

The Sewanee Purple

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YAF Presents Revolution Film

By LAW WILSON

"Revolution Underway," the YAF sponsored film presented last Wednesday in Blackman Auditorium, sparked a provocative discussion which quickly questioned the ability of "the system" in dealing with the problems described in the film and ended with a plea for "cracking the nut" of intellectual stagnation.

Rori Rawls, temporary chairman of the Young Americans for Freedom, introduced the film, describing it as propaganda and stated that SSOC had requested a discussion afterwards. The film, produced by the National Educational Program, described the Communist involvement in, and leadership and encouragement of, racial disturbances in the past years. It attempted to link, through statements and articles by Negro extremists, the "international Communist conspiracy" to the violent aspects of the black power movement. It emphasized the revolutionary statements of some black leaders, and accused the Kerensky Report and Commission of covering up the facts of Communist involvement in the riots.

In the discussion, the movie was described as both idiotic and as a threat, depending upon how the speaker viewed its appeal. The force of its thrust in appealing to middle class fears of a "Communist thrust" seemed to lose as its danger.

Members of the audience questioned the film's usefulness, as it presented no comment on (nor offered any solution for) the social background, causes, or other aspects of the rioting. Bill Barton asked Rori Rawls to describe YAF's stand on solving the problems of Negro repression in this country. This set off a lengthy discussion of the effects of various economic systems in preventing or solving our present racial troubles.

Dr. Fuhrmann tended to side with (Continued on page eight)



A wide range of musical selections composed the program at Sunday evening's University Concert Band presentation.

University's Concert Band Presents First Concert of the Current Season

A well balanced program of classical, march, popular, and religious music by the University's Concert Band, played to an appreciative audience Sunday night in Guerry Hall.

Ward Resar, conductor, introduced the first number, "March, 'Gloria,'" by F. H. Losey, to send the evening off with a rousing start. Themes from Beethoven's Third Symphony, collected in an Overture, "Eroica," by Joseph Skernicka, set a more classical note as the second selection. Johann S. Bach's "Break Forth, O Beautiful Light" represented our religious heritage in its presentation. The gentle romantic themes of Tchaikowski's "Romeo and Juliet—Love Theme," turned the thoughts, and hearts, of the audience to romance.

Paris of the 1890's, in the form of

"Themes from Offenbach," floated the rollicking rhythms of the "Can-Can" into the auditorium. Bill Tucker's flute, joined by Mr. Resar on the piano, waded the sweet melodies of the "Allegro from suite No. IV" by Bach over an audience that responded with a rousing ovation.

Sousa's famous "Washington Post

The Dean of Men reminds all students and faculty members that the Thanksgiving recess begins at noon on November 27 and ends Monday, December 2.

March," written for an essay contest sponsored by the "Washington Post" newspaper returned the march beat to the hall. The loving beat of "On the Trail," from Grofé's "The Grand Canyon Suite," presented the mental impression of a horseback ride down the winding trails of the Grand Canyon.

The "Big Band Sound" of the 30's and 40's came next with the rhythm of "Rockin' Rhythm," by Zane Van Alken, accompanied by the rhythmic handclapping of the band members. The Concert Band's next selection brought to Sewanee Christmas in November, in the form of H. Walters' arrangement of J. Pierpont's "Jingle Bells Rhapsody."

Sewanee's "Alma Mater" ended the concert, whose only fault was in its shortness.

Debate Group Begins Anew

By JIM SAVAGE

The Debate Council of the University of the South began its 1968-69 season by attending two tournaments over the weekend of November 15-16. Sewanee debaters attended the University of Florida Invitational Tourney at Gainesville and the Southern Connecticut State College Southern Hospitality Tourney at New Haven.

Attending the New Haven debate were freshmen Tom Burroughs and Richard Cilly as the affirmative team and Clendon Lee and Chris Belcher as the negative team. The team's overall record was six wins and six losses, with each two-man team making a 3-3 showing. Total speaker's points for the team were Burroughs—114, Cilly—108, Belcher—98, and Lee—86.

Sewanee debaters at the Florida contest were seniors Morgan Robertson and Kent Miller, affirmative, and sophomore Dick Miller and freshman J. Earl Moran, negative. The total win-loss showing of the four-man team was 4-8, with the Miller-Morgan team being 4-2 and the Robertson-Miller team 4-2 and 0-6. Speaker's points were D. Miller—127, Morgan—124, K. Miller—105, and Robertson—100.

Mr. Ward Resar coaches the Debate Council and this year's officers are Kent Miller, president; Morgan Robertson, vice-president; and Dick Miller, secretary. The Debate topic this year concerns presidential power, the resolution being, "Resolved: that executive control of United States foreign policy should be significantly curtailed."

The results were regarded as a credit to the four teams, all of whom are novice collegiate debaters, as Sewanee did not field any teams last year.

Sewanee Boys Club Proves Its Need

By LAW WILSON

Sewanee's fledgling Boys Club traces its roots to the attempt of two University students to counsel local boys.

Last year, two University students who were active in the academic tutoring program at Okey Memorial Parish, found that the students needed more than just help with their homework. Many had home or family problems and the University students such "adopted" a boy to attempt to discover some of the everyday problems of poor people of this area.

The problems were soon discovered; one of the boys, whom we shall call Tom, age 16, had been in minor trou-

ble in local courts several times. The other, Joe, age 19, was the quiet type and had been twice in and out of the Job Corps, where he chopped trees, the same thing he did at home.

A close relationship was developing between the boys and the University students when Joe got his draft notice. His counselor's urgings that he volunteer so as to be taught a useful trade instead of how to carry a rifle made little impression on him and none on his family. However, while his service options were being talked about, Tom and Joe left the Thompson Union one night for the long walk back to Tickleburg (Midway) and passed the cars



parked outside of Benedict Hall belonging to students no older than themselves. Here the bitterness and envy that many of the mountain folk feel towards the affluence of the University swelled up and they stole two bicycles from a faculty member's house. On the way home they also vandalized a soft drink machine and stole a watch from the airport, and got caught.

The sheriff put Joe in the Winchester jail and refused to allow the counselor to see him. His parents' family raised \$3000 for bond for a bicycle and watch theft. The faculty member was persuaded by the counselor to drop charges against the boy if he could get into the army. Joe was unable to

pass the mental test to be a volunteer, but was shortly drafted. The charges were dropped.

Tom had been referred to juvenile court where he was placed on probation, but used \$100, intended to repair the roof of his family's house, to throw a beer party, to which he invited quite a few of his friends. He was to be sent to a reform school when his counselor stepped in. Placement in the vocational technical reform school, rather than the reformatory, was urged by his counselor, who hoped that he would learn a trade. He eventually was placed in a state training school.

The parents of both of these boys

blame, to a certain extent, the University for not providing recreation facilities for young area residents. They claim that the University promised facilities for what local residents called a "Boys Club," but never provided them. The counselors, disturbed by the story of these two boys, so typical of the poverty surrounding the affluence of Sewanee, determined to form a "Boys Club."

Meetings with Dr. McCurdy brought support and the promise of the use of the old ROTC building. A beer party early this year tested student support and found it to be considerable. Com-

(Continued on page eight)



The Decline Of Manners

Dear Mr. VanDevender:

The following is reprinted from THE WALL STREET JOURNAL of October 20, 1968 with full permission from THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

In an age racked by violence it may seem trivial indeed to speak of the decline of manners. Yet falling-off in symptoms of a recurrent decline of tolerance and hence has something to do with the violence itself.

