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Kenyon Collegian - March 2, 1960

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“Kenyon Rescinds Chapel Requirements”

Military Ball To Be Held On April 2nd

Date Change

The date of the Military Ball, previously scheduled for March 1, has been changed to April 2, 1960. As in the past, the Military Ball is expected to be one of the high points of the College Social Year. Saturday afternoon entertainment will be provided by the Sultans of Swing, a combo from Columbus who will perform in the Port Kenyon hanger — “Music for dancing and drinking.” This combo will be paid for in part by the various divisions and in part by the Arnold Air Society, and will be open to all members of the college and their guests, providing contributions are received from every division. Members of those divisions which have not paid will be expected to pay at the door.

Dress — Formal

The evening dance itself, is to be held in the Great Hall between the hours of ten and two. As yet, a band has not been named, but a decision concerning such will be based on the popularity of some of the more recent bands which have visited the college. For non-Air Force students, the order of dress will be formal, while members of the Kenyon Corps of Cadets will be in uniform. It is suggested that veterans wear uniforms if such are available.

Dance Cost

Admission to the dance will be by ticket only and these will be on sale for \$2.25 following Spring Vacation. The price of the ticket and the contributions from the various divisions, make this event one of the most expensive of the year; however it might be mentioned that the college social committee contributes nothing towards the cost of the weekend, the entire weekend being dependent upon the sale of tickets, the mentioned divisional assessments, and the donation from the Arnold Air Society treasury. In order to assure the students of a successful dance, enough money must be collected by this organization to meet the high costs of such a function.

Greener Pastures

By April 2, two weeks after the opening of school for the Spring Term, most of the neighboring colleges will have likewise recommenced. A notable exception to this situation is Denison University. It is therefore strongly suggested that habitual Denisoners, look towards the greener pastures of Ohio Wesleyan, Lake Erie College, and Wooster for dates. The AFROTC wishes to express its regrets in regard to this situation, and hopes to be able to correct it in future years. In the meantime, students are urged to make plans now for what promises to be an enjoyable and entertaining weekend, to kick off the third and final term of the school year.

Concert Received Well By Kenyon Audience

Kenyon music lovers will not soon forget the Netherland's Chamber Choir, whose performance on February 22, drew repeated encores and a standing ovation from an audience not prone to such enthusiasm. Under the able direction of its winsome conductor-pianist, Felix de Nobel, the choir demonstrated unusual depth, brilliant tonality and ample range of expression. This could be expected of a group which, although unfamiliar to most of the American public, has a high reputation in Europe.

A varied program served to show off most of their talents. The music was at its best in Sweelinck's eight-part work, the Pseume 150 which called for a sensitive orchestral-type interpretation and in the less forceful but equally engaging La Nuit of the contemporary composer, Anthon van der Horst.

The Pater Noster of Hans Haszler, which they performed as a dual choir, was perhaps the most impressive work of the evening. The sound they achieved here would compliment a choir of twice as many voices. The Sophomores in places swelled to sound like one voice of intense, bell-like quality which was then tempered by the deep resonance of the lower voices. The excellent balance of voices was particularly evident in this work whose full, soaring harmonies produced an effect much like that of a large cathedral choir.

Barber's Reincarnations and the encores proved the choir's ease and ability in any musical mode or language. This versatility which makes them at home, according to one of the singers, “anywhere from Palestrina to Stravinsky,” should make the rest of their American debut a successful one. Their reception here should also stimulate even greater interest in future concerts and an appreciation to Dr. Paul Schwartz and the Music Department for their efforts.



President F. E. Lund

Kenyon Professors Attend Conference

Dr. Harvey and Dr. Graham Participate In Advanced Placement Conferences

Two members of the Kenyon faculty, Dr. Edward Harvey and Dr. Eric S. Graham, are members of conferences concerning the present advanced placement program in American colleges.

The conferences are being held as part of the one hundred fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of the Lawrenceville School. Separate conferences are held for each subject in which the present Advanced Placement Tests of the College Entrance Examination Board are given.

