

Candidates express education policies

By Jim Leonhirth

At the meeting of the Tennessee Education Association held recently on this campus, the twelve gubernatorial candidates gathered on one stage to give their views on education in Tennessee and their opinion of the legislative program for 1970-71 set forth by the TEA.

The twelve aspirants drew lots to determine their order of appearance in the program and were allotted three and one-half minutes for their presentation and the same amount of time for a rebuttal.

Editor's note:

This is the second in a series of articles concerning the political campaigns in Tennessee. This article deals with the issue of education, one important to the university community as well as the state as a whole.

William Jenkins, Republican from Rogersville, spoke of his record as Speaker of the House and called for an "open mind" by all candidates.

He discussed the new system of junior colleges in Tennessee and his opposition to the creation of a new board for higher education. Jenkins cited the "need for fewer boards and more education in the state."

"The educational system should be strengthened so that it is competitive with industry," the Republican hopeful said.

In regard to campus unrest, Jenkins said that there has to be order on campus but that he is willing to listen to grievances.

Kindergarten

A second Republican, Claude Robertson of Knoxville, stated that 1970 was a "critical year" and that it is time to begin moving ahead. He said that the state constitution made the governorship a powerful office and that

the power should be used for good.

Robertson, in agreement with the TEA program, stated that he supported a state-wide kindergarten system and the expansion of the vocational educational facilities.

The former campaign manager for Howard Baker and Richard Nixon said "Tennessee should take the opportunity to make its educational system equivalent to that of the other states of the nation and of its neighboring states."

He expressed his intent to establish an office for Tennessee in Washington which would work to obtain federal funds for education and other state programs.

The first Democratic speaker, James Newton of Memphis, said that the educational system is capable of vast expansion. He discussed the role of business and education in the future environment.

Specialized Instruction

A teacher himself, Newton outlined his program for education in Tennessee. Items in the program included specialized instruction in art, music and physical education, state-wide kindergarten operation, hiring of supervisory principals, salary schedules for teachers, tenures

(Continued on Pg. 7)

Alumnus returns

Interacts in dialogue with students

Albert Gore, D-Tennessee supported the constitutional validity of the bill giving 18-year-olds the right to vote, in a question and answer session Tuesday afternoon in the New Classroom Building Mall. The Senator responded to spontaneous questions posed by the 80 students and faculty members. The interview will be included in a special to be televised during his campaign for re-election to his fourth term of office.

Students queried Gore on his views about a wide range of subjects. A strict constructionist view, he indicated, will show Congress has the power to give 18-year-olds the vote. The Democrat who voted for the bill stated he hoped the Supreme Court would uphold it.

A volunteer army dependant on a wage to draw recruits would be unsatisfactory, as it would attract only the poor of this country, he indicated.

The Senate "dove," commenting on U. S. involvement in Cambodia, stated that the people of Southeast Asia could be the masters of their own states without the help of the United States.

A veteran of the Vietnam conflict questioned Gore's opposition to the Cambodia intervention. Prior to the intervention, U. S. forces could not pursue the Viet Cong across the border. Cambodia, the Senator indicated, was a third or fourth rate sanctuary in terms of priorities.

"The way to save lives is to settle the war," he stated. "The way to lose lives is to expand the war. The way out is not the way deeper in."

"A compromise settlement is the only way which will permit

us to settle the war and bring home every man over there," he summarized.

Continuing the discussion of international affairs, Gore cited the Peace Corps as the best example of foreign aid program, because it "helps people help themselves." The present foreign program, the Senator commented, builds large industries in conjunction with investments of American financiers abroad.

The Israelites, Gore indicated, should be allowed to buy fighters from the United States because they "are willing to defend themselves and pay for the planes they buy."

When questioned concerning agricultural subsidies of over \$20,000 per year to families because large subsidies supported commercial rather than the family concept of farming.

The greatest problem today, Gore believes, is order in our society. He emphasized that this encompassed not only law but equalities of rights and responsibilities.

The Senator opposed the forced bussing of children. He advo-

cated the family and community concepts of schools over such a program.

Defending his vote against the nomination of Judge Haynesworth to the Supreme Court, Gore stated, there was clear evidence of conflicts of interest in the judge's record. He indicated that his support of Abe Fortas was withdrawn when he learned of his alleged conflict of interest.

He emphasized Nixon's nominations were "not the best the South could afford." Judge Frank Miller, of the Federal district court in Nashville would have been a worthy candidate, according to Gore.

On the rising inflation in the economy, Gore advocated that fiscal policies against inflation be integrated into the overall policy for stabilization led by the President and the Congress and independent regulatory agencies must play a part in curbing inflation.

Gore predicted he would get block votes from the teachers, and working people, and the support of students throughout the state.

Art barn 'happening'

Students direct workshop

The "Workshop in Clay," an experiment in directed individual problem study, is the "happening" at the Art Barn this summer. Workshops are not uncommon at the Barn--the art department has sponsored several during the past academic year; however, a workshop directed and instructed by two undergraduate students for credit on their B. S. degrees is something new.

