

## 'Winter is icumen' - - Splatt!



One of the many battles which raged throughout the domain between the SMA cadets and the University students is pictured above. Later, overwhelmed by eadling the purports of Wash-Ellert Hall, where the battle finally dissipated, and all combatants retired to the Union to warm up.

## Chaplain To Go To Oxford

The University will lose the services of her chaplain, the Rev. David B. Collins, next year, while he studies abroad. Replacing him will be the Rev. James Brettmann, father of recent Sewanee graduate Bill Brettmann. The Rev. Mr. Brettmann has been rector of several churches in Alabama. He will be returning from two years of study at Oxford.

Chaplain Collins will attend St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, Kent, England, using a portion of the Lilly Endowment grant.

He will leave for England in September, 1960, and will return in June, 1961. His family will live in one of the houses available for students of St. Augustine's.

All priest-students who reside at St. Augustine's for two terms or more are required to work for the General College Diploma. This involves writing two short essays each term and a thesis, which varies in length.

The essays are directly related to lecture or seminar courses chosen by the student.

A member of the faculty acts as tutor, and gives the necessary supervision throughout the period of residence.

St. Augustine's is the Central College of the Anglican Communion. It owes its immediate establishment to the Lambeth Conference of 1948. Its grounds were given to Saint Augustine by King Ethelbert in 597 A.D.

The site was occupied by a monastery until 1538, when Henry VIII seized it for royal use. As a royal palace it was frequented by Elizabeth I and Charles I.

After a brief lapse as a beer-house and center for cock-fighting the buildings were used in the establishment of the Missionary College of St. Augustine.

It was to this institution that Bishop Charles Quintard appealed in 1856 for funds to aid in the establishment of the infant University of the South.

## Open House Held Sunday

The Vice-Chancellor's annual open house for University students was held Sunday afternoon at the home of Dr. and Mrs. McCrady. It had been traditional for the past twenty years for the Vice-Chancellor to hold open house on the first Sunday in December.

The dormitory matrons served refreshments, which consisted of doughnuts, fudge, cookies and Russian tea. After the refreshments, the students joined Dr. McCrady to sing Christmas carols.

## Gotham Ensemble Opens Tonight With Baroque Lecture and Recital

### Second In duPont Series Features Music Honoring Anniversaries Of Purcell, Handel

By TED STIRLING  
On Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 9 and 10, the duPont Lectures come once again to the University of the South. Observing the three hundredth

anniversary of the birth of Henry Purcell (1659-1695) and the two hundredth anniversary of the death of George Frederick Handel (1685-1759), the Josef Marx Gotham Ensemble will present two lecture-recitals of Baroque music. Purcell and his contemporaries being presented Wednesday and Handel and his contemporaries being presented Thursday. The first half of the program will be dedicated entirely to the contemporaries, and the second half will be dedicated to Purcell or Handel, whatever the case may be. The lecture-recitals will be held in Gailor Hall at 8:15.

teacher of cello at the Mannes College of Music and Beary School. She received the Fulbright Fellowship to study cello in Amsterdam, Holland. Miss Brockway has played often in New York at Carnegie Recital Hall.

Jane Holcomb, lyric soprano, studied with Maxine Sicilian Caruso, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera. She has sung soprano parts in Schubert Mass in E flat, Berlioz German Requiem, many Bach cantatas, and others. Miss Holcomb performs with the Brattleboro Music Center chamber music concerts. She is a member of the Gotham Ensemble.

## Pledge Groups Run Elections For Officers

The pledge classes of the respective fraternities have elected their officers for the coming year.

These officers have traditionally had the responsibility for seeing that the pledge homecoming float, pledge class project, and other pledge activities are carried out.

The following students were elected pledge class officers. John Douglas—president; Dave Beyer—secretary (Kappa Sigma); Ben Smith—treasurer; Charles Willard—secretary; John Patterson, treasurer (Fiji); Brian Baderech—president; Tom Byrne—veep; Bill Pheil—treasurer (Deltas); Charles Summers—president; Mike Wortham—secretary (Phi Delta); Bobbie Frey—president; Don Timberlake—veep (SAEs); Horace Wilkerson—president; Ed Hatch—veep; Dick Greene—treasurer; Franklin Robinson—secretary (ATOs); Sam Powell—president; Harry Gerhart—secretary (Betas); Gene Dickson—president; John Ullery (KAs); Gary Koch—president; Kenneth Ehrenberg—veep; Bill Trahan—secretary (Sigma Nu).

The Josef Marx Gotham Ensemble consists of four performers.

Josef Marx, abso, is director and lecturer. Mr. Marx is lecturer on music history at the Hartt College of Music, Hartford, Connecticut. He was formerly a member of the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra of the Pittsburgh Symphony. He is active in and around New York in many of the special performances of chamber music programs. He has done the same sort of thing at Harvard that he is doing at Sewanee. Mr. Marx presented chamber music concerts over NBC recently and has been invited to return with further programs of both modern and classic repertoire, including the German which will be given at Sewanee.

Joan Brockway, cello, is a member of the Kranitz Baroque Ensemble, the Young Audience Trio, the Gotham Ensemble Players of New York, and the Josef Marx Ensemble Players. She is



JOAN BROCKWAY—Cellist

sembles and the Josef Marx Chamber Music Players.

Joseph Payne, harpsichordist, was born in Manchuria and grew up in Switzerland. His parents were missionaries. He is a member of the staff of the Hart College of Music, Hartford. He is just twenty-one years old, extremely musical and greatly gifted.

For those interested persons, Mr. Payne will give an informal exposition of the harpsichord on Thursday at three o'clock. The harpsichord is the two manual Neapolitan instrument.

This lecture-recital proves to be interesting and informative. It will give those of us who do not know much about this subject a chance to gather a small bit of knowledge of the subject. All the Mountain is urged to attend.

## Scientists Deliver Lectures To Student Physics Society

Two lectures of scientific interest were delivered at Sewanee previous to the Thanksgiving holidays.

Following the Sigma Pi Sigma meeting on Nov. 19, Dr. John B. Dicks, as-

sociate professor of physics, delivered a lecture on a recent proposal published in the Nov. 1, 1959 issue of *Physical Review Letters*, American Physical Society, entitled "Gravitational Red Shift in Nuclear Resonance" by R. V. Pound and G. A. Rebka, Jr., of Harvard University. Using their article as a basis, Dr. Dicks elaborated on the important problems, including the German physicist, discovered in 1958 that a fraction of the gamma ray emission from certain nuclei does not impart to the individual nuclei, but is lost to the whole lattice structure. Individual nuclear recoil results in a Doppler effect on the emitted gamma ray, thus lengthening its wavelength, lowering its frequency, and lowering its energy. Recoll to the whole lattice structure by the given fraction of gamma rays results, because of the greater mass of the lattice structure, however, in a negligible Doppler effect, and the gamma rays are emitted at a natural frequency and energy for the given nuclei. When these gamma rays are directed onto an absorber of like material, the absorber scatters a similar fraction of the incident rays. Scattering occurs because the natural

(Continued on page 8)

## Student Body Elects Gowned Group Officers

Gibson is a senior biology major from Bennettsville, S. C. He is proctor of Cosmos Hall, a member of the Red Ribbon Society and S-Club, and an outstanding member of the varsity football team. During this football season he served as the Tiger's co-captain. Gibson's name will also appear in *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities*. His picture was not available.

The incoming secretary, Bobby Cathcart, a junior, is a pre-med, biology major from Charleston, S. C. who received his gown during this semester. He is a member of KA, the Red Ribbon Society, Blue Key, and the Honor Council, of which he is executive secretary. Cathcart is active in nearly all intramural sports.

Elections of second semester officers of the Order of Gownmen are conducted beginning the second Monday in November. Nominations are taken from the floor and any gownman is eligible for election. The new officers will be formally installed at the beginning of the second semester.

Outgoing officers are Bob Howland, president; Max Young, vice-president; Charles Kelley, treasurer.

## Freshmen Give Bell Concert

A carillon concert, consisting of Advent and Christmas music, was given Sunday, Dec. 6, by the Freshman Carillonians. The concert marked the debut performance of each member of the beginning group. Mr. Bonholzer, University Carillonneur, has been instructing the members for the last three months.

The program, played at 4 p.m. was as follows:

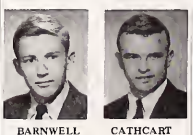
o Come, O Come Emmanuel—Veni Emmanuel by Phil Maggard

o God Rest You Merry Gentlemen—Traditional English and Good King Wenceslas—Traditional English by Robert Warrall

Angela We Have Heard on High—French Carol Melody and O Come, All Ye Faithful—Adeste Fideles by Thomas Midyett

What Child is This—Greenleaves and Great Bambino—Pietro Yon by Jeff DeHear

o Hear Our Street—MacKinnon and Gloria Excelsis—Old Scottish (Continued on page 8)



The Order of Gownmen recently conducted elections to select second-semester officers. After several run-offs the following men were chosen to lead the organization: Bill Barnwell, president; Jim Gibson, vice-president; Bobby Cathcart, secretary.

