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## Kenyon Collegian - February 26, 1965

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KENYON COLLEGE  
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Seven Kenyon exchange students who will spend two weeks visiting Alice Lloyd Junior College arrive in Pippa Passes, Kentucky. They are, left to right: Stephen Bowers, John Allerdice, Mike Berryhill, Richard Shapiro, Mike O'Brien, an unidentified native, Richard Schubart and Howard Levy. A letter from them appears in this issue of the Collegian, on page one, column five. Next to it are the first impressions of the six Alice Lloyd students visiting Kenyon.

## Lloyd and Lords Send Emissaries

### Observation of Letter From A. L. Students Kentucky

Upon approaching Kenyon we saw that the College was located on a small hill typical of our landscape at Alice Lloyd. The campus has a very distinct layout which we noticed right off. The buildings, the dorms, classrooms, and offices, are of ancient styling which is rare on most college campuses.

When we finally got settled down in our rooms we were questioned by many of the college boys about our college and our family background. The friendliness of the students here at Kenyon is very much like our school at home. They made us feel at home with their warm welcome.

We noticed the responsibility that the students took upon themselves. The liberalism of the College lets the students decide whether they want an education or a life of leisure. The freedom of their social life is very much different from ours. But with the various social activities the students have, they don't seem to

The rolling sweep of the blue-grass country, the land of Henry Clay in Northern Kentucky stands out in contrast to the steep Eastern Appalachian region where Alice Lloyd College is located. Once we drove past the "hollers" in the mountains, all of us were impressed by the beauty of the area.

Several things strike a traveler's eye immediately. One notices the graveyards that line the mountainsides behind many of the shacks — an indication that the same families have been existing on the same land for generations. Secondly, homemade bridges span the distance over the creeks to the mountain homes. Children run wild over these bridges, and it makes us smile to think of the Mountain area of the West Coast, where children cannot come within ten feet of uninsured swimming pools. Third, the bright yellow schoolbus shelters stand in hopeful contrast to the shacks along the road.

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## Council Urges Amendments

by D. William Tedder

Student Council passed three resolutions recommending constitutional changes. This legislation, proposed by Barry M. Bergh, provides for the popular election of student members of the Campus Senate, the Judicial Board, and the officers of the Student Council. William S. Hamilton, council President, reported that petitions for the council's representatives-at-large and independent representatives will be accepted until March 1st. Present nominations for representatives-at-large include: William T. Wright, Jr., Floyd S. Linton, Edward R. Hal-lowell, David S. Cerlian, James H. Baxter III, and Michael R. Dyslin.

Present nominations for independent representatives include: David B. Perry, Carl S. Mankowitz, Michael C. Sivitz, John G. Allerdice, Jr. and Victor H. Sparrow III. The council also recognized Thomas K. Bowers as a non-voting member for Alpha Sigma Chi.

D. David Long reported that the administration feels a responsibility to assist in housing students who wish to remain in Gambier during the spring vacation. Students with housing problems are encouraged to report to the Dean of Students.

Zvetan N. Zakov proposed that the constitution be modified to prevent any student members of the Judicial Board from serving on the Student Council, I.F.C., or Campus Senate. "The student government makes the laws," said Mr. Zakov, "the Judicial Board interprets them, and I don't think these two things should be mixed." The proposal was referred.

In other business, the council empowered the planning committee to study the Chalmers Library and its operation through April.



Six Pippa Passers-by pose before their entry into the Kenyon academic and social vortex. Left to right: Dennis Adams, Paul Cornet, Simeon Watts, Elman Blair, Grady Stumbo and Glenn Marshall.

### Booze News:

## Campus Senate Statement

On January 18, 1965, the Campus Senate presented proposed regulations regarding alcoholic beverages. At that time, following the procedure specified in the Constitution, we invited comment and discussion from all segments of the campus community leading to possible amendments to the proposal. Letters from individuals and resolutions from fraternities have been received and carefully studied. In addition, an *Ad Hoc* committee of the Interfraternity Committee has met with the Senate to make clear its views. In the light of this response and discussion, we have adopted the legislation in the form which appears in this issue of the *Collegian*. It seems desirable at this time to interpret briefly the amendments which have been incorporated into the legislation.

