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## Kenyon Collegian - November 8, 1963

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McGowan Reminisces On Kenyon's Past 33 Years

by Barry Bergh

Late one afternoon this week we stomped across campus in our fashionable, collegiate boots from seminar room #1 in the library to the Ascension Hall office of Kenyon's soon-to-retire registrar, Stuart Rice McGowan. As we entered his office muttering apologies for our lateness, we were enveloped by the radiance of the red-faced, hoary-haired registrar's friendly smile.

In our first personal encounter with Stuart McGowan, running the gamut from personal issues to campus affairs, we discovered that here was a relatively untapped, but extremely enthusiastic source of Kenyon lore.

PROFESSOR MCGOWAN has been associated with Kenyon College since 1924, when he came here as a student. Since then he has taught at Kenyon, been the first chairman of the Political Science Department, for two years was a "disciplinary" dean, and has been the College's first registrar, the post he is giving up Jan. 25 to return to full time teaching. Mr. McGowan has been chairman of the Faculty-student Athletics Committee for twenty years and is a past president of the Ohio State Athletic Conference.

Embellishing these accomplishments with the fact that Professor McGowan is the veteran of over 33 Spring and Fall dance week-ends, one realizes that Professor McGowan is eminently qualified to discuss the scholastic, athletic, and social development of Kenyon College since his professional association with it in 1930. Here are some of his rambling reminiscences which cover these last thirty or so years.

"THE MOST SIGNIFICANT change at Kenyon over the last 30 years has been in the nature of American collegiate education. The student is much more serious and better prepared. Let me make one observation, most significant."



MCGOWAN: Retiring Registrar

Business Mgr. Lord Assumes New Title

Kenyon's Business Manager Samuel S. Lord assumed a new title Oct. 22 due to action by the Board of Trustees. Lord is now known as treasurer-business manager.

THE CHANGE IS A result of a duplication of function and "bumping of heads" between the offices of Lord and former treasurer Shaler Bancroft, according to College president F. Edward Lund. Bancroft resigned last August to accept a similar position at Hobart and William Smith Colleges in New York.

Bancroft's successor, when found, will work under Lord. The offices previously carried equal status.

In his new post, Lord will be responsible for all business and financial operations of the College.

24 Seniors Apply For Fellowships; Two Seek Rhodes

Twenty-four Kenyon seniors are submitting a total of 32 applications for Rhodes, Danforth, Fulbright and Rhodes Graduate Fellowships, Dean Bruce Haywood said recently.

HOPING TO COP two of the 32 coveted Rhodes Scholarships offered nationally for study at Oxford are honors English majors P. Frederick Kluge and Perry Lentz.

Both Kluge and Lentz display near perfect academic averages, and both are members of Student Council and Campus Senate. Lentz is a soccer player and was a member of Kenyon's College Bowl team. He is a former president of the Interfraternity Council.

Kluge is a freshman, proctor and a former Collegian editor. His honors paper is on the criticisms of Edmund Wilson and the novels of John Dos Passos, while Lentz is writing his second novel.

Kluge will be interviewed first in Cleveland and later in Chicago. Lentz will be interviewed in his home state of Alabama, where it is said the competition is less rigorous.

Haywood said he felt both men's chances of obtaining the award were "very good."

(Cont. on page 8, col. 5)

Campus Senate Acts: SENIORS EXEMPT FROM ASSEMBLIES

Seniors may sleep through the next College assembly in their rooms instead of in Rosse Hall as a result of unexpected action by the Campus Senate last week.

"Unsafe crowding" forced the Senate to the action of exempt-

ing seniors and their second proposal: "The Dean of Students will determine the maximum safe capacity of Rosse Hall and will instruct student ushers not to admit an audience exceeding that capacity. Students turned away from a filled assembly will be allowed to fill out attendance cards and will receive credit for them."

BOTH PROPOSALS become effective Nov. 14, when ratified by the Senate. Ratification is certain.

Also in its review of College ceremonial occasions, the group suggested coat and tie dress by the student body for formal College assemblies (e.g., involving an academic procession) and urged "that such formal assemblies be considered 'family affairs' and should feature local speakers, rather than visiting lectures."

Unfortunately the Senate took no action, nor perhaps even discussed (we don't know since we're not allowed in), on the anomalous College assembly overcut system: loss of academic credit.

Brecht's 'Galileo' To Open Gambier Theater Season

The first Dramatic Club production of the current season, Galileo by Bertolt Brecht, has reached the final stages of preparation for its Nov. 13-17 Hill Theater run.

Both the cast and the production staff have been working industriously to overcome inevitable problems caused by the magnitude and complexity of this drama.

MICHAEL BIRTWHISTLE, of the Kenyon drama department, has directed the construction of a series of stage settings made quite

(Cont. on page 8, col. 5)

PROFESSORS DESIRE 'MAJOR' STATUS FOR VISUAL ART, THEATER, RELIGION

Should Kenyon offer majors in the fields of religion, drama, music and art?

Dean Bruce Haywood declined comment on the feasibility of majors being instituted in these fields, but he did state that one new man is being added next year to both the religion and art departments.

In an effort to determine opinion on the issue, the Collegian interviewed spokesmen from the departments of art, religion and drama. Paul Schwartz, chairman of the music department, was unavailable for comment.

Every department at Kenyon should have the intention of being able to offer students a major field of study.

This is the opinion of Joseph Slate, entering his third year at Kenyon as teacher of visual arts. "But we're not yet ready for a

SCHWARTZ OPUS HITS D. C. STAGE

A song cycle, featuring music by Paul Schwartz, chairman of the Kenyon music department, was presented Monday at the Phillips Gallery in Washington, D.C.

With words by W. B. Yeats, the cycle, "A Poet to His Beloved," was presented by baritone Dale Moore, director of the Denison Conservatory of Music. Previously performed in New York and Europe, this was the first presentation of the Schwartz-Yeats collaboration in the nation's capital.

Schwartz, a native of Vienna, has been at Kenyon since 1947. Arriving in this country from a post as secretary of the piano division of the Austrian League of Music Teachers, Professor Schwartz was chairman of the Bard College music department from 1938 to 1947.

	ART	MUSIC	THEATER	RELIGION
	Major Honors	Major Honors	Major Honors	Major Honors
Amherst	x	x	x	x x
Bowdoin	x	x		
Carleton	x	x		
Dartmouth	x x	x x	x	x x
Grinnell	x	x	x	no info
Hamilton	x	x		x
Harverford		x		x
KENYON				
Oberlin	x	x	x	x
Reed	x	Combined art-theater major		no info
Swarthmore	x	x		x x
Trinity	x	x		x x
Wesleyan	x x	x	x	x x
Williams	x x	x		
Wooster	x	x	x	no info

visual arts major program . . . we'd need a bigger staff," said the assistant professor and one-man department.

NEGOTIATIONS are under way to obtain an art historian for next fall. He will take over the History of Art course and assist in the instruction of the required Fine Arts course, one of five new diversification courses to be instituted.

Nevertheless, Slate, himself a professional artist and not a historian, foresees the need to hire another studio instructor to insure a strong major department.

"WE COULD, however, offer a major with only a two-man staff, if we could get qualified guest lectures and critics on a regular basis."

Slate would prefer to see a fine arts major offered first, and work into the strict visual arts major from there. "I wouldn't want the school to have to lower its entrance standards in order to admit the prospective visual arts major."

ON THE ONE HAND, Slate (A.B. U. of Washington, B.F.A. Yale) feels he is blessed with "primarily bright" students in all

of the six courses he must necessarily teach. These eggheads, he says, are quick to grasp basic art principles even when they don't possess any natural ability. On the other hand, "you can't build hard-core advanced courses without a full-fledged department."

MAKING DRAMA a major is a "matter of mechanics," according to James E. Michael, Professor and Dramatics and dean of the two-man department.

The transformation, however, necessitates the hurdling of two obstacles. First, states Michael, time is needed "to develop a senior seminar and a departmental reading syllabus," and second, "to do special things well."

BECAUSE THE new Fine Arts course will "take up a lot of teaching time" for both him and newcomer Michael Birtwhistle (A.B. Wesleyan, M.F.A. Tulane), Michael envisages the need for more secretarial help in order "to do special things well."

"The possibility of a major is a lively one, and it would be nice to have one, but its reality is a matter of time and maturity of the new curriculum."

He believes it is better to offer

(Cont. on page 8, col. 3)

Long Chosen Collegian Editor; To Maintain "Redoubtability"

Dixie Long '65 was appointed Collegian editor-in-chief at a two-hour meeting of the Publications Board last Tuesday.

Long, an English major and at-large member of Student Council, received the nod over Collegian reporter Carl Mankowitz '66. The new editor today replaced retiring co-editors John Camper and Thomas Black, both seniors.

ACCORDING TO Camper and Black, the November change was made to enable the editorship to run from September to May instead of from January to January. When Stephen Herbst '63 retired as editor in May, 1962, he and new editor Fred Kluge decided to place the editorship on a January to January footing.

Kluge took the short term, retiring last January to be replaced by Black and Camper. The two found the January-January basis to be impractical since it required editors to work until the middle of their senior years, and, more important, presented financial problems since books must be kept on a September-May schedule.

Long will head the Collegian until May, when a new editor will be chosen for the full 1964-1965 academic year.

CAMPER AND BLACK were both pleased with the Board's decision "I'm glad to see competition within the Collegian's ranks for

the editorship," Camper said, "and I hope Dixie can instill this sense of competition in his staff members. I have a great deal of confidence in his energy and ability, and I feel certain that he'll maintain the Collegian's reputation as a respected journal of student opinion."

Black agreed, saying, "Judging by his past performance and his impressive prospectus, I expect that Long will be able to maintain the Collegian as one of the best collegiate journals in the country."

Collegian adviser A. Denis Baly said he regards Long's appointment as "a vote of confidence in the present administration. I'm sure that it presages well for the Collegian."

According to Publications Board Chairman Gerrit Roelofs, "It is regrettable that there were not more than two candidates for the editorship of the Collegian. However, both men were spirited candidates and presented positive as well as sharply different programs."

"I congratulate Mr. Long on his election and his determination to present fairly the opinions of the whole collegiate body," Roelofs added. "I look forward to a lively year."

Long said in his application: "If appointed, this applicant would continue to maintain the redoubtability of the Collegian."

