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FACULTY PROFESSORS RESIGN FROM KENYON

As we went to press, five faculty members had resigned from Kenyon College. The administration did not anticipate any further resignations.

Heading this year's faculty departures is Professor Eric Stanley Graham, head of Kenyon's Chemistry Department. Mr. Graham, in his eleventh year here, will become "Director of Studies" at Royal Roads, a military academy in British Columbia. The post of Director of Studies is, we are informed, a cross between President and Dean, involving control of the school's academic program. Royal Roads, with an enrollment of 200 and faculty of 30, is now a two year institution in the process of raising its general standards and becoming a full-fledged four year school. The military role in Canadian academics is considerably less than in the American counterparts; far less, even, than in many R.O.T.C. programs.

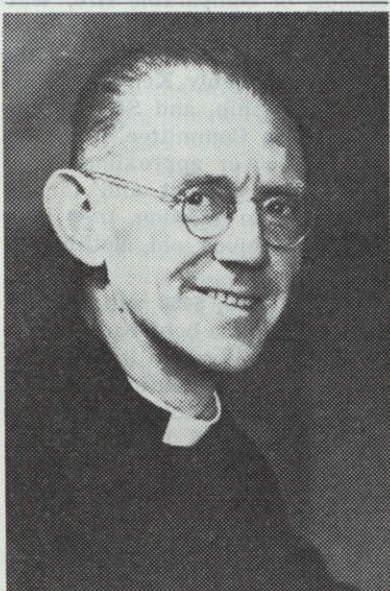
A native of Canada, Dr. Graham is a member of the American Chemical Society, the Chemical Society (London), the American Association of University Professors, and a fellow of the Ohio Academy of Science. Widely published, Dr. Graham has held over ten offices in various chemical and educational groups. He is currently the chief reader in Chemistry for the Advanced Placement Program of the College Entrance Examination Board. A replacement for Dr. Graham has not yet been appointed.

Two of their year's departing faculty members are now on sabbatical. The Political Science department's Richard P. Longaker will leave to teach American Constitutional Law at U.C.L.A. Mr. Longaker, who came to Kenyon in 1954, is spending this year as Clinton Rossiter's replacement at Cornell. A book, written by him while at Kenyon, has been published by Cornell University: **The President and Individual Liberty.**

Professor Longaker's successor, also a specialist in American Constitutional Law, is Walter Dean Burnham. Burnham, (B.A., M.A., Johns Hopkins; M.A., Harvard) is now completing his doctorate work at Harvard. He has taught at Johns Hopkins and, for three years, at Boston College. He speaks Russian fluently, is the author of an extensive (900 page) work, **Presidential Ballots.** It is, we are told, based on his senior honors thesis.

John William Yolton, associate professor of philosophy, now studying at Oxford, will leave to accept a full professorship at the University of Maryland. He is the author of a study on the non-philosophical influences and context of John Locke. Professor Virgil Aldrich, discussing the departure, noted that while here, Mr. Yolton was a stimulus for several campus activities, including the Philosophy Club, as well as informal meetings among faculty members. "Kenyon College will miss him" Professor Aldrich added. Yolton's successor has not yet been appointed.

Mr. James M. Heath, now in his second year as an instructor of classics here, has accepted an appointment to the Greek department at Rice University in Houston, Texas. Mr. William Hayes has resigned from Kenyon's psychology department to accept a National Science Foundation research grant at the University of Michigan. Appointments to the positions these men leave vacant have not yet been completed.



Rt. Rev. Richard Reeves

Players Offer Oscar's Farce

Oscar Wilde, legend (?) in his own time and ours, subject of two distinguished foreign films (Oscar Wilde, The Trials of Oscar Wilde) and two current New York plays (The Importance of Being Oscar, Feast of Panthers), will make his presence felt even in Gambier with the production of **The Importance of Being Ernest**, April 26-29. This brilliant farce, indicating a sharp springtime change of pace in the Hill Theatre, will be produced by freshman David Frauenfelder, directed by Thomas Cooke.

Wilde's frequently produced comedy of manners will feature Ned Hitchcock as Algernon, Gene Rizzo as Jack, Brent Kyle as the Butler, Andrew Worsnopp as Chausuble. (As we went to press, the part of Merryman had not yet been cast.)

Heading the distaff attack will be Mrs. William Hayes (Gwendolyn) Mary English (Lady Bracknell) Mrs. Thomas Cooke (Cecily). Although requiring a smaller cast than its predecessors, **The Crucible**, and **Henry IV, Part I**, "Ernest" demands particularly close rapport between its principles.

Wednesday

8:30 Opening night of play **Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest."**

Friday

8:00 International Relations Club Lecture. Mr. Basheer Nijim, Topic: **Physical Problems In Developing the Humid Tropics.**

8:00 Rosse Hall — Movie, **Caine Mutiny.**

Fighter Of Apartheid Policy To Speak Here

The Rt. Reverend Richard Reeves, recently deported by South Africa for his opposition to its apartheid policy, will lecture at Kenyon on April 25.

Withdrawal of the Union of Commonwealth heightens public interest in the current U.S. visit of the Rt. Rev. Richard Ambrose Reeves, S.T.D., former Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, who was deported by South Africa for his opposition to its apartheid policy.

Bishop Reeves is making an extensive speaking tour across this country from April 8 to May 17. His recently published book, **"Shooting at Sharpeville: The Agony of South Africa."** is now being widely read here for its factual and pictorial account of the March 21, 1960, police massacre of peacefully assembled black Africans at Sharpeville, South Africa.

Opposed to Apartheid

On March 2, the 61-year-old prelate resigned as Bishop of Johannesburg, where he had been since 1949. Long opposed to the apartheid (racial segregation) policy of the government, he made personal investigation of the Sharpeville massacre last year and then forced an official inquiry into the wounding ther of 253 unarmed men, women, and children, of whom 67 died. Subsequently he left Africa to avoid arrest. Two days after his return to Johannesburg in September 1960, he was forcibly deported by the South African government and went to his native England. He is now without a See.

Born in Norwich, England, December 6, 1899, Bishop Reeves was educated at Cambridge University and at General Theological Seminary in New York City. From Cambridge, he received his B.A. degree in 1924 and his M.A. in 1943. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1927 and until 1931 was curate of St. Albans, Golders Green, serving then 1931-35 as rector of St. Margaret's Church at Leven, Scotland. Active in the Student Christian Movement, he attended student conferences throughout Europe in the late 1920's as secretary of its Theological College Department, and from 1935 to 1937 he was in Geneva, Switzerland, as secretary of the World Student Christian Federation.

Delegate to World Council

Bishop Reeves took a leading part in mediating the national dock strike in Great Britain in 1945. Because of his long concern with ecumenical matters, he was named a Church of England delegate to the first assembly of the World Council of Churches in Amsterdam in 1948.

Elected Bishop of Johannesburg in 1949, he emphasized evangelism in his diocese, numerically the largest in South Africa. He was responsible for mediation of a three-month bus strike in Johannesburg. He soon became a spokesman for the Anglican Church of South Africa in its defiance of legislation requiring segregation in the churches, calling the law "an affront to the Christian conscience."

"Operation Abolition" Success; Conservative Evans Prevails

by Fred Kluge

A film called "Operation Abolition" and an Indianapolis newspaper editor by the name of M. Stanton Evans arrived together at Kenyon last Thursday night. Any resemblance between the two was not Mr. Evan's fault. The film, a clumsy attempt to connect the California Communist Party with alleged riots against the House Un-American Activities Committee last May, was booed, hissed, laughed at, but seldom taken seriously. Mr. Evans on the other hand, was taken most seriously. He was smooth, fast, quick with the facts, or with the appearance of them. He left some people angry, others frustrated, and a few painfully embarrassed, but none laughing.

