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## Kenyon Collegian - February 5, 1965

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## Simone & Co. Lead ROTC Highjinks

The weekend of February 5-6 is rapidly becoming the long-awaited "Winter Weekend" of Kenyon students. Planned activities begin with a two-hour concert by Nina Simone in Rosse Hall at 8:30 p.m., Friday. Miss Simone, a former student at the Julliard School of Music, is a well-known jazz singer who also occasionally sings folk songs and blues. She has been heard in concert at Carnegie Hall and is noted for the native Southern warmth she brings to her performance.

Following the concert, the Arnold Air Society and the Inter-Fraternity Committee will sponsor a casual combo-party in lower Dempsey Hall. Low beer will be provided to those of age.

On Saturday afternoon the Kenyon wrestling team meets Ashland at 2:30 in the Field House. Many fraternities have parties planned for the afternoon as well.

Topping the weekend will be the annual Military Ball from 10 until 2 Saturday evening following the customary fraternity activities. The Ball will have a new look and a new sound this year; it will be informal and will feature a combo band: the five-piece Terry and the Twilights. Three exhibits will illustrate the dance's theme: "The Aerospace Age."

The cost for Miss Simone's concert is \$1.50 for Kenyon students and \$2.50 for visitors. Tickets for

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## Six Seniors Win Wilsons

Six Kenyon seniors are the recipients of Woodrow Wilson Fellowships for graduate study next year.

With fewer awards being made this year than last, six Kenyon men were named Wilson scholars and one man an alternate. Out of 850 nominations in the Ohio-Michigan area, 85 awards were made.

Despite a one out of ten overall ratio in the two state area, six out of eight Kenyon nominees walked off with scholarship grants. Dean Bruce Haywood cites the achievement as "a brilliant performance!" In our area Kenyon now boasts the highest percentage of winners in terms of enrollment.

Ohio State University, Denison University, and Ohio Wesleyan University received no Woodrow Wilson scholarships this year. Out of 145 Michigan State seniors nominated, 7 were finally awarded grants. Wooster College, with an enrollment twice as large as Kenyon's, and Oberlin College, with an enrollment roughly four times as large as Kenyon's, boast four and eighteen Wilson scholars, respectively.

Aside from the Wilson grants, two Kenyon seniors have made it into the final round of Fulbright interviews; one Kenyon student has been invited for an interview by the Danforth Foundation.



The Post Office at Alice Lloyd Junior College

## "Self-Help Formed"

by James Ceaser

During the present academic year several students and fraternities have taken it upon themselves to raise funds for sorely needed College facilities. The spontaneously formed, loosely organized movement has come to be known as the "student self help program". Professor Edmund Hecht, chairman of the Department of German, now serves as its unofficial faculty coordinator.

The idea for the program began informally in conversations between several members of the student body and Mr. Hecht. Discussing the needs of many of the departments of instruction, which unfortunately cannot always be met under the tightly calculated budget of the College, these students took the initiative in canvassing sources in their hometowns.

Over the Christmas vacation sophomore Mike Wise spoke with many people in his native Hinsdale, Illinois, and explained the needs existing at Kenyon College. Wise raised enough money for a quality tape recorder now in use in the German Department. Junior Carl Manbowitz of Short Hills, New Jersey collected funds for the acquisition of a six volume set of a Modern Hebrew — English dictionary now in the reference section of the Chalmers Library. Sophomore Edward Hallowell of Gladwyne, Pennsylvania has contacted the Wollensak Corporation in Philadelphia submitting a list of Kenyon's audio-visual equipment needs. Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Rinaldo, Jr., parents of sophomore Philip S. Rinaldo III from Downers Grove, Illinois, contributed a substantial sum of money towards the equipment of the proposed audio-visual center, as has the Louis D. Beaumont Foundation of Cleveland, Ohio. The DEKE Fraternity donated a number of books to the Library in honor of a fraternity brother's late father.

Professor Hecht is most elated with the efforts and the success of the self help movement to date. "These spontaneous efforts by our students are remarkable. To my knowledge this marks the first time in the history of the

College that so many students have shown a concern and actually done something about it. I believe that this is a new attitude that deserves encouragement. Such a movement enables the students to identify with their Alma Mater and take personal pride in the growth of their College."

The tape recorder, now the property of the College, permits the German Department to use its large collection of language and cultural tapes to the advantage of the students. The equally impressive departmental collection of records — a gift of the Federal German Government — begs only a record player. Foreign films which can be obtained free of cost from foreign consulates and cultural agencies are presently passed up for want of projection equipment. The use of

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## Mason-Dixon Exchange Set

by Richard Shapiro

"The Appalachians stand on the brink of a new era. Expressways and tollroads are making the region accessible. Programs are being sought to provide new economic opportunities for the mountain area. Its own citizens must be ready to direct and make best use of this hopeful future. To do this, educated leaders will be needed to assume positions of responsibility in each of the many small communities which dot Appalachia. Alice Lloyd College is educating those who will help the area meet the demands of the future."

A part of Alice Lloyd College is reflected in these few simple words from its bulletin: its position, in the depressed hills of Eastern Kentucky; its program, service to the community; its station, an educational institution; and its tone, optimistic. Alice Lloyd College's program is clear: service as a catalytic agent to allow a forgotten society to remember itself.

Another part of Alice Lloyd is the implementation of its goals: the physical plant and the education. Twenty-eight buildings (including a library where books have replaced mules in their former stalls) stand on "153 Perpendicular Acres" in Pippa Passes, Kentucky. Twenty instructors teach 252 students, both men and women. The land, the woods, the climate are rugged; so are the buildings, built primarily by students and local farmers.

The final, integral part of Alice Lloyd is the people it serves. Mountain youth apply — and five

times as many apply as are accepted — knowing that this probably will be their only opportunity for higher education. Ninety percent of her graduates, aided by the college's incentive or full scholarship grants, have been able to pass on to senior colleges or universities, to prepare for professions in which they may return to serve their native communities. What is more, these alumni have returned to their homes "to serve their mountain area," according to the College Bulletin (published by the college print shop and covered with brown wrapping paper). Dentists, physicians, schoolteachers and superintendents, community leadership engineers serve their people perhaps only by reason of Alice Lloyd; two graduates have built a Mountain Area Vocational School. The assistance Alice Lloyd College gives to the community is in the form of action, of real programs which have direct effects on people.

"Dedicated Service" is the college's goal, its implementation, its effect. Each student has a job at the college, as he has a task to do after he graduates. Each professor, too, has a difficult assignment, for the area's high schools have been staffed for years with "emergency teachers." The administration must provide the impetus to continue the college's efforts and expand its program; one needed ingredient is money — needed more here but not easy to acquire because of the nature of the college.

Under the leadership of Mr. Jerry David Madden, Kenyon's own mountaineer, Kenyon will exchange five students with Alice Lloyd College during the last week in February and the first week in March. In a letter dated October 26, 1964, to Mr. William Hayes, Director of Alice Lloyd College, Mr. Madden stated:

"... Our students come from backgrounds so completely in contrast to the backgrounds of your students that exposure to a strikingly different environment would effect certain meaningful modifications of their generally sophisticated outlook. It would contribute significantly to their education to live among

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Professor J. D. Madden meets with applicants for Pippa Passes.

## Council Dissects Senate Action

by D. William Tedder

The proposed Senate drinking regulations have been a major issue in the past two Student Council meetings. On January 25, the council passed a resolution presented by Mark H. Houser suggesting that the Senate delete the sentence in its proposal which read: "Any persistent or flagrant violation of the law by a fraternity will result in action by the College, even if State authorities are not involved."

On February 1, a statement was presented to the council disapproving of the Senate's methods

of handling the drinking proposal and was passed. Also at that meeting, as a result of the Senate's handling of the drinking legislation, Bergh proposed that the constitutional provisions for electing the officers of the Student Council and the members of the Senate be amended to allow for direct, popular vote. The proposal was referred to committee.

Dean Edwards was present during the meeting on January 25, and presented his and the administration's views concerning the proposed drinking legislation. He

stressed that the College is primarily concerned with (1) not being an accessory to the crime when illegal drinking is done by the students, and (2) freeing itself from being responsible for student misconduct due to illegal and irresponsible drinking. The Dean also added that "We're (the College) not going to give any token enforcement... The College will be judged on what it does, not what it says."

Many objections raised by the council members to the drinking legislation seem to be based largely

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# The Kenyon Collegian

A JOURNAL OF STUDENT OPINION

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The Collegian utilizes the resources of the College News Bureau.

## Six Scholars

The Woodrow Wilson scholarship grants awarded to Kenyon students this week are indicative of far more than the good fortune of the students involved.

Success in this competition is truly a measure of the quality of an institution. It reflects not only on the quality of a student, but on what he has been taught and how he has been taught.

It is significant that Ohio State University received no Wilson grants this year. Out of 18,000 undergraduate students, surely OSU can nominate many students as bright as the Wilson scholars we boast this year. But the difference is we have the Wilson scholars and OSU doesn't.

The announcement of these awards reflects the basic difference between the small liberal arts college student and the big university student. The student at a big university doesn't get the teaching that figured so crucially in the recent achievement of six Kenyon students. The atmosphere the big university student lives in is not as conducive to excellence and scholarship, nor are the persons with which he is in constant contact.

To the large state universities go numbers; to Kenyon, the students; to our Wilson scholars, the laurels.

### No Sanctuary Here

To the Editor:

It is my opinion that the letters and articles of the recent special edition of your paper reflected an attitude not expressed. This is the hope that everyone can have complete freedom without respect for anything else. This College exists in a state which is a fairly decent and well respected one among the nation—no matter what may be said to the contrary. The state has decided that alcoholic consumption should be limited as stated in the State Code, of which we all are very familiar. The College has recognized this along with the Senate; I do not think the students have, or at least do not want to. The attitude that seems to be prevalent is that Kenyon is a sanctuary (like the Elizabethan Mint) where the student can remove himself from the responsibility of respecting authority. Would we want to make murder legal too? Just because we have many students on this campus who at home live under a less stringent regulation, do we need to apply it here?

Personal freedom is a great thing for anyone to have. In accord with it there must be a sense of responsibility; our personal freedom exists in a society, and the feeling and standards of society must be respected. These standards may not be popular, but they are necessary. I am not at all in favor of a dry campus; I am in favor of abiding by the norm of society. If it is wrong, "persistent and flagrant" violation will not help change it.

## Letters to the Editor

At this point we do not know any other way in which we can follow society. Our Senate has seen this and has called upon us as students to stand behind this norm of society in execution of our personal freedom.

James E. Baltzell '65

### Archon Respects

To the Editor:

The Archon Fraternity respects the desire of the College to divest itself of the responsibility it now bears for student alcoholic consumption. Its members, both individually and as a group, are prepared to accept the responsibility which the proposed regulations will vest in them.

The Fraternity looks forward to any discussion and clarification of

the proposed Senate regulations before they are finally enacted. We feel, however, that extensive clarification is not necessary, and may, in fact, be undesirable. The Fraternity expresses its trust in the intelligence and good faith of the administration in the enforcement of the proposed regulations.

Sylvan J. Seidenman  
President

### The Thin Man

To the Editor:

The humor of your Sports Editor grows thin. The man can't seem to find enough carcasses down around the fieldhouse this winter to keep himself amused, so he drags out the ripe old body of the Kenyon football team and, with his dagger-like pen, slashes it to very small bits. To para-

There will be a meeting for all those interested in the Alice Lloyd College exchange program on Monday, February 8, in 307 New Mather Hall.

