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## Kenyon Collegian - February 28, 1958

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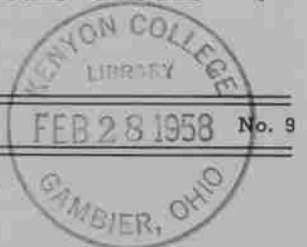
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# KENYON COLLEGIAN

A Journal of Student Opinion

Vol. LXXXIV

Gambier, Ohio — February 28, 1958



## Bank Books Bared; College Needs Cash

by Ross Gelbspan

In the school year 1956-57, after an accumulative ten year deficit of \$110,000, the financial statement of Kenyon College was balanced.

An analysis of the preceeding statement can cast light on such pertinent subjects as compulsory chapel, conjectures concerning the decline in the quality of the faculty, and the poor conditions of the buildings on campus. Let us look at the facts first — then the implications.

Over the past ten years, the college has accumulated a deficit of over \$100,000. The sum in itself is not of any major proportion. But the direction of such a financial trend is accompanied by many danger signs.

### DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

In compiling this \$100,000 deficit, the school has included only that money lost specifically on operational expenses. However, the depreciation of the buildings on campus have not been included.

The result of this involuntary neglect is an approximate \$750,000 deferred maintenance bill. The renovation of Hanna Hall alone, for example, is estimated at \$400,000. Then there remains Leonard Hall, the Library, Mather Hall, and the completion of the field house to be dealt with. Consequently the deferred maintenance has presented itself as one of the most urgent and necessary problems to the administration.

### FACULTY QUALITY

A second and possibly a more severe problem with which the college is faced is the necessary increase in faculty salaries.

There has been a great controversy concerning the quality of the Kenyon faculty. With the death or retirement of many of our best men, any faculty is bound to experience a temporary setback in quality. However, the big question is whether the school will be able to attract replacements.

It seems evident that many of these teachers were very dedicated to Kenyon. In fact, I think, without taking the liberty of observing actual salaries, that many of the fine qualities of this school might have compensated for a deficiency in income. The lower cost of living in Gambier, their close associations here, and a dedication to their work might well have been solid compensation.

But what of the new generation of teachers? The newer crop of teachers coming from large institutions are, I think, much more aware of the financial pressures of life. Many of them are newlywed, ambitious, and generally more adapted to the material standards of the country. Too, they have no reason to be especially dedicated to Kenyon, for it is their employer and not their sanctuary.

Consequently, it seems inevitable that a very substantial increase in faculty salaries must be effected if Kenyon is to see a faculty of the quality of their predecessors.

### STUDENT SERVICES

The third pressing need of the school is the program of student services. The extra-curricular opportunities for the student here today seem at a minimum, both in type and quality. In fact, campus movies and a very occasional lecture is the only school-spon-

sored activity of any worth. The development of students must be stimulated from both within and out of the classroom. The development afforded by Schine's is not the type to be desired.

These three problems of the school, deferred maintenance, faculty salaries, and lack of student services, must be remedied if Kenyon is to maintain her status.

### WAS, IS, WILL BE?

Whatever the reason for the previous deficit, the last school (Continued on page three)

## Is Silence Golden?

By Mark Bricklin

Last spring, Otto Butz of Princeton University asked a group of seniors to write essays discussing their views of Sex, Religion, Society, My Generation etc., which would be published anonymously. Now we have the result: eleven very frank and sincere essays by

a narrow cross-section of America's intelligentsia, which form a unique and interesting book, *The Unsilent Generation*.

But the book is not really interesting in an active way; it is arresting in its very passivity, like eleven case histories. Naturally, there is no one unified philosophy which emerges from the book, but there are several strong tendencies which appear in many of the essays. These include a burning desire for social superiority, a diligent seeking for prestige and power, and a love affair with money.

### IMMATURE, UNIMAGINATIVE

Another feature which is even more common among the essays is subjective, immature, and un-

imaginative thinking processes. The authors seem to be aware of the narrow range of their realities, but also seem to be quite satisfied with them, contradictions and all. For example, one writer proclaims "the secret of happiness, I believe, is to be true to oneself — and the rest of the world can go to hell." A few pages later he says that he considers himself a member of the rising hierarchy of socially responsible intellectuals that will soon rule the nation. One senior who plans a military career offers as his sole reason: "it assures you a place in society which you don't have to earn yourself." Another student who considers himself a budding liberal has some of the most reac-

tionary ideas expressed in the book. The prize-winner, though, is the first essayist. He works hard in order not to fall into "the mediocre masses." He is indifferent to religion, equates happiness with material comfort, and considers the death of his father to be the luckiest "break" of his life, for his adopted parents had enough money to send him to Princeton. This individual considers himself an incorrigible idealist.

### BLINDING VISION

The only essay which shows signs of thinking deep enough to be actively interesting to the reader is entitled "The Third Eye." The author feels that the older generation is anxious because they see that we, in our youth, have the same point of view that they have in their old age. The myth of the son's rebellion against the father has been exhausted. Unfortunately, the essayist does not take the idea any further than that. Apparently, the sophisticated answer to his elders is satisfying enough to make further exploration of his perception superfluous.

He uses the "third eye" as a metaphor of the critical self-examination which many young people subject themselves to. This, he feels, often leads to impotence because the individual is afraid to attempt anything which may not turn out perfect. But he is very optimistic about the situation and feels that this hypercaptiousness will eventually lead to fine results on "specific work-problems." He seems to discount or forget non-specific work-problems. This is indicative of the general tenor of the book, which is singularly unimaginative. Indeed, not one writer has the slightest intention of ever doing any serious artistic work. But this may be excused since none of them display an even passive interest in art.