Each of the second-semester officers is an active participant in campus affairs. Barnwell, a senior political science major from Charleston, South Carolina, is vice-president of ATO and proctor of Johnson Hall. At present he is co-captain of the varsity track team, a member of the Red Ribbon Society, Blue Key, ODK, and Highlanders Club. In the past he has served on the discipline committee and the student vestry. Barnwell's name will appear in *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities*.

## Pi Gamma Mu Will Enlarge

Applications for Pi Gamma Mu, National Social Science Honor Society, are currently being accepted. Applications may be obtained from Bill Quarterman, secretary, or from any other member. The applications must be returned by Dec. 15, in order to be given consideration.

Pi Gamma Mu is an honor society for upper classmen who have shown unusual interest and aptitude in the field of social sciences. It is the aim of Pi Gamma Mu to promote scholarship and provide a better understanding of the social sciences.

Any junior or senior who has completed twenty semester hours in the core subjects of history, political science, and economics and is in the upper thirty-five percent of his class is eligible for membership in the organization. In addition to these formal requirements, the individual must be elected to membership by the organization.

## PDT Pledges To Give Tea

The pledge class of Phi Delta Theta will hold its annual pledge tea on Friday, Dec. 11, from 4 to 6 p.m. This year the tea will be in honor of Mr. Thaddeus C. Lockard, Jr. Students, faculty, and residents are cordially invited.

# Ye shall Multiply . . .

Over-population is the most serious peril which the world faces. Atomic annihilation, TV corruption, communism in Cuba, packed mental hospitals, all of these are overshadowed by the reality that population is increasing at a rate so rapid that before too many centuries are past, the actual weight of humanity will equal that of the earth itself. Seventeen hundred years is a good life while but one has only to look at China, India, Africa, or New York City to realize that some parts of the world are approaching that awful balance.

According to a recent report by the State Department, the population of the world, which now stands at 2,800,000,000, will be doubled in 41 years if it continues to grow at the present rate. And it will continue to double and triple at an even faster pace in the years to follow.

Increase in population is not directly a result of increasing birth rates; the mortality rate is the primary factor. Advances in medicine, vaccination, "shots", drugs, all of these have greatly cut down the average life span. And the problem created by the wonders of medicine are felt most acutely in the backward parts of the world. For example, China has recently had a sharp decline in the mortality rate and her agricultural and industrial resources have not been able to keep up with the change. Millions more are starving in spite of improved methods of farming. The more food there is for a people, the more children are born. In the United States, the longer the older people live—and so it evolves into a vicious circle, the poor expanding their families but living just at the subsistence level. The mortality rate in the undeveloped countries is dropping at a faster rate than in the industrialized countries, and at an earlier stage of the country's development, and with no improvement in that countries standard of living, or change in economic life.

Wh Americans, the British, the Soviets, have all poured money into these undeveloped countries, and, by and large, there has been no improvement in the standard of living.

Barring a return to the medical practices of the Middle Ages, or the massacre techniques of two world wars, there appears to be no sane solution to the acceleration of population except that of birth control. Of all the billions of dollars which the United States has expended in the last few years, not one penny has gone for research in artificial birth control—or to even extend information on the subject to people who need it most.

Great opposition to the use of foreign aid funds for birth control has come from the Roman Catholic Church. In a recent statement from several bishops of that church, it was declared that the use of such funds is "morally wrong and disastrous approach to the population problem." These bishops of the church are apparently as backward morally and socially as those prelates who sat under Pope John XXIII during the "Crisis" of the recent Conscience. It might be noted that a recent Lambeth Conference, and several other Protestant groups have backed artificial birth control as the solution to the reality of overpopulation.

The issue has reached some stature in the 1960 presidential races. Bishop Pike recently ecked a statement out of Senator Kennedy on the problem of birth control as it is related to overpopulation. Kennedy bowed to the will of the Church as he has done several times in the past saying—it is a "mistake" to advocate birth control. As Bishop Pike said, "The Church is U.S. Catholics use artificial birth control methods."

The threat of overpopulation and the control of birth rates are not issues which can be ignored. By 1980, the Puerto Rican and Negro population of New York City will have increased by 60 percent. Soviet Russia may jump ahead of us in birth control research and thus have to face a South America as well. And the issues may have some bearing on next year's presidential campaign.

Either a few sturdy old ecclesiastics wade up to the twentieth century, or the "Cathedral" had better reach the moon, and that right early.

FCJ

If we may focus our sight down to the microcosm, Sewanee has its over-population problems, too.

Once upon a time (back in the Golden Age years) when overpopulation, who lived below the water men, stumbling into the waters drunk, seized their pistols, cried "corners", and fired several shots up through the floor above to the rooms of trembling underclassmen) once upon a time, Sewanee was really and truly a Small School. When its doors were opened for busi-



### Editorial

## Any Conception of Honor

Nobody will deny that the Honor System works in class. That is a fine thing; we are all very happy about it. It seems to me, however, that the Honor System was intended to carry over into ordinary student life.

I personally have lost several articles while a student here. This may be attributed to carelessness and in part should be, in that a person may accidentally leave his belongings lying around. But he should be able to come back later and find them. This has not been the case.

Aside from this sort of manifestation of dishonesty, there has been another, more obvious kind—the stealing of money and other valuables out of rooms, which has led to the issue of room keys. Let's face it: In a school where "any adequate conception of Honor demands that a man shall not lie, cheat, or steal, or break his promises about just causes," and where "membership in the student body carries with it a peculiar responsibility for punctilious observance of those standards of conduct which govern an honorable man in every walk of life,"

when the OG wielded an arm in the affairs of the university. Now it has degenerated into a mass of disinterested, but awfully sophisticated underclassmen who gather for a few minutes each business in the union. It is not an "order," nor is it even a habit. In short, it has no integrity.

An "OG Hell Week" for the purpose of "building up the group consciousness" is not the answer. Pleas for the Order to "assume its responsibilities" have failed for years. In nearly every typical "resolution" which the gownmen pass the attitude is one of complete defeatism.

And, justifiably so.

With thousands of colleges over the country operating student governments with a great deal of success, Sewanee's predicament doesn't seem to be hopeless. And since the OG is about an unsuccessful endeavor as could be imagined, where must be something intrinsically wrong with its organization. The present system consisting of its executive committee, discipline committee, officers, governing body—may have worked fine back in the age of Corners and all night parties, but doesn't work now. The legitimate machinery of the OG is archaic, obviously unsatisfactory, and in our opinion the primary root of the Order's helplessness.

Sewanee's curriculum has not grown along with the size of the student body. Serious deficiencies in the language program (Russian and French), the fields of psychology, sociology, anthropology, must be noted in comparison Sewanee to some other schools of its size.

The inadequacy of Sewanee's library facilities is a typical example of our failure to keep up with the growing times.

Sewanee is no longer a tiny, family-like, small-town-like men's college. Something significant happens to a school at certain points in its growth. We have just passed one of those points.

Adjustments to new circumstances sometimes are a long time in coming. In several respects Sewanee is operating in the mind of the 20's and 30's—let's say as modern as the size of its student body. Let's at least examine a few sacred cows. Some may be sickly.

FCJ

Because of an extended Thanksgiving vacation, the PRIZE was not published Nov. 25 or Dec. 2. There will be three more issues this semester. The editor would like to take this opportunity to express his commendation of the work of the 20 members who have recently resigned their positions.

Dick Tillingham, who has detailed as news editor because of chronic lung trouble, is more and more being created post, that is, more and will be replaced by Bill Adams.

PRIZE advertising manager, Edwin Williamson, will be succeeded by Harry Johnson.

## Collingwood: Principles Of Art

Most attempts to answer the question, "What is art?" (using the term collectively as Collingwood, too, to include poetry, music, painting, etc.), usually fall into two stages and, thus, provide themselves two outlets for ground astray. A theory may settle the problem of usage satisfactorily, but break down over the problem of definition, or it may deal completely with the problem of definition, but fall over the problem of usage. The artist-aesthetic, more often than not, falls into the last category. He can differentiate between what is a work of art and what is not, but he cannot answer the question, "Why is this a work of art and not that a work of art?" The philosopher-aesthetic, if he admirably embodies his title, however, is far better equipped to cope with the theoretical aspect of art, because he begins with the awareness of what is pertinent to a successful aesthetic theory; he refuses to consider any intellectual category as absolute and not overlapping into other categories. It is only with a consideration of all pertinent areas in a systematized logical fashion that any attempt at a theory could ever anticipate true success, and it is with this non-pedantic, exhaustive approach that Mr. Collingwood writes this book.

The usefulness of this book is by no means confined to the enjoyer of art, for it deals with all aspects of the aesthetic process, making it valuable to the artist as well. This is not to say that the aesthetic process of the artist is of a different kind from that of his audience. Doubtless his is the more refined and delicate of the two, but this is a difference of degree. Collingwood's theory is not far from the mark by the fact that he makes us poets. We know that he is expressing his emotions by the fact that he is enabling us to express ours. "What we, as audience, receive from the artist is not the direct perception into the emotions which he is trying to express. The complete analysis of this process is the job of the latter portion of Book I and Book II. The first part of Book I, however, deals with the question of the ideal of craft and emboldens with varying degrees in most art. Collingwood admits this, but proves that the characteristics of craft found in art do not warrant a recognition of the technical theory of art. His first differentiator is concerned with the means and end distinction in craft, which is also found in the technical theory of art. He clearly proves, however, with detailed analogy, that the distinction is impossible. Five equally successful differentiations between craft and art

(Continued on page 6)

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## Pic of Fics

by ED MOORE

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday: North by Northwest.

