

Sewanee Purple

The Official Organ of the Students of The University of the South

SEWANEE, TENNESSEE, MARCH 8, 1961

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Independent Association Secures Social Center

Friday, March 3, 1961, will long be remembered by the Independents as the turning point in their struggle for a social center on the Mountain. In their regular business meeting, the Board of Regents, under the chairmanship of Gen. Kemper Williams (USA ret.) of New Orleans, voted to build a house for the use of the Sewanee non-fraternity men, under the auspices of the Association of Independent Men. The Independents are to continue their year long driving effort at least until \$7,800 more has been raised in order to fulfill the original stipulations of Bishop Juchau's \$5,000 matching offer. In his editorial in the Independent newspaper, *The Arrow*, President Richard E. Vogel stated that "We intend to open the house to all Independents who care to use it. There will be no closed membership."

The history of this drive for an Independent house is only three semesters old, but a multitude of work was crammed into this short time. The idea of a house for the non-fraternity men is an old one, and to many it seemed like an impossible one. Then in the fall of 1959, Vogel asked for the establishment of an alumni committee to raise money for an Independent house if a favorable response was received from the alumni. With the aid of several freshmen, Vogel's committee spent the rest of the year in setting up lines of communications with the alumni. The response was encouraging, enough so that the step was taken in the spring of 1960 to kick off a fund raising campaign with a dinner at Claramont Restaurant. It was at that dinner that Bishop Frank A. Juchau offered the Association five thousand dollars if they

could raise the other twenty thousand dollars of their goal of twenty-five thousand dollars. The end of the school year saw the first issue of *The Arrow* on the presses and the requests for donations in the mail.

With the opening of school in the fall, The Independents found themselves the possessors of many generous donations for the house, and enthusiasm ran high among the members of the Association. The architect, Mr. Godwin, was contacted and preliminary plans were drawn. Two new committees now took over the bulk of the work of the alumni committee. These were the House Plans and Building Committee with co-chairmen Jack Lane and Joque Sokols, and the House Charter Committee with Walter Jones as chairman.

The second semester of 1961 found the house fund increased to the total of about eleven thousand dollars, and the House Plans and Building Committee drew up the final plans for the house and gave them to Mr. Godwin for completion. The plans include a large meeting room, two smaller recreation rooms, a kitchen-bar, rest rooms, and storage rooms. Randolph Usher and Jack Lane then went to work on the second edition of *The Arrow*, which rolled off the presses the last day of February.

Richard Vogel, now president of the Association of Independent Men, went to see Gen. Williams on the night of Thursday, March 2, about the future of the Independent house. Interested in the opinion of the student body concerning the house, Gen. Williams suggested a petition of opinion be circulated around some of the dorms. The result was nearly two hundred signatures representing a cross-section of non-fraternity men and the faculty. It may be noted that four fraternity presidents signed this petition, giving their support to the need and desirability of an independent house. With this favorable support, Vogel, Mr. A. B. Chitty, and several of the Independents met with Gen. Williams the following morning and discussed the plans and organization behind the house. Gen. Williams expressed his recognition of the need for a house for the non-fraternity men, and the result was the Board of Regents' decision to build such a house on the mountain, thereby solving a problem of increasing severity. As Vogel so aptly put it, "This is in the best of Sewanee tradition, and something of which we are rightfully proud."

Students Attend Philosophy Meet

Philosophy students from The University of the South, Agnes Scott College, Emory University, Davidson College, and the University of Chattanooga met February 24 and 25 at Agnes Scott College in Atlanta, for the annual Interuniversity Philosophy Conference. The topics for discussion were "The Thought of Karl Marx," "Papers from each school were read. Following each reading was a question and answer session. Most of the questions asked were the results, however, of ignorance of the subjects. All five papers pointed out the fallacies of the discussion. The ultimate conclusion was that neither Marxian dialectic as originally published nor the revised form now orthodox in the U.S.S.R. can stand as a solid philosophy. The inconsistencies in Soviet philosophy are numerous.

Sewanee was represented by David Perry, Troy Boyd, Pat Nesbitt, Sterling Rayburn, Bob Sanders, Ed Alderson, David Knapp, Harrison Holmes, and Gil Green. The "Hugh Caldwell" and John S. Marshall went with the group. The Sewanee paper, "The Epistemology of Dialectical Materialism," was written by Gil Green.

The Agnes Scott hosts treated the conferees to a banquet on Saturday night. Directly after this there was a short business session at which the conferees decided that the topic of discussion for next year's conference would be the works of Alfred North Whitehead.



DR. W. O. CROSS delivers his Lenten lecture on the religious aspects of Love, Sex, and Marriage.



BILL YATES, Sewanee wrestler, receives the award for first place in the 177-pound class in the SEC wrestling tournament.

Sewanee PBK Chapter Elects Twelve Students

On Monday, February 27, at a meeting held in Walsh-Elliott Hall, the Sewanee chapter of Phi Beta Kappa elected twelve new members to its honorary scholarship fraternity. The number included ten seniors and two juniors.

To be eligible for membership requires either a 3.75 average over a five semester period or a 3.5 average over a seven semester period. The following are those of the University students who have met the requirements and have been elected members: Bobby Joe Bertrand, John Tyler Ferguson, IV, Claude Gilford Green, Ben Louis Padlock, Robert James Schneider, Jerry Allison Snow, James Ralph Stow, John James Stuart, Danny Elvin Woods, Gordon Trufford Peyton Wright, Edward Mumford Moore, Jr., and William McGowan Priestly, III.

Bobby Joe Bertrand is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, a member of the Pi Beta staff, the Order of Gownsmen, Der Deutsche Verein, Le Cercle Francois, and the Ring Company.

John Ferguson is a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity, Pi Gamma Mu, the Order of Gownsmen, Le Cercle Francois, and the English-Speaking Union.

Gilford Green, also a Delta, was a member of the Executive Committee of the OG and the Pan-Hellenic Council, a member of the English-Speaking Union, Pi Gamma Mu, and past Vice-President of the Acolyte's Guild. He served his fraternity as Vice-President in 1959-60.

Ben Padlock, a Kappa Sig, is a mem-

ber of the Red Ribbon Society, the Order of Gownsmen, Arnold Air Society, and the "S" Club. He also lettered in golf his Freshman and Sophomore years.

Robert Schneider is a member of the Executive Committee of the Order of Gownsmen, a member of the Pi Beta staff, Sewanee Fire Department, past President and Treasurer of the Independents, Vice-President of the Choir, and a member of the D. C.

Jerry Snow is a former Recorder and Herald of his fraternity, SAE. He is also a member of the Cap and Gown staff, the German Club, the Order of Gownsmen, and Arnold Air Society.

James Stow is a former Secretary and Vice-President of the Betas. He is also a member of the Pi Beta staff, Pi Gamma Mu, the Order of Gownsmen, the Wellingtons, the Choir, and the English-Speaking Union.

John Stuart is a member of the Pi Beta staff, the Mountain Goat staff, a past president of Sophomores, a member of the Order of Gownsmen, and the Student Walter's Guild.

Danny Woods is a member of Omicron Delta Kappa leadership fraternity, Pi Gamma Mu scholarship fraternity, head proctor for the university, and is in the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He is also on the Executive Committee of the OG, a selection for Who's Who, a past Secretary of the DC, a member of the Green Ribbon Society, a member of the "S" Club, and the Student Walter's Guild. He has lettered in football for four years and was alternate captain of the football team in 1960.

Gordon Wright is on the Cap and Gown staff, past Treasurer of Sigma Pi Sigma, a member of the Order of Gownsmen, Le Cercle Francois, the Acolyte's Guild, and the DC.

Ed Moore is a member of the Pi Beta staff, Treasurer of Kappa Alpha fraternity, a member of the Order of Gownsmen, and a member of the Publication Board.

William Priestly is a member of Kappa Alpha, a member of Sigma Pi Sigma honorary physics fraternity, and a member of the Order of Gownsmen. Initiation will be held on March 24 at the Phi Gamma Delta house and will be followed by a banquet at the Montevague Diner.

