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HIS LIFE

Denham Sutcliffe, James H. Dempsey Professor of English, died on February 29, 1964. Though we had known of his illness, the announcement of his death stunned us. The man who taught here, the man who instructed and asked in turn to be informed, the man whose abiding concern was the teaching of English cannot be replaced; and we feel the loss.

Stature was not a gift outright to him. Born in Bristol, Pennsylvania in 1913, soon fatherless, he knew poverty as a youth. His undergraduate education at Bates College was accompanied by an education of another sort; the desire to win a degree during the depression again introduced him to privation — and hunger. His attempt was, any man would agree, successful; in three and a half years he was graduated and elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Scholar he was, and also outdoorsman.

FROM MAINE HE WENT to Hereford College of Oxford University, and in 1938 he received his B.A., taking First Class Honors. To enable him to begin work on a doctorate, the Rhodes Foundation subsequently approved a third year at Oxford. In 1940 and in 1941 he held Carnegie Fellowships, working independently on his thesis in America. In 1943 he received the degree, D. Phil. from Oxford.

Before he was asked to come to Kenyon in 1946, he taught at Bates College and at Harvard University. Prior to his Kenyon appointment he served as president of Education for Freedom, Inc. in New York. In 1958 he was appointed chairman of the English department.

While on the faculty of Kenyon College, he held various fellowships. During the summer of 1950 Mr. Sutcliffe was a Fellow of the Newberry Library in Chicago; the following year he taught again at Harvard University as a Carnegie Fellow in General Education. In 1956-57 he went to teach at the University of Helsinki as Fulbright Professor of American Literature.

MR. SUTCLIFFE WAS also active in organizations. He was formerly an associate editor of *The American Oronian*, a secretary to the Commission on Liberal Education of the Association of American Colleges, a member (committee on literature) of the School and College Study of Admission with Advanced Standing (The Kenyon Plan). At one time he was president of the Gambier Parent-Teacher Association and a president of the Northern Ohio College English Group. In 1947 he directed the Second Conference on the Heritage of the English Speaking Peoples. He was a member of both the Modern Language Association and the American Association of University Professors.

He published numerous essays and book reviews and one book, *Untriangulated Stars* (Cambridge, Mass., 1947), an edition of the letters of the poet Edwin Arlington Robinson. He also wrote the forewords to the Signet editions of Henry Thoreau's *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers* and Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*. He was a popular speaker to Rotary clubs, graduating classes, and Phi Beta Kappa Societies.

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HIS MEMORY

We all knew him as Dennie. He would not let the children of the Village call him Mister Sutcliffe. The title of courtesy was a foreign element in the relationship between man and child, a positive hindrance in teaching a small boy how to ride a bicycle. I believe that every dog and every rabbit in the Village knew him as Dennie, just as he knew them by their given names. I am sure his students never thought of him as anything else, although protocol, and the more John-sonian the better, required that he and they salute each other with proper formality. For a man who was outwardly and formidably formal — a telephone call from him was an invigorating but sometimes shattering experience — he was the most sociable and endearing of men. At his best, he was puckish, implish, merry, splendidly informal. The sonorous formality of Denham was simply a needed device to protect, to keep spontaneous the innocence of Dennie.

THE SOURCE OF THIS innocence was Dennie's immediate understanding of the creatureliness of every animal, child, and student, of every helpless man or woman, no matter how learned, or knowing, or powerful each might be. A dog or a rabbit is a creature, Dennie's habitual generic term for all animals; and a creature is a dependent being, made, created by a power other than the individual animal itself. Although not in the same fashion or order of responsibility, all men are creatures. Because he is uncomplicated, a dog is the epitome of instinctive creatureliness. A true creature unless he has been abused, responds immediately, instinctively, spontaneously to his creature condition by rejoicing in his natural dependency. A dog is a creature to be loved. You bend down, even though it is difficult and painful, to love the dog, and the dog loves you happily back. A creature never asserts his special separateness from all other life. The evening grosbeak roosts patiently like chickens and wait, Dennie recently remarked to me, until I pour out the sunflower seeds on the feeder platform. For Dennie, a world without creatures was a world without love. He was one of the few men I have known who could recite without embarrassment or condescension Blake's lines:

Little Lamb, who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?

IN LIKE MANNER, a child is a creature, for the happy child responds completely to his unique dependency upon his elders, a dependency which is also marked by the child's sense of the preciousness of his own individuality, his freedom. What Dennie prized above all was the child's loving response to loving concern, to the child's wholehearted ability to give himself to another person, as well as the child's immediate sense of outrage when he discovers his trust abused. Innocence to Dennie was the unconscious fulfillment of trust. Perhaps he was more acutely aware of the preciousness of this truth than most, for fatherless, thwarted by cruel poverty and wretched privation, he was early made conscious of the tyranny which destroys

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DENHAM SUTCLIFFE 1913-64

HIS WORK

Denham Sutcliffe, that familiar figure, that complex personality, has been dead two weeks. The flag's back at the top of the pole, the rituals of mourning are over, the English department rolls towards comprehensives, and the Campus Senate, one meeting off its schedule, reconvenes with a new chairman. All is pretty much as it should be.

YET I'M CERTAIN that to some students — not all of them English majors — Denham Sutcliffe must always represent their experience at Kenyon. His untimely death already makes a fraud of any alumni homecoming in future years.

We were all introduced to Sutcliffe at the same time, at our class' convening banquet in Peirce Hall during the orientation program freshman year. Orientation then was pretty much as it is now . . . a battery of addresses from the local hierarchs . . . and I suppose we considered ourselves highly sophisticated critics of the local orators. Yet Sutcliffe's review of the history and traditions of the College was something special, and half of us walked out thinking it was the greatest thing we'd ever heard.

AT THAT MOMENT Gambier became an exceptional place. I went back twice in subsequent Septembers to hear him. Maybe it wasn't such a great speech . . . upperclass scepticism separates us from the people we then were, robs us of the freshman's enthusiasm. Still, I envied freshmen the experience of hearing that speech for the first time, and regret that the Class of 1968 will

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The Kenyon Collegian

Vol. LXXXX No. 9

Gambier, Ohio, March 13, 1964

Thirty-five Cents

BUCK PLAN APPROVED; Plans for New COMPLETION BY FALL '64 Dorm Changed by College

The Better Urban Community designing the project. Current plans call for the project to be undertaken in two phases. The first, construction of the commercial building, will begin within a month with demolition of property from Douglass House up to Kokosing Market.

IT WILL CONTAIN a grocery store, the Bookstore, barber shop, laundry, and 30 to 35 residential tenants. On the north end, where Kokosing Market is now, a service station will be built. Both buildings will be constructed in colonial style and according to President Lund, "Will give buildings to Gambier which reflect the community's taste and preserve its atmosphere." George S. Rider Co., engineers, responsible for recent college buildings, is

With completion of facilities in the new building, Kokosing Market will be razed to make room for the new filling station, which will be limited in both signs and lighting, but which will have better facilities for serving automobiles.

Rider's plans, still in the development stage, indicate a central entrance from which one has access to the enlarged and modern market, the new Bookstore, and to the lower level which houses

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"There will definitely be a fraternity division in the new upperclass dormitory," announced President Lund this morning. This sudden and unexpected change in the composition of the new dormitory comes after long administrative discussion. "In order not to divorce independents from fraternities and to strengthen the unity of all upperclassmen, we have made this decision. We are one college, and we cannot segregate our component sectors." Though one fraternity will be included, the structure will be primarily for independents.

Selection of the fraternity to reside in the new dorm will be by seniority.

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RANSOM AWARDED NBA FOR 'SELECTED POEMS'

John Crowe Ransom is the winner of the National Book Award in poetry for 1963. He received the award in New York Tuesday for *Selected Poems*, published by Alfred A. Knopf in the spring of 1963.

Carnegie Professor of Poetry, Emeritus, and former editor of *The Kenyon Review*, Mr. Ransom received \$1,000.

In praise of *Selected Poems*, poetry judges Jean Garrigue, Anthony Hecht and John Hall Wheelock said:

John Crowe Ransom is a poet whose unmistakable voice — ironic, wayward, gentle, and infallibly human — has registered itself for many years in poetry that is an ornament to American Letters. His *Selected Poems* may be compared, in number, to the poems of Andrew Marvell, and are likely to be as imperishable.

In his acceptance speech Mr. Ransom said with characteristic modesty:

I thank the judges very kindly for giving the poetry award to such an old-timer as myself. But if I think of

my good friends, the other nominated poets who were passed over, my pleasure is compounded with a pain; perhaps every pleasure is the denial of some other pleasure.

One of the most coveted awards in the literary world, the National Book Award is only one of a long series of honors which Mr. Ransom's work as poet and critic has brought him. Last year he received the annual \$5,000 fellowship of the Academy of American Poets for "distinguished poetic achievement." He has also received the Bollingen Prize in Poetry, the Russell Loines Memorial Fund Award, and the Brandeis Medal Award in Poetry.

Others honored with National Book Awards were: John Updike in fiction for *The Centaur*; Allen Ward in arts and letters for *John Keats: The Making of a poet*; Christopher Tunnard and Boris Pushkarev in science, philosophy, and religion for *Man-Made America: Chaos or Control?*; and William H. McNeill in history and biography for *The Rise of the West*.

Robie Macauley was one of the judges for fiction.

In Memoriam

There are those who argue that human understanding is not the goal of literary studies. But it seems to me inevitable that any person who gives thoughtful and imaginative attention to literature must be awakened in his sensibilities, enlarged in his sympathies, sharpened in his critical faculties. It seems to me inescapable that he will have an improved sense of other men's hopes and feelings, that he will be more nearly human.

I find much of the pain of living to arise not from poverty or from fear of invasion but from gross inhumanity in so many of my countrymen and, I must suppose, in myself. Much of this pain arises from seeing so many men worshipping the idols of the marketplace; from overhearing the adulations they bestow upon tinsel figures of popular admiration; from sensing their frequent failure to distinguish between the beautiful and the merely gaudy, the magnificent and the trivial. And these distinctions are precisely what humane studies chiefly deal with.

So far as a man ever finds happiness, he finds it in the day that is passing over him. Maturity knows that happiness is far from commonplace, that in life there is more perhaps to be endured than enjoyed. But the sunshine must be used for walking in. Find your happiness in a job well done, in a wise contentment with the hour, in love freely given.

Denham Sutcliffe

We feel strangely orphaned by his death.

One More Time

The Collegian scooped last Tuesday's Assembly lecture by Russel Kirk (see Feb. 28, p. 4), but our feelings are not necessarily those of elation. Of course, as a newspaper, we like to be on top of events. However, we feel that a man as noted and as widely anticipated as Dr. Kirk might have the consideration and respect, both for the College and for himself, to present something comparatively original. The talk he gave here was basically (if not fully) the same one which he gave before the Bryn Mawr Conservative Club December 10. Who knows where else it may have been repeated.

We appreciate the College's interest in inviting such noted lecturers to the campus, and we enjoy the informal discussions which later take place. However, we resent the fact that Dr. Kirk, and others before him (notably Senator Barry Goldwater in the fall of 1962) and, most assuredly, after him, do not have courtesy to say something vital and original, rather than to recite a mediocre, standardized spiel from some file drawer probably marked "Speeches for Small Colleges."

Our only tenable position in defending this editorial from community cries of "unrealistic" is that the lecture was required. Lecturers are surely busy men who give of their time, for nominal fees, to speak to interested audiences. Kirk's audience was uninterested, and why not? We knew what he was going to say.

We would urge Dean Haywood, in charge of college assemblies, to secure speakers who have original papers to read or speakers who have successfully kept their lecture from our foreknowledge. Otherwise, assemblies should be made voluntary . . . so the uninitiated can attend.

Sutcliffe: His Life . . .

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HE WAS FOREMOST a teacher. In him a Socratic manner and a Johnsonian stance did not conflict. He solicited help from his students when on unfamiliar ground: "Now, because you know more about these things than I do, tell me which of the younger writers should I read besides John Updike and J. P. Donleavy?" Yet, he occasionally saw fit to make pronouncements: "Nathaniel Hawthorne, though he did not go to church, was one of the most religious men of his time." He was a teacher, and kept frequent office hours. Once, when asked whether or not he was engaged in any writing, Mr. Sutcliffe answered affirmatively: "very full comments on a million freshmen papers." At the first meeting of an upper-class honors seminar he saw fit to pronounce: "We are here to learn."

He insisted "that literary experience is real experience, that it leads into knowledge of life, that it enhances awareness of human possibilities, and that it does so by exhibiting the human value of actualities." ("The Heart Needs a Language") Furthermore: "A Man who knows enough about King Lear to have felt its power in unlikely to find his ideal of humanity in Palatin." ("What Shall We Defend?") Not by chance did he select King Lear; students who heard him quote a few of Edgar's lines recognized his just assurance, his affirmation, his tough conviction of life's worth: "Men must endure/ Their going hence, even as their coming hither: Ripeness is all."

ON MARCH 3, 1964, in the Church of the Holy Spirit, the Order for the Burial of the Dead was read for God's servant Denham. That morning we paid him tribute, though not a final one.

We felt the loss.