### INDICATIVE OF EAST

I cannot attempt to judge this book as being representative of a whole generation. At most, it may be considered indicative of some of the best students in our eastern schools, but even as such, it strengthens the reasons for believing that the anxieties of the "older generation" are not unfounded. As I said before, the book is interesting, but one leaves it with a feeling as discordant as the sound of its title.

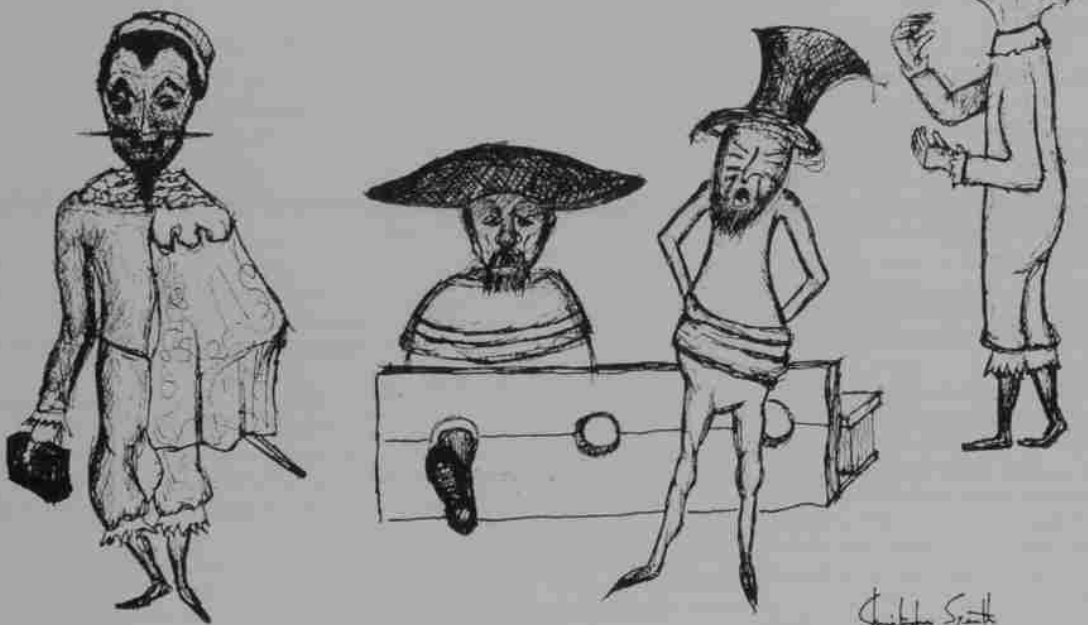
Editor's note: *The Unsilent Generation* will be released shortly by Rinehart and Company, Inc., and should be available in the book shop.

## New Religion

Beginning Friday night, March 7, Jewish services will be held on campus, at about seven o'clock. Although guests are invited, the services will not be inter-denominational. For details see either Mark Bricklin or Ross Gelbspan, founders, third floor M.K.

Would that Professor Bogardus would donate some apples to the Commons.

## Bartholomew Fair: Here and There!



Cartoonist Speeth catches some of Jonson's characters, and the Hill's more adept actors, during last week's performances. Left to right: Irving Krentz, Quarious, Another Gentleman; Edgar Bogardus, Adam Overdo, A Justice of The Peace; Dean Burgess, Zeal-Of-The-Land-Busy, A Banbury Man; and Christopher Ward, Bartholomew Cokes, An Esquire of Harrow. The review of the play may be found on page two of this issue.

## Calls Cowardly Council Comical; Student Government: Going, Gone

by Samuel Hough

Dr. Lund's recent address at the college assembly in which he suggested changes in the nature of the student council, and some distressing decisions made this year by the council have caused some Kenyon people to re-examine the merits of student government here.

The preamble of the Constitution of the Student Government states:

We, the undergraduate students of Kenyon College, desiring to increase a sense of mature responsibility on the part of the students through an orderly system of effective self-government, recognizing that this is a grant of authority by the President of the College, with whom, under the college charter and the decisions of the Board of Trustees, the ultimate responsibility for discipline in the college community rests, and cognizant of the fact that student self-government can succeed only with the unqualified and consistent support of the college and the student body, do hereby ordain this constitution as an instru-

ment designed to achieve those ends.

To this observer it seems that student self-government at Kenyon has not the unqualified and consistent support of the college. As a result it has been unsuccessful and should be abolished.

The College was shocked by the handling of such cases as that of the Delta Tau Delta party. Opinion on the justice of that case varies, but no one doubts that the council's behavior was a satire of judicial procedure. I have been informed by one who participated in the deliberations on the matter, that the minutes released do not begin to reveal the pettiness, and aversion to action displayed. A student, formerly an officer of the council, has assured me that the procedures of the council are adequate, for their very flexibility

permits each council to interpret the rules freely. But, he said, the current council has refused to accept the burden of rigorously interpreting the parietal rules. The council has expressed a desire to know the meaning of some rules. It would seem that meanness, and not meaning, is the scourge of the council.

### STUDENT RESPONSIBILITY

The blame for the deplorable situation of student government cannot be placed alone on our elected representatives. We must recognize that we have requested legislative and judicial privileges over our affairs, but have declined to enforce the rules that we wish to make. Nor has the student body demanded proper performance by the council. The significance of the rule that non-mem-

(Continued on page four)



## Arab Stew Rehashed

by Ross Gelbspan

Inconsistency is the impression one gets after reading Ziad Khaled's defensive analysis of Egyptian President Nasser (*Collegian*, Feb. 15). Especially in view of his attack on the shortsightedness of the West, Khaled has displayed some of this same shortsightedness himself.