Kenyon was prepared for Evans. A politically smug and apathetic campus had been brought to a point of excitement and anticipation unparalleled even in election year experience. A good deal of the noisy, raucous occasionally rude group that swarmed a smoky Rosse Hall was prompted by the activities of Kenyon's newly organized two-man council for the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee. This group, consisting of freshmen Bob Feinglass and Fred Berger, poured 90 dollars of personal funds, countless hours of personal time into buying literature, eliciting faculty statements, typing, mimeographing, organizing. A packed hall was the result.



Editor Stanton Evans

"A Sloppy Flic"

The meeting began when Professor Raymond English, red in the face and already sweating, introduced conservative Gerry Fields, who in turn introduced what was later called, not inappropriately, a "sloppy flic." The appearance of a sun-tanned Representative Francis Walter and several other "rather bilious looking Congressmen" elicited a chorus of boos and hisses. The audience was in a good mood, out for a good time. It laughed and hissed whenever it could, at whatever it could, regardless of what side of the political fence the object of their glee was on. It was a good natured a-political mob without convictions or taste.

The galleries had their fun for about forty minutes, and then a man from Indianapolis walked up the center aisle of Rosse Hall, cigarette in one hand, briefcase in the other. A mildly irritated look on his face, he stepped to the platform, opened his briefcase (and kept it open in a threatening position for the duration) and began the attack.

Initiating his remarks with a few comments about the coliseum-type response to the film, Mr. Evans suggested that such antics were "indicative of the intellectual level of liberalism in the United States . . . a mentality which is no longer capable of . . . rational methods of discussion." What association there was between the liberal mentality and the bullfight response was not indicated.

Evans, cool and obviously confident, made a short speech, contesting some basic points in the "abolitionist" booklet, **In Search Of Truth.** He accused its creators of a knowing effort at deception. The floor was then opened to a volley of questions, some indignant, some clumsy, some hopelessly fuzzy, most of them antagonistic.

Communist Dupes?

History Professor Robert Baker asked whether Operation Abolition was a Communist ploy. (Cont. on Page 4, Col. 4)

Gordimer Talk on Novel and Nation

Miss Nadine Gordimer's thoughtful analysis of "South Africa: The Novel and the Nation" rendered Monday night's Larwill Lecture one of the highlights of Kenyon's academic year. Doing full justice to a carefully prepared speech, Miss Gordimer spoke with clarity, seriousness, and distinction . . . qualities which we regret have not been granted all our visitors this year.

Contending that South Africa had yet to produce the "super-identity" of a nation, Miss Gordimer portrayed a dry, divided, traditionless nation whose "only habit is the cinema, only institution the rugby game." South Africa, proceeding "from homelessness to regimentation" has "never known the state of being a community," she maintained.

The author of **Friday's Footprint** rejected the thesis that culture can grow out of conflict, let alone be encouraged by it: "Culture cannot be made out of the groans and sparks that fly." Lack of communal coherence and common tradition, has inhibited the creation of the "novel in depth." South African writers have shut themselves in, have been cramped by an artificial and imposed morality in which matters of black and white skin have prevented discussion of the eternal question, "What is the life of man?"

Although an enthusiastic Philo Hall audience itself seemed cramped by lack of specific knowledge of South African literature, Miss Gordimer proceeded to a discussion of the works of specific writers: Millen, Paton, Abrams, Jacobsen and others.



Kenyon Collegian

— Since 1856 —

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THE SPOKESMAN

A Search For Truth...

Last Thursday's deceptively "rational" encounter between Kenyon undergraduates and a glib young journalist from Indianapolis was both stimulating and disappointing. This was not entirely the fault of the journalist. Mr. Evans gave as fair a hearing to his subject as a bright, quick, over-confident Conservative might be expected to give.

Unfortunately he spent too much time defending the virtues of a virtueless movie entitled **Operation Abolition** whose primitivism might even have made McCarthy cringe. The publicity which it gives to its sponsor, the House Un-American Activities Committee, casts grave doubts upon the responsibility and integrity of that body, and is an outrage to the dignity of the American constitutional system. It creates the false and dangerous impression that this country has no regard for law and order. If it succeeds in arousing the patriotic interests of those millions of Americans presumably ignorant of the menace of internal Communism, it is also repulsive and extremely alarming to that more sophisticated and equally "American" minority which still has some faith in the wisdom of free government.

If Mr. Evans wanted to go to the defense of the committee, he went about it the wrong way. His first obligation, which he acknowledged at the start of his talk and never again heeded after that, was to create that basis of intellectual objectivity on which truth could have some chance of being established. He did not do that. He simply threw out a bunch of facts which upset the more upstart people in his audience, amused others and should have left most of us cold and dissatisfied. Those who may have wanted to put the discussion on a more academic level saw that this was impossible and either walked out or found it more judicious to remain silent.

At no point was there a real clash over the values of either position. At no point were the larger and more vital issues in the controversy separated and examined. Perhaps that was not the purpose of the meeting, and if not that was its failure.

Two things are at stake here: the preservation and protection of individual rights and the collective security of the entire nation. One is useless and, indeed, impossible without the other. The two are brought into inevitable conflict by the actions of the Un-American Activities Committee. The Committee is entrusted with a very critical task but its methods raise doubts about the abilities of its present members. It should not be necessary for it to justify its existence if it is acting in the interests of the country, yet that is exactly what it is doing, and doing badly, when it makes such movies about itself. It must exercise more discretion if it is not going to make a mockery of its functions and of the liberties it is supposedly trying to protect.

For liberty and authority to remain as they are in a free nation, there is only one effective mediator and that is restraint. When the students in San Francisco disturbed law and order they were not using it; when a congressional committee arbitrarily accuses individuals of being what they may not be, it is not using it. In a democracy there may sometimes be a very subtle distinction between what constitutes restraint and what does not, but it must nevertheless be made.

For its part the House Un-American Activities Committee need not be abolished if certain limitations are put on its power. If the investigations were taken behind closed doors, the reputation of the innocent would be protected as it must be. The dangers of Communism are not greater than democracy's own threat to itself.

R.A.R.

SOME WORDS WITH M. STANTON EVANS

by Steve Herbst

After all the linguistic tic-tac-toe and philosophical ranting had subsided last Thursday evening, the **Collegian** managed to get hold of Mr. M. Stanton Evans.

As relaxed off-stage as he was on-stage, the young editor of the **Indianapolis News** was asked if he considered those faculty members who directed sharp criticism against The House Committee on Un-American Activities to be "Communist dupes." Mr. Evans conceded that this was not necessarily the case but that those teachers were definitely "mistaken and misinformed" in their views.

Mr. Evans proceeded to criticize "liberal" education by saying that today's students are being subject to "Keynesian economics and collectivist political science." In support of this statement, by no means "a priori" Mr. Evans cited a professor of his at Yale University who, in fact, taught "collectivist political science."

Mr. Evans was next asked if there was not an inherent contradiction in his glorification of empirical data and his concurrent sanctioning of techniques in the film (the music and phrases like "communist dupes") which are obviously intended to evoke explosions in the audience.

With his typical rhetorical agility, Mr. Evans replied that these effects were "standard techniques used in films to heighten the dramatic effect." Sensing that his questioners were dissatisfied, he went on to say that if the total effect of the film was a "true" one, if it served "good purposes," then justification was assured.

