University must examine carefully the purpose and goals of every division of its operations, and determine if, on a cost-benefit ratio basis, that division is financially feasible.

Sewanee Academy must be carefully scrutinized to determine if "quality preparation for college" is being provided and if it can't be provided at something less than a \$100,000 annual loss. It has been reported that \$250,000 would be required to refurbish and bring up to state standards the dormitories.

Is it feasible for a University of this size to retain inter-collegiate football at tremendous expense? Does its excitement and pageantry really bring in enough alumni support to offset its per player expense and then provide some for the running of the University? When does recruiting athletes become a mad scramble for enough bodies to insure a demand for your sports? We should simply recruit and admit the best qualified students on the basis of all criteria (athletics certainly being only one) and see in which sports student demand and desire warrants an intercollegiate program.

Every penny spent on each division must be able to be justified in terms of the main business of the University: providing an ideal academic atmosphere. Each division of the corporation must serve to attract highly qualified students or to educate them.

Money problems are behind crucial decisions facing the Dean of the College. Puckett is faced with the possible departure of the Chairman of Fine Arts at a time when Dr. Carlos' skills have attracted recognition in art circles nationwide, and many majors to the department. Much has been said about this and none be added here.

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ecology now!

by John Weatherly

The strongest lobbying interest in the States that make up the Appalachian region are the coal companies. Because coal is the largest single natural resource, within many of the states, the coal companies have been particularly interested in making sure no legislation is passed that will seriously confine their monopoly. Year after year regulations have been voted down that would change the coal mining operations now being done, whether they be to increase the safety of the mines, or to reclaim stripped land.

The Federal Government has the power to regulate the coal companies through the interstate commerce of coal exchange. They attempt to enforce laws and levy fines; however, their effectiveness is seriously hampered by insufficient funds and manpower. For this reason, the Federal Government is attempting to allow states to regulate many aspects of coal mining, but again, the bureaucracy breaks down all to often.

Last week the State Senate of Tennessee passed unanimously Gov. Winfield Dunn's strip mine control bill. The Bill goes back to the House for action on eight amendments that were added by the State. If the House refuses to accept any of the Senate amendments, the Senate will have opportunity then to remove them. However, if the Senate refuses, the bill goes to a conference committee where it is feared the bill will become lost. This is the manner in which a weaker bill died last year after speakers for strip mining interests seriously confronted the bill.

The major amendment was added by Sen. Ray Baird, Democrat from Rookwood, who attached a 10 cents per ton levy for reclamation on stripped coal. This bill would produce about \$400,000 per year for reseed and fertilizing strip mine operations. This 10 cents is what the United States Bureau of Mines has nationally fixed as the cost to recover mined land. Objection was raised to the amendment by Sen. Don Oehmig, Republican from Chattanooga, who argued that the tax would be "unconstitutionally discriminatory since it will only be levied against strip-mined coal and not from coal extracted from deep mines." Senator Oehmig must not quite realize that there is a very basic difference between strip mining and deep mining—this is strip mining that creates the greatest damage to surface

lands and waters. Economically, this 10 cent levy will raise the price of coal per ton—perhaps endangering Tennessee's competitiveness with regional states. The burden of costs is placed more directly on the coal-mine operators instead of on the consumer, though again, Tennessee Valley Authority, as the largest purchaser of stripped coal, may have to raise costs—resulting in a 2 cent rise to a \$15 monthly electricity bill.

Other amendments adopted by the Senate would 1) prohibit issuance of mining permits to operators who abandoned mines without reclamation; 2) require miners to advertise in a local paper their intention to apply for a strip mining permit; 3) require that hearing by the strip mine control board be open to the public; 4) require miners to regrade disturbed areas within six months of the beginning of operations; 5) prohibit permit issuance where stream quality was endangered; and 6) make sure operations are removed from houses or highways. Not affected within the bill was a provision to allow mining on slopes up to 28 degrees which is too high, a fact to, encourage any serious erosion problems.