## Bye-Bye Inertia

In our experience at Kenyon College there have been few occasions where our individualistic undergraduates have rallied to the support of any cause. (One of the rare exceptions was last year's Appeal for India). More often than not, Kenyon students have taken an indifferent attitude towards their own affairs and their Alma Mater.

There used to be a great sullen apathy here, interrupted only by the surly resentment of too many students against anyone who tried to counter their apathy with enthusiasm. This apathy and resentment were indicative of one thing: a lack of a sense of community.

A sense of community is the realization that one has an active role to play in the development of his society.

There are good indications that this sense of community is going to emerge in full bloom on this campus. The spontaneous "Self-Help" movement is an indication that our students are realizing that one of the primary things all the corporate and individual members of this community have in common is Kenyon College. This College is a whole institution, an organic creation with parts that were all intended to function together.

Nothing is more of a welcome surprise than the excitement and interest the Alice Lloyd exchange project has generated on this campus. The interest and dynamism are here; what is needed now are ways to direct and sustain that dynamism.

As the "Self-Help" Movement gains momentum it should be more formally organized, perhaps by a Student Council committee, in order to prevent the possibility of duplication of effort. The program is by no means intended to meet the long range expensive needs of the College, but merely to assist in making significant minor improvements. Many people, agencies and corporations are willing to give money for worthwhile endeavors: the purpose of the program is to interest these potential benefactors in Kenyon through the active participation of its students. Such benefactors are often more impressed by the enthusiasm and concern of students than by the pleas of professional money raisers.

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) should be able to benefit greatly from the interest generated by the Alice Lloyd exchange program.

But SDS must now find ways to sustain that interest. We urge that SDS look to the Southern Mountains to find a project to support, and in so doing to heighten and sustain Kenyon's sense of community.

phrase the immortal Dick Butkus: "If I was smart enough (or funny enough) to be Sports Editor, I'd be Sports Editor. But I ain't, so I'm a football player."

No one who saw a Kenyon football game this season can deny that the Lords were pathetic. There were a few moments when they deserved to be on the same field with their opponents, but they were few indeed. If Kenyon's athletic program in general, and football in particular, is to be nothing but low comedy, it is time we take the same step the University of Chicago took years ago: get out of intercollegiate football.

If, however, we are to keep our football program it must be brought up to a level high enough to at least permit us to compete with other teams in the Ohio Conference. The present staff and team members are determined to build a sound program (a winning season is even talked of), but their determination alone will never be enough. They must have support, they must have some assurance that they are not working at an impossible job. And Humorous Howard and the Collegian have given them none.

Certainly they were a poor team, and I imagine that spectators found our games hilarious to behold. But isn't it strange that Kenyon, so proud of her academic achievements, should tolerate a team that makes a laughing stock of Kenyon? Either get rid of football or build it up to something worth having. And I'm sure the College would find a good football team to be well worth having.

Bob Sledd '67

## Sweetest . . .

by Richard G. Freeman

In June of last year, a large-boned, blond young man from Eastchester, New York, had spent some time as an Economics major at Kenyon College, stepped off a plane at the Los Angeles International Airport, no visible acclaim. Little did the tired stewardesses, grinning and groundcrew know that the erstwhile passenger, David Perry, was destined to create some motion in discographic circles. They had few hints, too, for the time David was just one of the minions that travel the circle—jobless at the International Airport, through Hollywood, dashed, back jobless at the International Airport. Through a stroke of good fortune that makes the rise of Cassius Clay seem commonplace, David Perry defied from that vicious cycle and within one week found himself in a steady and profitable employment as a foremost record company.

Back at Kenyon after an immensely profitable summer of ranging and performing for Capitol Records, David secured proctorship at Gund Hall. His room decor shows a personal touch: a burnished bass violin, anes against one wall beside massive brown and white cany which David's parents brought him from South America. On the opposite wall hangs a marine seascape painted by a former friend and, over David's bed, a fine nude portrait of another friend sketched by David's mother as a Christmas present in collaboration with the model.

### Intercepts the Receptionist

David narrates his astronomical success with evident incredulity. "As soon as I got to Los Angeles (without references) I went directly to Capitol Records. I saw a reception room there just gathering nerve to ask for a job. I eavesdropping on the telephone calls that the receptionist was handling. Just when I was about to give up, the telephone rang. I gathered from the receptionist's responses that the man on the other end—a Mr. Meggs—was in need of a piano player, a regular man having injured his hand in an elevator accident the day. When she hung up, I burst out of the room and ran across the building searching office for the name of Mr. Meggs. When I found it, I burst in, told her that I was aware that he needed a pianist, and offered my services. He was kind of amused, and he led me up on the dare. He led me down the hall to a studio where the orchestra was rehearsing an album they were to record—orchestral recording by the Harvard Strings of Beatles' hits called "The Beatles Songbook."

As David spoke, he extracted the album from his collection of Clebanoff, Mancini, and here), spun it on his Hi-Fi, and continued.

### Impious Improvisation

"When I got to the studio, an injured pianist handed me a part, a short solo, and Mr. Meggs told me to sit down and play. As soon as I sat down I saw the giant tape machines start to roll and you can imagine how I felt. Now, I can't read piano parts, so well, and I didn't really know with the way this one was written, so I just played what came to my mind. After the music



# ... Sounds

was completed, Stu Phillips, the arranger and orchestra leader, approached me and asked, "You don't read music too well, do you Dave?" I said no, and he went on "Do you think you could do that well again?"

David with alacrity assured them that he could and the management replied with a contract that covered the summer and required David to compose and occasionally perform pianistic reliefs similar to his passage on the Beatle Record. The Album has sold over a million dollars worth and is still going strong today. The music, as well as much of that with which the Perry name is identified, fits into that genre of Cocktail Lounge anthems so familiar to aficionados of unimaginative FM radio stations.

## Melody Medley

David's second album, which he singlehandedly arranged, is a treatment by the Clebanoff Orchestra of "12 Great Songs of All Times." These include stringy, viscid versions of "I'm in the Mood for Love" and "Melancholy Baby." For his silent performance in this effort, Capitol awarded him 1/2 of 1% of the gross; that so far has amounted to \$1700. Indeed, David has made an indelible mark on the Capitol payroll. Immediately before returning to school in the fall he signed a contract that will net him a flat retainer of \$5000 merely for being on the scene, and a choice of either salary or percentage above that for any creative output. He'll not have to combat idleness, for he is even now under assignment to arrange numbers for such luminaries as Dean Martin, Julie London, Nancy Wilson, Al Martino, and the Lettermen.

This is not David's first excursion into commercial music. While in high school he did some small-scale stuff for advertising firms, e.g. the film scores for "Evening in Paris Perfume" and "Noxzema Shaving Creme." His musical education is mostly self-generated; he did undergo some formal learning when in second grade he took part in an experimental program designed to teach children piano technique. Since that time, he has dabbled with every component of orchestral music, but he devotes most of his energy to the keyboard.

"My piano style," he says, "is an amalgam of a lot of people, but I would say that 80% of that is Errol Garner. I'd say my composing is 100% intuitive."

## Artful Economics

How does David reconcile his showbiz career with his economics study here at Kenyon? The question led him into an intriguing confessional:

"Oh, I want to devote my life to music, but I want to stay in the creative end of it. Sometimes you get sucked into the hierarchy and stagnate. I really can't get along being an Economics major; my temperament isn't suited for it. Usually an artist's temperament, assuming I have one, doesn't go along with something quite as dry as economics. I'm happy with this new career. Before I went to L.A. I was leading a pointless life, just wandrin' along. Now I've had that experience. I thought I'd leave Kenyon, but I got this proctorship. I met a real nice girl—from Erie—and I've got all that money in a California bank. I'm pretty secure and happy right now."



Collegian Photo by Howard Rice

Key-plunker Kipnis holds forth

# Stern Speaks on Kafka; Points to 'Deprivation'

by James L. Miller

The College was privileged last Sunday to hear an unusual speaker — one whose reputation is even better after his speech than it was before. Professor Joseph Peter Stern's lecture, "Franz Kafka: The Labyrinth of Guilt," was the product of keen insight and sustained inspiration, delivered in a manner too seldom achieved by speakers on the Hill. Never glib, he answered straightforwardly and thoughtfully several piercing questions after the lecture and during the ensuing discussions.

Mr. Stern convincingly developed his thesis that "at the center of each (of Kafka's prose compositions) lies an image or a scene or a parable involving some sort of a deprivation," and that the remainder is a "horizontal exploitation of all the possibilities inherent in the core, a gradual

working out of the entire logic of the central situation."

Kafka's hero, says Mr. Stern, stands outside the law, but recognizes its "habits and conventions" — in his ambiguous position he stands guilty before a higher, but unprotective, law. Of this law he has no understanding, and in his confusion "every discrete, atomic ambiguity resolves itself into the expected blow, into an occasion for fear." The logic inexorably demands the defeat of the hero, for the argument is presented only through his eyes, which can see only the dark side; the positive side, says Mr. Stern, is logically implied, but because of the fragmentary nature of the work is never stated.

In his concluding criticisms of Kafka, however, Mr. Stern is far less convincing. That he sees in Kafka's stories "detailed and pre-

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# Harpsichord Concert Found Delightful

by Barry Bellinger

On January 29 at 8:00 in Rosse Hall, Igor Kipnis presented the first George Gund Concert. More an informal lecture-recital than concert, Mr. Kipnis' presentation was a delightful introduction to the harpsichord and its music. The program began with three Preludes of Francois Couperin. These are from a group of eight pieces contained in an instruction book written by Couperin in 1716; accordingly, they were played by Mr. Kipnis in a strict academic style.

Following the Couperin, Mr. Kipnis offered some remarks on the mechanical aspects of his instrument as well as pointed out the frequent use of the harpsichord today — Mr. Kipnis and his harpsichord are featured in much of the sound-track of the film "Hallelujah the Hills."

Continuing in the tradition of the French Baroque, Mr. Kipnis next played the humorous Suite No. 3 from "Quatre Suites de Pieces de Clavecin" written in 1736 by Joseph Bodin de Boismortier. This engaging composition consists of five movements each referring to actual people and named according to a dominate characteristic of that person; "L'Imperieuse" and "La Bellesqueuse" were especially delightful and well done.

As an example of the earliest literature of the harpsichord, Mr. Kipnis played two pieces by John Bull, "Queene Elizabeth's Pavin," and "The Prince's Galliard." Although they are dances, both these pieces are slow and not too interesting, especially when placed after the Boismortier.

Juxtaposed with the Bull pieces of the sixteenth century was

## Language Lab

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such visual materials would no doubt enrich the foreign languages program at the College.

From a typewriter with cyrillic script for the Russian department, new seat covers in the Hill Theater, a fourth shelf wall for the periodical room in the Chalmers Library, wall maps for the history department, to resources for the Middle Eastern study program — there is no limit to the projects that could be realized with the help of interested students.

"Variations on a Beethoven Theme" by the contemporary American composer Lowndes Maury. Now living in Hollywood, Maury wrote "Variations" in 1963 on commission from Mr. Kipnis. While one could, perhaps, argue with the subject matter chosen — the "Variations," which were based on intervals, for me neither improved on, clarified, or made more attractive Beethoven's theme — the fact is indisputable that this is a piece requiring a high degree of technical perfection on the part of the performer and that the superb technique of Mr. Kipnis was well shown in this demanding work.