Mr. Evans was further pressed on the point of his good ends justify the means tactics, tactics which have been excellently employed by totalitarian nations. He hedged, "It is necessary that people become alarmed of the potency of the Communist threat. A little later he said: 'I can't understand why people are so concerned about the music and not about the other side's mistatements.'"

We asked Mr. Evans if he thought a film such as "Operation Abolition" were a proper way to inform the American people about the Communist "threat." "Yes," he replied "it is one of the best ways."

"And what about education?" we asked. "Yes, it is a good way," he conceded.

Mr. Evans smiled when we told him that it was rumored that he would talk here next year on behalf of Joe McCarthy. Mr. Evans said that this was not the case but that "he had talked several times in favor of Joe McCarthy."

Dr. Mather Speaks On Earth Science

Delivering the Phi Beta Kappa lecture this year was Dr. Kirtley Mather, president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The topic of Professor Mather's talk was "New Frontiers in Earth Science."

The discussion began with Professor Mather describing the nature of the science of geology, and showing how it is dependent on the other natural sciences for its tools of investigation.

The frontiers of geology extend in two directions; (1) downward into the core of the earth and (2) upward beyond the atmosphere. In the first field many varied things have been and are

(Cont. on Page 4, Col. 3)

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE CONDUCTS DRIVE ON CAMPUS

by John Camper

The World University Service, a charitable organization, has been conducting a drive this past week to obtain funds to help needy students in foreign countries obtain the education they want and need, but find it difficult to get because they lack books, food, medical protection, clothing, and other necessities.

Miss Van Cleve of the World University Service initiated the Kenyon Drive at the Tuesday Assembly. The comely speaker bemoaned the indifference which students at men's colleges showed toward the organization and expressed her hope that Kenyon men would show more enthusiasm.

This is the second year that this drive is being held at Kenyon. The groundwork of this year's drive was laid last October by Pete Wallach, chairman of the drive committee, Tim Fuller, Wes Tuchings, then president of the Student Assembly, the Chaplain, and Dean Edwards. Noting that Kenyon's contribution last year was somewhat below that of other schools of comparable size, Wallach stated that the committee, formed under the auspices of the Student Assembly, Kenyon Christian Fellowship, and Student Social Action Committee, has set a goal of 600 or approximately \$1 from each student and faculty member. In addition, they hope to get as much old clothing as possible.

Of this \$600, \$466 will be used to help supply a book bank (a sort of lending library) in Aligarh, India. The contribution is not an outright gift; additional money will be provided by the Indian people. The books are not given to the students, but are rented and used again in following years. The rest of the money collected will help to provide medical facilities, dormitories, and cafeterias in Far Eastern Countries.

A list of all the achievements of the World University Service would fill several "**Kenyon Collegians**." Scholarships, co-op dormitories, book printing, TB sanitariums, laboratory equipment, books for prisoners of war, loans to Hungarian student refugees, and libraries, have been provided for students in nearly every foreign country.

W.U.S. is supported by UNES CO, CARE, and the leading Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish, educational organizations.

Communism finds its most fertile ground in countries where the inhabitants are ignorant and needy. By helping these foreign students to help themselves and thus helping them to learn to think for themselves, we may help prevent the spread of Communism and consequently help ourselves, too.

More Seniors Take Fellows

Announcement of more graduate fellowships besides the Woodrow Wilson Fellowships mentioned previously has been given to the college. R. P. Hartman received a Danforth Fellowship for graduate work in political science. A Fulbright Scholarship for the study of biology at Utrecht University in The Netherlands has been granted to Joe Babb. Herb Winkler has won a National Science Foundation Scholarship. Nicholas Long earned a National Defense Education Scholarship to study German at the University of Minnesota. Daniel Woodworth has received a National Defense Scholarship in psychology at the University of Virginia.

W.N.

INCREASE IN FACULTY RESULTS IN 8 O'CLOCKS

Once again the administration pulls a fast one. Once again the student body bitterly complains. Once again who cares? Next year Kenyon must endure eight o'clock classes. All beginning foreign language classes except Spanish will meet the first period Monday through Friday, and — the real death blow — each department has been asked to select one advanced class which would meet at this hour on alternate days. In addition classes will continue straight through the noon hour. So we have to get up earlier. We waste all night sleeping anyway.

The new agony is due primarily to an enlarged faculty for next year and the same number of class rooms. It was a choice between more hours or more rooms. At present the only available solution open to the administration was to add another hour to the academic day in such a way as not to encroach too much upon the limited time allowed for practice of the various varsity sports. A regular four o'clock class could wreck the whole athletic program.

Contrary to speculation early classes were not promoted by the foreign language departments. Their proposal according to Mr. Haywood, chairman of the German Department, was merely to hold all of their first year classes five days a week and at the same time during the day. He added that since no one ought to take beginning courses in two languages the same year, no schedule conflict should result.

Moreover, according to Mr. McGowan, the Registrar, the Department of Mathematics has also suggested a similar plan for Mathematics 1-2 and 11-12. But relax; he also said that such a plan for the math classes would probably not affect any student now enrolled in the college.

Mather Hall men will probably be more affected than those of Ascension. Eleven of the latter's fourteen rooms will be filled with the language classes, and consequently students of the other Humanities and of the Social Sciences can perhaps sleep until five of nine at least three days a week.

Quite possibly, however, by restricting first year language to one period of the day, those people who must take other courses might have difficulty taking a first year language if they so desired. However, this dilemma is mere speculation, but we can all hope.

Apparently we are stuck with this latest brainchild. The Registrar indicated that the change was permanent — to be tried at least two or three years. Actually complaints are really senseless since the individual student should not have any more classes because of the change in schedule. He can just add another hour to his afternoon sack time.

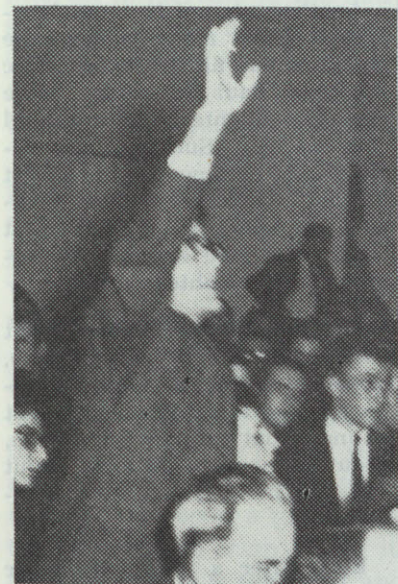
Probably we had better accept the whole thing peacefully, since Mr. McGowan mentioned, perhaps as a threat, that classes in the not too distant past began at — God forbid! — seven in the morning.

KENYON FACULTY SPEAKS ON H. U. A. C.

Virgil C. Aldrich

I approve of any fact-finding device that works. If such an instrument comprises human beings organized to do the job, it must operate under the rules of scientific objectivity, using every available means to make sure of the facts of the case. This is especially important where the facts in question are about a human being. In such a case, the person should be allowed to speak, or produce his own evidences in turn.

Since the HUAC is not a judicial body but a fact-finding one, a special set of rules should be formulated controlling its investigations, thus preventing them from becoming inefficient. Judicial court procedure is already pretty well regulated, unlike the activities of most other kinds of groups constituted to conduct public investigations. On this count, the FBI, which does not operate publicly, is more efficient and less liable to injure the social position of the individual whom the investigation proves innocent.