Undoubtedly his expression of the popular interests in the Middle-East are valid. Valid, too, is his accusation that the West is not aware of these interests. But by the same token, where are we, the West, supposed to find any understanding on the part of the Arab Nationalists?

### SUEZ vs. ASWAN

In his opening paragraph, Khaled talks of the Anglo-French-Israeli reasons for the 1956 invasion of Egypt. He believes that the Western nations attacked Nasser because they thought him an "unpopular dictator." In this time of international tension, no nation is going to take arms against another because of ideological differences. In the 1956 episode, the Anglo-French oil supply was endangered by Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal. Since both countries are entirely dependent upon oil from the Middle-East, they were forced to attack Egypt to insure the existence of their people.

The incident is comparable to the Aswan Dam incident, in which Nasser's enthusiasm brought volleys of criticism from the West. Since the Nile is the source of water for Egypt, any external threat to the river is a direct threat to the lives of some 20 million Egyptians. The lack of understanding by the opposition in both episodes is strikingly evident.

One of Khaled's more valid points, though it was stimulated by the same intolerant defensiveness, was his distinction between dictator and popular leader. Although the West did not invade Egypt on grounds of political ideology, there does exist the popular Western concept of Dictator Nasser.

The authors of the constitution of the U. S. definitely intended an aristocratic check on popular will, if not an outright aristocratic rule. It has taken 150 years for the concept of "government by the people" to become firmly planted in our soil. It has taken Britain 1300 years to develop the high level of legislative sovereignty practiced today. Why, then, must the new republic of Egypt be expected to develop overnight the type of government that has cost Great Britain 1300 years? Or why must Egypt be expected to adopt a democracy at all?

It seems fairly safe to assume that when any country emerges from a near-medieval society with the speed with which Egypt has emerged, it must be led by a strong and reliable leader. The potential of the new Egypt lies in its ability to industrialize, not in its ability to play the political game of verbal hide-and-seek, as Farouk seemed to think. Nasser, as the popular representative, has acted accordingly. He has cast aside political pleasantries and adopted a policy of immediate reconstruction. But the United States seems to be prejudiced to recognize these growing pains. Instead, they are morally indignant over the wounds suffered by their "Achilles' Heel," J. F. Dulles.

### IN DEFENSE OF ISRAEL

However, if the West seems to have taken an insensitive view of Egypt, then Mr. Khaled's article represents Egypt as being much more unreasonable.

For example, he says that the legend of Israel as being a "peace-loving state" has been exploded. The state of Israel has, if anything, more difficulties than Egypt in establishing herself as a sov-

ereign nation. She is torn by a cultural split within her own borders, being divided between Oriental and European immigrants, a schism which will not be remedied by mere religious cohesion.

She is rendered almost helpless by the inconsistencies of Western diplomacy, most of which is dictated by the Jewish constituencies and oil magnates of the Western countries. Furthermore, the Zionist movement is based, as is the Egyptian nationalist movement, not upon rational, clearly defined principles, but upon emotion, heritage, feeling, and an intense desire for unity.

If Khaled would look a bit beneath time-inflicted differences, he would see in Israel many of the same problems as he does in Egypt: over-population, scarcity of water, and a tremendous desire for unity. Perhaps, this realization might stimulate a bit more open-minded objectivity — perhaps it would stimulate war.

### A PARADOXICAL ATTITUDE

The one argument put forth by Ziad Khaled which seemed so obviously unfounded was his attitude toward Britain. Says Khaled: "The British have relied . . . for many decades . . . on the bought tool, the servile stooge, the obsequious shoe-licker."

If the shield of nationalism can be put down for a few moments, he would see that it was Britain whom Egypt must thank for her royalties from the Suez Canal; for the "White Paper" agreement of 1936; for protection from Israeli forces in 1948.

I suppose it goes to prove that the British find Arab tongues no better for "shoe licking" than any other kind.

I realize how narrow and subjective Western attitudes have been towards Egypt and the Arab world. The only justification is diplomatic ignorance and dominant strains of isolationism. But I see on the other side, the same attitude of cause before cooperation.

The key to the Middle East enigma is understanding. The charges and counter-charges of Egypt, Israel, England, France, and the vociferous United States loom as one granite defense mechanism through which nothing but intelligent compromise and objective understanding can penetrate.

### NOTES

Faculty salaries are up twelve percent for associate and full professors, and up six percent for junior faculty and staff, although the president is empowered to make the specific recommendations. Everyone, however, "recognize the fact that further salary increases must be made," including the faculty. All this was accomplished at a trustees' meeting, February 22.

Although they arrived today, Western Choir will not appear with the Kenyon Singers until tomorrow, Sunday, March 2, 2:30 P. M. The choir is staying over night in Gambier.

There are girls in that choir.

Hika, which will appear on March 15, will contain poems by John Clarke, Chris Ward and James Parsons, a short story by Ware Smith and a story by James M. Donovan. It's going to be a big one this time.

## Went To The Fair

Last week's production of Bartholomew Fair demonstrated the Hill Players' best work in recent years. Of course, the play presented problems, forty one of which were filling the roles. But, the most notable feature of the production was the accumulation of so many fine actors.