(Cont. on page 8, col. 4)





## Kenyon Collegian

— Since 1856 —

A BI-WEEKLY

**Editors** Thomas F. Black, John J. Camper  
**Associate Editor** D. David Long  
**News Editor** Alan R. Vogeler, Jr.  
**Sports Editor** Louis Berney  
**Copy Editor** David L. Burch  
**Business Manager** John C. Nelson  
**Cartoonist** Rick Freeman  
**Advisory Editor** P. Frederick Kluge  
**Staff:** Carl Mankowitz, Richard Lee, Richard Freeman, Brian Backus, John Cocks, James Kirk, Bill Seymour, John Levenson, Ed Forrest, Leigh Allan, George Jones, Dave Ceylan, Richard Scheidenhelm.

## Quo Vadimus?

During Kenyon's extensive re-evaluation, we have noticed a tendency to concentrate on details, losing sight of the over-all state of the College and the direction in which it is moving. We have been too content to bask in our lessening superiority over most other Ohio schools, forgetting that, according to President F. Edward Lund, "We have to keep running just to keep our position."

The still-quoted Tribune survey was composed over six years ago, based, as all such surveys are, on a reputation built five years previously. It's 1963 now, and it is foolish to rely on our reputation of the early 50's. Schools which no one noticed ten years ago — Reed, Shimer, Macalester, Carleton, Claremont, Lawrence, Kalamazoo — are making their presence known and are passing Kenyon in academic excellence.

**ONE COULD REPLY THAT THESE** colleges have become known through superior publicity systems, and that once Kenyon's publicity department gets rolling, all will be well again. This attitude ignores an important point, for, amidst all of last year's furor over our weak publicity department, no one seemed to realize that Kenyon gets no publicity because it does nothing worthy of publication.

The blame can be partly placed on the many weak spots in Kenyon's faculty. Dean Bruce Haywood has said that he intends to make the faculty "second to none" and we, of course, hope he is successful. Yet so much of the dead weight on the faculty is concentrated at the top: many professors with tenure dust off their notes each year and give lectures which would insult the average high school student. These men will only leave through natural attrition, but Haywood should begin now placing young, stimulating men at the heads of departments.

Some blame must also rest with the student body. Students here, on the whole, have no opinions, no originality, and can't get excited about any issue, local, national or international. Anyone who questions the comfortable status quo is branded a "malcontent." Individualists are scorned and mocked.

**CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS:** 1.) The Admissions Committee should stop trying to make Kenyon's over-all college board average the equal of our supposed competitors if this means accepting closet cases. Let's have a few more trouble-makers and malcontents. 2.) Let's have no code of gentlemanly conduct like the Goals and Achievements Committee has recommended. We would rather have students acting according to their individual consciences, not according to a catalog of respectable behavior. 3.) Let's not badger students into conformity through fear of being hailed before the monstrous faculty-student judicial board. It has not yet been convened, and we hope it never is. 4.) Let's avoid consecrating the fraternity system. If a disinterested body (and this does not mean the IFC) decides fraternities are not the best system for Kenyon, let's be through with them.

But even if these reforms are carried out, does the College still have a future? Chronic poverty is destined to keep Kenyon behind its more affluent peers, and additional sources of revenue are not yet in sight. We have a beautiful new library, but we can spend only \$9,000 for books this year. We must spend \$15,000 a year for books just to keep up with the average Ohio Conference school, and \$25,000 should be spent to match the Eastern colleges. The College's budgeted deficit this year is \$69,000.

One major step can and must be taken to help make the College solvent. It is ridiculous to hold classes eight months of the year and shut down the other four. The College should begin planning immediately for summer classes or a series of summer institutes. The latter, if done well, might be the shot in the arm Kenyon sorely needs.

**ALSO, WE MUST INVESTIGATE** the possibility of discontinuing relatively expensive football and equally expensive athletic grants-in-aid. The kind of reputation we want Kenyon to have can not be made on the playing field.

Still, without money we cannot beat the Eastern schools at their own game. We must make advances on our own. The College should re-evaluate the honors program (another area slighted by the Self-Study) and begin emphasizing independent study for pass majors. The "small seminar-sized classes" claimed in College propaganda should be reinstated if, indeed, they ever existed. A senior dorm with increased emphasis on independent study for all seniors, could best effect a more intellectual atmosphere.

In the long run, drastic changes may have to be made to keep Kenyon from degenerating into a typical Ohio Conference school or from becoming the Gambier branch of Ohio State U. Independent studies report that no college with an enrollment of less than 1,500 will be able to exist in the 1970's. We must keep this thought in mind, and not be afraid, as we believe certain administrative figures are, of expanding to twice our size.

**FURTHERMORE, IT IS PRESUMPTUOUS** to expect a small college to offer top notch courses in all fields. Let us not ignore the possibility of eliminating all advanced courses in the sciences, which are more expensive to teach, and limiting major fields of study to the social sciences and humanities. Kenyon will never be able to afford complete science laboratories; perhaps we should concentrate on turning out non-scientific scholars.

If Kenyon is to regain the status it once had and still deserves,

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Ditch National Frats, Scheidenhelm Urges

To the Editors:

I write this in response to your sophomoricly clever little taunt placed below Kochman's article last issue. First, let me state that I am a member of a national fraternity. Secondly, let me state that we do discriminate.

There is nothing in our national charter prohibiting a chapter from pledging a Negro. There are, however, diverse pressures. These pressures range from the informal refusal of a fraternity to rush someone who is colored to the official proclamation, in the national charter, that every pledge must have the approval of every chapter. There are more than ten chapters in the Deep South.

I deplore official discrimination — but, frankly, I enjoy fraternity life too much to show my wrath by de-activating. I do, however, suggest and support an alternative: for all national fraternities on Kenyon's campus to simultaneously drop their national names and go local. Such action would not begin to obliterate the private discrimination which accompanies all closed societies, but would eliminate explicit bars.

How much money do fraternity men at Kenyon waste every year through national dues? The amount must be astronomical. What do national fraternities do for Kenyon? The national names mean little during Kenyon's open rush. Freshmen pledge where they find kindred minds and interests. Few of Kenyon's fraternities can find a use for loans offered by nationals, and few loans offered by nationals cannot be matched by more reputable financial organizations.

It would appear that national fraternities are most ardently supported by alumni who enjoy belonging to organizations and like to booze it up at national

conventions. It just isn't worth the money.

Please do not assume that I am against fraternities. I don't think anyone can deny their functional use of helping a young man through college. My one fear in writing this letter is that, in the event that all fraternities decided to go local — or in the event that the President of the College orders them to — the whole system might go.

I support the ditching of the national fraternities, because of their discriminatory clauses and general uselessness which contradicts the spirit of this utilitarian campus.

Richard Scheidenhelm '64  
Sigma Pi Fraternity

## Hackworth: Cease Frat Bias With College Ban

To the Editors:

By definition there must be discrimination in any fraternity. It exists at Kenyon College, and the worth of the system depends on its continuation.

The blackball system, which operates in every fraternity, insures admittance of only the most acceptable. By this means the fraternities derive their cohesion, and every member has the privilege of using it. The question of race may or may not be raised according to the individual member's personal criterion.

Unfortunately fraternities can not eliminate racial discrimination and at the same time maintain discrimination among personalities. The latter can not be sacrificed without sacrificing the fraternity and its obligation to its members.

What can be done? Very little can be accomplished within the fraternities themselves. They are bound to honor the blackball. After all, the fraternities must choose from among the student body, which in turn is chosen from the nation. When the na-

tion does not discriminate, Kenyon fraternities will not.

Nevertheless, one would think it proper for the college to take a stand on the great moral issue of the times. Can this be done without upsetting the present fraternity system? I think so.

Let Kenyon College ban any national fraternity which enforces racial prejudices in the local chapter. In other words, demand that every chapter of every 'national' on this campus be given autonomy in the selection of its members. At present there are national fraternities on this campus which control the racial complexion of their local membership. This control is not always explicit, but it is there.

One of two alternatives would probably ensue. Either the nationals would back down and let Kenyon have her way in the face of losing a valuable chapter or they would leave the campus. In my opinion the former response would be most typical.

If some do leave, surely a strong fraternity could survive. It could still limit its membership. In either case the college would be free from the odium of association with a publicly-biased organization. Prejudice would be reduced to individuals.

There is one drawback. Would the fraternity alumni stand for it, but conversely is worth while for the chapters to stand for them? This is something for the majority rule. Here the blackball does not apply.

James David Hackworth '64

## Royalty Notes Defects In Deferred Rush Plan

To the Editors:

In reply to Mr. Freeman's article (Collegian, Oct. 25) concerning the possibility of second semester pledging, I would like to point out certain objections which are generally unknown to freshmen. In my opinion, second semester pledging is economically infeasible as well as undesirable for both fraternity members and freshmen.

The fraternities on the Kenyon campus for the most part need the income from pledge dues in order to maintain an acceptable level of social activity. This is largely due to the social life at Kenyon, which is virtually supported by the fraternity system.

On the larger campus a greater percentage of income is spent on social affairs by the administration than is, or can be, spent at Kenyon. Thus the fraternities must support the greater portion of social activities if the social needs of the campus are to be met.

A certain minimum income is necessary in order to sustain an acceptable level of social activities. In order to prove that pledge income is necessary to the maintenance of the present social level, let us examine the finances of a typical Kenyon fraternity.

Suppose our imaginary fraternity has 40 members (about average for Kenyon), 10 in each class. If second semester pledging were to be instituted, the first semester total membership of this fraternity would be thirty members. Suppose further that this fraternity charged dues at the rate of \$40 per man per semester (again about average for Kenyon fraternities). The total first semester income would thus be \$1200.

From each man's dues certain fixed amounts must be remitted to alumni and the national office (since 80 per cent of Kenyon fraternities have national affiliation).

(Cont. on page 5, col. 4)

## A Major Decision

According to the Self-Study, the quality small college offers competent instruction in the traditional disciplines. Yet at Kenyon, there is no major in four of these traditional disciplines: music, religion, drama and art.

Additional majors are sometimes opposed because they are not within the realm of these traditional disciplines. Clearly, the argument does not apply here, for the curriculum change recognizes the need for every student to be exposed to these; they are among the "main intellectual and aesthetic modes" of our civilization.