We have moved away from our original intention that the College act in cases of "persistent or flagrant violation" of State law. Under the adopted legislation, the College will exercise disciplinary supervision when responsible standards of behavior are not adhered to, but it will not act as an agency for the enforcement of State law unless the College as such is directly involved. It is thus our intention to entrust responsibility for the observance of State law as far as possible to individuals and to fraternities.

It has nevertheless become clear that the College cannot, in fact, be entirely absolved of responsibility for violation of law by students. Two amendments have therefore been made in areas where the College is directly involved. Student funds administered through College accounts will not be used for the purchase of alcoholic beverages of any strength, and nothing stronger than 3.2 percent beer may be served at any rush party. In each case, to have adhered to the original proposal would have placed the College in a vulnerable position.

At fraternity parties in general, other than rush parties, enforcement of State law will be up to the fraternity. Two responsible fraternity members, 21 years of age or over, will be asked to sign a

statement as part of each party request form, acknowledging the fraternity's responsibility for possible legal consequences of the fraternity's corporate social activity in connection with the party. Party requests from independent groups will be handled in a similar fashion.

Finally, a requirement was adopted that fraternity dues used for intoxicating liquor shall be assessed separately and on a voluntary basis. This has value both for individuals and for fraternities. On the one hand, the individual freedom of a fraternity member is preserved because he is not required to participate in the purchase of intoxicating liquor; on the other hand, the fraternity cannot be considered to have pressured its members to purchase liquor which might be served in violation of law. It is expected that fraternities will implement this regulation through their own internal procedures under the general supervision of the Interfraternity Committee. Each fraternity will file a statement of its procedures with the IFC. Cases of apparent violation will be handled by the Dean's office.

The legislation has been approved by the President and is now in effect. It has been adopted after a significant and productive dialog, and represents as fairly as possible a compromise between viewpoints presented by students, faculty and administration. Within this framework, the Senate requests the cooperation of all concerned.

The following legislation was adopted by the Campus Senate on February 18, 1965.  
RULE II-D (p. 17 of Student Handbook)

The College calls the attention of all students to Section 4301.63-62 of the Revised Code of the State of Ohio which prohibits the acquisition or consumption of

beer (of less than 3.2% alcoholic content) by any person under 18, and of intoxicating liquor (including beer above 3.2% alcoholic content) by those under 21, except under the supervision of a physician, parent or legal guardian. Section 4301.69, with the same exceptions, provides that

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# The Kenyon Collegian

A JOURNAL OF STUDENT OPINION

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"The road of excess leads to the palace of wisdom." — William Blake

## The Final Word

The Senate anticlimactically passed a compromise version of its much talked about drinking proposals. The effects of the *Ad Hoc* Committee are obvious. Realistically, the college no longer views itself as the enforcer of State law in cases of "flagrant and persistent" violation; the observance of State law is properly left to fraternities.

The legislation does not immediately wrench our environment as drastically as the original proposals would have. But, nonetheless, their consequences may, in the long run, be debilitating to the fraternity system.

To ask two adult members of a fraternity to acknowledge in writing the fraternity's responsibility will make fraternities reluctant to serve those who are not members. Fraternities, wary of whom they might be serving, may close their parties. Open parties are a desirable part of our fraternity system. The Senate recognizes that parties might be closed, but expects that once fraternities become used to the new rules, they will keep their parties open. But more probably, groups of fraternities will keep their parties open only to members of those fraternities. Others will close their parties to all outsiders, as some have already done. The campus will be split into cloistered factions — and none of us would like to see that.

The dues option will work insidiously within the fraternity. If a sufficient number of a fraternity choose not to pay for alcohol, the financial position of the fraternity may be endangered. What is worse, the fraternity would be divided into two factions, each with a different attitude towards parties, rushing, and fraternity life in general. The coherence of such a fraternity would be at best tenuous.

In short, while the new legislation avoids a *prima facie* unacceptability, it tends to force new, more undesirable consequences on the social structure here.

## Dissatisfied?

In recent weeks, we have received a large mass of correspondence complaining about the flaccidity and/or hyperbole of our editorial policy. Since the editors are at a loss for a response to our wide-ranging opposition, we submit the following general-purpose editorial for the use of our readership.