The burden of responsibility has been placed with the Commissioner of Conservation who will grant permits as well as enforce reclamation. The entire legal procedure for legislative action will be in his command. Lacking within the amendment was a provision for citizen groups to bring action suits against coal companies. This could very seriously influence the actual effectiveness of the bill, since it means that a bureaucracy such as the Department of Conservation will be solely responsible and liable to coal mining lobbyists.

Recognized citizens, we as students of the University of the South are now capable of persuading our state Senators and Representatives to pass this bill with all twelve amendments. We must acknowledge some of the weaknesses inherent within the bill, but this is a very strong start—we must use our legal prerogatives to insure social recognition.

THE SEWANEE MARKET

In the Village
Near the Boys Club
Open 7 'til 12

Bishop Murray's Sermon Hedda Gabler Review

continued from page two

Jeremiah what he meant. And old Jerry said he meant what he said, and didn't know how to say it no plainer — and furthermore he wasn't gonna take it back, cause the Lord told him to say it anyway.

So Zedeiah told Jerry he could just stay right there in the hoghouse and cool off for a while.

Ball is in good place to think some — and maybe say your prayers. And Jeremiah was doin that one day when the Lord spoke to him — right out loud, I guess. Anyway, the Lord said, "Jeremiah, you remember your Uncle Shallum, used to live up at Anathoth?" Jeremiah said, "Yes, Lord, I do. He was my favorite uncle." The Lord said, "Well, he's up here with me now. But his boy Hanamel's flat broke, and he's gonna sell that land to pay what he owes. Now — you bein his cousin and closest kin-folks, he has to offer the land to you first, it bein in the family and all."

Jeremiah puzzled over what the Lord said. He knew what the firm up at Anathoth was gettin ready to be run over and stomped down and burned across by Nebuchadrezzar's army, just like all the rest of Judah. It just wasn't sellable — unless to some fool. But when Hanamel showed up and made his proposition, and it was just like the Lord said, Jeremiah knew the Lord wanted him to buy it, so he did. He made Hanamel write out a deed just right, and sign it, and seal it, and get it witnessed. And he weighed out the money and paid Hanamel. And then he called in his friend Baruch, and right before everybody he said, "Baruch, take this here deed and put in a good strong cookie jar with a Ball sealed cap on it, and hide it in a good safe place. Cause the Lord says 'Houses and fields and vineyards gonna be bought and sold again in this land' — And the Lord don't make no promises He ain't gonna keep."

You may question whether that story is really in the Bible. If so, I refer you to the 32nd chapter of the Book of the Prophet Jeremiah — (Dopchik translation, not yet published).

I tell you the story because, with his nation faced by disaster, Jeremiah did two important things. First he spoke to those who would not face the facts. He spoke the words no one else would speak. He warned of the impending disaster, and the uselessness of military resistance. I think he hoped to help Zedeiah decide to work out some compromise and salvage something — hoped that right up to the time he was imprisoned, and maybe after.

But he also did another important thing. To those who had faced the facts, even though they may not have spoken — to those who had hope — (and his cousin may have been among those, possibly hoping to pawn off the land on Jeremiah and take the money across the border) — to those he expressed his faith in God, and made an act of faith by purchasing the land. There was to be a future — even in Judah.

Jeremiah's double task is a double task of the Church today. To those who plan on "business as usual" — those who expect to go on building prosperity by increasing gross national product every year and never consider that the earth's resources are limited — those who think a return to laissez faire capitalism is the answer to all our economic problems — those who feel that the answer to crime and social unrest is simply stronger police power and more severe punishment — those who think this nation is all that counts and that we just need to stay strong enough to destroy any other nation that gives us trouble —

those who think our only problem is the lack of money and violent ways of lazy but greedy young people and laboring classes and blacks — to those those the Church is called to speak of impending doom — the fact that we cannot continue to live as an island of plenty in an ocean of want — to point out the peril we are in by our shortsightedness and self-centeredness — the fact that this earth will not long support either the war machinery, or the lavish and wasteful living, which are the bases for our present economy — the fact that war can no longer be won but can only impoverish and destroy us all — the fact that the young and the deprived are trying to say some things to which we need to listen. This said the Lord.

