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KENYON COLLEGIAN

A Journal of Student Opinion

Vol. LXXXVIII

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No. 5

Times' Reston Will Discuss The Kennedy Administration

by John Camper, News Editor

James S. (Scotty) Reston, internationally known correspondent for the New York Times will analyze the accomplishments and failures of "The First Year of the Kennedy Administration," next Monday night at 8 p.m. in Rosse Hall.



James Reston

If the style and content of his nationally syndicated column give any indication of his oratorical prowess, Reston's discussion of the Kennedy Administration can be expected to be enlightening, unbiased, and witty ("Politics is like booze and women: dangerous but incomparably exciting") while displaying an acute awareness and understanding of the current political situation. Being a writer for the liberally-oriented Times, Reston will undoubtedly take a more liberal view than that of last week's lecturer, Barry Goldwater, whom he recently referred to as "a sort of irrigated

Alf Landon." Nevertheless, don't expect a lot of flowery praise for the Kennedy regime. "Kennedy," Reston has said, "simply will not grapple with the philosophic and educational responsibilities of the Presidency."

After having been subjected to both extremes of the political spectrum in the last two weeks, i.e. Goldwater and socialist David McReynolds, many students will be relieved to hear from one who takes a perhaps more moderate position on issues of national and international interest.

Born in Clydebank, Scotland in 1909, Mr. Reston took up permanent residence in the United States in 1920. He was educated in the public schools of Dayton, Ohio and at the University of Illinois where he was a member of Sigma Pi. His varied career has included work as sports publicity director for Ohio State University, traveling secretary for the Cincinnati Redlegs, and sports writer for the Associated Press. Around 1939 his interests eventually turned from sports to diplomatic and foreign affairs as he joined the Times' London Bureau. On leave of absence from the Times in 1942 during the war, he served as head of the Information Service of the Office of War Information in the American Embassy in London. He then became diplomatic correspondent, and in 1953

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Gimme That Old Time Politics:

SEN. GOLDWATER PACKS ROSSE HALL



Writing an Epitaph for Liberalism?

by Fred Kluge, Associate Editor

Those who expected to be outraged, infuriated, converted or convinced by Senator Barry Goldwater's lecture appearance here November 24 were sadly disappointed. The points the Senator neglected, not the ones he made, those he ignored, not affirmed, were most provocative. If you took notes at the Goldwater lecture, glance at them again. If you like Goldwater, you'll find basic, indeed, self-evident truths, natural laws there. For the less enthusiastic they amounted to a volley of platitudes, tautologies, and over-simplifications.

Again, the conservatively-inclined will, on the basis of his appearance, deem the Senator a practical-minded, forthright crusader with an abounding respect

for long-standing American ideals, a profound aversion to the untested, experimental, and radical, and a deep concern for the fate of this nation.

"6 Characters" is Next Drama Offering

by Dave Hackworth

Preparations for the second play of the Kenyon theater season are already underway. Six Characters in Search of an Author will be wandering across the Hill Theater stage in a most curious and fascinating play by Luigi Pirandello. Written in 1921 as "Sei personaggi in cerca d'autore," this work is called by many critics the most important play of the 20th century in that it is the fountainhead of the avant-garde drama.

The scene for the play is the stage of a theater. It is a "rehearsal play." With scenery resembling Thornton Wilder's Our Town, Pirandello's drama is written in a long tradition of rehearsal plays from Sheridan's The Critic to Gelber's current off Broadway success The Connection. This particular play broaches the question of illusion and reality in terms of the theater. The "six characters" exist in illusory terms while the technical and professional people running the rehearsal exist in realistic terms.

BRIDGE THE GAP

Consequently the play will bridge the gap between the very realistic Look Back in Anger and the completely theatrical An Italian Straw Hat (to be presented in the spring). Nevertheless, Six Characters will be strikingly different from the Hill Theater's first offering. The Kenyon audience will be treated to a more obviously objective experience than it was with Osborne's rather gripping and terrifying drama.

One interesting feature of this play is the unusual method of production. All the technical and professional characters will both act and carry out their assigned responsibilities. In addition there will be a group of non-actors who will perform these duties. The cast is a bit bulky, but an arbitrary

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GOD, MOTHER, COUNTRY

Others will remember him as a naively archaic Arizonian, unrealistic and uninformed, the limitations of whose political thought, however sincere, render him shockingly and utterly unequipped to deal with any problem that cannot be answered by the God-Mother-Country formula.

What then, did Goldwater say? Our notes indicate a few folksy phrases that caught our ear, a few old theories, a few surprising outlooks; but basically we recall the evening's proceedings as the declaration of a long-familiar faith, hardly a provocative or novel lecture. Less "I argue for Conservatism" than "I speak for Democracy."

"A SON OF TAFT"

Introduced by President Lund as a "son of Taft," a new "Mr. Republican" speaking in "tones of courage . . . words of honest conviction," what's more, an Episcopalian, a ham radio operator, photographer, folklorist and potential Presidential candidate, Goldwater smiled appreciatively at the prolonged applause which greeted him.

Speaking under the glare of NBC television lights (the evening's events were taped for use on a "David Brinkley's Journal" sometime in January), the Senator began by jokingly referring to an Episcopalian Bishop friend of his who was shocked by the Arizonian's Conservatism. The Senator followed more seriously by declaring that both liberal and conservative prayers are "aimed at one place" (that is to say, God).

SUNNYSIDE UP

After a brief survey of conservatism's recent history, Goldwater passed from the conservative view of God to that of man. "There'd be no worries in this world" speculated the Southwestern sage, if human nature could be changed. Since it can't, the problem is "keeping the best side of man up" in both the spiritual and material spheres. Communism, it was announced to a

packed Rosse Hall, is "anti-spiritual."

Goldwater embroidered his conservative conscience with frequent historical asides: the Treaty of Versailles was a bad treaty (which even Hitler knew) and the Korean War a poorly executed campaign (which almost everybody knows). The strong government is the respected government, theorized Goldwater, citing two hundred years of English supremacy for historical confirmation. Where the US has succeeded in recent years, it has been strong — the Formosa Straits, Lebanon, Greece, Guatemala.

"A statement of goals, purpose" is what we need to "erase our feeling of frustration." "We need goals" said the Arizonian — "the goals will provide our answer" while the "detailed mechanics" we were left to assume, will scurry obediently behind in the wake of our national purpose.

On the domestic front, Goldwater, asserting that "when government creates a job, it's not productive," pointed to "a very minimum of government" as an eventual goal in the economic field.