Alan R. Vogeler, Jr.
Warren M. Iwasa

The Kenyon Collegian



SINCE 1856
A BI-WEEKLY

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The only way that democracy can be made bearable is by developing and cherishing a class of men sufficiently honest and disinterested to challenge the prevailing quacks. No such class has ever appeared in strength in the United States. Thus, the business of harassing the quacks devolves upon the newspapers. When they fail in their duty, which is usually, we are at the quack's mercy.
H. L. Mencken, in *Minority Report*

Letters to the Editors

Twenty Questions

To the Editor:

Woodrow Wilson had his "Fourteen Points." Martin Luther had his "Ninety-five Theses." Franklin Roosevelt had his "Four Freedoms." Moses had his "Ten Commandments." These documents were strong affirmations by respected leaders of the freedoms and responsibilities of their followers. In a somewhat different tradition comes Dean Thomas J. Edwards with his "Seventeen Questions."

Now far be it from me to impugn the integrity of our revered Dean, but really Mr. Tom, don't you think it's asking a bit much of the Campus Senate to make them define immorality and dishonesty? Aside from the need for a major philosophical breakthrough, there seem to be logical flaws in this request. The last Collegian editorial stated that Mr. Edwards believes there has been a decline in the moral tone on campus. Yet the "Seventeen Questions" state that he does not know what immorality is. I have heard the Dean in the past refer to certain individuals as "drunk" (intoxicated), yet he professes in the "Seventeen Questions" not to know what intoxication is.

After rewriting the book of ethics, the Senate can then turn its attentions toward equally weighty and profound questions such as, "Are kegs allowed to remain tapped for periods longer than one evening?" Is it any wonder that critics worry at the waste of brainpower when we have, among others, two Rhodes scholarship nominees, a respected theologian, a distinguished economist and an eminent physicist deciding if kegs of beer can remain tapped overnight? It does not seem that solutions to such questions require outstanding intellects. The Dean could answer them.

I am certain that the "Seventeen Questions" were formulated with the utmost objectivity, but seriously Tom, isn't Question 17 — "Does the Campus Senate desire to have the rules enforced in a perfunctory manner?" — just the slightest bit rhetorical? We would all get a chuckle if the Senate answered that question affirmatively.

One previously unnoticed aspect of the "Seventeen Questions" is the high cost of equipment needed to ensure a just enforcement of the rules. This will include a drunkometer to determine intoxication; a polygraph to determine dishonesty, and something along the lines of the applausometer used on Arthur Godfrey's *Talent Scouts* "to guide the Security Department in enforcing minimum standards of noise . . . in the dormitories."

But anxious students who see discussion of these issues as giving us a choice between 1984 and *Brave New World* should not despair. Future generations of students, when they grow tense and nervous from guiding their every move 'by the book,' can sneak into the back room with a copy of the Senate's answer to Question 12: "What regulations govern room parties?" That one could really be juicy. If clearly worded it could be as lurid as any *Nightstand Book*.

So to make the Campus Senate's job a bit more interesting, I propose to turn this into a game of "Twenty Questions" by adding three of my own:

18. Please clarify the Boy Scout Oath and define its applicability to Kenyon students.

19. Estimate how much money will be lost to the College through lower contributions from disgruntled alumni.

20. Define what constitutes a Dean of Students.

But have courage, fellow students. It could be worse. The Associate Dean of Students at Ohio State University is a former FBI agent. That could never happen here. Of course not.

John J. Camper '64

Why Any Questions?

To the Editor:

The questions raised by the last Collegian editorial, "the Pretty Follies That Themselves Commit," are the same many concerned students have been asking themselves since Dean Edwards revealed his latest brain storm, the 'clarification' of standing College rules.

I, too, asked myself whether the Dean has a "firm idea of the end he wants"; that is, does he know what he is doing? My answer: of course he does. The 'end', I guess, is to make his job as prosecutor of delinquent students easier.

I am disappointed that the Collegian is not perceptive enough to foresee that the 'clarification' it supports will instead lead only to confusion, and that no improvement of student conduct will result.

It certainly appears that what the Dean wishes — God forbid the wish is granted — is a list of rules with appropriate punishments so complete and comprehensive that he will be able to handle every infraction mechanically. What the Collegian (and Dean) fails to understand is that the so-called 'clarification' at best is worthless and ultimately futile. When, for example, can we say a person is intoxicated or ungentlemanly or dishonest? Certainly no sane person could ever expect to find definitions for these and many other matters. A 'clarifi-

cation' of rules must entail expansion and elaboration of existing ones. Which is precisely what is not needed. There is nothing defective about the set of rules we have.

So, let us imagine, we decide that deliberately overturning a pitcher of milk will be violation of Rule AS-21:e7, but what if the pitcher should contain tea? This calls for institution of Rule AS-21:e8, and so on. What utter nonsense! The only thing that saves me from laughing to death over Dean Edwards' proposal is the sincerity with which he has declared it.

The problem lies not in the paucity or the indefiniteness of present rules (I distinctly remember, in fact, my freshman orientation when the Dean boasted that Kenyon didn't have and didn't need a large, specific rule book like Ohio State's), but rather in the unwillingness or inability of the Dean to interpret them and mete out punishment accordingly. It is a shame that the Dean has to ask someone else to help him with his thinking. I say it is not the code of regulations that is hopelessly inadequate. Why can't we have a Dean of Students who can "lay down the law" on his own?

On the other hand, I offer my sympathy for Dean Edwards. Truly, his job is not an easy one, and his disciplinary duties are not pleasant. Yes, I do understand his position. But what unfortunately complicates his work is his participation in the students' daily affairs. I should think that an effective Dean must at all costs divorce himself from student activities — even if it means the decline of a swimming team's good reputation — and hold himself aloof and disinterested. It is a brutal fact of college life — accepting Kenyon's — that the Dean of Students cannot for his own sake be everybody's buddy and confidant.

I do not suggest that Mr. Edwards become a demon ghoul who strikes down out of nowhere, but merely that he, in order to serve best his purpose, elevate himself to a level of respect and responsibility. The question remains if this can be done.

Thomas F. Black '64

We could, I guess, all go bury our heads in the gravel of Middle Path, pretend that dates are never thrown down flights of steps, ignore acts of destruction, look over the stealing from the Bookstore, forget the obscenities shouted along Ward Street. But I don't know for how long.

The Collegian, in that now famous editorial, advocated a clarification and a "thorough and open discussion of the rules." We still

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STUDENT TRAVEL ABROAD

One of a series of special reports for TIME college student subscribers

If you're thinking about spending this summer abroad, you have many choices to make—and hardly a moment to lose. If you're planning a trip for next summer, now is none too soon to start exploring the possibilities.

If you go abroad you'll have plenty of company: last year more than 115,000 U.S. students spent their summers out of the country and every year the number grows. If you go *this* year—and you'll probably have to scare up anywhere from \$800 to \$1,700 to swing it—now's the time to brush up on your languages and decide *how* you would like to go. Aside from tours, there are many programs available for living with a foreign family, overseas study, and volunteer work. For these, remember that you must *qualify*—and that the standards are high.

Whichever route you follow, you'd be wise to consult the *Council on Student Travel* as a first step. It's the fountainhead of facts and figures, and the top agency for student transportation arrangements. The Council's annual booklet, *Students Abroad*, is a comprehensive listing of travel and study possibilities. (Details of all publications and addresses of organizations cited appear on back page).

Let's Consider Tours They come in all sizes and types, go almost anywhere and are sponsored by hundreds of commercial and non-commercial organizations. Off the beaten track, you might join an Austrian Imperial Cavalry officer who leads a 12-day horseback trip through Carinthia, with overnight stops at ancient castles. The Scandinavian Student Travel Service runs a variety of "untouristic" tours; one is a choose-your-own-route car trip with a Scandinavian student guide; another is a circuit of Eastern Europe and the USSR. The Norwegians offer fjord cruises, and the Swedes take you on their "rolling hotel" touring trains to Lapland.

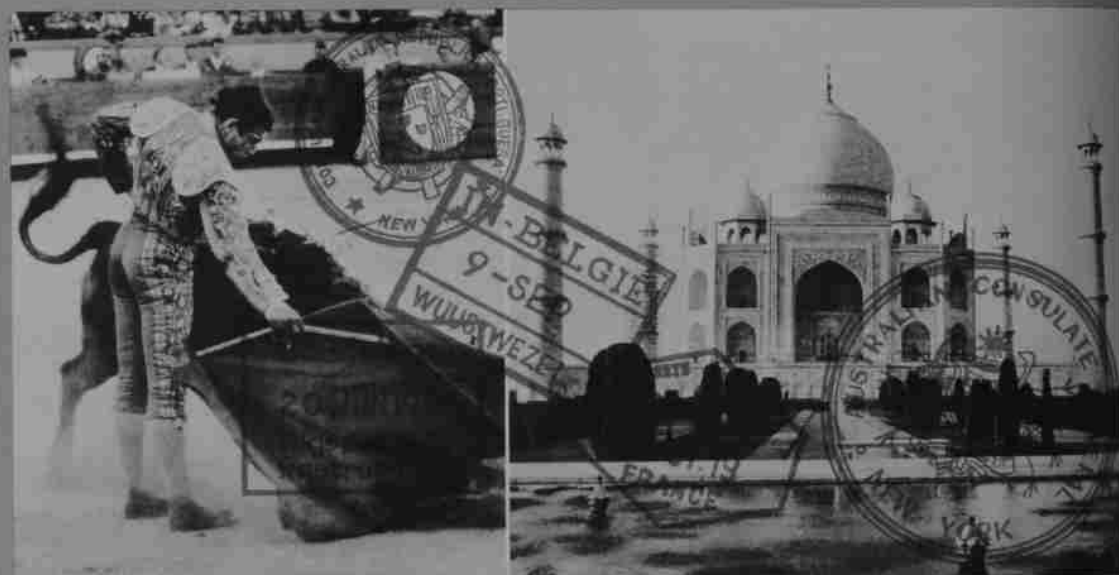
On the non-commercial side, the U.S. National Student Association conducts student groups on inexpensive trips to nearly everywhere. USNSA also maintains an information and counseling service for student travelers and publishes a handbook, *Work, Study, Travel Abroad*, that outlines programs of every type—ranging from Hobo Tours to a grand circuit of Europe's Music and Art Festivals. American Youth Hostels, another non-profit organization, launches a yearly bike-and-boat "Vagabond" trip in Holland and other countries. Special this year: a hosteling tour of Japan with a climb up Mt. Fujiyama if weather permits.

If you choose the most popular type of student tour, you will travel in a coeducational group of about 25 on a student ship or flight. If it's a ship, it will probably offer lively seminars, language refresher courses and valuable briefings on the countries you plan to visit. If it's a USNSA tour, you'll be met at each of the countries you visit by a foreign student guide who will accompany you throughout his own country.

Special Advantages: *Being a part of a tour assures you guidance, companionship, a planned diversity of interesting activities, a chance to sample a number of countries and meet people your own age in each.*

How About the "Live-With-a-Family" Programs? The biggest, best-known and the pioneer in the field is THE EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING with headquarters in Putney, Vermont. This year some 1,800 students will spend the summer with foreign families in 37 countries. France, Germany and Italy are the most popular, but the program also includes such adventurous spots as Egypt, Tanganyika, Peru and Pakistan. If you choose Israel, you may live in a Kibbutz. If your interests are closer to home there are exciting (and economical) possibilities in Guatemala and Mexico as well.





Members of the Experiment usually travel in conducted coed groups of ten—all headed for the same town or city abroad and all about the same age. In most cases you will travel by charter plane and participate in an advance four-day orientation program at Experiment headquarters. If your group goes on a student ship, the orientation period is offered aboard.

At your destination, each of you moves in with a different family to live its life, share its activities and problems. Your host family is chosen for you on the premise that it offers the most to you and you to it. It may be that of a French farmer, an Indian government official, an Italian café owner, or a Nigerian prince, and in most cases their hospitality is just that—with no fees involved.

After a month's "homestay," your group will play host to student members of the families you've stayed with, on an informal three-week trip to other parts of the country. Your final week may be spent on a group trip to a large city, but sometimes you can arrange to spend it traveling on your own. In a new program for medical students in Nigeria, the second month is devoted to full-time hospital or laboratory service.

Fees for the Experiment vary with the country (as low as \$450 for Mexico, as high as \$1,150 for Japan). However, some scholarships are available, and the Experiment also sends many Community Ambassadors whose expenses are paid by their own home towns. Moreover, qualified students are eligible for no-interest loans. *You should apply six months in advance to have a wide choice of countries to visit—or a good chance for financial assistance.* The final deadline is April 20. Apply to the Admissions Office, *The Experiment*, Putney, Vermont; information and application forms are also available from Experiment campus representatives at all major American colleges.

Special Advantages: *You'll be living the customs of the country and if you are contemplating a career in international service or business, accumulating valuable first-hand experience.*

Then There Are Formal Study Programs Many European Universities offer special summer courses planned for foreign students—some in English, some half-and-half. The subjects range from painting and drawing (at Oskar Kokoschka's International Summer Academy of Fine Arts in Salzburg, Austria) to *Germany in the 20's* (at the University of Kiel). Outside of the Universities you can find such diverse subjects to study as Swedish weaving and German gliding. But most courses offered to foreigners center on language, literature, art and politics. One thing to remember: however prestigious the University you select, don't assume that your own college will credit you for the course. Check with the dean of your own school first if the question of credit is important to you.

Many of these courses are brief enough to leave you time for travel as well—or include travel in the program. One such trip sponsored by the U.S. National Student Association takes students to Florence for an art course; you live in a Florentine villa during the course, tour other cities on weekends. The USNSA also offers travel-and-study field trips to Latin America and throughout the Common Market community for politico-economic studies.

Probably your best source of information on overseas programs is the *Institute of International Education's* booklet, *Summer Study Abroad*. Or if you're interested in the overseas programs sponsored by American colleges, you'll find a list in your copy of *Work Study, Travel Abroad*.