The Sewanee chapter, Tennessee Beta, of Phi Beta Kappa was founded in 1926 upon approval of the University's academic standing. Among their activities on campus is the awarding of the Scholarship Trophy at the end of each semester to the fraternity with the highest academic average.

Commencement Will Feature Many Parties

The Commencement season this year, for the first time in four years, will have a party weekend worthy of the name. The Senior Class has finally been given the opportunity to plan its own commencement activities. Previously, the Trustees and vast numbers of alumni have thronged to the Mountain to overlook the graduating up-presentation. Commencement season at Sewanee had become an occasion for the reunions of long-graduated classes and a time when most undergrads left for home. This June, however, there will be a party weekend of sufficient magnitude to entice every student to remain on the Mountain.

The aim of this year's senior class is to set a precedent for future commencements by revitalizing long-absent organization and inter-fraternity cooperation on parties. The opinion of the class, as voiced by its president, Bob Rust, is one of enthusiastic expectation. "We want to make it not only the biggest party weekend of the year, as it used to be, but also an enjoyable and profitable experience for all concerned. We plan to diversify the weekend with lectures, concerts, and, we hope, an art exhibit."

All facets of the weekend have been planned and are organized by committees of the senior class. Housing, for all guests of the University, is under the direction of John Rothpletz; invitations, Dandy Baker; class gift, Andy Woods; dinner-dinner, Ed Williamson; departmental parties, Joe Tucker; finance, Ed Ehrhidge; concert, Dave Wilson; and fraternity parties, Bob Rust.

Beginning with a kickoff party on the morning of June 2, and concluding with an *Auld Lang Syne* party on the evening of June 4, a round of fraternity parties including every lodge on the Mountain will sweep through Sewanee. A folk concert by the nationally famous "Newberry" band will be scheduled for Saturday afternoon. A further attraction of the weekend will be a dinner-dance at Gator, complete with speaker, candlelight, and proper atmosphere.

Mr. Oates has been instrumental in arranging the dinner and other aspects of the season which pertain to food.

The success of the Commencement Season, now in the planning, as well as that of those in the future, depends equally upon seniors and underclassmen. Juniors, sophomores, and freshmen, who will benefit from future Commencements, should especially make an effort to enjoy this weekend to its fullest extent.

The Pi Beta will publish in the next few months further information about the various parts of the Commencement plans, in greater detail. A schedule of parties and events, due to be completed by Mar 15, will be printed in the Pi Beta as soon as it is available.

Notice!!!

Only two weeks left to hand in submissions for the Pi Beta's Poetry Contest. Submissions may be given to Dave Wilson, Brad Russell, Don Timberlake, Edwin Cruikshank or Grover Jackson.

\$25.00 first prize 1 1 1

Editorial:

This editorial is written in defense of "Hell-Week." Most of the arguments on this now controversial subject stress subjective value judgments. One thinks "Hell-Week" does this or that which is right or wrong. I personally think "Hell-Week" does help the individual who must go through it. I also think it helps the pledge class as a group, and the active chapter also. I could, if asked, rationalize my opinions on the subject—but that is not my intention. What I would like to make clear is that these are personal opinions, value judgments if you will. Another may entertain similar or radically different views on the question but let us note that it is nothing more or less than his, or my, opinion of the rightness or wrongness, the good or bad involved; opinion and nothing else.

Most of the discussion revolving around "Hell-Week" has been conducted on "my opinion" vs. "your opinion" level. I would call a halt to such argument, for it is really argument about irrational convictions, an irrational discussion seeking solution of a difficult problem. As far as I can see the only difference in worth between one opinion and another is the presence of power and authority to back up the opinion.

If the reader has come this far I would like to present an analysis of the present situation—all the while attempting to steer clear of opinions. I draw the conclusion that since there has been a mad rush to get on the Dean's list, all nine fraternities have decided to adopt a wait and see position, leaving the next move up to the Dean of Men. This lack on any sort of action on the part of Sewanee's fraternities shows an unusual timidity and should tip the administration to the fact that the fraternities are not ready to go to the plan. Each Sewanee fraternity is democratically run—at least to the extent that the fraternity's position on such an issue as the Dean's list is determined by a vote of the members. Thus, I think it is safe to conclude that a large percentage, over 50 percent I'm sure, of Sewanee's students favor keeping "Hell-Week." This may present an immovable object. The Dean, though, can at times be a very powerful force. If there were a clash—for sure it would create much hard feeling and my money would be on the force's side. I would like to see any clash of this type avoided, which would be in the interest of all.

From the situation as it now stands, both sides can draw certain conclusions.

First, the administration should realize that its present stand is unacceptable to a majority of the student body. Second, the students should realize that their position, if not, will certainly change in the future unacceptable to the administration. In the interest of all I would hope that a compromise can be worked out without undue loss of face for both sides. Any recourse to force or pressure by either party would be disastrous to that party. Tim sure, and also recognizable as in no other instance that I know of.

Is there room for a valid compromise? The students wish to maintain a cherished right, the administration wishes to eliminate certain practices of which it does not approve. Where is the middle ground? Here are a few suggestions.

First: All "Hell-Week" activities should be conducted within the walls or on the grounds of the fraternity and nowhere else.

Second: By agreement among the several fraternities respective "Hell-Weeks" should coincide and should be limited in time. The Dean would then be notified of the dates.

Third: The several fraternities should agree to eliminate all "personally degrading practices." (This is perhaps unnecessary for I have yet to see of such activities in four years at Sewanee.)

Fourth: Any fraternity breaking the accepted ground rules should be suitably punished.

These have been a few random thoughts on the matter. As a point of personal opinion I'm for "Hell-Week" but do not concentrate leaning into one short period. It would be unfortunate for the pledges if they were subjected to harassment for an entire semester, as is the situation at most schools. Almost continual petty hazing would be the inevitable result of the abolishment of "Hell-Week." It would be a step backward rather than a step forward.

Pat McGowan

THE REBELS



ONE IN A SERIES OF PORTRAITS BY GIMCAS

Open Letters

I am afraid that the two letters written last week on this subject failed to show the merits that are to be gained by a properly conducted Hell Week.

Unfortunately many outsiders and even some people who have gone through Hell Week fail to see the unity, bondage [sic] and understanding that are possibly to be gained by Hell Week. I am for a certain amount of hazing, yet I do not consider myself a "sadist" or a "Hitler."

Proper hazing amounts to no more than what takes place in boot camps in all of the military branches. The purpose of these boot camps is the creating of a united, cooperative, working body (organization) and this in essence is what the fraternity is trying to accomplish through Hell Week, and since at Sewanee we do not live in our fraternity houses, it is that much more imperative. I also find it equally absurd to say that it is impossible to build close friendships as a direct result of Hell Week.

As I have said, proper hazing has its value, but when hazing is done outside the confines of the fraternity house, then it is my opinion that the administration of the University has every right and should, possibly through the Order of Gownsmen, see to the abolishment of such PUBLIC hazing as the wearing of gaudy apparel, antics in Gallor, such as crawling under tables and eating off the floor, and other Mickey Mouse stunts that give the outsider a distorted picture of the value of Hell Week besides the fact that it is inconducive to the standard of a Sewanee Gentleman.

It is therefore my view that hazing in the

proper place is of value and should not be restricted as it is a part of fraternity life and does set us off from being 'independents' in that we do have a common bond of unity, part of which is obtained during Hell Week.

Definite action should be taken against PUBLIC hazing, instead of the hoped-for degradation of the whole program, now being attempted by oath signing, which is detrimental to the purpose and foundation of the fraternal organization.

ROBERT E. LISBY

One quarter of the student body has not been heard from in this fuss about Hell-Week—the poor, mistreated pledges for whom several people have assumed the position of saviors. Since I was initiated only a little over a month ago, I think I can still give a good pledge viewpoint.

I couldn't presume to argue in favor of physical violence on the same level as a moralist such as Mr. Moore in his letter of last week, that is, hazing in the golden rule and other such volatile, lofty ideals. Hell week doesn't consider such things; it is based on the realities of pain, exhaustion, and general hazing, mental and physical, things that make up life as it really is—not as our "reformers" think they can make it.