Those who are still discouraged and wish to reply may secure a handy "letter-to-the-Editor" form from our office in Peirce Hall Tower.

We look on the recent decision to \_\_\_\_\_ with disgust, disappointment and dyspepsia. The parties behind this move are bringing upon the college community an unbearable situation which could have serious ramifications.

We urge the committee to review its actions and present a more sober appraisal of the question, one vital to the college community. The actions of \_\_\_\_\_ have been particularly reprehensible. He has proceeded with a thorough blindness to his responsibility to academic welfare.

Our own solution to the problem would involve revising \_\_\_\_\_ and considerably altering the status of \_\_\_\_\_. That failing, we see little hope for the future of this institution, especially if this current mood of \_\_\_\_\_ prevails.

## New York Cinema Scene

# Robert Rossen's Cinematic Achievement Questioned in Most Recent: "Lilith"

by John Cocks

The following review was written late last fall approximately three weeks after *Lilith* had opened. Since that time all existing prints seem to have been made off with, for the film is nowhere to be seen. This, if hardly tragic, is at least regrettable: except in parts, *Lilith* is a difficult film to care very much about, but it's still better, or at least more conscientious, than most of the other domestic stuff we've fallen prey to this year, and, for all its faults, certainly merits a more respectable run. I wish it a speedy return. — J.C.

The film Robert Rossen has made of J. R. Salamanca's novel *Lilith* is generally a disaster from beginning to end. The book, as I remember it, took madness and attempted with some degree of success to make of it something exotic and beautiful; the film's few successful scenes by contrast, are those which deal with insanity in an almost documentary way, those which move by the sheer brutality of realism. There is a fascinating but brief episode of a group of inmates standing on a bridge which spans a waterfall, staring fascinated at the rushing water below. *Lilith* smiles, spits down into the thundering current and begins to laugh; slowly, each of the other inmates breaks into a hysterical giggle until the sound of the falls is drowned out by their mad cacophony. Or again, *Lilith*, befriending a small boy selling soda at a county fair, draws him close and with passion begins to whisper obscenities into his ear. Scenes such as these, infrequent as they are, make *Lilith* an interesting film to see.

It is the way Rossen and cameraman Eugene Shuffen have chosen to present the peculiar lyric madness of *Lilith* that makes the film so terribly embarrassing to watch. There is quite a lot of self-conscious work with angle shots, double exposures, reflections in water, mist and leaves that is as rotten and arty as anything since *Sundays and Cybele*. When the nymphomaniacal *Lilith* finally succeeds in seducing Vincent, her attendant, there is an orgy of double exposures and nature shots as we see *Lilith* moaning, writhing, and biting her lover's shoulder while leaves fall, pussy willows sway in the wind, mists rise, water flows and stomachs churn. Most of the movie is like this, at least until we discover, much too late, that the enchanted *Lilith* is really evil. This stops all of Mr. Rossen's attempts at lyricism, *mirabile dictu*, but he still has a lot of hackneyed tricks left — zoom shots, hand-held cameras, and a last shot frame freeze derived from Tony Richardson who stole it from Truffaut in the first place — that are the essence of the kind of camera-work that gets a film booked into an East Side art cinema in New York.

The main trouble would seem to be simply that Robert Rossen is ill at ease with all these visual pyrotechnics. He has made all his films in the past (most memorably *Body and Soul*, *All the King's Men* and *The Hustler*) in a straightforward, virile style with a minimum of trickery, about people and situations particularly suited to his unequivocal approach. There has never, in any of his films, been a memorable female characterization, not even Mercedes McCambridge's in *All the King's Men*; he seems far more interested in the habits, the faces, the lives of men, and particularly men of a moral or social *démimonde* — prize fighters, pool sharks, gangsters, machine politicians. So confronted with such a woman as *Lilith*, he tries to convey her mad, mystic fascination by overindulging in the kind of quasi-sensitive camerawork that is the exact cinema equivalent of the fluttery, overdone prose you find in love stories in *The Saturday Evening Post* or *Good Housekeeping*.