Costs depend upon the locality and whether you choose hotel, boarding house or private family as your residence while at school. (Dormitories are rare but the University will probably help you find a local family to live with, if you like.) Typical estimates range from \$750 to \$1,200 including tuition. Chances for summer scholarships are few.

continued on back line

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Special Advantages: Your classmates will come from all over the world. You'll get a taste of foreign education, travel without being a tourist—and possibly get credit for it besides.

Now for Independent Travel If you'd prefer to make your trip without supervision and a prepackaged itinerary, as more and more students are doing every year, you still need not feel entirely on your own. Most countries maintain National Tourist Offices in the U.S., and most large cities in Europe boast Student Union offices run by students as well as for them (addresses are listed in the Council on Student Travel's *Europe—Student Travelers Information*). They are full of ideas on where and how to go.

Independents as well as those traveling in groups can go on student sailings arranged by the Council on Student Travel and the Netherlands Office for Foreign Student Relations. Or they can go on charter flights. Many college clubs and associations organize charter or group flights available to all students. But you must plan way ahead to get on one and be a member of a flight-sponsoring association at least six months in advance of the flight. If no flight has been arranged, it is possible to arrange one yourself if you belong to a college club. College authorities will probably endorse it for you.

We won't try to guess the cost of an independent summer abroad. But however else you plan to economize, don't expect to save money by working your way abroad on a ship or by getting temporary jobs once you are overseas. All experienced hands agree that these ideas are no longer practical. Two major exceptions are the Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales (AIESEC), an exchange program which places 300 American business and economics students in summer jobs abroad each year, and the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE), which arranges jobs for 125 prospective engineers and scientists from the U.S.

(addresses are listed in *Work, Study, Travel Abroad*). Both organizations send students to firms in Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa. Modest salaries are paid by the employer, but the students must pay their own transportation costs. With careful planning, you can expect to break even.

Within Europe, there are many well-managed economical student charter planes, trains, boats and buses. They are listed in *Traveling Student*. Reductions average 50%, but you must have an International Student Identity Card to go aboard. The card, a virtual must for students who want to economize, can be obtained from the U.S. National Student Association for \$1 plus a passport-size photo and reasonable proof that you are a student. The card also entitles you to substantial reductions for entertainment, museums, hotels and restaurants, etc.

Europe is studded with excellent low-cost hostels, run by Student Unions and patronized by travelers from all over the world. You can also join the *American Youth Hostels*: membership is \$6 if you are under 21, and \$7 if you are over 21, and admits you to 3,800 hostels in 34 countries. Facilities are modest, but often interesting. Many ancient European castles serve as Youth Hostels; in Japan you sleep on the traditional grass mat and eat from a knee-high table; you stay at roadside monasteries in Pakistan and in Stockholm the hostel is an old sailing ship converted into a dormitory. Youth Hostel bathroom facilities are usually adequate, but in many cases you must approach foreign plumbing with good humor and an open mind.

Another idea for the independent traveler is the student holiday resort where you put up inexpensively at seaside cottages or modest dormitories. The French Office du Tourisme Universitaire (972 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 10021) has seven of them—from Brittany to the Alps and the Riviera; the Finns have one in the lake country—complete with sauna bath; and in Greece, a seaside student "holiday village" concen-

trates on sunning, swimming and loafing. In all cases, students come from far and wide. Costs are as low as \$80 for a three-week stay.

Special Advantages: *You can switch countries in mid-stream, explore any fresh ideas you discover. You are a free spirit.*

Finally, There Are Work Camps If you want to give as much (or almost as much) as you'll get out of your summer abroad, the work camp may be your answer. Economy may be another reason, but you'll have to count on paying your own passage in just about every case. There are hundreds of work camps in all parts of the world—many under religious or government auspices. A complete list is included in *Vacations Abroad*. Programs and prerequisites vary, but just to give you an example—the Overseas Work Camp Program of the American Friends Service Committee (160 North 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102) usually sends about 175 Americans to camps in 27 different countries on all continents. Applicants must be in excellent health, since the work is rugged, and should be able to pay for their own transportation and insurance (in the neighborhood, usually, of \$600). For these camps (but by no means for all) you must be over 20 and be able to stay for three months. Typically, room and board are furnished but no wages are paid.

Most camps require manual labor—for construction of roadways, houses, playgrounds, repair of flooded or wind-damaged buildings, etc. Some, however, can also use volunteers to run recreational or educational programs. Frequently it is possible to combine enrollment in a work camp with a bicycle tour of Youth Hostels.

Special Advantages: *Your co-workers will come from many countries, with a genuine wish to be of service probably the only characteristic common to all.*

No matter how or where you choose to travel you can help play a part in building understanding among nations. As Philip Coombs, former Assistant Secretary of State, observed: "Each individual represents the forging of an important link between this nation and another" when students meet and exchange ideas.

You can expect to get involved in many discussions with your foreign hosts about the politics, culture and history of their country as well as your own. And you'll be expected to reply with facts as well as understanding. Pre-departure homework—both on the country you will visit and on the U.S.—is essential. *You will be the authority on the U.S., so be prepared to represent it with intelligence.*

Useful Publications and Books:

Work, Study, Travel Abroad. U.S. National Student Association, Publications Division, 265 Madison Ave., N.Y. 10016 (\$1). A pocket encyclopedia of overseas study, travel and work programs, travel tips and transportation possibilities, addresses of foreign National Tourist Bureaus in the U.S.

Student Travel Abroad. USNSA's outline of tours and study trips (free).

Students Abroad. Council on Student Travel, Books Division, 777 United Nations Plaza, N.Y. 10017 (free). A listing of work, study and sightseeing programs sponsored by American educational organizations.

Europe—Student Travelers Information. the CST's succinct—and free—pamphlet on special services for students going abroad. It lists addresses of student unions abroad as well as all major government tourist information bureaus in the U.S.

International Youth Hostel Handbook, available from American Youth Hostels, Inc., 14 West 8th St., N.Y. 10011 (\$1). Gives addresses of all Youth Hostels here and abroad.

Summer Study Abroad. Institute of International Education, Public Relations Office, 800 Second Ave., N.Y. 10017 (free). A comprehensive list of foreign educational institutions offering summer study programs for U.S. students.

Vacations Abroad. UNESCO Publications Center, 317 East 34th St., N.Y. 10016 (\$1.25). The best source on work camps abroad.

Let's Go—A Student Guide to Europe. Harvard Student Agencies, Inc., 4 Holyoke St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138 (\$1.95). A lively compendium of information on where to go, where to stay, what to do and how to do it abroad—compiled by seasoned student travelers.

Europe on Five Dollars a Day. Arthur Frommer, Crown Publishers (\$2.50). A student-oriented guidebook to the best inexpensive feeding, watering and lodging places in Europe.

Travelling Student. Scandinavian Student Travel Service, Information Office, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 10036 (free). Schedules and prices for cut-rate student travel on planes, boats, trains and buses in Europe.

Handbook on Student Travel, available from SSTs (\$0.60). Lists student hotels, dormitories and restaurants throughout Europe.

"Student Travel Abroad" is one of the information memos prepared by TIME as a service to all its student subscribers. These special reports are published several times a year; additional copies of "Student Travel Abroad" are available in quantity to students and educators, \$1.00 a hundred. Please write:

TRAVEL ABROAD
TIME College Report, Radio City Box 1000, N.Y. 10019

Maintenance Crew Joins Union; Contract to be Negotiated; Lord Yields

After several weeks of organizing and discussion, the maintenance crew of Kenyon College has decided to join the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union. The affected people here are the maids, janitors, and grounds crew. The move came smoothly after a flurry of excitement and rumored plans for a "recognition strike".

WOODY HALL, janitor in Norton, spear-headed the union organization. "Everybody was for it," Hall explained, "and I just went down to Columbus and did something about it." Hall talked with Mr. Vern Uler, international representative for the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, and Uler visited Kenyon several times, organized the workers, and signed up "a substantial majority of the people here".

ULERY AND A THREE-DELEGATE committee of employees, representing the maids, janitors, and grounds crew, met with Kenyon Business Manager Samuel Lord, who didn't believe the claim that the newly formed unit represented the Kenyon employees.

Lord called a meeting of maintenance personnel, and held a secret ballot vote to determine the strength of unionism, a procedure which is an "unfair labor practice, and against the Taft-Hartley law" according to organizer Uler.

"The union hadn't been recognized yet, and every one of the men could have been fired if they wanted to keep the union out." On the strength of this vote (26-8) and in the face of overwhelming membership in the Columbus-based local, Lord agreed in a meeting with the union leaders on Wednesday morning to hold an official election. This election, held by Col. Davis in Matheson Hall Tuesday, resulted in acceptance by the employees of the union as their bargaining agent.

The workers felt that the union was greatly needed to assure them of more equitable treatment. Before Lord's capitulation on Wednesday, one of the men asserted, "Mr. Lord is a pretty stubborn man, but we are ready to go on strike to get recognition."

THE SERVICE BRANCH of the College seemed ready to discuss their objectives in joining a union. "I've got five mouths to feed," one of the men stated. "There's my wife, two kids, and my mother-in-law, and me. When

I first came up here they told me I'd get \$1.25 an hour, with a nickel or dime raise in ninety days. I thought that was really it. So I came up here two years ago, now, and I ain't seen my ninety days yet. Same with you, ain't it," he asked a fellow maintenance worker. "I got seven to feed, and by the time I get my gas and fuel bills paid, well, I got only a few dollars for groceries."

The janitors earn more than the other maintenance men. "I am getting about \$1.40. Just about \$1.40. But the College can fire you anytime they feel like it, and there ain't a thing you can do's, the thing. Man before me, they let him go. You kids was complaining about how the bathrooms was always dirty, and they fired him. He said he quit, but I don't believe it." One of the others added, "warn't fair, neither. Way you guys drink yourselves blind then mess up the halls and bathrooms. Take 'til Thursday to get 'em clean with you working at it all day."

OTHER CONDITIONS which will be discussed in negotiating a contract with the College will be hours (at present 44 per week), regularly scheduled pay raises, improved working conditions, and the establishment of grievance machinery. "I don't want to present our proposals to Mr. Lord through the college newspaper," Uler stated, refusing to give specific information about the contract proposals the union is preparing. "You will be given complete information for your next issue."

Uler and Hall explained their objectives briefly. "We aren't out to break the College. If they can show that they can't afford our requests, we are willing to bargain. We are interested in a fair day's pay for a fair day's work; we aren't interested in featherbedding or anything like that. But pay is higher for this kind of work in Mount Vernon and everywhere else around."

OF THE UNION DUES of \$3.50 per month, \$4.00 will be placed in the unit's treasury for local welfare. The remaining \$3.10 will be apportioned to the International and the amalgamated local in Columbus, composed of 59 units similar to the Kenyon unit in size. The union encompasses workers in several fields, including janitors, cemetery workers, warehouse men, toy manufacturers, and department store workers.



John Rockford



Michael Daly

Dubliners to Meet Kenyon Debaters

The debate team will meet Michael G. Daly and John J. Rockford of Dublin University on Thursday, April 2 at 8:00 p.m. in Rosse Hall. The Irish visitors will take the affirmative position on the resolution that the United States cannot stand without Europe and De Gaulle. Stu Campbell and Al Volkwitz, senior members of Kenyon's debate team will take the negative position.

Each debater will deliver a ten-minute speech and be cross-examined by the opposing team for five minutes. The audience will be given an opportunity to direct questions to either team during the course of the debate. The event is held in cooperation with Institute of International Education.

BOB GIBBONS AND MIKE CLARK are scheduled to debate a team from Harvard University the first week in April. This debate will be conducted similarly

to the debate with the Dublin University team and will also be held in Rosse Hall.

Campbell and Volkwitz represented Kenyon at the University of Pennsylvania Tournament in February where Emory University won the coveted "Liberty Bell" trophy. Kenyon was victorious over Johns Hopkins and Temple Universities, but was defeated by Catholic University, Central Oklahoma, Mt. St. Vincent, and Rutgers. Nevertheless, Kenyon's 2-4 record placed them above such schools as Columbia, William & Mary, Penn, Villanova, Kings, Washington and Jefferson, Emerson, Clarion, Georgetown, Old Dominion, Northern Illinois, Fordham, Temple, and Johns Hopkins.

The last inter-collegiate tournament of the season will be held March 20-22, at Ball State College in Muncie, Indiana.

I.F.C. Discusses Rules, Student Government

Deans Haywood and Edwards were guests of the Interfraternity Committee at a meeting called by the Campus Senate to discuss College rules. The Committee's main concern was with the question Dean Edwards had submitted to the Senate—the question dealing with the responsibility of fraternities in enforcing rules. Dean Haywood pointed out that by allowing drinking the College is authorizing a violation of the state law. He also stated that fraternities had enforced rules against excessive drinking in the past, and that alumni are often astonished at what is now permitted.

THE FRATERNITY presidents defended their position and cited the IFC report of February 24 as an attempt on their part to define their own responsibilities. It was suggested, however, that fraternities would need additional authority to go with additional responsibility.

President Bensinger made a suggestion that the fraternity presidents be included on the Campus Senate. This, he said, would give the fraternities a greater belief that they were participating in the making of the rules and give greater authority to the presidents as enforcers of the rules. The present Senate, it was argued, has lost contact with the student body.