"Is 'Operation Abolition' a product of the conservative mind?" queries Prof. Baker.

Robert L. Baker

I am opposed to the Un-American Activities Committee because it is not, and cannot, perform any service comparable to the positive harm it does by stigmatizing unpopular ideas and intimidating those who believe or express such ideas.

A. Dennis Baly

It is not really proper for me, as the citizen of another country, to criticize the institutions of the United States. Nevertheless, as I travel abroad, I cannot but be struck by the effect which the committee on Un-American Activities has upon the American image in other countries. It is continually quoted as illustrating the authoritarianism, and even hypocrisy, of a country which claims to be the leader of the "free world." Such an opinion may well be unfair, for foreigners are likely to have but little understanding of the problems and pressures of a country which is not their own. Yet I cannot help thinking that Americans would be wise to re-examine the function and value of an institution which has disturbed and alarmed so many of their friends elsewhere. Perhaps the price must be paid, but at least be sure that what you purchase at this price is worth what you have paid for it.

Robert O. Fink

For the good of our country we must be temperate about the House Committee on Un-American Activities and its counterpart in the Senate. Both its opponents and its defenders must be conscientiously objective in basing conclusions on documented facts if our discussions of public policy are not to degenerate into name-calling and the sort of government-by-riot which has been in evidence in the United States in the past couple of years.

On this very point of faithfulness to objective fact, however, the House UAC does not score well with the film **Operation Abolition**. Suppression of part of the facts is not countenanced in our courts of law because it constitutes falsification; and if this film and its sponsors resort to such falsehood, what trust can anyone place in their integrity?

But the whole history of this committee is deplorable. It was established, like all Congressional investigating committees, ostensibly to gather data necessary for legislation; but its intended sphere of activity seems incapable of meaningful legal definition, its actual operations have not been conducted with dignity or impartiality, nor, to the best of my knowledge, have they issued in any legislation of value.

As for definitions, what is "American" or "un-American"? Is it un-American to be born outside the United States, like Professor English, or a dozen other members of the Kenyon faculty? Is it un-American to conspire to fix prices like the recently convicted electrical companies? Is it un-American to be a Negro, or to vote if you are one, or to want to be allowed to choose your own seat in a bus? Is it American or un-American to approve of Social Security, to be a member of the American Legion, the NAACP, the Silver Shirts, the Roman Catholic Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, the Farmers' Co-operative, or the John Birch Society? Dare one prefer the works of Tennessee Williams to those of Woody Hayes, or beer to milk-shakes, without risk of being stigmatized as un-American? In short, is there any aspect of life which could not be made an excuse for the attentions of such a committee?

This puts the committee into a position to be an instrument of thought-controlled; and in practice its activities, at least those published in the press, have been devoted almost entirely to the harassment and intimidation of persons and institutions whose views are noticeably to the left of those held by Everett Dirksen, William Buckley, and Barry Goldwater. I have not heard that the committee has ever questioned the objectives of the Ku Klux Klan or the attempts of the American Legion to dictate the choice of books in public libraries or of text-books for schools. And because their hearings are not hedged about with such basic protection as the right to consult counsel, confrontation with witnesses, and the presence of an impartial judge which our courts provide as a matter of course, this committee, or any member of it, can damage or destroy a man's career and reputation merely by questioning him, whether or not the questions are honestly phrased, or even relevant.

To sum up in a few words, investigative committees like the HUAC are tending to usurp func-

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James F. Hoyle

According to Stanley Kauffman's long review in **The New Republic**, (27 Mar 61), the three stars of **Operation Abolition** are the three congressmen — members of the House Un-American Activities Committee — who speak to us from in front of a window through which the US Capitol is visible. Congressman Scherer informs us that the students who have been objecting to his Committee have been "toying with treason." He should be ashamed of himself. For college men who are politically alive, I can think of few actions more deeply in the American grain than to object to the feeble-minded congressional arrogance that sets up to decide what is American and what is not.

"American," I take it, is an adjective that names those things characteristic to the United States. What is American is a matter of fact, not of congressional decision. "American" is not synonymous with "good." Benedict Arnold, Aaron Burr, Boss Tweed, Huey Long, Senator Bilbo, Joseph McCarthy, and Congressman Scherer are all just as American as Abraham Lincoln

Edwin Robinson, Jr.

Proponents of the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee must logically take the affirmative position on one or more of the following debatable subjects:

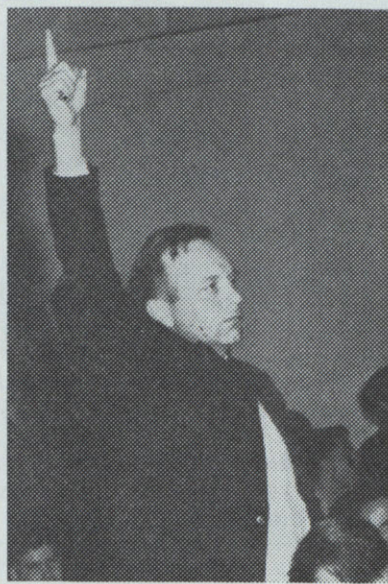
1. There is no significant subversion in the United States.
2. The House of Representatives has no business or no authority to investigate what the membership considers to be threats to the existence of constitutional government in the United States.
3. Subversion is desirable and should not be discouraged.

The first statement may or may not be true, but it is difficult for me to believe that the long list of convicted spies and declared pro-Communist public figures can be compatible with the affirmative position.

Little debate is possible on the second statement, since it seems to be wholly within the legal province of Congress to investigate anything about which it may pass laws.

Whether subversion is desirable is a matter of opinion, and those favoring it can hardly be considered as harmless crackpots or as spokesmen for the majority. It is obvious that the groups which suffer most from having their activities exposed are the

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"On the basis of the empirical evidence, did a riot take place?" asks Prof. Roelofs.

Gerrit H. Roelefs

I do not claim to be a professional student of the history of the House Un-American Activities Committee. I doubt if anybody, except a professional student who has mastered all the documents, can make a significant, comprehensive, and authoritative judgment of its total history. But because I am not this professional student, it does not follow that I must remain silent. I have an obligation to speak, under correction always by the competent scholar who has the bona fide evidence in hand, to the question of what I believe to be the worth of what the Committee seems to stand for.

As I understand it, Congress is empowered by the Constitution to create committees to investigate, to gather information to enable Congress to act with genuine knowledge for the common good. Congress investigates in order to legislate wisely. Has the House Un-American Activities Committee investigated purposefully to enable Congress to legislate wisely? I do not think so. With the exception of the Internal Security Act of 1950, a law whose constitutionality is still in doubt, I have not read of any bill which can be shown to be the purposeful result of the Committee's investigation. I recognize that a Committee can investigate wisely and purposefully and still not recommend legislation. But for over twenty years the Committee has been attracting a great deal of excited publicity in its investigations; for over twenty years the Committee can investigate wisely on the terrible importance of its investigations. In view of the professed urgency of the Committee's investigations we could expect important legislation. I object to the Un-American Activities Committee.

(Cont. on Page 4, Col. 1)

Paul Shoup

It is difficult to take an unbiased view towards the activities of the House Un-American Activities Committee. To those who condemn its activities, it can be pointed out that the Communist party, by the use of front organizations and similar techniques, has introduced a new method of political action which might best be volunteered by the type of publicity in which the House Un-American ACTIVITIES Committee excels. There is, therefore, some justification for "exposure" of the Communist movement, and the committee, if it performed this task judiciously, might be excused for its failure to produce legislation, fruitful or otherwise.