Kathy Tate of St. Andrews, Tennessee, and Linda Lane of Lebanon, Tennessee, working under the direction of Lewis D. Snyder, art professor, organized the workshop and advertised for students to take part in the program through high schools in the Middle Tennessee area.

The tuition for the two week workshop, which covers the cost of room and board on campus and art supplies is \$65.00.

Five students, ranging in age from 12 to 18, are enrolled.

Workshop classes are held from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Saturday and from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Sunday. Miss Lane and Miss Tate lecture on design, technique, and the history of ceramics between work sessions and demonstrations. According to Miss Tate, instruction will be given in direct clay construction, the use of the potter's wheel, methods of glazing, and at least three techniques of firing including the Japanese Raku method and the Indian technique in which pots are buried in the ground with hot coals.

By Mary Mitchell

The workshop classes end Friday evening, June 26, with a critique of the students' work. The workshop will close with a reception and exhibition of the students' works from 1-3 p.m. Saturday, June 27. The show is open to the public and MTSU students are especially welcome.

The workshop does not end with the student show. Linda Lane is writing an evaluation of the workshop as the subject of a problem study course for an art education magazine, and Kathy Tate is busy taking the photographs that will appear with the article. For those who are not familiar with the art department, "problem study" is a special course taken by each art major in the area of art in which he wishes to concentrate. The student works individually under the direction of an art teacher on one or more specific art problems, and at the conclusion of the course must present a show of his work. The show that Kathy Tate and Linda Lane present will include not only their own ceramic work, but also a photographic account of the workshop.

If the workshop is a success, future art education majors will be able to center their problem study course around similar teaching situations.



All-American

Freshman triple jumper Barry McClure is shown going through the final phase of his specialty. McClure became the first All-American this past weekend with a fourth place finish in the NCAA Meet. See story on sports page.

Candid Campus

Students discuss 18 year-old vote

Students were asked for their reactions to the signing of a bill to give 18-year-olds the right to vote by January, 1971. President Nixon signed this bill on Monday, June 22, however, the bill is subject to Supreme Court ruling as to constitutionality.

The subject of lowering the voting age has been debated hotly in the past and with increasing passion within recent years as dissatisfaction with the war in Vietnam has intensified. What ramifications could this break from political tradition have on our society, our government, our educational systems?



Johnson

Huey Johnson, Chicago, Illinois, sophomore: "They're old enough to vote if they're old enough to go to Vietnam and get shot. The majority should be able to vote intelligently and put who they want in office."



Jean

Susan Jean, Monterey sophomore: "I think it's great because if you're old enough to die for your country, you're old enough to decide who's running it. If they were given the right to vote, I think 18, 19, and 20-year-olds, if given the right, would take responsibility in investigating platforms, candidates and issues."



Rickman

Ruth Rickman, Hartsville junior: "I don't think 18-year-olds are mature enough. They can't look at issues objectively and weigh them effectively until they've had enough experience."



McWhorter

Raymond McWhorter, Nashville junior: "I think it's good to give 18-year-olds the right to vote so they will have a voice in the government. I think they're definitely qualified."



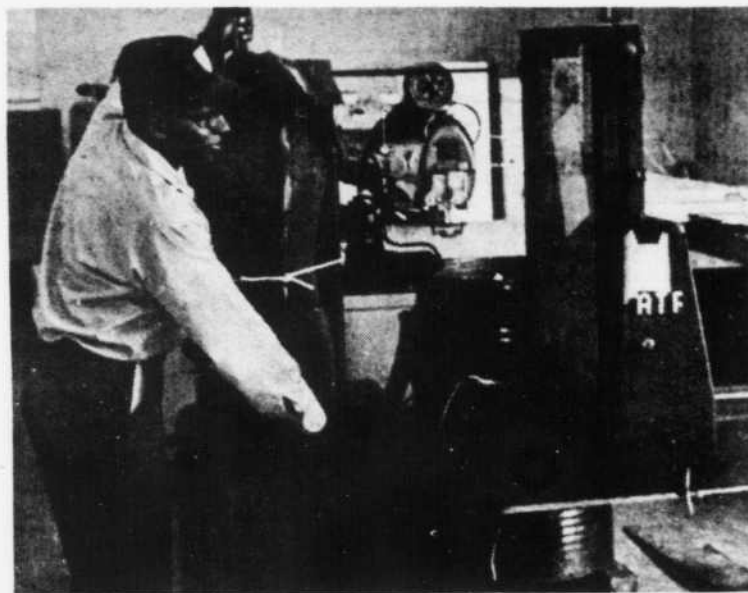
Borcharding

Jerry Borcharding, Nashville senior: "I think they should be given the vote. The 18 year olds of today are not the 18 year olds of ten years ago. They know more about what's going on now."



Gregory

Charlotte Gregory, Gallatin sophomore: "Eighteen year olds are too impressionable and not mature enough to vote. If they are allowed to vote, I think it will have a definite affect on our society depending on whether they really take the responsibility seriously or vote without putting much thought into it."