For sheer entertainment this flick cannot be beaten. It is the work of two masters, Alfred Hitchcock and Cary Grant, who have teamed up for their fourth successful picture. In many ways this flick is the ultimate Hitchcock, for it is actually a parody on the Hitchcock-type production.

It contains all the master's elements, and exaggerates them to an unheard-of degree: background of striking scenery (from Madison Avenue to Mount Rushmore), case of mistaken identity, framed murder, attempted murder, stolen microfilm, suspense, and that unique, undefinable comedy which is somewhere in between drawing room and slapstick.

The most sophisticated, and perhaps sharpest, actor in Hollywood, Cary Grant, is at his dead-level best, and Eva Marie Saint is not to be lightly cast either; she handles her part excellently, whether it involves the role of seductress, or a pursued woman climbing down George Washington's nose in high heels.

The story begins in New York, where Cary Grant, successful advertising man, is mistaken by enemy agents for a non-existent federal agent. The spies go after him, attempting to kill him by such methods as pouring a quart of bourbon in him and forcing him to drive along the edge of a cliff in a stolen car, or attacking him with a crop-duster plane; the chase finally leads to Mount Rushmore and the suspenseful climax.

The picture is filled with memorable scenes, especially one in which Grant breaks up an art auction to escape from the spies (led by James Mason).

Grant's plot itself is exaggerated to such an extent that it becomes simply a side issue, but the colorfulness, acting, suspense, and humor make this flick a must on everybody's list.

owl Flick Friday: View from Pompey's Head.

This picture is adapted from Hamilton Basso's 1954 best-seller, and is probably as good as the book.

Robert Egan, a young New York lawyer, returns to his southern birthplace, Pompey's Head, after an absence of ten years.

The picture seems to be about to come to the conclusion that the culture of the South has been ruined because everyone is living in the past, when the working out of the two plots overcomes this element.

The first act concerns an author in Pompey's Head, whom Egan is investigating for embezzlement. The other, and major plot is Egan's falling in love with his high school sweetheart, Dana Wynter.

Egan seems willing to leave his wife and children for Dana, and she is certainly willing to leave her rich but "beneath-his-class" husband for Egan.

The Order is called "Father" and the laymen "brother."

This is just a bit about the life and history of the Order of the Holy Cross, and in particular of the Sewanee house, and we of the University congratulate our friends at St. Michael's on a diamond anniversary of their Order.

### CINEMA GUILD

Friday, December 11 at 7:30 in Bishop's Lecture Room: *Or Bon Incident*, with Henry Fonda.

science fiction, has overtones of international problems.

Japan is invaded by inhabitants of Mysteroid, an advanced planet which possessed the H-Bomb when the Earth was an infant. Mysteroid has its population of 80,000,000. Sixty percent of its population is born maldemeaned.

They demand three square miles of Japan and Japanese women for breeding purposes. When Japan refuses, they launch an attack with mysterious weapons.

The problem is finally thrown into the United Nations, where one gets a glimpse of such thoughts as the necessity of the U. S. and Russia to learn to live together, how the whole earth must co-operate to remove this threat, how science is no good as an end but must be used properly; however, these are not developments.

The photography is quite good, and some of the Japanese scenery is beautiful.

Science fiction fans will not want to miss this one.

Sunday and Tuesday: *Day of the Outlaw*.

This is a better than average western. Robert Ryan is a cattle king in the old west who is willing to kill his neighbor for the latter's wife (Tina Louise), but who will not stop so low as to allow Burl Ives and his band of outlaws to harm him.

After two days of hell-raising by Ives and company, Ryan does agree to let them through a mountain passage, thus saving the town. Fortunately, the passage turns out to be non-existent and all the outlaws are killed except Ricky Nelson's brother, David (who is not quite the loser Ricky is).

This is not a typical western for there is no shoot the cowboy is not all good, and the bad guys are not all bad.

The picture does have elements of useless brutality, but is saved by being un-typical and by good acting, especially by Ives.

## Yale To Publish Underdown Book

by BILL ADAMS

Mr. David Underdown, associate professor of history, has recently had his book, *Royalist Conspiracy In England, 1669-1669*, accepted for publication by the Yale University Press. Prof. Underdown's work is to be counted number nineteen in the Yale Historical Series.

The book will deal with the strong Royalist opposition to the pre-Cromwell government, but primarily with the Cromwellian period and the restoration of King Charles II to the throne of England.

A major emphasis is put on the numerous assassination attempts made on Cromwell during this period.

Although the book is a scholarly effort to have particular importance to readers specifically interested in the Cromwellian era, the author has said, "There's enough clack and dagger in it to make a good mystery novel."

This book is unique in one aspect. Prior to Prof. Underdown's publication, the *Yale Historical Series* had never been in pieces; this book is the first to show the continuity of the Royalist Rebellion.

The expected publication date is early March, 1960. The book will be distributed not only in the United States but also in England, where it should have its major effect.

It is hoped that the book will reach England by May in time for the celebration of the restoration of Charles II.

Prof. Underdown received his B.A. from Exeter College of Oxford University, England in 1950. Three years later he received his B.Litt. degree. (It was from the latter school attached to London University.)

The author has been with the Sewanee history department since 1953. Prior to coming to Sewanee he taught at the law school attached to London University.



On the 25th of November, the Feast of St. Catherine, the Order of the Holy Cross celebrated its 75th anniversary. At upper left, from left, are Frs. Francis Bicknell, and Gunn. Father Gunn is Prior of St. Michael's Monastery. At top right is St. Michael's, which was founded by the OHC in 1905. At lower left is pictured the interior of the chapel at St. Michael's. A monk is seen before the altar. Brother Francis is reading in the refectory, at lower right, Frs. Gunn and Bicknell are listening.

## Holy Cross, Oldest Men's Order Observes Anniversary Wednesday

by STERLING RAYBURN

The Order of the Holy Cross, the oldest indigenous religious order ever in the Episcopal Church, celebrated its 75th anniversary Wednesday the 25th of November, the feast of St. Catherine. On that day in 1884, the Rev. James Otis Sargent Huntington, son of the Bishop of Central New York, took his life vows as a monk.

Father Huntington and two other young men had begun to live a monastic life in the alums of Lower East Side New York in 1881, but only Fr. Huntington persevered. Son, however, other men joined him and the Order grew.

In 1884 the Fathers moved to the country in Maryland, and later established their Mother House, Holy Cross Monastery, at West Park, New York, in 1904. By 1905 the Order was strong enough to establish the Branch House here on the mountain, St. Michael's Monastery. It was the early monks at this house who started St. Andrew's School. In 1932 they established a mission in the hinterland of Liberia which does extensive evangelic work among the native tribes. In 1948 the Order bought a house on a mountain outside of Santa Barbara, California, which they have converted into a Monastery and Retreat House. "OHC" also started Kent School in Connecticut which they sold several years ago.

Also under the immediate supervision of the Order is a community of nuns founded in 1945, the Order of St. Elena. The Order of the Holy Cross has five confraternities of associates, both priests and laymen, who "live outside the cloister" live rules of life of ascending difficulty, respectively. The simplest rule, the Confraternity of the Christian Life, ideal for college students, boasts several students of the University among its several hundred members.

The Order also runs the Holy Cross Press, well known for its line of books and pamphlets, most of which are found in our libraries.

It is St. Michael's Monastery, however, that is of particular interest to us at Sewanee. The Monastery stands on the hill behind St. Andrew's and in it the four members of OHC stationed here live their life of prayer and "active" labors. Central in their life is the daily offering of the Holy Eucharist at 6:15 a.m. Several times during the day they gather together in the chapel of the Monastery to recite the seven day hours (services) of the Monastic office as arranged by St. Benedict in the early sixth century. They also recite the Night Office of Matins, which at St. Michael's is the short form of Morning Prayer from the Prayer Book. These services, which are sung at the Mother House, consist primarily of the Psalms distributed in such a manner that the whole Psalter is recited in the course of a month. The Venite, Te Deum, Jubilate Deo, Magnificat, the other canticles, Scripture lessons and certain hymns also occupy an important place in these services. From this it is easy to see that the familiar daily offices of Morning and Evening Prayer are simply condensed forms of this ancient Monastic Office.

The Order considers the performance of the Liturgy, meditation and intercession the primary work of a monk. The *Opus Dei* for the praise of God. Also offered as worship are the several "active" jobs of the monastic. Father Gunn, the Prior of St. Michael's, is Headmaster of St. Andrew's School and Chaplain to the Sisters at St. Mary's. Father Bicknell teaches in the school and is Chaplain to the students both of St. Andrew's and of St. Mary's. Father Stevens is a well-known preacher and spends much of his time on the road preaching missions in parishes throughout the South. Brother Francis is guest-master, cook and housekeeper of the Monastery.

All the monks are experts at leading retreats. (A retreat is a certain period of time, usually at least 24 hours, spent without conversation, in which one

prays, meditates and studies, and in general stands back and takes a good look at himself and the world while he is alone with God.) St. Michael's serves as an important retreat center for the Sewanee Province, and during the year there are many University students who visit the Monastery for the services or for retreats. Over-night guests from here are always welcome to stay at the Monastery, and Brother Francis only asks that they call ahead of time to make arrangements.