Fraternities are serious and realistic organizations as a whole, not Sunday Schools. They do a lot to prepare a person for life—real life, not a fairy tale. I consider this "reform move-

ment" just another example of the bright-eyed, fuzzy-headed idealism that is so nauseatingly prevalent among the "intelligentsia" of this campus, and of America. How can people become so "enlightened" that they will soar off into the clouds and never get a realistic look at the world again?

"We're going to take all the pain out of life, make it all fine and pleasant with everyone living in love and harmony." But the world isn't anyone's fine and pleasant. People don't live in love and harmony and without pain. Life will be hell sometimes. If it hasn't been encountered by the time a person is a freshman in college, he should encounter it there, especially if he expects to become a member of a group of men (as we are supposed to have become) with obligations to stand without compromise for certain things, each other especially. He should be treated severely, mentally and physically, to see if he has any backbone at all. If he cracks, lose his temper, feels sorry for himself, becomes sulky, pouting, as is the habit of little children when something is disagreeable to him, then he should get more than enough hell until he can conquer it. Hell Week should test down to the person who is too proud as well as prove to the uncertain that he can take it as well as the next.

So you may say, "where is the great battle that he is preparing for—the party weekends with his comrades? Should fraternities try to copy Marine techniques when there is no war to fight? Ha! You see, there is actually no reason for such violence! It only encourages sadism; it shockingly marks the general resolve of life. They could be reading Milton and improving themselves, etc." In other words, "Don't try to make a little bit of a man out of yourself if you can slip through life eating strawberries and sugar, never testing your fibre to see if you're what you pretend to be."

"Unfortunately, few of us will be able to build up a strong, glowing little intellectual castle of ideals to shut out reality. We will most likely get stepped on, have garbage thrown at us and receive generally a good bit of similar hell during life, only it will be a little more subtle. So I argue that the pledges who are in Hell Week is constructive. It strengthens his character, not only to be able to take the ordinary hazing, but also the honest, helpful criticism which is an important part of any Hell Week. If this system is so ridiculous, why do the Marines use it, or West Point? If there is a little "brutality" and "sadism" in the actions of some of the actives, certainly this is just another common reality of life. Why should you be allowed to face it now, while the rest of our growing-up process?"

Finally, I won't reiterate the argument about pulling the pledge class together, since that has been effectively called "ridiculous" or something similar. But I certainly think that if the members of a fraternity want to know that they are growing up, they can face the most unpleasant aspects of life for brothers, at the risk of becoming unkind for a few days, then they have the right to test them out. And if any fraternity doesn't care to know that, then an effective method has been proposed by which they may get the chance to express this opinion.

JOSEPH TRIMBLE

Sewanee Purple

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Catechism

Q. What is the primary service of Christian worship?

A. The Holy Communion is the primary service of Christian worship.

Q. Why, then, does the Faculty refuse to grant more than one chapel credit per semester to students who attend the 8:00 a.m. Holy Communion Service in All Saints' Chapel?

A. The Order of Gownsmen has been informed that, whether or not this idea is either good or progressive, it would be better not to "needle" the Faculty now, as the Faculty has already granted so much to the students.

Q. What is the intent of the Church regarding participation in the singing of the various chants and canticles appointed for use in the services?

A. It is the Church's intent that the congregation join in the singing of these chants and canticles.

Q. Why, then, are these canticles purposely set to difficult tunes, impossible to most of the untrained congregation?

A. The difficult tunes are arranged to give the congregation, in place of participation, an exhibition of the Choir's prowess and virtuosity.

DCT

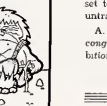
gort 2005! What a year! The Sewanees make more with my oxen and she-asses...

The Childrens steal my camels! 2000 sheep I love a lamb, but my insurance expires the week previous!

There's rumblings among the servants about unowning, and NOW I drink I've got the Po!

It's all enough to make a man lose his patience!

Oh, hang in there, job...



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Tillinghast Poetry In Review

By EWING GARRUTHERS

movingly by a lack of over-sentimentality. An excellent example of this is the following:

ELEGY FOR MARY

Since yesterday when Mary died
None of her friends has said a word,
While all their mothers have cried, cried;
For she came to us as a bluebird

In March. Dry-eyed they sit in church,
Boys and girls who really knew her,
Mary's crowd left in the lurch;
They see no cause to lure her.

Away from Mary's grave they walk,
Boys who have kissed her in the park
And laid her, bird-light, to the earth,
Girls who knew too much to gawk.
At Mary, lingering in the park.

The bird image is a central and important one; it represents the different ways in which people see Mary. The image is first used in showing how the older people see Mary: as an innocent youthful girl, a bluebird in March, fresh with spring. But her friends see her in another light. Here the old phrase, "left in the lurch at the church," which is usually associated with marriage, is used to convey the feeling of disappointment that the boys and girls have, similar to that which the friends of a bride would have if she did not show up for the wedding. Mary's death seems to be Mary's fault. In the last stanza the bird image is reintroduced. The past tense is used with deliberate ambiguity. The

first past scene is any night in a park when Mary and various boys carried on "hifalions." The second past scene is at the funeral. The third line of this stanza and the last phrase of the last line have sexual implications as well as funeral ones.

There is a unity and development through the three poems, "Sea Cycle," "Home Movies," and "Poem." There is much meaning in the title of the first of these. A feeling of depression moving towards suicide is conveyed in the framework of a dulling psychological pattern. Incremental repetition is used to advantage, as is the wave-like shape of the poem. The images in "Home Movies" are basically the pathological distortion of natural phenomena by the poet's mind. The first major image is the tree by the road, which is seen as a dragon, a menacing symbol. When the bird flies toward him from the tree, the poet sees the dragon spit fire, and this brings an aside: "No Pentecostal fire-tongue for my bar." The observation of the tongue and the fire remind him of the pentecost, when the Holy Ghost appeared to the apostles, in the form of dancing flames on their heads, sometime after the Crucifixion, when they had been particularly disheartened. The poet uses the image to show his lack of spiritual enlightenment. The next image is the rooster's head of rocks in ancient mythology, if one saw the gorgon's head, one was immediately turned to stone. The third image is when the poet sees his double; an old folk myth has it that when one sees his double, he knows that he has passed into the land of the dead. The last of these poems is printed here:

POEM

I will remember this morning hour as a time
I failed again to recreate
In rhyme the day that you and I
Accepted an old lesson: what Letitia
Thought Catullus, and the theme
Of thousands since then. Waking
From conversation in a dream
With you, I recognize the failure,
When everything is said, to drain
From less the stuff to form a line.

As words scatter on the page, a bell,
Quarter-chime through the morning,
Battles the window with a thrill,
I would wish my poem to be
A brace of bells clanging downhill
At night to a stranger on an empty street,
Hearing the hollow clack of his heel
And wind scraping dry leaves down pavement:
Hard brass bells crashing the high scale,
Setting dogs on another street into a wall.

This poem starts out in the same kind of mood as do the two preceding ones, and expresses a type of resignation—that he cannot get any further in the condition represented in the poem. Personal disappointment is resolved through aesthetic sublimation. The poet, like Catullus (Letitia was the lover of Catullus who turned out to be unfaithful to him), is not someone, and, being betrayed, he feels that he will never be able to give of himself quite as he had before. From personal communication (which involves the risk of imperfect response), he chooses the impersonal communication of the poem. He would wish his poems to be like a brace of bells, falling with cold beauty upon those who would hear. If the poet, high in the bell tower in a sound proof room, cannot understand the response of those who are to listen (and who therefore will always remain strangers), this is made up for by the fact that he also cannot hear the imperfect response of those dogs who do not understand him. The coldly appreciative stranger hears the sound of his feet much in the way that the poet did in "Home Movies." Perhaps the poet has even become isolated from himself; perhaps he too is a coldly appreciative stranger to his powers of communication.