Six of the play's major characters were excellently portrayed, as well as eight to ten of the minor roles. Although he played opposite a rather woodish Winwife, Quarlow, Irving Krentz, brilliantly matched the action from many quagmires. Edgar Bogardus interpreted well the part of Adam Overdo, while Christopher Ward was a fine Bartholomew. Hill's permanent fixture, till the end of this year, Leif Ancker, gave one of the best performances of his career as Humphrey Wasp. Zeal-Of-The-Land Bury was analyzed to the hilt by Dean Burgess. Another character role, Ursula, was well done by George Porterfield. Before passing on to other features of the production, we must mention Marjorie Johnson, Ruth Scudder, Fay Richards, James Donovan, Edward Harvey, James Parsons, Gunther Weil and Ellen Darling, mention them in no particular order, but praising them all for lifting the show above the feelings of frustration that some of their fellow actors and actresses, better left unnamed, imparted.

We must draw attention to the wonderful costumes, true works of art. Burgess's was the most in character, though the rest were as fine in as many other ways.

The sets were a real disappointment. Perhaps the designer had an abstract idea. At any rate, left to the audience's imagination or not, certainly no imagination was shown on the part of the designer.

Bartholomew Fair does present problems to any theatre group, especially one so limited in talent and material resources as Kenyon's. However, it would appear that the Players made the best of things and produced a work with the BEST in mind. Credit should go to director, Michael, producer, Parsons and literary adviser Packard for moving what could have been a monotonously awkward thing along as fast as the people on stage could comprehend.

What follows is a review submitted to the Collegian by one "on the scene":

### Exercise in Nonsense

by Expeditus

Henry James once said something like this about comedy: 'A comedy, and nothing else but a comedy, "is" a comedy.' Which makes the question at hand: If Bartholomew Fair is a comedy, "was" the Friday night performance (the one I saw) a comedy.

### SOCIAL BASIS

Someone else once said that a good comedy should have a social basis. It is quite possible that many people said this. Those of you who saw the play will probably recall that two of the most adept players, Edgar Bogardus and Dean Burgess, played Puritans.

To obviate the rampant confusion of current criticism of drama a reappraisal of critical terminology is imperative. Too many critics have gone to school! In order to acquire a true and penetrating insight into the play, one should dispense with the arbitrary and ambiguous usage of Congreve and Aristotle. A glossary will be appended to this article.

### NORMAL PROCEDURE

In any criticism of a play production it is normal and correct procedure to describe those parts and players in the play which made it, or, which is almost the same, those which are the gas. It is also the ordinary critic's painful duty to indicate what in the play was way out. (It should here be said that with the New Terminology nothing is painful.) Happily, I only need to talk about the cool in Bartholomew Fair, since, as I am sure most of you will agree, most of it was the gas.

(Continued on page four)

## THE SPOKESMAN

In the last *Collegian* the phrase an "over burdened faculty" appeared in this column. Often Kenyon's faculty's time is exploited to the full meaning of the word "exploited." How does this compare with other schools classed with Kenyon?

If we accept the current belief around campus that Kenyon is third among men's colleges, then we must compare the quality and operation of the school with the other top schools in our "category."

A Kenyon faculty member, at the average, teaches twelve hours a week. In most cases, he has to devote much additional time to prepare for these courses. At most of the schools on the *Tribune*, *Hit List*, professors teach between six and nine hours a week. Professors at these schools usually have a good deal of clerical help, both in marking tests, etc. and in the usual run of menial tasks. Here at Kenyon, the faculty has only one secretary. There are over forty-five faculty members.

Then, too, after being here for two years, a faculty member is expected to participate on as many as three committees. If he's unlucky enough, he'll find himself on a major committee that might take four to six hours a week of his time. No small task are the letters of recommendation that he is asked to write.

Too, there is the feeling that the quality of Kenyon's student classes run from twenty to forty students. (This seems to destroy any myths about one "unique" aspect of Kenyon.) This means more paper, so we begin this article with reference to the above article's attempt to give individual attention to — if that's at all possible.

Two, there is the feeling that the quality of Kenyon's students tend to make the teacher's job more difficult. One professor complained that, while some desire to learn, are interested in using the teacher as a guide, many are slow, uninterested people who make the work insufferable.

How does this leave our faculty: little time for outside reading in their courses; little time for scholarly work during the school term; little time for association, through academic work, with the student; as a matter of fact, little time.

The faculty makes the school. It attracts students. Through its teaching ability and its individual member's outside work it develops the reputation of the school. Certainly, it determines the type of mind that graduates from Kenyon.

Kenyon is plagued by a money problem. But, some suggestions, besides the most obvious, of obtaining more professors, have been suggested. To a list a few:

A distribution of professors according to the load on particular departments.

Restricting the sizes of advanced classes and seminars.

Cutting down on the number of men assigned to each committee.

Assigning more students to paying jobs helping professors with jobs professors should not be doing.

Since we began the above article with reference to last week's paper, so we begin this article with reference to the above article's statement about the quality of Kenyon students.

The admissions department has revealed that applications for positions in the class of '62 are twice those of past years. Mr. Scudder expects about five hundred applicants for one hundred and sixty places.

Many of those applying are in what the college terms its "A" category. This means that they are in the top quarter of their class, have an I.Q. of 120 or better, are in the top forty per cent of those who took college boards. Twenty of these people are finalists in the National Merit Scholarship tests, the winners still to be announced.

Not only this, but most of these people have better than 120 I.Q.'s, are in the upper quarter of their class and are well above the forty percentile in the college board tests. This is good news.

The majority of "A" category students that applied to Kenyon last year, appeared on campus this fall. Twenty percent of the freshman class received averages for first semester below two point.