Dr. Graham participated in the conference on Chemistry, February 24. Dr. Harvey will be the moderator of a discussion “The Impact of Advanced Standing in Schools and Colleges: French and Spanish,” March 9.

The conferences are composed of educators from ten colleges, universities, and preparatory schools which participate in the testing program and also of representatives of professional organizations such as The Modern Language Association of America.

Spring Vacation In the Winter?

If it is possible, a smaller noise can presently be heard under the roar for student reform. The complaints are for a more desirable time for spring vacation and they seem justified. As the schedule is now most schools will be in session during the entire Kenyon recess. This will clearly minimize any opportunities for reunions among friends, which we consider one of the prime objectives of the vacation. Furthermore, those so inclined will be unable to spend Easter at home.

Change of Systems?

The present plan is also undesirable from a college standpoint. It will prohibit various organizations from inter-collegiate activities which ordinarily occur when all colleges are in recess. This the college would presumably want to avoid, if the new system is aimed at more efficiency and satisfaction. A later vacation would eliminate these problems and achieve this double goal, and since the change would not seemingly interfere with the academic program, its adoption might be seriously considered.

TRUSTEES' VOTE ENDS 150 YEAR TRADITION

“Convinced that religion should never be coerced and that a true spirit of worship can only be voluntary and free, the Board of Trustees voted unanimously on February 27, to revoke any regulations at Kenyon College requiring compulsory church attendance. Effective this date, chapel attendance at Kenyon will be free.

Kenyon College, however, remains staunchly and proudly a college within the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church for this step is taken not to repudiate our birthright, but to encourage a more positive and forthright witness to our convictions that human freedom and human dignity alike can survive only where there is a religious perception of Divine compassion.” (statement of F. E. Lund)

Pre-Med Curriculum Abolished

The Board of Trustees has also abolished the Pre-Medical curriculum. The program was established in 1950 as a guide and encouragement for students to enter the medical profession. There is no longer any need for such a program, since medical schools are now basing their entrance requirements on the medical aptitude tests and a more liberal arts background. It is hoped that students interested in medicine will undertake honors work in not only scientific fields but also in liberal arts subjects.

The Biblical Chaucer And Christian Morality

Mr. Hoyle recently delivered to the Kenyon Christian Fellowship, a lecture on Chaucer's “Miller's Tale” as a Christian morality. The familiarity that most students have with the Miller's Tale engenders a light reading very often, but Mr. Hoyle asks us to consider it within the tradition of the Mediaeval world and as a representation of the Christian concept of Biblical allegory.

St. Augustine reminds us, for example, of the allegorical interpretation of the Old Testament as a prophecy or type of the New and thereby alleviates the embarrassment of contradiction that is apparent to naive Christians of the Middle Ages.

Mr. Hoyle suggested four ways of looking at the Tale: literal, allegorical, moral, and anagogical. Literally, we accept the Tale as a story and enjoy it or not; allegorically we may say that Carpenter John's supposed flood is a re-enactment or type of Noah's flood in the Old Testament account, and the foolishness of man as well; morally, we see that man suffers the consequences of his action, but this is as far as we may carry morality in Chaucer's sense; finally, we see in the Tale a meaningful context which points beyond itself to take Judgment of God upon all men, and which may be related to Chaucer's conception of the poetic providence of the Miller's Tale. In addition it gives us a guide to understanding the temper of a time that depended on a Biblical orientation in the world.

Thus Chaucer's Tale becomes meaningful as a presentation of the time in which he lived, for his use of anagogy in the Tale is

(Cont. on Page 3, Col. 2)

(Cont. on Page 3, Col. 1)

NOTICE

Ohio Conference Swimming Meet to be held at Ohio Wesleyan University Friday and Saturday, March 4th and 5th.

A limited number of reserved seat tickets for this event are available in the Dean of Students' office.