In a rhyme scheme there are two things to be considered: the consonant following the vowel and the vowel combination itself. If the vowel sound is not followed by a pronounced consonant, then only the vowel sound is considered. In English there are not nearly as many possibilities for rhyme as there are in Italian or French. Consequently, rhyming can often become a hindrance to the poet. The purpose of the rhyme is to give the poem its necessary quality of verbal music. When the device of rhyming becomes a limiting factor, then it has defeated its whole purpose. This is the reason for the use of the half rhyme; it is not limited, there are many possibilities for it, and it keeps the verse from becoming sing-song. Its peculiar music is more striking (at least to me) than that of conventional rhyme. An example of the way in which slant rhyming (half rhyming) has naturally evolved in the English ballad. These have influenced Tillinghast greatly, and he uses the slant rhyme with much dexterity and beauty.

The poet is capable of expressing lengthy thoughts in long sentences which are free of clumsiness. A good example of this is "Spring Cleaning in the Spare Room." A poem in eight stanzas, it contains four sentences; the first sentence is three stanzas long. Such intensity of language supports the train of thought and sustains the poetry.

Many things go into the making of a great University, such as this one is. Inspiring professors, and an enthusiastically devoted alumni are of course paramount; so also, is a gifted, receptive student body.



Richard Tillinghast, a junior English major from Memphis, Tennessee, is fast becoming recognized as one of the coming outstanding American poets. Already he has published in *The American Bard*, *Structure* (a magazine put out in Memphis), *Reflections* (Washington University publication), and a magazine put out by the Poetry Society of Tennessee. The greatest achievement of his career to date has been, however, the publication of seven poems in *The Sewanee Review*, one of the four prominent reviews of this country.

In a talk with Dr. Monroe K. Spears, editor of the *Review*, this writer, already an enthusiast of Tillinghast's poetry, came to appreciate it more fully. "He is the most talented student poet I have encountered in my teaching career," commented Dr. Spears. "I had always hoped that an undergraduate of this University would come along whose work would be of such a quality that I would be able to publish it. It is a peculiar gratification to me that we now have such a poet."

In explaining Tillinghast's talent, Dr. Spears spoke of his technical virtuosity. He can handle in every detail the complex forms, and is interested in forms which employ repetition of lines, such as villanelles and triollets. These French forms are unusually demanding upon even the most skilled technician, but, for Tillinghast, rhetorical lines flow quite naturally. In "Triole," for instance, he could have picked no better form in which to express his poem. A triole is a tricky verse form of eight lines, whose first line repeats itself in the fifth and seventh lines, and whose second line repeats itself in the last line. These first two lines set up the rhyme scheme, which is followed throughout the rest of the poem. The poet has chosen as a theme the recurrence of the seasons, and has expressed it in a form whose chief characteristic is the recurrence of identical lines. He turns what might have been a limiting, restrictive form into a perfect tool of expression. The poem, "Triole," is printed below.

TRIOLET

Sweep the soggy tennis court
And fill the empty swimming pool,
Red leaves of fall Summer is short,
Soon the snow will, quick to start,
Sweep the soggy tennis court
All winter long till spring when we shall
Sweep the soggy tennis court
And fill the empty swimming pool.

Tillinghast is well versed in literature, and often he finds his inspiration here. Such is the case in the poem "To Absardus." It is necessary to be familiar with the ballad, Sir Patrick Spens; Tillinghast's poem deals with the theme, images, and language of the earlier work. The shifts in meter are an obvious but very effective device. The poem starts out in the exact form of Spens and gradually it gets further and further away from it. The second part is a frankly modern recreation of the same events. It is more meditative and flexible.

Another point to be made about the Sewanee poet's skill is his ability to handle elegiac themes



Richard Tillinghast in Concentration

Letters:

Greetings from Hollywood:

Tonight I am writing from the film capital of the world, out here in old California—man, this is the weirdest place I've ever been—re-creator this Sewanee. Speaking of Sewanee, I had to leave.

I have just returned to my luxurious suite, here in the palatial Los Angeles Coliseum, from a testimonial dinner in honor of Remar of the Jungle. I have attended some fancy affairs in my career as a gay blade, but this one tonight was indescribable. I am still trying to find my clothes.

The extravaganza was staged in the Labor

Local 106, Mrs. Sammy Davis, Jr. did the cat-cast. Among those present for this little feast were such notables as young Doctor Malone, Skitch Henderson, Casey Stengel, Orzie and Harriet, Jack Lescaoule, Barry and Ella Fitzgerald, the Los Angeles Sanitation Department, Robinson Crusoe, Dorothy Kilgallen, Harry Truman, Billy Mitchell, Clyde McPhatter, and my old chum Bobo. You remember Bobo—the only man in history ever to find out the real truth about George Washington's argyle socks. Bobo and I arrived at the banquet about fifteen minutes early, so as to get a good seat at the bar. We weren't fast, however; Dean Martin was still there celebrating his tenth birthday.

We sloshed it up for a while, and then the guests arrived, and we sat down to dine. The main course was individual servings of Elsa Maxwell served on a flaming stick—there was enough for seconds.

Things were pretty orderly until the seventy-third toast to Sergeant York. At that point, everything seemed to erupt at once. Casey Stengel started it off by dancing nude through the potato salad—that really raised a few bloodshot eyebrows. No sooner than this exploit was completed, Harry Truman gave out with 20 or 30 of the filthiest limericks I have ever heard. They didn't faze us old-timers though; we kept right

on swigging. That is until Clyde McPhatter leaped upon Jack Lescaoule and thrashed him within an inch of his life. No without provocation, however; it seemed that Clyde had set fire to Jack's wife with his Zippo. With this indignity, we decided to call it a day.

Bobo left by the time the Utzschubler made the scene and I'm safe here in my bathroom now. I can't write anymore because I have almost run out of toilet paper. See you next time, and remember—Fifty thousand Frenchmen can't be wrong."

CAPT. H. LEE (MOONLUNG) FRENCH
PARLEY R.A.F. (M.L.)

By EDWIN WILLIAMSON

International Balance of Payments

The United States has experienced a steady deterioration of its international balance of payments position since 1947. In 1947 this country had an overall surplus of 900 million dollars. The trend since then has been, however, a steady increase in a balance of payments deficit. There have been a few exceptional years between 1948 and 1957 in which the deficit of the particular year was less than that of the previous year, but these years have not been the rule. The average deficit per year for this decade was approximately 15 billion dollars. The deficit continued to rise in 1958 and 1959, reaching 6.3 billion dollars in the latter year.

The recent increase in the outflow of gold from the U. S. is one of the results of the deficit in the balance of payments, and has attracted much attention to the situation, causing much to be written about the problem facing this country. It is the purpose of this paper to correlate some of these recent writings, and in doing so point out the causes for the worsening of our position and some possible remedies.

(The following is a summary of an article in the United Nations' World Economic Survey of 1959. Instead of footnoting each important fact, I will footnote the last paragraph of the summary.)

After the end of world hostilities in 1945 the U. S. assumed the role of chief exporter of manufactured and industrial goods, as well as the role of major supplier of foodstuffs for relief.

During the early post-war years the U. S. government made available grants and loans to foreign countries averaging around 6 billion dollars per annum. Although beginning in 1950 the amount of grants and loans decreased, such transfers, along with the outflow of private capital, exceeded the surplus of exports on current account, and the rest of the world was able to begin building up its reserves at an annual rate of about 15 billion dollars, due to the U. S. balance of payments deficit.

Government grants have been reduced from 4.5 billion dollars to less than 2 billion dollars since 1948. This has not affected the balance of payments to the extent it would seem, for the surplus of exports reduced grants also reduced correspondent imports from the U. S. The rise in the outflow of private capital since 1948 has not affected the balance of payments to a great extent either, for somewhat the same reason that the reduced government grants have not, for the exporting of capital to some extent is matched by the exporting of machinery. The correlation is not as true in the case of portfolio investments, for the European countries do not buy their equipment from the U. S. as much as the underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa, for example.

In the immediate post war years the U. S. was the only major industrial country with its manufacturing system intact. By 1948, however, other countries had revamped their systems, producing goods that competed with the U. S. in places where there had been no competition since the war. This increase in the available supply of goods and services led to a deterioration of the U. S. export position. In 1953 a cyclical upswing in the industrial countries of Europe was accompanied by a more proportionate increase in the demand for U. S. products, but the rapid increase in imports from the other countries to the gross national product of those areas remained below the 1948 level.