An MTSU maintenance member moves in a reduction camera, recently acquired by the university.

University receives graphic arts donation

Graphic arts equipment, estimated to be of a value exceeding \$150,000, has been donated to the University through the MTSU Foundation, according to John Hood, assistant to the president.

The equipment which includes over 150 separate items from office machines to linotype and color-processing apparatus was given by the Southern Graphic Arts Association which has previously used it in the Association's Printing Industries Technical Institute in Nashville.

Hood stated that the Institute was forced to close this year due to lack of students and loss of money for the past three years, explaining that this situation had come to the attention of Jack McFarland, publisher of the Daily News Journal and past president of the MTSU Foundation.

McFarland, Hood noted, became interested in the disposition of the equipment and with John Bragg, president of Courier Printing Company and second vice-president of SGAA, set up the negotiations which led to its

eventual acquisition.

For the most part, the equipment was transferred to campus Tuesday with the larger machinery to be moved at a later time. The graphic arts apparatus will be temporarily housed in the Security Building until a permanent location for it is determined.

The equipment came to the university on the agreement that courses in graphic arts be developed and offered. The presidential assistant said that a graphic arts curriculum does not exist at the present; however, the SGAA has agreed to lend advisory assistance in the establishment of such a curriculum with Bragg serving as a liaison between the university and the SGAA.

Hood expressed hope that when the SGAA disposes of the lands upon which the Technical Institute is situated, funds will be made to MTSU for graphic arts scholarships or for the construction of a permanent location for the equipment.

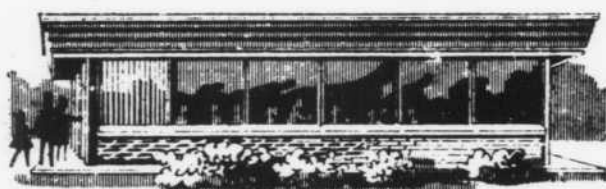
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"Talkback Telephone" to host Raymond Gibbs

Raymond Gibbs, Murfreesboro lawyer and candidate for the Sixth Congressional district seat, will be the guest on WMOT's "Talkback Telephone" tonight at

8 p.m., according to Pat Jones, WMOT program director.

Gibbs is opposing incumbent William Anderson for the democratic nomination for the November general election.

Stating that he would work toward the immediate withdrawal of all American forces from Viet Nam by June 1, 1971, Gibbs has said that he does flinch at the label "peace candidate."

The Murfreesboro lawyer has also cited the "large profits of the ammunition-making military-industrial complex" as an important factor in the "economic ills of this nation."

Gibbs has said, "The Sixth district voters have a unique choice in this election and an opportunity to show their fellow citizens how they feel about the war. The people of the district have a chance to say something. If Anderson went unopposed, their views will have never been expressed."

The Democratic hopeful has challenged Anderson to a public debate, but plans for such a debate have not been made.

On the show tonight, Gibbs will answer questions from Jones and Doug Vernier, station director, and from residents of Middle Tennessee who call in to the live broadcast.

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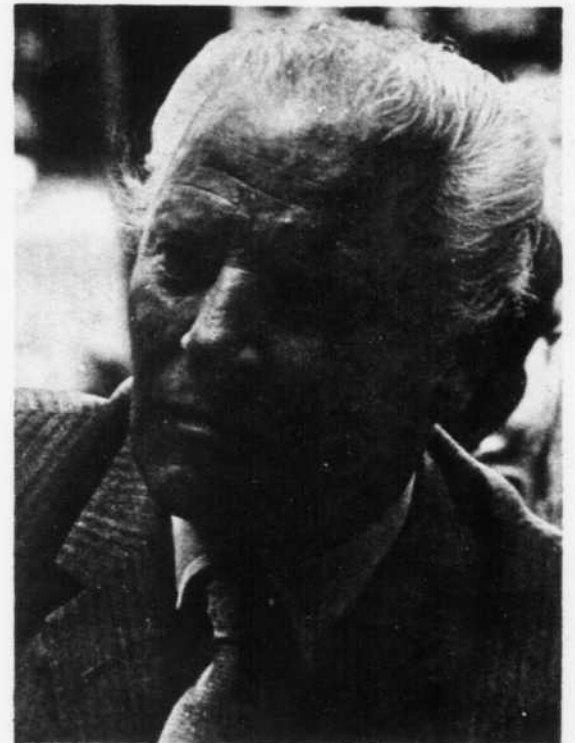
Prospective voters discuss issues with Sen. Gore



The greatest problem today, according to Gore, is order in our society.



Students cluster around the senatorial candidate informally discussing his past record and present platform.



Gore predicts that he will receive the support of students, teachers and workers.



The Democrat senator supports the Peace Corps as the best example of foreign aid.



Consider--"The way to save lives is to settle the war."



Students consider the constitutionality of congressional extension of voting rights to 18-year-olds.

Photographs by David Dowell

Rules Committee To Issue Report

Within the next week, the final report of the 1970 All-Campus Rules committee will be released.