DEAN HAYWOOD said that

the proposed Senate would be far too big to accomplish anything. He also suggested that the IFC was then meeting, in effect, as a lower house to pass suggestions on to the Senate and that joint sessions of the IFC and the Senate might profitably be held once a month. Dean Edwards stated that the Campus Senate deals with matters other than fraternities and social rules and that the fraternity presidents might not be interested in these.

It was then suggested that the IFC replace the Student Council. The Council, it was alleged, has been largely inactive, while the IFC has been the most active body of the student government. Dean Edwards objected to this idea on the grounds that it would encourage Kenyon's tendency to ignore the outside world.

RETURNING TO the question of rules, Dean Edwards stated that he did not wish to have the rules changed. He wants the Campus Senate to exercise its power of interpretation and clarify the meaning of the rules so that they could be understood by all. The Committee agreed to look over the proposed interpretations written by the late Professor Sutcliffe and to consider them at its meeting next Monday. The Committee will also discuss proposed changes in the campus government constitution.

DEAN HANGED IN EFFIGY

The Dean of Students, Mr. Thomas Edwards, was hung in effigy Sunday night during an electrical blackout.

Lights went off on the Hill around midnight because of a transformer failure. Students burst out of the dorms, bathed in the downpour of rain, shouted chants, and climaxed the occasion with the hanging and burning of an effigy of the Dean of Students. Shouts of "The Toad Must Go" and "Unload the Toad" accompanied the burning.

The ceremony was held at the historical Prayer Cross, sight of Philander Chase's first church service. Around 1:30 a.m. an effigy made of blue jeans and a flannel shirt, stuffed with paper and capped with a symbolic paper bag head, was produced. A sign with a picture of a toad and the caption "Croak" was placed against the cross as students watched the effigy slowly burn and finally fall apart.

The Collegian asked spectators and participants for the reason behind the demonstration. Some who were queried felt Mr. Edwards' call for a clarification of College rules was behind the incident. Others insisted that the burning had far more serious reasons: they felt they had just grievances which they considered were being ignored by Mr. Edwards. No concrete examples of "grievances" were given. Another student said "This is an obvious reaction to Edwards' recent actions. His calling in students to discuss 'their drinking problem', his current rules-out-of-the-hat technique in dealing with fraternities, his call for a black and white code of rules, and just his habitual prying into private affairs has finished us with him. We'll seek through proper channels to see if something cannot be done about the situation."

Such ponderous answers were not always received. Some students freely admitted the burning was a lark. Nevertheless, the relish with which students participated in the near riot seemed to suggest deeper problems than the simple letting off of youthful steam.

Mr. Edwards was contacted Monday and had nothing to say about the incident.

No one could remember the last such event.

SPRING VACATION

Spring vacation begins Tuesday, March 17 at 12:00 and ends Tuesday, March 31 at 8:00 a.m. Absences from the last meeting of each class on or before March 17 or from the first meeting of each class after the vacation, which result in overcuts, will be penalized at the rate of \$10 for the first overcut in each class and \$5 for each succeeding overcut. Absences from seminar meetings directly before and after the vacation which result in overcuts will incur fines of \$15.

Dormitories will be closed from Tuesday, March 17 at 3:00 p.m. until Monday, March 30. Box lunches may be picked up in Peirce Hall from 10:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. March 17. Students must show their Bursar's card to the food attendants. The first meal served after Spring Vacation will be supper, Monday, March 30.

SIX SENIORS RECEIVE WILSON FELLOWSHIPS

Six Kenyon seniors have been awarded Woodrow Wilson Fellowships for 1964. The winners were Fred Kluge and Perry Lentz in English, Frank Munger and Edward Ordman in math, Ken Gregg in zoology, and Jeff Way in art history. Honorable mentions were given to William Coombs in philosophy and Richard Phelps in mathematics.

These Fellowships are dedicated to developing "college teachers of tomorrow." They are the largest private source of support for advanced studies in the United

States. Full tuition and fees plus a stipend of \$1,800 are granted.

KENYON'S SIX winners represent our best effort in the Wilsons. Our results better those of any college in Ohio except Oberlin. Ohio State had three, Lake Erie none, Wesleyan one, Denison three, Oberlin twenty-four.

Dean Haywood announced these results with a distinct touch of pride. He expects this to be the beginning of a long line of fellowships and scholarships for Kenyon graduates.

BANKS, LONG, HEWITT, PERRY, IWASA ELECTED

David Banks and Dixie Long were elected to Student Council-at-large seats yesterday. Pete Hewitt, Dave Perry, and Warren Iwasa were elected to represent the independents.

For the two at-large seats, Banks received 209 votes, Long 150. Other candidates were: Mike Dyslin, 131 votes; Hank Webster, 130 votes; Zvetan Zakov, 109 votes; Michael Glogowen 22 votes.

For the three independent seats, Peter Hewitt collected 52 votes, Dave Perry 45 votes, Warren Iwasa 40 votes. Other candidates were: John Schofield, 26 votes; Michael Burr, 25 votes; Mike Schneier, 23 votes; Carl Man-kowitz, 19 votes.

Approximately 365 students cast at-large ballots. Eighty independent students voted.

At its last meeting before retiring, the 1963-64 Student Council nominated Tom Sant for president of next year's Council, Barry Bergh and Lee Bowman for treasurer, and Bill Hamilton and Geoff Chentow for secretary. Additional nominations may be made by petition signed by 15 students and placed in the Student Council mailbox in the Dean of Students office before April 5. All nominees will be voted on by the new Council at its meeting on April 13 unless a petition to have the election of these officers by the student body is signed by one fourth of the students and placed in the Council mailbox by April 5.

At its previous meeting the Council had expressed a desire to appropriate money for a memorial to Professor Sutcliffe. Discussion continued this week on what form the memorial should

take, and after many suggestions, including the scholarship fund, American literature section of the library, and the College garden, it was decided that a self-appointed group of interested students would decide and report to the Council later.

Fred Kluge brought up the problem of ping-pong tables without ping-pong paddles or balls. Council President Chris Scott reminded the recreationalist that the College felt it was not its responsibility to supply paddles and balls. Smiling wistfully, Kluge said, "Thirty years ago there was polo; now we're down to ping-pong."

The report of the Planning Committee said that there was no important sympathy in favor of freshman hazing. After some discussion of the matter, Council passed a resolution stating that there would be "no value in, nor support for" the restoration of hazing. The vote was 15-1 with two abstentions. From hazing, Council proceeded to the topic of freshman orientation in general. Bill Hylton suggested that there should be a freshman mixer during that period. Dean Edwards said that no college would be able to provide us with women for such an occasion at that time of year, to which Salim Lone suggested that, for such purposes, "Mount Vernon High School has long been overlooked."

Dean in Charge Of Extensions

Faculty regulations concerning make-up examinations and late papers were adopted by the faculty at its meeting Monday.

Make-up examinations will only be given if the student has been excused from the scheduled test by the Dean of Students in writing. Excuses will only be given in case of illness, participation in an approved activity, or certain unusual circumstances. This regulation is not new; the faculty simply reaffirmed its position.

THE REGULATION ON late papers is new. "A faculty member will not accept a paper or other assigned work late without imposing a penalty, unless the student has arranged for an extension of time at least twenty-four hours before the due date, and then only in exceptional circumstances, as when the student has an excuse from the Dean of Students."

Many faculty members interpreted the regulation not as a crackdown on student lackadaisicalness, but rather as a guideline and reinforcement available when "necessary." Student cries of "inhumane" were heard Tuesday.

Almo Trio To Perform

The Almo Trio, internationally recognized as one of the finest string ensembles, will appear on Monday, April 13 at 8:00 p.m. in Rosse Hall. The program will consist of Brahms' "Trio in C Major," Ravel's "Trio in A Minor," and Schubert's "Trio in E Flat Major."

The artists are Andor Toth, violinist; Gabor Rejto, cellist; and Adolph Baller, pianist. This is the third and last George Gund Concert of the year.

SLATE TO LECTURE ON MODERN ART

Calculated to raise many an artistic eyebrow, the fifth of Kenyon's faculty lectures will be delivered tonight by Joseph Slate, instructor of art, at 8:00 p.m. in Philomathesian Hall. The lecture, entitled "The Mirror and the Room," will be illustrated with slides. Mr. Slate will begin with an introduction to the academic, conventional forces in painting and use this as the basis for an exploration into contemporary art. He explains that "much of what most people feel is contemporary art I feel is *passee*, and I will tell why in the course of my talk." Many works of major artists will be exhibited as well as works of younger painters.

Mr. Slate feels that "in commenting on pop art many critics wrongly state that this expression is anti-art. 'The pop' painters are charged with adolescence. I intend to dispute that criticism. Their work is profoundly serious and profoundly meaningful to the visual arts."

Slate, a painter himself, admits that, at first, he was sceptical of the new pop art. "Painters look; they don't think. Therefore, there is a tendency for them to be suspicious of forces other than their own. I certainly was greatly suspicious of the motives and the images that the pop artists were working with. But, in setting up this lecture, I discovered that they were working out profound visual problems, and I've switched my whole point of view around."

Pub. Board Discusses Editorial

The Publication Board met last Wednesday to discuss the recent Collegian editorial "The Pretty Follies that Themselves Commit." Professor Roelofs, chairman of the Board, called the meeting to discuss alleged ambiguity in the phrase "insecure Dean of Students."

Collegian editor D. David Long said the editorial "clearly and forthrightly describes the position of the Dean of Students under the present system of rules, rules Mr. Edwards himself has called 'a hopelessly inadequate code of regulations lacking clarity and directness'."

HE DENIED that the editorial could be interpreted as an *ad hominem* attack "impugning the mental ability or emotional fitness of Mr. Edwards . . . No clarification is called for, no correction is needed, and no apology, as has been suggested, is deserved."

"The editorial spotlights in its final paragraph, the summarizing paragraph, the reason for the entire College-wide debate on rules and regulations, and that is, again, the position of the Dean of Students in administering those rules."

Professor A. Denis Baly, Collegian advisor, expressed surprise at the calling of the meeting. He firmly supported Long in his denial of an *ad hominem* attack.

AFTER AN HOUR of discussion, the Board decided there was no need for a clarification and the topic was dropped.

GLCA ANNOUNCES LATIN AMERICA STUDY PROGRAM

A three phase Latin American study program for U.S. college students has been announced by the Great Lakes Colleges Association, of which Kenyon College is a member.

President Lund endorsed the statement of GLCA President Eldon L. Johnson, who said, "This program will make a significant contribution to mutual understanding in international relations, since it shows Latin America that we realize we have much to learn from them, and do not have our eyes solely focused upon Europe for culture enrichment."

Basically, the study plan, designed and supported by GLCA members, enables students to spend as little as 10 weeks at a session in Mexico's University of Guanajuato, up to nine months in more advanced study in Bogota, Colombia, or both. Length of stay depends on fluency in Spanish, academic credit needed, and the degree of specialization desired in Latin American studies.

According to Dr. Raymond Gordon, on leave from Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, to serve as administrator of the plan, students can enter the program at the start of any of its three stages.

Stage one is the Mexico session to provide basic skills in preparation for the Bogota pro-

gram or advanced courses for qualified students who can spend only the summer months away from their colleges.

Stage two is a three month course in Bogota which will have courses aimed toward understanding Colombia and Latin America.

The final stage is for students who have sufficient Spanish and knowledge of Colombian and Latin American culture and history to compete with Colombian students in regular university classes. Students will have the opportunity of studying at one of three universities, each with a different speciality.

Planning for the GLCA Latin America program has been in progress for nearly two years. To work it out, Gordon said, it was necessary to coordinate the academic calendars and degree requirements of 12 independent private colleges with three major universities in Bogota.

The choice of Bogota was based on the unusual number of universities and research institutes located there, and the few U.S. students using the facilities. In 1960, for instance, only 14 students from this country were studying in Colombia.

Students interested in the program should see Professor Browne.

SCHOLARSHIP HOPEFULS TO SWARM HILL

Kenyon Day, April 4-5, will find about 60 "very high quality" scholarship candidates on the Hill, said Admissions Officer John Knepper.

For the scholarship hopefuls, the week end will be a chance to take general and prize scholarship examinations, and to see the campus.

The College, claims Knepper, will have an opportunity to "sell candidates on Kenyon" and the faculty will have a chance "to double check its choices."

DEAN HAYWOOD will be the featured speaker. A discussion on "The Liberal Arts" will be led by Professors McCulloh and Yow.

A varsity baseball game with Wittenberg and a program by the Kenyon Singers will complement the week end's events. "We hope the students will be good hosts," Knepper pleaded.

Color Prints in Library Display

An exhibit of color prints, "Travels into the Interior of North America," is on display in the Robert Bowen Brown Gallery.

Taken from a portfolio in the Ringwalt Rare Book Room, the prints were made in England from original sketches by Karl Bodmer, Swiss artist, who accompanied Prince Alexander Philip Maximilian of Rhenish Prussia on a tour of this country in 1832.

THE PRINTS GIVE a graphic idea of how the country appeared near the time of Kenyon's founding in 1824. Most of the scenes are of the Missouri Territory, however, some are of Pennsylvania and Indiana, and one shows Niagara Falls before it was commercially developed.

The display is on view until March 31.



The Rev. Canon Johnson

Johnson to Give Bedell Lecture

The Rev. Canon Howard A. Johnson will deliver the 29th annual Easter-Bedell Lectures at the College on April 7 and 8. He will speak in Rosse Hall at 8:00 p.m., Tuesday April 7, and at 9:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. on Wednesday, April 8.