What decline? Various times past were far rougher than ours, save perhaps for the small civilized elite. Intolerance is rooted in human history. Heckling at political rallies, for a re-statement of an old tradition.

Still, the growth of boorishness is a highly visible phenomenon today, possibly all the more so because until recently many of us had regarded our society as continually improving in civility and broad-mindedness. In such circumstances the new ineffectuality is both notable and disturbing.

While prejudice toward Negroes is unswayed, on the part of some Negro spokesmen, by a corrupted black racism which denies any virtue in white civilization and evidently wants to obliterate it. Whereas mutual accommodation is the best hope for better race relations, these people advocate the very opposite.

The fifty hecklers that dog the steps of Vice-President Humphrey and Senator Muskie are not interested in debating with the candidates; they are interested in drowning out the candidates, in rejecting their right to say their piece. These crowds make a disgusting mockery of political discourse.

Similarly, many of the students who want to "restructure" the university are not seeking to right admitted wrongs (some doubtless are sincere about it). They want to test it down. Though they are not sure what they would substitute, it would be something they would arbitrarily impose on everybody else. They may think they are anarchists or Communists; implicitly they are fascists.

Or take the whole question of disagreeable physical appearance, so characteristic of the radical students; the hecklers and the hippies. Few adults object to long hair and beards as such; they have been worn with elegance in other periods. What is objectionable is the utter slovenliness with which they are worn today, accompanied by an equal slovenliness of dress.

This squallor is deliberate, of course. It is meant to signify a rejection of and contempt for the world of decent manners. These rebels don't care to live in peace with others; crudely intolerant, they would like to turn on the rest to their special mode of life.

So the decline of manners is a matter of some significance. It has often been remarked that manners are the glue that holds society together, man having a fair amount of innate savagery in him. Or to recall Machiavelli, that political realist was making no idle epigram when he said that as laws are necessary so that good manners may be preserved, so good manners are necessary that laws may be maintained.

Manners as a manifestation both of tolerance and respect for law are particularly important in our political society. More than any other, it was founded and thus far has been preserved in a framework of tolerance. The founders tried to make impossible the emergence of radical intolerance, the bane of previous ages. They tried to guarantee tolerance for the individual and the individual's viewpoint, on the part of government as well as everyone else.

The political system would work otherwise. In a vast field of conflicting interests and numerous ethnic strains, reconcilability and compromise in the best sense are not luxuries but essentials. By and large the nation has been able to adhere to those standards up to now.

We don't know whether the present disorderliness is a passing phase; maybe it is. Certainly we don't know of any pat remedy for it. But we do think it is in no wise surprising that violence frequently erupts out of these oafish, contemptuous and bigoted attitudes.

It is hard to see that it bodes well for the country when for too many people assault not only a political system but the dignity of the individual and of human life itself.

Very truly yours,

HENRY O. WEAVER
Sewanee, 1928

The Sewanee Purple

The University Weekly Newspaper—Founded 1820

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DEAR EDITOR:

What is an academic environment? Don't professors discipline the thinking of their students? Phil Ward states:

"This is one of the expressed aims of the Episcopal Peace Fellowship at Sewanee: to explore and test ideas concerning the Christian concept of non-violent stewardship to and in the Church and the world."

Testing thoughts and experiences seems to be EPF's goal at Sewanee. Phil uses the words "we" and "I" to answer the question, who wants to explore these "Christian" ideas?

Ward incorporates two basic misconceptions in his letter:

1) That the idea of peace really makes any difference at all in discussing the Christian legitimacy of EPF, and,

2) That if EPF is exploring and not pronouncing everything is OK.

But, isn't EPF a group? And, if it is a group which seeks to test one's thoughts. . . .

Is not a self-centered concern? What does EPF give to those outside its membership?

Are the EPF members familiar enough with Christ's life to carry his standards?

How do EPF's "Christians" reciprocate?

Is not an introverted rather than an extroverted group?

Phil says:

"Different people will be at different levels of thought whenever a group tries to explore and educate itself on certain subjects. By my saying that I believe something doesn't mean that every Sewanee student believes it even though we may be in the same institution."

Are these certain subjects Phil is talking about really Christianity?

Testing ideas is not Christianity. Christ did not shield himself from any phase of life. Christ acted and led the ideas follow. What is a club?

Isn't EPF making a specific interpretation of Christianity and taking for granted its validity? Where is EPF's discipline, or is it living a non-disciplined existence?

Are the opinions of its members ever called into question?

Are they Christian activists?

EPF is exploring, not pronouncing" but is it doing?

Does EPF hope to bring others over to their side or is it a non-church group?

Wouldn't making EPF a study of Christ's life, as a guide for action, be more Christian, and more enlightening?

Is EPF a Club with Christian ideas and policies or is it a Christian Club with policy?

CVSUS QUARLAND

DEAR EDITOR:

In past years at Sewanee certain long-standing rules and traditions have been questioned, and some of them have indeed been modified or revoked. Yet there is one that has on occasions been brought up only to be cast aside as if its alteration were something that our administration would not begin to consider. Beginning next fall, however, this issue can no longer be ignored. I am, of course, referring to the prohibition of ladies in the dormitories.

I can see no reason why this rule should not be repealed or at least modified. Barring the disturbance of other students and destruction of university property, a man's room should be his private domain. Furthermore, if college officials give a student the utmost respect in the handling of private matters, I think that they may be surprised at the improvement in attitude. Holding a position requiring some dormitory responsibility, I have been forced to notice more carefully the general conduct of students in the dorms. It is appalling and in some cases more consistent with kindergarten than a self-respecting college. I honestly think that with the possibility of a lady in the dormitory, students would no longer enjoy projecting the image of a man but would actually begin to reestablish the notion of the "Sewanee Gentleman," an ideal with which we seem to have lost contact. In addition to this, the pigpens in which many of us live may perhaps look inhabitable.

I do not at this point profess to know how this rule should be changed. I am merely saying that everyone, administration and students, should realize that there is nothing at all earth-shaking about the presence of a female in a young man's room. If we can all accept this, and if we can exhibit a responsibility consistent with our age, then the question of women in the dormitories should not even be an issue.

WALTON RUSSELL

Each Sunday a list of faculty members whose homes are open for Sunday night visiting is published in the All Saints' bulletin. This is part of a renewed effort to reestablish this highly functional activity into Sewanee life. It is not as much a custom grown out of time honored tradition as much as it is an exceptional privilege by which we may become better acquainted with our professors. The theory behind this is that with personal contact with the professor out of classroom, the class might become a more stimulating experience. It is an opportunity just waiting to be taken advantage of.

Individuality, The Virtue and The Curse

It is an odd case when the Federal Post Office has a sense of humor. Yet, a few years back, they released a two cent stamp commemorating of the architect, Frank Lloyd Wright. The action points up the axiom that genius receives more notoriety after death than in life. It is irony so inherent in big government.

Besides Wright's innovations in design he gathered the reputation of a give-a-damn individuality. (The story is told that half of the many appointments he was spending on the name of Wright.) His Midwest arrogance was of such a unique flavor that Ayn Rand fashioned the central character (or egoist) in Fountainhead upon his. Wright's life suggests the early movement of the Individuals, the "angry young man" of the fifties.

Yet, the verbal clothes of The Individual have been altered to be sold right in the rack. Let everyone is a part of The Individual. We pride ourselves on being self-sufficient, or what we would call self-sufficiency.

But, there is a paradox. If Frank Lloyd Wright had his center, he would with his concepts of design there are few if any states that would award him a license, although they seek individuality. Of course one "message" is obvious and rather trite, that divergent thought finds its own group and seeks to conform to it.