This report will outline the regulations which will compose the student handbook and which will guide the lives of the students, especially the women on this campus, for the next twelve months.

The question of women's residence hall regulations generated the greatest interest, discussion, and debate on campus last year excepting the issue of compulsory ROTC.

Student critics organized rallies and demonstrations to illustrate their dissatisfaction with existing women's hours and the double standard of morality and conduct inherent in the co-educational system.

The dislike of the double standard even lead to a campus interest in women's rights and women's liberation and the formation of several student rights groups.

In an attempt to improve communication and understanding, administration and student leaders met in discussion and students, student critics and student leaders met in dialogue.

The question of women's regulations also sparked controversy concerning the ASB judicial system, its limits and responsibilities. A case concerning women's

hours occupied courtrooms, conference rooms, and headlines for several weeks.

The inertia of the question carried it into a study of the relationship between the university and the community and the role of this university in regard to the entire Tennessee system of higher education.

With these factors to be considered, it is evident that the Rules committee faced a severe task in revising campus regulations.

It would be fruitless to conjecture upon the possible changes in the campus regulations and such conjecture would serve little purpose.

It is important, however, that the university community preserve a flexibility of mind in its evaluations of the regulations and maintain the consideration of all extraneous factors.

We hope that eventually all women students are given open hours, that the double standard is eliminated and that students are given consideration as citizens, especially in view of the fact of recent franchisement.

It is evident, however, that change in this direction will not be internal in the university community, but external in the state house, legislative halls, and board conference rooms.

Meanwhile With Lynch

Tricky Dicky Sort of Did Something Right

Well kiddies, our own "Tricky Dicky" sort of did something right, sort of that is. But let me make one thing perfectly clear; he did sign the bill giving the vote to the 18-year-olds. Although he did decide that it was unconstitutional in the end, he did sign it, after all, he is the President.

His point is valid, however. As it stands now, the decision concerning age requirements is left up to the states. This bill could be unconstitutional. What he wants is an amendment that would place the power of age decision in the hands of the federal government. Then he would be happy.

I'm not sure exactly whether or not it would be advisable to delay matters until an amendment could be passed. With another wrench thrown into the "youth" works, as to their rights and all, complete chaos could

By Jim Lynch

result if the new bill is declared illegal.

Today's young would probably look upon such action as another in a long list of abuses which they have suffered.

Perhaps their rationing is somewhat illogical, but young people have been known to act illogical from time to time anyhow.

Tricky did the only thing he could. Had he not signed the bill, he would have committed political suicide. Because he did, he now faces the possibility of having signed an unconstitutional bill.

If the bill is shot down in the courts, my only hope is that Tricky can come up with a substitute quickly, or else the so-called generation gap will become an even wider gap.

All we can do now is sit back and see what happens.

Mauldin



"OUR MINDS MUST HAVE BEEN ON OUR INCOME TAXES."

Young Americans Face Moral Dilemma

By Jim Leonhirth

A recent ruling by the United States Supreme Court concerning conscientious objectors has again pointed up the moral dilemma facing young American males.

The Supreme Court ruled that male citizens may be classified as conscientious objectors on non-religious grounds "so long as they adhere to their beliefs with the same fervor with which a religious objector believes in God."

This action has broadened the definition of a conscientious objector, but guidelines set by the director of the Selective Service, Curtis Tarr, may limit its application.

In announcing the guidelines, Tarr stated: "The man must be opposed to wars in all forms. This does not open the door to exemption or opposition to a particular war."

"It must be something more than a personal moral code. He needs to have taken into account the thoughts of other wise men. He needs to have consulted some system of beliefs."

"His beliefs need to be the results of some rigorous type of training."

What has been set forth in these guidelines is an attempt to create a synthetic religion resembling a true religion in every facet but lacking a deity.

These guidelines and their vagueness, however, will greatly complicate the already difficult decision-making of local draft boards.

This is especially true in regard to determination of sincerity, the expression of "wise men's thoughts" and the definition of "rigorous training."

The expansion of the definition of a conscientious objector has as its most serious consequence, however, the aforementioned dilemma of the American male.

Those who sincerely believe in the sanctity of human life are faced now with not only their responsibilities as citizens but also the new fact that they can legally express their convictions.

Being a conscientious objector does not have the stigma reserved for draft evaders and draft-card burners, but it requires a strength of convictions equivalent to that of a battle volunteer.

It is sad, therefore, that the ruling came after eight years of war and after many, who had not allowed their sense of humanism and pacifism to overcome their "obligation" to their country, have perished.

The ironic note in Mr. Tarr's guidelines, however, is his reference to "the thoughts of other wise men."

Thomas Gray in his "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" spoke of the simple denizens who were buried there and had not had the opportunity to fulfill their potentials. He wrote:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of oceans bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Some village Hampden, there with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood,

Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood."

And perhaps, in Arlington there lies some "wise man" who faced his dilemma and died at an age too young.



"BUT MAN—IF WE CAN'T BELIEVE ANY LONGER IN THE BASIC ROTTENNESS OF THE SUPREME COURT, WHAT CAN WE BELIEVE IN?"

