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Kenyon Collegian - November 2, 1951

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kenyon collegian

Nov. 2, 1951 kenyon college, gambier, ohio vol. 78, no. 3

Switch

This issue's quite unusual shape is, we hope, only a temporary departure from our regular twelve-page newsmagazine format. The reason for the switch is long and involved (since it concerns national advertising procedure), and any mention of it will cause the Editor's duodenum to perforate.

Shame, Gentlemen!

Since No. 3 seems to be the COLLEGIAN'S big Moan and Groan issue for the semester (see stories elsewhere), this department wants to add one croak of protest to the general din. It concerns faculty attendance, or rather non-attendance, at Tuesday assembly.

Emmanuel P. Varandyan faced exactly five out of fifty-odd faculty members in Rosse hall. Seven, plus a few wives and two pet dogs, audited Mr. Krishnaya, the burnt-out firebrand. Twelve viewed Dr. Schwartz last week. In no instance has more than 25% of our pedagogue population been present at the College function which, according to Dr. Chalmers, is designed "to inform the Kenyon student of events and ideas which his course of studies does not cover."

This fact should embarrass the Administration no end. It certainly embarrasses us. We were proud of the caliber of Kenyon's faculty: very few colleges indeed can boast a teaching staff 70% of whose members are doctors of philosophy; fewer yet possess the reputation this group has given Kenyon. But a faculty which is too lazy, or disinterested, to spend twenty-five minutes a week informing itself, a faculty which exhibits intellectual sloth and gross hypocrisy by staying away from Rosse hall in droves, is not worthy of respect.

We won't go so far as to suggest that our faculty attend chapel also, although when that venerable pile contains seven on a Sunday it can be attributed directly to intercession of the Holy Spirit. A healthy assembly attendance will be sufficient proof to the Kenyon Man that his teachers aren't entirely deadwood.

Beginning with the next issue, the COLLEGIAN will carry a little boxscore containing faculty assembly attendance statistics, to be run until they reach a decent level. We trust the curve will show a steady upswing.



PAUL RADIN: pygmies are people

(see Campus)

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LETTERS

See Me! Dept.

To whom it may concern:

The IRC membership this year is near 40. We have not been satisfied with the play we have been getting in the COLLEGIAN. I trust this was just due to an oversight and will not occur any more.

CHARLES DOCTER

No oversight—ED.

\$233 per Minute

Editor, the COLLEGIAN:

As a member of the Movie committee who was instrumental in engineering the purchase of the new 16 mm projector in Rosse Hall, I think I can explain to the Interested Kenyon Man of your last issue why we do not have two such projectors. The Movie committee has for a number of years operated in the red to the tune of some \$500 each year. The Committee feels that with the better projection (three times as much light on the screen; intelligible sound) and better films (wider and more recent selections available on 16 mm), interested Kenyon Men will flock to the showings. Such has indeed proved to be the case. In effect, we took the price of a \$700 projector out of future receipts, hoping to eliminate the annual deficit and write off the the projector over several years. It was hardly possible to spend an additional \$700 to eliminate perhaps three minutes of break per evening.

The Movie committee hopes that with the enthusiastic and understanding support of the men on the Hill we will break even this year, thus pointing the way to purchase of a second projector in the near future.

FRANKLIN MILLER, JR.

Detective Story

Editor, the COLLEGIAN:

Following my customary habit of reading the Sunday edition of the good, grey New York Times, I entered the library Monday afternoon (the 22nd) and proceeded to the newspaper rack in anticipation of spending a few pleasant minutes browsing. Kismet! to my dismay, the Times was absent. Recalling the problem of mail delivery in Ohio, and the difficulty often encountered by Jesse Donaldson's representatives, I impatiently waited until Thursday to inquire the whereabouts of the Sunday edition, finding out at the same time that this was the first instance that the situation had been brought to the attention of the library hierarchy. The girl at the desk pondered the situation

for a short time and then thoughtfully began typing a card to the circulation department of the Times inquiring about the missing paper. A noble gesture on her part.

This little incident prompted an investigation into the management and functions of the library, in an attempt to find out just how efficiently or otherwise our library is managed.

Several things must be rectified. Books from the open reserve shelves often remain where the students have laid them after use. Although it should be a duty of the student to replace open reserve books when finished reading them, the library staff should see that these books are replaced if the student neglects his duty. I "planted" books in two places in the library, and at the end of five days, they remained in their respective locations, and may still be there. Another such volume remained in the Reeves room for a period of two weeks.