But I cannot accept the view that the committee has used its powers wisely. The film now being presented on the campus should give us all an opportunity to decide this point. **There is no question in my mind that the committee has violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the 1st amendment.** The campaign by the committee against all those now or formerly associated with the Communist Party undermines the confidence of the American people in their ability to meet the Communist challenge on the world scene. How can we possibly influence others if we ourselves are such easy prey? **In a totalitarian society, the purge of suspect elements may strengthen the system. In democracies, such a process**

(Cont. on Page 4, Col. 2)

Denham Sutcliffe

The chief effect of the House Committee on Un-American Activities has been to enforce silence or despair upon conscientious and intelligent persons. It has no perceptible effect in rooting out genuine subversives. Its existence assumes that America is afraid of dissident ideas. I had always supposed that we welcomed free debate. If there is an overt threat against the state, we have the police, federal and other, to deal with it. But the policing of ideas is now what it has always been — an absurdity. The Committee should be abolished.

Charles Thornton

I am opposed to any agency which operates under vague, ill-defined, mandates that allow abuse of constitutional right of citizens. The House Un-American Activities Committee has too often abused these rights.

Paul Titus

I have followed the work of the Un-American Activities Committee for several years. In my view, the very large expenditure of the Committee involves a waste of national resources. Little constructive legislation has resulted, and some innocent people have been hurt. The Committee should be abolished.

Paul Trescott

The House Un-American Activities Committee is a waste of time and money.

Landon Warner

I am opposed to the continuation of the House Un-American Activities Committee at the present time. It has served its purpose. I prefer the establishment of an ad hoc committee to investigate specific alleged violations of internal security if and when they occur.



On either side of Rosalie Lake are Fred Berger and Bob Feinglass. Miss Lake is a Denison student transferred this year from Mills College in California. She witnessed the San Francisco student demonstrations against the H. U. A. C.



Kenyon undergrads look on intently as Mr. Stanton Evans (not seen in picture) warns them of the dangers of internal Communism.

Robinson

(Cont. from Page 3, Col. 3)

ones which most want to end the congressional investigations.

Whether this Committee should investigate, and whether it really has anything to investigate, are matters quite separate from the way in which it has proceeded. The attitudes and methods frequently characteristic of this committee are despicable. Congress should exert a stronger control over the committee chairman, to assure that he operates in a manner which cannot legitimately be criticized. I believe it is fuzzy thinking to agitate for the abolition of the committee solely on the grounds that it has been in the hands of congressmen whose sense of morality is rather rudimentary. I believe that the committee should change its name and its methods, and continue to expose genuine subversion wherever it can find it.

Roelofs

(Cont. from Page 3, Col. 4)

ties Committee because it has not done its job as defined by the Constitution, and because it insists upon doing something else. It seems to be usurping the jobs of the FBI, the Courts, and The United States Information Agency. This is bad government, and I object to bad government.

I also object to the Un-American Activities Committee because it seems bent on defining for all Americans what is and what is not an American Activity, and to crush, ruin, or destroy anyone who disagrees with it. The Constitution, it seems to me, makes clear that truth is not something to be defined by dogma and legislative will, but something to be sought out, struggled for, and rarely, if ever, possessed absolutely. I cherish the right, the obligation, and the freedom to seek, to discover, and to know to the best of my ability. I do not think that the Constitution states or even suggests that if I disagree with a Congressional Committee that I am therefore a traitor, or even naive and feeble-minded.

Finally I object to the Un-American Activities Committee because it seems to be arguing that whatever pleases the Committee therefore and necessarily has the force of law which binds conscience. The principle "Quod principi placuit lex vigorem habet" has been known as the principle of the tyrant from the early Middle Ages to Modern times and the Nuremberg Trials. The will of the Committee, the will of Congress, whether or not stated formally as a law, is not necessarily, simply because it is the will of Congress, right, just, and binding upon conscience. To my mind, Thoreau's essay "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience" is an eloquent statement of the principle of individual freedom and responsibility. Thoreau's essay stands squarely in the American constitutional and moral experience.

Shoup

(Cont. from Page 3, Col. 5)

cess, is sure to have the reverse effect.

Fink

(Cont. from Page 3, Col. 2)

tions which properly belong to the Department of Justice, thereby destroying one of our basic constitutional principles while at the same time denying citizens the right to be tried by due process on clearly-defined charges, and to be either convicted or acquitted on concrete factual evidence. There is a particular danger to our institutions in the assumption, apparently wide-spread and clearly shared by this committee, that only leftists are subversive, that all rightists, no matter how extreme, are automatically patriotic and respectable. The recent history of Italy, Germany, and Spain, and above all our own experience with Joe McCarthy, the Ku Klux Klan, and currently the emergence of the John Birch Society, prove the opposite. Robert Welch may appear ridiculous now, and his accusations against President Eisenhower and Dulles may sound unbalanced; but Hitler, too, was once laughed at, and Welch is being invited hither and yon to give addresses. If we must have an HUAC, it might well look into the real intentions and methods of the people who financed Joe McCarthy and are sponsoring Mr. Welch.

Hoyle

(Cont. from Page 3, Col. 3)

and Walt Whitman. Rattlesnakes, poll taxes, and slums are just as American as apple pie, June brides, and the smell of leaves burning in the Fall. Vigorous student demonstrations are, unfortunately, un-American: we don't have them often enough to call them characteristic of our society. If the members the House Committee and the makers of this movie had their apparent way, we would not have them at all.

It is significant that *Operation Abolition* is an anonymous movie. Either its makers suffer from excessive modesty, or they do not wish to suffer from having the odor of the movie attach itself to their names. Both reasons strike me as un-American. I think there is a good American tradition that goes back to that large, clear, proud "John Hancock" on the Declaration of Independence.

According to Stanley Kauffmann's review, *Operation Abolition* is a piece of unprincipled and very effective propaganda — and bad art — specifically designed to intimidate politically active young Americans. That three members of the House Committee gave the authority of their presence to such a vicious hoax speaks volumes about the temper and purpose of that committee. Such behavior by the governors of a

KENYON BIRDMEN FLY TO OIFA SECOND PLACE SPOT

At the Ohio Intercollegiate Flying Association air meet held at the Ohio State University Airport (Don Scott Field) Saturday, April 15, the Kenyon Flyers took second place. Barely being nosed out of first place by a strong Kent State team with 34 points. Kenyon amassed a team total of 30 points while Ohio State made 20 points to take third.

In the individual events Paul Heintz, '62 was tops out of 15 pilots in the spot landing contest. In the bomb drop contest Tom Fleming, '63 and Paul Heintz placed third out of a field of 11 competing teams.

Considering the size of the other schools represented (Kent State U., Miami U., Ohio State U., and Ohio U.) the achievement of the Kenyon Flyers was remarkable indeed. Kenyon was represented by only two pilots as against the 10 to 15 pilots of other clubs, had the lowest powered aircraft in competition, and has a club of only one-third to one-fourth the size of those clubs of the universities represented.

The Flyers hope their ever-growing membership (now 13 members) and experience will enable them in the future to place more recent trophies next to those already in the trophy case in Peirce Hall.

Mather Lecture

(Cont. from Page 2, Col. 3)

being done. Physicists have developed three methods, which are related to the nuclear decay of uranium and carbon to determine geological periods of time. Off the California coast a barge is drilling deep holes into the earth's crust to determine various things about the layers of the crust. In the second field advances are being made almost every day with the launching of rockets and satellites.