## Kenyon Collegian

— Since 1856 —

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### A Letter To The Editor:

Dear Kleinbard:

In this letter I intend to speak on two topics which are, perhaps, the two most apparent and most publicized on this campus. They concern administrative-student relations and, in my opinion, are closely related. The first is the apparent inadequacy of the student council; the second, and basic issue is: what does the administration expect of a Kenyon student?

This year, and the last, has seen more students brought before the student council and a smaller percentage severely punished by that organ than in the preceding years. The administration has spoken frequently about its desire to strengthen the student government, but what has it done to this purpose? It appears to me that the administration has attempted to make the council the butt of campus humor. There is something farcical about calling groups of fifteen were done once there might be some valid or more students before the council. If it group misdemeanor, but it has been done no

less than four times in the last two semesters each time with a different group of fifteen or more. The general reason for the large groups is because of the "thou art the brother's keeper" clause in the parental rule which states that every man in a certain division is responsible for the conduct of all the others living in that division. Under this rule five men who have not broken a parental rule may well be called in with one who has. Under this rule, they are all guilty. So the intent of justice, rather than the strict enforcement of the letter of the law, the council is consequently obliged to water down its decisions to protect those branded guilty by the administration, by coincidence.

The administration may well argue that the person who simply enters a room where there is an illegal party going on is guilty of the grounds that he did not break up the party, or that he did not report it. In the former case, if he considers this a misdemeanor, he should leave — but only a fool would do so. In the latter case, if he considers this a misdemeanor, he should leave — but only a fool would do so. In the latter case, if he considers this a misdemeanor, he should leave — but only a fool would do so. In the latter case, if he considers this a misdemeanor, he should leave — but only a fool would do so.

(Continued on page three)



# America First! Doubtful

by Brian Carlson

This country is falling behind Russia in the cold war propaganda race. Russia's recent accomplishments in science startled the world and shocked the United States. They put up the first man-made earth satellite, and now they are going to have a better exhibition at the 1958 World Fair.

This summer Luxembourg is sponsoring at Brussels probably the last world fair. Each country financially able will have an exhibition of its own particular brand of civilization exhibited in its own costly piece of architecture. The symbol of the fair is the atom, and as in the atomic age, Russia is doing it bigger and better than we are.

## A DRAB U. S.

The United States is spending, under the Congressional appropriation, some twelve millions of dollars, including five million on its gold and crystal building. Most of the remaining money is being spent on exhibits depicting the American way of life, good and bad. Some will be spent on American culture — performances given by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, the American Ballet Theater, probably no more than one theatrical production, "Carousel," and a number of typical American movies.

The USSR, on the other hand, is sending the Hungarian Opera, Budapest Chamber Orchestra, the Moscow Art Theater, the Czech Puppet Theater, the Polish Mimes Theater, films from the World Film Festival, individual stars, sporting events, and a giant statue of Lenin. Altogether, the Russians are spending four times as much money.

This poverty in the United States' cultural presentation is being brought to the country's attention by the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Saturday Review*, *Ed Sullivan*, and a committee originating at Oberlin College known as "Fair Fund USA." By spreading to other college campuses, selecting a nationally known figure as chairman, and presenting the problem to Congress and the State Department, the committee hopes to provide funds for more

The last *Collegian* before Spring Vacation will be out around March 15. Material must be in by Saturday, March 8.

Peter Taylor, Kenyon '41 and '57, will have a short story in the forthcoming issue of the *Kenyon Review*.

William Empson will have an essay in the same issue of the *Review* on Tom Jones.

theater, widely acclaimed jazz artists, more representative orchestras, such as the National Symphony and the Oberlin Orchestra, and scientific and intellectual leaders.

## WOULD IT?

Here is a cause to arouse the apathetic students on this campus. There should be enough interest in culture so that a working committee can be formed. On this campus there are discussion, musical, and theatrical groups, and our own culture magazine. Although we do not have a group of musicians or entertainers talented enough to send to the fair, broadminded students disinterested enough in spreading a rosy picture of American culture should be easy to find — men willing to work for something in which they believe — even on this super-sophisticated campus (as at Oberlin, for it would be perhaps invidious to suggest that Oberlin's interest went no further than gaining an international reputation for their own orchestra).

## A Letter To The Editor:

(Continued from page two)

neither their job nor their obligation, for although I can not speak for others' codes of honor, mine will not allow me to usurp the authority of sporting another for an innocent party before or after hours. This is a minor point, but, in that it diffuses the blame, it weakens the council. A Kenyon man should be held responsible for his own actions. We are here to learn and not to act as a police department.

The basic issue, of which the student council situation is merely a manifestation, is the question of what the administration's attitude is toward the individual.

The attitude of past Kenyon administrations toward the student body may be exemplified by the liquor regulation "as long as the privilege is not abused." This implies a trust in the good taste and ability of the Kenyon man to conduct himself in such a way as not to reflect on the school. On the contrary, it seems to be the opinion of the present administration to enforce the letter of the law, especially in regard to the parietal rules, to the point where there are few privileges to either be appreciated or abused. It may well be that the student body, as is true of most people who have known freedom and are then fettered, may react by shifting the responsibility for their personal actions on to the administration, and sneaking around the parietal rules every time they are able to do this with impunity.

There are those who can not accept responsibility, but if you bind the many for the failings of the few, by punishing minor infractions of the law and enforcing its words and not its intent, the many may soon become as worthy of their bonds as the few. Such men were not the Kenyon men of the past, and if Kenyon again regains its attitude of personal responsibility and liberal administration, such men will not be the irresponsible Kenyon men of the future.