Between 1948 and 1958 the total volume of U. S. exports doubled. During this period the volume of U. S. exports increased by some twenty per cent. Most of this increase was due to the increase in the exporting of agricultural products. The increased channelling of agricultural products abroad was made possible by the enactment of Public Law 480, made only a limited contribution toward reducing the over-all deficit of the U. S., for only about one third of the exports under the government programs have been purchased by cash. The rest was made up in the form of donations, barter transactions, and local currency sales. These transactions are accompanied by a corresponding outflow of government funds or by commodity imports of identical value.

The share of the U. S. in the total world market for manufactures has steadily declined to a point close to the pre-war level. Excluding the Suez crisis, the recession of 1958, and the steel

strike of 1959, the reasons are fairly obvious. In the first place the increase in the productive capacity of the U. S. in relation to the rest of the world has been much slower. The production of manufactures in private enterprises outside the U. S. doubled between 1948 and 1958, while U. S. output rose less than thirty per cent. This changed led to a slow but steady decline of the U. S. share of the world market. This decline was kept at a low rate by a steady increase in demand for manufactured goods. However, in 1958 the demand ceased, and it was then that the full impact of European industrialization on the U. S. economy was felt.

The years 1958, 1959, and 1960 have seen a continued worsening of the U. S. balance of payments position. The situation as it exists now is not a change of kind from the 1948-58 situation, but a change of degree. The above summary gives some reasons for the change in degree, but a more thorough study is needed. The deficit of 1958-59 may be said to be attributed to the following:

- (1) Continued lack of export competitiveness
- (2) Discrimination against dollar goods
- (3) Government foreign expenditures
- (4) International liquidity
- (5) Reimposition of private business capital

(1) The decline in the U. S. share of the world market has been discussed above. What has contributed to this decline, besides the increased capacity of other countries to compete? (a) Different factors of production. The reason given for the difference in prices is featherbedding in America. (b) The devaluation of many foreign currencies in 1949 did much to place American goods in an unenviable price bracket. (c) Taste differences between the U. S. and foreign countries has much to do with our drop in competitiveness. Many countries simply do not care to pay the extra amount for America's "highly" priced goods. (d) Technological differences have also arisen. Japan, for example, has been able to completely modernize her industrial system, since the old was destroyed during the war. The U. S. is plagued by dated factories, as exhibited by the cotton textile industry.

(2) The present discriminations against dollar goods in the form of tariffs has greatly hurt the U. S. export position. The U. S. has a tariff on automobiles of ten percent, while thirty per cent on American automobiles of thirty percent, Germany, thirty per cent, France, thirty per cent, and Italy, forty-five per cent. This sort of discrimination is bound to exist in industrial products, but tariffs are imposed against U. S. agricultural products also.

(3) Government foreign expenditures for military produces a drain that is not compensated for, since they are made in cash payments. There is no corresponding demand for U. S. exports. Recently, government aid to some countries has resulted in greater drains of capital, for many industrialized countries do not in turn purchase U. S. exports, but use this aid to increase their international reserves.

(4) International liquidity has been the cause of much instability in the U. S. balance of payments. Foreign countries have not only built up their international reserves, as mentioned, but they have also practiced tight money policies, which attracts private capital from the U. S.

(5) Reparations has provided an important step to free trade, but at times it can pose as a barrier to U. S. products. (6) The outflow of private capital did not play an important role in causing the deficit in international payments in 1959 and 1960 as it did in 1960.

The main concern of 1960 has been the continued increase in our international liquid liabilities and the increase in the outflow of gold. Beginning in late 1959 the interest rate difference between the U. S. and other countries widened. By July 1960 the interest rate on three month treasury bills in Great Britain was 3.28 per cent higher than in the U. S. The result of this has been a great outflow of private capital, seeking investment in foreign markets, disturbing the U. S. balance of payments to an extent that the surplus in merchandise trade is now in a deficit.

To make up for this balance of payments deficit the decline of U. S. gold holdings and the increase in recorded liquid liabilities reached a total of 1,632 million dollars in the third quarter

of 1960. Although this is not as high as the figure reached in the second and third quarters of 1959, the improvement in the last quarter of 1959 and the first two quarters of 1960 has not been shown to have been temporary.

What must the U. S. do to improve her balance of payments position? Many suggestions have been made, but too many would result in a worsening of world trade conditions. First I shall discuss the "bad" suggestions, leaving the "good" for later. The "bad":

(1) Some argue that we must cut our military expenditures. This would naturally improve our economic situation, but the results in political terms are terrifying. At the present it is still necessary to maintain troops on foreign soil.

(2) The argument to do away with foreign aid is not sound. This suggestion also borders on the politician, but the main reason that it is not feasible is that foreign aid does not cause the deficit it appears to, for seventy-five per cent of the aid dollars sent to underdeveloped countries come back in the form of purchase of U. S. exports.

(3) In order to lower imports the cry is raised for increased tariffs and import quotas. This would reduce imports, but at the expense of the American consumer. Also, in retaliation the other countries would in turn raise barriers against U. S. goods.

(4) "Buy American" plans add up to an increased expense for those who do "buy American," as well as give a stimulus to other countries to produce similar goods.

(5) Devaluation of the dollar is another suggestion that enters too greatly into the political sphere. Since passage of legislation to enact such a law would have a run on U. S. gold, the resulting crisis would be terrifying. At the present the act would be intended to improve. As one commentator expressed it, "Raising the price of gold . . . will benefit only the two great gold producing nations, the Union of South Africa and the Soviet Union."

Just what are the real remedies for the deterioration of the U. S. balance of payments problem? There are a number of long term solutions. In the short term, they will be considered now, being less important than the short term solutions.

(1) The export trade needs to be expanded. Although there is a handsome surplus on the export trade, it is still not enough to improve our export balance. Too many American products are over complicated, over gadgeted, and too difficult to repair. They cannot compete with the simple, better engineered, and more reliable foreign products. Also American producers tend to try to squeeze the most profit out of each sale, not through selling in volume.

(2) Along with the above the domestic producers must attempt to get a larger proportion of the world market. The large number of foreign cars that come into this country show that the American car producer was not giving the customer what he wanted. The trend towards the production of domestic compact cars shows some awakening in this regard.

(3) The most important solution is for Germany and other strong European countries (as well as Japan) to help the U. S. with military expenditures and aid to underdeveloped countries. In order to attain this goal, political methods have to be used. Since the economics of the matter is clear, the problem becomes one of political skill, i. e. the U. S. must show her allies that she cannot get by picking up the tab.

There are two short term solutions that deserve special consideration.

(1) Other countries must reduce tariff barriers that lead to discrimination against the dollar goods. If the U. S. can get away with price supports and the European countries did away with tariffs on American agricultural products, the U. S. could probably export twice as much foodstuffs and cotton.

(2) Interest rates must become more nearly equal, for at present the wide gap existing between the U. S. and Great Britain for example, causes a great outflow of American private capital. The interest rate will eventually rise in this country, causing the rest of the world to see this natural process may take some time, and there is a question as to whether the U. S. can wait that long. Domestic conditions, however, are a tremendously important part in determining credit control.

These solutions are for balance of payments deficits. The basic problem goes deeper, for all countries cannot have surpluses on their overall balance of payments. The rest of the world is set up to provide reserves when a country is in balance of payments trouble. The IMF depends on U. S. dollars for its resources. The other countries have to balance to build up their international reserves, will not do capital, but the U. S. "balances" its balance of payments. The loss of this source of international reserves will cause a general, world wide tightening of

credit, leading to devaluation and exchange rate controls. Since the Congress of the U. S. will not continue to appropriate dollars to augment the IMF holdings with the U. S. balance of payments under continuous pressure, Robert Triffin has suggested the following plan to reconstruct the IMF, freeing it from dependence on national currencies.

Each country would stop using other countries' currencies as monetary reserves. They would be required to keep no net deposit at the IMF a minimum proportion of their national reserves. When a country's deposits of foreign exchange at the IMF exceeded the amount required, it could exchange these foreign funds on deposit at IMF for gold.