The problem of finance does not seem to be particularly compelling here, for the departments are already established, and religion and drama especially offer a wide variety of courses now. There are plans to add to the faculty in some of these departments. To have these men teach a full load of courses, to adopt sequences and establish requirements does not seem particularly difficult.

Dr. Lund has said he will consider the addition when there is sufficient interest. Yet some departments have but a few students majoring in them now. How are majors in these departments to be justified? The college cannot attract the gifted musician, actor, artist, or student especially interested in religion if we do not first offer a major. Clearly, we must create the majors before a student will consider them as a possibility.

## As Virtuous Men Pass Mildly Away

Retiring newspaper editors must inevitably feel mixed emotions at the thought of leaving their product in younger, more idealistic hands.

We have been called "a pair of much-raking, gutter-groveling fence sitters"; told that we were "obsessed with (our) own trivialism," and we have been denounced by incensed would-be lynch mobs.

To those who expressed either support or opposition of our criticism and proposals we extend our thanks; to those who expressed no opinion, our regrets.

Now rid of the albatross that hung heavily about our necks, we intend to unobtrusively re-enter the Community of Love — to see no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil.

But if we really get angered over the policies of the new administration, we may hold our own Collegian-burning demonstration.

JJC, TFB

It must ignore the plaintive cries of traditionalists and be ready to take chances on new programs. Only with something unique to offer prospective students and teachers will it be able to achieve a position of academic excellence.



# Hecht on Brecht:

## BRECHT EXHIBIT RECEIVES WORLD-WIDE CONTRIBUTIONS

by George Jones

Kenyon College is now enjoying the fruits of 18 month's work on the part of the German department, particularly Prof. Edmund Hecht.

THIS AMOUNT of time has gone into planning, collecting, and arranging the pieces for the Bertolt Brecht exhibit, currently shown in the library.

When asked why so large a project was undertaken, Hecht replied "It was done because Brecht is relatively unknown in this country. We had no idea what the response would be." The response from various sources has been great. As of now, there are 231 items in the exhibit, and an additional 150 were received in the past week. Eventually from 300 to 350 pieces will be incorporated in the display.

ABOUT 500 letters were sent on a world-wide scale to societies, embassies, and individuals. Con-

tributors span the globe. Six Communist bloc countries, in addition to Russia, have donated articles. Japan, South Africa, Nigeria, Sweden and Israel, among others, have participated. Notable exceptions are Red China and Cuba, where Brecht is undoubtedly being presented, since he was both a Marxist and a Communist.

The exhibit includes a section of Brecht's personal life. He lived in the United States during the period from 1941 to 1947 at the Artist's Colony in Santa Monica, Calif. There he collaborated with many other displaced Germans. Brecht would write in a "seminar" fashion, evaluating and accepting or disregarding ideas for his plays as others presented them to him. He was not adverse to borrowing themes, but he would vary the presentation so that the original was barely recognizable.

A SECOND PHASE of the display covers a collection of editions of his works. Some are translated into as many as a dozen languages, illustrating the international popularity Brecht enjoys. In most countries one man or a small group has accounted for this popularity.

Eric Bentley of Columbia is chiefly responsible for any popularity Brecht has in the United States. He has donated a carbon of a typed copy of an early translation of *Galileo* to the exhibit. This is one of the more "priceless" articles in the collection. Other irreplaceable pieces include a copy of *The Private Life of the Master Race*, published by Brecht and some of his friends, and a collection of seven songs.

Musical scores of Weill, Eisler, Dessau and Hindemith, written for Brecht's plays, and many advertisements in poster form complete the display.

"IN COMPLETENESS, our Brecht exhibit is good enough for anyone to sit down and write a dissertation," Hecht said. Others feel that it is worthwhile, too. The Arena Stage in Washington, the Toronto Public Library, and the University of Saskatchewan sent inquiries as to the possibility of showing the exhibit. If the money can be found the exhibit will be displayed in these places. As of now, however, the exhibit probably will go only to the Arena, because of a lack of funds.

# ODETTA PLEASES NOVICES, PURISTS IN FOLK CONCERT

by Terry Murbach

and Charlie Evans

Collegian Special Writers

Odetta came to Rosse Hall on October 25th. When she entered it was filled with people expecting a polished and professional folk singer. They were not disappointed. She presented a diversified and authentic program. She showed her ability to please the most critical folk purist, while entertaining those less accustomed to the folk idiom. Songs she has sung for audiences from San Francisco to Paris still retained their original flavor and vitality.

BEGINNING WITH the haunting "Five Hundred Miles" and ending with "Green Green Rocky Road", Odetta ran the gamut of folk songs. Her opening numbers were rather light, calculated to break the ice. Then she sang "Another Man Done Gone" without accompaniment. She showed a feeling for the song which can only be described by the jazz term "soul." It was not so much a case of singing the song as living it. And, in turn, the audience lived it with her. This was one of the most moving songs she sang all night.

In a complete departure from her usual style of song, Odetta next sang "Waylie, Waylie". This

# COUNCIL DISCUSSES DORMITORY, LODGES

by Richard Lee

Monday's Student Council meeting proved a routinely dull affair, with the bulk of its short session being devoted to reports from its various committees.

First to report was the planning committee. The committee will hold meetings every Monday night at 8:45 p.m. The public is invited. By hearing students speak their minds and through a questionnaire, the committee will gather student opinion on the new upper-class dorm.

THIS WILL BE included in its report that will appear sometime before Christmas vacation. Although it was emphasized that the report will not represent a "final commitment," student opinion could influence the decision on the dorm as the only requirements thus far established are that it be completed by 1965 and hold 80 students.

The IFC, after reporting on the fraternities point project to build an Episcopal chapel on River Road, suggested that the Council submit a proposal to the Campus

Senate for the extension of lodge hours until midnight.

This would result in increased utilization of the now all-but-forgotten lodges. The lodges would be used instead of lounges for "closed" parties on "off" weekends. An additional pair of chaperones would be present at each affair, and the fraternity president would be expected to submit something euphemistically called an "after-party report" to the powers that be.

NUMEROUS advantages were cited for the proposal, including the fact that there would be a marked decrease in the consumption of liquor by members of other fraternities and independents.

Fred Kluge then gave his weekly report on the Campus Senate, which is currently considering changes in campus life as suggested in the Self-Study report. The Senate proposed several additional areas to go through the self-study mill, including inde-

(Cont. on page 6, col. 3)

# LETTER IN MOUNT VERNON NEWS SENDS INSULTS TOWARD GAMBIER

Readers of "People Forum" in the October 14 issue of the Mount Vernon News encountered a caustic letter of complaint directed at certain members of the Kenyon community.

The poorly-written letter, whose appearance came to the attention of the Collegian only earlier in the week, contains disparaging inaccuracies and insinuations.

## THE LETTER

Editor, the News:

What is law? To me it is if you are someone connected with Kenyon College you can disregard its meaning. I am not saying this to all of the people of Kenyon, but only to those who, by reading this know it is directed at them.

I have often wondered if something happened in Gambier or Knox County involving Kenyon people why it is hushed up at once. I once lived in Gambier and I think it's a beautiful town and most of the people are very nice people, but why should this grave digging be allowed to happen again and the ruling of the judge be set aside. To people such as these (grave diggers), \$50 is nothing, but a big joke. This has happened before and it was dropped because it was a Kenyon student.

Now if this was kids 14 or 15 years old you might let them off with a scare, but I

don't think you can scare a 18 year old woman or a 21 year old man. To them its a joke, to be told at parties.

This is something most people teach their children not to do, not laugh with them about having done such a thing. To me a grave or any place in a grave yard is a place to be treated with respect not a place to dig for fun. I think any woman or man would have a little more respect for the dead.

I'll bet if this was to happen to a grave of one of their kin, they would be the first to raise a rumpus, so why should they be allowed to come to our little towns and do this? I don't know how the rest of you feel about this, but I think they got off too easy. All you have to say when you get in trouble is "I belong to Kenyon" and off you go with a pat on the back.

B. A. SAPP  
Howard

(M. V. Editor's Note: The News reported in detail the incidents to which Mr. Sapp refers, and so far as we know nothing was "hushed up")

Impugning the veracity of the News Bureau, the writer falsely claimed that Kenyon "hushed up" the celebrated cemetery-digging incident last summer that involved a Kenyon student and a professor's daughter. The writer defamed the character of persons either directly or indirectly involved — the offenders, their parents, the judge, and Kenyon as an institution as well.

Wondering if the letter was libelous, the professor phoned a prominent Mount Vernon lawyer who opined it was not. Dean of Students Thomas J. Edwards, disturbed by the pronouncements, contacted a Columbus lawyer and heard a similar comment.

Both he and President F. Edward Lund said that no legal course would be pursued. Edwards added that Kenyon has a

(Cont. on page 6, col. 2)

# LOCAL FLYBOYS GROUNDED WITH ROTTEN PLANE

by Brian Backus

The Kenyon Flyers did not exactly get off to a flying start this year. With only six definite members, it is doubtful whether the local fly boys will get off the ground at all.

According to Flyer's president Pete Jessup '65 the club "has a problem — no airworthy airplane." Since it has been customary for the president to take the plane home with him for the summer, Jessup took the vessel, an Aeronca 7 AC, along to Staten Island.

Unfortunately the plane's fabric had not been treated with fungicide dope and the salt air rotted out the fabric. Result: no airplane and the club had to foot costs for transporting it back to Gambier. It has been estimated that the new fabric would cost \$650.

In order to remedy the situation, Flyers officers are seeking an agreement with the Newark airport for an instructor to fly a plane for hire up to Kenyon at certain times. This would cost \$14 per hour as opposed to \$10 with instructor and \$5 solo with the club's own craft. The Flyers have also inquired about the possibility of leasing a plane; a fully-

(Cont. on page 6, col. 4)

# Kenyon Grad Receives First Rodgers Grant

John Gerlach, a 1963 Kenyon honor graduate, was recently selected as the recipient of the first Richard Rodgers Scholarship in the dramatic arts at Columbia University.

The scholarship, which will pay Gerlach's tuition and fees for a year's study of film making, was made possible by a gift from Rodgers to Columbia of \$50,000. A Columbia graduate, Rodgers wrote the scores for such musicals as "Oklahoma!", "South Pacific," "Carousel," "The King and I," and "The Sound of Music."