Dr. Mather concluded his lecture with a plea for international co-operation. He said that only through co-operation can man make full use of the unlimited resources on earth.

nation is Fascist, or Falangist, or Nazi, or Communist, but it has been un-American in the past and should remain so in the future.

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The girls' choir of the College of St. Mary's of the Springs in Columbus, and the Kenyon Singers as they performed here on April 16. This was the last concert in the 1960-61 series and what was a highly successful season under the direction of Professor Paul Schwartz, head of the Music Department. Concerts with St. Mary's Western College in Oxford and Chatham College of Pittsburgh are tentatively scheduled for the 1961-62 season.



Seen from left to right are Mrs. Thomas Cooke, Mrs. Raymond English and Ned Hitchcock, who will play roles in Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Ernest" at the Hill Theatre, April 26-29. (Story on page one.)

Operation Abolition

(Cont. from Page 1, Col. 5)

lition could be considered a "product of the conservative mind," whether to oppose the House Committee is to be a "Communist dupe." Evans, factual when necessary, witty when effective, conceded, in the end, that opposition to the committee can be the expression of a genuine, if mistaken point of view.

Robert Feinglass, leader of the Kenyon Council to abolish the HUAC, then presented a lengthy line of questions dealing with details of the film. What followed resembled a battle of the brief cases, a matching of alleged fact against alleged fact, a fruitless plowing of the sea from which no real notion of the truth emerged. One man's truth was matched against the other's. Though the audience never approached the point where it could make a fair judgment of who was right, it was regrettably easy to see who was quicker, hit harder, made his points with greater ease and grace.

The Young People's Socialist League did not go unrepresented. Barry Gordon's brief appearance, a caricature of forensic impotence, was interrupted by a loud clear shout from the rear of the hall. A wave of turning heads saw English Professor Gerrit H. Roelofs towering above the audience, obviously indignant, hand high in the air. The audience wasted no time of disposing of the party of Debs and Thomas: when Roelofs was recognized the hall erupted into applause and shouts of encouragement. The first of Roelofs' questions was whether Mr. Evans had seen the picture. Mr. Evan's answer was affirmative (he'd had the dubious good for-

tune of seeing the work 6, count 'em, 6 times). On the basis of empirical evidence, Roelofs continued, "did a riot take place?" Evans parried: it would depend on what you consider a riot. "Answer yes or no," shouted Roelofs. "I would say yes," replied Evans. "What constitutes a riot?" asked Roelofs. His question was lost in a discussion of the San Francisco press. One of the evening's better moments had passed.

Bankrupt Music

Another was yet to come, however. "How many noted the music in our film?" asked Music Professor Paul Schwartz. More applause, laughter, hands rose all over the hall. Such music is "always used to appeal to the lowest instinct," declared Schwartz, adding it was among the most "bankrupt" he'd ever heard. Applause and laughter again.

The hall emptied rapidly, but Evans, determined and durable, remained willing to answer questions. The talk continued, about sit-ins, about guilt by association, about economic sanctions, about Joe McCarthy, about Fort Monmouth.

Even after a weary Professor English called the formal part of the meeting to a halt, a swarm of students surrounded Evans. Basically, the show was over though. Evans had "won." He'd faced an antagonistic audience, faculty and students, answered an array of highly critical questions deftly. Some determined opposition and some highly irritated inquisitors were incapable of penetrating through Evan's smooth presentation, ready answers, and, when called for, consummate evasions.

The evening ended anti-climatically. There was talk of bringing Evans back next fall to defend McCarthy. There was a protesting record playing in back, which no one listened to. The conservative leaders smiling, hand-shaking, pleased at their success, urged a talkative willing guest on his way to Columbus.

Feinglass conceded, "Mr. Evans is a brilliant speaker. Although I remain firm in my convictions, I must give him credit for making an effective defense of what I feel is an untenable position."

The big show was over. It had been good to see a clash of opinions, good to see a bad film, good to have seen a few excited citizens of Gambier, good to see some attempt at political life. As we left Rosse Hall, we saw a sign lying on the grass, crumpled and trampled. Daubed in black paint on a length of brown wrapping paper, there was some message about how the HUAC ought to be abolished. It seemed terribly out of place. Wrong time, wrong crowd, wrong night, wrong men, wrong man.

ADKINS WHIFFS 21, BUT SCOTS WIN 2-1

JOCK JOTTINGS

Jan Hallenbeck — Tom Waylett

The Spring sports picture at Kenyon promises to be rather good indeed, thus rounding out a year in which Lord athletic teams have performed very creditably. The tennis, track, golf and baseball teams threaten to have winning seasons. There are enough "stars" and more than adequate supporting casts to ensure rewarding campaigns for these squads. There is, however, one Kenyon Spring team which will not have a winning season. The Lord lacrosse team in this Spring of 1961, has reached the low ebb of the once great Kenyon lacrosse tide. Perhaps we can search out some of the causes for the decline in this sport which Kenyon brought to the midwest.

Back in 1942, a group of ambitious young men, as the **Reveille** from that year says, "got their own equipment, their own games, and paid their own way. A trip to Oberlin and one to Ann Arbor netted the midwest championship." Lacrosse had come to stay at Kenyon. In the ensuing years, this rough and tumble sport came to be the college's most popular Spring intercollegiate entertainment. The largest crowds were always found in Benson Bowl to watch the Pioneers, as Kenyon stickmen were then called, demolish their opposition.

By the time that Bill Stiles came onto the scene in 1953, interest in lacrosse in the midwest had spread to the University of Akron, Denison, Ohio Wesleyan, Ohio State and Oberlin. Stiles' teams continued to dominate the sport. Indeed, Akron received such thorough trouncings from Kenyon that the Zips quit the circuit at the end of the 1957 season.

But more importantly from the Lord viewpoint, 1957 pointed to the disquieting fact that schools other than Kenyon could win midwest championships. Oberlin beat Kenyon twice that year, and won the championship. Both games were overtime thrillers; the league was beginning to balance up.

Stiles left Kenyon at the end of '57, and was replaced by Richard Pflieger, an Ohio high school football coach of some note. The Kenyon football team of 1958 surprised everybody by turning in a very good season, beating Otterbein, Marietta and Oberlin. But Pflieger was no lacrosse coach, never having even seen a game before coming to Kenyon. When the '59 lacrosse team began its workouts in early February, the potential was there for another good Kenyon team. Jack Anderson, Bruce Hobler, Ed Farr, Phil Neuman, Phil Banning, Mark Powdermaker, Ward Van Epps and Hutch Hodgson were all proven stars. Hopes were high for a good year. It is a tribute to Pflieger's ineptness as a leader and handler of personnel that this team could win only three games out of ten.

The following year of 1960 brought further results of the disastrous Pflieger regime. Enough good lacrosse men were still around to provide for at least an even-Stephen campaign. The Lords wound up at 2-9. Pflieger resigned and is now employed as an admissions official at Otterbein, his alma mater.

In all fairness to Pflieger, it must be noted that lacrosse play in the midwest during his two-year tenure reached its best calibre. Denison and Wesleyan fielded their best teams ever. Ohio State in 1960 boasted its highest scoring team in Buckeye history. Oberlin would have done well in the east, where lacrosse is best. Other factors such as the renaissance of Kenyon track teams and a strong emphasis on baseball, pilfering men better suited to lacrosse, may enter into the discussion. But the fact remains that the single dominant reason for the decline of lacrosse at Kenyon is Richard Pflieger.