A typical day at the monastery begins at 5:30 when "house is called." Matins and Lauds are said at 5:45 followed by the Holy Eucharist at 6:15. After breakfast they go to their respective jobs, and meet again in chapel at 9 for Prime and Tere, followed by community intercessions, then they return to work. At noon they read Sext and None before lunch. During lunch and supper one of the monks reads from some book. Returning from their afternoon duties, they recite Vespers and Compline at 5:00, and eat supper at six. During the day they make two half-hour meditations. They retire at 10:00 p.m.

A person who feels drawn to the life of the Order must go through a period of at least four and one half years of testing before making final vows. The first two and one half years are always spent at the Mother House in New York. The new arrival spends three months as a postulant, after which he takes the habit of the Order and begins his two year novitiate or "basic training" as a monk. During this postulant and novitiate he is free to leave or be advised to leave at any time if it appears that he has no vocation. He then takes the vows for a period of two years, that is, he becomes "junior professed," after which he is once again free to return to secular life. But if he still feels he is called to be a monk, he takes for the life the vows of Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience to his Superior. The Superior is elected by

## ATO's, KA's Top Standings

Since the last Purple came out, the volleyball season has almost come and gone. This year's league has been somewhat weak, the strong teams having a fairly easy time of it, although no team is unbeaten. The ATO's and KA's are tied for first after the conclusion of last week's action, with the Betas one win shy in third. The season's notable failure has been the Phis, who have failed to get going, losing to the Betas, Phi Gams, KA's, and Delts (by forfeit), although defeating the ATO's. The big games of this week are the ATO-Beta, meeting on Monday, and the ATO-KA tilt on Tuesday, which should determine the three top spots. On the basis of the record, the ATO's should prevail, but could be upset easily in both games. Fourth place is a toss-up between the Phi Gams, KS, and Phis, the Phi Gams seeming the probable choice.

### STANDINGS

ATO	.....	W	1
KA	.....	L	1
BTP	.....	6	1
FGD	.....	5	1
KS	.....	4	2
Phi G	.....	4	2
DT	.....	3	3
DN	.....	3	3
SD	.....	3	5
Theologs	.....	2	4
SAE	.....	0	6
Independents	.....	0	7
Faculty*	.....	3	5

\*Faculty games do not count in official standings.



During a recent expedition of the Sewanee Caving Society, Bob Rust is pictured leading a caribbee lamp through a passageway to Billy Trimble, at top. At center, admiring one of the fine stalagmites to be found in the Sewanee area, are, clockwise from left, Hank Hanes, Billy Trimble, Bob Rust, and Phil Sannett. Below printing out from a tight passageway, is Dean Eckels.

## Tigers Recall Europe Tour

by STU ELLIOTT  
Undoubtedly the most notable year in Sewanee basketball history is 1951 for it was that summer that the Tiger team made a 57-game tour of Europe and northern Africa. Coach Lon Varnell wrote an article entitled "Developing a 'Hardwood Giant'" that year and it appeared in the magazine Southern Coach and Athlete which is published in Atlanta. This article was adjudged the best on basketball for 1951 and was put in the Basketball Digest. With the magazine's world wide circulation Varnell's story came to the attention of European coaches who then wrote Varnell in an effort to pick up pointers for the coming Olympic Games. As a result of this exchange the European coaches expressed a desire to have Coach Varnell and his players come to clinics in Europe that summer. Working through the Amateur Federation of Europe headed by Abe Saperstein, a schedule was arranged against top amateur teams.

The Sewanee quintet won 53 of the 57 games played and that included a winning streak of some 37 games. They played games in France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, and Algeria.

Perhaps the highlight of the tour was the game played in the Rome Arena. It was the first game played by an American basketball team in Italy. The Sewanee team also played games in bull fight arenas in Lisbon, Portugal and Barcelona, Spain. Another highlight of the tour was an international tournament played in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Sewanee team averaged 49 points per game on the tour while they limited their opposition to but 31 a game. They reached their peak when they defeated the Best team of France 97-23. Although the general caliber of the players was not up to American college standards, the Milan, Italy team did have a very outstanding team.

Starters on this team were Jim Rox at center, Bill Crawford and F. Schaefer at forwards and Captain W. L. Cain and Lou Kripp at the guards. Other members of the squad were R. N. Lockard, J. G. Stowers, Tom Witherspoon and Joe Hall. Hall is now coaching at Regis College in Denver, Colorado.

## 1960 Swimming Team To Face Roughest Scheduling

by WARREN KING  
The Tiger swimmers, who over the past three years have compiled a record of 27 wins and four losses, and last year recorded eight wins and two losses, this year will have the roughest schedule encountered by any Sewanee swimming team.

Workouts began several weeks ago, and the team is getting in shape for the tough season ahead. Retaining lettersmen from last year's swim group are: Jim Dean, Bob King, Fred Meuninger, Chuck North, Charlie Robinson, Buddy Wimer, and the two captains who were re-elected from last year, Tony Veal and alternate captain, Fred Brown.

With this group and several very promising newcomers, Coach Ted Bidondo feels that he has a nucleus for another winning team if the swimmers develop to their potential. It appears at the present that the mermen will be quite strong in several events.

Senior Tony Veal, who was undefeated in dual meet competition last year, and sophomores Charlie Robinson will again provide considerable strength in the freestyle events and relay, while in the 440-yard freestyle, letterman Bob King and Drew Meuninger will be top competitors.

In the backstroke, freshman Dick

Wolverton is showing great potential along with veteran Fred Brown, who, together, should make a winning pair.

Another very promising freshman, George Lewis, and senior letterman Chuck North should do quite well in the breaststroke.

Other promising new swimmers include: Jim Studeman, Bill Stodeman, Dick Warren and diver Ronnie Zodin.

Students will have an opportunity to get a preview of this year's team this coming Saturday afternoon when there will be an intrasquad meet at the pool.

The regular schedule, which includes a meet against peripherals the best college swimming team in the South, Florida State University, is as follows:

**HOME MEETS**  
Jan. 16—Emory, 3:00 p.m.; Feb. 1—Florida State University, 8:00 p.m.; Feb. 12—Eastern Kentucky, 8:00 p.m.; Feb. 20—University of Kentucky, 3:00 p.m.; Feb. 26—University of Louisville, 4:00 p.m.

**AWAY MEETS**  
Jan. 22—University of Georgia, 4:00 p.m.; Jan. 23—Georgia Tech, 1:00 p.m.; Feb. 5—Clemson, 4:00 p.m.; Feb. 6—The Citadel, 8:00 p.m.; Feb. 12—North Carolina, 8:00 p.m.; Feb. 27—University of Alabama, 2:00 p.m.

## Caves Offer Sources Of Sport, Knowledge

by BILLY TRIMBLE  
Caving, unlike most sports, is an activity that the participants generally know very little about. The fact that there are wet caves and dry caves, and that caves have stalactites and stalagmites, is common knowledge, but as to the development of caves and the causes of cave phenomena, ignorance is the rule and not the exception.

For a cave to develop, there must be action of water against soft rock, such as limestone or sandstone. This development takes place in two stages: phreatic and vadose.

Phreatic cave development occurs when a cave develops under the water table through hydrostatic pressure. Water under a water table moves at a very slow rate, because of the immense pressure resulting from its continuing water supply versus the resistance of the stone. As it collects, it tends to move in a widening and winding circle, somewhat similar to the movement of smoke. This is why one can find a tremendous room immediately after a small bottleneck in a phreatic cave. Almost all caves undergo this type of development at one time or another.

A vadose cave is developed by fast running water, as opposed to phreatic development. The water has free air above it. This type of development tends to cut away the rock, either vertically or horizontally. The walk of the cave will usually either be high and narrow, or low and wide. At least two of the four sides will invariably be parallel. Wet Cave is a good example of vadose development.

Cave phenomena and their causes are often interesting subjects to deal with a breckdown is a section of cave which has fallen and blocked another portion of the cave. Most people believe that a breakdown, or cave-in, occurs because of faulty rock formation. Actually, it is almost invariably caused by the external force of a wash. Wherever the path of a cave is crossed by a surface wash or stream, extensive breakdown is very likely. The collapse within the cave is often reflected in the local surface topography by the appearance of sink holes or perhaps a stream apture. Big Room Cave has been divided into three sections by breakdowns caused by surface washes.

A dome room is a room with a high ceiling that may or may not have an entrance in the top. It is probably caused by water running into an exceptionally hard layer of rock and working about it to eat out a layer of less resistance.

Often a vadose cave will have two, or even three levels directly below each other. These are caused by water continually eating through rock to a lower level, leaving portions of the old level still intact above it.

Stalactites and stalagmites are both formed by the dripping of calcareous water. Each drop leaves calcium carbonate on the stalactite hanging from the top of the cave. The rest of the calcium carbonate from the drop is left on the stalagmite, which builds up from the floor of the cave.

Some of the wonders why caves have zig-zag passages. The limestone layers of this plateau are formed horizontally, and cracks in the limestone occur at right angles. A cave is formed by water forcing its way between these layers and following the cracks in them, so its passage is naturally crooked. As the cave develops, the cutting action of the water tends to straighten its passage out.