But to those who see no good at all in the accomplishments of this nation — to those who see no value in the work of industry and science, yet live off their fruits even as they seek to destroy their foundations — to those who think protest and destruction are their only duties — to those who think they would like to give up their freedom in order to create a Communist society where all are equal — to those who think we should immediately do away with all our military defenses — to those who think industry should be shut down immediately if it has any adverse effect on environment — to those the Church needs to speak of that which is positive and good in our life — the fact that their very right of protest gives out of the freedom we have

preserved — the fact that science and industry have developed means of improving health, prolonging life, easing the intolerable burdens of child labor and long hours without rest, housing and clothing and feeding us so well that former ages could not dream of such a good life — the fact that there are lessons to be learned from the past and that experience does sometimes lead to wisdom — the fact that while we always fall short of our goals, the goals remain high in the hearts of our people, and men are elected to office by expressing high ideals — and the fact that the development of our science and industry and living standards has been possible only in nations where Christian influence has been strong.

And to those in both camps who have really lost all hope (whether they know it or not) — those who drive themselves in long hours of daily work because they are afraid to face what they fear to be true — those who have quit all work because they feel it to be meaningless — those who seek to destroy our society because they think its destruction is inevitable and perhaps it had better be soon than late — to those the Church is called to speak by her steady faith in God's providence — by her clinging to the true values which come from the past, and her readiness at the same time to try new ways — and particularly by her readiness to invest in the future, in an age which has lost its faith in any future for mankind, on this earth or in the life to come, perhaps the Church's best contribution is to be made through the steadiness of her faith in and planning; the future, whatever form God allows that future to take.

Perhaps that faith is best proclaimed by the Church's investment in the life of the future — investment in the lives of young men and women — investment in institutions like the University of the South where old values and traditions are not discarded without better ways to replace them — where change is not made just for the sake of change, but is readily made in response to need — where the liberal arts and the man educated in them are still valued for what they can contribute to the future — where students are allowed great freedom of inquiry and expression, but some standards are also maintained — where there is acknowledged Christian presence and leadership, but no classroom indoctrination.

The founding of this University was much like Jeremiah's purchase of land. It was an act of faith in God's future, made in a dark day. Destruction followed, but

by Raul Mattai

The past weekend's production of Ibsen's HEDDA GABLER must surely rank as one of the best Purple Masque-University Theatre's presentations in the still brief tenure of the director, Robert Wilcox. HEDDA GABLER bore the earmarks of his style — no nonsense and not over-directed — qualities much needed during the two years preceding Wilcox's arrival. That he is not gimmicky stood him in good stead, for Ibsen was an early proponent of the realistic school of drama, roughly analogous to Gustave Flaubert in the novel. The director's task in a play of this sort is to move his players about into a series of meaningful positions on stage which should reflect the figurative stance of the characters vis-a-vis one another. In this, aided by the fact that Ibsen employs not more than a few characters simultaneously, Wilcox succeeded in no small degree. He was admirably seconded by Steve Burke's semi-representational yet "Houses and fields and vineyards were once again bought and sold in the land."

Today we make another act of faith in a future under God. We have called a Christian man — the best and best prepared we could find — to help this University in a time when many have lost hope not only for our nation but for mankind. He has responded in faith — faith that God will permit a future and can use the work of Sewanee in shaping and serving that future. He has also placed his faith in us who constitute and govern and support this university. I know him to be the right man — not just because of his practical wisdom — but chiefly because of his faith lodged in Almighty God as we know Him in Jesus Christ. We must not fail to provide him the support and the love and the understanding and the open communication which will be necessary for the performance of his task.

Let this University speak, and produce men and women who will speak, of the perils of our course, to the heedless ones in our midst. Let this University preserve, and produce men and women who will preserve, those values from the past which can serve God's purposes in the future. Let this University express, and produce men and women who will express, the Christian faith and hope that God will provide a future, both here and hereafter, in which it is worthwhile to invest. For whatever comes next, "Houses and fields and vineyards will be bought and sold again in this land." Thus saith the Lord.

highly functional set with its classic inner stage, and by Asheville Community Theatre costumes which lent a mid-Victorian authenticity to the play.