A copy of "Big Democracy," by Paul Appleby, is missing from the Palmer collection. This was brought to light when an inquiry was made concerning the book's whereabouts, and it was learned that this particular copy had been checked out. That any student would lift this particular copy is improbable, since the library has two other copies on the open reserve shelves which were available at the time. This is just one example of "lost" books which have disappeared and cannot be located, which is evidence of a poor check-out system at the main desk. This lack of coordination and a systematic check-out system cannot be blamed on an individual, but is the fault of the library staff in giving inadequate training to student monitors.

It is not unusual for a student to receive an overdue card on a book which is overdue, but when several cards are received requesting a book that has been returned for over a week, and the location of the book cannot then be determined, it may not be found for several weeks and is of no use to anyone in the meantime. Again confusion reigns at the desk.

A humorous side to the situation does exist. There are a number of political science books on open reserve which are allowed to circulate for a period of two weeks. Often there is but one copy of a particular book, so what is the motive behind placing a book on open reserve for use of the students in the library, and then allowing this same book to circulate for a period of two weeks? This really baffled a member of the library staff.

Some venerable sage once said that the library is the most important building on the college campus, and the heart of the college. It is obvious that our college has heart trouble, and will not recover until given a good dose of digitalis.

DICK EHRET

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The Collegian

CAMPUS AFFAIRS

Edited by Mel Plotinsky

Mil & Lil & The Commons Bill



MILLY

"Below Mediocre"

Is \$225 a semester too much to pay for Peirce hall food? Would the Kenyon student body, if given a free choice in the matter, continue to eat at the Commons or take the alternative of paying individually at each mealtime for the food in a commercial eating place?

At present the semester's outlay can be broken down into a \$1.95 per day expenditure for every day of the school term. This means that whether a student attends a meal or not, he has paid for it on the following per-meal basis: Breakfast, 39 cents; Lunch, 59 cents; Supper, 97 cents.

Such an apparently inexpensive bill of fare is balanced by the fact that payment is not on the principle of goods received, but merely on the basis of goods available. No one would think of approaching a restaurant proprietor with a check for \$225 for sixteen weeks of meal privileges, especially if the restaurant were to limit the times of the meals and offer no consideration of choice. But, although he must pay taxes on his property, cannot purchase food in such bulk as the Commons, does not have as low a payroll obligation as the Commons (a waiter serving all twenty-one weekly meals makes under ten dollars) the owner would still make money if the person giving him that \$225 ate as many meals as the average student eats here.

Since most students do not eat regularly at the Commons (many times, only one-third of the school appears at breakfast, and week-end servings are usually quite thinned out), there is a greater expenditure per Commons meal than one would pay at a public eating-house. The disadvantages of the Commons are

meant ostensibly to save the student money; in all respects the Commons is inferior by its nature to a restaurant in point of service, choice of time and food, and in the essential merchandise-consumer relationships.

Were there available in Gambier several competing restaurants, the student would be able to cater to his own tastes, eat when he wanted to, and enjoy the savings which are present by way of the meal ticket and an uncontrolled price scheme found today in most normal college towns. Is there any reason why the Commons with Coffee shop income should require in excess of \$100,000 a semester (\$225 per student) to supply a menu which is not only below that of a mediocre restaurant, but which on numerous occasions forces students to go elsewhere to eat and, in reality, pay for two meals while receiving only one in return?

According to a COLLEGIAN poll, Kenyon glands secrete the most adrenalin when "soya steak" is placed before them in the Great hall. Students also hate, in no particular order, Welsh Rarebit, breaded veal chops, tongue, and cheese souffle.

Pollsters found it more difficult to discover what the students DID like. Among the favored: Roast beef, ham, turkey, mashed potatoes, spaghetti and breakfast. The theory about breakfast seemed to be that there isn't really very much you can do to an egg to make it unpalatable. If there were, said Kenyon grippers, the Bobbseys would have done it long ago.

There is no desire to seek the impossible from an institutional feeding system. All that is necessary is an appropriate adjustment of Commons fees or a release from the compulsion of eating at Peirce hall and revocation of College and Peirce hall sanctions on the establishment of much-needed restaurants in Gambier.

"Good Quality"

The surprisingly high prices of good food even when purchased on a wholesale basis, the intricate difficulties presented in serving nearly 500 students a healthy and varied diet, and the limitations of time and space are a few of the difficulties the Commons must overcome in keeping up high standards within a limited budget. For only \$1.95 per day, which includes the upkeep of Peirce hall, the student is given three meals which rank with the best as far as institutional feeding is concerned.

All meat is prime quality and the monthly Commons meat bill many times runs over \$3,000. Milk must be kept at a constant 150 gallons, and 1500 to 1800 dollars a month is spent to give the student an unlimited quantity. The monthly payroll of the Commons amounts to about \$2,000. These items are but a few of the many purchases which make up the Peirce hall menu and service.