Kenyon Collegian

— Since 1856 —

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THE SPOKESMAN

Editorial by President Lund

RESPONSIBILITY IN THE "DIVISIONS"

Kenyon is dedicated to individual freedom. We are equally dedicated to exacting and disciplined intellectual standards, for freedom becomes a mere shibboleth whenever it evades the obligation to distinguish between the phony and the real, the merely plausible and the authentic, the vulgarly pretentious and the modestly genuine. In human affairs: *esse quam videre...*

Freedom is debauched whenever any individual or group of individuals fails to recognize that freedom itself rests upon responsibility — meaning precisely the act of individual "response." For this is never so superficial an issue as choosing between conformity or nonconformity, or even conformity to nonconformity. Individual responsibility, in any ultimate sense, is an issue demanding both individual conviction and personal courage.

So much for the homogeneous aspects of freedom. Let us consider briefly the recommendation of the Dean of Students, now intelligently endorsed by the Student Council. His proposal is that each separate Division accept a larger role in improving the order, decency, and grace of student life. Does this trespass upon individual liberty? Would this in any degree diminish the privileges accorded fraternities occupying college dormitories? I think not. Quite to the contrary, I consider this simply a challenge to these organizations to be in fact what traditionally each has always claimed — to be a fraternal group concerned with and serving actively its own members as well as the college which gives it hospitality. We have an opportunity here to create a fraternity system that really works! (Only the language is pedestrian; the challenge is to achieve something truly unique: *esse quam viderel*!)

What response, and what courageous leadership, will stand forth at Kenyon, I would not at this time predict. But I should point out that the offer itself constitutes an act of faith in both the quality of Kenyon students and the leadership available in the divisions. The administration is united in this offer of the Dean of Students; and no one should even momentarily misconceive a delegation of responsibility as representing degeneration. The Dean of Students speaks for the Administration.

If his confidence should prove to be misplaced, if responsibility is evaded, or even compromised, then the offer will be withdrawn — and the "buck" will be "passed" back to the administration, or to the trustees. But as it stands, we extended a fair offer, and we have faith. We all hope for the best collective student decisions because of what we know of the students as individuals. On this we base our hope for an improvement in the order of student life, in the civilities of decent living, and in the grace nurtured alike by a fair campus and an honored tradition.

F. Edward Lund

February 15, 1960

Political Forum

American politics nears the crossroads

Robert Henes

The conventions and elections of 1960 should present a somewhat amusing spectacle to the "objective" viewer — were "objectivity" possible in this age when political events bear directly upon the livelihood, if not the life, of every voter. The candidates are a curious lot, as one major party presents a relatively unified face in its newly-renovated "poor man's father image," and the other a veritable zoo of oddities, from a Texas racist and reactionary to a soi-disant "liberal" representative of one of the wealthiest families in the nation.

Of the lot, Richard M. Nixon is certainly the strangest political figure. "A walking Brylcreem ad," to quote David Riesman, Nixon cuts an impressive figure designed to please everyone and anyone. What lies behind the chameleon's face? Nixon rose to fame and power on wings provided by powerful financial circles in California, initially at the invitation of Bank of America head H. L. Perry, to bomb and strafe in a series of smear campaigns (against liberals Jerry Voorhis in 1946, and Helen Gahagan Douglas in 1950) unprecedented in American political history. Termed by the late Senator Robert Taft a "little man in a big hurry," he wasted no time in rising from an admittedly nominal political commitment in 1944, to red-hot "Republicanism" (if there is an "ism") in 1946, suddenly to become a "new" Republican, with the advent to prominence of the elder father-image in 1952. Militarism, attacks on civil liberties ("We must sacrifice...") and unprecedented opportunism have marked the career of our vice-president. But Richard Nixon is an honorable man. For Richard Nixon was born and raised a Quaker; and Quakers are honorable men. Does anyone know a self-respecting Quaker who would vote for Richard M. Nixon?