Letter

Collegiates Should Help In Drug Abuse Instruction

To the Editor:

I am writing because I want to insure a continued high quality in the Federal work force. Many high school students will be going to college and upon graduation from college will seek employment in State, city and Federal governments as well as in private industry. We want people who are physically and mentally able to hold jobs no matter what sector they choose and to be the caliber of individual who would be an asset to any employer.

Fifteen years ago, I would not have written this kind of letter. I say this not only because this problem did not exist then, but also because the college generation of fifteen years ago did not appear to share to the same degree an immediate, personal concern for the welfare of his fellow man that today's college student feels. I am writing this open letter to you because I am very much concerned about the persistent growth of drug traffic among our high school students and I am convinced that today's college student can be the key in putting an end to the lure of drug use.

It is with this thought in mind that I urgently encourage you to carry the truth about the effects of drugs back this summer to the high school students in your home communities and in the community where you live. Yours is a voice that will be listened to. Your message about what

you have seen and about what you know of the eroding effects of drugs can be the single most effective deterrent to drug experimentation among our high school students.

This is an effort you undertake on your own initiative. All that is needed is your own desire to help protect our high school students from the damaging effects of drugs which you have seen or know about. I must say here that I am always heartened by the creative energy and determination which our American college students have shown in their efforts to make this country better for us all.

So it is my earnest hope that you will go out of your way this summer to talk with high school students about this. Talk to individuals and groups as opportunities arise. Seek out the summer youth recreation associations and urge the director to get the facts to the young people.

This is one area where I know and you know that you will be listened to. It is an area where you as an individual can do so much to save our high school students from the bitter experiences which so often result from drug use. Please try this approach, and when you do, I would appreciate hearing from you.

Nicholas J. Oganovic
Executive Director,
Civil Service Commission
Washington, D. C.

Max Lerner

Wilson Loss Parallels Dewey

By Max Lerner

piece of luck. It raised doubts again about Wilson's whole management of the economy since 1964 and gave point to Heath's passionate belief in the need for a managerial revolution in the economy and in government.

Both parties made their appeals to the middle class and the workers. But Wilson and his party acted on the assumption that England is in the grip of impersonal, global, economic forces and can do little about it. The Labor Party philosophy had become that of a resigned deficit state capitalism, and the Labor policy was egalitarian in the sense that it wanted to spread the deficit evenly.

Heath may prove helpless, too, for all we know, but he got through to the British voters with his belief that England is not licked economically, that intolerable taxes don't have to last forever, that an activist effort can still be made to tackle production and the national income and make a bigger pit to cut.

The pollsters and journalists suffered a shattering defeat when Harold Wilson and his Labor Party did. The trouble is that during an election we watch the candidates and the straw polls while we should be watching the voters.

Along with an army of rueful commentators I discovered this truth in 1948 when the unwatched voters gave Harry Truman a thumping victory over Tom Dewey, and we all ate crow and drank hemlock for our blindness. Now Ted Heath has won a thumping victory over Wilson, Labor and the pollsters—especially Gallup, whose wrongness went far beyond the call of professional duty.

Two items make the parallel with Truman even closer. One is the personal mauling that the commentators gave Heath all through the campaign, as they had done to Truman. The other is that Wilson, the darling of the lucky breaks in the past six months, basked in his new radiance, pushed his luck too far and tried to coast in on a complacent, issueless campaign and an image of self-confidence, much as Dewey did when all the stars favored him in 1948. The historic gibe at Dewey will now be widely applied to Wilson—that he snatched defeat from the jaws of victory.

Wilson Autopsy

Historians do autopsies on the dead, but an autopsy is in order on Wilson while he, the party and the voters are still alive. On the economic issue, the opposing slogans were Wilson's "now England's strong" against Heath's warning of trouble ahead, even another devaluation, if "the same men come back to make the same mistakes."

The month's report of a slump in the balance of payments played into the Tory hands, and they made the most of it—their one



It isn't just Wilson's class enemies who are coming to believe this—the business, managerial and investment classes

who have hated him with an implacable hatred for years, who gloated over his economic distress even when it was their own. They alone, even with their conservative middle-class allies, could not have beaten him. There must have been a growing number of working-class converts to the Tory cause, and if Heath's economic policies prove even half-successful he will hold them.

Class Struggle

There is also a less attractive aspect to the Tory victory. Politics in England, as in America, is bound to become less a class struggle and more an ethnic struggle in the coming decade. Most of the commentators said that Enoch Powell, with his campaign against colored immigrants and against the Common Market, was hurting Heath's chances. It was an example of wishful thinking.

Heath had rejected Powell's views on race and on Europe and forced him out of the Shadow Cabinet. He has thus dealt more harshly with his own right wing than Richard Nixon has dealt with Spiro Agnew's attacks on the young and the media. But in both cases, voting strength has been added to the party itself and taken away from the more liberal party, and in both cases the colorless party leader has allowed the colorful maverick scope to operate.