Rossen's is rather the cinema of social comment, the film of deadly outrage and firm sympathy. His real fascination is for cluttered back streets, dingy cafes, third

rate hotels, predawn bus stations, and those thousands of grimy, bearded, vacant faces that stare off without seeing down a late night street, not for damaged psyches and insatiable libidos. Consequently, a good deal of his film that is background, that does not deal directly with *Lilith*, is quite successful. As the camera follows *Lilith* through the carnival or Vincent down a narrow street it seems to glance almost in passing at the people around it, capturing in these various faces, with one quick glance, the whole character of the scene: mothers holding squealing children at the fair, the small-town brass band, sweaty, off key, very loud and full of beer, a peroxide B-girl in a road house, all raise the film yards above the usual American attempts at realism which invariably end up as a kind of cross-eyed, careless verisimilitude.

But where credence and realism are most important and most needed, in the character of *Lilith*, Rossen is at a loss. There are moments when she can curdle the blood, when she says, running her hands along the lower part of her

body "I want to leave the rest of my desire on every living thing," or in her Lesbian scene with another inmate, and there are moments, too, particularly the jousting tournament, she can charm; but never a moment can she be believed. Rossen does her best which, surprisingly, is very good indeed, but the fault lies in the main with Rossen, who also wrote the screenplay and who simply doesn't know what to make of *Lilith* or Vincent who, as Warren Beatty plays him, goes through the whole film looking and sounding like a truck driver recovering from an overdose of barbituates.

The minor characters, like the physical background, give the film what little stature it has. Anne Meecham as a wealthy, sinister Lesbian; Kim Hunter as a sympathetic occupational therapist; and, most especially, the performers whose names I cannot remember, one an elderly lady, obviously non-professional, with a hair straight out a Walker Evans photograph, who appears in just a short scene as Vincent's grandmother, and a middle aged traveling salesman type, the husband of Vincent's old high school love who nudges Vincent, and leans over his glass of beer, says in a thick, Maryland accent, "I understand those women up there, the nuthouse really do fine, you're lucky."

These few parts of *Lilith* are very good that I all the more saddened by the film as a whole. It is a failure in every major respect and it had no right to be. Rossen is a director of considerable talent and perception and it is disappointing that he chose to deal with a subject which he kept him so far away from those areas which he understands and can portray with accuracy. Whether or not *Lilith* could have made a great, or even good film in any one's hands is a question impossible to answer. The fact remains that Rossen in any case was the man to make it.

## Letter to the Editor

To the Editor:

I would like to focus the attention of the student body on the clearly undemocratic nature of the Kenyon Film Society. The films presented by the society to the metropolitan Gambier community — which includes at least 1000 students, faculty and other residents — are chosen exclusively by the president of the society, who is not only the absolute monarch of that organization, but is also the sole designator of his successor. If the president has missed "To Have and Have Not" on television, he can schedule it for campus viewing. If he has an incomplete knowledge of the beginnings of the cinema art, he can schedule a "silent classic" such as "Sunrise," a motion picture so ancient that advertisement posters for it are unavailable. In short, if the president of the film society wishes to view any movie whatever, he can schedule it, regardless of the interests of the viewing public.

The presidential power to choose his own successor is even more patently undemocratic and

unfair. This power enables the president not only to determine what the present generation of Kenyon students sees, but to directly what the next generation will view. If the president chooses as his successor an extremely selfish individual who brings ersatz surrealistic movies to campus because he enjoys these movies, there is nothing that anyone can do about it.

I do not wish to imply that either the temporary spokesmen for the Kenyon Film Society or any of his predecessors have used a selfish criterion for choosing of movies. Nor do I wish to give the impression that I do not like ersatz surrealistic movies. My purpose is solely to point out the potential unfairness in a system which allows an individual to determine both what movies are to be shown to a whole community, and who is to do the choosing in the future. The grossly undemocratic system can and should be remedied by the student government. And it should be remedied now.

Yours very truly,  
Irwin Finkelstein



Norton residents captivated by Faculty Adviser's oratory.

## Exchange Impressions

### On Kenyon

From page 1

lag behind in their studies, because when it comes time to study, they study. This we noticed right away, especially after the weekend of parties and fun.

The classes are conducted in a different manner than ours. The students are free to do as they please; they smoke and relax completely and are really interested in their courses, even though they can cut anytime they like.