Gerlach, an English major, has won a National Merit Scholarship, and an English Prize Scholarship, and is a member of Phi Beta

Kappa. He was a member of Kenyon's College Bowl Team.



John Gerlach '63  
Wins Rodgers Scholarship

# SHORER CRYSTALLIZES ATMOSPHERIC VAPORS

by William Hylton Collegian Special Writer

Mark Shorer, chairman of the Department of English at the University of California and author of the recent and widely-acclaimed biography of Sinclair Lewis, discussed the central character of modern fiction, the so-called anti-hero, before a half-full house at Rosse Hall on October 28th.

Refusing to label his long discussion of the character, a definition, Shorer presented instead a series of "notes toward a definition." While it should be hoped that nothing he said startled anyone in his audience, his well ordered presentation helped to crystallize some vapors of the current intellectual atmosphere.

THE IMAGE OF THE New World as the new Eden held by previous generations is essential to an understanding of the anti-hero, Shorer contended. The new sense that man has not built the new Eden, that perhaps the evil is inherent in man, means that America has neither a past Eden to yearn for nor a future Eden to hope for.

This creates a unique situation that forces the hero out of his traditional role as the man at the center of the world (prophet, priest, and king — as well as prince, knight, etc.) and into a position outside society, facing life unaided.

This new figure is at once a criminal and an innocent, Shorer said. In all cases he is the alienated victim—Negro, Jew, physically grotesque, dope addict. This pariah-victim quality combines with (perhaps causes) a rebellion that Shorer also found basic to the anti-hero's nature.

EVEN MORE BASIC, Shorer felt was an innocence of the "phoniness" of America. This innocence breeds the initiation plot that is found in much of our literature. Initiation, the loss of innocence, usually brings defeat in the form of alienation and vic-

tory in the form of a new self-knowledge.

Complete victory would use the self-knowledge as merely the first step toward a reintegration in human society. This reintegration is to be accomplished through love. Modern fiction finds loving far less dangerous than being loved, and this further complicates things, for it intensifies the alien's desire for non-involvement.

In the closing part of his lecture, Shorer undercut his own notes by stating and restating that the anti-hero "asserts those values whose threatened loss in our common experience creates his own predicament," suggesting that the anti-hero functions precisely as does the hero, since he had said earlier that the traditional hero acts out of his own passions to being out the unrealized passions of the world.

THE DIFFICULTY, if not futility, of this differentiation between the hero and the anti-hero, was further demonstrated by Shorer's haziness in showing the difference between *Huckleberry Finn* and Ralph Ellison's, *Invisible Man*. The one, Shorer contended, has a character while the other has merely an essence. To the question of what this was supposed to mean, he expressed difficulty in finding the right words.

ALL IN ALL, it is pretty hard to escape defining the much-discussed anti-hero as merely a type of hero for an age in which the central figure is a democratic mass-man. Shorer's notes could not prevent such a definition.



## McGowan . . .

(Cont. from page 1)

significant has been Kenyon's continuity — the maintenance of its devotion to a liberal arts education. But there has been argument about the meaning of "liberal arts." The faculty is much more prone to argue about means than they are about basic principles. Every President I have worked with did this.

"Under President Peirce, leadership in this field was in the hands of the faculty. Chalmers personally fought to maintain this ideal, and under President Lund, the faculty, headed by the Dean, is waging the battle for a new curriculum. At Kenyon we have been consistently devoted to the problem of how you can best implement a liberal arts education and what curriculum will serve this end best.

"IT IS ALSO significant that the student body at Kenyon is more uniform in ability now than 30 years ago. Years ago there were some students who just couldn't do the work. Our traditions have also changed 100 per cent during this time. Thirty years ago the Kenyon student was extremely conscious of traditions. Whatever is left is only paid lip service. Tradition is good if it has meaning for the student. Traditions can't be maintained by an organized effort under administration auspices.

"One of our dilemmas has been to make the choice between underwriting an athletic program or hiring a new physics professor. I'd hate to see Kenyon without a Gerlach (student in class of '63) or a football team, as long as there are students that want to play football. If the price of winning is subsidization, then we won't pay it — although we like to win as much as anybody.

"The faculty is of a different caliber today, but we are dealing with an entirely different caliber of student. Kenyon has always had some dedicated teachers who were primarily interested in scholarship.

"We have many more of this kind of professor today with a faculty of 70 than we did in 1924 with a faculty of 23. Although, the student-faculty ratio of approximately 1 to 10 has remained about the same. (1924 there was a student body of 280 with a faculty of 23 — in 1963 we have a student body of 670 with a faculty of 70) The College has improved steadily and consistently. Almost each year has seen

some improvement, no matter how small.

"The students are demanding more from the College today for the satisfaction of their wants. Thirty years ago the students did their own organizing, with a high degree of success, of an honor system of student government. Today there is a Dean of Students. There is a difference in attitude.

"TODAY THIS is done with the professor's proctoring, so to speak, and perhaps no better than if the professors weren't there proctoring. The student uses a far greater degree of self-control today in some of the more obvious excesses. This is also true of the generation. The student body is more mature socially and the students conduct themselves better socially.

"Viewing fraternities over the last three decades, I feel they have served Kenyon well, and their service merits them a place in Kenyon's future development. I would say, however, that they have meant far less in the last 15 years. There has been an almost steady regression in the meaningfulness of the fraternity to the student.

"ONE OF THE real problems with fraternities is that in their origins they were organized for social purposes. They can become anti-intellectual in a sense. They are not necessarily hostile to intellectualism. Today the fraternity man sees no connection between the intellectual grouping and the social grouping. We should preserve the right to individuality, and I see no reason why it can't be preserved within the fraternity.

"Kenyon's development has not just been in keeping pace with the times. We have pioneered in advance of the times and have sometimes run against the grain of the times. The work done under President Chalmers on the Advanced Placement Program was in advance of the times. We were unique in instituting a liberal arts oriented pre-med program under Professor Thornton. In preserving Kenyon's liberal arts tradition in the 30's, we were going against the grain of the times. It is a great justification for Kenyon that we have been ahead of the times and not following them."

## KENYON GRAD PAINTS UNATTRACTIVE PICTURE OF PEACE CORPS SCENE

In an October 13 letter to John Willett, '64, Steven Fischman '63 told of the squalid living conditions he and Steve Weingrad '63 are encountering in a small town in Columbia where they are working for the United States Peace Corps. "The village is something other than quaint," he remarked in understatement about Samaniego, tucked obscurely in the southwestern corner of the country. The abridged letter follows.

I'm a long way from the Oak Bar — about a million miles and a hundred years. Weingrad and I are working together in a small village in the southwestern corner of Columbia, near the Ecuador border. . . .

The town of Samaniego is surrounded by beautiful checker-board looking, coffee-and-tropical-fruit-growing mountains — from a distance the town is sort of pretty. . . .

THE CLIMATE HERE is perfect — there are two seasons, winter and summer — the only difference being that . . . during the winter temperatures usually range between 60° and 70°.

In reality, however, the village is something other than quaint — we might better call it filthy and backward. Although I was warned about the conditions I might expect here, I must admit, being very used to the life of comfort, I was quite shocked at first.

The clean houses here make the subway stations seem like hospitals in comparison. The town itself is dirty, but really nothing compared to the farming villages

surrounding the town (where we will be doing most of our work). The people live in mud huts with straw roofs and floors of earth.

THE PEASANTS ARE filthy and ignorant — deformed and sickly — in their bare, cracked, sickly looking feet is reflected their life of squalor, misery, and labor. I don't know if you've ever seen the advertisements for

Coffee — it shows a peasant with his scrubbed little hide, in front of their scrubbed little cottage inspecting the coffee beans. In reality the picture is something other than this — the peasant if he is tall stands about 5'3" — he is sickly and toothless.



Steve Fischman '63  
Writes From Colombia

The kids look like they've been bathing in chocolate ice-cream, only they smell from something other than ice-cream. In the eyes and faces of the peasants is that lost, lost look comparable only to the ugliest derelicts one sees in New York walking the streets of the Bowery. These people, although ignorant and filthy and poor (as you can never imagine), are friendly and warm — they are happy and honored if you'll only sit and have a cup of coffee with them.

I ONLY HOPE that in some small way we can be of service without being the least bit corny, I do feel compassion and a need to help. . . .

### 'Post Sabbatical Depression'

## English Has 'Marvelous' Sabbatical Teaching in England, Germany, Spain

by Richard Lee

"Marvelous," is the word used by Professor Raymond English, chairman of Kenyon's political science department, to describe his European sabbatical.

He returned to the classroom this fall, complaining of "post-sabbatical depression" after a 13-month stay in England, Spain and Western Germany, where he did research concerning Hegel's writings on politics, religion and ethics.

His ideas in this area were expressed in an article he penned for this summer issue of *The Yale*

Review. He will speak of his travels in a college assembly on Nov. 20.

THE FIRST stop on the professor's itinerary was England, where he lived four months. Part of his time was spent near his family's home, convenient to the Cambridge library, where he carried out a part of his research. The remainder of the time was



Raymond English

spent teaching courses in American history and government and European comparative government at the U. S. Airbase at Essex, under the University of Maryland's program of higher education for servicemen.

English, a native-born Briton, was disappointed in present-day England. He feels that it is at a "low moral and political ebb at the moment . . . due to too much democracy." He explained that, "They've gotten to the point

where Macmillan, who ought to be a leader, is telling people how happy they are. The English are living in an unreal, sentimental world, that adds up to something that no Englishman can be terribly proud of."

Next, English and family journeyed to Spain, where he divided his time between teaching servicemen at the Zaragoza Airbase and working on a book in a quiet little fishing village on the Costa del Sol. Although English thinks "there's a great deal of unhappiness and illiberalism in Spain," he feels that "Franco is what Spain needed after the civil war. I see signs of economic improvement."

English was in Germany for only two months, and spent his time at the University of Munich, where he haggled Hegel with the director of political studies. He sensed the boom atmosphere that is present today in the Federal Republic, but didn't feel "terribly enthusiastic" about German politics. "There is a great deal of professionalism and graft that doesn't matter for the time being, but that leaves one uncertain about the future."

English lived near the remains of a concentration camp, and observed that "the Germans seemed as horrified and as eager that the thing should be remembered as were foreigners."