There remains the impact of the new 18-year-old voting age. Wilson thought he would gain from it, but he didn't. No one has yet done any analysis in depth about how the 18-20-year-old group feels on socialism, taxes, business management, race and immigration. But the liberal left can't assume that the wave of the future is with it. The story is not only about England, but about America, too.

SIDELINES

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

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The Peeled Eye



with Gary Davenport

It's Barry McClure Day

It looks like my sports page is going to be dedicated to the efforts of freshman triple jumper Barry McClure today, but when someone is named to the All-American team they deserve it. But this column will be a lot like the rest you'll be seeing about Barry for the next three years because the only way to describe his talent is by its results.

Barry came to Middle Tennessee ranked as one of the top schoolboy triple jumpers in the nation. And thanks to the amazing recruiting done by Dean Hayes, Barry chose MTSU over who knows how many other schools that were hot on his tail.

And like all super athletes, Barry wasted little time in establishing himself as one of the best in the nation in college, also. One of his first meets was the Mason-Dixon Games, one of the biggest indoor meets of the early season. He finished seventh with a jump of 47-8 1/2. Next on his schedule was the University of Chicago Track Club Holiday Meet, where he went 48-7 3/4 inches for a first place.

He went over 49 feet for the first time in the USTFF Midwest Indoor Championships for first place, and was just four inches under it in a quadrangular meet with Murray State, Illinois, and Lincoln University for another first place.

A week later the super leaper set a field house mark at Ball State with a 47-11 1/2 effort, and went 49-2 1/2 in the Ohio State Invitational for first place, far enough to qualify him for the NCAA Indoor meet.

A lot of the rest is recent history. But consider these jumps and places for the outdoor season. An easy win against David Lipscomb; finishing second in the Dogwood Relays with a 50-2 jump; becoming the first major winner in the Drake Relays this school has ever had by winning in 50-3 3/4 and getting a gold wrist watch; taking only one jump in the rain-tormented TIC meet but taking first place with a 45-8 3/4 effort; setting a stadium record at Tennessee Tech in that big dual meet win of 48-8 3/4; going 49-2 against Austin Peay to finish the season unbeaten in OVC competition; finishing second in the OVC Championships; and finally, finishing fourth in the nation with a 50-4 leap, and being only a freshman. An All-American? I think so.

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They're all smiles and as the past performers of Middle Tennessee State track loom in the background, head track coach Dean Hayes and freshman Barry McClure hold the certificate that makes McClure the first All-American in the University Division for MTSU. McClure won the honor by virtue of his fourth place finish in the National Meet this past weekend.

McClure named track All-American finishes fourth in national meet

By Gary Davenport

ble in the preliminaries and failed to make it to the finals.

The Alton, Illinois ace won the first heat and had the second best time of the day. In the second heat, however, he had a 10-12 yard lead over everyone, but hit the eighth hurdle over the 440 yards and had four runners pass him. Only four qualified for the finals, so Dave had to watch the first two finishers, BYU's Ralph Mann and UCLA's Wayne Collett set a world record by half a second. Only Collett had recorded a better time in the preliminaries than Dave before the mishap.

Needless to say, Dean Hayes was extremely proud of McClure's efforts. He came back tired but was so happy all tiredness was forgotten. "He did

Freshman triple jumper Barry McClure became the first University Division All-American this school has ever had this past weekend as the Carrolton, Georgian went 50-4 inches in the National Collegiate Athletic Association meet for a fourth place finish.

His efforts, which had him in second place going into the finals of the event, were not only seen by those in Des Moines, Iowa, but witnessed over national television as ABC's Curt Gowdy and Olympian Perry O'Brien commented on the triple jump with McClure on the screen for over three minutes. His effort on national television was 48-10 1/4, which had him in second place at the time.

Senior David Wyatt, described by head coach Dean Hayes as "easily the fourth best hurdler up there," ran into some trou-

a fabulous job," he stated. "He had second place going into the finals but got edged at the end but both of us were still happy."

Freshman Charlie Wilson, the OVC Champion who qualified for the meet with a 9.5 clocking, elected to sit it out and let a troublesome knee heal. The winning time of the 100 was 9.4.

Earle signs Bill Weldon

Head basketball coach Jimmy Earle said early in the year that he wasn't going to sign some prospects "just to use up the scholarships" and his patience has paid off again as he announces the signing of Bill Weldon, a 6-7 player who attended here four years ago.

Playing on the same freshman squad as Willie Brown and Art Polk, Weldon averaged 18 points a game that year and was considered one of the best prospects at the end of that season as anyone in the league.

Weldon weighs in at 195 pounds, 25 pounds lighter than his weight four years ago and has spent the last four years in the Air Force.

He played on the 1965 Murfreesboro Central state championship team and was one of the stars of that unbeaten crew.

Break the Hate Habit.

Hate Blacks! Hate Whites! Hate Jews!
Hate Gentiles! What sane person needs
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Candidates express. . .

(Continued from Pg. 1)
for teachers in re-organized school systems and decreased student-teacher ratios.