The "Twelve Variations" of Mozart were written in 1778 as the period of the harpsichord closed, making way for the piano. The "Twelve Variations" are based on the tune "Ah, vous dirai-je, Maman," which emerged as "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star," a tune barely serviceable for four or five variations let alone a dozen. But they were, and Kipnis played them for all that they were worth.

If the Couperin pieces seemed not to explore all the technical possibilities of the harpsichord, and the Maury music seemed foreign when played on the instrument most associated with an age of elegance and restraint, the Bach "English Suite No. 2" was the most satisfactory. There are six "English" Suites (the title "English" was not used by Bach but evidently added much later) each having six or seven movements with each movement except the opening Prelude bearing the title of a characteristic national dance. All are pieces of great beauty displaying Bach's virtuosity and complete mastery of the forms he used. The "Suite No. 2" was composed around 1720-1722, and is a wonderful example of this group. Especially masterful and effective were the "Sarabande" with its great dignity and warmth, and the "Bourrees" with their wonderful liveliness. Here using all his considerable talent, Kipnis gave a masterful and incisive interpretation of this work which brought his thoroughly delightful concert to a close.

For his appreciative audience — a capacity crowd — Mr. Kipnis played three English songs, two by Purcell and one by Jeremiah Clark, a contemporary of Purcell, as encores.

# Houser Questions Iwasa in Council

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ly on the Senate's uncertainty concerning the state laws.

It was uncertainty which drew the comment from Alan R. Vogeler, Jr. that "you (the Senate) don't understand and you don't know your legal position. Yet you came up with concrete proposals — and you expect us to agree with them."

Houser once remarked to Iwasa, "you said that you (the Senate) are up in the air, that you're legally uncertain. Yet you say the College has a clear duty . . . Every absurdity has its own champion and you (Iwasa) have demonstrated that more than once."

Bergh's proposal to amend the constitution and his resolution of disapproval came out of a desire,

he said, to "insure in the future that their (the Senate's) decisions will be more advantageous" to the student body. He condemned the Senate's techniques of handling the drinking legislation — "the way in which it was done in closed sessions, the way it allowed apprehensions to build up to near panic proportions, its poorly staged presentation in Rosse Hall, and (in reference to the Senate's Interim Statement) its statements upon statements stating nothing."

Zvetan Zakov, I.F.C. representative, reported that several letters from fraternities concerning the drinking legislation had been read at the I.F.C. meeting. The following fraternities are opposed to the legislation: Delta Phi, Psi

Upsilon, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Alpha Delta Phi, Alpha Lambda Omega, Phi Kappa Sigma, and Delta Tau Delta. Archon supports the proposal.

In order to establish better continuity on the council, Michael P. Underwood moved that the constitution be amended by the following additions: (1) that the phrase "before spring vacation" be inserted into the first sentence of paragraph one, two and three of Article 3, section 3b, and (2) that the sentence "Members should be prepared to serve a full term" be inserted after the first sentence of section 3c, Article 3. Underwood stated that this amendment would enable all changes in council membership to be concurrent and enable a member who takes office

to serve one full year. The motion was passed.

William T. Wright, Jr. reported on the cost of a secretary who would handle the paper work of various campus activities. He stated that according to Dean Edwards' secretary, the new secretary for student activities would be needed approximately twelve hours per week and would cost approximately eighteen dollars per week. There was concern over what campus activities would be able to take advantage of the secretary. A motion was made to restrict her services to the campus government. It was defeated. Wright was then assigned to consulting with Dean Edwards and finding out just what organizations would be included.



## Allan Freed Remembered

A voice out of the past has been stilled. We note with sadness and fond reminiscence the passing of Allan Freed, for years the idol of the East Coast Maniacal Music Establishment. Mr. Freed was the progenitor of every rapid-delivery radio personality, and the spiritual father of today's favorites — Murray the K., Cousin Bruce, et al. Though his name fell into disrepute in later years, "the King of the Moondoggers" will be remembered by the adolescent minions who attended his every waking hour like the hordes that today hound the Liverpool String Quartet.

Like many that New York likes to call her native sons, Mr. Freed was born in the Midwest. From his birthplace of Salem, Ohio, he went to Ohio State where he spent two years before graduating to the radio circuit. He pursued a constant eastward gravitation that eventually landed him in New York City. It was there that the disk jockey founded one of the most magnetic musical groundswells of the generation. In his early years he dubbed the movement "rock n' roll" and for a decade presided over its adherents as King. He maintained a thoroughgoing association with the craft, and even contributed two items to its abundant canon — "Sincerely," and "Maybelline."

In this case, proper mourning procedure should exclude moments of silence.

—RGF



## Jazz Virtuoso Simone to Sing from p. 1

Friday's dance cost \$1 per person unless purchased in blocks through the fraternities. The price of admission to the Military Ball is \$2.50 per couple or stag. Tickets for all three events will go on sale outside the Dean of Students Office starting February 1st.

Joe McVoy and Jerry Reynolds, AFROTC cadet sponsors of the Military Ball, have emphasized

that at both dances no refreshments of any sort will be allowed on the dance floor. They have also asked for cooperation from all students in light of the pending liquor legislation before the Campus Senate and in hopes that an orderly weekend this year may lead to continuation and expansion of "Winter Weekend" in the future.

## Cowlin Directs Ghelderode Play

by Michael Berryhill

James Cowlin's production of Michael Ghelderode's *Three Actors and Their Drama* was an admirable, if not quite slick enough presentation of the Pirandelloish one act play. The quotations inside the program, while applicable to most of Ghelderode's work, were not exactly apropos for this atypical piece—the drama is neither "superb" nor is the play distinctly medieval or "remote." The play was rather a relief from the usual sentimental comedy, certainly never maudlin in its few tragic touches. Robert Merrit has said in his notes for the University of Houston's production of *Children of Darkness* that "the heart and soul of comedy is cold as ice and inseparable from cruelty." Cowlin's production demonstrated this classical notion of comedy, which is certainly to be deeply imbedded in Ghelderode's play.

Perhaps the real weakness of the play lies in the vastness of its theme—the transition from reality to illusion is difficult enough to write about, let alone to bring about on the stage with any real degree of dramatic persuasion. The initial difficulty of the production was to slip into a mood of cruel comedy. Whether this was the fault of the director or the actors, it is difficult to say, but the juvenile lead (Perry Gray) needed to be icy and calculating, but his apparent nervousness proved rather irritating. Edgar McGuire's author proved too flat for my taste; he needed to play it much higher, tenser. Henry Webster, as the Heavy Lead, was all too blustery in the first part of the play for a role which required a subtler interpretation. At any rate, the initial failure of the production was an inability on the part of the audience to get into the rather cruel, farcical elements of the play.

But in the second part, "the play within the play," the cast redeemed itself. The audience was in the spirit. The farcical elements were well executed. Gray seemed to have loosened up. Judith Goodhand and Henry Webster never once lost their composure. The variation of gun positions in the fake suicides, it seemed to me, was the epitome of the play's comedy element. The pacing was excellent, the audience was moved right along to the conviction that, despite the slow beginning, they had spent an enjoyable evening.

The interlude of the often, but boring antics of the janitor between the two parts is a final bonus would have to pick with Cowlin. Surely the costume make-up changes could have been made more rapidly, rather than to force us to put up with a farce of humor completely inconsistent with that of the play itself. The antics were only occasional humorous, mostly boring along with the first part of the play, helped to slow the production from its real purpose.

This extra play was a treat, however, to audiences who usually get a chance to see theater at Kenyon but three times a year. It seems to be not only a welcome opportunity for students to gain experience in acting and directing, but also a welcome change of pace from movies in Roscoe and television. In spite of the obstacles of having another play in rehearsal, Mr. Cowlin's efforts, I think, were worthwhile and well appreciated.

## Profs. Probe Waste, Energy

Assistant Professor Gordon Johnson and Professor James Pappenhagen have been selected to aid the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies and the Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control of the Public Health Service, respectively.

Professor Pappenhagen will be a consultant in the review of Graduate Training Grant applications in Bethesda, Md., which are made available to institutions establishing or expanding graduate training activities relating to the causes, control, and prevention of water pollution. Pappenhagen is a visiting scientist in the Ohio Academy of Science, a National Science Foundation program, and has been a director of two National Science Foundation Summer Institutes in Chemistry. His specific research interests are in the area of the determination of ions in wastes and water with his current research in methods of analysis for germanium, fluoride, and nitrate ions. His work has been made possible through grants given by the National Institutes of Health. Professor Pappenhagen has taught at Kenyon since 1952.

Assistant Professor Johnson received word that his contract with the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies has been renewed through December 1966.

Dr. Johnson stressed the fact that he will not actually be going to Oak Ridge until this September and at that time it will be only a few days. While at Oak Ridge he will write up the final of his two year study in the design of breeder reactors; a source of energy that will produce its own fuel. There will also be intensive communication between Johnson and the division of nuclear reactor chemistry at Oak Ridge. The purpose of the program, sponsored by the Atomic Energy Commission, is to train qualified research workers to participate in the research programs of the Commission's operating contractors of Oak Ridge as to encourage the participants to develop their own program of research in nuclear and related sciences.

## Faculty, Students, Perform Eliot

by Michael Schiller

Thomas Stearns Eliot died on January 4, 1965. On January 17, some members of Kenyon College paid a Tribute to T. S. Eliot by reading from his work to standing room only audience in the Hill Theater.

While it is much too early for the thorough evaluation of Eliot's influence, which can only be measured with the passing years, we can make several generalizations with safety: Eliot rediscovered the metaphysical poets for our age; he broke ground for the emergence of the New Critics; he, along with Ezra Pound, applied the important advances made by the French symbolists; and he wrote good poems. It was from these good poems, some of them very good poems, that the Kenyon faculty and students read.

After short introductions by Professor Robert Daniel and Professor Emeritus John Crowe Ransom, Professor Gerrit Roelofs read from *Four Quartets*. Mr. Roelofs along with Messrs. Daniel and Feltes, all reading from Eliot's middle period, gave adequate presentations of the poems. In other words they read the poems as they were written. This is not meant as criticism, but it certainly does raise a question: Why have a reading which gives no more insight than what is on the printed page? On the other hand when a reader does make an existential decision in front of an audience on his interpretation of a poem, it had better be a good one.

Mr. Heimerdinger and Mr. Halliwell found themselves in the embarrassing position of being wrong. "The Hollow Men" was,

in this reader's opinion, completely misinterpreted by Mr. Heimerdinger. His sonorous voice complete with tremelo, wrong throughout the poem, did not even break for the jump-rope jingle: "Here we go round the prickly pear/Prickly pear prickly pear . . ." an obvious juxtaposition to the frighteningly final lines, "This is the way the world ends/This is the way the world ends . . ." Mr. Halliwell read my favorite Eliot poem, "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock," as if Eliot actually needed his help to get over the rough spots. He seemed to read down to the audience, feeling that the poem was not direct enough communication.

There were some fine moments  
There were some fine moments

gave a sensitive reading of a beautiful symbolist poem, "Preludes." And Mr. David Madden was thoroughly entertaining, using his skill in mimicry to develop situation, not unlike that of playing all ten voices in a radio soap opera.