The new Kenyon lacrosse mentor, Norm Dubiel, is reaping the fruits of Pflieger's heritage. Only one really good freshman, Chuck Verdery, is to be found on this year's roster, in sharp comparison to the annual talented group of newcomers which Stiles greeted every year. Dubiel is faced with a prodigious rebuilding job in the next few years. He knows his lacrosse well, and easily wins the respect of his players. His current team is confident that, despite a decided lack of depth of talent and steady lopsided losses, it will break loose in one of these games, and will win. It is sincerely to be hoped that Dubiel can stand up to the enormous challenge which Pflieger has presented to him — to restore Kenyon lacrosse to its former position of greatness in the midwest. It might not be too much for all those who enjoy the sport, player and fan alike to say, — "Stick with it Norm, we're with you."



Mike Kolczun hands baton to Al Pettibone in 880 relay during loss to Mt. Union at Benson Bowl. Story on page 6.

STICKMEN WIN FIRST; DOWN CLC 13-12

Seeking their second straight lacrosse win, Kenyon's stickmen travel to Ohio Wesleyan this Friday, April 28. The Lords snapped a seven-game, two year losing streak yesterday, by edging Cleveland Lacrosse Club 13-12. On Saturday, Coach Norm Dubiel's team dropped a 14-11 decision to Columbus Lacrosse Club. Both games were played in Benson Bowl. The Kenyon season record is now 1-5.

Playing their first of three home games last week, the Lords were soundly beaten by the Big Red of Denison on Tuesday, 18-2. Kenyon was behind only 1-0 at the end of the first quarter, but Denison tallied four "cheap" goals and broke the back of the Lords' spirit. The Big Red cashed in eight times in the second period and led at the half 9-0.

The Lords found themselves behind by only 5-3 at the end of the first quarter against Oberlin, on Sat., April 15, in Benson Bowl, but could not hold off the adept Yeomen, and succumbed by 18-7. Jon Hobrock netted three goals, and Hodgson threw in three goals and added three assists. Oberlin was paced by Baker's seven assists and one goal. The Yeomen ran their season record to 5 to 1, but their win over Kenyon was their first triumph in the midwest conference.

On Saturday, April 8, the Lord stickmen were defeated by Ohio State, 11-9, on the victors' field in Columbus. Jumping off to a 5-3 first quarter lead, Kenyon was subsequently unable to keep up with the aroused Buckeyes. Ohio State, coached by Paul Hartman,

picked up its first win in eight outings, while the Lords suffered their second defeat without a victory in the new season. Hutch Hodgson paced Kenyon with four goals and two assists, while Chuck Verdery contributed two goals and two assists.

Game Scoring:

Kenyon	5	1	2	1	—	9
Ohio State	3	4	3	1	—	11

OSU: Hopper 3, Shafer 2, Cawley, Price, Kause, Winegarner, Costa, Beck, 1 each.

Wenyon: Hodgson 4, Verdery 2, Clark, Shollenbarger, Hobrock, 1 each.

	*	*	*		
Oberlin	5	5	3	5	— 18
Kenyon	3	1	1	2	— 7

Oberlin: Webster 4, Kidder 3, Rostov 2, Witte 2, Baker, Griffin, Perkins, Lasko, Lindeman, Stam, Batz, 1 each.

Kenyon: Hobrock 3, Hodgson 3, Verdery 1.

	*	*	*		
Denison	1	8	3	6	— 18
Kenyon	0	0	2	0	— 2

Denison: Osborn 3, Rinehart 3, Ekstrom, White, Armcast, Unna, 2 each, Ferris, Schneider, Michall, 1 each.

Kenyon: Brown and Verdery, 1 each.

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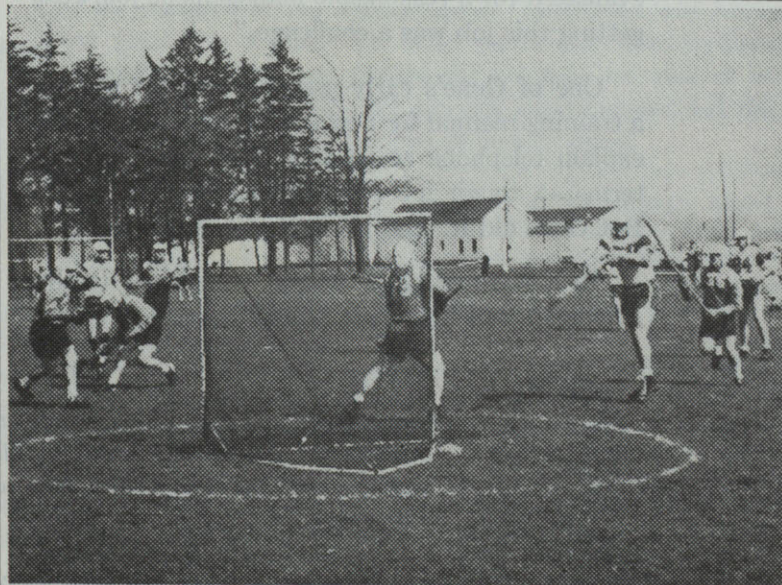
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Hutch Hodgson scores one of his three goals in Kenyon's 18-7 loss to Oberlin. Lord's won their first game on Sunday, beating Cleveland Lacrosse Club, 13-12. More sports on page 6.

SETS NEW OC RECORD; LORDS LOSE TO CAPITAL, BEAT OTTERBEIN, 8-5

Joe Adkins, a Kenyon College sophomore right-hander, set an Ohio Conference record Saturday, April 15, by striking out 21 Wooster batters — but lost the game, 2-1 in 10 innings. The 19-year-old Circleville, O., fireballer had a no-hitter for 8 2/3 frames, and actually struck out a third man in the ninth before the first safety, the batter reaching base when the ball escaped the catcher. A run had been scored earlier on one of Adkins' two bases on balls, two stolen bases, and a wild pitch.

Disaster struck in the last of the tenth with two out and a man on second. First baseman Tom Collins had to go into the hole for a grounder, and when Adkins was a little slow in covering first, the runner was safe by an eyelash. Meanwhile the man from second, who had reached base on an error, kept right on coming, and beat Adkins' off-balance throw to the plate in another close play.

The performance, which Coach Skip Falkenstine called "one of the best pitched games I've seen in college ball," was Adkins' second straight two-hitter this season. He has allowed but one earned run and fanned thirty in 16 2/3 innings of pitching against a couple of the top clubs in the league, and rates as a real All-Conference candidate.

The other half of Kenyon's one-two pitching punch, Captain Herb Blake, got even less support than Adkins in losing at Capital on Friday, April 14. Bud Dill stopped the Lords with a two-hitter, as Cap won, 3-0. Blake, a senior from Rowayton, Conn., allowed but two runs and four hits in his seven inning stint. Henry Pool, a freshman from Glenshaw, Pa., finished up and was touched for a run.

Travelling to Otterbein on Wednesday, April 19, the Lords beat the Cardinals in a touch and go affair, 8-5. Pitcher Blake went the route, striking out six in the process, gaining his first win. Cal Ellis, with two singles and Tom Collins with a booming triple brought the Lords out of their batting slump. Hubie Hicks and Blake also singled. Third baseman Bob Dudgeon walked four times and scored three runs.

Last Saturday, Kenyon was rained out of its double header with Ohio Wesleyan. Today Adkins will face Wooster in an attempt to prove his 2-1 loss to the Scots was brought about by hard luck.