Entitled "The Size of Anglicanism and the Shape It Is In," the lectures are the result of a global tour to "observe at first hand what response the Anglican Communion is making to the emergencies of our epoch." Following his 730 days on the road, he wrote *Global Odyssey*, a subjective treatise on what he saw and heard within the realm of the Anglican Communion.

DR. JOHNSON IS Canon Theologian of The Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, New York. A graduate of the University of California, and the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va., he received a master of Sacred Theology from Union Theological Seminary, New York, and was honored with a D.D. from Upsala College in 1956.

He has also studied at Princeton graduate school, and was a Fellow of the American — Scandinavian Foundation Graduate Studies in Theology, University of Copenhagen. He is best known as one of the world authorities on Kierkegaard.

Library Schedule

March 17 - 29
8:30 A.M. - 12 noon
1 P.M. - 4:30 P.M.

Closed evenings and all day Saturday and Sunday. Resume regular hours March 30, 1964.

HIS WORK . . .

Cont. from page 1, Col 3

have no such initiation. Another man can deliver most of that speech or prepare a second just as good, but I regret that freshmen will never again hear Sutcliffe's perfect voice describe a being "darkly wise and rudely great," or see that slow, short figure pause, breathe, and formally recite

Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurled;
The glory, jest, and riddle of the world.

That sounded just as good, from year to year; not all the fashions or all the summers could hurt it.

SUTCLIFFE INTRODUCED all of us to Kenyon and continued to stand for it. Your first question upon returning to Gambier from vacation was "How's Sutcliffe?" When you met recent alumni, at meetings or by chance, that was their first question to you. Whenever Kenyon people gathered it seemed his was the first name mentioned. We all had our remembrance of Sutcliffe in common.

Some of us who were lucky got to know him. Freshmen English, good old "Reading And Writing," was his finest course — he enjoyed himself, felt more at ease there. When he realized students' feelings could really be hurt he was considerate and impersonal, as in remarks about composition. He could listen to a student's quivering, hyper-sensitive reading of a Shakespeare sonnet without changing expression, offering a curt "thank you" while all the groaning class waited for a humiliating demolition.

Yet he didn't hesitate to draw and quarter a student who had shirked looking up an unfamiliar word ("Now that you're a professional student, Mr. Smith, don't you feel you should use your dictionary?"). When a student inadvertently used the barbarism "wise" as a suffix, you could see Sutcliffe shiver, come alive, and interrupt: "How are you doing *sex-wise*, Mr. Jones?"

There are other memories of that course: Sutcliffe laughing for half a minute about Edgar Marsala's contribution to *Catcher in the Rye*, Sutcliffe carefully arguing that Omar Khayyam might not be mankind's seminal thinker after all, or gossiping about the second-hand bookstore he used to run in today's laundromat, or gently suggesting that even the most emancipated freshman might somehow accommodate himself to *Paradise Lost*. And when Sutcliffe recited Milton, we all listened. That whole course was an adventure, a challenge, and a pleasure. You could complain about Kenyon, send for volleys of catalogues, dramatically talk about transferring, but there was always the matter of confronting Sutcliffe. I know he kept more than one student here, and he made others regret leaving.

THINGS CHANGED IN the next years, and the robust, intense professor we'd known gradually became an ill man. He always seemed to have a cold, sometimes was forced to end American literature (relentlessly scheduled at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday) ten minutes before the bell. When you walked with him from Ascension Hall to the corner of 229, you walked slowly and a little uncomfortably, afraid that his next step would shoot pains up his leg, and that you'd stand there like a fool, not knowing whether to ask some awkward, helpful question, offer an arm, or pretend not to have noticed. But usually the vivacity of his conversation, the life of his mind, made you forget his illness and you were again persuaded that he would go on forever.

IN A TIME OF controversy and debate at Kenyon, Sutcliffe took many stands, revealing a nature not without its streaks or wrinkles, but fully at the center of college life. Throughout the Self-Study and its associated wars, Sutcliffe took a part, himself frequently becoming an object of controversy. He was quick to react, to take stands — to be annoyed at students cutting across across lawns and maiming hedges; to be upset by destructive week ends and sluggish classes; to be outraged by strident editorials and pronouncements.

I remember very little about last year's Junior Honors Seminar — a difficult time for Sutcliffe, who was obliged to direct and occasionally to referee the efforts of eight literati. But there was one night when he gave all of us pause. Somewhat out of the context of the discussion he read Matthew Arnold's poem about "Growing Old" —

Is it to feel our strength —
Not our bloom only, but our strength — decay?

Is it to feel each limb
Grow stiffer, every function less exact,
Each nerve more weakly strung?

Yes, this, and more! but not,
Ah, 'tis not what in our youth we dream'd it would be!
'Tis not to have our life
Mellow'd and soften'd as with sunset glow,
A golden day's decline!

BUT SUTCLIFFE ROSE above self-pity and lived with his illness on familiar terms. He moved his office to the basement of Ascension, rescheduled classes for later in the morning, traded cigarettes for pills. One night, at his home, I was somewhat struck by seeing him write down the calories in a beer he'd just had. He was still hopeful, continued sending post cards to absentee honors

majors, gave energetic and polite direction to the Campus Senate, planned for a Fulbright to Greece, and over sherry and cheese could occasionally again become his old convivial self.

PROFESSOR SUTCLIFFE left no great body of writing, nor did he attempt to make disciples of his students. And he didn't plan to be loved by all his undergraduates. But some of us will find it impossible ever to separate our memory of college life from our memory of him. We first saw him as the revered legend of the Peirce Hall banquet; during the next four crowded years, full of lectures, smoky committee meetings, ponderous seminars, and busy little campus spats, that reverence grew. It's still growing.

I'd always planned to send him a letter of appreciation after graduation, to thank him for all he'd meant and been. Now, I hope this will do.

P. F. Kluge



Denham Sutcliffe

HIS MEMORY . . .

Cont. from page 1, Col. 2

innocence. He had little of the childhood he so eagerly wished for all children. His understanding of the creatureliness of himself and of others gave him the humanity and compassion which marked his teaching.

A liberally educated man is more than mere creature, precious as that innocence is. He alone of all creation consciously possesses the knowledge which enables him to see the limits of his freedom, to understand the nature of his dependency, and which enables him willingly to bear the burden of responsibility of this knowledge. A man knows not only that he is dependent, but also that other creatures are dependent on him, and that his dependency is in part defined by bearing the dependency of others. The office of a teacher is without coercion to help every student discover this intricate relationship between freedom and dependency, and in helping others, to rediscover it again and again for himself.

ALTHOUGH HE OFTEN jarred his colleagues and students alike by his blunt assertions of truth and right, by his quickness to correct faulty quotations, mispronunciations, and errors of fact, Dennie never really failed to listen, to seek instruction. Even if his manner was sometimes truculent, he implored all the powers, all the poets, and sometimes even his colleagues for the wisdom to understand. A teacher must teach with true authority, but he can only do so if he recognizes that his authority is dependent ultimately upon powers other than himself: the vision of the great poets; the wisdom which the patient researchers of the past have revealed; the illumination which comes on memorable occasions in class when teacher and student in dialogue suddenly see together what before was hidden. Dennie was his own man, and he often barged into his authors as if he were Alexander, the original conqueror of the world of letters, the only man who had the "true word" (as in fact he often did), but Milton's prayer was his prayer:

Instruct me, for thou know'st . . .

What in mee is dark

Illumin, what is low raise and support;

That to the height of this great Argument

I may assert Eternal Providence . . .

God's ways to men were the literature and learning which Dennie justified, and Providence was his immediate awareness of his dependency upon creator and creation. This was the "great Argument" of his life in the College to which he was so nobly devoted.

THE COLLEGE IS THE place where men come together to discover their unique dependency, to achieve the full measure of their creation, to live a life together of conscious innocence, of freedom and obedience. The College is the place where the wisdom of the past and the living minds which will invade the future meet at the intense moment of the exact present. The College is the place where instructor and student, like Thoreau, seek "to improve the nick of time" and notch it on the green stick of memory. The College is the place where men live a life together, a corporate life, where each

man is dependent on others, and they on him, and yet where each man is encouraged to discover and develop his own unique powers and gifts. The College is a place of trees, stones, and grass, beloved, permanent, apart, memorable, the witness to the creatureliness of man.

To Dennie, the College as a community of scholars suggested an abstract of professionalism, a detachment from the earthy and moral immediacy of life, a sometimes-blind scramble where each man goes his own way. The College as a family, while it suggested the cosy comforts he enjoyed, smacked of a sentimental heresy, of making literal what in fact is analogy. A man of genuine feeling, Dennie was shamed by sentimentalism which diverts attention from the object of feeling to the destructive enjoyment of the feeling itself. Familiar only on certain festival occasions, the College has a foster, not a blood relationship with us, for it is by the College that our minds and hearts are nourished. The appropriate word, one which I believe he approved, is fellowship. The College is a fellowship of scholars, the office and dignity of those who have laid down something of value, our radical independence to do what we please, for the shared life lived in common. As a fellowship, the College sustains the honorable dependency of us all on each other, on our colleagues of the momentous past, and on our colleagues of the hopeful future, and at the same time guards the freedom of each one of us to live his own life, to read the past without fear of dogmatic authority, and to propose the future without prejudice. In this fellowship is our joy, our happiness, our genuine life.

WHAT DENNIE HATED with passionate intensity was the tyranny of anyone in authority who thinks that the rules are made for the other fellow, the presumption of the critic who asserts his private sensibility is of course more rare than learning's painfully won appreciation. The empire builder, the self-adulatory performer more attentive to his own applause than to his subject, the teacher or student who is concerned with teaching and learning only for personal advantages, earned Dennie's wrath and opposition, not because their actions were an offense to him, but because they were an offense to the College, because they destroyed the fellowship by which and in which we all live.

Although Dennie was himself inclined towards pride, he was the first to recognize it, quick to confess his own most grievous fault. If he made a mistake, his confession of it was so prompt and so pitifully honest that only a fool would bear him a grudge. Dennie never spared himself, never covered his tracks, never protected himself. He was innocent of guile. As chairman of the Department of English, he was never tyrannical, and was the first to kiss the rod, for he also was a man set under authority. If a man, teacher or student, were in trouble, he grieved more for him and his trouble than he would for his own mishap. What he labored for was a department and a college of mutually supporting members, eager to work in common for the best instruction possible for the young men who come to Kenyon, eager to encourage each one of us to improve his own genius, gift, and power. Dennie gave his life for this fellowship. His last performance in Faculty Meeting, gracious and eloquent, was to encourage the faculty to preserve deliberately and spontaneously and generously our sense of the shared life in common in our relationships with each other and with our students. The liberally educated man, the learned doctors of arts and sciences, like any other creature, can only live with happiness and genuine effect in a fellowship. Nobody survives solitary and apart except at the expense of others.

IN EVERY ACT OF HIS LIFE, Dennie showed his profound love for the ritual enactments which make a man's life meaningful and purposeful, preserving him from random action. Every ritual enacted his faith in the creatureliness of himself and the world he lived in. Each spring Dennie renewed himself along with the world by cutting the fresh young dandelion greens for his supper. Sharp and earthy, the dandelion rejoiced him, giving him positive knowledge of his earthy origins and destiny. In the fall he hunted rabbits and pheasants. Paradoxically the hunt was a ceremony of love, not cruelty, of felicity, not savagery. The skillfully executed hunt revealed the mutual and necessary dependency of all creatures. In his classes, interviews with students, formal and informal, Dennie embodied the inherited fellowship which more than any other human institution has civilized man. Even the irksome business of footnotes became with him the decent and proper way to acknowledge with respect and ceremony his obligations to others who had allowed him to see clearly, speak with authority.

WHEN DENNIE WAS BURIED, he was brought into the Church under the pall which he had urged the Vestry to purchase. The pall, in preserving the anonymity of the dead, enables the living to know that "in the midst of life we are in death," that by accepting without flinching this necessary condition of life, the terrifying distance between the words of hope — " . . . and mine eyes shall behold, and not as a stranger . . . " — and the fact of the stillness and weight of the anonymous dead, vanishes utterly. Dennie's last gift to us was the dignity of hope.

Gerrit H. Roelofs

8 March 1964

Letters to the Editor

Cont. from page 2, Col. 5

do. Discussion can only lead, to our way of thinking, to a clearer understanding of what the College expects from us in the way of behavior. We still like Mr. Sutcliffe's statement, "a community sense of how things should be done."

What too few of the 'clarification' critics realize is that Mr. Edwards, Dean of Students, presently has almost unlimited authoritative in nonacademic matters; that he is limited only by fear of the Judicial Board or the President of the College overruling him. Not to mention his sense of fair treatment.

Students have as much to gain from the discussion as the Dean has. Perhaps he'll discover his territorial rights and jurisdictional limits; perhaps he'll come to feel that he has no right to call in a freshman and shove a proctor's report on the student's drinking in the kid's face. Perhaps he'll be told that student drinking is permitted at Kenyon and if, and only if, a student's behavior becomes destructive or embarrassing to guests does he have any right to question that drinking. He's not here to be paternal, to coax or cajole, nor to be concerned with our private lives.

We would hope that students conduct might improve, that dates will not come here solely for the uniqueness of Kenyon social behavior. We would hope that Mr. Edwards will come to understand his job better, that certain previously stated activities of his office will cease. It is for these reasons that we support the discussion.

We need not remind ourselves, I would hope, that the 'clarification' could have been decided privately by first floor Ascension, that we could have come back next fall to a whole new system of rules we had never been asked about. It has happened elsewhere (Earlham), and the Collegian makes public notice that this has not happened here.