For me the high point of the evening was Mr. Philip Church's reading of "Journey of the Magi." His stance on stage, the inflection and tone of his voice, the whole air of his presentation were all so right for a poem to show the humanity of the Wise Men. The poem attempts many the same things as Pound's "Ballad of the Goodly Fere," and is equally successful; which I take to be a compliment. Mr. Church heightened this success, which is what a good reading should do.

## Kenyon Collection of Bric-A-Brecht Sent on Tour, Compiled By Hecht

by Marc Savin

Kenyon's remarkable collection of materials relating to the life and works of Bertold Brecht — "Brecht Inter Nationes" — has been successfully shown in Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati. Assembled by Edmund Hecht, chairman of the German Department, the exhibit was first shown at the Chalmers Memorial Library last year. It then appeared at Ohio State University in April, the Cleveland Playhouse in October and November, and at the main library of the University of Cincinnati from December through January of this year.

In Cleveland, as at Ohio State, the exhibit was shown in conjunction with productions of

Brecht's *Galileo*. At Cincinnati, the exhibition was accorded much interest, including mention in E. B. Radcliffe's column in the *Cincinnati Inquirer* and a favorable review in the literary magazine *Dimensions*. The exhibit has been shown to dramatize the lack of knowledge concerning Brecht, and to attract people to come and inform themselves about this great artist. Other institutions — New York University, The University of California at Berkeley, Yale, and Smith — have contacted Mr. Hecht about the availability of "Brecht Inter Nationes."

Compiled by Mr. Hecht over the past three years, the exhibit includes production photographs, India,

play bills and programs, costume and stage design, and posters representing numerous productions of Brecht's plays. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the collection is one of the world's finest Brecht libraries consisting of more than 300 volumes. It features rare editions of Brecht's works, a variety of translations, catalogues of secondary literature, as well as musical scores written for various works of Brecht by Kurt Weill, Hans Eisler, Paul Dessau, and Paul Hindemith. Newly added to the collection are the materials from an Indian production of *The Caucasian Chalk Circle*, marking the first time Brecht has been performed in India.



## Outside the Microcosm

## Lunacy at Otterbein

by Ashby Denoon

An Otterbein College fraternity resolved to break the world's basketball marathon record by playing a ten hour basketball game with substitutions barred. Between 4 o'clock one Sunday morning and 2 the next afternoon the dogged cagers amassed 2601 points to make the final tally 813-1788. The high-point scorer got 300 points during the marathon, which was punctuated by a three minute rest period every hour and a ten minute break after six hours. The previous world record was held by West Virginia, who played nine and a half hours.

The U. S. Naval Academy asked a Wilmington College professor to write a pamphlet on pacifism. The Midshipmen enrolled in the "Philosophy of War" course wanted reading on the non-violent position of Quakers included in the syllabus. The pamphlet will mostly contain quotations from the life of George Fox, the founder of the Religious Society of Friends, and will appraise the history of pacifism.

Mount Holyoke's legislators finally passed their "Berkeley Resolution," after much hassle in a Tuesday night meeting of the student government. The "much watered-down resolution" passed only with the deletion of a strong censure of President Kerr and wording to the effect that the University did not have the right to make and enforce rules at its sole discretion. The gist of the statement read: "Therefore, the students of Mount Holyoke College resolve to support the objectives of the students of the University of California at Berkeley in their protest against administration-imposed rules which infringe upon their rights as citizens." Words, words, words.

The American Institute of Physics awarded Fairchild University Physics and Math Club a \$195 grant to build a helium neon gas laser. Once a year a panel of physicists under the auspices of the AIP review grant requests from its Student Sections for project proposals.

## Great Society: Gambier Div.

by John Allerdice

Twenty Kenyon students have united with college students and professors throughout the country—Harvard, Reed, Cornell, Carlton, Swarthmore, Williams, Michigan, Chicago, and others—in formation of a Gambier chapter of Students for a Democratic Society. The Kenyon SDS chapter will concern itself with problems of racial equality, disarmament, jobs and abundance, civil liberties, and liberal education, as do like-minded organizations on campuses across the continent. A liberal action group, SDS members hope to lead the Gambier community in social and political projects.

"We hope to propose action that can be taken by the college community as it becomes involved in the social, economic, and political problems of our time. We hope that others will join us in an effort to serve as a vanguard to motivate Kenyon College toward real social concern. Though it may seem that we are removed from the problems of the world behind the academic walls of Gambier Village, we must begin to realize that we have certain responsibilities as citizens, as human beings, and that there is much that as a community we can do," an SDS member has stated.

SDS is a liberal group, whose broad goals are stated:

"Our hope is human freedom. We seek a society in which men have, at last, the chance to make the decisions which shape their lives. Our quest is for a political and economic order in which power and plenty are used for the widest social benefit, a participatory democracy in which men can come to know each other and themselves as human beings in the fullest sense."

The national organization, with headquarters in New York, has coordinated work in the field of civil rights in support of SNCC and the Northern Student Movement. It has formed a national Economic Research and Action Project (ERAP) which includes work-study programs in ghettos and depressed areas. It has also established the Peace Research

and Education Project (PREP) to work at the grass roots level which seeks to inject peace issues into the life of local communities.

Students for a Democratic Society serves as a voice of the insurgent movement, a vehicle for social action, a forum for debate and study. The Kenyon SDS has begun plans for campus civil rights activity and will present an action proposal to the community within the next two weeks. The organization is making arrangements to bring special speakers to the campus. They are contacting members of the Students to Cuba '64, participants in the Quebec-Guantanamo Peace March, Summer Project Workers, and Communist and Socialist workers.

The organization hopes to present its views to the community periodically for criticism and study. It is planning to do research work on Congressional elections of this district and hopes

## Mental Health Authority Urges Slum Clearance

by Richard Krupp

Dr. Benjamin Pasamanick, a professor of psychiatry at the Ohio State University, spoke on "Recent Progress in Mental Subnormality" to a large audience in Philomathesian Hall on January 25.

Introduced by Professor Samuel Cummings as "a foremost authority" in the field of mental health and child development, Dr. Pasamanick discussed the current national interest in an alleviation of mental diseases and of the causes and prevention of subnormality. Most startling was his revelation that, more than organic deficiencies, environmental and socio-economic factors account for the enormous fraction of the American people who are in some way mentally deficient.

## Automation a Problem

Dr. Pasamanick credited four things for encouraging a national interest in mental health problems. Both the Soviet-American race for scientific superiority and

recent discoveries have enabled medical men to prevent or cure what have previously been acute diseases. Industrialization and its logical end, automation, have called attention to the large number of unemployed people who, because of lower intelligence, are forced to exist in situations in which goallessness becomes a veritable institution. Above all, the Negro revolt has required Americans to think about what they have done to the underprivileged and what they must do to correct injustices that have led, in many cases, to problems in mental health.

At present it would be possible to prevent at least half of all mental subnormality, particularly those cases caused by an environmental problem. In a series of studies done in Baltimore, Maryland, by Dr. Pasamanick, it was indicated that, because of detrimental socio-economic ties, over fifty per cent of Negro births were involved with complications that could conceivably lead to mental abnormalities. Poverty, Pasamanick explained, leads to premature births, which subsequently lead, in many cases, to subnormality. In a series of graph analyses, he showed how environmental factors affect the mental development of children. The graphs show a shockingly disproportionate amount of subnormality among Negro children, because of deprived social and economic conditions.

## Must Destroy Slums

The alleviation of the situation is obvious. Dr. Pasamanick noted that the potential for intellectual function in man is so enormous that unless there is organic damage or a constant deprivation of the most simple stimulation for mental growth, there is always a chance for improvement. Thus, he concluded, to assure mental normality, slum conditions must be eradicated and children—both Negro and white—who are born into deprived families must be educated with thoroughness and continuity.

## William Ball Speaks

by Ken Wiederhorn

On January 26th a scattered audience of Kenyon faculty, students, and Mount Vernonites heard an impromptu lecture on the American Repertory Theatre by Mr. William Ball. Mr. Ball had just finished a stint at Lincoln Center, where he directed Moliere's *Tartuffe*. He was at Kenyon as a paid consultant for the proposed Kenyon-Mount Vernon Festival Association which hopes to bring repertory theatre to Knox County.

Mr. Ball, who as a director is second to none, was introduced as being representative of the revolution in the American theatre today. In addition to Lincoln Center he has been involved in theatres in Milwaukee, San Francisco, and Dallas. He regards the regional theatre (or "theatre in the hinterlands" as he was wont to call it) as the one important saving factor in the American theatre. "Broadway does not offer the receptive atmosphere that repertory theatre deserves. The fast pace of life in New York is reflected in the great popularity of musicals." He cited one case where a producer wanted him to direct a play which was originally a philosophical melodrama but had been rewritten as a musical comedy. The producer told him, he'd rather put \$500,000 into a musical rather than risk \$70,000 on a drama. Mr. Ball (who declined to direct) described the music and lyrics as "awful," but the play still ran for five or six months.

Mr. Ball thinks the future of the theatre lies west of the Hudson River. "Theatre-going in New York is too much of an event and people go to hit shows so they can tell the folks back home about it." He sees the solution to this on the university campuses which, while providing new blood in the profession itself, also offer audiences which have been exposed to good theatre. Another contributing factor is the enthusiasm professionals are showering on the regional theatre. Morris Carnovsky, a well known actor, could demand up to \$1,000 a week in New York. Last summer he played *King Lear* in San Francisco for \$100 a week. Tyrone Guthrie

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## Prospects: One

## Hecht Charges Humanistic Anemia

by Edmund P. Hecht

Since Kenyon College stands on the threshold of a new era of growth and rejuvenation, much of what is going to be said under the heading of "Prospects" is doomed to be mere speculation, particularly since no decisions concerning the proposed coordinate college for women have been made. This contribution makes no claims to be an exception.

Nevertheless, I appreciate the opportunity to express some of my own ideas about Kenyon College, what it could be or what it ought to be. Therefore it appears logical that I should point to some of Kenyon's most obvious weaknesses.

The most disturbing realization about our College is that from all appearances the study of humanities, with the exception of English and Philosophy, has traditionally been neglected. According to figures released by the Dean's Office in December 1964 only 82 students (30.7%) of a total of 267 who declared majors at Kenyon College chose a humanities subject as their field of specialization, compared with 98 students (36.7%) in the sciences and 87 students (32.6%) in the social sciences. Upon closer examination it turns out that 70 of these 82 students are majoring either in English (49 or 18.3%) or Philosophy (21 or 7.8%). This then leaves a total of 12 majors (4.5%) in the remaining humanities subjects, namely 4 in German, 3 in Religion, 2 each in Classics, French and Spanish,

and none in Russian.

While there are, no doubt, many factors outside the College responsible for the lack of interest in the minor humanities disciplines, there is also evidence of a lack of initiative on the part of the administration in encouraging the study of these subjects at Kenyon College. According to the Dean's report three major humanities departments, namely Fine Arts, Music and Drama, do not offer major programs. In view of the personnel limitations and the inadequacy, if not total lack of facilities, these departments can hardly be blamed for being hesitant about seeking major status. Therefore, it seems most urgent that the administration consider building an arts center with ample studio, gallery, office and classroom space, featuring a major auditorium, and adequate stage and recital facilities. Planned into such a building complex should be an audio-visual instruction center, including language training facilities, long overdue at Kenyon College.