The Peirce hall patron is assured of good quality, and as much quantity as he desires, and no restaurant would begin to equal the servings which are too often taken for granted here. Objectively, the tastes of all cannot be satisfied at every meal and it would surprise many a student to find that a particular dish which he completely despises is well liked by many others. Too often a subjective dislike is passed off as a unanimous sentiment and the resultant condemnation is never thought of objectively or sufficiently.

The rise of prices necessitates a prudent allocation of money for delicacies which in the past presented no problem. For instance roast beef cannot be served three times a week as in previous years. The preparation of the food is remarkable when one considers the limitations of a kitchen designed to cater to only 50 people. There is a constant pressure of time, unequalled in any restaurant, and yet the food remains constant in spite of this and many other obstacles. The keynote of the Commons is to please the student and with the material and money at hand this goal is fulfilled to the utmost of its collective ability; it gives the student a good measure for his daily payment of under two dollars and either equals or surpasses any eating establishment with a comparable fee scheme.



LILLY

Homecoming, 1951

In keeping with the autumn custom in colleges and universities across the nation, Kenyon's campus tomorrow will be decorated with shiny Cadillacs and unacknowledged grey hairs. Homecoming alumni will note, as usual, that things haven't changed much since they were members of the College, and that freshmen are getting younger every year.

Homecoming will begin officially at 9:30 tomorrow morning with a joint meeting of the Executive committee of the Alumni council and the Alumni council itself, instead of the usual separate meetings. Also new this year is a guided tour of the Kenyon campus for the Alumni council's members.

Other events:

- Kenyon vs. Hamilton, 2 p.m., Benson bowl. Favored: the Lords.
- Sophomore-Freshman cane rush, immediately after the game, Benson bowl. Favored: the fuzzies.
- Alumni smoker, 9:00 p.m., the parlors of Old Kenyon.

After Bishop Tucker, soon to retire as head of the Diocese of Northern Ohio, (see PEOPLE) reads Sunday morning prayer and sermon in the Church of the Holy Spirit, the alumni will brush the ivy leaves out of said grey hairs, hop into said Cadillacs, and get back to their business.

\$1,000,000

Kenyon became one of the founding members of the Ohio Foundation of Independent Colleges, recently incorporated to solicit corporation gifts to independent colleges, at the meeting of the College board of trustees on October 19. Alumni secretary Bob Brown was elected the Kenyon representative on the board of trustees of the Foundation.

In Cleveland on October 23 the Foundation, with the assistance of several leading trustees of the various colleges, instituted a drive for one million dollars in contributions to the member institutions. Prominent in the group of Cleveland business men leading the effort was George Gund, president of the Cleveland Trust Company and a member of the Kenyon Board of Trustees, and Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press, whose son Chester was a student here.

Penny Wise

The Social committee, intent on saving its pennies for a name band next Spring, released this week plans for the November 16-18 Dance weekend. The committee's choices:

- For the Friday evening formal dance, Howdy Gorman and his thirteen-piece N.B.C. orchestra. The group which accompanied Patti Page last Spring, has been active at Valleydale and other nightspots in the Columbus area. Bob Whisner is the vocalist.
- For the Saturday evening informal dance, Bob Sidnell and his eight-piece Ohio Wesleyan orchestra, including a vocalist. Sidnell was here with a smaller five-piece combo for the Octo-

ber 13 affair.

Free coffee, beer, doughnuts and the like will be furnished, as usual, by the coffee shop, which will be open throughout the three-day festivities. Dance tickets are now available in Dean Bailey's office.

The Observer

(cover story)

One morning last week a short bespectacled man entered South Ascension 32, deposited a cane and bulging briefcase on the desk, grunted, shrugged off a heavy overcoat, swung his right leg over a table, and peered at twenty-four Kenyon Men. Paul Radin, famous American ethnologist, was about to expound his views on the cultural achievements of primitive peoples.

For an hour Paul Radin talked. He listened impatiently to outlandish theories, parried, purred, on occasion regarded his pupils intently as though they were a previously undiscovered group of Zapotecs or Kwakiutls. Paul Radin was in his element, and his students knew it.

Zapotecs and Kwakiutls probably would never have entered Radin's ken were it not for Otto von Bismarck. The Iron Chancellor's persecution of Russian Jews within the Empire forced his father, a rabbi with a doctorate in Oriental languages, to flee to Poland, then to the United States in 1885, bringing with him one-year-old Paul and his elder brother Max.

Not until late in his educational career did Radin decide upon anthropology. After receiving his B.A. from C.C.N.Y. in 1902, he went to Columbia to work on a doctorate in zoology under Bashford Dean, chose for his thesis the embryology of chimeroid fishes. Two years of ichthyological study soured young Paul on the experimental sciences, turned him to the opposite extreme. In 1904, under historian J. H. Robinson, he began work on a thesis concerning the reflection of public opinion in the *Grande Encyclopedie*.