There is another point. Let us say a man extols the virtue of humility (to be humorous, let us suppose) in some magazine. The very fact that he inculcates this quality further is not only hypocritical but leads to a state where he cannot enter into doing without endless soul-searching. This has always been the difference between the director of a drama and the actor. dls

Desiderata

Submitted by JOHN SANTANGINI

Go placidly amid the noise and the haste, and remember what peace there may be in silence. As far as possible, without surrender, be on good terms with all persons. Speak your truth quietly and clearly; and listen to others, even to the dull and the ignorant; they too have their story. Avoid an aggressive person; they are vexations to the spirit. If you compare yourself with others, you may become bitter or vain, for always there will be greater and lesser people than yourself. Enjoy your achievements as far as you can, but be humble. Keep interested in your own work, however humble; it is a real possession in the changing fortunes of time. Exercise caution in your business affairs, for the world is full of trickery. But let this not blind you to what virtue there is; many persons strive for high ideals, and everywhere life is full of heroism. Be yourself. Especially do not feign affection. Neither be cynical about love; for in the face of all aridity and disenchantment, it is as perennial as the grass. Take kindly the counsel of the years, gracefully surrendering the things of youth. Nurture strength of spirit to shield you from sudden misfortune. But do not distress yourself with dark imaginings. Many fears are born of fatigue and loneliness. Beyond a wholesome confidence, be gentle with your self. You are a child of the universe; no less than the trees and the stars; you have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you, no doubt the universe is unfolding as it should. Therefore be at peace with God, whatever your consciences. And be at peace with all men. Be happy. Be cheerful. Strive to be happy.

David M. Cervone, a 1967 graduate of Sewanee, will be here Monday, November 26 to interview students interested in applying for the James S. Kemper Foundation scholarships and those seniors who are interested in full-time employment with the Kemper Insurance companies. Mr. Cervone will present a discussion on the topic, "A Career in Insurance." You're Putting Me On! The discussion is open to all students and is to be at Rebel's Rest Monday at 3:30 p.m.

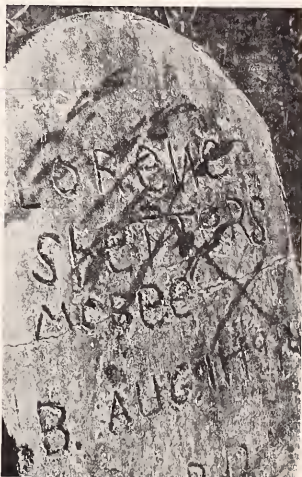
Quote for the Week

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream—
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow



Sherwood, Tennessee Unincorporated



Sherwood, Tennessee, Unincorporated—a rural Tennessee town stretching along a two lane blacktop highway and a railroad, cursed with the tight-lipped spirit of an Alaskan gold mine town long after the mines had played out. The concrete factory is closed now (and has been for a long time), crumbling Roman ruins fashioned out of crude concrete blocks. The owners are gone, and there is no one to complain to about a leaking roof of a factory house. Crushed stone waits in the kilns, while high up on the hillside, the graves weather under a turning sun, ignorant of such fashionable phrase as "perpetual care."

—RON WALKER



Mexican Student Movement Resorts to National Strike

Edited by RICHARD KOPPER
By PHILIP RUSSELL
College Press Service

The contrasts of modern Mexico are probably clearest in the way Mexico has treated the youth of the world coming to the Olympics, and the way it has treated its own students. The Olympics are being televised around the world, but one sees little of the Mexican students.

This contrast was sharpened Oct. 2 when the National Student Strike Council called a meeting in the plaza of a housing project near the center of Mexico City. Several thousand striking students, sympathizers, and residents of the housing project gathered to hear the strike leaders speak.

As the meeting was going on soldiers backed up by armored cars began to approach the plaza from the two sides not flanked by buildings. Suddenly two flares appeared in the sky and the army began to shoot into the crowd. Forty minutes later the crowd was dispersed and in the plaza and the surrounding apartments, also targets of the soldiers, lay a hundred dead and five hundred wounded.

The official version is that a sniper fired on a soldier from an apartment building drawing fire from the army, which then shot back killing 35 unarmed members of the crowd.

Even if, for once, the official version is true, what happened is that the Mexican government finally resorted to gun fire to suppress a newly formed student movement which it has not been able to control, through favors, promises, or threats. The movement dates back to July 23, when the students of two high schools were having a rumble of no political significance, which was broken up with more than the usual police brutality. In response to this action, the students decided to stage a protest rally three days later. The police, rather than letting the protest run its course, waded in and broke it up with tear gas, clubs and bullets.

This set off several days of demonstrations which were again broken up by police. In one case the students occupying a school were ousted by police blowing down the door with a bazooka. The students responded by heaving rocks and hijacking city buses; and, later, in the demonstration, by burning barricades. After three days of demonstrations, things calmed down; and the students demanded the firing of the police chief. Theory for those arrested, and payments to the families of those who had been killed by the police.

When these demands had not been met by Aug. 3 a student strike was called by the 80,000-student National University, the Polytechnic Institute, and the numerous high schools associated with it. The strike soon began to spread around the country; as other schools heard about the movement in

Mexico City and sent representatives. The students formed a national strike council which added to the demands to be met before the students would return to classes. Included in the new demands were the abolition of the police riot squad, the release of all political prisoners, and the repeal of Mexico's "social dissolution" law, which is used to suppress political dissent.

In addition to setting demands, the Strike Council, composed of representatives elected from each striking school, coordinated the activity of the strikers. To keep up morale and get publicity, they put on several mass demonstrations, which drew up to 500,000 persons. Numerous smaller public meetings were held around the city to keep students and sympathizers informed. The students passed out hundreds of thousands of leaflets in the working class districts, realizing that without public support the movement could not easily succeed. Many neighborhood meetings were held in which students would explain the strike to small groups.

Just as the Berkeley and Columbia movements went deeper than Telegraph Ave. and Morningside Heights, however, the student movement here is a product of more than unrestrained freedom. Generally the school facilities have been crowded and government expenditure on education has been relatively low even for Latin America. Often the professors had professional careers outside the University and took little interest in their students.

One of the most widely-voiced grievances is that the University is only for those who have money. The students are keenly aware of the role of the University in maintaining Mexico's sharp class structure. And, although it has not been one of the formal demands of the strikers, much attention has been focussed on changing the educational system to give the poor access to an education.

For more than a month after the start of the strike, things went along peacefully—the students having meetings and demonstrations and trying to sway public opinion; the government saying it would listen to the students' legitimate demands and that it was willing to talk.

Then suddenly the government began to take a hard line. On Sept. 18 the army was sent into the National University to dislodge students who had been using the idle facilities as a strike headquarters. Although the army met absolutely no resistance, all those found on the campus were arrested. The several days of street demonstrations which followed were swiftly repressed.

The government moved in to occupy the Polytechnic Institute on Sept. 23. Police and troops succeeded in occupying the campus only after fighting

their way through burning buses, Molotov cocktails, and scattered sniper fire.

These invasions were particularly tragic because they made the conflict a violent one, giving an obvious advantage to the well-armed government forces. Ironically, only five days before the occupation the students held a silent demonstration to symbolize and point out the peaceful nature of the movement.

The uneasy truce following the occupation lasted until the massacre of Oct. 2. In the days following, hundreds of students who attended the meetings or who had been active in the strike were arrested and charged with crimes ranging from minor offenses to homicide.

Strike activity, because of the repression, has come to a nearly complete stop, at least for the duration of the Olympics.