The opposition to this is that the fund might improperly use its lending capacity, causing inflation. To prevent this Triffin says that the Fund directors would be allowed to lend only the amount necessary to preserve international liquidity.

To me Triffin has made a rather radical proposal, but one that deserves very close study. The question (perhaps overly simplified) raised is: Which is most important, the U. S. balance of payments or the international balance of international liquidity? I feel that the loss of international liquidity would be the greater tragedy, but it can be preserved without a continual drain on the U. S. gold supply.

Just jazz

By MIKE CASS

The April 9 concert of the Modern Jazz Quartet here at Swannec was only rated as the best of payments equal to the amount of international reserves. Press releases, posters, and ticket outlets will certainly assure an even larger contingent from the Outer World than appeared for the recent Brubeck concert; the Jazz Society, sponsors of the event, have no worries about that. But publicity here on the campus presents a special problem: the April 9 date comes immediately after spring recess, which means that all coverage publicizing must be done prior to spring vacation.

This is the kind of thing which you don't like to fore. I personally dislike the drum-beat, hard-sell aspects of publicity. The facts are present for the individual to judge. They are present for the Swannec audience alone, but for the entire South. (The Brubeck concert was attended by four students from Ohio State who drove non-stop to make it on time. The MQ's quartet should draw from places even more distant.) This is the first time that the Quartet has appeared in concert in the South. And this is not part of a tour; they're coming here especially for this one concert. In a sense, they selected us.

The foremost group in contemporary jazz. There is music of timelessness, and also of beauty, substance, and sensitivity. And they are never complacent. They're always doing something new, experimenting.

The individual members are not only virtuosos on their instruments (for years no one has unequalled Milt Jackson as top vibraphonist or the MQ's top combo in all major polls), but they have achieved considerable status as composers and improvisers. The quartet consists of the sensitive artists; and in John Lewis, the Quartet's musical director (which term is preferred to "leader"), the audience will find perhaps the most versatile jazz musician. A statement by Lewis to *Downbeat* jazz critic Harp Lippman will illustrate this:

"I think that the audience for jazz can be widened if we strengthen our work with structure. If there is more structure for what's going on, there'll be more overall stress. I therefore, more interest for the listener. I do not think, however, that the sections in this structured jazz should take on too much complexity. The vital effect must be within the mind's ability to appreciate through the ear. Also, the music will have to swing. But remember that all music must do this, must have a meaningful rhythmic sense. Swinginess is not new in the history of music. . . . What makes jazz unique is that it is collective improvisation which swings."

The listener unfamiliar with the MQ's work will sometimes be struck by an extreme quietness and formality in the playing, a result of their use of "structured jazz"—improvisation within a framework wrought by intense unity and group rapport. This is one of the Quartet's major contributions—An excavation of the political and improvisational aspects of jazz. But you'll also find that they can swing like crazy.

Sewanee Grapples For Third As Auburn Takes SEC First

Coach A. W. Umbach's Auburn Plasmans retained the Southeastern intercollegiate wrestling championship for the 15th time here this past Saturday night, but had to scrap all the way to get the title.

The Alabamians were pressed hard by the University of Chattanooga and Sewanee.

The Plasmans, who have never lost in the history of the tournament, scored 93 points as compared to Chattanooga's 63 and Sewanee.

Other teams lagged far behind. The University of Alabama was fourth with 25, Maryville fifth with 25, Georgia sixth with 21, and Emory last with 16.

The meet went right down to the wire with Auburn's needing two last matches to take the crown.

Defending 191-pound champion Garner Hastings wrapped it up when he fought off the rallying Ray Farrell of Georgia and scored a takedown in the final 40 seconds for a 9-6 decision.

Then 200-pound George Gross, who impressed fans with his performances throughout the weekend, pinned Chattanooga's Lance Parker in 5:17. Gross was ahead 2-1 on points with a takedown from which Parker seemed when he flipped Parker with a half-nelson and then used his over-protective weight to nail the Chattanooga.

The outcome of the two matches gave Auburn an 89-56 victory over U. C. Sewanee's Bill Yates spear-headed the Tiger bid for Southeastern wrestling supremacy. Yates took a 10-6 decision over Auburn's Hieno Kiviranta to walk away with the 177-pound Southeastern intercollegiate championship crown.

Yates began his bid for the title Friday night in a match with Joe Kusinski of Maryville. Yates pinned his opponent in 2:17. The Tiger was ahead on points 4-1 when he finished off his man.

The next afternoon, the 177-pound defending champ took on Bill Holt of Alabama in the semi-final round. Holt, an aggressive competitor, hung on for 6:28 before Yates nailed him to the mat. Yates was ahead 12 to 1 and had nearly pinned Holt twice, before he finally took the win.

Yates was not the only Sewanee



BILL YATES (above) and Todd Breck (below) grapple with their opponents in the SEC tournament. Yates won his match.

wrestler to see action in the finals. Max McCord in the 130-pound class, Todd Breck in the 147-pound class, and Brian Badenoch in the 167-pound class made bids for championship titles.

McCord took a 4-9 decision over Nick Nickerson of Chattanooga to gain a berth in the finals. Chattanooga's Charles Wright worked his way to a 13-7 decision over the Tiger in the championship.

Breck, 147-pound senior, pinned Steve Rago of Maryville in 5:07 in the quarter-finals, and then decisively Chattanooga's George Harlan 12-7 in the semi-finals to reach the final rounds. In what proved to be one of the most exciting matches in the final bouts, Breck lost to Don Houser of Auburn 7-2 in an overtime match. The two battled to an 8-8 draw in their regular bout. The Auburn grappler, whom Breck beat earlier this year in dual competition, had more stamina than Breck in the extra four minutes of competition.

Badenoch in the 167-pound class, decided Dave Nunez of Emory 5-2 and then edged out Bryson Struse of Maryville 3-4 before being pinned by Auburn's captain, Aubrey Davis, in the finals.

In the consolation finals, Sewanee took three third places. Hank Haynes, 123-pounds, Fred Eckel, 137-pounds, and Tim Hughes, 137-pounds, took consolation victories.

Jay Salvage, 113-pounder for Sewanee, took a fourth place bronze medal. In all, approximately 3,000 wrestling fans from different sections of the South came to view the wrestling spectacular which began Friday night.

Some 60 wrestlers saw action in the three sessions.

The tournament finale came late Saturday night when Dr. S. R. Laneser, Sewanee, received the gold, silver, and bronze medals to the individual winners and then presented the winning team trophy to Auburn University.

Tiger Talk

By BARNEY HAYNES



The 15th Annual Southeastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Championship Tournament, held here this past Friday and Saturday, was a total success in every way—at least in the opinion of this viewer.

Upwards of 3,000 wrestling fans from all over the South converged on Auburn (Gymnasium) to watch 60 collegiate wrestlers from seven schools match wit and brown for the coveted championship titles which were at stake.

Team spirits were high, competition was sharp, the officiating was the very best, as the tournament proceeded through three sessions without a major hitch.

Tournament director Walter Bryant and tournament manager Wallace Moore did a top-notch job in preparing for the affair, as was evidenced in the efficiency with which the tournament was run. Sonny Drainin, the scrappy little official who kept things under thumb on mat number one the majority of the time, praised the tournament as being one of the best ever held in the 15 year history of the meet.

He commented that the tourney run smoothly and the competition was sharp and more balanced than it had ever been before.

Drainin attributed much of the increased team competition to Sewanee's wrestling team, which turned in a strong showing. Heretofore, Auburn

has dominated the tourneys without much of a challenge.

This year, two teams, Chattanooga and Sewanee, strongly contended for the top spots. The total points were well distributed among the top three teams as a result.

The Plasmans won the championship with 93 points. Chattanooga was second with 63 and Sewanee third with 63.

Ten points were given to an individual first-place winner, seven for a second, four for a third, and two for a fourth. Each time an individual wrestler advanced, his team received a point, also. An additional team point was reserved for an individual pin.