PASSIVE AND PLACID

One of the NBC cameramen who'd been busy throughout the speech informed us that questions posed by the Kenyon audience were "more intelligent" than those he'd heard at Ohio State earlier in the day — which reflects badly on someone, for the Kenyon audience, proved a generally passive and placid group indeed. The question period did little to illuminate or scrutinize Goldwater's outlook, through a few real puzzlers did creep out.

SCORCHED GROUND STRATEGY

Discussing the limited use of nuclear weapons, in which he seemed to place unusual trust, Goldwater pointed to the proposal that, instead of simply atom-bombing a dense oriental rain forest, it would be possible to simply "defoliate" the trees with a low-yield bomb. The senator apparently felt that this more sophisticated application of the scorched ground strategy would prove less

(Cont. on Page 5, Col. 4)



MILESTONES ON "ARIZONA HIGHWAYS" Such is the way one campus group greeted Sen. Goldwater. For an account of the greeting they received see editorial and letter, page 2.

GOLDWATER GETS MIXED RESPONSE FROM CAMPUS

by Jeff Tullman

"I am glad to see that at long last many patriotic Americans have come to realize that in Barry Goldwater we have found a leader who is not afraid to advocate those traditional ideas which have made America great." Such pro-Goldwater comments typified the reaction of the conservative element on campus, after his Nov. 20 appearance. Among the approximately fifty students questioned by this observer, the majority unquestionably identified the gray haired Arizonian as the leader of the emerging conservatism allegedly sweeping the nation. Taking a more pessimistic

view of Goldwater's appearance, the more moderate and liberal wing of the student body claimed that "Goldwater conservatism is a myth fabricated by conservative dreamers." Despite these diverging opinions, a strong sense of disappointment was apparent in the student reaction. Most felt dissatisfied with Goldwater's "lack-luster" manner and his failure to incite the heart of a rejuvenated conservatism. The expectation was there, but the fulfillment was not.

In questioning many members of the faculty, the most common reaction was one of disappointment. As Professor Sutcliffe re-

(Cont. on Page 3, Col. 3)

On Antiquated Budgets

The editors of the *Collegian* are described in this issue as "unhappy but satisfied" with the Student Council's award to them of \$250. The phrase may seem paradoxical, but actually comes quite close to describing this journal's present financial outlook. The \$250 is, in fact, less than half of the money needed to continue our present policy of publishing six-page issues. Thus, the Council helped alleviate our problem but could not solve it. They were unable to solve it not because they did not desire to do so, but because the Council itself lacks the funds to deal adequately with the needs of student organizations. The Council, from the clubs' point of view, has been rendered financially impotent. The outcries from the other clubs present at the meeting were by no means unjustified. Afraid that the *Collegian* would exhaust the Contingency Fund, WKCO protested the newspaper's request. The Contingency Fund is, by the way, the only fund available to club needs, and though it presently contains about \$1000, less than half this amount can be allocated to student organizations.

Not only the *Collegian*, then, but WKCO and Hika, as well as other groups, have found their present budgets antiquated and inadequate. Any attempt at expansion will be stifled not because the clubs lack the capacity to expand, but because they lack the money.

It is evident that the Council will be able to dole out only insufficient sums to needy student organizations. The real problem lies not with the Council but with the College. It has been suggested that the Administration make an immediate reassessment of the money allotted to non-athletic organizations; that perhaps a special elastic fund be set up for groups who desire to expand and have proved themselves worthy of expansion. Unless some measures are taken, and taken quickly, the student will be forced to believe that the recent advances made by publications as well as other groups have gone unnoticed. S.C.H.

Keepers of Political Purity

A group of students made some signs a few Mondays ago and marched silently about in a circle before the steps of Rosse Hall. With faces void of any emotion, they spoke not to one another but walked upright, displaying pickets which expressed calm dissatisfaction with the college speaker that night. The speaker, of course, was Arizona's Honorable Barry Goldwater and the students were from Kenyon.

As Goldwater's appearance approached, the circle was slowly transformed into a shimmering ellipse; the pickets found themselves buffeted out of position, pushed from behind, heckled and leered at by another group, composed either of enlightened Conservatives or bored but non-partisan students, students who were apparently intent upon dissuading the "left-wing" of this college from demonstrating their dislike for Barry Goldwater.

Earlier in the evening a similar group of students barricaded the room in Ascension Hall where the picketers were preparing for the evening's silent protest; only the threats of the campus policeman persuaded these keepers of Kenyon's political purity from disrupting the meeting entirely.

We suppose, and campus opinion seems to bear this out, that there was a strange sort of humor to be found in the activities of Monday evening. Yet, it does seem less than humorous that those very students who declaimed the anti-Goldwater picket on the grounds that it was improper, on the grounds that it was unbecoming Goldwater's public prestige, could possibly proceed to employ the most sordid of mob methods in order to show that Kenyon was not really red after all. Boys, even Bill Buckley would have blushed. S.C.H.



Kenyon Collegian

— Since 1856 —
A BI-WEEKLY

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Letters to the Editor:

PICKET ACCUSES

TO THE EDITOR:

'Tis with a sense of wonder and admiration that I cry: Hail the good citizens of this community who did their patriotic best to break up, by force and violence, the Communist picket at Senator Goldwater's recent address.

Some jolly good fellows from Beta Theta Pi and Delta Tau Delta employed the very methods they have been taught to use on the football field, to show proper contempt for those who denounce the All-American ways of the Jock; they applied their skills on the sign-carrying dupes (at least the smaller ones) in front of Rosse Hall. With courage and vigor they attempted to save Kenyon's TV image from being red. It is a pity that their success was as limited as it is in the Benson Bowl.

Better luck next time, boys! (i.e., in particular, Rosenstiel, Twine, Hall, Graham, Verdery and freshman Schrim).

Fred Berger '64

LIKES LUNCH

TO THE EDITOR:

After generous doses of a fare that has included the athletic and academic representatives of the Big Ten, the annual call to bleed, the familiar injunctions from the Dean of Students, undistinguished local physicians, and a matriculation service which was lifted above its usual level by the joys of compulsory attendance, is it now inappropriate to ask whether the quality and atmosphere of Tuesday Assembly within the memory of anyone now at Kenyon has been such as to justify the continuance of that hallowed institution?

This seems to be one of those unnecessary questions to which a recent contributor to your paper made reference; for some time we have known the Answer: in the name of academic excellence, student study time, the impression left by the college on our visitors, and above all, in the name of lunch, abolish Assembly!