If you are right, if "no sane person could ever expect to find definitions for these and many other matters," then the twelve members of the Campus Senate and this editor are sadly disillusioned, and I apologize for our naivete.

Edwards Replies

To the Editor:

In answer to your inquiry, I do not care to respond to the letters from Mr. Camper and Mr. Black except to say that both students completely misunderstood my reasons for bringing questions before the Senate. It is also worth noting that these same students applied, and were granted permission, to live out of the dormitories this year because they wanted to live under "more favorable conditions" free from "constant interruption and distraction of dormitory life."

Thomas J. Edwards
Dean of Students

Correction

To the Editor:

It is my desire to correct an unintentional misrepresentation in an article which appeared in the February 28 issue of the Collegian. The article of concern was the COACHES' CORNER column. It appears as though I wrote this column, which is incorrect. The thoughts are mine, as told to a

Collegian reporter, but the actual writing was his and should have been so indicated.

I make no claim as to my writing ability but I certainly do not need a ghost writer.

I would also like to comment on a statement in the basketball article on the sports page. It is "...one of the few Lord players who gives 100% of his effort at all times." This is indictment of a dedicated, although unsuccessful, group that cannot be substantiated because it is simply not true. The uninformed should confine their reporting to the facts. I was exceedingly proud of the efforts of all members of the 1963-64 Basketball Squad and think they are to be congratulated particularly because they had to play without the services of Dave Schmid for most of the season.

Looking forward to a still better sports page in the Collegian.
Skip Falkenstine

Kenyon Archivist Responds

To the Editor:

There has long been a misconception among members of the community that the flag which was stolen from Peirce Hall in the late winter of 1961 was either the banner carried by Kenyon students during the American Civil War, or at least a tribute to the Kenyon group which saw action in the "War of Rebellion."

The flag was obviously not a banner carried in the War, for the College arms shown on the flag were not designed until 1908. The group which was active at the time of the Civil War was the "Kenyon Light Guards," not the "Kenyon Battalion." As a group the "Light Guards" never saw action. For months, students drilled diligently on the Park with wooden rifles, and during a two week period they were armed by the State militia and stationed along the banks of the Ohio at Cincinnati to guard against the threatened invasion of General Morgan. The "Kenyon Light Guards" never fired a shot against any enemy; there was no battle, no glory. We must give them at least the credit of being a highly patriotic group, willing to fight.

Since the arms shown on the flag were designed in 1908, it is impossible that the flag could have been used during the First World War. No picture in the College files shows Lieutenant Brewster's wartime S.A.T.C. (Student Army Training Corps) carrying a flag of any kind. Our contribution to the war effort in 1918 consisted of a fund for the purchase and maintenance of a Red Cross ambulance.

In the College Archives, there is one photograph showing the flag in use. Taken in 1943 or 1944, the picture shows a group of uniformed men marching behind the "battalion" flag on the open area of Marriott Park between Ascension and Ransom Halls. The group shown is part of the 63rd Army — Air Force Technical Training Detachment stationed at Kenyon and devoted to pre-meteorological studies. Through this group, and its successor here in 1944, the Army Specialized Training Program in language and area studies, the College was able to stay open during the war years. At this time Old Kenyon became a military barracks and was "off limits" to civilians. On one occasion, after a particularly disruptive "peep night," the sixty or so

liberal arts students who remained here were threatened with martial law.

The banner which hung for many years in Peirce Hall was never carried in battle, yet it was used by a military group which meant far more to the College than the "Kenyon Light Guards." There is little purpose for us to reproduce the lost flag and there is far more reason to hang in its place the official flag of the College.

John Hattendorf '64

We're glad to set history right and end the legend of the flag being a tribute to the "Kenyon Battalion." Nevertheless we feel the fund Mrs. Roller is collecting is a worthy cause and we solicit funds from students in its behalf.
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Testimonial Week End for JCR Will Gather Lowell Spender, Tate, and Warren

Kenyon will witness the gathering of five of the most prominent men of English letters when Robert Lowell, Stephen Spender, Robert Penn Warren, Allen Tate and John Crowe Ransom gather April 17-18 to discuss the future of literature in the next years. The group, brought together through the efforts of Robie Macauley as part of a testimonial week end for Mr. Ransom, will indulge in what *The Kenyon Review* editor calls "crystal gazing" into the various aspects of English letters. Title of the panel discussion is "Quo Vadimus, or The Book Still Unwritten."

THREE OF THE five are former members of the "Fugitives," a group which published a small literary magazine in the twenties. Mr. Ransom, founder and spiritual leader of the group, will be joined by his former colleagues in publishing Allen Tate, previous editor of the *Sewanee Review* and Bollingen prize winner, and Robert Warren, winner of Pulitzer Prizes in fiction and poetry and former editor of the *Southern Review*. Alumnus of Kenyon

and former pupil of Ransom, Pulitzer poet Robert Lowell and Stephen Spender, poet-critic, and editor of the distinguished British journal *Encounter*, round out a group reminiscent of the famed Kenyon School of English.

STUDENTS WILL get at least one encounter with the group Saturday morning April 18, when classes will be dismissed for the special panel. Aspects certain to be discussed are the role of the novel, the important role of criticism in the past twenty-five years, predictions as to who will be established authors, and new trends in style. As Macauley stated, "This will be kind of a guessing game, but I think it might be interesting."

The entire panel discussion will be tape recorded at the request of *Esquire* magazine, with the likelihood of its being published.

FRIDAY EVENING a testimonial dinner will be given for Mr. Ransom at Cromwell House. Dedication of Ransom Hall will be Saturday afternoon.

Many-Sided Policy Is Only Answer to Nuclear Dilemma

by Phil Cerny

There are no ultimate historical solutions to the nuclear dilemma, asserted Reverend John C. Bennett on Sunday, March 1, in an address to the Kenyon Christian Fellowship. All logical frameworks for such a solution prove themselves inadequate when confronted by the vast and complex problem of nuclear power and its many illogical aspects; therefore we must rethink our presuppositions and make our decisions in the light of this new context.

For example, Americans have been badly prepared for the nuclear age by Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We have been given the impression that military advantage is the only important consideration, and that as long as nuclear power is directed against someone far away it doesn't hurt us. Recently, the emphasis visible in both the American and Russian camps is turning to conventional weapons systems in order to try to keep any conflict at this level. Also in doubt is Secretary of Defense McNamara's "Counterforce Doctrine", directed against bases rather than against cities; however, bases are gradually being built into virtually invulnerable bastions, thereby leaving only the cities as possible targets. We have no policy or solution.

Dr. Bennett, Reinhold Niebuhr Professor Ethics and Dean of the Faculty at the Union Theological Seminary in New York City and editor of the book *Nuclear Weapons and the Conflict of Conscience*, said that we must emphasize the qualitative rather than the quantitative effects of nuclear

war; therefore mere numbers of casualties are misleading in light of the realization that all the institutions of freedom might be destroyed in nuclear war. In the problem of attacking cities, the World War II aspect of double effect, in which certain strategic points in a city are attacked and civilians killed only by accident, cannot exist now when the certainty of the destruction of the entire city is so evident. Therefore there is no longer any sanction for attacking cities. We must also rule out the possibility of a first-strike. The responsibility for initiating the escalation of a conflict into its nuclear stage is fantastic.

Our only course is then to have a many-sided policy. We need a background of deterrents, but we must continually seek to reduce the degree of the threat and recognize the consequences. We should commit ourselves to policies of restraint, press for reduction of armaments, and seek to reduce tensions at vital points such as Germany. We must develop world organizations, yet not regard them as cure-alls. Finally, we must take advantage of the growing diversity in communism to play down military factors and emphasize human factors, thus diffusing our attitude toward communism and creating a spirit wherein the other aspects of policy can be more readily solved.

We regret that space limitations make it impossible to print reviews of Mr. Mosely's lecture, Mr. Paul's sermon, and Mr. Kirk's rereading.

TUCKER INTERVIEWS MACAULEY ON NBA; DISCUSSES 'THE CENTAUR'

by John Tucker

What were your general impressions of *The Centaur*? What do you think were its strengths and its weaknesses?

Macauley: It seems to me that *The Centaur* is by no means a perfect book. There are some wonderful things about it, and some things that seem to me very deeply flawed. Its great strength was the story of the adolescent boy. As we all know, Updike is famous for his portrayals of perceptive adolescents who feel very deeply, and very strongly. The story of the boy in the Pennsylvania scene and his whole relationship with his father is, I think, at times moving and exciting. This is the central core of the novel, and it succeeds (insofar as it does succeed) on those grounds. The part that I thought far less successful is the father's side of the story. The father is essentially a kind of vacuum. The whole story attempts to come to an under-

standing of him; the son is always observing him and trying to realize what his father is really like. But both the author and the hero of the book essentially failed to understand who this man was or what he was, and I think that that is a major weakness. The other part of the book, the other unsuccessful aspect, I think, is the much discussed introduction of allegorical figures from Greek mythology into the very real Pennsylvania landscape. One of the difficulties that Updike ran into here was not having any coherent drama on which to base his modern story. The characters are introduced very often at random, very often without any real point or purpose except as part of a Bullfinch crossword puzzle, and consequently the mixture of the two often results in a such very implausible situations as the father's being struck in the foot by an arrow. Generally, arrows are not part of the of-

fensive equipment of students in modern-day high schools. So, on balance, the judges decided that the Updike book, while not a major novel, nevertheless had enough interesting qualities in its writing, its general concept of life, and its portrayal of characters to be considered the outstanding novel of the year.

It doesn't sound as if you're very happy with the award for fiction. Would this be on account of 1963 being a bad fiction year?

Macauley: I think that we have to admit that this was quite a poor year in fiction. There were some very interesting books and some books that showed a good deal of talent, but there were no really striking works of literature. This is just one of those things that happens. I think that this coming year, for instance, will be a much more productive one. There are a number of novels coming out that are likely to be much stronger contenders.

Book awards fail in giving no provision for calling to the attention of the book reading public books of talent and promise that might be included in a list of honorable mentions. I think of Edward Lewis Wallant's *The Tenants of Moonbloom* as being a very interesting and in many ways a very exciting book, but one that was not of sustained enough quality to merit an award. Another book that should probably not be forgotten is a book of Catherine Gordon's short stories called *Old Red*. Now, most of these stories were published in earlier years, and I think that was one of the reasons that she was not in the final running for the award. But many of the stories are of great quality. There were a number of other books of considerable accomplishment, but

Cont. on page 8, Col. 4

Chisholm Gives Definitions For Pleasure and Desire

Over thirty philosophers from Ohio universities participated in the Kenyon Philosophy Symposium last week end. At the Larwill Lecture on Friday night, Professor Roderick Chisholm of Brown University presented his paper "The Problem of the Self in Recent Philosophy". Prepared comments were delivered in a session on Saturday morning. In the afternoon Chisholm read a second paper, "Notes on Pleasure and Desire", again followed by prepared replies.

The Collegian regrets the absence of a review of Chisholm's first lecture, a study in determinism and moral responsibility. Our reviewer, apparently influenced by the lecture, pleaded that he could not be held responsible for the first lecture review. We are grateful to Mr. Coombs for keeping a more level head and presenting us the following:

by William Coombs

In the final session of the Kenyon Philosophy Symposium, Prof. Roderick Chisholm presented his second lecture of the week end, "Notes on Pleasure and Desire." Although he eliminated part of the paper from his delivery and conceded that it remained in rudimentary form, he did exhibit some of the elements of what may be a viable theory of the mind.

Prof. Chisholm has an almost unique style of doing philosophy. I know of no one else who goes about it in the same way. He does philosophy as the physicist does experiments. His writings only present the results of his conceptual investigations, including perhaps the interesting features that have led him to formulate his conclusions as he has. He does not appear to be concerned with metaphysics, for he puts his results in a series of definitions.

The substance of Chisholm's paper, consists in the set of Definitions for a Theory of Pleasure and Desire, a two-page mimeographed sheet handed out to members of the audience. In the lecture he did little more than

explicate the definitions and their interrelationships, but the set of definitions is the result of considerable conceptual investigations. He has chosen to base his theory on the undefined locution. "He prefers h as such to i as such." That is, he claims to be able to integrate in a tight logical system all the terms essential to a theory of pleasure and desire. The relationships among the terms will be exhibited more clearly in his set of definitions than they are in ordinary speech. Chisholm feels, however, that he is doing little more than elucidating the latent significance of these terms in ordinary language. That his definitions makes several crucial modifications of ordinary speech and seem even to contradict each other was pointed out by Prof. Richard Severens of Ohio State with sharp wit and severe logic in his prepared comment on the lecture. But Chisholm feels that by choosing preference as the fundamental concept of his theory, he is able to systematize its vocabulary. His critics maintain that it either cannot or need not be done. He concedes that his proposed usage may not be found in ordinary speech, but insists that it does not contradict it. For example, he gives such verbs as 'enjoy' propositional objects and coins the term 'disenjoy' to express an attitude that has at present only circumlocutory expression.

The first part of the paper is concerned with defining some basic attitudes by means of the undefined expression, 'preference (h, i)'. Indifference is the lack of such preference toward either an object or its opposite. Thus 'preference' cannot be analyzed by a two-valued logic: 'not preferring X' is not equivalent to 'preferring not-X'. Favor is the attitude of preferring the X at hand to any Y towards which the person is indifferent, whereas opposition is the preferring of anything indifferent to X. Categorical favor (or opposition) consists in favor-

Cont. on page 8, Col. 1

Carringer Shows Talent, Training

By Jerry Clarke

A small, rainsoaked audience waded into Rosse Hall Monday night to hear tenor Walter Carringer. Perhaps those remaining in more comfortable places agree with Bernard von Bulow's quip—"Tenor is not a voice but a disease". Carringer's ninety minute recital would have dispelled such notions.