But there are other areas where the College might profitably take the initiative. Library allocations for the traditionally neglected humanities subjects need improvement, new major departments should be granted special funds to establish their library holdings. Allocations for audio-visual aids, from wall-maps to instructional films and records, should be introduced.

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# Journey to an Island of Forgotten People

by Barry M. Bergh

Recently this editor and a companion spent 56 hours in Eastern Kentucky. With the help of Pat and Tom Gish of the Whitesburg Mountain Eagle, Gurney Norman of the Hazard Herald, and Kay Moller and Hamish Sinclair of the Appalachian Committee for Full Employment — we gained insight into a hideously real American dilemma.

No matter how one enters Whitesburg, one can't miss the new courthouse. It's a local landmark — a big, square building with pastel colored aluminum panels; it looks like a large plastics factory.

We drove up Main Street past the courthouse and parked the car on the next street in front of a drug store where everyone at the soda fountain craned his neck to stare at Richard and me as we got out of the car.

We walked back towards the courthouse and as we passed in front of it, the sheriff walked by us on the sidewalk with an icy "Good morning, gentlemen." We were strangers and everybody wanted us to know it.

Diagonal to the courthouse we spotted a sign, *The Mountain Eagle*. We crossed the street and walked over to the old shop being used as a newspaper office and walked in. A man was leafing listlessly through some envelopes at a counter in the front of the shop and a woman was on the telephone. In front of the counter were disheveled stacks of old newspapers. The outlined figure of an eagle on the banner of the newspaper nearest me caught my eye, and under the eagle were the words, "IT SCREAMS!" I learned that morning that it had a lot to scream about.

The newspaper office reflected the chaos of two people who spent 60 to 70 hours a week putting out a newspaper. There was no time for filing things or even throwing away small scraps of paper. The only uncluttered space in the whole room was occupied by the printing press. The whole scene seemed more to fit in a drama about a trade newspaper on the lower east side of New York in the 1930's than in Whitesburg, Kentucky.

Tom Gish responded to our introduction without ever looking up from the envelopes he was leafing through. He reacted to the word Kenyon and mumbled some compliment about the *Kenyon Review*. He was a tall, lean man who looked as if he should smoke a pipe but chain-smoked cigarettes instead. He was dressed carelessly in slacks, a sport shirt, and a cardigan sweater. It was hard to strike up a conversation with him. He wore his clothes poorly, but he wore well the reticence of self-protection that is not surprising to find in a man who has been branded a Communist and is the target of an economic and social boycott.

The woman hung up the telephone and marched to the front of the room. Pat Gish looked older than her thirty-some years. She is a plump woman with an uneven "Buster Brown" hairstyle. She was dressed in a grey, manish suit and brown oxford shoes, and wore glasses which she used more to gesture than to see with. She wore no make-up. There was nothing artificial about these people. She looked like a much older person than Tom, but she wasn't. Somehow she saw in us something we didn't realize was in us at the time — the desire to help



Ramshackled hut in Appalachia is typical of homes of the unwanted jobless.

Pat rejuvenated and dominated the conversation. Tom shuffled back towards the press to do some type setting, and only came forward to join us when Pat directed a question to him. It didn't matter really, whether Tom stood near us and spoke or not. He was as remote standing next to you as he was thirty feet away standing at the press. He mirrored what ten years in Whitesburg had done to him. He was more comfortable on the editorial page than he was in conversation.

I sat down in a wicker rocking chair in front of the large store window, where I could see across to the men working around the unfinished courthouse and Richard sat down and scribbled some notes. Pat leaned against the counter that Tom was working at when we came in and started to talk. We hadn't intended to stay long, but the sun shining through

the window felt good on my back as Pat told the chilling story of Letcher County.

"Letcher County is as bad as things get," she said, and she meant it. She didn't observe how bad things were, she felt how bad they were. She talked about the unfinished courthouse. It was a Federal aid project intended to stimulate the local economy and provide jobs and job-training for the unemployed. But it arrived in Whitesburg prefabricated. It seemed that all that was left for the Letcher County folks to do was to panel the judge's chambers.

Tom and Pat were skeptical about Federal Anti-poverty money. Too often their hopes for aid had been dashed on the rocks of misunderstanding. The Federal government doesn't appropriate anti-poverty money at all. It appropriates more welfare money.

Food stamps aren't anti-poverty money.

The Gishes resented the young men from Washington who came down to Letcher County for two hours or two days and then went back as experts on the problems of Eastern Kentucky. They resented Federal money being put into the hands of the local political "bosses" and not really administered to give maximum benefit. They resented the people of Whitesburg — the "mainstreet establishment" that refused to recognize that any problems existed in the county and labelled those who tried to articulate the needs of the illiterate poverty-stricken as "card-carrying Communists." Tom and Pat resented a lot of things, but they didn't resent us.

Pat talked on about the rotten dynamite crates being used as cribs for babies; the 2500 children in the county without shoes to go to school in; the local leadership leaving the county; the emergency teachers without college degrees; the star of the local basketball team who ate one meal a day — the free lunch provided by the Federal school lunch program; babies being brought into the hospital in the advanced stages of starvation so emaciated that their heads had to be shaved to find a vein in which to inject nourishment.

As Pat talked, I watched a cluster of five men slowly progress up a side street near the courthouse and cross Main Street. It was a freezing cold day, but not one of the five wore more than

a seamy sports jacket. All of the men seemed to be over fifty years old. They all were stoop-shouldered, and two of them leaned heavily on canes as they side up the street carrying their brooms, shovels, pick-axes. They looked like a motley crew out of a Dickens novel. They were jobless fathers. There were 400 of them in Letcher County. They were paid, until recently \$1.00 per hour to gain this "experience." There were so many of them that they usually worked one or two days a week. The jobless fathers are supposed to be learning new trades and skills on public works crews, for want of tools and professional supervision, the projects seem like mere efforts to justify an old dollar-an-hour.

The sun was going down and wasn't warming my back any longer. The only warmth left was radiated by Pat's earnestness as she spoke. She referred us to some people in Hazard and we decided to go there. We excused ourselves and walked silently to the car. I caught a glimpse of the jobless fathers as I thought of their children — hope for the future. I recall Pat's story about Christmas when toys and candy were distributed to the children of poverty-stricken mountaineers. They clamored for candy canes, fill their empty bellies, and were no part of the frivolous.

Hazard is a much bigger town than Whitesburg. Driving through the northeastern

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## America Uncovers Its New Bad Lands

THE Cumberland Plateau is a land of great contrasts. Its highlands afford many places of breathtaking rugged natural beauty, but its hollows and creeks recount the story of an incredible human erosion. As one traverses mile after mile of patched and cratered "highways," their ditches choked with mud and their banks and shoulders thick with weeds, one is forced to realize that something horrible has happened here, and is continuing to happen.

THE term poverty comes nowhere close to describing the myriad of problems that beset the people of the southern mountains. Poverty really expresses few of the deep social and economic forces which afflict these people. The fact is that a million Americans in the Southern Appalachians live today in conditions of squalor, ignorance, and ill health; and as the "nation moves toward the challenges of a new century and a world ringing with change, it cannot afford to leave huge islands of its own population behind, stranded and ignored."

### THE RAPE OF THE LAND

THE lumber and coal industries once thrived in the southern mountains and employed its people. But distant and unfeeling corporations have spoiled the Cumberland forests and gutted the earth, especially to meet the needs of a war-time economy. Today, with its resources drained and its people unemployed, the ravaged society of Appalachia is left alone with few prospects for the future.

THE present crisis, compounded of many elements—human and material—has produced what is probably the most seriously depressed region in the nation. The economic depression is only the deeper tragedy that lies in the repression of the spirit which has fallen upon so many of the people, "making them, for the moment at least, listless, hopeless and without ambition."

MORE disastrous for the Cumberland Plateau than the loss of its physical resources is the disappearance of the plateau's best human material. "A year after high-school diplomas are distributed, it is hard to find more than 4 to 5 per cent of the graduates in their home counties." What remains are the undereducated youth and the illiterate: those incapable of articulating their needs or their demands.

THE rapid process of automation and the consolidation of mining operations has left permanently jobless most of Appalachia's laborers. Those who are physically able to work know no skill except mining, and that skill is now hopelessly obsolete. The result is that the communities are turning into "graveyards peopled with the living dead and strewn with the impedimenta of a civilization which once needed them but does so no longer."

### LETCHER COUNTY

LETCHER County, Kentucky is a good example of how bad things really are. What is lacking here is some kind of basis on which to build—to start moving forward. The basic living conditions — cultural, social, and economic — are lacking here. It can't move forward because it is impossible to keep the leadership here. It is almost impossible to keep doctors and teachers here. What are left are the advanced victims of automation.

THE median income in Letcher County is \$1788. Two-thirds of

the inhabitants of the county have an income below \$3000 and per cent of the inhabitants have an income below \$2000, far below the poverty level. Only two farms in the county harvest enough produce to be listed in the Agriculture Department's statistics having achieved a subsistence level.

THE wages in some of the truck mines, which employ a people, range from \$3 or \$4 to \$12 a day. Those who benefit from membership in a union can earn up to \$22.50 per—but they work one or two days a week because there is simply not enough work for them to do. Four hundred and ten men in the county enrolled in the Jobless Fathers Program administered by the Federal government. They are ill-clothed and ill-fed, but they are sent to do such things as street sweeping. For this, until recently, they were paid \$1.00 per hour, less than the Federal minimum wage. Periodically, these men who have broken their backs in the mines for ten, twenty, or thirty years are subjected to lectures on the dignity of work.

### COMMUNISTS AND SHOOTINGS

ONE of the real obstacles in dealing with Appalachia's problems is the middle class that still exists, in part, in the towns and county seats. This "main street establishment" is as remote from the problems as those of us couched in our affluent society. They resent national publicity their counties have received. Even more they resent the efforts of people like Tom and Pat Gish, who publish a newspaper that speaks out about the problems that do exist in the county. They subject them to economic and social boycotts. They brand them as "card-carrying Communists."

THE antagonism of the "main street establishment" of Whitesburg, Kentucky—the county seat of Perry County—towards the Appalachian Committee for Full Employment has gone beyond just name-calling. Their headquarters are shot up, and the lives of local people who cooperated with them threatened.

JUST what do all these "card-carrying Communists" want? Primarily, they want to articulate the needs of the illiterate mountaineers. They want to acquaint the poor with the programs that exist to help them get training for better jobs; to help them get better schools and medical care; and to help them get better houses. They propose such "communistic" things as community centers out in the county that can house clinics, education programs, job training programs, youth and community meetings and recreation.

### WHAT'S BEING DONE

WHAT'S being done is hopelessly inadequate. The problem confronting Appalachia is the "welfare syndrome." Working these people is working with three generations of relief checks. The articulate aren't aware of the poor, because the worst of conditions are hidden in the creeks and hollows and in the anonymous faces of the poor themselves. If the local community feel no sense of urgency about the problem, at least the Federal government does. But the Federal appropriations of anti-poverty money indicate a basic misunderstanding of the problems.