In retrospect, one might say of Richard Nixon, as did Franklin Roosevelt in 1932 of Douglas MacArthur, that he is "potentially the most dangerous man in the country." Yet what alternatives are offered the voter? Ought one cast his vote for John Kennedy, that richest of candidates, whose recent efforts to subvert the free labor movement which represents some one-third of America's working population, were only slightly more subtle than those of Messrs. Landrum and Griffin? The Senator from Massachusetts has distinguished himself by prominent compromise on principled issues of civil liberties (as in the McCarthy censure vote in the Senate); and, while one hesitates to enter the recurrent church-state debates (on which the Senator's position on the birth control issue sheds some light), one cannot but recall that his affiliations in this connection represent a definite political liability, if one is inclined to bandwagon jumping.

But who remains? The "moderate" racist Johnson is an obvious liability both to the nation and to the Democratic party. His brother-in-arms, Stuart Symington, whose compromise with racism is equalled only by his sabre-rattling abroad, offers little more hope. Third-party candidates offer little practical relief in the present period at the presidential level, other than as an avenue of protest against an intolerable choice — as, for example, between a Nixon and a Johnson.

Are we, then, reduced to complete abstention from political action as the only honorable course? NO! We could not thus abstain, if we wished: political life is of too intimate concern to all, in the present period, to admit of such irresponsibility. Of potential candidates of national

(Cont. on Page 4, Col. 1)

Presidential Mix

Russell Van Hooser

Once again in this convention year of 1960, as happens every four years, the political parties of the United States get together and form two great coalitions called the Democratic Party and the Republican party. In the United States that are no national parties such as those which exist in Great Britain and most European countries. There are two national names — Democratic and Republican — but these do not represent effective national political organizations.

Consequently, when the Democratic convention takes place, this July, we will not be witnessing a national party selecting its presidential candidate, but rather we will see the various local and regional parties that by tradition or chance happen to be called Democratic trying to find a candidate behind which they can temporarily unite.

We are already becoming accustomed to the sight of presidential aspirants rushing from state to state and from city to city. These presidential hopefuls keep repeating that they are attempting to meet the people of the various states so that the people will be able to decide who they want for their candidate. What they are actually doing is contacting the various political parties in the country seeing if they can get a sufficiently large coalition together.

John Kennedy knows that, if he is to win, he must have the support of the Democratic parties in a number of areas. He must convince the conservative, Protestant Democratic parties of the South that he is neither too liberal nor too Catholic. He must convince the Democratic parties of the Midwest that he is well informed on and sympathetic to the farmer's problems, and he must convince the Western Democratic parties that he is not too Eastern minded.

Similarly Lyndon Johnson must convince the northern Democratic parties that he is a Westerner and

(Cont. on Page 4, Col. 2)

Lord Rifleman Show Improvement

Before meeting with Ohio Wesleyan, the AFOTC team lost a close match to Denison on the 19th of February 1728 to 1758. In the week previous to this they had dropped another close one to Otterbein, whom they had previously defeated, with a score of 1631 to 1686. Comparing the scores of the season one thing stands out in favor of the mostly freshman team — improvement. The team score improved a hundred points between the Otterbein and Denison matches.

Individual scores for the Otterbein meet were: Monell, 267; Kullgren, 294; Rice, 350; Moody, 301; Carpenter, 339; and Woodberry, 357. Against Denison the scores were: Kullgren, 288; Cree, 318; Rice, 343; Moody, 350; Woodberry, 354; and Carpenter, 363.

After vacation the team will compete in the AFOTC Area D Invitational at Ohio State.

European Study Plan Made Available

Learning and Using Language

Imperative for Study Abroad

If you plan to study abroad, learn the language of the country you are going to; then live and study in the new language and leave English behind. If you do not, you will miss knowing the people and their culture, and much of the enjoyment and true value of studying outside the United States will pass you by.

This is the consensus of 65 American college juniors, graduates, and teachers, members of the Scandinavian Seminar, who met recently at Tranberg, Gjøvik, Norway, to add up and report results of their first five months in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden.