A European trip the next year was the turning point in Radin's life: he took up anthropological studies in Germany.

What converted a zoologist-historian into an ethnologist? Radin was drawn to anthropology as "an intermediate between book-learning and the experimental sciences." He has never regretted this compromise.

During forty-one years of field-work and teaching, Paul Radin has traveled afar:

- In 1911, after receiving his doctorate from Columbia, he was appointed ethnologist at the U. S. Department of Ethnology, during this period laid the foundations of work on the Winnebagoes of Nebraska and Wisconsin which established his fame.

- In 1913-17, he investigated the Ojibway Indians of Ontario for the Canadian Geological Survey.

- In 1917, he was appointed a fellow of Columbia and Harvard to work on

*Late, famous legal authority at the Institute for Advanced Study and the University of California.

the language and mythology of the Zapotecan and Huave tribes of Oaxaca.

- In 1921-24, he served as lecturer in anthropology at Cambridge university, the next year received a Yale fellowship.

- In 1927, the Laura Spellman Rockefeller memorial sent him to Fisk university in Nashville to establish a Department of Anthropology and Sociology. While there, he worked on problems connected with the Negro slaves' adjustment after the Civil War, met John Crowe Ransom, then at Vanderbilt.

- In 1937, the government put him in charge of a project which studied the adjustment to American life of the minorities in the San Francisco bay area.

- In 1944, he received a grant from the Bollingen foundation to work on manuscripts. Since then, the grants have been renewed. He has also received grants from the Viking fund.

- In 1946, he came to Kenyon to deliver a series of lectures, has returned to teach one semester a year since then.

Radin does not consider his field a science, but simply history—history with practically no chronology. He looks with great suspicion at the broad sociological trends in present-day anthropology, and with even greater suspicion at the psychological-psychanalytical inroads made by the Margaret Mead variety of ethnologist. He believes that what the anthropological record can tell us is that there are more societal structures, possessing equal validity, than the one in which we live, and that practically from the very beginning man has been a thinker and a poet.

This last viewpoint has subjected Radin to considerable small-arms fire from the bastions of orthodox ethnology. Most anthropologists are snobs; they exude the intolerance of the educated man toward the unfortunate illiterate, coupled in some instances with race prejudices. Faced by overwhelming proof, only recently have they accepted his books* of twenty years ago—works which stated that primitive peoples possess a great oral literature, mental and philosophical abilities equal to those of European man.

But last week in South Ascension 32, the question of primitive man's intellectual ability was not uppermost in pedagogical Radin's mind. Keen and probing, like all good anthropologists, he was more concerned with discovering the intellectual abilities of twenty-four Kenyon Men.

Haze Laze

The Kenyon freshman has been coasting, but he is already far ahead in points. He has tossed aside his beanie and ridiculed the pajama parade; he has successfully resisted the sporadic

*Radin has been published more than any other Kenyon professor. His better-known volumes: "Primitive Man as Philosopher" (1927), "The Story of the American Indian" (1927), "Social Anthropology" (1932), "Primitive Religion" (1937), "Indians of South America" (1946), "The Religious Experiences of Primitive People" (German, 1951). To be published soon: a book on Africa's folktales and another on the structure of primitive society.

proddings of Sophomore adversaries that have seemed at best only wistfully bitter, and never more than mildly frightening.

As it happens, his nightmare is not done. His hazing regimen will be continued, or rather revived in deference to tradition (originating circa 1900 in Gambier, somewhat earlier in Rome and Athens) when tomorrow's Homecoming game is followed by the cane rush.

To the class of '54 the foe will appear boyish and naive and very inferior as the opposing forces gather themselves at opposite ends of Benson field. Yet there will be something a bit disconcerting about the imposing numbers of those freshmen, and the sophomore will be well aware that he has placed himself in the position of the underdog.

President Chalmers will signal that the cane rush is beginning and everyone will start running toward three canes placed in the middle of the field. After three minutes of confusion the President will announce the end of the cane rush of 1951; three men from the Senior society will count the number of hands holding each cane by this time, and will define each hand in terms of its class—thus, goes the story, winner and loser are determined.

It is whispered in the market place that certain factions of the Sophomore class would spare the fuzzies the rigors of the rope-pull, another traditional hazing device, in the interest of general health. This opinion has the backing of Sophomore President John Seaman who stated in a recent interview (mostly): "I stand on my record."

PEOPLE

Bouquets & Ballots

The board of trustees voted to establish the status of Trustee Emeritus, elected New Yorkers EARL D. BABST (K.M.A., '93, trustee 1929-39, Hon. LL.D. 1926), CARL R. GANTER (K.M.A., A.B. '99, M.A. '02, trustee 1924-44, Hon. LL.D. 1938), Cincinnati MORISON R. WAITE (trustee 1918-36).