THE trouble is that Federal appropriations are not anti-poverty



# Appalachia: The Other America Stirs

tion of the city we passed a sign saying, the *Hazard Herald*. We pulled off into a vacant lot and parked the car. It was already dark outside as we crossed over to the office of the *Hazard Herald*. A woman was sitting at the desk and a goateed greying man in a tweed overcoat and Tyrolean hat was leafing through some pictures. When I asked for Gurney Norman, the goateed man looked up and scrutinized me from head to foot. The woman told me it was Gurney's afternoon off, but asked if I would like to speak with him on the phone. I said yes, and she dialed the number and handed me the receiver.

"Hello, I'm from Kenyon College and the Gishes told me to look you up in Hazard. I'm interested in finding out something about Appalachia and this War on Poverty business," Gurney spoke anxiously. He mentioned something about a story he had written and submitted to the *Kenyon Review*, and asked about Jerry David Madden. He told me to stay where I was and he would come right over. We waited.

Gurney Norman is a young man in his early twenties. He is tall and husky and blond. He was born and brought up in Hazard; the most exciting episode in his life was the short time he spent at Stanford University. He returned to Hazard and differs from most young men in Eastern Kentucky only in that he has learned to think. He has a vision of a world whose center is not Hazard.

He walked in wearing blue jeans, brown tie-shoes, a plaid nonbuttoned down collar shirt, and a khaki jacket. His huge hand grabbed mine in a firm grip and he quickly ushered us into the backroom, where his desk and the printing press stood. He told me a little about himself. He is the editor of the *Hazard Herald*, but not its owner. Its owner is entrenched in the "mainstreet establishment." But he knows how to handle the owner. He asks her, "Are you for education?" She answers "Yes" and he writes an editorial that precipitates a teachers strike in Louisville.

Gurney pulls no punches. He talks about his townsfolk honestly. He isn't cosmopolitan or sophisticated — he's an honest man that thinks, that's all. I was comfortable with Gurney. He talks and acts like a busy man, but he wasn't too busy for us. He placed a call to the Appalachian Committee for Full Employment. "You gotta meet these kids," he told us — as though he were the wizened old principal of a school boasting a pair of geniuses as students. "Most folks around here don't like 'em. They think they're Communists. I know Hamisch and Kay pretty well. I spend a lot of time with them. People just don't understand them. They're not from Hazard and people are suspicious of them. Oh, you'll see what I mean."

Gurney searched for some editorials he had written, but couldn't find his Christmas Eve typewriter. A naked light bulb

editorial. He looked through some stacks of old newspapers lying near the press, and still couldn't find one.

We went back in the front room and Richard helped him find what he was looking for. "Let's just sit down and you ask me questions." I sat down in a desk chair on casters and rocked back as far as I could and began asking questions. Gurney made you feel important. I guess that's why everyone liked him so much.

Gurney talked a bit about his problems and his county's problems. He had seen a lot. He often left off in the middle of a sentence, saying, "I guess Pat and Tom told you about that."

burned brightly in a small back room where two worn and

We finally piled into his Volkswagen and drove up a steep side street to High Street. Across from the Kentucky Power and Light Company was a ramshackle old building with two huge multi-paned windows. On one window sill rested a sign crayoned on cardboard, "Appalachian Committee For Full Employment."

Gurney led the way. The lighting was poor and it was hard to see everyone in the room at first. In one corner a young girl in a grey suit sat with her back to us at a massive old desk, typing. A young man sat at a table in front of one of the windows typing out a stencil on another portable wrinkled women and a shabbily dressed young boy stapled together mimeographed sheets. In an-

other dark back room two elderly men wearing flannel shirts as jackets and smoking cigarettes spoke in gruff voices.

Gurney introduced us to the young girl and young man at the typewriters and excused himself. He had to hurry on. He grabbed my hand again in his huge fist. I held onto his hand a little longer and gripped it a little harder this time.

Kay Moller got up from her desk, smoking her cigarette nonchalantly. She had a pretty face, but she was very pale. Her mouse-brown hair was combed simply and neatly in a page-boy haircut. She was tall and slim and walked with the self-assurance of a woman who knew a little bit more about the world than the people she was working with. Kay had studied for a year at the University of Ghana. She seemed like an aspiring young career woman, but there was something about Kay that gave one the impression she flitted from cause to cause.

Hamisch Sinclair eyed us suspiciously, as did all the other volunteer workers. He was a casually dressed, slender fellow with a heavy beard and close-cropped black hair. He spoke with a pronounced Scottish accent. He was from the mountains, just like the people he sought to help, only his mountains still had forests that hadn't been gutted by coal mines. Hamisch was truly foreign to Hazard; he was from Fort William, in the heart of the highlands.

Hamisch handed me some copies of the newspaper that the Appalachian Committee publishes—*Voices For Jobs and Justice*. I glanced through them and got the impression that these people were working harder at labor organizing than at anything else.

It was drafty in the front room of this amateur effort at social work. It was late on a Friday night and no one was in a particularly good mood. Kay gave up—"Oh, Hamisch, you finish this story; I can't." Hamisch walked over and silently took the paper out of Kay's typewriter. He read it with a ferocious intensity that was characteristic of everything this man did. His eyes seemed to penetrate the paper he was reading and the weakness of the girl who wrote it. But he was patient, and even kind in a way. He treated Kay with a parental gentleness.

I walked into darkened back room and met a hearty, unshaved, blackhaired man with a belly protruding over his belt. Charlie Moore was unemployed. He told me about the other night when this musty old building had been shot up as Kay and Hamisch were out having a cup of coffee and about the threatening notes he had received for volunteering to work with them. He used to be a roving picketer, but now he was blacklisted. There was nothing violent or dangerous in this man, but there was a lot of violence and danger in his environment.

I walked over to chat with Kay about her experiences in college. She was exhausted, and in a way so was I. There were a lot of things I wanted to say, but somehow all I said was, "Where's a good place to eat?"

We marched briskly back down that steep side street and I climbed behind the wheel of my car next to the pile of newspaper clippings and pamphlets I had

Turn to page 10, col. 3



Jobless fathers on work crew walk down mainstreet in Whitesburgh.

## Is Benevolent Bureaucracy Enough?

money at all. These appropriations are only more welfare money that will merely perpetuate the poverty-level existence of several families for another year and then be gone.

**APPARENTLY** Washington thinks the jobless fathers are learning new trades and skills on the public works crews. The aim of his program is to give "work experience" to make these men more employable. The distance between the Kentucky mountaineer and the White House is still greater and more difficult to negotiate than a space flight to the moon. One of Eastern Kentucky's greatest needs is job training for the unskilled, or those who are skilled in obsolete trades. The public works projects for unemployed fathers clearly failing this need.

**THE** Appalachian Bill is another failure. It appropriates one billion dollars, to be spent over a five-year period in ten states. This comes out to about 20 million dollars per state per year, or about half million dollars a year for each Kentucky county. This would build the grand total of one-half mile of new highway per year per county—if all the money were used for roads.

**THE** President's proposal for regional health centers to be constructed is less realistic. Who can afford to go to them after they are built? Eastern Kentucky already has regional health centers—the former United Mine Workers hospitals. But they stand empty, their doors closed to large segments of the population, simply because people can't afford them. The biggest, newest, finest medical center in the world means little to the patient who can't pay the entrance fee.

**THE** most meaningful part of the President's program so far is his educational program. The most unfortunate thing about the President's educational proposal is that it uses the wrong formula for allocating the money. Since the share coming to Kentucky and other such poverty-stricken states is based upon sums now spent by those states for education, Kentucky will receive far smaller per-child grants than will be the case in the wealthier states.

**THE** glamour, the hopes, the expectations under the "Great Society" program will tarnish rapidly unless President Johnson can come up with a better approach to the problems.

### WHAT IS NEEDED

**THE** story of the Cumberland Plateau is the story of the breakdown of democracy and of the growing dependence and futility of the population. If democracy is to eventually prevail over totalitarian ideologies the individual citizen must be able to shoulder a multitude of responsibilities and to discharge them out of a sense of duty. The root of any solution that is to be found to the problems besieging Eastern Kentucky, and all of Appalachia, surely must be found in education. Through educating the child one reaches the father. Through education these people can be made literate; they can be made articulate. Through education these people can be raised to a higher level of usefulness. Education can give purpose to their lives and direction to their existence.

**THE** solution is not in feeding these people and keeping them

alive in a world in which they are increasingly unable to exist. The measure of their poverty is not in statistics, but in their faces. Their reddened, jowled, wrinkled faces are the roadmaps to the tragedies that have befallen them. The War on Poverty must be more than a polemic in a political campaign. It must be the attempt to give people something to live for. It must be the attempt to replace their plodding, monotonous day-to-day existence with a future. The hope for the War on Poverty lies in its rediscovery of Socrates' maxim that the foundation of every state is the education of its youth.

**THE** hope for Eastern Kentucky is found in the stories of people like Gurney Norman. His editorials are the harbingers of better days for Appalachia. He is articulating the needs of his people.

### WHAT CAN WE DO

**THIS** is the winter of our discontent. This is the winter, when, suddenly, we begin to see ourselves as student-citizens, and to have the imagination to act in that role. We can no longer be content in the constituency of our college.

**THE** problems of the Southern Mountains are only one of the things we are coming to realize this winter. We are groping toward an understanding of what exists in this land.

**IT** is hard for us to express the thoughts which push at last to the surface of our minds. Those who disagree with us think it is a very simple matter, but they fail to understand that the real issue, the issue which could open up untold individual possibilities for the students of this campus, is the issue of the participation in a society by its members. This is, after all, the central issue of a modern life.

**STUDENTS** from 18 Kentucky college campuses have taken Eastern Kentucky's plight as a cause. They have formed the Appalachian Volunteers, and they spend week-ends in the Kentucky mountains, helping to repair remote school houses and working with mountain children as tutors and recreational supervisors. These young people are living proof that not all America's college generation is concerned only with fraternity parties and football games. Alone, of course, the Volunteers will not wipe out poverty in the mountains. But they do point in the general direction of the only way conditions in the mountains will truly be changed.

**ON** a much larger scale, the domestic peace corps or VISTA (Volunteers In Service to America) are attempting the same kind of things. Here are opportunities for a volunteer to have an effect on society that will make the Peace Corps look like a knitting circle. VISTA is one of the smallest sections of the anti-poverty campaign, but it can easily be the most effective.

**SOME** of our students will be going to the mountains—to Alice Lloyd College. They will see young men and women engaged in an effort to change their society. But it will take two or three decades to do what is necessary in Appalachia. The winter of our discontent is followed by summer, and another winter, and another summer. Our concern is not enough. Tom and Pat Gish, Kay Moller and Mamish Sinclair, Gurney Norman and others can't do it all. The broken and ill are truly legion. If there is to be a War on Poverty, it will take armies to wage the battles.



## Collegian Sports

### Squeak by 15-14

## Bishops Check Lords

by Mark Savin

In a home meet against a strong Ohio Wesleyan team last Thursday, the Kenyon wrestlers were narrowly defeated 18-14. Newman and was pinned late in the first period.

**FRESHMAN** George Johnston wrestled in the 123 pound class, instead of Norm Hartzell who couldn't make weight, and was pinned in the first period by Don Smith, a more experienced Bishop wrestler. At 130 Kenyon's Rich Grieser managed to escape from Wesleyan's Tom St. John in the second round, and then added a takedown in the third to win 3-2.

Greg Sheldon wrestling in the 137 pound bracket against Wesleyan's Carbone gave up the first takedown but came back strong and was ahead 9-5 when he pinned his man with 1:01 remaining in the third period.