Eric A. Wagner '63

LIKES WAR

TO THE EDITOR:

I strongly object to the recent pacifist activity on this campus. Those who dislike war consistently overlook the positive value it has for us, both as individuals and as members of a society. As a means of expression, war constructively channels our sado-masochistic and destructive tendencies towards our enemies. The relief of these urges, as Erich Fromm has stated in *Escape from Freedom*, "tends to help the individual to escape his unbearable feeling of aloneness and powerlessness." Simultaneously, it makes him feel that he is performing a noble act that will serve for the betterment of his country. The general feeling of well-being he receives by properly expressing his aggressions will help him function as a loyal, uninhibited citizen. In conclusion, war makes the individual safe for society by serving as an outlet for certain base desires; it channels these desires into activities that in themselves serve the ends of our society; and most important, it helps to produce the well-rounded individuals who will be best suited to defend our democratic traditions.

Robert Kahn '64

**FILL UP AT
WOOLISON'S
SERVICE STATION**



Dinner Time at America's Third Best College.

Masters of Deceit

"Your paper's slanted" is a charge critics of this journal have registered against us with increasing frequency. They generally proceed to observe that the distinction between "straight news" and "opinion" is lost on the *Collegian*, that news and editorial have merged and crept onto the front page, that we have lost our impartiality, objectivity, etc. etc.

The editors of the *Collegian* acknowledge, admit, all that has been maintained above, and do not apologize for it to anybody.

For those discriminating minds who like their news "balanced" and "objective" we recommend frequent perusal of the college calendar or alumni bulletin, not this paper. If, along with such mines of information, they avail themselves of all the publicity hand-outs on the Registrar's desk, glance at the annual catalog and listen diligently to meal-time announcements in Pierce Hall, they can hope to arrive at lectures and chows safely, properly register for courses, and in general muddle through life here quietly and on time.

Meanwhile, the *Collegian*, a journal of student opinion, will endeavor to be just that, inviting comment and criticism from all quarters. The significant point is that this is an open journal, that we solicit opinions from left and right, student, teacher, administration, and parent, indeed anyone who has a viewpoint and can muster up enough will and literacy to express it coherently.

Such people are rare, however. As long as the Kenyon student is more a connoisseur of the good dump than the owner of a thoughtful viewpoint, more a casual snickerer than controversial persuader, more content to prate about biased "yellow" journalism than take up the pen himself, the *Collegian's* editors, muckrakers that they may be, will be compelled to regard charges of slanted journalism as inadvertant praise. P.F.K.

Music Review:

A DUCK IN THE WOLF

by Kipp Barksdale

In the second concert of the 1961-1962 season, Sylvia Carlisle, soprano, and Ladislav Foldes, pianist, presented a group of songs of extremely interesting and diverse nature. In general, the program was enjoyable. Miss Carlisle sang with great sensitivity, if not too much else, and Mr. Foldes was excellent throughout. Of particular interest were the "Zigeunerlieder" of Dvorak. These gypsy songs, rich and melancholy, dark and flowing, were ideal for Miss Carlisle whose voice is naturally deep-sounding and full. The "Four Chinese Lovesongs" of Liebermann were equally well done.

The voice which was so impressive in the Dvorak was out of its element in the "Seven Spanish Folk Songs" of Falla. It failed to respond to the little runs and leaps and the tone was too dark.

The same is somewhat true of the songs of Debussy and Ravel, with which Miss Carlisle opened her program.

Miss Carlisle seemed to project her tone from her throat and this hampered her diction. One had great difficulty differentiating her French from her Spanish and her German from her English. And whenever the music lay in an upper register, the quality of her voice thinned while the tone remained dark.

Mr. Foldes' accompaniment was impeccable. He followed Miss Carlisle perfectly. Together they made a splendid team. The usual harmony, though, produced the opposite result in some instances, for, if one listened closely, one could hear Miss Carlisle sing flat. It was like the duck singing in the wolf's stomach, but fortunately was covered up well.

PACIFIST CLAIMS:

Goldwater a Century Late

by Mark Houser

David McReynolds, Field Secretary of the War Resisters League, a socialist, and a Conscientious Objector, last week visited Kenyon and spoke twice, primarily on "The Politics of Survival," secondly on "Barry Goldwater, Fact or Fiction?" A gifted and witty speaker, McReynolds characterized not only Goldwater's backing, but defined this present conservative movement and how it differs from previous thinking.

"Yes, Virginia, there is a Barry Goldwater," quipped McReynolds. Although the Senator wins many followers with his sincerity and personal integrity, he is not, said McReynolds, a man of courage and insight, as was Robert Taft. Unlike many of his disciples, Goldwater is a nice man. While presently the second-sexiest Republican (Nelson Rockefeller, the current throb), the Arizona Senator has made no significant contributions to American politics. Yet, though not very brilliant he holds "a luminous grasp of problems facing the common man in the 19th Century."

Clearly and deftly, McReynolds divided American conservatives into three groups. In the first category are bigots, racists, anti-intellectuals, and know-nothings. Standing out among these people was the late Senator McCarthy. Holding no political ideas, this "crackpot fringe" can be found chiefly in the Mid-West. Taft conservatives, the second group, were, in their time, sensible people who made "very real contributions." To disperse power, according to the Constitution, involved complete *laissez-faire*. Despite their idealism, commented McReynolds, they did not comprehend the immense political power wielded by huge corporations.

Unique are the new rightists, whom McReynolds termed "Neo-Conservatives." The significant difference between the Taft conservatives and the Goldwater people is ideology. Taft believed the best ideas would triumph unmolested. Yet, the new right-wingers demand that the state be "rampant" in ideology, a complete violation of historical conservatism. McReynolds indicated rightist support of such "central secret police" as the FBI and House Un-American Activities Committee. Why this violent departure from traditionalism? McReynolds pointed to the universal belief among the Neo-Conservatives that the United States is losing out to the Communists. Devoted to the principle of 'treason in the land', these people will ignore civil liberties in order to stamp out anything leftist or 'pink'.

When Barry Goldwater calls liberalism a failure, he is partially correct conceded McReynolds, for liberalism has figured in the rise of Neo-Conservatism. The speaker, in a surprising attack, revealed the Democratic Party as the instigators of Communist suppression. "McCarthyism fed on Truman." That is, in order to clear the name of the Democratic Party, the liberals, cringing under the finger of being pro-Communist, effected the Smith and Internal Security Acts. They were embarrassed by charges of Communist sympathy. Blasting

the perversion of civil liberties, McReynolds shouted, "I will not be charitable to those who draw up subversive lists on the government level!"

A second failure can be attributed to the Communist Party itself. Unlike the socialists who carried on open meetings, the Communists, from their founding in the United States, assumed that everyone was out to get them, and hence went underground. Periodic reactions of fear could be the only result.