In the social living of Kenyon as compared to Alice Lloyd, the activities of Kenyon seem to form a more complete social unit. The evening seminars where students and teachers discuss topics of interest at leisure are very impressive. There are also many more activities such as sports, which we hardly have at all.

All these things combined give us an idea that Kenyon is truly a well rounded college for young men. Mainly we are impressed with the liberty the College gives to its students and the responsibility with which the students handle themselves in reference to these liberties.

We are having a wonderful time and wish to thank everyone for making this possible. You can gain no greater education than through experience. Thanks to all.

### On Kentucky

From page 1

duced to scrambling for coal in this manner because the unions have pulled out of all but the strike mines.

From the start the mountain men have been friendly, forgetting even their legendary look of suspicion. They have regaled us with incredible tales. Alonzo Watts, brother of Simeon Watts who is spending two weeks at Kenyon, is probably the wildest yarn-spinner in the Midwest. He tells about a sixteen-foot long velvet rattlesnake in Carr County "that I shot in a million pieces... it ain't been seen before or since."

Another good character, a mountain man who sky-dives in his spare time, ripped a 640-page hardbound book in half before our eyes. Then he performed some lewd stunts with matches.

In sum, Alice Lloyd is a college that is anything but down on itself. Its choir is going to the World's Fair in April, and its drama group (with Kenyon men) will perform "Our Town" at Kenyon and other colleges this spring.

The spirit is here. What remains to be seen is how much of this rejuvenation has spread throughout this section of the Appalachians.

## John R. Knepper: Sage and Sleuth

by R. G. Freeman

Normally, a college administrator is a man who inspires little affection. As a result, few administrators wish to focus all the attention, wrath, or love of their subjects on themselves. Most delegate authority to other executives, men who seem to be lingering in the power structure lamentably in want of something to do. The practice, of course, is due in part to the expanding size of an institution and, with it, the executive burden. A brief look at recent history on this campus will confirm this point. Until 1956, the sole executive chair was that of Dean, a position held by Frank Bailey. In that year, the office underwent fission and became two posts—the Dean of the College and the Dean of Students, occupied by Mr. Bailey and Daniel Finkbeiner respectively. In 1957, the office of Dean of Students passed to Thomas Edwards. Three years later, Bruce Haywood became Dean of the College.

Now a new power shift, owing, once again, to the rapid expansion of the College, seems to be making place. Formerly, the Dean of Students' word was applicable to all students, regardless of College standing. Now, with the burgeoning of freshman classes, the freshmen and all the affairs of the freshman campus, have grown out of the Dean's reach. The situation necessitated another arm of power, to be wielded only on the freshman campus. That arm and that power now belong to John R. Knepper, Kenyon '61.

Though not listed on the catalogue masthead as such, Mr. Knepper, during the freshman orientation week that he had a large part in arranging, proclaimed himself "Dean of Freshmen." ("I have no title, just authority," he says smilingly.) His actual titles are manifold: Assistant to the Vice President for Development, Assistant Director of Admissions, Faculty Adviser of Norton Hall, and, he adds, "also an ice hockey team coach." His prominent position on the freshman campus can be owed largely to default Mr. Leonard Miller, Assistant Professor of Political Science, and Mr. John Kushan, College Registrar, the advisers in Lewis and Gund Halls, are too round up with their titled posts

to concern themselves with activities on the freshman campus as a whole. Therefore, the job of assisting freshmen in their assimilation into the scheme of things at Kenyon fell to John Knepper.

Mr. Knepper assumed his duties zealously, beginning with orientation week, when he stressed the College regulations to freshmen, and preached moderation toward alcohol bordering on W.C.T.U. standards. His interest in the boys continued into rush, during which time he directed some students who were unsure about which fraternity they were going to pledge, telling each the advantages and disadvantages of joining any particular fraternity. In most cases, his counsel was solicited, but in at least one instance, Mr. Knepper urged a single student not to join a fraternity whose disadvantages he felt were manifest. Some question Mr. Knepper's judgement in these cases, forgetting that he is significantly qualified, having been a member of the Sigma Pi fraternity during his years at Kenyon and therefore closely attuned to the fraternity structure.