Nashville industrialist Maxey Jarman, a Republican hopeful, said that his primary concern was for grades 1-12 and especially for grades 1-4 which are "instrumental in character building."

Jarman cited the need for more high school graduates in the state indicating that this was "instrumental in bringing industry to the state." He also expressed the need for kindergarten and vocational programs in the state.

The founder of Genesco said that the public should become involved in the field of education. He expressed the need for economy in government and his feeling that his business experience would be instrumental in the development of this economy.

Jarman said, "It is possible to find ways to increase the income of the state."

State Responsibility

Ralph Emerson, Nashville Democrat and former gubernatorial cabinet member, noted that each child in the state deserves a high quality education and that education is the highest responsibility of the state.

Emerson called for funds enrichment for elementary schools, smaller teacher-student ratios, increased number of librarians, and increase in expenditure per pupil from \$4.80 to \$7.00 and full time teachers for classes containing more than twelve students.

He also called for increased remedial teaching, salary increases, more teacher assistants, better insurance benefits, and the creation of a board of higher education.

Running on the American Independent Party ticket, Douglas Heinsohn said that he was ashamed of Tennesseans' reputation as "illiterate hillbillies."

Educational Quality

Heinsohn commented that he was concerned more with the quality of education rather than "education as a business sending out finished products."

He expressed "the need of studying American history for the concept that success makes the individual, of setting mor-

ality by example and for not abdicating responsibilities."

The A. I. P. candidate said that students should be encouraged to be civil and that the minority of revolutionary professors should be dealt with.

Hubert Patty, Republican from Maryville, said, "Certainly education is the prime issue." He noted his "humiliation" concerning the feelings usually expressed about Tennessee education.

He proposed that a three-man commission be set up with one commissioner appointed by the governor, one elected by the people, and one selected from an independent agency to direct education funds.

Human Values

Mary Anderson, a Democrat and the first woman candidate in 34 years, stated that she had studied the TEA legislative program in depth and that intensified change in the educational system was possible. She noted the importance of human values in social and economic growth.

Mrs. Anderson said that the educators of the future would have to face the challenges ahead and that the "only constant was change."

She also cited the need for kindergarten programs and improvement in the type and manner of instruction.

Dr. Winfield Dunn, a Republican from Memphis, called the TEA proposals and the school system priorities in the government. He added that improvement is needed for all groups and that there exists a need to meet physical demands.

The Memphis dentist said that the government must seek more funds, continually hire new teachers and grant higher salaries for teachers. He added that a "climate of order and stability" must be established.

Memphis judge, Robert Taylor, said that he supported the program of the TEA completely. The Democratic hopeful noted that the students were a precious asset and should be maintained.

Stresses Quality

Stan Snodgrass, Nashville Democrat, expressed the view

that there was little excuse for the status quo in education and that the emphasis should be on quality. He urged a professional salary schedule designed to create the proper incentive for prospective teachers.

Mass Media

The former state senator gave his support to the kindergarten program for the state, and the use of all means which promote learning such as the use of the mass media exemplified by "Sesame Street."

Snodgrass proposed that more remedial teaching be utilized and also the creation of a new agency to mediate between professional teacher groups and local school officials.

John Hooker, Democratic hopeful from Nashville, said that he had read the TEA proposals carefully and understood their thrust. He noted that teaching had become a "full-fledged" profession and that the public should be made aware of it.

Hooker indicated that he was aware of the multiplicity of problems which faced education and that he was concerned for Tennessee. The gubernatorial aspirant remarked that the topic of education needed great study.

Drama group to stage hare-tortoise race

The Peppermint Players, otherwise known as the MTSU Drama Club, are producing this summer, "The Great Cross Country Race, or the Hare and the Tortoise." The staging will add excitement to the production of the fable as 15 animals (student actors) escape into the theatre. Chip Woody, Nashville senior and Morgan Abernathy, Columbia junior, will portray the leading characters in the play, the hare and the tortoise.

Approximately 300 persons are working with the show. Primarily, all work is done by the students. Set in a forest, some of the trees stand as high as 14 feet. The scenery will be placed on a revolving stage, student director Ron Burns explains, which moves more easily and does not require as many people. He feels that this stage captures the audience's interest. The set was not expensive. Peppermint stage crew workers built the set from materials that the Buchanan Players used in their production of "The Crucible."

The MTSU Drama Club acquired the name "Peppermint players" in 1968 when speech professor, Lane Boutwell, de-

cided to produce a children's show--"The Dancing Donkey." For publicity of this show, peppermint jaw breakers were handed out to the children. This gave a toyland effect, and thus, the summer session of MTSU drama became a children's theater called the Peppermint Players.

"The Great Cross Country Race, or the Hare and the Tortoise" begins July 10 at 7 p.m., with two additional showings on July 11, at 10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Tickets will be given to groups of underprivileged children, through Larry Lowe, head of the speech department. Ron Martin, assistant director, terms the play "a slap-stick comedy for people of all ages to enjoy," encouraging the attendance of MTSU students.