Out of the ten Sewanee wrestlers entered, eight finished in the money. Bill Yates received a gold medal and the 177-pound crown. Max McCord, 130-pounds, Todd Breck, 147-pounds, and Brian Badenoch, 167-pounds, each received second places and silver medals. Hank Haynes, 123-pounds, Fred Eckel, 137-pounds, and Tim Hughes, 137-pounds, capped third place honors. Jay Salvage, a 113-pounder, took a fourth place.

The place where the tournament is held rotates from school to school. One can be relatively certain that in wrestling circles Sewanee will be viewed favorably for the tremendous success of the 15th annual tourney.

Independents Defeat ATO 49-47 To Lead IM League



THE ATO'S PHG GAINS battle on the basketball court as the season begins its exciting final stretch.

Last week the impossible happened. If anyone had told us before the basketball season started (or even last week) that the Independents would be in first place now, we would have thought he was crazy. But they are, and the Independents have done it themselves. No one can say that they had lucky breaks, or caught another team on a bad night. They have just outrun, outthudded, and outshot all their opponents except one.

The Independents began their stretch run last Monday, when they easily defeated the Betas. They beat the Betas, they took command of the game in the first quarter and hanging on to win them, in the game they didn't have a chance to win, against the previously undefeated ATOs, they pulled out a very close victory. Wallace Pinkley, Stu Conner, and Rod Yates led the indy's to victory. The game was tied up 47-47 going into the last seconds of play when Pinkley hit a jumpshot to give his team the big win.

The ATOs, previous to their loss, had crushed the Phi Gams, and were looking better than ever. PDT defeated the SAEs in another of the weeks close games, fighting off an SAE rally to take home a hard-won victory. SAE and PDT defeated KS, and the Kappa Sig took the Deltas in their action last week.

As one of the tightest intramural races this year goes into its final days, we can see no victor in the regular season competition. The leaders are sitting back and hoping the others will lose, but we feel that this is very improbable. ATO has two games to go, with the Betas and Deltas, and should win them both. The Phi has to take the Betas and Kappa Sig, while the Independents only have to get by the SAEs. This is a pretty big "only," as the SAEs are a very dangerous team, and will take advantage of any Independent mistakes.

However, we foresee a three-team playoff for first, with the Phi-Gams taking fourth. As has been evidenced throughout the season, anything can happen in intramural basketball, and this will certainly be true of the playoff, if there is one.

STANDINGS	W L Pct. GB			
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Independents	8	1	.889	0
ATO	7	1	.875	1/2
Phi G	7	1	.875	1/2
PGD	6	3	.667	2
BET	6	3	.667	2
SATP	5	3	.625	2 1/2
KS	4	5	.444	4
KS	4	7	.364	5 1/2
KA	2	7	.222	6
DTD	1	8	.111	7
Theologs	0	10	.000	8 1/2

Final Basketball Statistics Are In

The 1960-61 basketball season, already deep in the past except for the record books, turned out to be an interesting year for the Tigers statistically.

In the statistics department which outweighs all the others combined, Sewanee managed an outstanding 12-7 won-loss record.

The Tigers scored 1,321 points to the opponents 1,277. It's interesting to note, however, that Sewanee only managed 94 field goals to the opponents 548.

The Tigers hit 37.8 per cent of their shots from the floor while opponents tossed in 37.1 per cent.

Lon Varnell's cagers made up the difference at the free throw line, hitting 74.2 per cent of their shots for 383 points. Opponents threw in 61.2 per cent and 389 points, emphasizing the important role the free throw line played for the Tigers this year.

Along with same topic, opponents got no less chances to shoot at the foul line than did the Tigers. As a team, 82.4

per cent committed only 243 fouls while opponents fouled 345 times.

Individually, team captain Sparky Edgin was the leading scorer with 340 points, an average of 18.2 points per game. John Smith had a 141 per game average with 271 points and Dick Dezell averaged 111 points per game with 199 points. Pochie Tomlin had 207 points and a 10.9 average per game.

Edgin had the best shooting average from the floor with 46.2 per cent. Tomlin at the free throw line put in 82.4 per cent of his shots.

Dick Dezell turned in the highest individual scoring performance for the Tigers this year against Lumbard College here, Feb. 6. The towering center scored 39 points.

Edgin had the most field goals in one game against Bryan College here, Feb. 4, with 18.

Bucky Geeringer scored the most free throws in one game against Southwestern in Memphis, Feb. 15. He tossed in 12 of 15 attempted.

Edgin was the outstanding man on the boards for the Tigers with 245 rebounds for the season.

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Our Matrons Remain Calm As We Go To 'Flower Pot'

Have you ever been deeply engrossed in the "tube" in the Matron's room during a Mickey Mouse show or some such typical program, when suddenly, filtering down from the room above, or through the wall of the next room, you hear "Why you little (censored) if you don't stop using my toothbrush to clean your gym shoes, I'm going to censor!"? If so, then you have experienced one of two uncensored urges. The first urge, which is to disappear, and the second is to hide between the fibres of the rug or behind the flower pot on the coffee table. Yet across the room still engrossed in the "tube" or making sure that everyone's coffee cup is full is the matron, never bating an eyelash at the quaint little tid-bit burning holes in her wall or ceiling. It never seems to bother her that it really plays havoc with the students which is more than evident in the crimson color on each of their faces.

If you have been lucky enough to have escaped the tube episode, perhaps upon trotting gladly down the hall from the shower you have turned a corner and . . . you guessed it. Back to old-fashioned bathroom stalls. The stalls will continue down the hall, leaving you standing in the hall looking like a red nose with a white stem.

The ability of the matron to be at the right place at the right time, as well as the right place at the wrong time, sewing on buttons and mending holes in freshly laundered shirts, and tending to upset stomachs two or three times a day are just a few of the mystic goodies of the matron's guild.

We don't mean to imply that the matron ignores everything that goes on in the dorm—No, hardly. If you don't believe it try moving someone's furniture from his room to the basement, or out in the yard and get caught. When she's through with you, you'll feel as if you'd just been caught robbing the Bank of Sewanee.

The matron of Hoffman Hall, Mrs. Maryon Moise, is a resident of Carolina, Ill. and has worked as matron of Hoffman Hall for thirteen years. Both her husband and her son are Sewanee graduates and her husband played on that famous 1909 football team of Eric Chespe renown.

Mrs. Glen McCoy of Johnson Hall is a native Mississippian and came to work here this past September. "Mrs. Mac" worked as head matron for all the girl's dormitories at the University

of Tennessee for fourteen years. The students in Johnson say that she makes almost as many cookies as Gailor did.

Mrs. Amy Eggleston of Hunter Hall was born here in Sewanee and has worked as matron since 1948. Mrs. Amy says that the thing she likes most about being a matron is the friends that she makes among the students. She frequently receives letters, calls, and visits from these friends. "The Lord never blessed me with any dignity," says Mrs. Amy, "but I've sure had a good time."

The matron of Cleveland Hall is Mrs. Maude Anderson, who is from Chattanooga, and has worked here since 1954. Mrs. Anderson has no relatives here at Sewanee and enjoys the company of the boys very much. She says that she loves to sit down and talk to them, and thinks that Sewanee would be very lonely without them.

Mrs. Anita Waring of Tuckaway was born in Manila in the Philippines, and spent most of her life in Santa Fe, New Mexico. This is her seventh year at Sewanee. Her husband is a Sewanee graduate and is now teaching Spanish at SMA.

Mrs. William Doswell of Elliott Hall is in her second year as a Sewanee matron. She was born in Kansas City, Mo., and attended Temple University in Philadelphia. Mrs. Doswell is a graduate and is presently teaching at SMA. Her son, Eugene U. Doswell, now in the Navy, also attended the University.

Mrs. Grace Winton, Barton Hall, is in her first year as a matron here on the mountain. The thing that she likes most about being a matron is being among young people talking about the future. She was in the Army for thirty years, being married to an Army officer.

Mrs. Mary Chaney Cannon Hall, hails from Greenwood, Miss., and has worked here for four years. She is sister to the Vice-Chancellor and has been coming to visit the mountain all her life. Her grandfather, Mr. John McCrady, was one of the first Biology professors at the University of St. Mark's.