COMMENTING ON the sabbatical system, English was quick to express his gratitude to the college and to the Lily Foundation, which gave financial aid to his research program. Having a family, he had to find additional means of support to supplement the half-salary that the sabbatical system provided and the grant that the Lily Foundation donated, making it necessary to take a short teaching assignment with the University of Maryland.

This did not bother English — he feels that the sabbatical "worked out perfectly for all of us." He remarked that it is essential, "if teachers are going to avoid becoming completely stodgy. A man needs time to get away and think for himself."

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## Parker Still Going Strong After 36 Years as Kenyon Science Lab Yeoman

by Alan Vogeler, Jr.

Amid the sulphur bottles and beakers which crowd the shelves of his store-like office, laboratory assistant Harold Parker can usually be found, pipe in mouth, waiting on chemistry students eager to finish their lab work.

Although one of the most necessary and most loyal people at Kenyon, Parker may be a total stranger to all who have chosen not to dabble in Mather Hall's Mysteries.

SINCE SEPTEMBER of 1927 he has served the college's budding scientists by giving them chemicals and equipment to carry out their experiments.

Indeed, as I spoke to him in his small stock room he sandwiched his words between meeting students, requests for glass tubing, stoppers, chemicals, flasks, beakers, and advice (of loosening a stopper on a glass tube: "soap'll do it — never be afraid to waste a little soap").

Parker's friendly face shows the myriad corrugations of time, yet doesn't betray his 72 years. Perhaps his constant contact with young people maintains his youthful vigor.

"I LIKE TO WORK with students and I've always gotten along well with them. If you give them a square deal most of them remember it," he said.

Musing at the wisps of smoke that drifted upward to encircle a large jar bearing the bold letters, SODIUM, Parker recalled one of his most memorable experiences as laboratory assistant.

"ONE TIME, IT'S been about 10 years now, I expect, a student started an experiment late in the afternoon. He saw that he wasn't going to finish so he put a stopper

in the condenser. When he came back the next day he forgot to take it out again as he started.

"Well, he was working with some pretty combustible chemicals and they exploded. They burnt him so bad that his glasses melted right off his face. I put him in my Plymouth and ran him into the hospital. I've taken a lot of fellows into the hospital for cuts and burns, but that was the worst."

Fred White, the business manager of the college, started Parker as a janitor in '26, but when the lab assistant left, Harold was given the opportunity to replace him.

"When I came into the lab I didn't know a beaker from a flask." Now Parker is a permanent fixture in Mather, without whose patient and friendly ways chemistry students would have a much harder time learning their chemistry.

UNTIL THIS YEAR, he could be found in science laboratories even during the summer, when he would busily clean equipment, take inventory, and get things ready for the next school year. "Now I am on social security and am only working half time. I got to do a little fishing this summer, and hope to get in a lot more next."

After pestering him for a quarter of an hour, I decided I should leave him alone. Getting up from the chair he had foraged for me from somewhere behind the many shelves of chemicals I expressed the hope that I hadn't bothered him excessively.

PARKER REPLIED with a twinkle in his eye, "I'm here to be bothered. If I weren't I wouldn't have a job."

hold public hearings at 8:45 on Monday evenings, at which time, interested students will be invited to address the committee. Any students interested in appearing before the committee should direct their requests to Chairman Hylton, South Leonard Hall or to the committee's secretary, Frank Kooistra, North Hanna Hall. Already scheduled to speak are Joel Kellman, Fred Kluge, Jeff Way, Perry Lentz and Carl Mankowitz.

Following the conclusion of the committee's hearings, a questionnaire will be submitted to the entire student body. On the basis of the hearings and the results of the questionnaire, the committee will report to Council. It is believed that deliberations by Council on this matter should be completed by Christmas vacation.

**Calendar of Council Events**  
Friday, Nov. 8 — Freshman Class Elections - Rosse Hall - 7 p.m.  
Monday, Nov. 11 — Interfraternity Committee - Council Room - 7 p.m.  
Planning Committee - Council Room - 8:45 p.m.  
Student Council Meeting - Council Room - 9:30 p.m.

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## CHAPLAIN DELIVERS EDIFYING TALK COVERING STUDENT SEX PROBLEMS

by John Gable

On Sunday, Oct. 27, and Sunday, Nov. 3, College Chaplain, the Rev. Richard Hettlinger, delivered lectures on the topic, "Sex and the Single Student" before eager crowds in Philo Hall for the first of the Kenyon Christian Fellowship lectures.

"Sex ought not to be a problem to any of us — and in an ideal world or perfect society it doubtless would not be," the chaplain began the first lecture. "Sex — and by the word I mean the whole wonderful richness of relationship between man and woman, not merely the physical or venereal pleasure which is part of that relationship — can be the most constructive, liberating, enriching experience; and yet it can also be the most frustrating, destructive, confusing thing."

"MOST OF US know something of the fascination and excitement of confronting and getting to know the mystery of human personality embodied in a woman; but for most of us this meeting involves at one time or another anguish, remorse, disappointment and despair. Not only do we somehow fail to be our best selves in this situation, but we are torn between the well-nigh insatiable demands and attractions of burgeoning physical potentialities and the confused and frequently contradictory ideals which society presents us."

At the beginning of the second lecture, the chaplain stated his purpose in speaking out on the subject: "... I do not speak on this subject with the authority of the church or of the College administration. I hope that neither those who want the Chaplain to

relieve them of responsible decisions, nor those who look for a dogma which they can reject in order to justify their irresponsibility will be satisfied with what I have to say . . ."

"What I hope to do is to take a more mature attitude to the joys and burdens of sexual relationships, to draw out some of the facts and their implications more clearly than is usually done in the popular student philosophy of sex. I hope to challenge the traditional moralist, (to face up to the fact of modern existence) . . . and I hope to persuade the radical who supposes that all restraints on sexual freedom can be abandoned that he is grossly oversimplifying the facts."

IN THE FIRST lecture he outlined the basic problem for the college-age male: he is at the peak of his sexual potency, and yet for economic and social reasons he often cannot marry for some time to come. Physical sexual outlets are therefore limited to nocturnal emissions, masturbation, homosexuality, or fornication — all of which have often been condemned by traditional moralists.

The Chaplain claimed that the adult world has had difficulty in coming to terms with these problems. A great deal of misinformation has been circulated about these outlets and the chaplain endeavored to dispel some of them in the light of modern, biological and sociological studies, so that rational judgements could be made about what moral attitude to take. He cited inadequate sex education as a cause of much of the confusion and misjudgment in these areas.

"Parents encourage, or at least endorse, a system of dating which, from the age of pre-puberty establishes a largely formal relationship between boys and girls, encourages both to put on party manners whenever they are in the company of the opposite sex, utilizes all the traditional forms of elementary endearment and initial love-making in the game of casual relationships, and leaves the couple who are really in love with no means of expressing their deeper relationship (because of socio-economic factors) other than full sexual intercourse—which the same adults promptly forbid."

"Madison Avenue uses every possible form of visual sex titillation to sell its wares, commercial interests thrive on worthless pornographic literature and crude 'skin-flicks', television shows and movies take it for granted that the only possible reason for a man and woman to be together is to hop into bed; and when teenagers do what they have been obviously invited to do, society either condemns them or feeling very self-righteous, looks embarrassed the other way," Rev. Mr. Hettlinger maintained.

Far from affirming that the presence of hypocrisy, confusion, tension, and socio-economic problems justifies either rash early marriage or hedonism, Rev. Mr. Hettlinger maintained that what is needed is an alternative philosophy of sex based on the Christian Ethic of love and the value of the individual. "Sex cannot be identified with coitus, or with romance, or with bawdy tales, or with lascivious pictures in Playboy, or with the reproduction functions . . ."

"The view of sex propagated by many musicals and bedroom farce movies as well as by Playboy . . . is that lovemaking is an entirely

(Cont. on page 8, col. 1)

## Baly Finishes Middle East Lecture Tour; Plans Book

by Rick Freeman

From January through September, Kenyon was minus the services of A. Denis Baly, associate professor of religion and respected expert on Islam and the culture of the Middle East.

These months Baly and his wife spent occupied in a wide-ranging tour of the Mediterranean, visiting in the process: Spain, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey. Baly noted that, besides personal delight, the purposes of the tour were threefold:

- 1) to gather material for a forthcoming book dealing with the historical geography of Palestine.
- 2) to acquaint himself more

with the area in order to accent greatly his course on Islam.

3) to deliver a series of lectures at St. George's College in Jordan on, first of all, his special interest — the historical geography of Palestine — and, secondly, biblical arguments in modern politics.

Reviewing the more memorable moments of the trip, Baly singled out Iran as the most impressive land he visited. Mrs. Baly concurred, adding, "Believe me, you too will fall in love with Persia once you get there."

However, the highlight of the trip for Mrs. Baly was her first

(Cont. on page 8, col. 3)

Instructors Wary

## LANGUAGE LAB COST FOUND PROHIBITIVE

by Leigh Allan and George Jones

A group of students strolls into a classroom. They sit down at desks which close completely around them, put on a set of headphones, and push one of the several buttons at their disposal. Miraculously, a smooth flow of words in a foreign tongue issues forth from a mechanical professor. When the students leave they have achieved a complete mastery of French, Swahili, or whatever language may have been thrown forth by the wires of the control panel.

THIS TOUCHING scene is what many idealists picture as the language lab in operation. Sad to say, language labs don't come equipped with built in forced learning. They do have a definite purpose, however, in aiding a student in oral understanding of a language. Hearing a language as spoken by a native is a great advantage in pronunciation development.

In case any freshmen haven't noticed, Kenyon is without a language lab . . . It is the only member of the Great Lakes College Association without one. If nothing else this is a disadvantage in status. Language labs are very impressive looking.

ONCE UPON A TIME there was a lingo lab at Kenyon, but it was inefficiently used, and dropped out of existence. What are the chances of restoring one? Not good. Most professors in the modern language departments feel the worth of a lab is not worth the cost. German professor Edmund Hecht determined the cost of the equipment at between \$20,000-30,000. James Browne, veteran Spanish profes-

sor, opines that a lab could be efficiently run only by a full-time supervisor, whose additional salary would be another negative factor. Dean Bruce Haywood feels that a technician also would be necessary.