For the second year in a row, members of the Scandinavian Seminar gathered together to send some word of guidance back to the United States to help college students now deciding about a year of study abroad. Summed up, they say "GO," but with this emphasis: pick a program that will get you into the language quickly and is designed to bring you into continuous, close contact with the people and the forces that shape their daily lives and give them their color and character.

These American students speak with some authority. Under the Seminar plan, students accepted into the program begin the study of the new language, with language records supplied by the Seminar, three to five months before leaving the U. S. On arrival in Scandinavia, language learning is accelerated by a series of week-long courses given by Seminar faculty, which alternate with two family stays of three to four weeks each. Language learning develops partly by formal instruction and partly the "natural" way . . . by living it.

Within two months after arrival in Scandinavia, Seminar students are ready for enrollment in one of the famous Scandinavian *folkehj-skolor*, residential adult schools. Here, separated from other Americans, the Seminar member takes courses in the humanities and social sciences, lives with a Scandinavian roommate, and participates in the life of the school. After New Year's, the American student is able to initiate an independent study project in a field of special interest which may involve field trips to other institutions and meeting authorities in the subject matter area.

What do you get out of all this? "The unbelievable thrill of communicating in a new language." "The amazement of realizing how much a language reveals about a strange people and their culture." "A perspective on the United States and life at home I could not possibly have gotten any other way." "An understanding of a new country and culture and therefore a chance to look at our own from a new standpoint."

These comments barely scratch the surface of what this academic year abroad is meaning to the students in the Scandinavian Seminar and what they think it will mean for others who study overseas not only the chance to know another country well, but in doing so to have a chance to learn something about yourself and what it takes for people with different backgrounds and values to live together in harmony.

The Scandinavian Seminar will welcome inquiries about its program. Some vacancies are open for the 1960-61 program. Those eligible include college juniors, graduates, and any now in pro-

(Cont. on Page 3, Col. 1)

CAGERS END GOOD SEASON IN TOURNEY

SWIMMERS AIM HIGH FOR CONFERENCE

Chance of Exceeding Last Year's Margin

Kenyon's swimming team will defend its Ohio Conference crown this weekend in the conference meet at Ohio Wesleyan.

The preliminaries will be held at 2 p. m. and the finals at 8 p. m. both Friday and Saturday, one of the events being run off each day. Co-captain Phil Mayher won the 220 and 440 free-styles and 200 individual medley last year, while co-captain Jim Carr is defending champion in the 200 butterfly and 200 breast-stroke.

Coach Tom Edwards has an optimistic attitude toward Kenyon's chances for victory and feels that Ohio Wesleyan will provide almost all the competition. Wesleyan was second behind Kenyon last year, which won 94 to 90.

Kenyon brought its season's record to five victories against defeats with four wins the last two weeks. These included electrifying 48 to 47 upset over Ohio University and victory over Pitt, 60 to 35; Wooster, 18 to 18, and Cincinnati, 54 to 41.

The outcome of the Ohio U. meet was in doubt until the final day, when Kenyon's 400 free-style relay team of Scott Leiper, Jim Oliver, Dave Evans, and Tim Hoffman came through in 4:14. Mayher set a varsity 100 yard record of 59.1 in leading off the medley relay with Bob Perry, Carr, and Oliver, which won in 4:12.1.

In the same meet, Evans set a varsity record of 23.4 in the 50 yard, one which he later broke at the Wooster Meet. Carr turned in a 2:29.1 clocking to win the 200 butterfly.

Against Pitt, Evans took second in the 50 free in 23.5. Hoffman won the 220 free in 2:18.9, Carr took the 200 breast in 2:38.8, Tim Perry copped the 440 free in 4:14.1, and the 400 freestyle relay team of Evans, Mayher, Oliver, and Hoffman triumphed in 3:40.

Outstanding performances in the Cincinnati meet were turned in by Mayher of 2:11.6 in the 220 back, Hoffman with a 2:17.2 in the 220 free, Pierce a 5:10.7 in the 440 free, and Carr a 2:27.7 in the 200 butterfly.