**IN A FAST** moving match Bill Judson gathered a takedown and two escapes as he outfoxed the Bishop's Baumgartner and won 4-2, bringing the team score to 11-5, Kenyon.

Rookie Gary Nave, wrestling at 157 pounds in place of injured Rick Wortman, unhappily drew the Wesleyan captain, Denny Newman and was pinned late in the first period.

**KENYON** co-captain Dick Ray wrestling at his usual weight of 167 held the Bishop's Lynch scoreless and pretty much controlled the match as he won 2-0. At 177 pounds Robert Gledhill in his first year of wrestling for Kenyon suffered a quick pin at the hands of Wesleyan senior Jim Goodrich.

With one match remaining Kenyon was behind by a single point 15-14 and the meet rested on the sizeable shoulders of heavyweight Ed Gaines. For two periods Gaines and the Bishop's Stan Geiger lumbered about without either gaining a point, but in the third period Geiger went ahead to win 4-1 and gave Wesleyan the victory.

**THE BISHOP'S** gained their fifth victory while Kenyon has now lost two meets.



**GET'IM JUD** — Bill Judson attempts to reverse Dick Piper (bottom) in a Lord match against Oberlin. Piper eventually decisioned Judson.

### Bishops Cage Lords, 56-54

## Hoopsters Drop Four

by Skip Backus

Ohio Wesleyan left Gambier last week with their Ohio Conference lead still intact, but they certainly knew they had been in a ball game. Before going down to defeat, 56-54, Kenyon managed to frustrate, confuse, and scare the powerful Bishops into one mistake after another, and it wasn't until the final buzzer sounded that Wesleyan could claim the victory.

**THE LORDS** built up an early 13-3 lead, maintaining it with several ball control offenses and clinging defense. Kenyon's offense didn't produce many shots but when it did the Lords hit with deadly accuracy. Wesleyan, unable to get their hands on the ball, started fouling, pressing, and shooting wildly in an attempt to get back into the ball game but the Lords held on for a 31-24 halftime lead.

The second half was sheer hell for the Kenyon fans. Four Lords started the second half with three fouls, and as eKnyon continued to play their cautious ball control game, the Bishops began to slowly whittle away at the lead. Finally, with 6:21 left in the game, Wesleyan, however, ran a pattern designed to get the ball to Clemens for the last shot. The Lords successfully broke up the play, but left second stringer Jim Goode open in the confusion. As the buzzer sounded, Goode flipped

the ball into the basket with a 10 foot jumper for the win.

**DICK FOX**, playing his finest game in a Kenyon uniform, netted 26 points, while Terry Parmelee scored 10. Clemens paced the Bishops with 15 markers.

**IN OTHER** action the Lords received a disastrous 82-59 touncing at the hands of Muskingum.

Traveling to Hiram, the hoopsters ran into 6' 7" Walt Jannsen and 6' 4" Ken Rowen who are known for their ability to clear the boards, Jannsen averaging 12 rebounds per game, and Rowen 17. John Lynn flipped in 20 markers against the Terriers, as Woody Wowzeuk scored 21, but all in vain. The Terriers bit off a substantial margin to send the Lords into the dog house with a 88-73 defeat.

**TAKING ON** Wilmington, Lynn again hit the double figures, as Dick Fox canned 19, but a powerful home team stripped the Lords of their royalty, humiliating them 90-73.



**CHAMPS** — Lord skiers, left to right, Ray Pfeiffer, Ralph Poole, and Julian Snow, all freshmen, for a picture after winning the Second Annual Ohio Intercollegiate Team Championship at Clear Forks Valley Resort in Butler, Ohio, Sunday.

### Place 3-4-5 to Win Ohio Crown

## Freshmen Cop Trophy

by Howard Price

Three Kenyon freshmen — all members of the college Ski Club — easily mastered the slopes of Clear Forks Skiing Resort last Sunday to commandeer the Ohio Intercollegiate Team Skiing trophy for their Alma Mater.

Competing against opponents from early a dozen Ohio colleges, Raymond Pfeiffer, Julian Snow, and Ralph Poole placed 3-4-5 respectively, in individual slalom competition to sweep school honor.

The trio, entering the tournament purely by chance, showed well enough in the preliminary held Saturday, to make the turn trip to Mansfield for the finals on Sunday. Skiing conditions were excellent on Clear Forks man-made snow, as the Lords twisted through the 100 yard slalom course. Combined times compiled by the Kenyon team after two runs through the course were: Pfeiffer, 1:10; Snow, 1:16.7; and Poole, 1:31.6.

The Lords finished behind Ed Schwabe of Ohio State who posted a time of 53.9 seconds for first place and John Rea, from Albion, in second, who recorded a time of 1:06.9.

Donna Flaska, a Kent State co-ed, was crowned women's collegiate champion, as a Freshman Ohio State education major, Honore C. Berger, placed second.

his shoulder during practice couldn't seem to do much of an exceptionally brawny man wrestler and lost 11-8. Kenyon forfeited the 167 pound match as Ray who normally wrestles that class, wrestled the injured Wortman's place instead. The forfeit put the Lords at 14-8, Oberlin leading.

The last two bouts in the 137 and 157 pound classes and at heavyweight ended Kenyon's downfall. Mike Reay looked good for two periods and was about even with Oberlin's Morman when he caught in a pin, with just a minute to go in the match.

**KENYON'S** freshman heavyweight, Ed Gaines, was involved in a scoreless match through two periods, but gave up an escape and a takedown in the third period to lose 3-0.

## Yeomen Pin Kenyon

by Mark Savin

With much grunting and groaning the Kenyon wrestlers officially opened their season on Saturday the 23rd with a 22 to 8 loss to Oberlin.

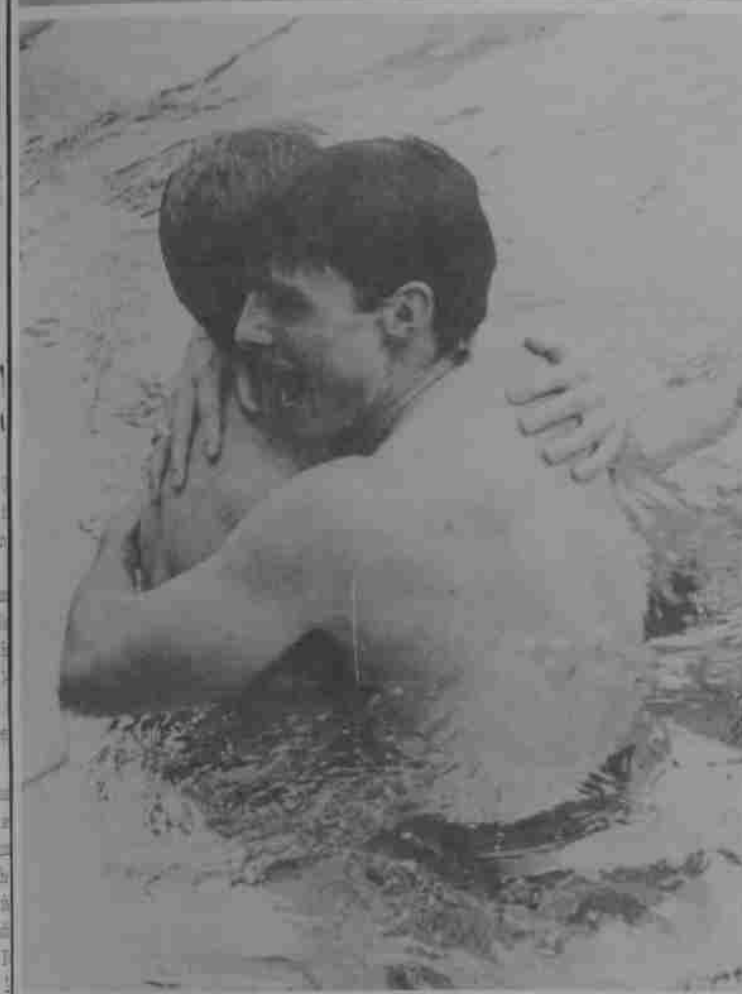
**THE LORDS**, under their new coach Dick Watts, made an impressive start when junior Norm Hartzell, wrestling in the 123 pound bracket, swept Oberlin's Judd off his feet and then proceeded to pin him at 1:15 of the first period. Freshman Rich Grieser at 130 pounds was taken down in the first period by Oberlin's Hofman and that proved to be the only score as the match ended with Grieser losing 2-0. Greg Sheldon, another freshman, opened the 137 pound match by getting thrown for a two point takedown, but quickly reversed his man and dominated the rest of the match, going on to win 6-5, which put the Kenyon team ahead 8-3.

The turning point of the match seemed to be at the 147 pound class where veteran Bill Judson tossed and tumbled with Oberlin's Piper for most of the contest. With 15 seconds remaining in the last period and Judson behind by a single point, he took Piper down for what seemed to be the lead, but the referee ruled that the wrestlers were not within the bound areas of the mat and disallowed the takedown. Judson lost 7-6 and Kenyon's lead was narrowed to two points.

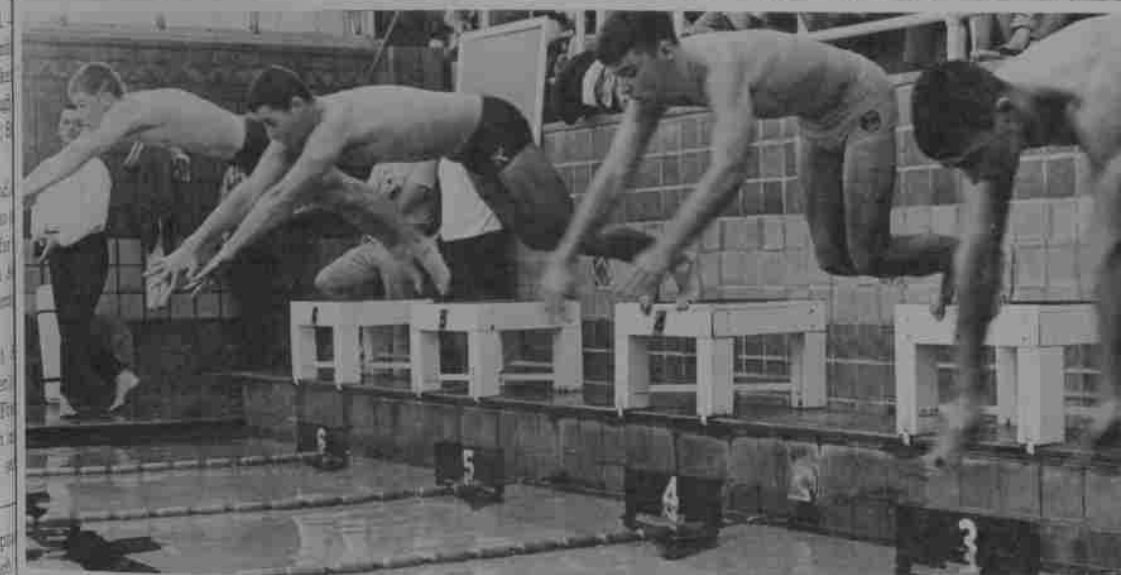
**CO-CAPTAIN** Dick Ray wrestling at 157 pounds in place of Rick Wortman, who dislocated

# Lords Sting Yellow Jackets

by Howard Price



## Studies in Victory



Flexing its maturing muscle last Saturday, the Kenyon tank team swatted the Baldwin-Wallace Yellow Jackets, 58-37, in a dual meet held at Schaeffer Pool. The jubilant Lords tasted a satisfying victory all that much sweeter as they revenged last year's humiliating defeat at the hands of the Berea Bees, who stung the local mermen, 56-39.