It is not strictly because of insufficient funds that no lab is in existence. The program of languages at Kenyon supposedly is designed for reading ability and knowledge of literature rather than for the oral use. As Dean Haywood explained, "We are not running a tourist bureau." Tests run on students at colleges which do have labs did not show any particular improvement in written tests over students without labs.

Indisputably, however, a language lab would be helpful for pronunciation. It would add to the time spent by both professors and students in working on the language.

While the majority of the foreign language professors would like to have a lab, none feels it is the panacea either. Most seem satisfied with the present situation.

### Council Notes:

## Planning Unit Seeks Comment On Dormitory

by Chris Scott

Student Council President

Of major interest and significance to the College this fall is the discussion over the new upper class dormitory. Due to an increased enrollment, the new building, housing approximately 80 students, must be completed by the 1965-1966 academic year. Other than its capacity and probable date of completion, no important details have been decided upon. The important questions of location, physical plan and occupancy have yet to be resolved.

The final decisions on these and other matters concerning the new dormitory will be made by the President and the Trustees at the winter meeting of the latter on Feb. 29. To aid the President and Trustees, Dr. Lund will appoint an advisory committee composed of trustees, administration, faculty, and students. It will be the task of this body to determine the opinions of the various segments of the college community and be prepared to offer detailed counsel to the President and Trustees.

AS THE FORUM for student discussion and opinion is the Student Council, it is naturally the responsibility of that body to determine the opinion of the undergraduate population in this matter. The Council's Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Bill Hylton has undertaken a study of student opinion and will report its findings to Council which will in turn present a final summary of student opinion to the President's committee.

The Planning Committee will



## TITUS SUPPORTS ARABS AFTER STAY IN JORDAN

Following is a report by Collegian staff writer Leigh Allan of the sabbatical enjoyed last year by Economics Professor Paul M. Titus. Allan, a seven-year resident of the Middle East currently living in Tehran, Iran, is particularly qualified to comment on the situation. His opinions are not necessarily those of the editors.

"We will push Israel into the sea." This statement declares the aims of the Arab people.

In the United States this comment arouses many adverse comments, particularly by people who know little or nothing of the truth concerning the Arab-Israeli dispute, and who therefore base their criticism on the Israeli propaganda that runs rampant in the U.S.

ANYONE WHO travels in the Middle East and discusses the problem with those involved cannot help feeling sympathy with the Arab cause. They have been unjustly treated and, as any people would, they seek their moral and legal rights.

Last year Professor Paul M. Titus, Chairman of the economics department, worked for the Jordanian government in Amman, the capital. While he does not advocate pushing the kabutzes into the Mediterranean, he did develop a sympathy for the Arabs during his stay in Jordan, as his assembly speech indicated. Any who disagree with this attitude should take a close, unbiased look at the facts.

During his leave of absence, Titus worked for the Economic Planning Division of the Jordanian Development board. His primary work was helping to set up for Jordan a seven year plan desired by King Hussein in order to free his nation from American and British aid and political control by 1970.

TITUS CONSIDERS 1970 an overly optimistic date for an economically sound Jordan, saying that 1980 would be a far more reasonable date. The Jordanian resources, which include potash, phosphates, copper, iron, and tourists, need that long to be developed. Investigations of sources of income are now being made by



the U.S., Great Britain, West Germany, (which has by far the most efficient aid system throughout the world), and Kuwait. At the present time about half of Jordan's operating expenses are paid for by foreign aid.

Titus found the Arabs extremely hospitable, particularly to foreigners, and extremely interesting. Like most people who take time to understand the Middle East, he definitely would like to go back. Perhaps if he had lived in the 140° weather of Saudi Arabia instead of the cool hills of Jordan he wouldn't be so anxious, but even those who brave the sand dunes want to go back sometime. Granted the road signs in Mount Vernon are more mystic than the East, the East is a little more interesting than Mount Vernon, and food prices are lower.

Titus also traveled through Syria, home of the revolution; Lebanon, home of the 1964 Miss Europe contest (won by Miss Switzerland); Egypt, home of wayward Saudi Arab Air Force Pilots; and the major nations of Western Europe, home of the Common Market and Sophia Loren.

## LETTER...

(Cont. from page 3)

strong enough reputation to suffer such relatively minor abuse.

Quick - down - the - pole Public Relations agent Peter Edwards went to see Editor Frederick N. Lorey to determine the particulars behind the letter's publication. English Professor Gerrit Roelofs, a concerned 'outsider,' notified the judge who heard the case.

THE LETTER'S circumstances are strange. The author signed his name B. A. Sapp, Howard. Pseudonym perhaps? Since the phone book lists no such person, the Collegian called the Howard postmaster who said to his knowledge, there is no B. A. Sapp in or around the village. There are, however, two other people with the surname Sapp living in Howard.

Curious why the apparently-

## COUNCIL...

(Cont. from page 3)

pendent life, the sharply increased attrition rate, and the rushing system.

In order to relieve overcrowding of Rosse Hall during assembly periods, it has been suggested that Dean Edwards determine the seating capacity of the hall and that students who arrive in excess of this capacity will not have to attend the assembly but will receive credit.

FURTHERMORE, a proposal made by Campus Senate to exempt seniors from first-semester assemblies in addition to their present exemption from the second semester functions was approved. The Senate will vote on these proposals in the near future.

In further comment on college assemblies, the Senate expressed the wish that future speakers on "Family Affairs," such as Founder's Day, will come from within the College.

STUDENTS ARE being required to wear coats and ties to formal college ceremonies and to seat themselves from the front of the hall to the rear in order to lend some semblance of dignity to the proceedings.

The Campus Senate report was followed by a discussion concerning the advisability of having regular inspection of Saga's facilities by the Dean of Students, a faculty adviser and a student committee. The object of the probing would be primarily to improve menu and student dining conduct.

THE MEETING ended on a touching note, as a freshman plaintively pleaded that the Council set the date for the long-overdue freshmen class elections. Council President Chris Scott assured him that the elections will soon be held.

responsible News would print such derisive material, the Collegian interrogated Editor Lorey. He said that although he didn't necessarily uphold the writer's contentions, he deemed the letter fit to print.

What is his journal's policy of printing letters? "If a letter is of public interest and is not libelous, we'll probably use it... we like to give the writer as much latitude as possible."

Did he validate the author's name before publication? "Yes," he said. The letter "sat around" for a couple of weeks after it was received. Lorey himself knew of no B. A. Sapp, and the records bore him out. Then one

## Critic Sees Summer Film Fare Something Less Than Exciting

by John Cocks

Come Blow Your Horn is a movie about a typical upper-middle class Jewish family named Smith, their gadabout son (Frank Sinatra) and his shy, retiring brother (Tony Bill) who dresses "square" in dark suit and striped ties.

Before the last fade, shy younger brother becomes the Sutton Place Masher and trades in his Ivy League duds for some snappy, narrow lapel jobs with slash pockets, pegged pants and flashes of red lining peeking out at odd moments, while his elder brother, now comfortably married to Barbara Rush, looks on with understandable pride.

THE WHOLE FILM is absolutely worthless from beginning to end. Most of it is the kind of Borscht circuit humor that should not be allowed west of the Catskills, and some of it — especially the character of the simple but goodhearted mother, played by Molly Picon — is so terribly annoying as to be practically anti-Semitic. The movie was one of this summer's top money makers.

Another big money maker, though nowhere near as offensive, was Billy Wilder's *Irma la Douce*, a sort of 150 minute dirty joke. Wilder is a clever man, but he seems of late to be severely limiting himself in range and subject showcase for his considerable virtuosity rather than molding his talents to fit the particular subject. Still, for those who remember the Wilder of *Sunset Boulevard* and *Ace in the Hole*, there is a wedding scene which rivals anything he has ever done; but the rest of the film is barely worth it. Jack Lemmon, brilliant as he is,

tries too hard, too often, and Shirley MacLaine has nothing more demanding to do than dance the twist and start an occasional cat fight. More ominous than any of this, however, is the news that Wilder will film next a political satire which sounds uncomfortably like his earlier *The Emperor Waltz* starring, dishearteningly enough, Victor Borge.

PT 109 should make anyone ashamed to be an American. If we are to believe the picture, the gentlemen who is now the leader of our country spent his navy career grinning like a Mongoloid idiot, and urging a hapless group of men into action with such uplifting phrases as "We'll get 'em yet, men!" and "When things get roughest is the time to try hardest."

Cliff Robertson plays Lt. J.F. Kennedy without, happily enough, trying to ape the well-known accent and mannerisms, and James Gregory is the hard-boiled captain whose job it is to give the bright college kid from Massachusetts a good-natured shafting once in a while. The rest of the cast consists of out-of-work Warner Brothers contract players from television who show no signs of any talent whatsoever. I understand that the film was made under the personal supervision of Jack L. Warner, which might well be the whole trouble.

## GALILEO...

(Cont. from page 1)

intricate by the demands of the play. Because *Galileo* is composed of thirteen scenes, extensive planning was necessary to allow a diversity of setting, while also permitting rapid and precise scene changes.

As there is a cast of 35 actors who portray 76 speaking and non-speaking characters involved in the action of the play, the costume department, headed by Mrs. Ruth Scudder and Mrs. Ruth Trescott, must provide an extensive array of period clothing. Over 90 costumes will be used in the production. Make-up will also be of extreme importance to the play, as most of the characters age a great deal within the drama.

A unique aspect of *Galileo* is that it involves some of the actual experimentation done by Galileo Galilei in the area of gravitational force and forces which resist gravity. Professor Franklin Miller, of the Physics Department, has served as technical adviser in these matters.

Lighting technique for the production will be handled by John Tucker, who plans varying lighting effects, according to the mood created by a particular situation during the course of the drama.

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Upset Mt. Union

# WOOD AND RUTTER LEAD LORDS' FIRST VICTORY

by Dick Scheidenhelm

It took a little while, but Kenyon's football team finally won a ball game. A fired up and alert Lord squad, led by the passing of senior quarterback Mike Wood, the pass catching of sophomore John Rutter and junior Ken Klug and the running of senior fullback Bruce Twine and freshman Charles Williams overran Mt. Union last Saturday, 34-22, after taking a commanding 28-0 lead.