Just before the opening of the Games, students held a meeting, this time surrounded by protective machine-guns. The strike's main activity now consists of small neighborhood meetings to build up public support. News of what scattered activity there is, is almost completely blacked out by the press.

The outcome of the strike is hard to predict. The lull in activity during the Olympic Games is partly due to the quarantine in which the students find themselves. They have asked for liberal reforms, which they have pushed by the liberal tactics of demonstrating and leafletting. But instead of the usual responses of committees and talks, they have been met with extreme repression.

They now realize that the government will suppress any open activity by jailing leaders, and in many cases with bullets. They must decide what to do with a movement still basically liberal when none of the liberal courses of action remain open.

Whenever it ends, the strike has had great effect on students who, becoming political radicals overnight, have seen for the first time how the Mexican government operates.

Inequality Seen by Mexican Students as Root of All Evil

By PHIL RUSSELL
College Press Service

I am a communist.
Because I see humanity in pain,
Under the boot of imperialism,
Because I see the peasants suffering,
And because the braves are leaving,
I am a communist.
Because the people don't even have
the right

To ask that they be treated justly,
And because the salaries are meagre,
And because there is no equality.

Although these words, taken from the wall of a strike-bound Mexican university, reflect the politics of only a few students, they do reflect the surroundings of every Mexican student. In a country which makes the American press with its annual report of a 7 percent gain in gross national product and its elections every six years, this may seem to be a contradiction.

This seeming contradiction is, however, a reflection of the great inequalities which long have existed in Mexico. Even as far back as the beginning of the 19th century, a visitor to Mexico called it "the land of inequality."

A century later the Mexican Revolution was fought to eliminate these inequalities. In this struggle most of the fighting was between rival factions, not between revolutionaries and the old guard. Early in the war the landed aristocracy, which has been governed by Porfirio Diaz, was defeated. What followed was a struggle between the militant agrarian reformers, Pancho Villa and Zapata, and the emerging entrepreneurial class led by Carranza and Obregon. The eventual triumph of the entrepreneurs set the stage for both the successes and failures of Mexico in the last 50 years.

In 1927, ten years after the end of the revolution, the dominant faction founded a political party which has grown into a monolithic structure

known as the PRI, Partido Revolucionario Institucional. The PRI, which has never held an election for president, governor, or senator, is the dominant factor on the Mexican political scene.

The PRI's domination has had its rewards, but the price has been high. The PRI has given Mexico a stability and economic growth which can be equaled by few other Latin American countries.

One obvious price of this domination has been the inability to effect change from outside the PRI. Since the results of the elections are a foregone conclusion, the PRI holds the power to choose officials through nomination, which take place behind closed doors. Similarly the labor movement offers little opportunity for change, as it is made up of government-controlled unions.

In the few instances in which the labor movement has become a force of change, it has been brutally crushed by the government, as it was in the 1959 railroad strike. In the past the student movement has also been impotent, because it is subject to both governmental control and, when necessary, brutal repression.

The PRI has also been unable, or unwilling, to cope with rural poverty. Ironically, this was the main issue of the Mexican revolution. The government's program of land reform has consisted of giving landless peasants small plots of land in agricultural communities called ejidos. In these communities the peasant has use of the land and its crops, but may not sell the land. Combined with this land distribution is a program of government technical and financial aid to the peasant.

In actual practice the program has been largely a failure. Most of the peasants receiving land have had little

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Who's Who In American Colleges and Universities

This year the University listed 17 members of its graduating class in *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities*. They are (first row) Moultrie Burns, John Colmore, George Greer, Randy Charles; (second row) Kesley Colbert, Randy Marks, Randy Hansen, Kirk Kelo; (third row) Karl Van Devender, Winston Sheehan, George Westerfield, Ed Sehnutzer; (fourth row) Jim Beene, Marshall Boon, David Sanders, George Chamberlain; (fifth row) Jimmy Sullivan.

Look Out Whitey, Black Power's Gon' Get Your Mama

Lester, author of Look Out Whitey, Black Power's Gon' Get Your Mama, writes a weekly column, "From the Other Side of the Tracks," for the GUARDIAN.

By JULIUS LESTER

A student movement has its own built-in limitations, both in terms of how much it can do and how much it can understand. In some ways, a student movement tends to be artificial, because the student movement generally concerns itself with issues that the majority of society has hardly any time at all to be concerned about. This is good to a point. Without the student demonstrations against the war, there would've been no antiwar movement. Without student consciousness of racism, blacks would be even more isolated and vulnerable to attack.

A student movement evolves to an inevitable point where it realizes that wars and racism are the manifestations of an inhuman system and if wars and racism are going to be stopped, the system itself must be stopped and another created. And it is at this point that a student movement reaches the boundaries of its inherent limitations. When this juncture is reached, the student movement finds its members becoming increasingly frustrated and the movement seeks to relieve that frustration through activism and/or by turning its attention to changing the students' immediate environment, the university.

A student movement which concerns itself with bringing about changes within the university is engaging in an act which can have all the appearances of being important, while being, in essence, quite unimportant. Regardless of how unending one's stay in a university may remain, the fact yet remains that after four years years of serving time, the student leaves. The university is a temporary society for most who live within its confines and as such, any radical activity aimed at it is of limited value.

Because the university is a temporary society, any movement coming from it is in danger of being temporary. The next student generation may have more traditional interests than the one which kept the campus in an uproar during the preceding four years. And while student movements are characterized by a great willingness to confront the reigning social authority, there is nothing inherent in student movement that will insure its evolution into a radical movement once the students leave the university.

Perhaps the greatest liability of a student movement is that it is only able to speak to other students. While this is of limited value, the fact still remains that there is perhaps no group more powerless than students. Not only are students without power, the instruments of power are not even part of their world. If all students went on strike, it wouldn't cause the society to pause in its step. The most that a student movement can do is to disrupt. The power to disrupt, however, cannot be equated with the power to make a revolution. A student movement is only a revolutionary force when it can act as an adjunct with other forces in the society. It is needless to say that

such a situation does not presently exist.

When student radicals leave the campus, they can avoid coming into direct contact with other forces in the society by creating their own little worlds where they continue to live with each other, talk only to each other and remain unconcerned about the concrete problems which most people have to face. The student radical is never heard talking about a rise in the price of milk, new taxes, real wages or doctor bills. The student radical creates his own society in which money is not an overriding problem and because it isn't, the student radical thinks that revolution is all about love, because he has time to think about love. Everybody else is thinking about survival.

No matter how radical a student may be, his radicalism remains virgin until he has had to face the basic problems which everyone in the society has to face—paying the rent every month. It is easy to be radical when someone else is underwriting it. It is all too easy to belittle the Wallace-supporting factory worker when one does not know the constant economic insecurity and fear under which that factory worker lives.

While the goal of revolution is the creation of the new man, people turn to revolution when that becomes the only means of satisfying their material needs. They do not become revolutionaries because of any ideas about the new man.

The student radical has to become an everyday radical before he can be totally trusted. He must know the concrete problems which face the everyday person. And while such issues as the war in Vietnam, the repression of Mexican students and the invasion of Czechoslovakia are important, revolution is made from the three eternal issues—food, clothing and shelter. Our job is to show people that they are being robbed of their birthright for a mess of pottage and that that is not necessary.

As long as the movement is dominated by students, the movement will carry within it the seeds of its own death. As long as the student, upon graduation, carries his radicalism to an apartment three blocks away from the campus or to the nation's East Villages where a thousand others just like him reside, his radicalism will remain theoretically correct and pragmatically irrelevant, except as a gallily forcing the system to make minimal reforms.