The only crisis that Mr. Knepper has handled thus far in his tenure as "Dean of Freshmen" arose last week in his own home—Norton Hall. For several months, from the beginning of November, that dormitory has been prey to a rash of material and cash thefts. As of last week, a cash sum of around one hundred dollars had been drained out of Norton Hall. The authorities were informed, but waited and watched before acting. When the news of the magnitude of the crime reached Mr. Knepper, he determined to catch the thief. Acting with a swiftness, cunning and knowledge of detection that would embarrass Hercule Poirot, he laid what he considered an inescapable trap. In conjunction with Dean Edwards and James Cass of the Security Department, Mr. Knepper planted in one of the rooms, a sum of money daubed with blue silver nitrate dye and an invisible substance that would show up under ultraviolet examination. Saturday night of last week the plan went into motion. Mr. Knepper and Mr. Cass locked the side doors of the dormitory, compelling the returning freshmen to enter through the

front to be frisked and questioned one by one by Knepper in his quarters after an hour-long, unexplained detention in the lounge. After the interview, the suspects (which took in the whole dorm at that time) were confined to their rooms. As the interrogation turned up no traces of the dye on the fingers of the supposed culprits, Knepper and his platoon of proctors conducted a thorough room search the next morning. Though none of the substance was discovered on the hands or personal articles of any Norton freshman, evidence of it was found elsewhere, in a sink in a lavatory and, the next day, coating the fingers of Mr. John Batchelder, the proprietor of the Village Inn. Mr. Batchelder became alarmed when, after handling some money from the cash register, his hands began to look leprous. It has since been confirmed that one of the bills he handled was part of the marked trove.

At a meeting Monday of the residents of Norton Hall, Mr. Knepper spoke out on the progress of his pursuit. "We have no idea who the person is at this time," he said, "We have some evidence now, but it isn't strong enough. I personally am determined that we will pursue and catch this person. I frankly think that we're dealing with a professional. This is no kleptomaniac, but someone who is experienced in this sort of thing. And if we catch this person, I will recommend that he be expelled from the College."

Mr. Knepper, a small man with an ovoid face and dark, doll-like features, spoke explicitly and straightforwardly. He demonstrated the steadfastness that has become his hallmark in past years. Last year, for example, he was the first man in Gambier to drive a Mustang. During his years at Kenyon, he was intensely active in his department, History, and throughout the school. Says he of his undergraduate years and of the rapport that he is attempting to instill between himself and the freshmen: "I've always been particularly sensitive to the advantages of knowing people in the administration and faculty. This loyalty is more important than any loyalty in the College."

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## Baly Predicts Politics To Take Racial Direction

by James Ceaser

Professor A. Denis Baly's lecture to The Kenyon Christian Fellowship, entitled "Politics of the Future," was at once both a prediction of the future political situation and a sermon upon the most desirable course of man's actions, given the reality of the new conditions. Unfortunately, it seemed that that Mr. Baly gave a somewhat unlikely picture of future conditions. His sermon thus appeared more useful than in fact it actually was.

On his forecast into politics of the future, Mr. Baly began by predicting that the security of tomorrow's world would be sought in "a new imperial order." The ever-growing power of China, along with its antipathy for Russia, would force the Soviets, he felt, to seek an alliance with the United States. This new power coalition, based upon a mutual enmity for China, would inevitably be based upon the glorification of the totem of the white race. In opposition to this alignment, the non-white races, presumably led by China, would establish another imperial order based upon an anti-white racist doctrine. Were this to happen, as Mr. Baly feared, "then certainly," he prophesied, "the end has come upon my people."

This entire argument laid a perfect foundation for Mr. Baly's sermon. Presented with the reality of tomorrow's world, a reality under which man must work, man could, he felt, effectively avoid such a racist division of the world by following an intelligent "Christian" approach.

While one can take issue with Mr. Baly's conceptions of the predicted reality, his ability to offer suggestions in terms of that reality demonstrates a perspicacity which few thinkers possess, let alone employ. His explanation of the method under which he was

to offer his suggestions was truly edifying. He advocated, for me, that we never back the enemy into a position of total humiliation. For her part, America must seek to gain a further knowledge of other cultures (a knowledge which is at present "superficial"). She must also accomplish racial equality, thus demonstrating to the world her dedication to peaceful race relations.