The college faculties planned to attend a dinner Sunday in honor of the Rt. Rev. BEVERLY D. TUCKER, chairman of the board in alternate years, who will retire in February from active duty as Bishop of Ohio.

The faculty gained another Ph. D. its thirty-second, when genial pere de famille ED HARVEY passed his orals at Harvard. Topic of Dr. Harvey's thesis: the role of religion in the life and works of Estauine.

The good people of Gambier prepared to go to the polls Tuesday to elect a governing body. Although Kenyon students have been denied local suffrage since the time when their majority elected a rather shady character over President Peirce, the College figures prominently in the election. Kenyon candidates: sometime student TONY STONEBURNER (clerk); dietician LILLIAN CHARD (treasurer), honorary alumnus Gen. HERBERT T. PERRIN, CHARLIE CARPENTER, HAROLD "SHOPPY" PARKER, economics prof Dr. PAUL TITUS (council); pere de famille ED HARVEY (school board).

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or Bob Ausman, WW-403

Rough Buff

Homecoming alumni can expect to see a hard-fought battle between the Lords and the Hamilton Continentals in Benson bowl tomorrow.

While the Buff and the Blue has not fared very well (they've been thumped by Middlebury, Worcester, and Oberlin, defeated Haverford), and lost six out of seven last year, confident Kenyon men should remember the furious encounter last year in which the Lords finally eked out a 7-6 win. Coach Don Jones will have his boys up for this one, seeking to avenge the narrow-margined defeat.

Iron man Dick Gumerlock has been Hamilton's leading ground-gainer for two seasons, and also a stalwart for the defensive squad. He operates as left-half back in the Hamilton T-formation.

Quarterbacking will be chief Blue aerialist Ron Seaman. Al Persons and Ben Salbuski will probably complete the Continental backfield. Flashy freshmen Curt Townsend, Dick Murray and Jim Dunn will probably see a good deal of action in the backfield.

The Hamilton forward wall will be well experienced and pretty tough to crack. Offensively, Galvin and Olwine at ends, Scott and Freytag at tackle, Jim Farmer and Ralph Rogers at the guard posts, and Skinner at the pivot, will be the probable Hamilton lineup. The defensive line should be Doty, Thomas, Farmer, Adour, McLean, Rohrer and Henderson. Logan, Reed, and Abrahams will back up the line.

Game of the Week

The top game of the current intramural football season was played yesterday between the loop-leading undefeated Betas and the Phi Kaps, a half game off the pace by virtue of a scoreless tie with East division.

The South Leonard men snared the football trophy 9-6, thanks to a safety and Joe Culp's last-minute touchdown pass to Bruce Pennington.

Capital Punishment

Kenyon kept its .500 percentage intact by outscoring Capital university 34-27 at Columbus last Saturday. Never ahead in the ball game until the final stanza, the Lords rallied for two touchdowns in that period to put them 14 points ahead with only five minutes remaining in the game. Charley Coffey, who was back in uniform for the first time since he was injured in the opening game, supplied the punch the Kenyon running attack needed.

Capital drew first blood early in the opening quarter when Kavanaugh made his first trip into the end zone. McGinnis converted to make the score 7-0. In the closing minutes of the period, Dom Cabriele climaxed a 67-yard drive with a TD pass to Don Marsh. Gene Mio's placement knotted the score 7-7.

Again the Columbus team went ahead, this time on a pass play to James, but the attempted extra point was no good. Before the half ended

Cabriele had passed to the Capital 5-yard stripe and plunged the remaining distance on a quarterback sneak. Mio's boot was wide and the first half ended in a 13-13 deadlock.

Kavanaugh put his team ahead for the last time on a line buck and McGinnis added the point as Capital took the lead. Coffey then took over for the Lords and pounded continually at the opponents' forward wall. His first of three scores came on a power play from one yard out. Mio sprinted end to tie the score.

In the final quarter Coffey put the Purple and White in the lead for the first time on a running play that covered eight yards to the goal. Mio split the uprights and the score stood 27-20. After fumbling the ball when only one yard away from its fifth tally, Kenyon again obtained possession on the enemy thirty. Cabriele set up the final touchdown on a 25-yard pass to John Ver-Nooy and Coffey racked up the winning points on a one yard smash. Mio ended the Kenyon gridders' scoring at 34 points with a perfect placement. Capital's Congrove chalked up the ninth TD of the afternoon as the game ended with the Lords on the long end of a 34-27 score.

Highlights on the Kenyon team were the offensive play of Coffey and the defensive play of Dick Evans. Twice Evans killed Capital's scoring hopes with pass interceptions in his own end zone.