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Impasse in Mexican Education May Spark New Revolutions

Edited by RICHARD KOPFER
By PHILIP RUSSELL
College Press Service

With the closing of the Olympics has come the end of an era in Mexican education. Although the three-month-old student strike has not yet ended, it is clear that things will never be the same again.

Even if the government grants no major concessions to the striking students, the awareness the students have gained will certainly affect the schools, and will lay the groundwork for other, perhaps more far-reaching movements.

This awareness can perhaps best be characterized as awareness of the relationship between society in general and the form of the educational system. On the eve of the 1910 Mexican Revolution, for example, the parallel between society and its educational system (or lack of one) was close. Mexican society was poor and fragmented, and its education was poor and fragmented. As a result, only 29 per cent of the population were literate, and education was virtually non-existent in the countryside, the home of the peasant and the Indian.

With the revolution came a transformation in education, least on paper. Free compulsory education was established for the whole country. For the first time the government began to do directly to schools run by the state.

But the promises of the revolution for education, as for so many other things, did not become realities until the presidency of Lázaro Cárdenas, the nationalizer of American oil interests. Cárdenas took an active interest in bringing education to the country and to the children of Indians and workers. He pitied the government against the church schools, which had been sowing conservatism since Mexico gained independence from Spain.

More gains in education were made under Mexico's last president, López Mateos. During his 1958-61 term the national budget for education tripled and the school system began fulfilling some of the prophecies of the Mexican Revolution. School enrollment increased almost as much as it had during the previous forty years.

Now, during the presidency of Díaz Ordaz, one can see some of the results of the revolution's education program. The number of students has tripled to 36,000, the number of teachers has increased by seven times and school enrollment is close to seven million—ten times the pre-revolution figure.

Despite these undeniable achievements, there is little cause for contentment in Mexican education today. The numerical increases in students and facilities has been all but offset by the tremendous increases in Mexico's population. There are still 46 pupils per teacher, as there were 60 years ago. And while the percentage of illiteracy has decreased, the absolute number of illiterate Mexicans has remained constant.

Perhaps the most vivid description of the shortcomings of Mexican education

is illustrated by statistics: 29 per cent of the population has never attended school; 87 per cent do not graduate from elementary school. Only 11 per cent complete high school, and only 4 per cent of the population have college degrees.

Nine other Latin American countries spend more money on each pupil than does Mexico. Cuba, which before its revolution had literacy rates roughly comparable to Mexico's, allocates three times as much of its government spending to education.

If the revolutionary promises do not set the guidelines for education, what then is Mexico's basis for setting policy? Cardenas' national public education, Narciso Bassols, commented that higher education was "only training the upper classes to maintain the government apparatus and to maintain their economic, political and social privileges." Although this description was applied to Mexico when it was still a Spanish colony, it appears to be still valid.

Thus at the national university only two per cent of the students have scholarships, in a nation of grinding poverty.

Thus the government maintained a carefully separated (until the present student strike) system of technical education, whose student federations were segregated from those of the more academic institutions.

And finally there are the 29 per cent of the population who never attend school—principally children of the rural and politically unimportant peasants and Indians.

Although changes in scholarships are not among the specific demands of the student strikers, one of their major grievances is the way their schools

perpetuate Mexico's class structure. The students, both rich and poor, are well aware that very little financial aid is available to those who cannot afford higher education. Every year a third of the students drop out of the universities to get jobs, and many others are forced to divide their time between their studies and poorly paying jobs.

Despite the progressive rhetoric of the government, any attempts by the students to create politically meaningful student movements around these issues have been brutally crushed.

In the past few years student movements in Morelia and Sonora have been suppressed. The repression reached the ears of the American public only this fall with the suppression of the movement in Mexico City and the machine-gunning of its meetings.

Thus at present, as Mexican writers have pointed out, no class is satisfied with the condition of Mexican education. The poor still have little or none of it; despite 50 years of rhetoric, only 13 per cent of the population ever graduates from elementary school.

The lower middle class rarely achieve what they aspire to, in a country where only 11 per cent of the population ever graduates from high school. The upper middle class is dissatisfied with poor teachers, crowded facilities, and outmoded teaching methods it encounters.

And the upper class, often educated abroad, fail to find a place in this society where their skills can be put to use.

It is hard to say where all this dissatisfaction will lead. Just as it has since ancient times, the Mexican educational system in the future will almost certainly reflect the values of the government.

Perhaps the current movement will bring about some changes in both the schools and the government. But changes will more likely have to wait, perhaps for the ripening of some of the seeds sown in the current struggle.

Inequality Seen by Mexican Students as Root of All Evil

(Continued from page four)
education and do not adjust readily to modern agricultural techniques. More important, the government has failed to put sufficient resources into technical and agricultural credit. Rather than diverting resources to agriculture, the government has promoted investment in more lucrative industrial projects.

The net result has been to divide the land into small, often inefficient units, which have done little to raise the standard of living of the rural population since the Mexican revolution.

The land problem also is heightened by population increases. There is little land left to distribute to the increasing population, and what is distributed is often of poor quality. The recent growth of large farming operations has taken up much of the productive land. As a result, there are still two million Mexican peasants without land.

This situation has resulted in the country dweller's having an income only 1/4th as high as the city dweller. Inequalities, however, do not end here. The working class is divided between

those who are members of government-controlled unions and some ten million who have no union representation at all. Confronting the workers are the wealthy and the powerful who have the backing of the PRI. As a result, the benefits of a rapidly expanding economy have remained mainly in the hands of politicians, the professionals, and property owners and owners.

Another price paid for stability and rapid industrial development is the increased control of the Mexican economy by American interests. The result of this is that more than half of the top 400 corporations have strong foreign interests—many cases controlling.

Combined with this foreign control, mainly from the United States, is increasing American cultural influence in Mexico, ranging from the Reader's Digest to the ever-present Coca-Cola.

Although American domination has long been a core part of Mexico's ruling the term of the PRI's incumbent president Díaz Ordaz, American investment has been flowing in at an increased rate. Criticism of American financial control and Díaz Ordaz's farthing of it are two of the topics drawing the loudest cheers at student

Despite these various shortcomings,

the PRI still seems to be firmly entrenched in power. Political opposition is token and mainly serves to give the PRI a facade of democracy. The labor movement has sold out to the government and workers are either trying to make ends meet or to achieve middle-class status. The campesinos are unorganized and their takeovers a large land holdings have been repelled by the army. Jaramillo, the peasant leader who managed to organize peasants around militant demands in recent years, was killed by the government.

The current student movement is the first nationwide organized opposition to the establishment. At present, the students' liberal demands do not threaten PRI control. However, many students have gained a radical political perspective and may come back to haunt the government just as a young leader named Fidel Castro did in Batista's Cuba.

In the meantime, Díaz Ordaz will stay in power and his successor will almost certainly be the PRI candidate for the 1970 elections.

Major Powell Gets Promotion

Major Gordon E. Powell has recently been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel U.S.A.F. Col Powell received his B.S. in Industrial Management from Auburn University in 1956. As an undergraduate student he served as president of Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity and was elected to Omicron Delta Kappa, a national leadership organization. He was commissioned through the Air Force ROTC program in 1960.

After completing pilot training in 1961, he was assigned as a B-29 copilot in Okinawa. After his return from the Far East, Col. Powell was assigned to the 305th Bombardment Wing as a B-57 Aircraft Commander. Before coming to Sewanee in 1965 as Professor of Aerospace Studies, he was stationed in England for three years as Officer Commander in the 7th Air Division Command Post. While a member of the Sewanee Community, Col. Powell has served as chairman of Fraternity Help Week and is currently Co-Chairman of the Sewanee Community Chest.