Although not of the same caliber as Joan Sutherland with whom he performed a few weeks ago, Carringer is a fine singer. His well-chosen program included selections by Handel, Mozart, Schubert, Debussy, and the contemporary composer Alan Hovhanes. The entire repertoire suited his particular voice, which is robust but not overbearing.

CARRINGER IS NOT exciting though. His tones are clear and true, the quality of his voice through his range is the same, his head tones are pure and not saccharine, but that element which is capable of stirring an audience is missing. Nevertheless talent and training are well mixed in this performer. The second encore, an aria from the first act of *Rigoletto*, topped a program of beautiful music and a performance that deserved a trip down a sloppy Middle Path.

Church Holds Ritual Re-enactment As Essential Feature of Poetry

By Gordon Ruff

The vestiges of song as chant and dance as ritual "remain the distinguishing dimensions of a poem. The element of chant underlies the form of poetry; the element of ritual re-enactment defines the motive of poetry." Read to an enthusiastic English department and general audience last Monday, Mr. Church's lecture "The Lyric Poem: Song and Dance" traced the ritualistic re-enactment of human experience, the cry of anguish or celebration in lyric poetry.

He attacked one stronghold of English studies—intense analysis: "Analysis should be pursued, but if it's all we bring to the poem, pieces are all we take away. Analysis should never be pursued too far, never for its own sake, and never implied or otherwise, as the final word on the poem." He considers Pope's *Essay on Man* a dance, an "intellectualized dancing of the mind." Analysis in Augustan terms cannot explain Pope's intuitively illogical and aesthetic response which attempts to translate felt experience into rational forms.

POETRY, ESPECIALLY lyric poetry, is often neglected by educated readers who prefer that more accessible prose, the novel and the short story. Such readers attempt to unscramble the poem

and translate it back into prose—as if the process of writing a poem were a translation of prose into poetry. "The sophisticated reader founders trying to respond to the lyric poem, having lost the tribal throb of the poem; he becomes 'detribalized,' isolated in a mob instead of members of a family".

He fails to see what a poem essentially is — "not a explanation or an exposition, but the ritualistic re-enactment of a human experience, the way a man has a fixing in form, making permanent, what he feels about himself, and therefore, about us all."

ON THE ROLE and function of the poet and poetry, Mr. Church concluded: "A poet does not tell about, he re-enacts. He does not inform, he celebrates. We do not learn from a poet, we participate in the poem. Poetry is not 'about,' it is. Poetry is a re-enactment of ourselves and our common culture. To study it then, is to make immediate contact with our most precious chronicle of our most humanistic selves. Preserved, poetry is in all its many voices, our one and single mouth. It is this, though it 'makes' nothing happen!" Mr. Church's lecture, — its scope, scholarship, and oftentimes sublimity of expression in defining the qualities of lyric poetry, — provided an illuminating evening.

now, Chisholm becomes only the second recent philosopher to investigate the concept of pleasure, however. But like his predecessor, Gilbert Ryle, his account is couched deep within his own theory of mind.

There are two kinds of criticism that may be directed at someone like Prof. Chisholm. One can, as Severens has so capably done, go through the paper and point out counter-examples to every one of the definitions. Certainly the value of the paper is maligned by every imputation of inconsistency with ordinary speech. But Chisholm would not hold any of these objections as decisive. (Although he did in fact concede that his definition of 'fears' was really the definendum of 'is afraid of') He did, however, acknowledge that his theory would be modified, to take accounts of some of the cases presented by Severens.

The second sort of criticism was exemplified by the response prepared by Prof. C. D. Rollins of Oberlin. He outlined a proposal for a theory of pleasure and desire that would differ from Chisholm's in several key places which he felt had been inadequately treated. His proposal is too elaborate to be recounted here. But one has a right to ask the fundamental question: whether Chisholm is doing philosophy in the right way? Is anything to be gained by proposing correct usage? The philosopher's task, is, after all, says Wittgenstein, *Wisdom, et. al.* is to exhibit language in its normal functioning. No arbitrary stipulations will confer meaning to a term; it is in its use that the term acquires its meaning. I tend to side with Wittgenstein, but insofar as terms are to be exhibited in systematic connection, Prof. Chisholm has given a plausible account. In fact, a philosophy of mind is in need of a proper stipulation of the meaning of many concepts, and Chisholm's set of definitions might provide a framework for a new kind of psychological investigation.

EWALD REVIEWS KENYON WESTERN SINGERS CONCERT

by Gordon Ewald

O COME, YE SERVANTS OF THE LORD is an especially good piece for beginning a program. It is a time-tested sacred motet, a simple combination of homophonic and polyphonic composition with dynamic contrasts for the repeats. In Renaissance and Elizabethan music the contrasts are generally subtle. The Singers' contrasts in this Christopher Tye motet were too emphatic, and the dynamic range extended from a piano to a near scream.

The two sea shanties *Shenandoah* and *Hoodah-Day*, contrast nicely; *Shenandoah* is lyrical and rolls gently like a river; *Hoodah* is gay and rhythmically lively. Ford Tucker's solo maintained the lyricism and reminiscent mood in *Shenandoah* with little assistance from the chorus. Except for reaching for high notes with a marked increase in volume, his sincerity and warmth were almost convincing of an affection for the Shenandoah Valley. The chorus failed to move with him — their entrances were sluggish and they were always behind him for the ends of phrases. *Hoodah* suffered from pitch problems. The first tenor entrances were out-of-tune and the pitches in the rapid sixteenth note passage were so vague that the words were rather said than sung.

BOTH OF THE ENGLISH folk songs were generally pleasing. *Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes* was very expressive. This familiar love song could be improved only by a tender, sweeter sonority. Jim William's light, lyrical singing is well suited for *The Turtle Dove*. The support from the chorus was weak because they did not always move together and their intonation was

strained in direct contrast to William's relaxed intonation. *Set Down Servant* is one of the few spirituals I like. It is lively and uses a variety of styles and devices. Rhythmic stomping and "Chu-chung" at the beginning moves immediately into the rhythmic "Set down servant" theme. The chorus sustains chords and "Doodle-de-does" against Tom Lockard's and Jim Atkinson's recitatives which complement each other in range and style.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE CHOIR began with two sacred motets, Lassus's *O Lord of Heaven* and Hassler's *Cantate Domino*. In these as well as in the Vila-Lobos *Kyrie*, the choir was uncomfortable singing in Rosse Hall. The altos were particularly gruff in low passages and the sopranos' pitch was unsteady. The next three pieces were very imaginative. *Under the Stars* is very mystical. The constant dissonance between two parts was sensitive and lyrical at all times. The theme in the third voice was always brought out just above the dissonant counterpoint, and the mystical resolution at the end was very gentle and beautiful because of the delicate control of all the parts.

people feel important enough just watching a film on a so-called "vital" topic, so that the real, deeper implications of the theme can safely be either totally ignored, as in *Erosus*, or smoothed over, as in *The Cardinal*. We are presented in the character of Father Fermoye with a hero of all the symbolic and emotional significance of a DuPont synthetic sponge: he absorbs everything, and registers reaction either by sweating it all out in Panavision droplets the size of volleyballs, or weeping so that his great stone face looks like water rushing over the spillway of the Grand Coulee Dam. Tom Tron plays the title role, obviously without effort or talent, and Preminger early in the film seems to give up on him completely (about the time of the brother-sister confrontation in the confessional) to move on to other things.

Preminger has always been a very subtle man with a camera and with details, and some few of the scenes, notably a hospital corridor at night echoing with metallic whispers and frequent gasps of pain, the small Massachusetts town in winter, the European cathedrals and Vienna in the autumn, come off quite well; Preminger is certainly a fine technician, but he tries to do and say so much more than he possibly can that the results, for all their technical excellency, tend often to be sophomoric and tendentious. It is no coincidence, then, that Preminger's best film, *Laura* (1944), is the one that tries to say the least, which gives him a chance to function at his technical peak while sparing us the agony of his attempts at Deep-think, which allows him to develop his characters as people, not as cardboard symbols of a problem that he all too obviously cannot understand or conceive of in any other terms than sure-fire box-office.

'The Cardinal' Lacks Subtlety

by Jay Cocks

If anything can make you ashamed of believing in God, or better, shake your faith in His Earthly Agents, the *The Cardinal* ought to be heresy. The cardinal of the title is a young priest from Boston, one Father Fermoye, and the film traces his life in the church from priest through bishop to cardinal; the film omits nothing of the greatest moral or historical significance, and generally goes very far out of its way to get him embroiled in it. We are asked to believe, for example, that he not only gets into a rather large mess with Adolf Hitler, but also has a bad run-in with the Klu Klux Klan in Georgia, must forbid a doctor to save his wayward sister so that her illegitimate child may live, has to leave the church for a year to test his faith, and falls in love with, but cannot allow himself even to kiss, a vivacious Viennese student (Romy Schneider), and in general has a pretty hard time of it. At the film's end, the priest (now a cardinal) his whole absurd story has been told in a series of clumsy flashbacks even gives us a sermon about "peace in our time", "one world" and "love conquers all," just so we may feel that there is still hope, or that we really got our money's worth.

The Cardinal is an Otto Preminger film, which of itself accounts for most of the trouble. Preminger has for the past ten years or so used "controversial" subjects (*The Moon is Blue*, *The Man with the Golden Arm*, *Anatomy of a Murder*), shrewdly exploited them to appeal to a mass audience, and debased them so that they won't be too terribly disturbing. The Preminger philosophy would seem to be that

Schramm's very short *Friends* was charming. It is atonal, and the ends of phrases sustain the closed consonant sounds of the last words.

FATHER WILLIAM is a brisk, clever composition. The piano part is wild and the vocal part rhythmically dynamic. The harmony, established primarily by the piano is very humorous. The choir gave it all the vitality and precision that it needed.

The Bach Chorale that began the joint part of the concert was not especially worth comment. The performance was adequate but little more. Mr. Monaco's *All Flesh Is Grass* was the best of the joint numbers. It is lightly mystical and harmonically simple though dissonant. The men's tonal coloring changed noticeably in the skips between large intervals and the soprano phrasing was sometimes stilted in high moving passages. The entrances were usually very good and the mood appropriate.

Robert Palmer's *And In That Day* was less successful. It is atonal and has several pleasing choral passages, but the accompaniment does not excite me. Most of the entrances are difficult because of the many time changes and the irregular motion in the accompaniment.

THE COMBINED CHOIRS were almost sung-out for the Handel that ended the concert. The tenor entrances were especially good in the beginning of *And the Glory of the Lord*, but everyone's singing became careless in the second half.

The Kenyon Singers were outdone by the Western College Choir by the repertoire each programmed. Western's compositions were more imaginative than Kenyon's and of better quality. In the joint numbers the Singers proved that they can sing the same kind of music and do a creditable job. The Kenyon Singers has a potential equal to the Western College Choir's, but their repertoire is less impressive.

MACAULEY . . .

Cont. from page 7, Col. 5

flawed in one way or another. I suppose that really what I'm saying is that most of the books of the year were on pretty much the same level and it was very hard to pick an outstanding book. The possibility always exists of not giving an award, but in this case that's impossible because the NBAs have to be given every year.

Do you think that the NBAs have any kind of tendency away from the controversial and, if this is true, do you think the NBAs are controlled by some sort of literary establishment?

Macaulay: The choice may represent some sort of establishment opinion. For instance, one of the very strong contenders was Thomas Pynchon's *V.* and, as far as I know, Thomas Pynchon's party consists very largely of young readers and college students. He had very mixed reviews in most of the influential papers, and he is not a part of any literary clique—as far as I know he makes no public appearances, either. I would say that even Updike would hardly be a universally accepted choice of the literary establishment. Updike has many very strong critics and the reviews of *The Centaur* were by no means entirely favorable throughout the major reviewing organs. I don't believe that the prizes are controlled by any sort of establishment or concerted sentiment. And it seems to me that one of the things about the NBA awards that has always been very interesting is the fact that dark horses frequently win, and that very often the prizes are unexpected, not what everybody has expected.

CHISHOLM . . .

Cont. from page 7, Col. 4

ing X as such and allowing nothing to override that favor. These concepts are necessary preliminaries to any elaborated theory of the mind.

Thus he is able to go on and formulate a definition of desire: 'X desires that h' provided that he believes that h is a necessary condition of bringing about a state of affairs which he favors categorically or per contra, avoiding a state of affairs which he opposes. One may desire H as an end or as a means, depending on whether X desires h. *Wishing* is defined analogously to *desiring*, with the additional provision that X does not believe that h the necessary condition, is true. Chisholm goes on to enumerate definitions of *hope*, *fear*, and *dread*, to which Severens addressed some penetrating criticisms. These definitions seem unsatisfactory, because they make no provision for the emotive factor in these concepts. Chisholm attends only to the (rather insignificant) propositional uses of the terms. Furthermore, his definition of *fearing* fits the expression 'he is afraid that' better than it does 'he fears that'.