The Columbus Dispatch, one of Capital's early-season boosters, took last

SPORTS

Edited by Tildon McMasters



"I don't mind them makin' first and ten every time, but I can't stand their damned attitude."

again pounding at Ohio's goal when Dan Lynch scored what proved to be the winning goal as the Lords went out in front, 2-1.

In the very one-sided third period of the game, Steve Fedeles added a third and final marker to the Kenyon score in the midst of a wild scramble in front of the Ohio State goal. The final period was much like the third with the action mostly centered on the Ohio half of the field.

The Lords will be part of the central attraction of the Oberlin college Homecoming tomorrow afternoon. Kenyon is hoping to avenge an opening game lost to the Yeomen, winners in forty-five of their last fifty contests.

Purple Lashin'

The Lord football team journeyed on Saturday, October 20, to Geneva, New York, to resume a short but increasingly bitter series with Hobart college. The Hobart Statesmen, either inspired by the Homecoming crowd of 2000 or else still smarting from last year's 34-20 shellacking by the Lords, overhauled the Philander Chase men with two fourth-period touchdowns.

The Statesmen, much to the delight of all the old grads, took the lead when their scat halfback Craig Bramley received McGowan's punt and raced 75 yards to hit pay dirt. The kick was wide and two minutes later, Halfback Gene Mio fired a 30-yard jump pass to Don Marsh, who galloped the remaining 37 yards untouched. The accurate educated toe of Gene Mio put the Lords ahead at the end of the first quarter, 7-6. A 40-yard Hobart drive late in the second quarter put the fellow Episcopals ahead, 12-7. But the never-say-die Lords squeezed out a score in the last 30 seconds of the half, when Quarterback Dom Cabriele trapped on a pass effort, raced around right end for the touchdown. Once again Gene Mio's kick was good and the Purple and White led 14-12 at intermission.

In the third period, the two evenly matched teams settled down to a defensive battle, neither side being able to score. But in the fatal fourth quarter, the Statesmen iced their first win of the season with 14 points, one score on a 67 yard gallop.

Final score: Hobart 26, Kenyon 14.

Saturday's defeat in stride. Two photographs of Capital backs making long gains were topped by a headline indicating that the Lutherans had been involved in a tough, see-saw battle. A sub-head, however, conceded that "Kenyon (was) Ahead at End."

Giant Killers

The Kenyon Soccer Team acquired its first victory of 1951 on October 20 by defeating Ohio State university by a 3-1 score. It was a very definite victory for the home team as the men in purple completely outplayed the Bucks almost every minute of the game.

The first quarter was played almost entirely on the Ohio State half of the field. The Kenyon forward line of Mohr, Fedeles, Lynch, Cummings, and Burrell battered the Ohio goal time after time. Finally, Dave "the Saint" Cummings scored for the Lords from about ten yards out to put Kenyon in the lead 1-0.

Ohio State had a few spasmodic moments of glory in the second quarter. Early in the quarter, they took advantage of one of these opportunities and scored a goal under rather unusual circumstances. Ohio had the ball about fifteen yards in front of the Kenyon goal when their right wing footed the ball into the upper corner of the Kenyon net. The unusual thing about the play was the fact that the Ohio wing was completely unopposed as he set the ball up and booted it. A few minutes later the Kenyon line was

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Charlie Wins

Fledgling professor John Attlee, whose master's thesis concerned "The Economics of the Soviet Union," will speak on "Soviet Russia — Through Asia's Eyes" at the International Relations club meeting next Thursday in Peirce hall lounge.

Meanwhile, according to President Charlie Docter, preparations for the Ohio Conference of International Relations clubs to be held here November 30-December 1 have reached the committee stage. The following chairmen are assisting Docter: Dick Ehret, Housing; Steve Smith, Reception and Hospitality; Bob Ashby, Program; Paul Spehr, Food; Tom Butcher and Otis Jackson, Special Arrangements. Hugh Stier will serve as Conference secretary and Paul Spehr as treasurer.

Sponsored, Yet . . .

Ed Davis' new show (WKCG, Wednesday, 8-830 p.m.) is offering a mystery record-and-artist contest sponsored by Chesterfield campus representative John McKune. The contest will offer five packages of cigarettes as prizes to each of two winners.

Competition rules: (1) contestants may be entered in the contest by phoning John McKune, South Leonard, 2771; (2) each contestant must turn in an empty Chesterfield wrapper containing the name of the mystery record and recording artist or artists.

New Catalogue

The latest issue of the College catalogue, carrying Kenyon's history down through the last complete semester, was published and available for distribution. Sophomores in particular were pleased with the new edition, the first of a long series which will carry their names. Appearing soon: a new issue, the first since 1937, of the Alumni directory.