Caves are important chiefly in four ways: archeologically, biologically, geologically, and for the pleasure they bring many people.

Several area caves have made important archeological contributions.

Many well preserved Indian weapons were found in the bedroom of Lost Cove Cave. Also, Dr. Whitsett found the dorsal spine of a species of prehistoric shark in this cave.

The National Geographic Society and The Smithsonian Institute have taken over two tons of prehistoric spears from Russel Cave. This cave has

been determined to be approximately 9000 years old.

An Indian work shop was found in Blowing Spring Cave, and the remains of an Indian village were discovered just outside of it.

Many rare forms of animal life have been discovered in caves. Dr. McCrady and Skip Larell have both done a lot of work in this area of biology.

Caves are important, too, in stratigraphy, the branch of geology that deals with the arrangement of different layers of strata. This branch of geology includes the determining of the age of layers of strata, which can be examined easily in caves. It is also concerned with the identification of fossil remains, which are often found in caves.

The importance of the pleasure that a spelunker gets from caving is the same as the importance of the pleasure one gets from football, tennis, golf, etc. Caving offers beauty, excitement, and exercise in varying degrees. As a by-product of the pleasure of caving is the commercialization of many caves that has taken place recently.

The Sewanee Caving Society hopes to eventually further advances in these four fields, but first must come a learning process and the establishing of a good organization with ample finances.

The learning is coming through lectures by Dr. Whitsett and other caving experts. With the organization and the finances, the society will put what has been learned to use by exploring the lesser known and incompletely explored area caves.

A good cave for the beginning caver to visit is Wet Cave. Examples of both types of cave development can be found in it. This everybody one would find in a cave is present to some degree.

For experienced cavers, Big Room Cave and Crownover Cave are excellent. Big Room is a vast cave containing many beautiful formations, and Crownover, or Great Pit Cave, is a challenge to anyone.

For the sightseer, in Wonder Cave one can see pretty formations and still stay clean. Incidentally, part of it is uncommercialized and good for just plain spelunking.

The Sewanee Caving Society will hold its third meeting in Room 208 of Walsh-Kilg Hall Thursday night at 7:15. All people interested in caving are urged to attend.

It is hoped that this group, in as short a time as possible, can contribute something of value in the speleological field. Naturally, the greater the participation, the greater are its chances for doing just this.

## Graduates Finish Newport Training

Two June graduates of Sewanee, Ben Harrell of Palo Alto, Calif., and Whit Galbraith of Colorado Springs, Colo. completed OCS training at Newport, R. I. Both were commissioned as ensigns in the U. S. Navy.

Both young men were part of a 722-member class that spent 18 weeks of intensive training in the Naval Services prior to graduation and commissioning.

According to the Navy, "graduates of the school are qualified to meet not only the technical problems facing a junior officer in today's modern fleet, but also, the special leadership problems posed by our fleet's world-wide commitments."

The new officers heard at guest speaker for their graduation, Adm. Jerald Wright, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic and Commander in Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet."

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## Sewanee Ladies To New York

Bound for the Plaza Hotel, New York City are Mrs. David Collins, wife of the University's chaplain, and Mrs. Frank Thomas, wife of the assistant headmaster of SMA and sister of Mrs. Collins.

They are driving to New York this Thursday for a surprise party to be given for their former voice teacher, Vera Covert.

Miss Covert, internationally known in music circles, has had students other than Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Thomas, some of whom are Mr. Frank Thomas, of SMA who heads the University Chorus, and Mr. Michael Thomas, a recent Sewanee graduate.

The committee for the party includes the Thomases, John Foraythe, and Ralph Mecker, and honorary chairman Grace Kelly Banter. The affair will be held on Dec. 12 and will include a buffet supper and program.

Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Thomas say that they will be glad to see old friends and Miss Covert.

## Tiger Talk

by STU ELLIOTT



The Sewanee basketball team is off to a fine start after giving Vanderbilt a good game and defeating Washington and Lee. The game with Vandy was particularly gratifying in that the Tigers scored more points than any Sewanee quintet has managed in the traditional opener. The Tigers were deadly from the floor as they dropped 31 percent of their attempts as compared to only 35 percent for the Commodores.

Rebounding was the department which proved to be Sewanee's downfall. They were only able to grab 30 as compared to 54 for Vandy. This deficiency was particularly obvious on the offensive band as the Tigers were limited to one shot.

Against WLL in a foul-plagued game the Purple went by forcing WLL to play their type of game. The Generals had a distinct lack of altitude, and their main hope was to try and get the other club to run.

During the first half WLL was thrown completely off stride by the tight Tiger zone and their passing was noticeably affected. In the second period they showed that if given the opportunity they could score in a hurry.

They stayed close to the Tigers until the final minutes and the final score was not an indication of the game.

In the first two games the scoring had been extremely well balanced. Four players in both of the first two games had hit double figures which is a healthy sign. This should come in handy when the Tigers travel to Stetson in Deland, Florida, to take part in the Stetson Pre-Christmas Tourney. One of the teams in this field will be Wheaton College of Illinois, small college champions of two years ago and a perennial power.

Captain of this year's Tiger team is Hugh "Snuffy" Gelston 5'11" 166 guard from Towson, Maryland. A senior, Gelston has won three letters in basketball and one in cross country. A good hustler, Snuffy combines a good touch from the outside with outstanding driving ability.

Selected as alternate captain this season was the other starting guard "Poocher" Tomlin, a 6 foot 169 pounder from Madison, Tennessee. "Poocher" came to the Mountain with a record as an all-around athlete in high school where he earned a total of 12 letters. A definite outside threat he excels as a play maker also.

## Cagers Bow To Vanderbilt Beat W&L In Two Games

by DAVE WILSON

Last Tuesday night, the Sewanee cagers opened the 1959-60 season in Nashville, Tenn. against a strongly favored Vanderbilt team.

The Tigers put up a valiant battle, but the Commodores, with two of the best men in the S.E.C.—Bowen and Depp—were too strong to be overcome. When Sewanee left the court at half-time, the scoreboard showed Vandy to have a 7 point advantage, and their lead was never threatened during the second half. The final score was 67-68. The Purple fresh did a highly commendable job in their first varsity game. John Smith, Ed Hatch, and Josh Nunn will definitely be a lot of help to the Tigers this year.

Sewanee suffered quite a bit when Dick Dezell, 6'7" center, fouled out, as Vandy had control of the boards almost entirely from that point on.

Of special note was the 50 percent shooting percentage of the Tigers, drew a comment from Vandy coach Bob Polk as being probably the greatest shooting percentage of any team that Vandy will face this year.

High scorer for the Tigers was Capt. Hugh Gelston with 15, followed by Edgin and Tomlin with 12 each.

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# Collingwood: What is Art?

Letters to the editor

(Continued from page 2)

follow with the usual exhaustive detail. He is completely aware of the precarious margin upon which he is dwelling. "For further study may at any moment reveal the characteristics of craft in some of these examples," however, "... a work of art, as such, is not an artifact, because it involves elements which cannot be subsumed under the conception of craft."

The following three chapters deal with differentiating between 'art proper' and representative art, which is comprised of magical art and Hermetic art. Here, too, the author represents art as not being 'art proper' because of its basis upon a preconceived end—a characteristic of craft. There is, however, a decided differentiation between art as magic and art as amusement—magic has some utilitarian application, amusement is hedonistic. The chapter on amusement contains a reinterpretation of Plato's so-called attack upon art, showing that it was actually an attack upon amusement. Another observation of this chapter that is highly pertinent to the present-day nihilistic relativism of which Prof. Green spoke when he was here, is that the goodness and beauty of a work of art, if good, is not a beauty because of existing certain emotions in the person using that word, has no such validity; it exists only in relation to the person in whom these emotions are aroused.

The last two chapters of Book I deal respectively with Art Proper (I) as expression and Art Proper (2) as imagination. In the chapter on expression the old stimulus-reaction process is proved to have no applicability because it is in violation with audience participation in the aesthetic experience. This was mentioned earlier. A keener observation, however, is found in Collingwood's statement that "expression individualizes"; i.e., "the sorrow which I feel here and now... is a peculiar sorrow, not quite like any sorrow that I have ever felt before, and probably not quite like any sorrow I shall ever feel again." Insofar as the artist understands his business, he expresses this sorrow. Introduced in this chapter also, is the difference between expressing emotion and betraying emotion, the subtlety of which is preeminently important in drama and poetry. (He doesn't, however, discuss this.) A competent supply of detailed examples, however, is given, which well illustrates betrayal—of symptoms of emotions which have already been expressed. i.e., "... as if a preexisting counsel, at the end of his speech, said the presence's face."

The chapter on imagination culminates in the establishment of a satisfactory usage of the term art. After a clarification of the confusion between make-believe and imagination, and a thorough definition of the total imaginative experience (not the stages of the imaginative experience. This is the job of Book II), the author offers a recapitulation and a summation of his attempt to answer the question "what is a work of art?" For example, a piece of music is used.