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SPORTS EDITOR, RONNIE TOMLIN

Basketball Roster

- 52 45 Ron Shelton, 6'6", 225 lbs., Center, Senior, Selmer, Tenn.
- 40 41 Frank Sznaback, 6'7", 165 lbs., Guard, Senior, Paducah, Ky.
- 34 35 Fred Jones, 6'5", 200 lbs., Forward, Junior, Nashville, Tenn.
- 42 53 Mike Burton, 6'7", 190 lbs., Guard, Sophomore, Nashville, Tenn.
- 42 43 Steve Oseman, 6'4", 210 lbs., Forward, Junior, Union City, Tenn.
- 10 51 Tom Miller 6'8", 225 lbs., Center, Sophomore, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 22 22 Steve Davis, 6'7", 205 lbs., Center, Fresh, Tallahassee, Tenn.
- 25 Mike Coffey, 6'1", 185 lbs., Guard, Fresh, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 22 33 Wycland Long, 6'7", 185 lbs., Forward, Sophomore, Lancaster, Ky.
- 50 10 Walter Justice, 5'10", 150 lbs., Guard, Sophomore, Birmingham, Ala.
- 29 21 Johnny Johnson, 6'4", 210 lbs., Forward, Sophomore, Franklin, Ky.
- 44 25 Bob Knight, 6'0", 160 lbs., Guard, Fresh, Catoosa, Ky.
- 54 31 Dan Smith, 6'7", 175 lbs., Forward, Fresh, Manchester, Tenn.



ATO Jim Francis sparks an aerial effort as the 'Tus take the Lambda Chis.

Phi Gams Defeat Betas, SAEs For IM Football Championship

By JOHN STEWART

The Phi Gams won the Intramural Football title with over the Betas (20-0) and the SAEs (7-6). They finished out the year with a perfect 13-0 record. In the Beta game, with Tommy Ellis at tailback, Tom Carroll, John Calmore and Wally Wilson started pass receivers and left the Fijis with a 7-0 lead at halftime. On the second half kickoff, Wilson took in the punt and returned it 89 yards for another touchdown late in the game to make it 20-0. Tommy Riley drove well for the Betas, but several passes dropped in the end zone made the difference on this cold afternoon.

In the Phi Gams-SAE game, Wally Wilson picked up a loose ball on a bad SAE snap from center and turned it into the only Phi score for the day. The successful extra point here proved to be significant. In the third quarter the E's scored on a pass from Rick Etkrokin to John Stewart, but the P.A.T. was unsuccessful and the game ended 7-6 in favor of the Phi Gams. The E's dominated the entire game offensively and had several scoring opportunities. However, costly mistakes and an alert Phi defense prevented any points. The winning Phi Gams picked up only one first down during the game, but this proved enough for the win.

The Sigma Nus clinched second place by tying the SAEs 0-0. One Snake drive was killed in the third quarter when Stewart intercepted a Billy Cunningham pass in the end zone. Later the SAEs had a first down inside the Snake twenty, but bad snaps ended the threat. Rick Etkrokin, Phil Sadler and Dan Kandle played well on defense for the E's as did Hank Cox, Dick Lodge and John Santagelo for the Sigma Nus. These two teams also tied in their preseason game, which was scored 22-22.

In other games last week, the Deltas and Lambdas Chis tied 20-20 in a thriller, as the Betas beat the Phi Dels 27-7 and the Gamma Thetas racked up their first win of the season by defeating the Dels 20-0. In addition, the KAs beat the Kappa Sigas and the Independents took the DTG 28-13. The ATOs beat the Lambdas Chis and the KAs knocked off the Betas.

At this moment the SAEs and Betas are in a tie for third place. With only a few more make-up games this week, the unofficial standings are:

SGD	13-0	1,000
SAE	10-2	833
Phi	9-0-24	721
ATO	9-0-24	721
HTP	8-1-4	654
KA	7-4	536
ETA	5-0-24	500
DTG	4-0-24	417
DTF	4-0-24	375
DTD	4-7	364
Thetans	3-1-24	350
Phi Dels	2-0-24	271
OT	1-0-24	277
CP	Forfeited out	

Varsity Basketball

November 30—Centre College at Danville, Ky.

December 3—University of Georgia at Athens

December 5—Rollins College at Winter Park, Florida

December 6, 7—Citrus Invitational Tournament in Lakeland, Fla.

December 9—Florida Presbyterian in St. Petersburg, Fla.

December 13—Lambuth College at home

December 14—Lambuth College at home

January 8—David Lipscomb College in Nashville

January 11—Birmingham-Southern College at home

January 13—Southwestern in Memphis

January 14—Lambuth College in Jackson, Tenn.

January 16—David Lipscomb College at home

February 8—Southwestern at home

February 12—Birmingham-Southern College in Birmingham

February 14—University of West Florida at home

February 18—Piedmont College at home

February 20, 21, 22—CAC Tournament at Southwestern in Memphis

February 24—Washington in Washington

February 25—Washington in Washington

February 26—Washington in Washington

February 27—Washington in Washington

February 28—Washington in Washington

February 29—Washington in Washington

February 30—Washington in Washington

March 1—Washington in Washington

March 2—Washington in Washington

March 3—Washington in Washington

March 4—Washington in Washington

March 5—Washington in Washington

March 6—Washington in Washington

March 7—Washington in Washington

March 8—Washington in Washington

March 9—Washington in Washington

March 10—Washington in Washington

March 11—Washington in Washington

March 12—Washington in Washington

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March 14—Washington in Washington

March 15—Washington in Washington

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March 26—Washington in Washington

March 27—Washington in Washington

March 28—Washington in Washington

March 29—Washington in Washington

March 30—Washington in Washington

March 31—Washington in Washington

April 1—Washington in Washington

April 2—Washington in Washington

April 3—Washington in Washington

April 4—Washington in Washington

April 5—Washington in Washington

April 6—Washington in Washington

April 7—Washington in Washington

April 8—Washington in Washington

April 9—Washington in Washington

April 10—Washington in Washington

April 11—Washington in Washington

April 12—Washington in Washington

On the Sauce

By FLEA PERRIN AND CHARLIE HOLT

Well now, loyal fans, we went 10-5 last week. Rather disappointing I must say, but everyone messes up once in a while. We're just about as perfect as is humanly possible. Since we are going to be gone during some of the traditional Turkey Day games we are going to pick them this week. Then we can pick the Bowl games so you all will know how to spend your Turkey Day. We also would like to extend our sympathy to all SMU and Ole Miss fans, but then defeat is a good excuse to snare it. Here we go:

Arkansas vs. Texas Tech: The sauce really flowed last Saturday as the Hogs put it to the Mustangs—they'll finish at 9-1 and a trip to a bowl.

Clemson vs. South Carolina: We've had a lot of talk about the Gamecocks so far, but enough is enough—Clemson.

Delaware vs. Bucknell: By popular demand (2 people) we are picking a Delaware game. Since we don't know any better: the Blue Hens.

Heaton vs. Tulsa: It's hard to imagine all the scoring here, but the Cats are going to come out on top—but who cares?

Indiana vs. Purdue: It would be great to go with last year's Cinderella team, but Leroy Keyes & Company don't like fairy tales.

Missouri vs. Missouri: The Big Eight is really screwed up this year so let's make it worse—the Tigers in a close game at home.

Kentucky vs. Tennessee: The Wildcats without Dixie Lyons are like Sewanee without Bubba Owens—no contest for the bowl-bound Vals.