**ALL WAS NOT** roses for the year's absence, Gordon Ruff tied Lords, however, as both teams the meet with a victory in the matched first place for first place 100 freestyle, chalking up an impressive time of 53.1 seconds.

The 500 yd. freestyle turned the tide of the preceding events, and as it turned out, won the meet for the hosting team. Normally weak in the distance swims, Kenyon managed a surprising win in the 500 as Hutchinson and Holder displayed an amazing amount of endurance to place first and second. Swimming neck and neck with Yellow Jacket Hansen, the two Lords finally pulled away from their opponent on the thirteenth lap with Hutchinson barely nosing out Holder, 5:54.8 to 5:56.8.

**FRESHMAN JOHN** Greller **IN THE NEXT** to last event, took third in the 50 yd. freestyle, the 200 yd. breaststroke, Jim while Hutchinson and Carl Diehl Young found occasion to embrace John Miller, after the pair placed individual medley, Hutchinson second and first respectively, for grabbing the laurels with a time of 2:16.5.

Shouldering the diving burden alone, Jeff Burdge could only muster enough points for third place, although Ted Arnold came through with a stunning victory in the 200 yd. butterfly with a time of 2:16.5.

**BACK WITH** the team after a

but icing on the cake for Kenyon. The powerful combination of Charlie Evans, Bill Watkins, Crawford, and Ruff cranked out another win for their team and final victory over BW in the 400 yd. freestyle relay with a time of 3:37.0.

## Triumph 17-1 Lords Trap Bears

by Bill Seymour

Kenyon's Hockey Club joined a select circle of Lord athletic squads Sunday night when it defeated Ohio Northern University, hitting the winning trail with a 2-1 record. In a contest more noted for its aggressive play than finesse, the Gambier icemen romped to a 17-1 win. Northern's squad, which could have passed for a football team on skates, racked up an impressive twelve penalties in dropping their fourth straight contest.

Dave Carter and the second line Although the Club still leans heavily on returning linemen Foster, Miller, Carter, and Blair elapsd in the first period. Goals Ferguson plus defensivemen by Jerry Miller, Ralph Poole, and Larry Schmidlapp, Wentworth and Captain Jim Foster quickly followed and the Lords were up by a 7-0 score at the end of the opening period.

Taking advantage of one-man-up situations, the Lords scored six more goals to take a 13-0 commanding lead into the final period. Down by such a score, the Polar Bears took to guerilla tactics, managing to get three penalties called against them in the first two minutes. They also provided a little comic relief with a center who certainly had to be on skates for the first time in his life.

In previous action Oberlin topped the Lords 9-4 at the Yoe-man's own rink. Suffering from poor conditioning and an unequal amount of practice, the visitors were able to tie the score at one all but from then on Oberlin took over. Poole, high scorer in the Northern game, netted two to lead the losing effort.

Western Reserve's Campus Club provided Kenyon with its first win, dropping a 5-2 contest to the Cleveland Arena. Suffering from the same ailments that plagued the Lords in the Oberlin game, the Reserve couldn't keep pace with the fast breaking Gambierites as by Foster who has nine. In total Miller, Carter, Jeff Wentworth, scoring (one point for a goal, one for an assist) Poole again leads with 13. Others are: Foster, 10; Skinner, 10; and Morris with 8.

**PUCKING AROUND:** Bill Cumming is the Lords' "bad boy" thus far with 12 minutes of penalty time to his credit. . . . Paul Skipper is awarded the best check of the season so far, as he turned the tables on Ohio Northern and trashed their center with a legal check. . . . Ralph Poole leads the goal parade with nine, followed by Foster who has nine. In total Miller, Carter, Jeff Wentworth, scoring (one point for a goal, one for an assist) Poole again leads with 13. Others are: Foster, 10; Skinner, 10; and Morris with 8.



## Blight Fears Mutations

by C. Johnson Taggart

The threat of a human monster dependent for his life on regular injections of certain compounds, and the promises and fears of control over mutations, were the main topics of the recent Kenyon Symposium, addressed by Dr. W. C. Blight of the Biology Department.

Dr. Blight opened his lecture with a discussion of the history of evolutionary thought, beginning with the works of Buffon in the eighteenth and Lamarck in the early nineteenth century, and reaching a climax with the publication in 1859 of *The Origin of Species*.

To Darwin's analysis, science has since added a knowledge of the mechanism of inheritance, and the concept of a mutation. In addition, Dr. Blight continued, evolutionary biologists have come to realize that, to understand the process of evolution, they must understand the behavior of genes in populations. Studies have shown that natural selection reduces the number of genes in the population. In any one environment, individuals with a few specific combinations of genes will always have the advantage. On

the other hand, some variation is necessary if the species is to keep pace with changes which, inevitably, occur in the environment.

Dr. Blight then turned to the question of whether man is increasing his own variability and concluded that he is. The testing of nuclear weapons always increases the rate at which mutations occur, and the overwhelming majority of mutations are harmful. Dr. Blight also looked at modern medicine, which allows carriers of harmful genes to survive and reproduce, increasing the number of persons whose lives depend on certain treatments.

To this bleak picture, Dr. Blight added the equally frightening, though potentially hopeful, possibility that science will soon know enough about the mechanism of inheritance to control consciously the genetic makeup of future individuals. This is a power which, he said, could have a greater impact on human society than control over atomic energy. It could lead to the elimination of undesirable genetic traits, but this raises the question of exactly what is desirable. "The biologist," said Dr. Blight, "is literally crying 'Help.'"

## Senate Equivocates

The last two Campus Senate meetings have not brought the proposed regulations concerning alcoholic consumption very much closer to their final draft.

On Thursday, January 21, the Senate hosted two members of the Judicial Board, Dr. Francis Yow and Fred McGavran. The Senate, with its two guests discussed several areas of controversy in the judicial system: the feasibility of open meetings; the possible formulation of a code which would specify a certain range of penalties for certain specific violations; the adoption of an indicating procedure which would give the defendant sufficient time to prepare his defense; the clarification of the Judicial Board's use of "probation."

In the course of discussion several suggestions were offered to the Senate subcommittee which is reviewing the Constitution of Campus Government.

The Senate adjourned after recording several letters from both fraternities and individuals concerning the proposed regulations. Although it found no specific, alternative proposals, the Senate decided that ample time should be given to hear additional proposals.

The Wednesday, January 27 meeting of the Senate was largely spent in drafting an interim statement on the proposed regulations. The statement, initiated by temporary chairman Richard

Hettlinger, was modified and adopted by the Senate and issued to the College community on Monday, February 1.

On Thursday, February 4, the Senate for the first time will get down to considering amendments and any alternative proposals.

## Hecht's Prospects

from p. 5

The study of foreign cultures, literatures and languages in particular could be greatly enhanced if our College established language houses, promoted a substantial foreign student program, regularly imported assistants from the major foreign language areas, as is being done at other colleges, subscribed to an established junior-year-abroad program or developed its own, set aside scholarship aid for the specific purpose of recruiting promising language and literature students, as well as starting an intensive program of summer sessions in the languages. In this connection the proposed five-year Master's of Arts program and the G.L.C.A. supported Middle Eastern study center are commendable steps in the right direction.

However, since male students do favor careers in science or social science subjects, it is most important to realize that only through the admission of women students to Kenyon College will there be any guarantee given that the traditionally slighted humanities disciplines will ever receive the interest they deserve. I therefore regret that officially the move towards the coordinate college for women was largely justified as an economic necessity or as a means of insuring the mental health of our undergraduates. It is primarily for academic and intellectual reasons that we shall welcome women students at Kenyon College.

Once the administration at Kenyon College commit itself to such ideas, the "Prospects" for our Alma Mater will be bright indeed!

## Five to Exchange With Alice Lloyd

from p. 1

your students on your campus. . . .

Kenyon itself can offer its academic program, cultural opportunities and more important, its wide range of students—who are not likely to hold the same views as those shared in Pippa Passes. In a return letter to Mr. Madden, Director Hayes stated:

" . . . As a matter of fact we had planned somewhere in the future for a semester-in-residence-away. Perhaps I told you of it? It is a conviction of mine that provincial youth benefit from the lively community, and that the more confident person may wholesomely share elemental experiences. Hey! I think we both said this. . . . Thank you for initiative that changes events."

What is to happen will be not only the exchange of six students, but the mixing of two very different groups of people. In Pippa Passes, as well as in Gambier, the student body will contrast themselves to a few students whose viewpoints, manners, and actions have a foreign basis. Two campuses will have the opportunity to talk with strangers—strangers who are normally two hundred miles away.

## Appalachia

from p. 7

collected that day. We ate dinner in Hazard that night—at a formica-topped table in a restaurant Kay and Hamisch suggested. We were going to spend the night in Hazard, but somehow we just felt like checking into that new luxury tourist motel on the bluff overlooking the city.

## Ball Lectures Here on Repertory Theater

from page 5

rie is another good example. A popular and well known director, he is now devoting the majority of his time to his theatre in Minneapolis. Mr. Ball himself said he would be perfectly happy directing outside New York. He described his recent experience at Lincoln Center, "Like being inside a milkshake."

To a question that cited a recent article in the *New York Times* in which a Broadway producer attributed the success of the repertory theatre to its almost exclusive use of plays which were first proven in the commercial theatre, Mr. Ball replied that the "son must eventually break away from the father" and strike off on his own." But he could only come up with one or two examples of original plays produced by regional theatres.

The point of the *Times*' article

## Want to Read French Poetry?

by Mac Hanning

The four faculty members of the French Department wish to reorganize a group of French speaking students to meet regularly, primarily to read poetry. The meetings are planned for Monday nights, or Thursday nights after the *Table Francaise*. Meetings for February 8 and 15 have already been planned, where discussion of Moliere's play *Le Misanthrope* will take place. These discussions are in preparation for a visit to the Oberlin campus on February 20 where Moliere's play will be produced. All those interested in organizing such a regular group are asked to contact members of the French Department.

(which was entitled "Give My regards to Sir Tyrone") seems to be born out even at Lincoln Center in New York. After two years of operation only two plays have met with success. Two Miller plays, which could have been produced on Broadway and the Moliere (directed by Mr. Ball himself) which was proven commercially successful before the audience in Paris, hundreds of years ago.

## Planning Committee Investigates Library

The Planning Committee, Student Council, in close operation with Mr. Heintz and Mr. Forbis, is undertaking study of the Library now and spring vacation. Students wishing to make recommendations, report observations, or participate in the Committee's discussions to communicate their interest in any of the Committee members: Pete Poetker, Zev Zakov, Burt Hurwitz, Dixie Hewitt, or Dixie Long.

## Stern on Kafka

discuss anticipations of the European Jews" suggests insight. That he is offended at "too little protest" of Kafka against the state of affairs he describes so intensively in his works, is to assign to literature a function which is not adequately discussed in the lecture.

Finally, that Mr. Stern believed Kafka offered, with the hope would be rejected, the suggestion that the hold of the "exterminator" on his victim is "some matter of right," stretches far from Kafka's mode to make fit an historical frame of reference.

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