The 400 medley relay team of Mayher, Query, Gill, and Hoffman set a new varsity record of 4:14 to open the Wooster meet. Eve Hershey won the 220 free in 2:28.2, Evans set a varsity record of 23.3 in the 50 free, Hoffman took the 100 free in a 1:33.0, and Mayher copped the 200 back with a 2:12.1 clocking.



Phil Mayher makes his turn in a freestyle event. Co-captains Mayher and Carr will lead a strong Lord team into the Conference meet this Saturday.

Wrestlers Still High In Conference, 4-1

Fighting to maintain its very respectable position in the Ohio Conference standings, the wrestling team has engaged in four meets in the past two weeks, regular meets against Wooster and Akron, and two new type quadrangular meets, fought out at Hiram and Denison. As the result of this activity, the Lord mat record now stands at four wins and one defeat in the Ohio Conference and four and two overall.

On Wed., Feb. 10, Kenyon played host to Wooster College and defeated the Scots by a 17-13 count. Wooster led going into the upper weights, and following a recent established pattern, it was the big men who brought the win. Ivan Rollit's pin in the heavyweight class won the match, Kenyon's fourth straight Ohio Conference victory without a loss.

On the following Saturday, the squad travelled to Hiram to take part in an OC novelty, the quadrangular meet. Kenyon, Hiram, Muskingum and Grove City (Pa.) wrestled each other in round robin style. The Lords finished third, with Mike Bull taking a second place winning one and losing one, Rollit taking a second place and Dick Schori taking a first place by winning his two matches.

Displeased by these results, Coach Lester Baum ordered all of his men to move down a notch in

weight classes, with the exception of the top three weights. The move was successful, as the Lords grabbed a strong second place finished in a quadrangular meet with Denison, Wittenberg, Wooster and Kenyon. Bull took the 130 crown with two victories, Schori won the 157 honors by winning twice and Bard Robert won the 123 division with one victory and a bye.

Returning home on Saturday, Feb. 20, the Lord matmen played host to the powerful Akron Zips in Rosse Hall. In a near riot scene meet, Kenyon was defeated, 19-13. The meet was exciting throughout. Robert lost a 3-2 decision. Norm Arnos lost a close match. Bull was forced to forfeit because of a bad shoulder. Roger Teese was pinned in an upset match. Schori won his match via forfeit after the Akron coach pulled his man from the competition. Henry Farwell wrestled his finest match as a Kenyon matman, winning in the 177 division. Rollit pulled the most exciting match of the afternoon out of the fire with a pin of his man, after being very nearly pinned himself.

With the season drawing to a close, the Lords continue to point towards the Ohio Conference Championships at Akron on March 4th and 5th as their most important test.

Lamar Hill, there is much credit and thanks from those who saw the play.

It seems a hard job to do such a play well, and we are glad of their efforts having seen their production.

Glass Managerie

(Cont. from Page 1, Col. 4)

gla and gloomy frustration of her mother.

To Ted Welch, whose ambition for the production collected many of its members, and to director Arthur Pellman and producer

My Neighbors



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Beat Heidelberg In First Round, Then Drop Final To Scots

On Tuesday, February 9th, the Kenyon cagers traveled to Granville for a return shot at their arch-rivals, the Big Red of Denison. Kenyon frittered away a nine point lead in the second half, but then showed good hustle (coupled with a very effective full-court press) to tie up the ball game at the end of regulation play. The overtime period was just as hard fought, the final score finding Denison on top by one 78-77.

The Lords returned home on February 13th to begin a three game home stand (their longest of the season). The opposition in the first contest was provided by the Ohio Northern Polar Bears, a ball club that boasted a 15-3 season slate this season and the fact that they had crushed Kenyon by 35 points last season. Midway in the second half the visitors had spurred to a ten point lead, when the scrappy Lords strung together five baskets back-to-back to make it a brand new ball game. From then on it was a real crowd pleaser with both clubs matching buckets until the very end. The final score, however, found Kenyon once again lacking that all important one point, 63-62.