The club competed with many other colleges and universities to receive a grant to produce this play. The Tennessee Arts Commission of the Speech and Theater Department chose the Peppermint Players out of the many contestants. Stanley German, Chattanooga senior, has been commissioned to write special music for the show. Mrs. Dortha Tucker will direct the play.

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Although the presence of Roman Catholic sisters is rather commonplace on many college campuses, the presence of nine sisters enrolled as students for the summer session is somewhat unusual at MTSU. These special members of our university community contribute to the varied quality of our campus' personality, along with the many unique and interesting pre-freshmen, undergraduate, and graduate students that the summer brings us.

Seven of the sisters are members of the Dominican community of Saint Cecilia and two are independent members of out-of-state communities.

Sister Theresa is a member of the Sisters of Charity of Saint Louis of France. A high school history teacher from Plattsburg, New York, she is working on her master's degree. She first attended school here three summers ago when she received an N. D. E. A. grant to participate in a history program on "Revolutions Past, Present and Future." She returns because, "I just love the South." She states that the opportunity to study in a different part of the country serves to broaden her outlook. As a member of a teaching order that arose to meet the needs of the people following the French Revolution, her educational goals include "con-

stant striving for continued growth, not only in academics, but in the ideas, concepts and opinions of the people one meets" all of which she hopes to incorporate in her teaching.

Sister Theresa's roommate at Hi-Rise East dormitory is Sister Mary Austin who also began attending MTSU in 1968 under the NDEA grant program and has returned subsequently to work on her master's. Sister Mary Austin's order (Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Kentucky) was Americanized in 1812 based on the rule of Saint Vincent de Paul to adapt the order to frontier life. This year, she is no longer wearing the habit and veil which her order has discarded. She finds that the absence of the traditional attire presents somewhat of a challenge occasionally. For example, being not infrequently called upon to explain why her instructors call her "sister." She enjoys attending school in an area of the country with which she is familiar and where she knows people.

Students from the Dominican order include Sister Philip Joseph who is beginning work on her master's degree having become the Roman Catholic sister to receive an undergraduate degree from MTSU this past May. Sister Joseph, Sr. Mary Charles, Sr. Hilary, Sr. Ann Catherine, Sr.

Ignatius, and Sr. Philip Michael are all juniors working on undergraduate degrees in elementary education. Their teaching order originated with Saint Dominic in the 15th Century. The Dominican sisters are living off campus at Saint Rose of Lima convent this summer, devoting most of each day to class attendance, study, performance of household duties and prayers.

Their positive reactions to campus life include admiration for the friendly and genuine qualities of students and instructors. Motivations for learning at the convent are somewhat different from those of the average student, according to Sister Mary Charles. "The sisters have a severe obligation to themselves, to their order, and most of all to God to do the best we can." Sister Philip Michael explains that the purpose of their vocation is to serve God and people by providing a Christian education. Sister Joseph further delineated defining the motto of the order as truth--"We seek truth wherever we can find it."

Thus, a major purpose for sending the sisters to college is to give them an education so that they may share it with others. The sisters further feel that attendance at the university helps them to learn of varying attitudes and points of view as well as giving them an opportunity to bring God to people they meet by their presence and in the same way we receive Him through association with others.



Storm Damage

Workmen clean up after a weekend of severe weather which brought heavy rain and high winds to the Middle Tennessee area. Broken limbs, uprooted trees and some flooding was reported on this campus, but no major damage resulted.

WHAT'S UP

Aerospace Workshop, Student Union Building all week

June 26--Dairy Princess contest, Ag Building, 125-102, 4:00 p.m.

June 29--Fellowship Club meeting, room 324-A, University Center, 5:00 p.m.

June 30 thru July 1--Regional Kindergarten Institute, UC Theater, and rooms 308, 310, 312, 322.

July 3--Black Students Association meeting 8:00 p.m. room 324, UC



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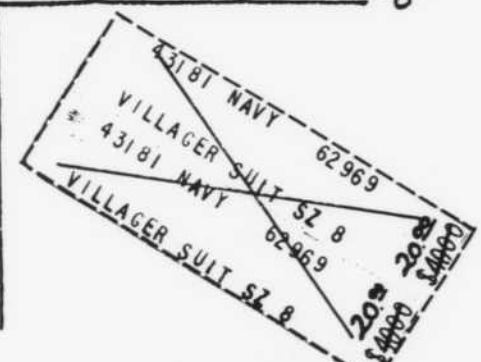
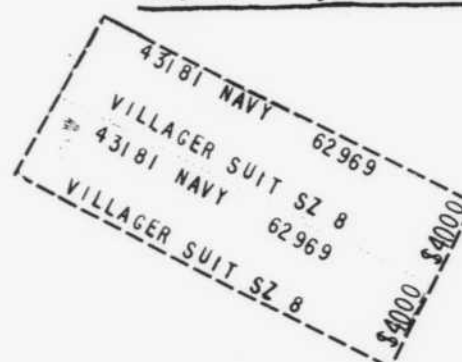
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