This play is the tragedy of Hedda Gabler, who, married to Dr. George Tesman, representing bourgeois mediocrity, destroys herself and those around her because of her frustrated romantic illusions and her desire to shape man's life. Carol Ponder, a freshman in the college, electrified her audience from her very first entrance. She is one of those players who can rivet the attention of an audience on herself, eclipsing all others who might be so unfortunate as to be on stage at the same time.

Her closest competition came from Bonnie Foote and Gary Harris as George Tesman's maiden aunt and the malevolent Judge Brack, respectively. These were competently drawn characters. Miss Foote was very touching; Mr. Harris was despicable. Mimi Crobie was Mrs. Elvsted, Eilert Lovborg's new love. This is an ungrateful role. She did all that she could with it and handled it splendidly.

As Hedda's husband, Jeff Wymouth overdid the simpering character Ibsen presents us. This George Tesman was a caricature. As Eilert Lovborg, Bob Kiefer was just too wooden and inexpressive. The character never "came to life."

This is a very enjoyable production which shows the beginnings of a competent local ensemble and distinctive direction. My best wishes to Wilcox for his forthcoming WAITING FOR GODOT.

A SEWANEE SPEECH

continued from page six

This writer would rather see more and better professors in more departments than the improvement of the physical plant (i.e. dormitories) that some cry for. This is based on the belief that we have lost more good students because of disappointment with the academic atmosphere than because of dissatisfaction with the dormitories. The basis of her academic offerings and reputation. But college students are understandably reluctant to accept austerity when they feel that existing priorities do not adequately channel funds to where they are needed.

This writer welcomed the 18 month self study promised by the Vice-Chancellor. Also welcomed would be a series of symposiums to examine the goals and priorities of the University.

Sewanee Purple Sports



Men's Tennis Mixed

The Sewanee tennis team opened their 1972 season with five matches in the first two weeks of March. The Tiger record for the five matches stands at 2-3 after defeating Emory University and the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga and losing to Ball State, Western Kentucky, and Vanderbilt.

In the match against Ball State on March 1, the Sewanee varsity team of Gerard Brownlow, Mike Harris, John Horton, Winky Cameron, Rusty Leonard and Bill Bethea lost all their matches for an 0-9 score. Against Emory University on March 4 Horton beat Wilson of Emory by scores of 6-3, 6-2; Cameron defeated Nacco 6-2, 6-2; and Bethea

topped Steingold 6-0, 6-1. In the doubles contests Brownlow and Cameron won 6-2, 8-6 with Bethea and Horton winning to take the match.

Against UTC on March 7, the real Sewanee net power surfaced as Brownlow won 7-5, 6-1, Horton won 6-2, 8-6, Cameron downed his opposition 1-6, 6-3, 8-6 and Bethea won by scores of 6-3, 1-6, 11-9. Doubles teams of Brownlow and Cameron won 4-6, 6-1, 6-1, and Harris and Horton took their opponents 6-4, 7-5.

On March 10, against Western Kentucky, and against Vanderbilt on March 11, the Sewanee team lost all their singles and doubles matches for scores of 0-9.

MEN'S TENNIS SCHEDULE

March 30	Hamline University*
March 31	Indiana State*
April 4	Vanderbilt
April 6	Cumberland College*
April 11	David Lipscomb*
April 17	Middle Tennessee
April 22	UT at Martin
April 26	Davidson
April 28	Washington and Lee
May 4, 5, 6	TIAC Conference
May 11	Southwestern
May 12, 13	CAC
May 12, 13	CAC

*Home games

WOMEN'S TENNIS SCHEDULE

April 15	Milligan*
April 18	David Lipscomb*
April 20	Austin Peay*
April 28, 29, 30	War Eagle Tournament

*Home games

Thinclads Anticipate Success

Sewanee's track team will be placing most of their hopes for a successful season on the shoulders of five talented individuals.