Goldwater's Neo-Conservatism, as defined by McReynolds, has several integers. Supported by Northern businessmen, Birchers, and assorted right-wing elements as well as Southern 'states-rights' people, the Alliance has enlisted a new political power, the armed forces. Now that the military has "10% of our Gross National Product to play games with," it is no wonder, cried McReynolds, that military men should not be content with shooting people. Further, there exists a minority conservative movement on the campus and in the pages of *National Review*. Combined with this magazine are the Young Americans for Freedom, who operate "virtually as a Communist group." To cement this undercurrent to a feeling of popular will, the Neo-Conservative movement now includes the expanding, profitable "Christian Anti-Communist Crusade," backed now by publisher Henry Luce.

Concluding, Dave McReynolds blasted the Neo-Conservatives as an arrogant, fear-motivated reaction to a country experiencing difficulty in solving its historical problems. His final statement was a plea to "stand up and fight!"

Voluntary Assembly

TO THE EDITOR:

I did not turn in my attendance card at the assembly today, because I can see no academic merit in being recorded in attendance at an exercise which has been reduced to this level. In fact, the assembly today was probably the best argument so far this year for abolishing compulsory assemblies. I am sure that Kenyon's students are aware that physical fitness is helpful in terms of energy, and had hoped that the assembly today would provide a more detailed insight into the question of physical fitness. Instead, it was a repetition of old ideas, while also being a quite interesting example of the use of Modern American slang.

Several of the assemblies in the past have been quite interesting. I would, in fact, have liked to ask questions that could have been of broad interest. But this is impossible at these assemblies. I have attended most of the evening lectures, where there are interested audiences of moderate size, and I have gotten much more from them than from the assemblies. I would therefore like to know why many of these compulsory assemblies could not be replaced by voluntary lectures.

I believe that such a decision—to make most assemblies voluntary, could be implemented now, without waiting for long-term recommendations of the self study committee.

Edward Thorne Ordman '65

CAMPUS REACTION

(Cont. from Page 1)

marked, "I was led to believe by the press that he was a fighting conservative. He turned out to be just milk and water." One freshman student commented "If I hadn't know that it was Barry Goldwater speaking, it might have been any Republican or Democrat giving the speech."

When questioned as to whether or not he would like to see Barry Goldwater as President, Dr. Sutcliffe answered, "I should be very sorry if he were. He did not display any high degree of intelligence — his economic views are antiquated, and his standard of judgment is the standard of business, not the welfare of the country."

Professor Ritcheson, on the other hand, stated that Senator Goldwater is "one of the few interesting political personalities on the American scene today. His ideas have been much misunderstood and misinterpreted by his enemies." They constitute a positive and definite program of political action, strongly in contrast to the wishy-washy 'platforms' of both major political parties as now constituted." On the issue of "Goldwater in '64" Professor Ritcheson commented "Without any expectation of his election to the Presidency, if he should receive his party's nomination, I predict one of the most salubrious and enlightening of political debates in the past century. To my mind this is highly overdue." When pressed for a more definite statement as to whether he would favor Goldwater's election, Professor Ritcheson declined comment.

The only clear difference of opinion to emerge from the Senator's speech concerns the famous "Goldwater brand of conservatism." "Either he is cynical or else resolutely looking in the wrong direction. In either case I can't support him," declared Professor Roelofs. Professor Ritcheson maintained, however, that "His conservatism is honest . . . which is more than can be said for the liberal wing in either the Republican or Democratic party." Dr. Finkbeiner claims that Goldwater gave "no clear statement of conservatism, nor any clear rallying ground for conservatives."

From the opinion of these and other professors, as well as the large majority of the student body, this observer realized that Senator Goldwater aroused few strong opinions on either side of the political fence. Unless the "new conservatism" proves far more dynamic . . . and new . . . than Senator Goldwater's speech would lead us to believe, either conservatism had better find a new leader, or Senator Goldwater had better find a new cause.

Reston

(Cont. from Page 1)

was made head of the *Times'* Washington Bureau.

Mr. Reston's list of awards covers almost a whole page and includes honorary degrees from Colgate, NYU, Rutgers, and Dartmouth, and the 1944 Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of the Dumbarton Oaks Security Conference.

PATRONIZE THE ADVERTISERS

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COLLEGIAN WINS MONEY AFTER LIVELY SESSION

by Fred Berger

Engaging in its liveliest discussion so far this year, the Student Council considered the appeal from *Collegian* Editor Herbst for an allotment of 400 dollars to the College newspaper.

Alerted by the announcement that editor Herbst would be present at the meeting held last Monday in Peirce Hall, representatives from other publications and the radio station also appeared, adding an air of unusual seriousness and determination to the proceedings.

The questions were pertinent and Herbst with the help of the Associate Editor Kluge and Business Manager Goldman, was prepared to answer them. The exchange centered around two questions, both worded most directly by freshman Lodish, who inquired as to (1) whether this year's paper really is better than it has been in former years and (2) how much money was available to the Council.

ON CONTROVERSY

To the first question, Tom Price was the first to volunteer an answer. "It has certainly changed . . ." said he, but disapproved of the "sensational" methods that have been adopted. Mr. Herbst agreed that the paper has been more aggressive this year, but explained how difficult it is to get students to write completely objective stories that won't "put the reader to sleep." "The people who are interested in writing are usually those who themselves have opinions about things," he said. The editor made it clear that he is not afraid of controversy, and he said, "I wish people who disagree would not simply vocalize, but follow through by writing an article or letter to the editor." Mr. Kluge added: "I do not apologize for the lack of a strict separation between editorial and news policy. Such a separation would be sterile to a newspaper of our environment and needs."

Stan Cohan, representative from ALO, repeatedly emphasized the "paramount" importance of Student Council financial support for the *Collegian*. Dramatically stating his belief that the *Collegian* deserves such support, he declared that "this year's paper is vastly superior to any in my four years of experience here at Kenyon." He compared the *Collegian* favorably to papers of much larger universities, and said he considered it one of the most valuable contributions to student life at "our College."

A PROBLEM OF FUNDS

Other representatives agreed with Cohan, but were more concerned with the problem of funds. The treasurer, Wharton had summarized the items involved, reminding the council that he was in favor of a balanced budget (specifically, with 400 dollars carried over into next year's budget), and that this would mean a disposable fund of only 600 dollars. Should the 400 dollars be granted to the *Collegian*, only 200 would remain for emergency purposes for the remainder of the year. To this Mr. Waterston, speaking for WKCO, added further complications. He read a statement to the Council describing the prostrate technical facilities available to the station, and asked that an allotment to WKCO be considered.

Unintentionally Mr. Waterston had suggested that the *Collegian* should not be given the full amount requested, for that would mean no money to WKCO and the other publications on campus. The issue was no longer whether Herbst would get his 400 dollars, but rather how much he would get.