Mrs. Chaney says that her work keeps her feeling young. She likes being near young people. The matron of Gailor Hall, Mrs. Frances Guerry, is a resident of Charleston, S. C. and is presently in her second year at Sewanee. Mrs. Guerry's son John Guerry is a freshman at SMA and is in the Gorgas Guard at the school.

Sewanee History

By HARWOOD KOPPEL

There is a tale by a long-forgotten author that says the area around the football field has been always cleared ground and was used by the Indians as a camping ground, long before any white people came to the mountain. Small Sewanee boys have found, from time to time, flints and arrowheads, which give proof that this area was, at one time, inhabited by various tribes of Indians. The big spring that runs near the back of the gym—known as Rowell's Spring, Park Spring, or Trent's—let to different generations—was called by the Indians "RattleSnake Spring." And some rocks with carvings of two rattlesnakes, and arrows always pointing in the direction of the spring, as well as one with a deep carving of the foot of a horse, have been found in the woods around Sewanee.

Mr. H. Hawkins, perhaps an early ancestor of Mr. Tom, who came to the mountain about ninety years ago this spring and who has since died, saw several such rocks, and a large one with snakes on it on the farm where he used to live, not too far from St. Mary's School. This rock was large enough for the men of the family to use it as a floor for a shed where they kept sheep. He also saw, long before the First World War where she lived in Hawkins' Cove, Indians living and hunting in the woods. A Dr. Minor, known only to older mountain residents, who lived near Natural Bridge, gave evidence of this fact. He said that a young Indian made a pilgrimage from the west, to see the beech grove on the old Lost Cove Road below Natural Bridge. Supposedly, the Indian told the good doctor, that in the traditions of his tribe, that this grove was sacred. Dr. Minor claimed to have seen in his yard that marked the Indian trail, and so did other mountain residents. This is all that is known in any great detail about the Indians in Sewanee's history.

Coach Ted Bitondo, University Director of Aquatics, announced today a special meeting for all those interested in taking the Water Safety Instructor course. Anyone planning to take the course must attend the meeting, to be held tomorrow night in the Physical Education classroom.

The meeting will begin at 8:15. All members of the Aquatic Club must be present. Coach Bitondo and student instructors will go over the course and distribute material to be used. All persons taking the Water Safety Instructor course must be qualified as Red Cross Senior Lifesavers. The course will be very comprehensive, according to Dick Wore, Sewanee Aquatic Club secretary. Ten strokes, including the butterfly, will be taught. The pool itself also cover swimming pool filtration systems.

Aquatics Club Out For Water Safety

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"Good with food"



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Pic of Flics

By DICK HOLLOWAY

My associate simply insists on getting himself fed and deeper into this battle of wits between reviewers. Now I feel somewhat uneasy about attacking an unarmed man, but I feel that I must reply to his absurdities.

To begin with, I found his application of the word "pedantic" quite ludicrous in the context of his frequent quotations from Latin, French, and English sources sprinkled in various places in his article, and each time with only a vague, to be generous, reference to what's being said. And while I am speaking of pedantic traits, shall I mention his continual use of the royal "we"? And footnotes no less!

Then he began to get general in his attack; finding nothing specific, he criticized my reviewing methods in general—and in such a ridiculous and invalid manner! He says I use "terms" which I do not "understand" and implies that these "terms" are technical ones. Now I wish he would give an example, for I insist I do not have the slightest idea what he means.

He seems to want me to turn my reviews into some sort of theory of aesthetic criticism; e.g., he says he wants me to tell "why" "emotional effects" I find in films are "there" and "What do they do." I think anyone can see the absurdity of this.

If he wants to get into critical methods, I would like to ask just what the hell his are. In my reviews I try to give some indication of the subject and the value of a film so the reader may know if he would like to see it. This is certainly not his purpose, and I am at a loss to know what his purpose is. For *Battle Cry* he says "This motion picture was produced on the second floor of Cleveland." That's all! I don't find this very helpful. And he applies similar meaningless comments to all the films. And this article is supposed to be a film review?

Thursday and Friday: Crack in the Mirror.**

This is a complicated mess. Orson

Cowan Furniture Company
"I like to trade says Allan—
I love to trade says Lee."
ALLAN SHOOK—LEE HALL

Est at BAKER'S CAFE

SEWANEE TENNESSEE

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SEWANEE TENNESSEE

Welles, Bradford Dillman, and Juliette Greco each play double roles, involving two triangles, which becomes a sort of mental exercise in trying to figure out who's who. In the first triangle, Greco is Welles's mistress, and Dillman her lover. Greco and Dillman murder Welles, but are caught disposing of the body, and each accuses the other of leading the murder. Then comes second triangle: Welles is a lawyer, Greco his mistress, and Dillman is Welles' assistant and Greco's lover. Welles takes the defense of Dillman in I, Dillman No. 2 defends Greco. No. 1 in a trial that is unique in that no actual evidence is ever produced, and ends with an unbelievable amount of poetic justice. Bus by this time every body is tired of trying to figure out what's going on, and doesn't care much anyway. But the direction is acute, and Greco gives a good performance, so it may be worth a couple of hours diversion.

Owl Flick Friday: Desert Attack.
No information available on this one.

Saturday and Sunday: Girl of the Night.

Repeat on above.

Sunday and Tuesday: Esther and the King.**

Strangely enough, this is based on the Bible, a fact somewhat difficult to believe. Richard Egan, the King of Persia, returns from battle to find that the queen has been holding open house in her bedroom. So he disposes of her. Queen and begins his choice for a new. This choice turns out to be Esther (Joan Collins), the King taking her away from his trusty aide Simon (not even in the Bible story). Meanwhile, the King is planning to cut the umbilical of "that Macedonian upstart"—Alexander the Great, no less. This allows for the typical bloody ending of a worse-than-usual Biblical spectacle.

Wednesday: Operation Bottleneck.
Nothing available on this.

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B & G SUPPLY STORE
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Cowan's Most Interesting Store"

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TUBBY'S Bar-B-Q

Steaks - Pizza
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MONTEAGLE TENNESSEE

CLARAMONT
and
SEWANEE INN
Friday Night Special:
(PIZZA (SAUSAGE, PEPPERONI, SHRIMP)) \$1.00
Sunday Night Special:
CHEF'S SALAD BOWL \$1.00

John Stuart on SOPHERIM

On February 22, Sophierim met to consider submissions for new membership. The new members of Sophierim for this semester are Berry Edwards, K.A. sophomore; Jim Eitzen, F.D.O. sophomore; and one Buzz SAE Junior. These students are to be congratulated on their achievement.

All of the student writing submitted to Sophierim was poetry. Interest in the short story seems to be dwindling this year.

For those students who believe that there is already a story in their lives and that they are really writers at heart, if only they could write, it would be an interesting, although possibly dangerous, individual experiment to sit down with a pencil and paper and put the notion to a crisis. Such pragmatic jostling of an aspiring writer's day-dreams, except for rare cases of temporary insanity due to momentary disillusionment, has never produced any long-lasting ill effects, and has occasionally uncovered a rare talent for self-expression. Sophierim would welcome the results of all such experiments.

Shop At
MONTEAGLE SUPER MARKET

Acolytes Spark Milk Fund Drive

A concentrated drive is underway by the Acolytes' Guild to raise money for St. Mark's School. Each year the Acolytes have had a drive in one way or another, but this year the need is even more urgent. The enrollment of St. Mark's has doubled since '59-'60.

For several years now the Acolytes of the University have supplied milk at the university of St. Mark's. A pint a day is the quota allotted for each student. At six cents per pint the bill sent to the Acolytes comes to about sixty dollars a month. Unfortunately, the Acolytes have several outstanding bills from the dairy, and of course, they will have the bills for the remaining months of the school year.

Dorm "Captains" have been appointed to lead the drive in each dormitory. Each Acolyte will do his part in both giving the money and his time. The other students can render a great service to the children of St. Mark's, to the community, to the University, and to themselves by donating "early and often" to this charitable cause.

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