Steve Swanson, Bobby Newman, Ellis Mayfield, Bruce Denson, and Kyle Rote together amassed 284 points during last year's season. Swanson led the squad with 96 points, setting school records in the broad jump (22'5") and triple jump (44'8"). He also ran the 100, 220, and 440 relay, while team mate Newman threw the shot, discus, and javelin. Mayfield and Denson are tied for the school record in the 440 with a time of 50.0. Mayfield also runs the 220 (21.9 — another school record), and the 440 relay, while Denson will concentrate on the 880 and mile relay. Denson, who is the alternate captain, only ran the 880 in one meet last year, but recorded a zigzag

1:57. Rote holds the school and CAC records in the javelin with a mark of 197'8".

Cochs Dennis Meeks will also be counting heavily upon the talents of two freshmen distance men. Wayne Allen of Birmingham placed third in the CAC cross-country meet this fall. Kevin Harper, who is from Hendersonville, Tennessee, ran a 4:26 mile as a high school senior last year.

Other team members and their events are: 3 mile, Clark Scott; mile, Tom Phelps. Mark Dumas; 880, 440, Jim Palmer, Cliff Leonard, Robert Bass; sprints, Bob Burwell, Jim Libbey, David Martin, David Fox, Gaylord Walker, Peanut Walton; shot, discus, Paul Landry, John Mackersie; hurdles, Tommy Hodges, David Frantz; pole vault, Mark Tanksley; high jump, Mike Wood.

Because of the team's lack

of depth, valuable points and even whole events will be lost to larger squads. To overcome this; Sewanee's thinclads must sweep such events as the 3 mile and mile where they have both quality and quantity.

It is hard to improve upon the 7-0 dual meet record which the Tigers had last year. There's a lot of room for improvement in the team's CAC finish however, which was a disappointing third. This will be the final season for seniors: Swanson, Denson, co-captains Rote and Burwell, Tanksley and hurdler David Frantz. Each is working toward the day in May when they face arch-rival Southwestern for one last shot at the CAC title.

Sewanee's first meet will be Friday against Knox College. Field events start at 1:30, running events begin at 3:00.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

March 25	Mesiah*
March 29	Milliken College*
March 30	Milliken College*
April 4	Northwood Institute*
April 5	Northwood Institute*
April 7	Cleveland College*
April 8	St. Bernard
April 12	Trevecca Nazarene College*
April 14	Lambuth College*
April 15	Birmingham-Southern
April 22	Belmont
April 26	Covenant College
April 28	Tennessee Temple
April 29	St. Bernard*
May 1	Lambuth College
May 4	Belmont*
May 5	Trevecca Nazarene College
May 8	Tennessee Temple*
May 12, 13	CAC

*Home games

N.C. Slopes Allow Skiers Second Place

Cochs: Dr. Hugh Caldwell from Appalachian State, Lee's Macrae, and Wofford College. Surviving the two runs over a very rutted, and icy course, Sewanee found themselves in second place for both the men's and women's teams. Outstanding skiers for Sewanee were Joel Blakeslee who brought back a Friday for the slopes of North Carolina to compete in the first annual Sugar Cup Races held at the Sugar Mountain Ski Area.

The Sewanee Men's and Women's Ski Teams headed Friday for the slopes of North Carolina to compete in the first annual Sugar Cup Races held at the Sugar Mountain Ski Area.

The race was a Giant Slalom, with each skier taking two runs. Held from the top of Sugar's Tom Terrific through the Flying Mile to the lower part of the mountain, the course, nearly a mile in length, was by far the most challenging the team has faced this year. The field of competition was aggressive, including teams

from Appalachian State, Lee's Macrae, and Wofford College.

Surviving the two runs over a very rutted, and icy course, Sewanee found themselves in second place for both the men's and women's teams. Outstanding skiers for Sewanee were Joel Blakeslee who brought back a Friday for the slopes of North Carolina to compete in the first annual Sugar Cup Races held at the Sugar Mountain Ski Area.

Coach Caldwell expressed very good feelings over the results, and although the "French Stuff" didn't come out, both the men's and the women's Alpine Teams have nothing but good thoughts for next season.

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