Heidelberg's Student Princes provided the next opposition on Thursday, Feb. 18th and the Lord's once again played the role of the overly gracious host and handed the ball game to the visitors by a — you guessed it, friends — one point margin, 84-83.

By now the feeling of frustration was overpowering and the Lords vowed not to be denied in their next encounter. The opposition however was no pushover; the Mount Union Purple Raiders, one of the Ohio Conference's highest scoring ball clubs, arrived in Gambier on Saturday, the 20th of February with a towering front line of 6'8", 6'5", and 6'1" (For comparisons sake the Kenyon front line measures 6'6", 6'1" and 6'1"). In a sparkling team effort featuring one of the toughest defensive nuts-to-crack anyone in these parts has seen in years, the Lords punched out a decisive 59-44 victory. The second half, in which the tight Kenyon defense held the Mounts to a mere 18 points told the story.

If this article has seemed strangely devoid of detail up to this point don't worry. You see we've left it all for Part II of our mythical "Basketball Coach's Journal" — this scribe's imagined journey into the inner thoughts of our own coach, Bob Harrison. We resume the journal where we left off in the last *Collegian*, the night of the Denison-Kenyon contest: this game could make or break our season — we blow a substantial lead and lose in overtime — the game was lost on the foul line as we blew 21 "charity" tosses — Slade had 28 and Sperry hit double figures for the first time in nearly 3 weeks — Ohio Northern next, they're a tough ball club averaging 92 points a ball game — we'll ball-control them a bit and see what happens — we lose 63-62, but midway in the second half we really came to life — 12 for 15 on the foul line until the last minute of play, when we blow two consecutive one-and-ones situations that could have given us the ball game — Heidelberg beats us by ONE also.

KCF Talk

(Cont. from Page 1, Col. 5)

analogy of the divine order and symbolic in that it points toward the divine order or tends toward it in the poetic use of what would ordinarily be a commonplace and even crude portrayal of life.

Scandinavian Seminar

(Cont. from Page 2, Col. 5)

national work who seek such special experience. Closing date for the 1960-67 program is April 15. For details, write: Scandinavian Seminar, 127A East 73 St., New York 21, N. Y.

Newspaper Fund Provides Summer Work On Papers

INFORMATION FOR
APPLICANTS FOR 1960
SUMMER NEWSPAPER
INTERNSHIPS

In an effort to give promising young men an opportunity to broaden their experience in journalism, The Newspaper Fund is offering to arrange summer jobs on newspapers for a number of college students.

The jobs are designed for those who are interested in news gathering, writing and editing and who may be considering newspaper work as a career. Applicants accepted will work in the news rooms of the newspapers which employ them.

Applications will be received by The Newspaper Fund. They will be carefully screened and then submitted to various medium-sized newspapers which are co-operating in the program. The individual newspaper will make final choice of the applicant and offer him a summer job.

The intern will report for work immediately after the end of the school year in June and continue until about Labor Day. He will be paid by the newspaper employing him.

At the conclusion of the training, the student will receive a \$500 scholarship grant from The Newspaper Fund. This is over and above the salary he receives and will be awarded upon the successful completion of the summer's work.

These internships are particularly designed for the young man who is studying in a college where he has not had an opportunity to receive extensive formal journalism education or become acquainted with professional newspaper men. Young men who are now in the sophomore and junior classes will receive preference and particularly attention will be directed to the individual who has been working on his college newspaper.

Applications should be made on forms provided for this purpose and should be forwarded promptly to The Newspaper Fund. Arrangements will be completed as soon as possible and the applicant notified of the disposition of his request.

A most important part of the application is the supplementary letter explaining the applicant's interest in obtaining the summer job.

Any further questions about the summer jobs and requests for additional application forms may be directed to Don Carter, Executive Director of The Newspaper Fund, 48 Wall Street, New York 5, New York.

These jobs are being offered by cooperating newspapers and the scholarship funds are provided under grants to The Newspaper Fund by The Wall Street Journal.