1. In the pseudo-aesthetic sense for which art as a kind of craft, a piece of music is a series of audible noises. The psychological and 'realistic' aestheticians, as we can now see, have not got beyond this pseudo-aesthetic conception.
2. If work of art means work of art proper, a piece of music is not something audible, but something which may exist solely in the musician's head.
3. To some extent it must exist solely in the musician's head (including, of course, the audience as well as the composer under that name), for his imagination is always supplementing, correcting, and expurgating what he actually hears.
4. The music which he actually enjoys as a work of art is the never sensuous or 'actually' heard at all. It is an imagined experience of total activity.
5. Thus a work of art proper is a total activity which the person enjoying it apprehends and is conscious of by the use of his imagination. Therefore, the value of any work of art to a

properly qualified person lies, not in the sensual delight, but in the delightfulness of the imaginative experience which those sensuous elements awake in him.

For Collingwood the stage of imagination is the most important stage in the aesthetic process. In Book II a theory of imagination and its place in the structure of experience as a whole is attempted. This attempt involves nothing of what is presented in Book I, for it is a re-synthesis of what has been said by well-known philosophers. There are four chapter divisions: VIII, Thinking and Feeling; IX, Sensation and Imagination; X, Imagination and Consciousness; and, XI, Language.

Chapter VIII attempts to differentiate between thinking and feeling, whereas Chapters IX and X, respectively, attempt to differentiate and define imagination as an activity of mind correlative to 'impressions,' distinct from sensation on the one hand and intellect on the other. The abstractness of the problems of Book II demands, first of all, a clear, concise terminology, which Collingwood quite successfully facilitates. Exploring the problem from Descartes to Kant his conclusion might be summarized as follows: Imagination resembles feeling in that it is a single indivisible unit, but it is 'blind,' i.e., cannot anticipate its own results by conceiving them as purposes in advance of executing them. It is not free to carry out a plan or to choose between alternative plans. This job belongs to consciousness which is 'corporeal' (and therefore does its job badly) in juxtaposition to the area of the sensuous-emotional field to which it does not attend. In the last chapter of Book II, a lens analysis of language as a conveyor of emotion' books.

Book III is a synthesis of the separate lines of inquiry conducted in the first two books of the series: XII, Art as Language; XIII, Art as Truth; XIV, The Artist and the Community; and XV, The Conclusion. (It is a good idea to keep in mind that the business of this book is to offer a theory, not a set of precisely definable principles.) The theory offered here is a resolution of the implications of two ideas: (a) that to be expressive and imaginative a work of art must be language, and; (b) that "the aesthetic experience of artistic activity, is the experience of expressing one's emotions; and that which expresses them is the total imaginative activity called 'inherently language or art.' This is art proper."

In his consideration of Art and Truth he shows that the problem still arises out of language, which, when controlled by an 'uncorrupt consciousness,' serves as the mean between the barbarism of subject without style, and the dilettantism of style without subject. The result of bringing these two ends together by the mean is art.

For the most part the remainder of the book is concerned with the application of certain elements of the theory to familiar works of art. In conclusion, it might be wise to remind the reader that the purpose of this review, contrary to the impression some may have received from its length, is not to relate the contents of Professor Collingwood's book in a summarized form, but to provide a general awareness of the problems with which he deals, and thus, it is hoped, to stimulate interest in the book itself. The material presented here barely touches upon the structural divisions, which only surround the immense amount of 'food for thought.' It should be remembered that this book is precisely this—'food for thought' contained in this work. Collingwood's work is, as was mentioned earlier, a theory of art. It does not define a precise set of principles which can be used to determine the value of every work of art. Such a scheme does not exist. The purpose of this book, other books on aesthetics, and philosophical writings of any nature, is to provide the reader with stimulus for thinking, individually.

GRAY SMITH

To the Editor of the PEOPLE:

In this era of expansion and building at Sewanee, one real need seems to have been entirely overlooked. For any university to be great—even to function properly—it must own a maze!

Think of the grandeur, the dignity of the university faculties in full academic regalia, led by the University Marshal, proudly bearing the University Mace—the solemn symbol of the Sewanee Idea, the tangible embodiment of the power of the Vice-Chancellor (and President).

Think how impressive it would look lying on the regent's table in Walsh-Elliott Hall during a solemn convocation on "Behavior Patterns in a Non-Alcoholic Society" or "Shall Curfew Ring Tonight!"

The article of such great importance and value to Sewanee need not strain the purse-strings of the trustees-in-need-it.

So often, we here in Arcady think in terms of libraries, fine engines, fine arts buildings, dormitories, even chapels, and tend to lose the 'other world' perspective. Certainly, the acquisition of a mace should be a real moral issue. The alumni and undergraduates should be urged to give their all in support of this worthy project.

There are several distinguished periods of mace design that would be suitable for Sewanee. No doubt, tucked away in Fulford Hall, there may even be an expert on mace design. Something Empire-Gothic perhaps.

There could be contests of submitted designs from the students or members of the faculty.

The cost, negligible by Sewanee standards, should run at the outset not more than three million dollars. A mace of good design and construction is necessarily fine.

May it never be said about the University Mace, as it has about other things, "for so many years I saw it unfinished!"

THOMAS BRITT

## Editorial

### Tennessee State Circus. Give Up

"The politicians are well aware of the fact that the American political stomach delights in digesting mawkish dramas. They know the public taste for it and they play it for all they are worth." — Ralph McGill, *The Atlantic Constitution*, Nov. 6, 1959.

In the past seven months we here at Sewanee have had a rare opportunity to observe this tenet in action. The Tennessee government's long-winded hunt of Highlander Park School has borne all the marks of a three ring circus, complete with a laughable but unlovable troupe of clowns.

We have no quarrel with persons of segregationist tendencies who feel an obligation to speak against the school on the basis of their beliefs, recognizing the institution for what it is.

For those who have allowed themselves to become suckled in by the state's trumped-up charges of subversion, immorality, and abuse of charter we have little respect.

For those who have cheered the state on at every turn with cries of "Run 'em out!" we have little more than contempt.

One mention should be made of the brilliant summary given by master clown A. B. Sloan of the testimony presented by several highly qualified educators and laymen on Highlander's behalf at the last hearing:

"... they testified about nothing except how smart they are!"

And so grind the gears of justice in Tennessee today. DBH

To the Editor of the PEOPLE:

Recently you published an article dealing with the renewed threat of Soviet Russia to the American people—their security, their freedom.

On the one hand, I cannot help but admire the strong sense of patriotism this article undoubtedly shows. On the other hand, however, it seems that in many ways the writer has let his enthusiasm for America's superiority become a little too heart-felt to serve his cause. In his article he has suggested that the United States annihilate Russia with "an unannounced, carefully planned, massive sneak-attack upon Russia and her satellites."

Are we to bomb Hungary? And even if we did manage a massive (unannounced?) carefully planned, sneak-attack upon Russia and her satellites, in order to escape without injury would call for more religious intervention and providence than the day Moses led the Hebrews out of Israel. We have no reason to believe the Russians are not capable of an equally destructive plan. Isn't that what the very security of this nation rests on today? Also noteworthy in this matter is the Russian's recent moon-shot which reduced the probable inaccuracy of a missile's hitting New York from a radius of 7 miles to 7 inches. Also we might wish to consider the elaborate defense system operating throughout the Soviet Union costing in the whereabouts of 50 billion dollars.

Indeed, it will take more than patriotic determinism to put Russia on her knees. In fact, the more doubtful probability of succeeding at this would hardly merit our attempting it. In an even, such a plan is quite unprovoked by reason.

Loving our pistols aside, however, I believe we have a few stronger reasons to prevent such an attack on Russia. If what Plato has said is true, and there does exist some sort of relationship between the individual and the state in terms of justice, can we not go a step further in trying to understand what this relationship must mean internationally.

Just because crime most frequently occurs at an individual level is by no means an indication it does not appear at international levels. Indeed, only the most humorously-wielded could hold such an idea. And, yet, where would the United States be putting herself if the world suddenly awoke one morning to find Russia and ship mast mean internationally?

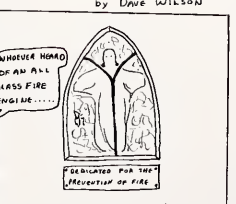
"We need strong political leadership," says this article, and "the only thing that we annihilate Russia and succeed." To annihilate Russia and succeed at what—being able to say we are a Christian democratic society that believes so strongly in its ideals that we are willing to annihilate half our planet to prove it? That is what the annihilation of Russia and all her satellites would involve.

There are many finer points in this article which I feel are equally misleading as its main point. First I would say the United States is hardly being pushed from her position as a leading world power merely because of the more recent advances of the Soviet Union into space. Secondly I do not feel that Russia has become a threat to the security of the United States merely because Karl Marx, social visionary for Communist doctrine, anticipated the eventual fall of the capitalist state into the bread and water economies of socialism. Indeed, only a bare understanding of the men and the role in Russia is needed to avoid this misconception. What is more than unfortunate for the United States, however, is that these men are able to hide greedily and power-hungry plans behind a match-stick framework for a heaven on earth. Beginning, of course, with the removal of all opposition—a project which these leaders have already decided could take many lifetimes.