The final cluster of definitions, which compose the last part of the paper, are concerned with concept of *pleasure*. 'X is pleased that h' has the same definition as *wishing*, except that X knows h' to be true. 'X enjoys doing t' is analyzed into awareness of one's action and a favorable opinion toward it. *Being pleased* and *enjoying* are the two specimens which fulfill the extension of the concept of *taking pleasure*. *Taking displeasure* similarly includes X's being displeased that h and his dis-enjoying performing or enduring t. *Pleasure* has traditionally been an extremely vague concept, although several philosophers have tried to hang a theory of mind on it. Its antithesis, pain, has caused many disputes and has been well investigated by

CAGERS FINISH SEASON WITH A 4-17 RECORD

Bill Seymour

Ohio Wesleyan ended Kenyon's 1963-1964 basketball season Friday, March 6, as their team handed the Lords an 86-61 defeat. The action came in the first round of the Conference Basketball Championships at Denison. Kenyon's final season record is 4-17.

With Wesleyan taking a ten point lead, 17-7, after only seven minutes of play the outcome of the game was never in question. The Lords were down 44-25 after a bad first half, and they dropped back another six points in the final period. Randy Livingston netted eighteen points to crown the Lord's efforts, aided by Brian Farney's fourteen. Dave Schmid, returning to the lineup after a knee injury, and Ken Klug poured in twelve apiece. Wesleyan's Clemens tallied twenty-three to pace the victors.

LORD VICTORIES this season came against Kalamazoo, Baldwin-Wallace, Wooster, and Heidelberg. The season, Kenyon's worst in four years, also witnessed a classic 126-43 mauling by powerful Akron University. Coach Harrison had expected a much better year due to the experience, size, and shooting ability of the team. The disappointment, he feels, was due largely to poor shooting and bad defense. Last year's Lords, who compiled a 5-14 record, hit a percentage of 41.4 from the floor as compared to the 38 percent of the current squad. The defense allowed an average of 78 points per game, a far cry from three years ago when Kenyon's defense ranked fifteenth in the nation.

Harrison also listed Dave

Schmid's injury and poor team play as factors in the dubious record. Statistics will bear out the fact that the team did play better when Schmid was in action. As for teamwork, the Coach thought that the play was too individualistic; the squad didn't work for the best shot and didn't run their patterns well.

AS FOR NEXT YEAR'S season, which will see an additional game against Centre College of Kentucky and participation in a Christmas tournament at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., the Coach had mixed feelings. He felt that both he and the team have learned from this year's mistakes and that numerous improvements will have to be made.

The season was not all black, however. Randy Livingston was chosen to the All-Conference second team. Coach Harrison termed him "the best rebounder in the League for his size." Freshman gained considerable experience. Woody Wawczuk, a 6'5" first year man, showed good improvement and should be a valuable asset in his next three years of play.

SOME PERTINENT FINAL statistics are worthy to note. Klug led the team with 13.7 points per game as an average, followed by Farney with 12.8, and Livingston with 12.25. Livingston also averaged 12.25 rebounds to easily capture those honors. Kenyon averaged 60.7 points per game to their opponent's 78.0. The individual game high for scoring was Klug and Farney, each with 26 points. Livingston pulled down 26 rebounds in two periods to top that department.

LUCKLESS MAT MEN FARE POORLY IN TOURNAMENT

The Kenyon wrestlers finished their season with a 5-7 record by defeating Wooster 16-15. The grapplers then went to the OAC Wrestling Tournament at Wittenberg and finished poorly. Exact team places have not yet been released. The scheduled match with powerful Hiram College was canceled.

Captain Rick Wortman pinned his opponent in the 157 lb. weight class, at the March 2 bout with Wooster. The other Kenyon points were accrued by the decision victories of Norm Hartsel (123 lbs.), Dick Ray (167), and heavyweight star Terry Murbach. Bill Judson, a 147 lb. Lard, tied his Wooster foe to seal Kenyon's one point victory.

THOUGH THIS YEAR'S squad was better than past teams, Kenyon made her worst showing of the last four or five years at the OAC tournament. Hiram took first place with 58 points and Baldwin-Wallace had 42.

Individually, Norm Hartsel won his first match for two points. Gerry Hafer lost his first bout to an Oberlin grappler, while Bill Judson won his first match and lost his second on riding time. Captain Rick Wortman lost his only round, and Dick Ray split two matches. Eric Summerville failed in both of his attempts, one by a pin and the other by decision. Heavyweight Terry Murbach, the Lord most likely to succeed at the tournament, lost his second match in an overtime bat-

tle which cost him a dislocated shoulder.

COACH LAVE EXPLAINED that the 5-7 record could have been a 9-3 mark if the team had been fully manned throughout the season. Undefeated Terry Murbach did not join the grapplers until mid-season, and upon his arrival other key men left. For this reason, the Lords had to forfeit an astonishing 55 points over the regular season, a sum which caused at least four losses. Had all members been present all year, the wrestlers would have doubtless compiled a superior record.

Practice Begins For Spring Teams

For several weeks, now, the baseball, lacrosse, and tennis teams have been working out in the field house in preparation for their spring seasons. No Lord team has had a winning season this year, so it is up to one of these three squads (or the golf and track teams) to change the losing pattern.

Coach Skip Falkenstine hopes his baseball team can better their 10-10 record of a year ago. The team is led by Captain Hubie Hicks. The team's main weakness is in pitching due to the graduation of All-Conference hurler Joe Adkins. The pitchers and catchers have been working out for almost a month, now, while the



Swimming team whoops it up at Denison capturing 11th straight OAC Championship.

SWIMMERS WIN 11th STRAIGHT CROWN

by Dave Cerlian

The Kenyon swimmers lost two more conference meets to Oberlin and Denison, came back to win one from Ohio Wesleyan, and then scored the most spectacular upset of the year by handily winning the OAC championships at Denison. Three conference tragedies in a row may have dampened some spirits, but the vengeful Lords came through in the pinch to win what really counted: their eleventh OAC championship in a row. The Kenyon men outswam awesome Wittenberg by 16 points, and our season conqueror Baldwin-Wallace sank to a harmless fifth place in the wake of Kenyon's fury. Oberlin and Denison, to whom the Lords bowed earlier, were also gratifyingly low.

KENYON'S COMEBACK was staged March 6 and 7 at Denison Friday night medal winners were Ted Arnold in the 200 yd. butterfly (4th place), Dave Gullion in the backstroke (1st place), Mike Claggett (2nd) and Tim Holder (6th) in the 200 yd. freestyle, Jim Young (2nd) and John Miller (3rd) in the breaststroke, and Tom LaBaugh (4th) and Gullion (6th) in the individual medley.

On Saturday, Dean Powell took second in the 100 fly, Jim Young won the 100 breaststroke (with LaBaugh and Miller taking 3rd and 5th), Dave Gullion won the 100 backstroke, Claggett and Holder took first and second in

the 500 freestyle (Claggett setting a new Ohio conference and pool record of 5:34.3). The combined forces of Gullion, Young, Powell, and Claggett won first place, an Ohio conference record, and a pool record in the 400 yd. medley relay at 3:56.0. The final tally was 81½ points for Kenyon, 65½ for Wittenberg, 44 for Akron, etc. The Lords and Coach Edwards deserve congratulations for a superb effort.

EARLIER IN THE SEASON.

Kenyon dropped a disappointing meet to Oberlin, 46-49, mostly because of sickness among the ranks. The February 22 meeting saw co-captain Claggett win the 200 and 500 yd. freestyles. Co-captain LaBaugh took the honors in the individual medley and the butterfly, as did Harris in the diving and Gullion in the backstroke. These were not enough, however, to offset the points earned by Oberlin swimmers who took most of the second and third place births.

Denison also managed to earn a feather for its cap by upsetting the local boys, 53-42. Claggett won the 200 free while Gullion took the backstroke in 2:18.8 for a new Granville pool record. Miller won the breaststroke. The only other belonged to the 400 yd. medley relay team which also set a pool mark (4:06.5). This loss was the lowest point of the season.

On February 29, Kenyon re-

versed the trend by smashing OW 60-34. The tankmen took both relays. Claggett romped in the 200 and 500 yd. freestyles and Gullion the backstroke. The season ended with a 5-7 over-all record and a conference mark of 3-3.

OAC Heads Meet Here

Coaches representing member schools of the Ohio Athletic Conference met in a two-day parley on rules and regulations here at the beginning of this week. The primary issue was around regulations concerning freshman eligibility. A measure to re-establish freshman teams in the Ohio Conference widely discussed, was turned down on the final vote.

MUCH OF THE time was devoted to defining specific rules and regulations in regard to individual cases. The rules and regulations presumably were concerned with player eligibility. Kenyon Athletic Director, Dr. Jess Falkenstine estimated that three schools "got their wrists slapped" for eligibility violations. He declined further explanation or comment.

The coaches also spent time rapping out future schedules. This meeting is one of two held every year — one in the spring, the other in the fall.

CINDERMEN PREPARE FOR OAC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Coach Don White's indoor track team, severely crippled by lack of depth, completed its regular season with a 65-62 loss to Wooster last Saturday. This loss gave the Lords a 1-4 record for the year, with only tomorrow's Conference Championships at Denison remaining. The team's record could quite easily have been 3-2 if there had been any depth on the team to back up the frontliners.

The loss to Wooster is a perfect example of their need for manpower. The cindermen captured seven firsts and tied for three others while the Scots only took 5 blue ribbons. However, Wooster had 20 second and third place finishes while Kenyon could only come up with six. Another factor in the loss was an injury suffered by freshman Bob Patrick during the mile relay. When his injury occurred Kenyon led by 15 yards, and a victory in this race would have enabled us to win the meet, 67-60.

FOUR VARSITY RECORDS

were broken during the indoor season; one other was tied. Steve Wallis set the shot put mark several times, his best heave being 51' 1¼". Bob Bales broke Jim Monell's record in the 600 yd. dash with a time of 1:16.5. The mark in the 440 yd. dash also

fell, this one to John Schweppe in a time of 52.6 seconds. Freshman Bob Patrick set a new mark in the high jump with a leap of six feet.

Patrick led the Lords in points in most of their meets. In the meets against Ohio Wesleyan, Marietta, and Capital he won three first places. Against Wooster he tied for three firsts and took a fourth outright. His specialties are the high and low hurdles and the high jump. He also has taken firsts in the 50 and 300 yd. dashes, besides running in the mile relay.

The team's lone victory was against Marietta, 79-43. Kenyon recorded 12 firsts in this meet, failing to win only the high jump, 880 dash, and the two mile run.

The three losses, besides the one to Wooster, were to Capital, 66-60, Ohio Wesleyan, 79-47, and Denison and Mt. Union in a triangular meet, 86½, 53½, and 19, Mt. Union winning and the Lords finishing last. The Capital meet was a heartbreaker, with Wallis having to pass it up because of a test. He was almost a sure victor in the shot put, which would have meant a Kenyon victory. Once again, depth hurt us as we took eight seconds and thirds, compared to their 18.

At the Basketball Team Banquet last Wednesday night, senior Randy Livingston was chosen as most valuable player for the past season. Juniors Ken Klug and John Lynn were elected co-captains for the '64-65' campaign, while freshman Gene Harley was voted as the outstanding player on the J.V. Squad.

Infielders and outfielders started practice two weeks ago. The most impressive freshman to date has been infielder Mike Smith. To break into the starting lineup, he will have to crack an infield that lost only one man from last year, Cal Ellis.

The lacrosse team is coached this year by new mentor Bill Hess. The team has been working out since the end of January. Leading back a core of eight lettermen are Co-captains Charlie Verdery and Tom Bond. Also back is conference scoring champ Bill Hylton. The team has an informal scrimmage tomorrow afternoon against Ohio Wesleyan.

The tennis team has also been working out for a month now. Until recently these practices have been held without the guidance of Coach Bob Harrison, due to his work with the basketball team. This year's tennis captain is senior George Callaghan.



Player-coach John Knepper leads the action.



The Kenyon hockey team ended the 1963-64 season with a 1-6 record, bowing to Dayton, 20-1 and Case Tech, 10-1. In both games the Lord skaters were hurt by the absence of several key players. In the Dayton contest, the Lord's lone goal was scored by Dick Reese on an assist from Jim Foster. Lord co-captain Ronnie Barrett received a shoulder dislocation in the contest. Above: Lord co-captain and high scorer Jim Foster battles for the puck with a Dayton icier.



Outstanding goalie Craig Jackson catches his breath as the action continues down-ice. He made 72 saves.

B.U.C.K. . . .

Cont. from page 1, Col. 2

the barber shop and self-service laundry.

Two floors of housing will cap the building. Private and semi-private apartments, built in the shape of a "U" along the north, west and south perimeters of the building, will have entry from a court yard balcony. These balconies will eliminate the need for interior halls and will offer residents privacy. A parking lot for 25 cars will be built nearby. Woolison, current service station owner, will have first op-

tion on the new filling station. Jim Hayes, "in consideration of his many years of service to Gambier," as President Lund said, will have first option on the new grocery store. There are presently two groceries.

Along with 30 to 35 off-campus residences for students, the building will have 4 utility apartments for married students or faculty.

Next fall the building where Hayes' grocery is now will be either converted into college housing or will be razed.

All plans are conditional on finding Mr. and Mrs. Daniel, present Douglass House residents, new quarters.



Facade of new BUCK commercial building.

DORM . . .

Cont. from page 1, Col. 3

AT THE BOARD OR TRUSTEES meeting last week end in Cleveland, the President was directed to arrange financing and select an architect. It is definitely the intent of the administration to secure the best available architect. Dean Edwards will spend much of his vacation surveying other campuses for new and distinctive dormitories to "ascertain the best dorm arrangements and to discover leading college architects" in the words of President Lund. Such a search for an architect knowledgeable of the problems in college architecture would seem to connote an administrative desire to better the current record.

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