LSU vs. Tulane: Boy, the sauce will be coming out of the faucets in Louisiana Saturday and we figure the Cajuns can outthink the Greenies.

Ohio State vs. Michigan: It sure would be nice to pick Michigan, but it's not our job. Buckeyes feed on O.J. in the Rose Bowl.

Oklahoma vs. Nebraska: The Sooners showed they'd sooner be the underdogs and here they are against-soner Oklahoma than Nebraska.

Oregon vs. Oregon State: These damn Beavers let us down last time so they better not mess up—they'll be waiting for the Jolly Green Giant next week.

Penn State vs. Pittsburgh: Here's one for you Eastern jerks—this one is probably important—ok well then—the Nittany Lions.

Southern Cal vs. UCLA: Farce City UCLA can still take the Pacific Coast market, but in the spring-pot-hole, the 'ol.

Yale vs. Harvard: Fine traditional battle—much sauce in New England and a win for the Bulldogs in New England.

Alabama vs. Auburn: This is three joy: the Crees couldn't win this one if the Bear's mother was playing-sorry. (HA)

Army vs. Navy: These warmongers don't know a football from a woman—anyway we'll go with Army—we hear they've had on their side!

Florida vs. Miami: That would have been a game but the Gators all quit to play intramural hoopschoc.

Georgia vs. Georgia Tech: The Dogs should really enjoy Thanksgiving dinner and even play some ball—Tch can fold faster than a Chinese laundry.

Ole Miss vs. Mississippi State: "Jack the Neckers" is the cry at Rebel High for this one—and they'll do just that.

Notre Dame vs. Southern Cal: Here

Tankers Face Tough Season

The Sewanee swimming team opens its 1968-89 season December 6 at Centre College in Danville, Kentucky. The first home meet is with Vanderbilt on December 13 at 4:00 p.m. The Tankers again face a rough schedule including four SEC teams: Vanderbilt, Kentucky, Alabama, and Tennessee. The season will resume February 21-22 with the CAC meet, which for the first time, will be held in Sewanee.

The bookstools will probably be the strongest event for the swimmers this year. Senior Rick Tate will try to better the school records that he set last season in the 100 and 200 yard events. Larry Sanders and freshman Law Wilson will back him up.

Doug Baker, captain and last year's Most Valuable Swimmer, will again swim the middle distance freestyle events. Chris Munson should do well in the 200 yard freestyle, and school record holder John Calmore will lead a strong group of sprinters. Freshman Steve Griggs and Robert Gregerson are both outstanding promising sprinters.

The breaststroke events will be swum by freshman Bob Love and senior letterman John Magrath. Co-captain Bob Dougan and Doug Vanderrilt will be a strong duo in the butterfly events. Sophomore Jed Gordon will have a rough time in the Tiger's sole diver. He has had no experience and will have to learn as the season progresses.

The swimmers are looking forward to a good season, but they will have to work hard and consistently to keep ahead of the schedule that they face.

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STUDENT UNION

Tigers Finish Season at 4-4; End Up 3rd in Conference

By RICK VAN ORDEN

With a 4-4 record and a 3-2 slate in conference competition, the Tigers finished in a tie for third place with the W-L Generals in the title is shared by Centre and Southwestern, each with 3-1 records, while Washington University finished in fifth place.

This season, the Tigers recorded wins over Hampden-Sydney, Fordham, Southwestern and Washington. They were beaten by Millsaps, Austin, Centre, and W-L.

Statistically, Bill Blount, Bubba Owens, and Tim Hubbard led the team. Blount led in passing and total offense, Owens in rushing, and Hubbard in pass receiving.

In the passing department, Blount hit on 31 of 73 attempts for 393 yards and two touchdowns. Sewanee opponents outpassed the Tigers with 1454 yards to Sewanee's 837. The opponents were successful on 129 of 224 attempts and eight touchdowns. Blount's passing combined with his 493 yards rushing in 136 carries gave him 886 yards in total offense. He had four touchdowns rushing.

Hubbard's 13 receptions led the team. The senior end was responsible for 209 yards and one touchdown. Senior Marshall Boom also had seven catches for 70 yards and Bobby Akin five for 96 yards. David Nichols, Chip Watt, and Bell each caught three passes.

Owens also led in the scoring department with five touchdowns for 30 points. Blount had 4 TDs and a two point conversion and accounted for 26 points while Beene's touchdowns gave him 18 points. Freshman Mike Turner had a perfect season with 17 for 17 extra points.

Beene was the team leader in interceptions with three. Blount also picked off two opponents' passes while

Sigma Nus Win IM C.C. Meet

A small turnout at the 1968 IM Cross Country Meet saw the Sigma Nus win again with the ATOs and the LCAs following close behind. Raleigh Brothers, running as an Independent, won the individual title. His time for the slightly more than two mile course was 13:03. Forrest Dillon, (SAB) closely trailed Brothers. The first man over the line for the winning Sigma Nus was Gardiner Champin who finished fourth. The Snakes, in addition to placing fourth, placed, captured ninth, tenth, fourteenth, and seventeenth for a low total of 54 points. The second place ATOs finished with 65 points and the third place Lambda Chis had 72 points. The Chi Psi's Sunday

wins over Hampden-Sydney, Fordham, Southwestern and Washington. They were beaten by Millsaps, Austin, Centre, and W-L.

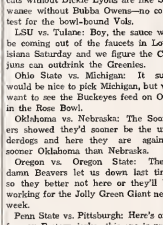
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Beene was the team leader in interceptions with three. Blount also picked off two opponents' passes while



Raleigh Brothers scores the ties in first place in last Friday's IM Cross-Country event. Sigma Nus was first place points, with only five fratemies in competition.

Florida vs. Miami: That would have been a game but the Gators all quit to play intramural hoopschoc.

Georgia vs. Georgia Tech: The Dogs should really enjoy Thanksgiving dinner and even play some ball—Tch can fold faster than a Chinese laundry.

Ole Miss vs. Mississippi State: "Jack the Neckers" is the cry at Rebel High for this one—and they'll do just that.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gailor Comm. Of OG Formed

The Gailor Committee of the Order of Gailors, a small but highly effective group under the leadership of Walter Merrill, has swung into action. The committee has met with a favorable and cooperative reaction from Mr. Hoop manager of Gailor. But the committee needs the advice and the suggestions of the students and the faculty. If you have any valuable doctrines on disposal of garbage and food, please contact Walter Merrill through the S. O.

Cerle Francois Meets Thursday

La premiere reunion du Cerde Francais aura lieu jeudi soir, le vingt-et-unieme novembre, a 7:30 a l'Edifice Hall (chez le vice-Chancellor). Cette reunion sera ouverte a tout le monde; la cotisation pour ce semestre sera \$1.00. Apres cette reunion, s'il vous plait, si ce vous interesse d'assister aux autres reunions. Pour le programme, M le Professeur Kenneth Jones parlera au sujet des vins Francais. Apres, il y aura des rafraichissements.

YAF Presents

(Continued from page one)

those criticized by the film, as he said the system wasn't providing for them. When Rawls replied that Detroit's per capita Negro income was the highest in the nation, Fuhrman retorted that the system wasn't providing for good public relations. The Professor seemed to indicate a need for a different system, although he was not specific about its structure.

Jan Hinshelwood, stating that he had a kernel of anarchy in himself, deplored the high cost in blood and bureaucratic oppression that all alternative forms of government seem to demand.