\$250

Suggestions were made. Suggestions were rejected. Dean Edwards reminded the treasurer

that costs of destruction in certain divisions have been reduced this year by charging fees, and that this would decrease the stress on Student Council funds. When the vote was finally taken, The *Collegian* received 250 dollars with the prospect of an additional grant later in the year. The editors were unhappy but satisfied. Mr. Kluge thanked the Council and urged that a committee be set up to study the problem that is common to all publications and the radio station: lack of funds.

PJ PARADE

The only other issue of any consequence raised at the meeting was the tradition of hazing. A letter had been received by Chairman Young from the Standing Committee on Student Affairs urging that the matter be approached from the following perspective: Should hazing and, in particular the Pajama Parade, be continued? If so, with what restrictions, if any? Is hazing compatible with the quality of entering students, especially the more recent ones? The committee set up to investigate the tradition of hazing was introduced to the Council. Results should be forthcoming.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

WKCO FORUM — Friday, 8:35 — Discussion on the abolition of assemblies.

Kenyon Symposium, Sunday — Mr. Carney: The Curious Logic of the John Birch Society.

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KUHN AND GORDEN:

POLITICOS DEBATE NSA MEMBERSHIP

by Robert Kuhn, Pres. CC

I am strongly opposed to Kenyon joining the National Student Association for two reasons: 1.) It is not what it pretends to be, and 2.) What it actually is is not acceptable.

1.) It pretends to be an organization dealing with problems of student government and life, and to be representative of all of America's college students. Its constitution begins, "We the students of the United States of America . . ." Its membership consists of 1.3 million students in about 400 colleges. However, America has 2,000 colleges! Thus the opening phrase of its constitution is not even valid.

The delegates to the congresses, where the resolutions are made, are chosen by the student government in most schools. In many large schools, the majority of the students aren't even aware that the NSA exists, let alone that they belong to it. This procedure would be quite acceptable if the NSA actually dealt with student government problems but it doesn't. It deals with political matters with which I shall deal later. Students elect their government officers on the basis of popularity and political belief, not political philosophy. These officers then go themselves, or choose delegates, to the NSA congress and make political statements that supposedly reflect the feelings of the students.

The National Executive Committee, composed of the regional chairmen and officers, has all the power in the NSA. It decides what issues will be discussed before the student congress and has the power to pass resolutions by itself. Thus, about 80% of the resolutions purported to be representative of America's students are passed by a group of 35 people who are representatives of representatives of representatives of America's college students.

There are no minutes of the proceedings available, nor a record of voting so a college may learn how its delegates vote. There are no minority reports published and the majority, no matter how slim, is taken as the opinion of the whole body — not of its students.

These are not the characteristics of a representative organization.

2.) As I said earlier, the association pretends to be mainly concerned with student government affairs, but in reality most of its resolutions are political. Its president has said, and Dean Edwards has claimed, that only 10-20% of the resolutions are political. This misleading figure is arrived at by classification. For example under the heading "Academic Freedom" we find a resolution calling for the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Of two resolutions passed in 1960 concerning student government, one is entitled "Encouragement of Development of Political Parties on Campus."

I do not believe that students, qua students, have any justification for making political pronouncements. They must have some common ideological or ethical basis such as a political party, the YPSL or YAF. No small group such as the NSA can pretend to represent all students on political matters in a permanent, professional lobby in Washington (which they do) or in meetings of international student groups (which they also do). I do not believe that most students want a

few other students telling them and the public what they believe.

President Clark Kerr of the University of California took the same position and forbade his student government officers from making political pronouncements in that capacity. The result — the NSA censured him, despite objections by the University of California's delegation who agreed with and respected their president.

The Association has also:

- praised the Cuban students' federation because of some accomplishments in obtaining funds for a new dormitory (and not considering the anti-American, pro-Communist nature of the federation);
- condemned Harry Truman and J. Edgar Hoover for statements against Communist involvement in the sit-in movements;
- urged that the United States enter a unilateral disarmament program;
- praised the Japanese students who rioted against the proposed visit of President Eisenhower to that country, citing their "right to riot" because of social and economic pressures.

YPSL Leader Approves NSA

by Barry Gorden, President YPSL

If Kenyon College decides not to join the National Student Association on the basis of the discussions of it so far presented, the students of Kenyon College will be the losers. They will lose because they will never have had a chance to discover what the NSA is, what it can do for the College, and what the real reasons for affiliation and non-affiliation are.

This is because the debate has been made part of the political struggle of the Young Americans for Freedom against their liberal oppressors. Observers at the recent NSA convention were struck by the politicalizing effect the YAF delegation had on the congress. At that time, the YAF was pro-NSA because it had hopes of taking the NSA over, or at least establishing itself as an influential minority. Now the line has changed completely.

'SEIZE OR SMASH'

The leaders of the YAF disavow any political motivation, and yet ever since the NSA convention, and the resounding repudiation of their policies that took place there, the internal discussion organs of the YAF have been waging a relentless campaign against the NSA. Behind this campaign is not an attempt to increase YAF representation in the NSA, but the 'Seize or smash' tactics of an authoritarian political group. If we students of Kenyon College allow the YAF to continue its campaign to smash the NSA because it cannot control it, it will be because we have been maneuvered into it without a full discussion of the issues.

Let me make it quite clear that I do not consider NSA membership to be an expression of political opinion, and if the YAF objects to what I say, it is because I am uncovering their surreptitious political tactics. The Young Peoples' Socialist League has no more influence in the NSA than does the YAF, yet we are aware that it is not our right to decide whether or not the NSA should exist. I should think it only

natural that conservatives who are really appalled at the liberalism of NSA would not want to break up the NSA but work within it for conservative policies.

NSA can be of great help to all students, no matter what their political attitudes may be, because it is not primarily a political organization. What it is is the representative federation of the Student Government organizations of American colleges and universities, and as such represents the American student community as a domestic force as well as abroad. If it takes political stands, it is because there exists a consensus among active students, and in any case no particular member of the association is bound, either in word or in action, by any statement of the association. If the NSA is not truly representative of American students, it can never become so unless we, as students, are willing to make it so.

ON PARTICIPATION

It is hard to know what to say to the arguments of the YAF when they charge that "there is no logical justification for the participation of students, qua students, in public affairs." In the first place, the question is not 'why should students participate' but, since many students through the NSA, already are participating, 'why shouldn't they?' It would be interesting to discover just why the YAF thinks it should have the right to decide for students whether or not they should participate as students in public affairs.

For it is undeniable that students do represent a coherent social group with a position in society unlike any other group. Also, young men and women in college are just beginning to form mature judgments about politics, and it is important for the establishment of democracy as a really effective force in our society that these people — us — be initiated into the political process and be capable of exercising control over an increasingly more monolithic and despotic government. I wish to join hands with any student — liberal, conservative, socialist, or uncommitted — who believes in the importance of these principles and is willing to work within the NSA to achieve them.