I seems that either the parietal rules should be modified in accordance with the liberal tradition of Kenyon, or an administration capable of the distinction between a significant premeditated act which reflects on the reputation of the school, and a minor infraction of the rules, should be instituted.

Dean Burgess

Letters to the editor must be signed and submitted by the paper's Saturday deadline. Items printed under the heading of a letter to the Editor do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the paper.

## LIMITLESS COMPETITION?

This cause is worthy, and the situation when a Congressman (quoting Representative John Rooney of New York, quoted in the *Oberlin Review*) says "Culture is rather a waste of money and certainly not a weapon in the war for men's hearts and minds" is indeed serious. However, there is, or ought to be, a limit to this business of competition with Russia. Surely the launching of the earth satellite by Russia has more significance than "they got it up first" or we thought of it first."

Culture is not having more orchestras to parade or keeping open thirteen hours a day, even to poor Communist-deluded foreigners sitting in darkness. This world fair, sitting in the shadow of the atom, is, I suppose, an attempt to prove that man has accomplished something. If culture means no more than doing better than the rest of the world, perhaps we may just as well start building monster statues of Lenin also.

## Bank Books

(Continued from page one)

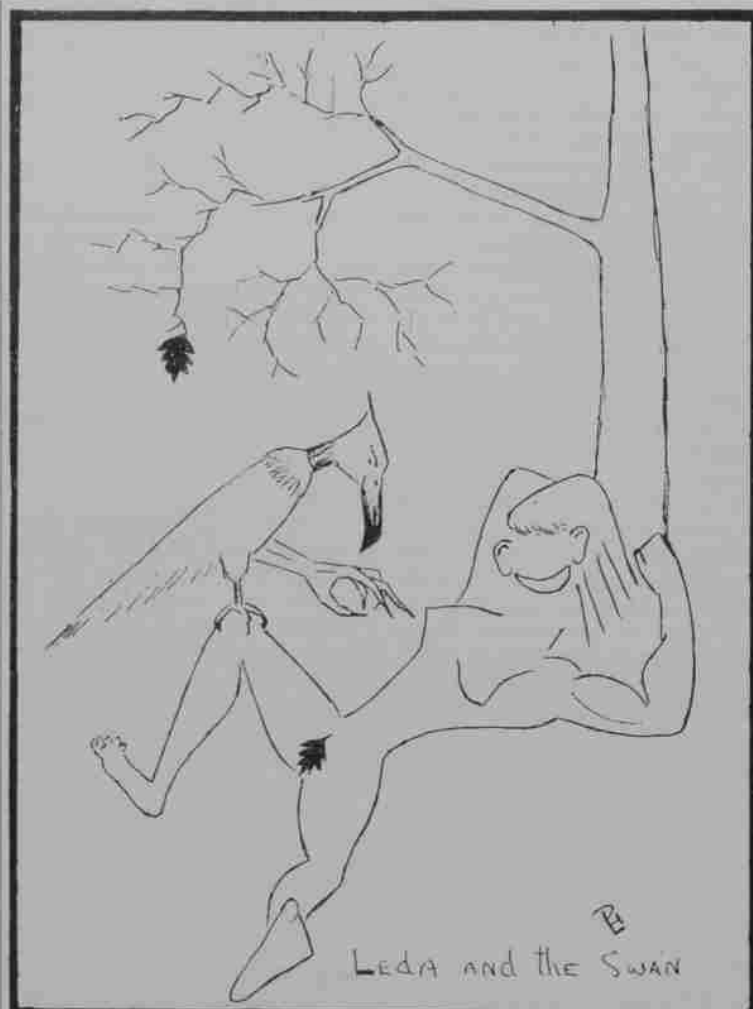
year, which heralded the arrival of Lund, Thomas et al. marked the first time in ten years that the college has broken even. In analyzing her five main sources of income, we see that it was an increase in capital gifts that has caused the financial resurgence.

The expenditures of the school can be broken down into two categories: educational-general, and auxiliary. The educational-general category includes all those expenses directly concerned with the education of the student. They include such things as faculty salaries, costs of supplies, and student aid which, it is interesting to note, cost the college \$132,000 last year.

Of the educational-general expenses, the students pay approximately \$428,000 or two-thirds. This means that each student pays \$1600 for an education that costs \$2000. Hence, the school absorbed, over the year 1956-57, a deficit in educating costs of over a quarter of a million dollars.

## SOURCES OF INCOME

This deficit was overcome through four sources of income outside the students: endowments,



trust, general income, and gifts. Endowments accounted for \$119,665 of the total income of the college in the year 1956-57. However, the endowments received by a school are very complicated and often very deceptive. For example, the college was actually presented with a total of \$797,000 in endowments last year. However, due to restrictions of time allotment and specific duties, the school was only able to use \$119,000.

In the first place many endowments are governed by conditions of time. These conditions may state that a \$50,000 endowment must be spent over a period of ten years. Thus, the college can only list \$50,000 a year for ten years as income. In the second place, many endowments are restricted to specific duties, such as faculty salaries, science laboratories, etc. Thus, it is very possible for a large sum of money delegated to the renovation of Peirce Hall, for example, to be set aside even though there is a need for money in other directions.

The second source of income, trust funds, accounted for \$14,379 of the income. The general income of the college, which includes money collected from the rental of land and the sale of water in the Knox County area, accounted for \$15,374.

However, the most important source of unrestricted money is capital gifts. Last year the school collected \$242,644 in gifts. Of these gifts, approximately two-thirds were given directly to Kenyon and one-third to Bexley. Now, let us consider for a minute the problem of compulsory chapel.