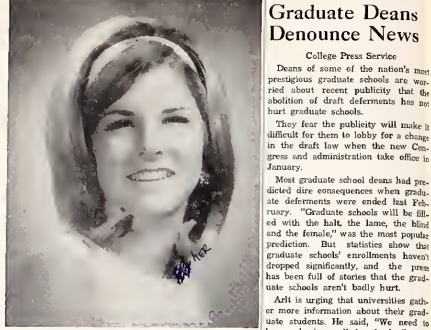
Steve Zimmerman replied to those who wanted to know the structure of a political system to replace the present one and solve its seemingly unworkable problems. He said that neither our system nor the Soviet Union's system is capable of solving the problems, and that this was the challenge and excitement of our generation, to develop a new system.

In the loosely structured discussion, at which about fifty students were present, a remarkable amount of respect and attention was shown to each speaker.

As time ran out, Henry Marshall raised the floor and urged other students (SSOC or YAF) to look upon the encounter as a victory. He urged all present to be aware of the positive thrust that could develop from such gathering. This thrust, he continued, could break through the smugness he was sure was present in SSOC and suggested was present in YAF, which develops when one side thinks it has a monopoly on moral virtue and truth. Marshall added that it would be good if YAF and SSOC could meet together to open themselves to all students and "crack the nut" of smugness which comes from losing one's identity to the group's identity.

THE PURPLE

Miss Caren Callaway, a sophomore at Stephens College, Miss Callaway enjoys Jim Francis, Corvetttes, and sour-mash whiskey, not necessarily in that order.



Graduate Deans Denounce News

College Press Service
Deans of some of the nation's most prestigious graduate schools are worried about recent publicity that the abolition of draft deferments has hurt graduate schools.

"They fear the publicity will make it difficult for them to lobby for a change in the draft law when the new Congress and administration take office January."

Most graduate school deans had predicted dire consequences when graduate deferments were ended last February. "Graduate schools will be filled with the halt, the lame, the blind and the feeble," was the most popular prediction. But statistics show that graduate schools' enrollments haven't dropped significantly, and the press has been full of stories that the graduate schools aren't badly hurt.

Art's urging that universities gather more information about their graduate students. He said, "We need to know who is enrolled and why."

Specific things graduate schools should know, according to Art, include which disciplines have had increases and which have had decreases in enrollment, how many of the students are part-time only, and statistics showing prospective graduate students who were drafted, enlisted to avoid being drafted, or who took positions in teaching and industry to avoid the draft.

Art's position was an endorsement from the Association of Graduate Schools at a recent meeting here. The AGS is a division of the American Association of Universities (AAU), a prestige association which requires universities to meet certain standards before it will admit them. It has only 43 members.

Besides adopting Art's recommendation, the AGS also called on universities to watch draft developments "almost on a day-to-day basis" to do all they can to convince Congress of "the magnitude of their problems and their need for assistance," and to "correct the folklore about the draft that is doing them so much damage."

This "folklore," the AGS's committee on the draft said, involves the "notion that many or even most graduate students are in fact draft evaders."

The AGS favors either a lottery conscription system or complete abolition of the draft. It opposes deferments for graduate students.

Sewanee Boys Club Needed

(Continued from page one)

community support has also been considerable with donations of money and articles to be placed in the building. The present aim of the Boys Club program is to provide both physical services and to instill a sense of understanding among the University, the mountain, and the town communities.

There are at present three pilot programs. On Monday through Friday, from 7-9 in the evening, there is bowling, and on Saturdays there is an hour of basketball and an hour of swimming from 2-4 in the afternoon. All of these programs are well attended and interested students should just drop in and see what is happening and see if they are interested in helping.

An academic tutorial program is planned to start after Thanksgiving

A special type of student is needed to work in the program. He must not be afraid of children and must be able to become involved in the young students, getting to know his name and a little about him. A great number of hours a week need not be given, only a total involvement during those that are.

Brad Whitney is in overall charge of the program and may be contacted in the old ROTC building each Monday from 11:00 to 12:00. Bob Critch is in charge of the tutorial program, and Milton Merts is in charge of the athletics.

Sigma Nus

(Continued from page seven)

Stout crossed the line in the third spot and Lloyd Moore of the ATOs rounded out the top five.

The disappointing turnout narrowed the field down considerably. The first three teams were the only organizations with enough men to contest in the scoring. Overall only five organizations were represented in the meet. The final results of the meet were as follows:

1. Brothers (Independents)
2. Dillon (SAE)
3. Stout (CP)
4. Champlin (SN)
5. Moore (ATO)
6. Green (LCA)
7. Gilliam (CP)
8. Johnson (SAE)
9. Santandrea (SN)
10. Cameron (SN)
11. Bowsher (ATO)
12. Nies (LCA)
13. Tomlinson (ATO)
14. Benkwith (SN)
15. Stoneburner (ATO)
16. Bracken (LCA)
17. Gueschberry (SN)
18. Smith (LCA)
19. Mitchell (CP)
20. Jung (ATO)
21. Shapleigh (ATO)



but will include counseling and helping students from the local school.

The ROTC building is to be moved downtown near the Sewanee Steam Laundry and is to be a "Community Jewel." Hopefully it will include a sandwich shop, a juke box, regularly scheduled dances, and rooms for classes and meetings. A lounge where young people can have access to books and magazines is also planned. There have been several donations from around the area and perhaps a grant from the Episcopal Church's General Convention Special Program fund can be obtained. Home services classes such as home economics and child care are envisioned for the future. Typing and sewing classes could provide a small source of income to local mountain residents.

Students may help by donating their time or money or needed articles such as books and bathing suits, which some of the children badly need. A proposal to start a "Student Chest," modeled on Sewanee's Community Chest, and raise money to be allocated for community services is to be presented to the Order of Gownsmen. Hopefully, one thousand dollars could be raised, which is about one and a third dollars per student.



The Lennox Quartet, a string group from Grinnell College, presented four classical pieces last Friday in the University Concert Series.

Ehman Talks To Mountain Philosophers

Dr. Robert Ehman, associate professor of philosophy at Vanderbilt, presented two lectures here this past week at the invitation of Dr. Hugh Caldwell.

The lectures were entitled "Phenomenology of Sport," and "Emotion," and the phenomenologist drew on his knowledge of human experiences in the broadest sense in his talks, which required no knowledge of philosophy to be understood.

In "Phenomenology of Sport," he presented a definition of sport saying that play was a role in a social enterprise. This is in addition to sport in its two other senses, its spontaneity and its pretending and make believe aspects. Sport differs from recreation, in that athletic games revolve around the power and skill of the body. His main point was that in sport the excellent body is exhibited for its own sake.

Sport's second aim is threefold, a self actively action, a participation in a common enterprise, and benefiting in something good beyond ourselves.

His second lecture, "Emotion," challenged some traditional ideas of emotion. He said that the true nature of emotion is often disregarded and that bodily feelings are both emotion and mood. He also maintained that desire is an aspect of all emotion, and consequently, value judgments are inseparable from emotions.

Phenomenology and philosophical problems related to the mind and self are Ehman's particular interests. He was a Summa cum laude graduate from Pomona College in 1937, and received his Ph.D. from Yale where he taught for seven years.

He is writing a book *Phenomenon of the Self* which will concern the pre-reflective experience of the self, freedom, action, emotion, privacy, the presence of others, love, temporal identity, and death. He has written articles, which have appeared in numerous journals such as *Review of Metaphysics* and *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research*.



The Community Symposium, held at noon on Monday, found Sewanee's social policy for '46 under discussion. Here, Jim Sullivan spoke as George Westergaard reacts.

Dr. McCrary, after stating that the University social policies for women have not yet been established, looks on as George Westergaard expresses the topic.