LINKMEN UNBEATEN VS ASHLAND, OTTERBEIN

The Lord golf team, sporting a new, winning look for the 1961 campaign, swatted its way to a nifty 16½-3½ win over Ashland College in the season lid-lifter, Thursday, April 6, at Ashland. Captain Bob Ramsey played first man and gathered one-half point; George McElroy, Tom Taylor, Jeff Burdsall, and John Bensing-er collected four points each in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th positions respectively. Bensing-er and McElroy were low men for the day with 82's.

The Kenyon linksmen then so-journed to the Mount Vernon layout, Friday, April 14, and returned victorious over Otterbein dupli-

(Cont. on Page 6, Col. 4)

TRACK TEAM DOWN OTTERS FOR FIRST VICTORY, 65-63

Having twice sloshed over a virtually mud-covered track in 40-degree weather, the Kenyon trackmen are looking forward to both better weather and better results this coming week. With a 80½-46½ loss to Ferris Institute and a 84 1/3 - 42 2/3 defeat at the hands of Mount Union under their belts, the Lords hosted Otterbein on Saturday, April 22 at 1:00 P.M. Kenyon edged Otterbein, 65-63.

The rather one-sided results of both these previous meets are not, however, wholly indicative of the true strength of the Kenyon cindermen. Lack of enough men to fill all positions has forced Coach Don White's squad to all but forfeit several events on the program. For instance, at the completion of the first three events (the high jump, broad jump, and shot put), the Lords found themselves at a 23½-3½ disadvantage to Ferris and behind Mount Union by a score of 25 1/3-1 2/3. The unusual strength of the team in many track events, while often incapable of making up the deficit incurred in the field events, may make Coach White's squad a dark horse contender in this year's Ohio Conference championships.

Co-capt. Dave Shevitz, a Detroit sophomore, led the Lords by taking a total of six first places in the two meets. Streaking over a water-logged track against Ferris Institute, he clocked commendable times of 10.0 and 22.2 in the 100- and 220-yd. dashes. In addition he twice anchored the 880 relay team to victory.

Dana Clarke, a sophomore from San Diego, Calif., also looked promising in his first two attempts at the 440-yd. dash. Following up a victory against Ferris, he clocked a creditable 53.3 for second against Mount Union. Jim Monell, of Caldwell, N. J., combated the rain and mud to run a 2:02.2 half-mile against Mount Union. He also combined with Dixie Alford, of Kissimmee, Fla., Dave Landy, from Philadelphia, Pa., and Doug Helfrich, of Newbury, O., to give the Lords a first place in the mile relay. Co-capt. Roy Walker, a junior from Toronto, O., won the pole vault in both meets.

Several other performances, while not sharing the spotlight with the winning efforts, considerably brightened prospects for the rest of the season. Helfrich, running the first 880 races of his life, took first place in both meets. Carl Pomranka, a freshman from Loveland, Colo., looked promising in his first efforts at the two-mile run although he was defeated by more experienced runners. Steve Wallis, of Philadelphia, put the shot over 40 feet against Ferris Institute in his first competitive attempt. Ryder McNeal, a senior from Louisville, Ky., promised to add depth to the hurdling events as he picked up a second and two thirds in the two meets, and Jim Mieuire, of Robinson, Ill., captured two seconds and a third in the hurdles in spite of a chronic knee injury.

In addition, the return of Phil Bissell, a sophomore from Detroit, should increase the Lords' prospects against Findlay and Otterbein. Bissell, who won the Ohio Conference Indoor Championship at 440-yds., has been hampered so far by a pulled leg muscle.

With over a month to go before the Outdoor Championships at Delaware on May 19 and 20, the chances that Coach White's team will develop into serious contenders are far from being as slim as the score of the last two dual meets seem to indicate.

NETMEN BEAT CAP, AKRON; LOSE TO WESLEYAN, 8-1

Playing their first Ohio Conference match, the Kenyon courtmen turned in an easy 7-2 triumph over Capital U., Tues., April 11, on home clay. George Callaghan, Bob Cleveland, Doug Hill, Ralph House, and Dave DeSelm gained victories in singles competition.

In the season opener, a non-conference encounter, held Friday and Saturday, April 7-8 in Columbus, Kenyon placed last in a quadrangular match against Ohio State U., Ohio Wesleyan, and Southern Illinois, who emerged as top dog.

The Lord racketeers slammed their Akron U. adversaries, Saturday April 15, by a 5-0 count, the last four matches being rained out. In this tangle, captain John Knepper, Callaghan, Cleveland, Hill, and Dick Scheidenhelm were winners.

Tuesday, April 18, the Lords succumbed to O. Wesleyan, 8-1. Wesleyan walked off with the conference crown last year, and should repeat again this season. A doubles team, composed of Knepper and Callaghan, the 1-2 men on the squad, won Kenyon's lone point by besting Don Pierce

and Dick Gordon 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Results of matches against Ohio U., Friday, April 21 and Denison, Saturday, April 22 were unavailable at press time. Today the Kenyon netters are scrapping with Wittenberg in Springfield, O.

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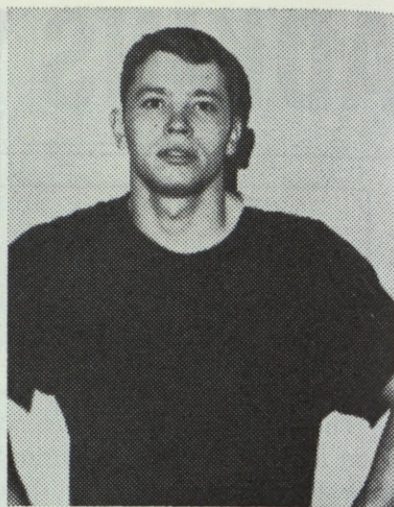
(Cont. from Page 5, Col. 4)

cating their 16½-3½ score. McElroy moved up to the number 1 location and garnered 2 points; Bensinger at number 2 made 4; Taylor swung third and notched four; Burdsall manufactured 2½ playing fourth; and Ramsay rounded out the fivesome with four markers. In addition, Ramsay carded the lowest score with an 83.

Giving a coach's appraisal of the squad, Art Lave said, "The team is better than it has been the last few years. Last year our record was only 4-12; this spring we should win more than half our matches."

Instructing an extremely green team, Lave is banking heavily on the performances of his youngest set. At present, seven of the 12-member team are freshmen, including Burdsall, Bensinger, McElroy, Mike Phillips, Eric Summerville, Bob Kahn, and Ronnie Wasserman. Upperclass turfers are senior Ramsay; sophomores Taylor, Bob Garrard, and Jim Keyes; and junior Bob Fechner.

Friday the divot diggers played host to Capital University from Columbus. Results were not available at press time. Kenyon's scheduled match with Musingum last Monday was cancelled.



Golf Captain Bob Ramsay leads team to two straight victories in early-season matches.

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Gene chose Michigan Bell Telephone Company because: "This job was tougher to get. There was no doubt in my mind that I was being carefully evaluated for a responsible management job. Just getting this job was a challenge."

One of Gene's early assignments was writing a training manual for new employees which would explain telephone accounting in simple everyday terms—a tough job even for a seasoned writer. But Gene did it. And his next step was a natural.

In November, 1958, he was transferred to the Michigan Bell Economic Studies Section as editor

of a monthly publication, "Michigan Business Trends." In this work, Gene analyzes and reports business trends in Michigan as an aid to telephone management people in decision making.

Gene proved his skill in reducing complex economic problems to simple terms. And, sixteen months after his transfer he was promoted to Senior Statistician.

Today, Gene sums it up this way: "The idea around here is to get the best a man has in him. To me that spells opportunity."

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