## IS IT WORTH IT?

Of the one-third given to Bexley, practically all of this money was donated by the Episcopal Church or church supporters. This undoubtedly plays a tremendous role in the thinking of the administration concerning compulsory chapel on campus. With the needs of the school as they now are, the discontinuation of compulsory chapel could conceivably cost the school \$80,000.

Since the gifts to the college comprise the primary source of income to the college, outside of student tuition, and since the recent "breaking even" of the school must be attributed to gifts, it seems logical to assume that any development program coming from the front office will be directed toward acquiring capital gifts.

## ENROLLMENT

As a result, it seems that an expansion in enrollment is nearly inevitable. With a greater enrollment, more fields would be opened for gifts. I do hope, however, that the enrollment will not, as has been promised, exceed 750. If it does, the college will have to enter into financial competition with schools twice the size of Kenyon. The result would probably be financial disaster.

## THE PRESSURE IS ON

As much publicized around campus, in a recent academic rating of men's colleges, Kenyon was voted third place. In terms of financial stability, Kenyon is 10th. The results of the 1956-57 year seem, if anything, encouraging. But the results of the 1946-56 period only increase the urgency of a successful development program.

Attention will be focused on Vice-President Thomas and President Lund. The office will probably announce some type of development program by commencement. It seems that, in view of the pressing needs of the school and the only recent stabilization of status quo income and expense, the real pressure is now on the financial leaders of the school. And with the present uncertain position of Kenyon, the success or failure of their proposals will determine whether this school is to thrive as a valuable asset to the American educational system or fall into the ranks of mediocrity as so many similar schools have done.

In line with the above, Crawford H. Greenwalt, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., has been elected to the board of trustees of Kenyon. Mr. Greenwalt is married to Margaretta Lamont du Pont; they have three children.

Over cutting chapel should be punishable by spiritual probation. This could apply also to sneerers.

## THE I. R. A. Needs YOU

Help Fight For The Right!!  
See the campus recruiting officer immediately and sign up.

BLUDGEON BRITAIN

# Champion Arrives; Honors Day Speaker Education Expert, Advocate, Dr. Bestor

A true champion of the liberal arts education, Professor Arthur Bestor, will give the Honors Day speech, March 4. Professor of History at the University of Illinois, Dr. Bestor has published several books on education, including *Educational Wasteland* and *Restoration of Learning*.

The speaker is vehement in his denial that colleges "to be democratic must lower their intellectual standards." Dr. Bestor believes that we must strengthen our educational program. In his book, *Restoration of Learning*, quoted above, he says that "No intellectual activity is ever so specialized that it involves only a single way of thinking." A true specialist, and Dr. Bestor means a scholar, "must be prepared to draw upon ways that have never applied to the problem." He continues to remark that "Genuine specialization always involves the careful study of related fields."

One of Dr. Bestor's proposals

is that students should choose a minor that is as remote as possible from his major. Thus, someone majoring in an Ascension subject would minor in Mather.

Through his book Dr. Bestor emphasizes the quality of the educational system, both on the level of the individual school and the nation as a whole. As we face a new era in our country's development, especially in education, Dr. Bestor calls for a "continuing faith in intellectual values."

Following the speech, President Lund will recognize students who have achieved various excellences in their academic work. At this time the division scholarship award will be produced, along with the freshman scholarship trophy. The Robert Frost Poetry Prize, Chemical Rubber Company's Freshman Achievement Award, The Lubryerzo Chemistry Award, the bookshop prizes and the Benediction will be presented.

Before Dr. Bestor speaks, candidates for honors and those elected to Phi Beta Kappa will be announced. Also, during the program, certain Bexley prizes, including the Canon-Watson Prize and the Dean Byes Preaching Award, will be distributed.

Since the names of all of the recipients of all the above honors are kept secret until precisely that moment, nobody scoops the *Collegian*.

Honors Day was founded in 1948 by the late President Chalmers. Dr. Chalmers felt that students doing exceptional things in their academic fields should be honored, as well as those excelling in Benson Bowl.

## NOTES

Blood Mobile will be in town March 15. Those under 21 must have an ok from their guardians. It really doesn't hurt, and besides, The Life You Save . . . .



## Cowardly Council

(Continued from page one)

bers may not attend council meetings is two fold: first, it deprives students of the opportunity to obtain first-hand knowledge of council activities; second, it indicates the lack of student interest in council affairs.

I am not sure whether this lack of interest and support is not desirable, and I do not wish to condemn the apathy displayed. This is a small school; there are many extra-curricular activities; our leaders are engaged in many capacities; and, too, the goal at Kenyon is to develop the intellect and the spirit — studies are of prime importance. I am not against student government *per se*. I only urge that if adequate support cannot be roused, let us not carry on the facade; let us concentrate on excelling in whatever we do and where we cannot be superior, desist from continuing shabbily.

We know that the clause in the preamble:

"recognizing that this is a grant of authority by the President of the College . . . ."

can limit the power of the council greatly. However, this limit-

ation is not an excuse for poor government. That very clause in its flexibility offers to the students as much power as they will undertake with responsibility.

### ACT NOW!

If we are unable to arouse enthusiasm for the government, we should act now to eliminate it. The apparent levity and obvious bungling of student council have lowered the confidence and morale of a large segment of the college community. The problem must be remedied or the source eliminated. The second alternative seems more practical and not nearly as diabolical as might be thought.