WHAT NSA OFFRS

In connection with the importance of NSA as a force for democracy, I would like to point out that it possesses many advantages to students because it is non-political itself, and serves as a forum for the views of all students. It provides:

- 1) Access to a great variety of information at little or no cost, representing all political attitudes and a wide range of topics.
- 2) Foreign study programs for American students in co-operation with its affiliates in other countries.
- 3) A chance to debate political issues freely.
- 4) Valuable instruction in democratic procedures.

However, the major contribution of NSA to the Kenyon students' political life is the product of all of these; it will make Student Council a little less irrelevant, a little less the rubber-stamp for Administration desires, a little more representative of student needs. There is a long way to go, and NSA membership is the first step towards the autonomy of the American student. I hope that Kenyon students will consider it a step worth taking.

Best Team in 13 Years:

LORDS FACE FOXES IN INAUGURAL CAGETEST

The Lord basketball team faces a tough Fenn College five tomorrow evening in Cleveland in an opening game which could indicate Kenyon's fortunes for the coming cage campaign. A victory in Cleveland could very well set the tempo for the most prosperous cage showing in the College's history. To do it, the Lords will have to better the 1926 record of 13-2. In any event, they should do no worse than register the best mark in 13 years. In 1949, with Ed Rixey and crew, Kenyon rolled to a 12-6 level.

In order to secure win No. 1 the Lords will have to make up for what they lack in overall height with ball-control offensive measures and hustle. Senior center and captain Jeff Slade, 6 feet, 6 inches, is the only real skyscraper in the Kenyon lineup. The first five averages slightly over 6-2 in height. Besides Slade, the probable starters include junior lettermen Dave DeSelm and Tom F. Collins, and sophomore lettermen Dave Schmid and Randy Livingston.

Kenyon's first line will be opposed by one with only a slight height advantage, but just one of the Foxes' top eight players is

under 6-2. It is the tallest team in the history of the college. Stellar performer Slade will be matched inch for inch by Fenn's sophomore center Weldon Kytte. Only two Fenn lettermen will start: Dennis Turkall, the midget at 5-11, a sophomore guard, and 6-5 junior forward Ernie Kremling. Back-stopping the regulars is a strong reserve headed by sophomore Sherm Tyree, a 6-5 letterman, and Gary Bohn, a 6-2 junior letter winner.

The biggest problem facing the Foxes is the replacement of scoring machine Tony Fedor, who

(Cont on Page 6, Col. 1)



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Canterbury

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LORDS' CORNER

by Tom Black

The 1962 football Lords will be greeted with a bright and shiny new playing field located directly north of the field house. It is understood that the move was made so that the soccer team, which has been playing on an undulating field ever since the sport's introduction here in 1948, could have a suitable playing area. So starting in 1962, soccer will be contested in Benson Bowl. The following year lacrosse will be permanently transplanted to the new Pierre McBride field.

Several improvements over Benson Bowl will be noticed in this "stadium." Teams will loudly applaud its north-south orientation, eliminating the sun problem so persistent in Benson; and they will also appreciate the nicely manicured field, the fast drainage, and the proximity to the locker rooms.

Motoring spectators will be thankful for the well-situated parking lot atop the hill that rolls into the western edge of the field. But spectators are less likely to be satisfied with what they are offered below the hill. It is unfortunate that they were forced to be excluded from construction plans. The \$21,000 that the athletic department had to work with was consumed entirely on the field itself. As a result, the \$20,000 concrete stands that were to be carved into the side of the hill will remain a dream for some time. Other "luxury" items cancelled from original plans included a press box, an encompassing fence, sidewalks and promenade, and several incidentals. The College chopped a total of \$44,000 from the original bid "to do the job properly." So what presently stands constructed out of the five-item bid is the bare essential — a ball field.

And if the College has any intention of attracting spectators to future football and lacrosse contests, and this is something that must be presumed, it must provide some sort of suitable seating facilities. Only one alternative is present to choose from — it must move the Benson and field house bleachers from their proper locations, and this will create additional problems. If placed at the bottom of the hill, a drainage problem will result, and more important, the stands will be too close to the field to insure safety. In this case, the entire field would have to be shifted five to ten feet west, thereby inviting the danger of playing on an incline. If placed on the west side, the spectators would be in constant contention with the sun.

In effect, what has been done is to give the soccer team a better playing field at the expense of Kenyon sports fans. It seems a pity that the College has permitted the athletic situation to be further confused. The construction of the McBride Field seems unnecessarily premature. Someone surely should have anticipated the inevitable shortage of funds to do the job satisfactorily. It sounds sensible that we should have waited until we had sufficient funds before leaping headlong into such a project. But the answer to this objection will not, nevertheless, alleviate the present predicament. And the athletic department, unable to draw on the College treasury, will have to remedy the situation on its own. Since this is unlikely within the near future, fans had best come to next year's football and lacrosse games prepared with sunglasses, boots, and, just in case, a blanket to throw on a bare hill.

Mermen Host Muskies In Exhibition Meet

The 1961-62 swimming season will open here tomorrow with a practice meet against Muskingum College. Though not an official conference meet, tomorrow's exhibition should give a good indication of the strength of the Kenyon team against league competition. Recent time trials suggest a strong team, but this will be the first actual test. Muskingum's team is of unknown quality, and should provide spirited opposition.

The following weekend the Lord swimmers have a more difficult task in store, as they host the Ohio Conference Relays. In this meet, each college enters a team in each of a variety of relays. There are no individual events, only variations upon the usual events. Last year the Lords were tied by Ohio Wesleyan, who should be strong again this year. Other contenders and challengers

will be Wittenberg, and Akron. A team which is relatively weak in top-flight talent, but strong in depth, has an excellent chance to defeat a team that might ordinarily be stronger in dual meet competition.

The Relays should be one of the more interesting athletic events of the year. Announcement will be made soon where and when tickets may be acquired. The meet will be Saturday afternoon, Dec. 9, in Schaefer Pool.

AN INVITATION

It is time that the measure of the assembly program at Kenyon College be taken. In the light of increasing controversy over the maintenance, reform, or utter abolition of assemblies, the editors of this journal have decided to devote a full page or more in a forthcoming issue to the matter of assemblies. We invite and will welcome the written opinions of students, faculty, and administration.

Berlin Termed "Vague Issue"

by Barry Gorden

We live in a period of perpetual crises; moreover, a steady succession of these crises seems to be necessary to maintain support for the arms race, upon which the military-industrial elites of the USA and the USSR ultimately depend for their economic survival—who does not understand this, one of the basic facts of the post-war world, neither sees with his eyes nor cares to open them in the light.