Band in Gambier

The Kenyon band, conceived three years ago by Dean Bailey, has steadily, if somewhat doggedly, been plugging away towards full acclamation and recognition by the student body.

Under the direction of conductor Bill Root, and with the aid of a yearly \$150-175 allowance from the Dean's Fund, the group — fifteen men strong — is making appreciable gains. Most notable: an increase in the number of appearances during the winter basketball season.

The band makes its 1951 debut between the halves of the Homecoming game with Hamilton tomorrow afternoon.

D. P.s K. O. M. K.

Colliding with a form of the sophomore jinx, defending champion Middle Kenyon association failed in its effort to win the Tau Kappa Alpha Inter-Division Speaking contest Tuesday. After a mathematical mix-up, Beta Theta Pi, dominant in the preliminaries, came through to win the contest and commandeer the large, gleaming TKA trophy representative of victory. As a result, the trophy, permanent property of any division winning it during three consecutive years, continued true to elusive form. Kenyon men wondered if it would ever settle down.

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AN EXPERIMENT IN PUBLISHING

"The teacher, writer or student who refuses the challenge of his society, will, if he is truly interested in the subject, which is man, find no escape from his own conscience." This remark is taken from an article by Professor Raymond English that will appear in the first issue of the independent HIKK; it can easily serve as a statement of the beliefs which will determine the policy of the magazine. This is the best moment to overcome the faults of the past: it is a moment which demands that we either lapse into scholarly isolation or confront an intolerable academic, political, and social situation with our finest resources. We had better choose the latter if we hope for the survival of intelligence and reason.

The independent HIKK will be a journal of undergraduate opinion and writing. As such, its interests should reach more than a "literary" minority. Opinion is not solely the right of a few loud voices.

Student subscriptions will be \$1.00 for the year (two issues). The attached form can be mailed to HIKK, Box 72, Gambier, Ohio.

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THE ARTS

Edited by Dick Francisco

Drieser & "A Place In The Sun"

The transplanting of fiction to the screen is a delicate process. It is not that the novelist may lose his soul in the reaping of profits, or that script writers and producers are necessarily destined to corrupt a good piece of writing. These secondary preoccupations conceal the real labor in the book-to-picture process and ultimately provide for the misjudgments of critics who might be better occupied at grading freshmen themes. A lot of pictures adapted from good fiction have turned out as mockeries of the original; a few have been fine screen translations of their originals. But the idea that a "great book" can reach the motion picture screen — or perhaps descend to it — has proved too unbecoming to scholastic sensibilities. With both Drieser's "An American Tragedy" and its latest film version — "A Place in the Sun" — behind me, I must disagree heartily with the condemners, many of them literary people whose training should have acquainted them with the methods of sound criticism.

If Drieser's "An American Tragedy" required anything, it was adaptation either to the stage or to the screen. Previous attempts by earlier producers failed, primarily because they were not far enough removed from the book. "An American Tragedy" is damned muddy writing — it is the only book I know which has been published with a note advising the reader to skip the whole first part. Whatever there is of enduring value in the book has been dredged out and processed admirably by Michael Wilson and Harry Brown for the 1951 screen story. The first part — those seg-

ments of George Eastman's childhood and adolescence among street evangelists — is pointed up nicely by hints throughout the picture. In the billiard-room scene with Angela Vickers, the shadow of upbringing falls through George's telephone conversation with his mother; in his walk with Alice Tripp, he pauses to watch a band of street evangelists; and in the last prison scene, his mother manages to perceive the notable deficiencies in George's upbringing and, by implication, she becomes a central figure in the tragedy of circumstances underlying the external plot. This technique of recall is effectively worked into the principal action of the plot, and sharpens and condenses whole sections of the prose narrative.

Drieser's novel is often blatantly social; any "message" that the picture may carry arrives through suggestion. In the midst of a propagandistic era we can be thankful that Dreiser's crudely-shaped social distinctions and patterns have been more neatly and sanely developed on the screen. The adaptation of plot, setting, and theme to contemporary life deepens considerably the extreme tragedy of George Eastman's life — the moral rather than the economic failure of his upbringing. Those economic circumstances are only secondary; the real terror that Eastman faces is that of indecision: the evangelistic mind can avoid decisions by sensationalism, by crying for glory when explanation is needed. As a result, the scene in the rowboat with Alice must be the most essential moment, not for the plot alone, but for its thematic background. Director Stevens has han-

dled the scene accordingly. A tense, sick time is made even worse for George because murder alone is not his to decide. He must first perform the most difficult act of his life — the recognition of a bad situation and the proposal of a way out, the making of some decisions quietly, without the evangelistic frenzy to back it up. The picture rightly centers on George and not on the richness of the very rich or the poverty of the very poor. For this reason Shelley Winters' acting is worthy of honor. Her skill is not in changing her character for this picture, but in never overplaying a part that could be drastically charged with false emotion. Miss Winters never lets Alice Tripp become a dead symbol for the underprivileged "working girl." We feel that Alice is in the mess as much as Eastman and that Eastman is not solely responsible. George's ruin and Alice's downfall cannot be interpreted as the burden of a wealthy society which has directly victimized him and indirectly through him trampled her down. The tragedy is one of personality — and the picture so delineates that personality that we cannot possibly confuse ourselves with overzealous interpretations. It is apparent that a worthy group of people have worked together to draw out the finest particles from a turgid and confused source.