I suggest that the parietal rules be retained and that any changes in them that are required should be made by a body composed in a manner similar to the Appeals Board. The Dean would execute the rules and perform the judicial functions.

For a number of students these alterations would have no effect. For those who would be affected, I do not think that the system would be oppressive. Necessary legislation would be performed by a body of leading students and faculty who have the interests of

the students in mind and at the same time are conscious of the continuity of the college. A clear source of enforcement would be established. And jurisdiction would emanate from a firm, flexible, consistent office.

### A MATTER OF DEMOCRACY

If some should claim that this is undemocratic, I answer: does that really matter? And, if it does, are we democratic now? And, if we are, have we shown ourselves responsible enough to govern our affairs? If injustices and inadequacies result from the plan that I have proposed, it would seem that they could be as easily rectified under it as they are now.

Consider: the Constitution of the Student Government allows, if the president of the Student Assembly does not call a meeting of that body, twenty students to petition for a meeting. Any time that twenty students organize serious agitation for a change, they will not be ignored.

Because the students have not supported the student government in the energetic manner required, it has become ineffective and can no longer fulfill its functions; it should, therefore, be liquidated.

gardus were both crazy swingers. Indeed, they were so cool that at times their presence on the stage inadvertently carved. This is perhaps a consequence of the social basis of the play.

Porterfield wailed as Ursula. Faye Richards played a gas Joan Trash.

The Hucksters swung the play during the intermission — a cool idea by Mr. Michael. Mr. Packard's cutting also added much to the swinging.

In short, I think we can say yes.

### GLOSSARY:

It should be noted that although there are only ten critical words used in this review, each is pregnant with meaning. The advantages of such a terminology are obvious: newspapers will be able to save space; anyone can review a play (it may also be possible to critically review art, fic-

tion, poetry, music, etc., but it has not been attempted as yet); and it is impossible to hurt anyone's feelings. It should also be noted that if this terminology is employed, it is possible, if not necessary, to avoid the handicap of speaking in sentences.

All the following words can be used as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

**cool:** usually used as an adjective.  
**way out:** an expression of mis-directed libidinal tension.  
**hung up:** coup de  
**blew:** not always used in the past tense.  
**wail:** a value judgment on blew.  
**make it:** the positivistic interpretation of success.  
**gas:** implies sensational, or sensuous make it.  
**carve:** cannot be used ambiguously.

## Jock Jottings

Jess Falkenstine, basketball and baseball coach, has been named to replace Bill Stiles as Kenyon Athletic director. This post demands not only an athletically informed person, but also one of foresight and a certain pride of achievement. Congratulations Skip!

Putting their best foot forward, the Kenyon swimmers submerged Wooster last week-end and, in so doing, flexed the muscles which, it is hoped, will keep the royal wetbacks on the Ohio Conference throne. While rapid Lanny Ritter and the steady Fred Appleton languished in the infirmary, Coach Edward's mermen lost a squeaker to the Bobcats of Ohio U. several weeks ago. A tip of the hat to a game crew.

### English Dept. Adds Two

Two new members have been appointed to the Department of English for the school term beginning Fall, 1958. A specialist in late Victorian literature, especially in the novelist, Samuel Butler, Assistant Professor, Mr. Daniel F. Howard, is coming to Kenyon from Williams College. Previous to Williams, he taught at Cal Tech. and worked as assistant to the Vice President of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. During 1956-57 he did research work in Italy on a Fulbright. Both his A.B. and his Ph.D. are from Yale, where he was a Junior Sterling Fellow.

Kenyon grad, 1953, Mr. James F. Hoyle specializes in English literature of the early 19th century. At the present time he is a candidate for Ph.D. at Princeton and expects to receive his degree before coming to Kenyon.

Both of these men will be bringing their wives to Gambier, thank goodness.

**swinging:** showing extension in continuity.  
**making the scene:** see Hika.

## Bio-Major Makes Good

Thirty five hundred dollars came Cliff Slayman's way last week when he received an award from the Rockefeller Foundation. Twenty five hundred is for living expenses at the Rockefeller Institute where Cliff will study. The other thousand is for the cultural benefits of New York City and, of course, books, etc. The grant is renewable for each of four years.

As part of his honors work Cliff is working with Dr. Thornton on a study of the influence of nerves on regeneration, and especially on the influence of nerves in the regeneration of salamander limbs.

At the Institute, next year, Cliff will be one of eighty students who will be taught by a faculty of two hundred — quite a change from Kenyon. Cliff is interested in Neurology, Bio-Chemistry, Bio-Physics, etc.

So far at Kenyon, Cliff has received such titles as a Wiggins Scholar, a Baker Scholar, a member of the Chase Society and treasurer of the Archon Fraternity.

Last semester he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

## BARNCORD Shoe Repair

37 Public Square  
Mount Vernon, Ohio

## LEMASTERS

Mount Vernon's  
College Shop

## Exercise

(Continued from page two)

### PRAISES KREUTZ, WARD

There were very few instances of **carving**, and those instances were not the fault of the carver but of his opposite who has **hung up** from previous plays. The carver here was Irving Kreutz, who was the gas throughout and to whom a great deal of the play's **swinging** is indebted.

Christopher Ward and Leif Anker had no such trouble. They were equally gas, and hence all carving between them was avoided. In short, one can say that their **blowing** was swinging cool — **wailing**, that is. Leif Anker was helped by his gaseous nose, which **made the scene** at all times.

**LAUDS BOGARDUS, BURGESS**  
Dean Burgess and Edgar Bo-

"With this filter — if you were thirsty enough  
**YOU COULD DRINK THE OCEAN DRY!**"