WOOD opened the scoring by tossing a 64-yard bomb to Rutter midway in the first period. After he threw to Klug for the two-point conversion, the Lords went ahead, 8-0, and were never headed. A few plays later, senior Jeff Way recovered a Mt. Union fumble on the Purple Raiders' 39-yard line. A pass to Klug carried Kenyon to the 27; runs by Twine and Williams did the rest — Williams crossing the goal line from the four. The conversion attempt failed and the Lords found themselves in the lead, 14-0, still in the first quarter.

The alert Lords took advantage of another break in the second quarter when senior co-captain Barry Jentz recovered a fumble on the Mt. Union 20. On the first play from scrimmage, Wood passed to Rutter for the score. A Wood to Rutter aerial brought in two points, and Kenyon led at the half, 22-0.

Most impressive evidence of the 'new' Kenyon football team came in the third quarter when the Lords drove 90 yards in 17 plays for their fourth touchdown. Kenyon used power plays, passes, quarterback runs, and took ad-

vantage of two penalties in the drive. Twine scored from the one-yard line, and Kenyon led 28-0.

Mt. Union's quarterback, Tom Sirgo, got to work in the last quarter and completed passes to end Gary Anderson as the Purple Raiders scored twice. The final touchdown came when Wood pitched 35 yards to junior Bill Sweeney after the Lords recovered a Mt. Union onside kick on the opposition's 45-yard line.

Wood, who has been credited with 939 yards stands sixteenth in the NCAA small colleges passing department with 68 completed in 123 attempts. Tomorrow's game features a quarterback duel between Wood and Hiram's John Ferrara who ranks fifth in passing in the nation.

	Ken.	Ober.
First Downs Rushing	8	16
First Downs Passing	13	2
First Downs Penalties	0	0
Total First Downs	21	18
Net Yards Rushing	109	365
Passes Attempted	32	10
Passes Completed	17	5
Passes Had Intercepted	3	1
Yards Gained Passing	226	52
Total Offense	345	447
Punting Average	40	25
Yards Punts Returned	19	37
Yards Kickoff Returns	71	47
Yards Penalized	10	44
Fumbles Lost	1	0

  

	Ken.	Mt. U.
First Down Rushing	13	13
First Down Passing	7	2
First Down Penalties	1	1
Total First Downs	21	16
Net Yards Rushing	201	237
Passes Attempted	17	12
Passes Completed	8	3
Passes Had Intercepted	4	1
Yards Gained Passing	159	64
Total Offense	360	301
Punting Average	40.7	43.5
Yards Kickoff Returns	13	77
Yards Penalized	55	57
Fumbles Lost	0	3

## SWIMMERS VIE FOR 11th STRAIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

by Dave Cerlian

The Kenyon swimming team, perennial Ohio Conference champion and Kenyon's pride and joy, may be in for trouble this season. Last year the swimming Lords won the conference championship for the tenth straight year, continuing a long standing athletic tradition. According to coach Thomas Edwards, last year's crew improved more during the season than any other squad he has coached, and completed its schedule with a fine record.

But in the words of the coach, the Lords "just don't have the balance and the depth this year." Seventy-five per cent of the key swimmers have graduated in the last two seasons, leaving gaping holes in the line-up.

The most deleted section of the team is in the free style department. Dave Evans, our best free styler, left last June, and three other key men in that department are gone. We should have six good free stylers, among whom are co-captain Mike Claggett, Ed Telling, Frank Kooistra, and freshman Tim Holder says Edwards. But the coach emphasizes that the Lords are still conditioning themselves, and that no one

has been timed yet. For this reason it is too early to make any predictions, especially about the freshmen, who it is hoped will supply much-needed new talent. In addition to Holder, Edwards named Dean Powell, Lew Favorite, and Ken Platt as particularly promising first year men.

A SQUAD which lacks "the horses we had last year" is not the coach's only problem. The tankmen have a rough schedule ahead this season. K. U. will swim against four powerful Mid-America Conference teams — Ohio University, Miami University, Western Michigan, and Bowling Green. More important, however, is the fact that three of the teams in our own Ohio Conference look as strong as the Lords this year. Ohio Wesleyan, Wittenberg and Baldwin Wallace all seem to have an edge over Kenyon. These are the three teams which may well dethrone the Lords for the first time in a decade.

### New Bookstore offerings to whet your appetite.

- Pewter Mugs (glass-bottoms) ... \$6.50
- New O'Hara book: The Hat on the Bed
- Fleming: On Her Majesty's Secret Service
- The Children of Sanchez, Oscar Lewis
- Feiffer's Album ... \$4.50
- Books on Chaplain's Lecture
- Hi-Liter ... 39c
- Security is a Thumb and a Blanket
- Balanchine ... Schulz
- Christmas Card Albums ... Bernard Taper

**Kenyon College Bookstore**

by Dick Scheidenhelm

2,500 Oberlin fans saw something new — Ken Klug at quarterback running the team from a straight T formation with Mike Wood at left half — and something old — it didn't work — on October 19 when the Yeomen slaughtered Kenyon, 33-2.

OBERLIN ran up a 27-0 lead before Bruce Twine scored for the Lords late in the second quarter. In that second quarter, Coach Art Lave put Wood back at quarterback and Klug at end, and running from their customary pro-type offense, the Lords matched Oberlin the rest of the way.

The Yeomen showed two good runners, left halfback Mike Koslow and fullback John McCaslin, and a fair passing attack to take apart Kenyon's defense. McCaslin scored once and set up another with a 47-yard run in the second quarter and Koslow tallied three times. Kenyon's second touchdown came in the third quarter when Wood passed to Rutter for 15 yards after Klug had caught a 37-yard aerial to set up the opportunity.

The highlight of the game, as far as the tiny Kenyon audience was concerned, was the punting of Bruce Twine. Twine kicked four times for an average of 49 yards and lifted his season average to 36.4 yards.

College	W	L	T	Pct.
Denison	4	0	0	1.000
Wittenberg	5	0	1	1.000
Akron	5	1	0	.833
Baldwin Wallace	3	1	0	.750
Oberlin	3	1	0	.750
Muskingum	4	2	0	.677
Marietta	3	2	0	.600
Otterbein	2	2	1	.500
Hiram	2	2	0	.500
Capitol	2	4	0	.333
KENYON	1	4	0	.200
Wooster	1	4	0	.200
Mount Union	1	5	0	.167
Heidelberg	0	5	1	.000
Ohio Wesleyan	0	3	0	.000

## SOCCER SQUAD FINISHES SEASON WITH 3-7 MARK

by Bill Seymour

Kenyon's soccer Lords ended their 1963 season Friday, Nov. 1, by losing to Denison 1-0 in a tough luck game.

The defeat gave the team a 3-7 record but didn't mar its above average season, by Kenyon standards. In their two previous outings, the Lords bowed to Ohio Wesleyan 3-1 and downed Hiram by a decisive 4-1 margin.

THE VICTORY came in the first of the three games. The Lords, at home for their seventh game, jumped into the lead after five minutes of the first quarter when Perry Lentz and the second string "bandits" hustled in a score.

The bandits did it again in the second period as John Cuff, a right wing, made the score 2-0. A head by Marty Caesar in the fourth quarter and a lucky bounce off a Hiram fullback accounted for two second-half tallies. The game was a good team effort with the key factor being the superb play by the second string.

Next came the Ohio Wesleyan game. Behind until the third quarter Wesleyan really put on the pressure in the second half and scored three times to capture the victory. Bark Roemer, Kenyon's center halfback, was responsible for the Lords' sole tally by heading a sideline kick by fullback Bill Brooks past the opposing goalie.

AFTER TAKING the one goal lead the Lords' game became mainly defensive as the stronger Wesleyan team kept the ball in front of Kenyon's net most of the remainder of the game. Despite a brilliant performance by

goalie Dave Kearney, Wesleyan scored three goals and won. Both Kearney and fullback Joel Kellman turned in excellent jobs on defense.

In the final game Kenyon almost pulled an upset victory over Denison. The game started under ominous skies with the visitors dominating the first quarter of play, but not scoring. In the second period the Lords came back and offered a few serious threats, but fine play on the part of both goalies averted any scoring.

THE STORY of the second half was the same with one deviation: a lucky goal by Denison. Left inner John Blake scored on a one-on-one break away after he booted the rebound of his original shot past Kearney. The Lords' last threat was squelched when, with two minutes remaining, Jim Foster lined a fast kick, unfortunately, right at the Denison goalie.

It was the general consensus of opinion that the Lords came into their own in the second half of the season. Captain Dave Kearney was quoted as saying, "The season was a successful one if only because of the way the team played in the last four games."

ALTHOUGH the alleged good half of the season included the aforementioned losses, it also saw two victories and in those two losing games, Kenyon put up a good battle. It was also felt that they received a few bad breaks, the Denison goal for instance. Regardless of any consolation or sour grapes, however, Kenyon showed itself the worthy opponent of almost any team in the league.

## PEEPS EDGE OUT BETAS; SWIPE FOOTBALL TITLE

by Louis Berney

The 1963 intramural football crown was captured Monday by East Division, last year's second place team. The National League champs topped South Leonard, 7-6, in the championship tilt on November 4. This broke South Leonard's skein of four consecutive championships. In the battle for third place, East Wing, representing the American League, whipped Middle Kenyon, 24-13.

East Division undefeated in the National League race, clinched its pennant by beating Middle Leonard, 28-8, in the final game of regular season play. Middle Kenyon having lost only to the Peeps, 13-7, finished second, one notch ahead of Middle Leonard in the standings.

The American League title also wasn't decided until the final day of play. A contest matching the League's two unbeaten teams, South Leonard and East Wing, saw the Betas take a 26-24 squeaker.

LEADING individual scorers were quarterback Bill Diehl and end Tom Bond, both of East Division, with 45 points apiece. They were followed by Jerry Clarke, 40 points, and John Schweppe, 38 points, both of East Wing. East Wing also had most total points as a team, 189. They were followed by South Leonard, 166, and East Division, 139.

As the winter season moves in, badminton and volleyball are next on the intramural calendar. Winners of these trophies last year were South Leonard and East Division, respectively.

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## HETTLINGER TALKS ABOUT SEX . . .

(Cont. from page 5)

superficial activity and that the female body is as empty of real human context as a bronze statue . . . I fear for the man whose philosophy of sex is based to any great degree upon this image—and I fear even more for the girls that he chooses as his playmates."