"A Place in the Sun" is a recognizable achievement in film-making. As a picture alone, it is a remarkable well-patterned and admirably acted piece; as the adaptation of a difficult book, it is a cogent rebuttal to critics who deny credit to screen versions of written works. —George Geasey

system of liberal education so that this intellectual dichotomy will be resolved.

With the calm, unhysterical detachment characteristic of the Englishman that he is, author English finds two principle elements in our society producing the current defeatist attitude; first, "democracy and its concomitant, a tyrannical and half-educated reading public," and second, "a materialistic and exhaustingly competitive society." Both elements Professor English attributes to a faulty educational system, which in its efforts to keep pace with the rapidly accelerating scientific age, has pushed graduate level specifications into the undergraduate curriculum, so that the bachelor of arts emerges after four years crammed full of blue book facts, well instructed in the "how to" courses, but poorly equipped to think.

Critic English's ideas are not startlingly new, but his observations possess the advantages which only a European (especially an English) viewpoint could give them. By pleading for the return of the undergraduate colleges to the broad humanistic curriculum on which they were originally founded, he demands the near impossible. Unlike a recent address by Douglas Bush, however, English's article does not deny that this is a scientific age which we must accept; rather he advocates giving the scientists and specialists the basic humanistic education which will prevent the isolation of any segment of society from the main body. That such an isolation is detrimental to the age's productivity, historian English believes, can be seen in the current "neurosis of the gentle arts" which he finds best exemplified in current literature.

The degree of achievement of even two undergraduates suggests rather effectively that professor English's fears about intellectual isolation and liberal education do not, in the main, apply to Kenyon, although the Kenyon Man must reluctantly admit that as far as aims in education were concerned, his college stood almost alone.

Culture Note

If the typical college student reads 5.6 books outside his classroom assignments each year, he is doing well by college averages today. But he may not be headed for the presidency of the

Musical Notes

Vienna-born Paul Schwartz, back from a tour of festival-minded Europe, bristled into Gambier recently, overflowing with ideas for the music department this year. Including an ambitious schedule of concerts for the Singers and Choir, which this department will report as they occur, Dr. Schwartz's plans optimistically provided for two, possibly three, individual concerts by leading guest artists. Tentatively scheduled are a Cleveland mezzo-soprano who has frequently appeared with the Cleveland orchestra, an outstanding violinist, and if demand warrants, the Walden String Quartette, popular success of Kenyon's musical series two years ago.

Chagrined at the financial failure of his musical series which were suspended last year, maestro Schwartz expressed bewilderment at the musical apathy of intellectual stimulating Kenyon.

Pointing to the enthusiastic support of such cultural enterprises in other universities and colleges of Kenyon's stature, Paul Schwartz unconsciously put his finger on Kenyon's weakness in the liberal arts system which nationally so disturbs his fellow European, Raymond English (see below).

As chairman of the faculty committee for programs on WMVO, Mount Vernon FM station, Dr. Schwartz also announced:

- Campus news programs on Sunday evenings at 5:15.
- Programs of general interest about Kenyon, Thursday evenings at 6:30.

Humanism Revised

One characteristic of a well educated man is his ability to express himself with clarity and imagination; in recent weeks, Kenyon students and faculty

have admirably demonstrated their success along these lines.

Students achievement found expression in the current Kenyon Review when editor John Crowe Ransom selected for publication "News About Miss Prince," a short story by George Lanning, and two poems by James Wright. Upholding the faculty efforts at self expression is jovial Raymond English of the political science department who turned his Cambridge trained mind to analyzing the American intellectual dilemma as a social historian. Historian English's evaluation, appearing in The Western Humanities Review (currently available in the Bookstore), is entitled "Appeal to the Humanities" and attempts in a three part essay to account for the isolation of the literary intellectuals from the main body of their society, to show that this external isolation reflects an internal failure in humanistic education generally, and to advocate a revision of the American



Campus Bookworm

United States. Rutherford B. Hayes ('42), nineteenth president of the United States, was a veritable "campus bookworm." During his four years at Kenyon he read an average of 36 books a year or 145 volumes.

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