The latest of these tragic spats has occurred over some vague issue having to do with West Berlin. Although much talk has been wasted over "the continued freedom of this showcase of free enterprise deep behind Communist lines" and "the right of continued free access to West Berlin as specified in the Four-Power Agreements . . .", these are not the issues, nor have the genuine issues received any serious discussion.

DON'T TREAD ON ME

These are not the issues because these established prerogatives of the Western bloc have not been threatened by the Communists at any time during the present crisis. Indeed, the Communist overlords have shown a positive disinclination to tread on the toes of their Western brothers. Certainly the American government could have given them no finer excuse for violating the right of access to Berlin than Kennedy's incredibly maladroit maneuver of sending 1,500 extra troops into the hot spot at the high point of the Berlin hysteria.

INCIDENTAL SUFFERING

The American press has loaded one feverish, hysterical dispatch upon another about the tribulations of the 'free' West Berliners and "the threat to the rights of free men everywhere." Yet the fact remains that these people suffered, if suffer they did, only incidentally, only as a result of the hysteria itself. Though various stories about brave individual 'flights to freedom' have been featured for their obvious propaganda value, the problem of how to help the real victims of Communist oppression, the suffering working people of East Berlin, has been largely ignored.

The inescapable conclusion is that the American ruling class, both those that make government policy and those that publish newspapers, are not really concerned with this, the only worthwhile aspect of the whole problem. This is the real tragedy of the Berlin situation and of today's overly-organized world: that those who most need aid are the ones least able to get it in any meaningful terms.

KENNEDY'S JINGOISM

Why has the American government been so silent on behalf of the East Berliners? Why did the U. S. government cancel the huge West Berlin demonstration in sympathy with the East Berlin rioters in 1953? Because any meaningful solution emphasizing the East Berliners' own needs would be so antithetical to the interests of American foreign-policy makers as to be inconceivable to them. Because any other (i.e. "conceivable" to government planners) solution would involve military force, even this type of "solution" would have to be vetoed for the same reasons that the Communists permitted the entry of Kennedy's token propaganda force: (1) the necessity of remaining, vis-a-vis one's opponent, the "camp of peace"; (2) the untruthfulness, aside from its moral repugnance, of Kennedy's jingoism: No position too indefensible, "if brave men choose to make it so."

A PROPAGANDA VICTORY

For Russian troops presently stationed in Germany would tear to shreds any military excursion short of outright atomic attack, in which case the whole world would be torn up. Nor for that very reason, can any sane person

even suggest a "shoot-our-way-into-East Berlin" scheme? The real objectives of the Berlin policies of both major powers can be clearly seen in the aftermath of all the fussing: to maintain, even reinforce, cold-war psychology at home, while determining which one is to bear the principal propaganda cost of furthering the cold war, which neither one can appear to desire. Although Russia strengthened her position in actual terms, the propaganda victory, if any, was the West's, though of course it will pay dearly for Kennedy's aforementioned jingoism. However, the response it provoked, namely Khrushchev's revelatory decision to resume bomb testing, was worth many a risk, for the cover it provided for the governments own hotly-desired resumption of testing.

ON PROPISIM

Consider the following concrete advantages accruing to both sides out of the Berlin controversy: For the U. S., the resumption of tests, the huge increases in military spending, increasingly the main prop of the economy, passed through Congress without a whimper, and the increase in crisis hysteria, in "my country, right or wrong" psychology, the massing of the country around the "leadership" of Kennedy, whose blunders in Laos and Cuba were smoothed over, to be raised by Republicans in election years only.

For the Russians, similar props to the permanent war economy, and massings behind the Leader could be detected, as well as the objective circumstances for maneuvering themselves into an even greater position of strength in East Germany. The damaging emigration from East Berlin was largely stopped, and a quick series of atomic tests was run through.

A HUMAN CONCERN

What is glaringly evident in this list is the complete lack of human concern, of any desire to achieve a real, status-upsetting solution that would go further than to selfishly provide for the self-perpetuation of these elites. This attitude is a necessary product of the cold war struggle in itself and unalterable within that framework. We can not change this attitude nor solve the Berlin crisis without a general solution to the basic problem of the cold war.

QUESTIONS FOR APOLOGISTS

Because I am a socialist, concerned with the things socialists have always been concerned with, namely, securing the greatest possible freedom of action and control over the State by each individual, I counterpose the following questions to apologists for both elites, questions I hope all of us will consider: How are we to help the real victims, the East Berliners? How to emphasize their problems in a solution that will require a resolution of the cold war?

POINTS OF ACTION

Aid to the people of East Berlin would involve not the type of nationalistic frenzy both here and in Germany that only gives the Communists excuse for further reprisals, but a comprehensive program designed to reduce tension to the point where agreements can be reached for:

(1) Withdrawal of the symbolic U. S. garrison in Berlin together with subsequent withdrawals of the Russian soldiers stationed as a threat to the East Berliners.

(2) Working from this to an honestly-supported Rapacki Plan to produce a demilitarized and neutral belt throughout central Europe.

(3) Real German re-unification — involving giving up interests on both sides. It would entail socialism for the West just as surely as democracy for the East.

Jim Lynch's Haircuts
Barber Shop
In Gambier

GOLDWATER PREDICTS CHINA'S DOWNFALL

(Cont. from Page 1, Col. 5)

provocative than outright bombing. Rather than fighting overtly in a canyon, we destroy the canyon itself — "merely change the geography" was the Senator's phrase. At least some were left gasping at the marvelous safety and non-provocative possibilities of such geographical tailoring. Head 'em off at the pass by destroying the canyon. What difference there would ultimately be between man's traditional concept of war and a reciprocal changing of geographies we were left to speculate.

"RELIABLE SOURCES . . ."

Another Arizona hooker was his prediction of the coming downfall of Red China. "I don't agree that China is a growing power," was Goldwater's straight-forward declaration. Reliable reports, he added, have informed us that Red China is a "nation on the verge of collapse." Goldwater left his reliable sources safely — and reliably — unidentified. The hunger-crazed Chinese have somehow dragged themselves through those foliated rain forests down to Laos, where difficulties have been reported of late however.

There's no cause for immediate concern, though, for the man from Arizona informed us that Communism does not thrive on hungry stomachs but on empty minds; on the Park and Michigan Avenues of the world rather than

the "South Side of the track." (Apparently East-German Communist Playwright Bertolt Brecht, in writing "first feed our faces, then talk right and wrong" hadn't properly analyzed the problem.)

AN ALMOST RELIGIOUS APPROACH

What we need, Goldwater added, is "a better explanation of our ideas . . . an almost religious approach." The audience, responsive to almost religious approaches, (as opposed no doubt to the somewhat costlier realities of foreign aid, etc.) applauded.