"CERTAINLY SEX should not be made solemn," Rev. Mr. Hettlinger continued, "but it should be taken seriously as a form of relationship between two people in which . . . the deeper levels of psychic existence are always involved . . . Sexual intercourse is intended to express and consummate a union relationship between two people—namely the relationship in which each is fully and permanently committed to the other. . ."

"It is not possible to engage in intercourse honestly and meaningfully with more than one living person because if I ask two women to share this relationship with me I am doing an injustice to their full personality—what should be the giving of my whole self to this one girl is only the giving of part of myself: I expect her to be satisfied with half of me while I claim the whole of her. . . Furthermore, to perform this act of union in the flesh when you have not made the actual decision, the formal step, of uniting your whole lives in marriage, when there remains a way out, when it is used as a test of the

other partner rather than as a seal of acceptance is to act a lie. There is a real difference between a couple's relationship to each other before and after the actual marriage."

IN A SHORT space it is impossible, of course, to adequately even outline the contents of the argument in what were sophisticated, highly documented lectures. Suffice it to say that after hearing many sermons and lectures by church luminaries, this reporter never heard a more forthright, cogent and sensible examination of sex problems. This kind of undertaking is not only difficult but risky. Yet it is a fully necessary one.

In about two weeks printed copies of the chaplain's two lectures, "Sex and the Single Student," will be available at his office for 25 cents (to cover printing costs). By all accounts, the document promises to be a Kenyon best-seller, and for very good reasons. Probably nowhere is there a more concise yet thorough analysis of the problem and challenge of sex to the thoughtful student than in Rev. Mr. Hettlinger's presentation of the last two Sunday evenings.

REV. MR. HETTLINGER'S lectures were not good—they were superb. Unmarred by the sensationalism of many popular paperbacks on the subject or the dogma of some Christian treatments of the matter, they commend themselves to the serious consideration of anyone who might wish to engage thought as well as emotion in this valuable aspect of life.

## Royalty . . .

(Cont. from page 2)

the assumption that our typical fraternity is a national is valid). Alumni remittance is approximately \$10 per man per semester. National assessments total around \$4 per man per semester. A total of \$120 per semester would, therefore, be drained the total income of our typical fraternity.

In addition, there are certain fixed costs required to maintain a division (phone, lounge repairs, athletic fees, etc.) totaling approximately \$400 dollars. The amount remaining for social affairs would be \$680.

In the first semester there are usually four weekends that are normally accompanied by fraternity cocktail parties: homecoming, dance weekend, faculty party, and winter dance. A fraternity usually spends \$100 for each affair except dance weekend, which entails an average expenditure of \$300.

The total spent on these weekends would be \$600, leaving \$80 for all other activities. Since I chose only those weekends that are considered the most popular and did not include minor weekends and rush expenditures, it is obvious that \$680 cannot adequately support the social activities of a Kenyon fraternity for one semester.

It can be argued that since there are fewer members of the fraternity, less social expenditures would be justified. The only way in which these expenditures can be reduced, however, is to close all fraternity parties to other members of the fraternity that finance the party. Due to the fraternity's responsibility for providing for the social needs for the entire campus, this line of action is considered infeasible.

It is clear, then, that the fraternity, in order to maintain the present level of social activity

without increasing dues, must pledge enough freshmen in the first semester to offset the loss of income by graduation of senior members.

If the economic problems could be overcome, which seems to be highly improbable on this campus, there remains the desirability of extending rush over an entire semester. If pledging were deferred until second semester it would entail more time by both freshmen and fraternity members spent on rushing activities as well as increased monetary expenditures. The relative importance spent on study and time spent at rushing and being rushed should not be a question in anyone's mind. Yet increased rushing time is a direct consequence of deferred pledging.

The continued existence of fraternities depends on the type and size of pledge class taken each year. A fraternity obtains the class it needs in direct competition with the other fraternities. It follows from deferred pledging, therefore, that increased rushing activity is a necessity.

To reiterate, deferred pledging would result in lower fraternity income which, without a substantial increase in dues, could not support the present level of social activity. Furthermore, deferred pledging would necessitate increased monetary expenditures that could not be afforded and increased rushing activity that should not be afforded.

I would agree with Mr. Freeman in that the present rushing system does not allow adequate time for either fraternity or freshman to make the best possible choice. Yet the problems incurred by both fraternity and rushee by a three week rushing period are substantially less than one which stretches over an entire semester.

I would suggest that Mr. Freeman and those freshmen who favor an extended rush period apply their talents toward a compromise, a rushing period that is longer than the present one but avoiding those problems entailed in deferred pledging.

Dale M. Royalty III '64

## FINE ARTS . . .

(Cont. from page 1)

no major than an inferior one. "The major must be developed to do both Kenyon and the theater justice."

WHY SHOULD Kenyon offer a major in drama? "It can and should provide a knowledge of and a preparation for the disciplines of future studies." More broadly, "it can offer as humane an approach to living as literature or history."

"I think it would be highly desirable to offer a major in religion," said the Rev. Richard Hettlinger, who forms half of Kenyon's religion department.

Rev. Mr. Hettlinger divides his time between his duties as Chaplain of the College and associate professor of religion. The chairman of the department, A. Denis Baly, divides his time between the religion and political science departments. Combined, the two form what Rev. Mr. Hettlinger calls "really a one-man department."

BALY AND Rev. Mr. Hettlinger agree that another man will have to be added to the department because of additional emphasis placed on religion in the new curriculum. Dean Haywood has said that a new man definitely will be hired by next September.

"With a two-man department, there would be little ground on which people could object to the offering of a religion major," Rev. Mr. Hettlinger said.

"To be teaching in a situation in which you have no majors in religion is kind of gloomy," he added.

A RELIGION major would not be solely for pretheological majors. In fact, the Chaplain said, "I don't think most people going to seminaries would be wise to major in religion." However, the two professors agreed that a certain number of religion majors would raise the quality of instruction in divinity schools.

Rev. Mr. Hettlinger suggested that a graduate with a religion major "could make a useful contribution to society" even though unordained. He mentioned college teaching of religion as a possible field.

Both Baly and Rev. Mr. Hettlinger noted Kenyon's deficiency in the teaching of Eastern cultures, and expressed hope that new courses in Oriental and Asiatic studies can be derived.

## Baly Tour . . .

(Cont. from page 5)

view of the desert, and an accompanying emotion which she termed, "that real feel of the desert." She also mentioned an area which she called "the semi-desert," a beautiful expanse characterized by occasional tufts of greenery, much like the American prairie. This phenomenon, first encountered in Tunisia, afforded Mrs. Baly's strongest impression of the trip.

In many ways, the excursion was a return home for Baly. After graduating from Liverpool, he traveled to Jordan where he taught from 1937 to 1954, returning only occasionally to England. Of Jordan Baly has only the fondest praise and highest hopes. "Jordan is a rapidly developing nation," he remarked, thereby throwing himself open to the inevitable series of queries on the taut Middle East situation.

Like Professor Titus, Baly believes that most of the blame for the crisis lies with Israel. Should there be any political disturbance in Jordan, Baly believes that Israel may very well attack. In his words, "Israel would not attack now for she would never run the risk of a unification between Egypt and Jordan."

## Odetta . . .

(Cont. from page 3)

song was a showpiece for not only her large repertoire but her voice range as well. In contrast to the heavily accented songs she is noted for, "Waylie, Waylie" was lyrical and flowing.

Finally in an admitted "audience participation number," Odetta succeeded in raising the Kenyon student body out of its customary apathy. Some of the students even went so far as to sing along and clap their hands. "Sail on Freedom" seemed to be the key to waking Kenyon up.

She also brought some "friends" with her, her accompanists Bruce Langhorn and Les Gornage. Langhorn on guitar was well worth

the price of admission alone. His technique was incredible in view of his two fingered right hand. As anyone who has tried to play the guitar can tell you, it is hard enough to play with all five fingers.

LESS CONSPICUOUS but equally important, was Les Gornage, Odetta's bass player. It was his playing that provided most of the rhythm for which Odetta's arrangements are known. Both Langhorn and Gornage displayed a feeling for, and a rapport with the music. They added just the right amount of background, without being obtrusive, which is the mark of a good accompanist.

To those who object to paying \$1500 for the concert, there is only one answer: "If you weren't there, don't complain." For those of us who were (some 450 Kenyon students alone), it was a human experience.

## FELLOWSHIPS . . .

(Cont. from page 1)

Nominees for Danforth Corporation Scholarships are Edward Ordman and Jeffrey Way.

Ten men from Kenyon are making application for Fulbright Fellowships in four different countries. The applicants are: Way, France; Andrew Worsnopp, Donald Hebb, Stephen Brown, and Christopher Scott, England; Kluge, Ireland; Ordman, Frank Munger, and Alexander McNamara, Germany.

There are 18 applicants for Woodrow Wilson Scholarships. They are: Way and Richard Scheidenhelm, history; Christopher Scott, political science; Ordman, Frank Munger, Richard Phelps, and Philip Harter, math; Kenneth Gregg, biology; Alexander McNamara, German; Donald Hebb and William Coombs, philosophy; Kluge, B. Peterson King, John Camper, William Hylton, Clifford Hilton, Lentz, and Barry Jentz, English.

## LONG . . .

(Cont. from page 1)

Criticism is ideally a tool of reform. While it can be used either to bludgeon or to praise, it remains at best a catalyst, and one used most effectively in moderation. I would use my fire power on more definite targets and stop the random-shot approach sometimes used in the past."

In other areas, Baly described Syria as being very unsettled politically, with Iraq in much the same state. Indeed, the latter's political condition struck it off the Baly travel itinerary.

Did he miss Kenyon? "Very much; I like teaching at Kenyon very much, though I was on a lecture tour around the country in February and March, I noticed in a great many colleges some improvements that should be made at Kenyon." For example? "For example, one of the greatest weaknesses at Kenyon is that we are not very well represented in the non-Western studies."

During the tour, devoted equally to research and recreation, the Ballys did not neglect one of their prime diversions, reading, especially the almost insatiable perusal of mystery novels. Mrs. Baly remarked that the bookshops along their route evidently did not keep in pace with their rate of consumption, as they would happen into a store in Beirut, for example, and notice that they had read the complete shelf of mystery novels. Mr. Baly will draw on this reading for his forthcoming, "The Social Significance of the Detective Story"—an address in the Kenyon Christian Fellowship series.

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