Interested students should see Mr. William Frenaye in the Placement office.

Political Forum Robert S. Henes

(Cont. from Page 2, Col. 3)

stature, there remains but one — one who represents the best traditions of American liberalism, and who alone can bring to the Presidency the progressive tendencies in civil rights, labor legislation, civil liberties and foreign policy which represent the future of American politics. His name? Hubert Humphrey. Alone of all candidates currently foreseen, can liberals with any integrity support Hubert Humphrey. "But can he win?" ask the political bosses. "What of the South?" The Demo-

Political Forum Russell Van Hooser

(Cont. from Page 2, Col. 4)

a liberal at the same time keeping the Southern Democratic parties thinking that he is a Southerner and a conservative.

The generalizations about these two candidates could be made about all of the Democratic contenders. The more intricately the situation is examined, the more kaleidoscopic the patterns of each candidate's beliefs are found to be. Therefore, it is erroneous to speak of a compromise candidate, because any candidate represents a compromise between the various local parties.

This brings us to the essence of the American political system — compromise. The president, as head of the administration, is responsible for the formulation and the carrying into effect of domestic and foreign policy. These policies must be approved by a Congress composed of diverse political elements. It is the job of the president to see that these policies get through Congress in substantial form. The presidential office is basically political; consequently, when we examine the presidential candidates, we must pay foremost attention to their political ability.

The Republican candidate-to-be, Richard Nixon, arouses mixed emotions in almost any audience. Regardless of what one thinks of his political beliefs or personal actions, one can but hardly admire the political skill with which he has reached the top position in his party and has eliminated possible rivals. Whether one views him as opportunistic or not, his political skills are real.

On the Democratic side there is an abundance of candidates. Stuart Symington is the oft-mentioned compromise candidate. His only possibility for nomination is a convention deadlock of the other leading candidates. As a political leader, he has as yet failed to exhibit any outstanding characteristics. He has been a constant critic of the Eisenhower administration's defense policies, but he has not come up with any constructive policy of his own and has not shown any particular ability in achieving positive legislative action on this or any other topic.

Hubert Humphrey, the liberal flame according to Time magazine, has a following largely drawn from the New Deal and labor union elements of the party. As a senator he has been more effective than Symington — or at least more vocal. His chief role has been that of the critic, and he has produced few constructive pieces of legislation.

cratic Party won in 1948, despite its (unfortunately temporary) "loss" of the South; indeed, many would claim, BECAUSE OF that "loss." The "solid" South has become a discredit and a liability to the Democratic Party, as to the nation. Its speedy departure from "Democratic" ranks (of which name its presence makes a mockery) is at once foreseen, and indeed desired by the more progressive elements of northern liberalism, who correctly see the future of American politics in the development of a truly liberal party, and a political realignment on realistic bases.

Historically, retreat and compromise have only meant defeat for democratic movements, and for DEMOCRACIES. Only a militant struggle for those ideals upon which democracy is founded will allow the mobilization of the American people, not merely to PRESERVE, but to FULFILL those ideals.

John Kennedy is, of course, one of the candidates with a large number of delegates committed to him. Since the last Democratic convention, he has worked ceaselessly to create a following and build support for his candidacy. Consequently, one can say that his field work is probably more successful than his legislative endeavors. The one phase of legislative activity with which Kennedy is associated is labor-management relations. Kennedy did do a very admirable job in his direction of the labor-management bill through the Senate and later in conference committee. He certainly seems to have more potential than many of the candidates.

The person who has been in

the position to most distinguish himself is Lyndon Johnson. The Senate majority leader has shown consummate skill in holding the Democratic party in the Senate together and in producing constructive legislation. He has shown himself to be a master of the art of compromise; and, by compromising in the right manner at the right time, he has been able to produce legislation on a number of vital national issues. Although Johnson's solutions might not have been all one might have hoped for, they are more than would probably have been achieved if he had not been present. Johnson seems, therefore, to be the Democratic candidate most possessed of the

dynamic political ability necessary for the office of the presidency.

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