As soon as the word of justification for the U. S. to go ahead and attack Russia in this article went back to the American Revolution where it was pointed out that the United States had "broken every known rule of war, Bed, stolen, made countless sneak attacks, and in general carried on a most underhanded campaign." As a closing note, I would only mention the fact that the war of 1776 can, as every school-boy knows, be traced to the dispatching of three shipsloads of tea into the Boston harbor by a handful of Britons. Certainly this can not be as discouraging as a massive sneak attack on more than 300 million people with hydrogen bombs and flame throwers. — Where next, one goes out and asks, "Can you guerrilla kill a man, or win a war? And if the henchmen warfare during the revolution was underhanded; how should we describe Hiroshima?"

EUGENE HAWKINS

## THE CRAWLIES



by DAVE WILSON

by

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE PUPPLE:

I planned originally to make a complete menu for one week with daily comments on the condition of the food served in Gator and to add a short letter of protest with a solution to the Gator problem.

However, this has proved to be too mild for the situation.

A copy of the menu was shown to the Vice-Chancellor the week before Thanksgiving. The condition of the food as we receive it was accurately described to him. The Vice-Chancellor called and advised the student to enjoy a good meal at the Vice-Chancellor's house some day.

Each student pays approximately two hundred dollars per semester for food. Good food is bought with this money, ruined by the kitchen.

We are compelled to throw away our own money. In addition, we are forced to go elsewhere to eat, we must spend more money to get the least edible food?—that we have already paid for.

In effect, we are being robbed. Why? Because the University has not seen fit to provide the kitchen with an adequate staff.

They are blaming Mr. Oates for the poor food for two years, but it is really at fault, No. The University has placed in charge of Gator a man who is not a chef, but an administrator, a man whose business is not food, but money.

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WILLIAM O. BRITT

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE PUPPLE:

I have been reading with anger and surprise the statements of various college presidents and of Arthur S. Fleming, secretary of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, supporting the stand of the Association of American Colleges opposing the loyalty oath provisions of the National Defense Education Act.

Perhaps the time has come to investigate the loyalty and patriotism of all tax exempt organizations. Perhaps this tax exemption should be withdrawn from those whose personnel cannot or will not sign the oath. I feel it is unfair for some of our so-called "leader schools" to prevent their students from obtaining a defense scholarship because they cannot sign the oath of loyalty to the United States in order to qualify for a tax supported scholarship.

I am shocked that men who feel there is something wrong with taking an oath of loyalty to the U.S.A. can crawl out of the university or bureaucratic waste baskets and I would like to see some faculty and student opinion on this topic.

JEROME G. HALL

## Seavreid Compiles Portable Candidates 1960

Candidates 1960, edited by Eric Seavreid (New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1959), 360 pp. \$4.95

The purpose of this book, as Editor Seavreid writes in the introduction, is in gaining information about the prospective presidential candidates before the national conventions, instead of afterward. After the conventions, the field will be narrowed, of course, to two men; and the candidates will be subjected to comparison by the candidates, their publicity agents, and the press. The book is directed to the average American; the type who does not become excited about an election until a few days preceding it.

Altogether, the book, excluding Seavreid's introductory chapter, is divided into three parts: "The Democratic Candidates," "The Republican Candidates," and "Dark Horses." The individual chapters are written by Washington journalists and broadcasting men. Consequently, each chapter tends to be written in journalistic style, but for the most part, the chapters are written on a higher plane than is usually found in a newspaper. Many of the contributors are well-known for having appeared on "Meet the Press" at one time or another. Each chapter is a combination of a short biography, a portrait of the candidate, and his life, the events leading to his candidacy, and his political record. Actually, there are very few new theories which are presented about the candidates; some of the old ones are just emphasized more than others.

One of the pictures Nelson Rockefeller as a man with a strong personality behind his big smile. Rockefeller proved this in his fight over new revenue measures with the New York legislature. Rockefeller has held a variety of jobs and has served in government on both domestic and foreign levels. He has held positions in the last three administrations. His views are not always in accord with the majority in his party; he is part of the modern Republican element, which sometimes tends to be more Democratic than Republican. His main reason for being a Republican, other than from inheritance, seems to be encompassed in a statement he made in 1938: "I'm not one to believe one party wears horns and the other is exclusively composed of angels, but I think the Republicans have peculiar talents for organization."

Vice-President Richard Nixon rates two chapters because of his stature as the front-runner for the Republican nomination and for the presidency itself. Philip Potter and Frank Heleney view Nixon differently. Potter sees Nixon as a man "who could try to figure what will sell, packages his products neatly, and then goes out

to peddle them." Thus, there was no "new Nixon" after the 1956 election; he was presenting himself as a great statesman because of Eisenhower's physical condition. Holman, while recognizing much of Potter's views as being true, sees Nixon as being a complex man who is not understood by his associates, or the American people. His little accomplishments and his tremendous popularity in foreign lands, Holman says, are Nixon's greatest assets for the presidency.

Little of importance is written of the most liberal candidate the Democrats have, Senator Humphrey. His major assets are his talk with Khrushchev and his popularity in the north concerning his civil-rights views. However, Humphrey is a highly respected senator, even by his southern colleagues because he has never passed moral judgments on their civil-rights positions.

Like the chapter on Humphrey, the one on Senator John Kennedy contains little of importance. This is extremely so because of Kennedy's position as one of the leading candidates. Of course, one of Kennedy's obstacles is his religion. The "bosses" have to figure how many votes he might lose because of his Catholicism. An interesting fact is that he attended non-Catholic schools from the primary grades through college.

Edward P. Morgan looks on Senator Stuart Symington as a senator who has had a large amount of administrative experience in business and in the national government. One of Symington's governmental positions was that of Secretary of the Air Force, which partially explains his continued interest in that area. Otherwise, Symington has been an ordinary senator, not raising his voice on too many controversial subjects. This also explains his potential as a candidate; his strength may grow stronger as pressure becomes too great on the other Democratic candidates.

The best-written chapter in the book is by Mary McGraw in order to Adlai Stevenson. She has a very perceptive understanding of Stevenson. It would be difficult for a person who is completely without information on any of the candidates to not conclude that Miss McGraw's presentation is the best and that Stevenson would make the best president. Stevenson appears to be a prophet without honor. He is a person who appears to be indecisive until the moment it takes to be decisive. Stevenson, in 1952, had a more comprehensive view of the presidency than did Eisenhower. It is the natural temperament of Stevenson to be self-critical, even in his pub-

lic speeches. This has given the professional politicians many problems in presenting him to the public. But, Stevenson's campaign speeches have been some of the best and most thoughtful that have ever been presented to the American public. On the basis of Miss McGraw's chapter, Stevenson appears to have more conscience than does the normal politician.

Another fine chapter is Robert E. Riggs' chapter on Lyndon Johnson and other southern candidates. Riggs' main contribution is his presentation of the obstacles which face a candidate who is from the South. He presents a good, short history of the United States' past on major southern candidates. Riggs' primary consideration is Senator Johnson, but he also mentions Senator Albert Gore and Governors Orval Faubus, Leroy Collins, and A. B. "Happy" Chandler as dark horses who probably will not end up to get to the post.

In naming other dark horses, Arthur Sylvester considers Governor Robert Meyner of New Jersey as having the best chance. He concludes that Governor Mennen Williams of Michigan is tied too closely to Walter Reuther and organized labor to be acceptable to the country at large. He names a great number of Republican dark horses and places them in about the same position as the southern dark horses where placed.

Overall, the book accomplishes its purpose—to inform American voters. There has been no great amount of scholarship by the contributors, except, perhaps, for Mr. Seavreid. His introductory chapter, "The Ideal Candidate," contains a very understanding conception of the American presidency. Seavreid partially refutes Sidney Hyman's second rule for a candidate's "availability" for the nomination. Seavreid states that the presidency has become less an administrative job; thus, previous service as a governor for a candidate is important only because a governor takes part on controversial national issues and not because he has had previous experience as an administrator. In further discussion of the presidency Seavreid comes up with a rule which in future years may occupy the position in textbooks next to Hyman's rule for "availability": Seavreid's "rule of the men and boys" is: "The boys in politics are those individuals who want position in order to be something; the men are those who want position in order to do something. And it is my own personal conviction that the United States has now arrived at a point in the world story when it is utterly imperative that we elect one of the men."

## Editorial

It is becoming increasingly difficult to get any decent reading done during daily chapel. Even Collins, Choir, and Co. stand in danger of being drowned beneath waves of non-juring student conversation.

If present trends continue, it is possible that All Saints' will become the Hyde Park of America instead of its Canterbury as the V. C. so fondly dreams.

Seriously, the volume of student conversation has reached the level where worship, by those who wish to, is very difficult.

While the PUPPLE and student leaders have busied themselves assuring the administration of towering student maturity, this student body does not have maturity or sense enough to keep quiet in chapel.

It is probably too much to ask that this mature 600 participate to a man with favor and piety, or even that they mumble through services in the best of Episcopal traditions. Granted, we must attend, but why not inconspicuously?

There is little excuse for any type of conversation during any church service. There is none at all for the Sewanee-undergraduate variety, whose sole purpose seems to be demonstration for the thousands of one sophisticated individuals with such corney notions as religion and the like.

Believe it or not, boys, there are some weird types on this campus who prefer to sing and recite from one end of their needed 35 to the other. Humor them.