Goldwater closed with a ringing recitation of the Declaration of Independence "the one beacon left in this world, . . . kindled by God." The audience applauded again.

A great many people this reporter talked to were convinced by Goldwater, highly impressed with the Senator's straightforward manner. Charles Ritcheson found him "terrific." Another person declared herself "pleasantly disappointed." To one man he was "very persuasive," to another he "wasn't terribly novel." When a freshman suggested to Dean of the College, Frank Bailey, that the Senator's appearance smacked of the Fourth of July, Bailey replied, "maybe we need more of that." And then again, a doubter could have muttered, maybe not.

Nehru Appeals to Students At Collegiate Conference

by Bob Feinglass

All nations "must accept the doctrine of coexistence," Prime Minister Nehru of India declared in a speech last November 11 to the Collegiate Conference on the United Nations (CCUN). He emphasized that humanist thinking has not kept pace with technological advance, and that it is absolutely imperative that the gap be closed. Nearly 2000 students from 45 states crowded into the Commodore Hotel in New York for the CCUN two-day conference: "1961, UN Year of Crisis." Speakers from Ireland, the Philippines, Nigeria, the United States, and the Soviet Union presented their country's views on nuclear testing and disarmament, racial equality, colonialism, the Berlin crisis, admission of China to the UN, reorganization of the UN, and the problems of the emerging nations of Africa and Asia.

THE JOB OF YOUTH

"Wars begin in the minds of men," Nehru stated, and it is in the minds of men that solutions to the problems of the world must be worked out. We have fallen behind in human wisdom, and "it is the job of youth to make up the deficit," Nehru stressed. Men must find a way to survive. Unilateral disarmament is "too much to expect" and, in any case, the real issue is ultimately "universal disarmament." Men must have "the basic necessities" on which to live: food, shelter, clothing. They must find a way to preserve the variousness of the world and simultaneously to develop unity in the world. These were the main points of the Prime Minister's speech. In the question period which followed, Mr. Nehru made the following points: (1) The non-aligned nations are not "neutral;"

they take stands on all issues, but make no military alliances. (2) We must have tolerance and learn to coexist with other cultures and ideologies. (3) The United States is becoming more of a welfare state, while the Soviet Union is becoming slowly democratized. (4) The various peoples of the world are feeling an ever greater sense of kinship for each other. Jawaharlal Nehru gave an inspiring performance. His ideas, his manner, his bearing, his humanity make him a magnificent leader of men, and an example for all mankind.

Senator Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) gave the closing address. He suggested that we concentrate less on deterrents and more on disarmament.

The conference, suggested originally by Prime Minister Nehru, was a huge success. There were student leaders from Alaska and California, from junior colleges, from uninvited schools which sent delegates anyway. Nearly every major school was represented. The students displayed

ABU-DIAB DENOUNCES "JEWISH CONSPIRACY"

Dr. Fawzi Abu-Diab denounced the Jewish people last Monday night for engaging in an expansionist conspiracy directed against the Arab world. Abu-Diab, director of the Arab Information Agency, called the influx of Jews to Israel an "unjust invasion" for "ulterior motives." He developed a long argument, based upon a conglomeration of international law, United Nations Law, and general morality, although at various points he also opposed all three of these. A ranking Arab propagandist in the United States, Abu-Diab failed to make a single suggestion for present action.

Israel, given legal status by the United Nations in 1948, is nevertheless illegal, because the United States, itself subject to pressure, influenced the UN vote "by bringing pressure to bear" on other nations. The United States is, the speaker maintained, still

a commendable level of information, interest, and intelligence. The CCUN and American student leadership are to be highly complimented for their fine work.

a freedom-loving country which, like the Arabs, has a great admiration for the Bill of Rights. While Dr. Abu-Diab felt it sinful for Jews to raise pressure groups, he saw nothing wrong with those oil lobbies holding concessions in Arab states.

EXPANSIONISM

Abu-Diab accused the Jews of forcing Arabs off Israeli land without compensation, and made an excellent case for this allegation. He declared further that the Jews were "expansionist." He cited Israel's liberal immigration laws, military preparations, and the Suez Canal seizures as evidence of their warlike intentions. Help for Israel from the United States should be eliminated, for it will "only speed Israel's plans for conquest." The entire speech had a strong 'us good guys' and 'them bad guys' flavor.

Two evasions of important issues in the question period were particularly noteworthy, causing one onlooker to rise from his seat and cry "please answer the question." A question on "anti-semitism" in Arab lands was sidestepped with the sophistry that

Arabs are also Semites, and therefore not anti-semitic. The obvious issue of anti-Jewish sentiment was avoided. A second, more important evasion concerned a question on proposed future action in the Middle East. The Arab League is only willing to negotiate with Israel when the Jews re-admit the refugee Arabs to Israel, and reduce their borders to their original size, a loss of about one-third of Israel's territory. For Israel to agree to such terms, Dr. Abu-Diab readily conceded, would be "lethal" to her economy, but he also stressed that "my government does not believe it at all feasible that Israel can exist in the Middle East."

RINGWALT'S
FRONT - DOOR
MEN'S
SHOP

Dorothy's Lunch
Gambier
BEER and FOOD

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BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES

Basketball Prospects

(Cont. from Page 4, Col. 5)

last year set a school season scoring record of 354 points. "But this team should have better balance," explains Coach Jim Rodriguez. "We won't have to rely so much on one man. And we have better overall depth."

Last season the Foxes finally severed a 30-game losing streak, but finished with a sorry 4-15 mark, including an 88-73 loss to Kenyon.

After Fenn, the Lords next oppose Ohio Wesleyan, Thursday, Dec. 7. Wesleyan, along with Akron University and Kenyon, is being touted as one of the three top contenders in the league. Kenyon's first home game will be against Otterbein, Saturday, Dec. 9.

"Six Characters"

(Cont. from Page 1)

limit of twenty-one actors has been set. Evidently *Six Characters* is truly experimental and in one sense allows a great deal of freedom in successive productions.

Director of the Hill Theater and the Kenyon Drama department, Mr. James Elder Michaels, will be cast as the acting director in the play. This will be Mr. Michaels' first appearance on the Kenyon stage, and indeed his first since before World War II. Assisting him, as off-stage director, will be Mr. Irving W. Kreutz. Undoubtedly this task will call upon the talents of all concerned. The results will be worth watching.

The cast will probably be chosen this week-end, but because of its size try-outs could conceivably run over into next week. *Six Characters* is definitely a big play in both scope and difficulty of production. If all goes well, Kenyon can expect a most stimulating performance.



TELEPHONE MAN-OF-THE MONTH