DBH

(Here's an excellent chance every day for the Discipline Committee, as it were, to "accept the responsibility for enforcing student discipline," in the words of the administration. It isn't the sport's page readers, or the letter writers which are objected to, but the wretching matches, giggling, and poking which occurs among that group of pseudo- and otherwise-jocks along the aisle. Really—really poor.—Ed.)

## Aphorisms

(After T. Whitesell)

And you disillusioned youths—who you say that you have always been misunderstood. Has it ever occurred to you that this might be because you have never known what you were talking about?

You lonely students who desire friendship need learn only two things: First, you must learn to display the same faults as your friend has—overtake him if possible. Second, you must emulate his virtues—but modestly, oh so very modestly!

When the moon rises, all the alley cats group together to hurl imprecations at the stranger. Imagine the smug, feline contentment when the moon finally vanishes again obediently.

For some reason I always hear the hunting cry of the predatory wolf wherever three or more students have gathered together. . . .

Pride is no longer salable—like the gold standard and it has gone out of style. Now the legal tender of life is humility. This is a fine example of the poor man's conquering of the vice through economic inversion!

When you get to know a person, you often recognize certain formulae in his conversation which repeat themselves over and over at intervals like

a flashing neon sign. This is recognized everywhere

as clever advertising!

JOHN SEVREID

## Poem

## Hiding In The Night

All day there had been rain; then it had stopped. In the light of the street lamp wet leaves seemed wax, Artificial and unblemished in the cold man-made glare. Our dark reflections in muddy pools seemed poised in pagan worship of the night goddess who gave refuge to our shame. In her dark temple we loved, and our faces were wet; Not with rain, but in pity for our weakness, and for hiding in the night.

ALLEN SATTEFIELD

## Lectures On Science Here

(Continued from page 1)

resonant frequency retained in the given rays when incident on the nuclei of the absorber enables the nuclei to absorb the energy of the incident rays, and emit like gamma rays at scattering angles. Other frequencies are not absorbed, and scattering does not occur for them. This scattering may be detected by use of a scintillation counter. If conditions of nuclear motion, and seismic disturbances are good, a certain fraction of gamma rays are detected as being scattered. Introducing a known Doppler effect, by moving the lattice structure at a known velocity, one can measure the effect of the resultant decrease in frequency and energy on the fraction of gamma rays scattered. A lattice structure velocity of 1.5 cm/sec results in a noticeable effect.

It is proposed to measure the long evasive gravitational forces, which have escaped intensive study because of their weakness, by means of their now theoretical effect on electromagnetic waves using the above phenomenon. Relativity theories predict that the frequencies of these waves are proportional to the intensity of gravity. By placing the above experiment in a vertical position with the absorber above the stationary emitter, a measure of the effect of gravity on the gamma rays would be to change their energy and frequency, thus changing the fraction of scattered rays. The third data of an accurate means of measuring gravitational field strength, and a further verification of the theories of relativity.

Dr. Dickes pointed out the difficulties which arise in the experiment. To obtain the stability of nuclei required, temperatures near absolute zero are necessary. Also gamma ray emitters of low energy emission must be used to reduce recoil momentums, since emitters must also have a fairly rigid lattice structure and a narrow natural frequency emission band. A change of frequency on the order of 10<sup>-10</sup> would produce a measurable change in the fraction of scattered rays; so above conditions must be fulfilled quite accurately. Although the change of frequency detectable seems small, the change of gravitational field to produce this change involves a rather large path vertically in the order of kilometers.

Verification of this proposal can lead to important studies in the fields of gravitation and relativity. If proven wrong, some theories must needs be changed.

On Nov. 23, Sigma Pi Sigma also sponsored the second lecture, delivered by Dr. Philip S. Baker, director of the sales division of Oak Ridge National Laboratories. He spoke on the electromagnetic separation of isotopes by the Calutron, which operates as a mass spectrometer; isotopes available; purities of isotopes obtained by this method; and of the importance of these isotopes to industry and research. Following the lecture, a film concerning the Oak Ridge facility and its methods and products was shown.

## Harriers Finish Wireless Season

The Sewanee cross country team closed out its season on Nov. 21 when they took part in the six team Bryson Invitational Meet in the Tennessee hills. The harriers finished fifth in the field.

Medals were given to the first 10 men and Sewanee's Chuck Swinshart received one for finishing fifth. Next for the Tigers was Fred Brown who was thirteenth followed by Dan Tatum in seventeenth position. Tom Carlson finished twenty-first in the meet and Jack Mitchell was twenty-seventh. The cross country team experienced a rough season this year since they failed to win a meet. However, they competed for the most part in meets which included three or more teams. In their only dual competition they tied Southwestern.



PURPLE GIRL OF THE MONTH for December is Miss Jean Wright of Chattanooga, Tenn. Jean is a senior at St. Mary's School for Girls.

## Three Dedicate Arnolds Are Select Group

The dedication service for the new Chaplain's house was conducted by Vice-Chancellor Edward McCrady, Bishops R. Bland Mitchell, and Frank A. Jahan on Thursday, Dec. 3.

Bishop Jahan began the service with some remarks about the late Henry Dikow Phillips to whom the house was dedicated and for whom the house will be named "Phillips House." Bishop Jahan said, "He (Phillips) was not only a great man, but had a great soul." Bishop Phillips, who has recently been elected to the National Football Hall of Fame, was Chaplain of Sewanee from 1915 to 1922.

About fifty persons, many of whom were friends of Bishop Phillips, attended the ceremony. There to receive them were Chaplain and Mrs. Collins, Bishop and Mrs. Jahan, and Dr. McCrady.

The new house, which is relatively modern, has four bedrooms, a study, a family room, a breakfast nook, a kitchen, and a living room-dining room combination separated by a two-way chimney.

"This large house is perfectly suited for our family," said Mrs. Collins. "The children have plenty of room to run around."

## Automobile Club Holds First Rally

The Sewanee Automobile Club held its first rally of the year Sunday, Nov. 22.

The rally was a "Hare and Hound" type in which a lead car leaves markers of a trail to follow and the other cars try to follow these markers to the finish maintaining an average pre-set speed.

The winners were Dave Wilson and Eric Richardson. Richard Brooke and navigator placed second with Bob Gaines and Co. third.

The contestants were met at the finish by members of the club who had coffee and cookies waiting. All in all, the rally was highly successful and plans are already underway for a future one.

The club recently held elections, the results being: president—Dave Wilson, vice-president—Dave Arn, secretary—Yerger Johnstone and treasurer—Walter Crawford.

## German Club Prepares; Ralph Marteri Sought

The German Club members have high ideas in preparation for the Mid-Winter weekend tentatively to be held the weekend of Feb. 19-21. A jurisdiction has been scheduled for Saturday to replace the University formal which has been moved to Friday night. Ralph Marteri's band has been contacted to highlight the festival which will be followed by various fraternity parties on Saturday night.

Due to an apparent lack of interest for the Homecoming weekend, German Club President Edwin Williamson and other club members hope that Sewanee students will hold a more positive attitude toward the planned activities. The total expenses for the Homecoming Weekend totaled close to \$2,000.00. The German Club was left with a clearance from the Homecoming Weekend of about \$375, with which they are to carry on future activities. For this reason, the Mid-winters weekend will determine whether or not a Spring weekend is in the air. A wonderful opportunity for a party weekend this spring thus rests in student hands.

The officers of the German Club are: President, Edwin Williamson; Vice-president, Wortham Smith; Secretary, Eider Frederik; Treasurer, John Rothpletz.

## ROTC Fraught With Partying

Precision drilling, rigorous inspections and thorough instruction in the many aspects of air power are not the only military activities Sewanee AF-ROTC cadets participate in.

As in the past, the policy of the Sewanee unit is to provide numerous social activities for the enjoyment of the cadet corps.

Earlier this year, both staff and cadets gathered for the annual "beers blast" held after the Mississippi College game. Cokes, hot dogs and potato wedges were served. Of course, plenty of brew was on hand.

The biggest military social event of the season is the annual military ball held during the winter. This ball always has the services of one of the best bands available. Last year during the evening, the Sabre Drill Team performed, and the military queen was crowned.

Later in the Spring when the weather gets warmer, a picnic will be arranged for cadets.

To help cover expenses for all these activities, cadets pay a four dollar activity fee.

## University Supply Store

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## Civil Service Needs Grads

The Civil Service Commission has announced that it needs more qualified chemists, mathematicians, metallurgists and physicists for research work in various Federal establishments in the Washington, D. C. area. Beginning salaries range from \$4,490 to \$12,770 a year.

Candidates are required to have a bachelor's degree in an appropriate field of concentration and, for positions paying \$5,490 and above, must have done graduate study or had professional experience. However, those with superior scholastic standing in college may also apply for the higher positions.

Further information may be obtained from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Applications will be accepted by the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

## Freshmen Give Carillon Concert

(Continued from page 1)  
Chart, Dresden Aemon by Phil Maggard.

Mr. Bonholder stated, "I am very proud of the progress made by the Freshman Carilloners. They are just starting a beginning group and I believe a tremendous amount of talent has been shown. It is my hope that this type of a pre-Christmas concert may become an annual event in the musical life at Sewanee."

## P. S. Brooks Co.

Sewanee, Tennessee

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Cowan Cafe  
Cowan, Tennessee

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