The suggestions offered, however, rather than representing a course of action we should take, constitute, to a great extent, the actual course we are following. The fact of the matter is that it is precisely the policy of the United States to avoid forcing its enemies into a position of complete humiliation. (Note: Cuban Crisis.) While our present knowledge of other cultures may well be superficial, our present efforts are to overcome this deficiency. We are, moreover, making very significant inroads into the achievement of racial equality. Indeed, it appears that civil rights is proceeding as rapidly as is politically feasible. Thus, Mr. Baly's original prediction of the future political situation, i.e. a racist division of the world, appears untenable.

Mr. Baly's prediction of a world divided by races may be criticized on further grounds. First, Mr. Baly appeared to have not adequately assessed the significance of the growing economic interdependence between white and non-white nations, e.g. Britain and France with their former African colonies. While it may not follow that economics makes politics, it can not be denied economics strongly influences politics. The economic interdependence between white and non-white nations certainly would serve as a strong deterrent to any world racial division. Second, the tendency towards intra-racial dissention ap-

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# Campus Senate Gives Final Word on Liquor Knepper Say Die

From page 1

any person selling or furnishing beer (of less than 3.2% alcoholic content) to a person under 18, or intoxicating liquor (including beer above 3.2% alcoholic content) to a person under 21, is subject to prosecution by State authorities.

Student funds administered through College accounts will not be used for the purchase of alcoholic beverages.

Drinking shall be confined to the immediate vicinity of student residences and lodges. No drinking is permitted at intramural or intercollegiate athletic events. Kenyon students visiting other schools are subject to the regulations of these institutions.

The College expects that individuals will accept responsible standards regarding the use of alcoholic beverages. The immoderate use of alcohol which renders any student incapable of looking after himself, or which results in offensive behavior or disorderly conduct, is unacceptable and will be penalized.

RULE I-C under Rushing Rules (p. 56 of Student Handbook)

At all of these scheduled activities nonalcoholic beverages must

be available. Nothing stronger than beer (of less than 3.2% alcoholic content) may be served by the fraternity at any rushing party. Only soft drinks may be served by the fraternity to rush-ees at other times during the rush period. Failure on the part of a fraternity to observe these rules may lead to a denial of rushing privileges.

Item 7 — Fraternity Responsibilities (p. 54 of Student Handbook)

Drinking: Fraternities are legally bound by Section 4301.69 of the Revised Code of the State of Ohio which forbids the sale or provision of beer (of less than 3.2% alcoholic content) to anyone under 18 or of intoxicating liquor (including beer above 3.2% alcoholic content) to anyone under 21 except by a physician, parent or legal guardian. Fraternities breaking this law are liable to prosecution by State authorities, and lounges or lodges used in violation of the law are liable to be padlocked under Section 4301.73. Fraternities are required by the College to accept responsibility in writing for any legal consequences resulting from their

corporate social activities.

Fraternities are required to assess their members separately, and on a voluntary basis, for funds to be used for the purchase of intoxicating liquor (including beer above 3.2% alcoholic content).

A fraternity is further held responsible for any corporate activities which encourages any of its members or guests to drink immoderately, or which results in any injury to persons or damage to property. Isolated individual failures in restraint are not chargeable to the fraternity. However, any fraternity or social group is liable to disciplinary measures if it fails to show active concern for those who are unable to drink without injury to themselves or offense to society.

From page 3

Mr. Knepper appeared before the freshmen Monday smoking a Crook cigar and wearing a beige corduroy sport jacket. His audience listened raptly, confident in this man as the one who has ushered them into life at Kenyon and will follow their progress right up to the time of graduation.

The Collegian invites all non-offensive, non-pornographic comment on the contents of this and any issue.

## Baly Lecture

From page 3

pears as strong, if not stronger than inter-racial dissent. Pan Arabism, if indeed such a movement truly exists, has not eliminated the bitter struggles between Arab nations. A study of the African tribal system bears witness to the fact that Pan Africanism, at least in the relatively near future, is more a myth than a reality. Black Africans, it appears, will be fighting Africans for many years to come. Third, there exist strong convictions among great many white nations, we believe that all men are created equal. It appears highly unlikely that we would adopt or desire a course antithetical to these convictions.

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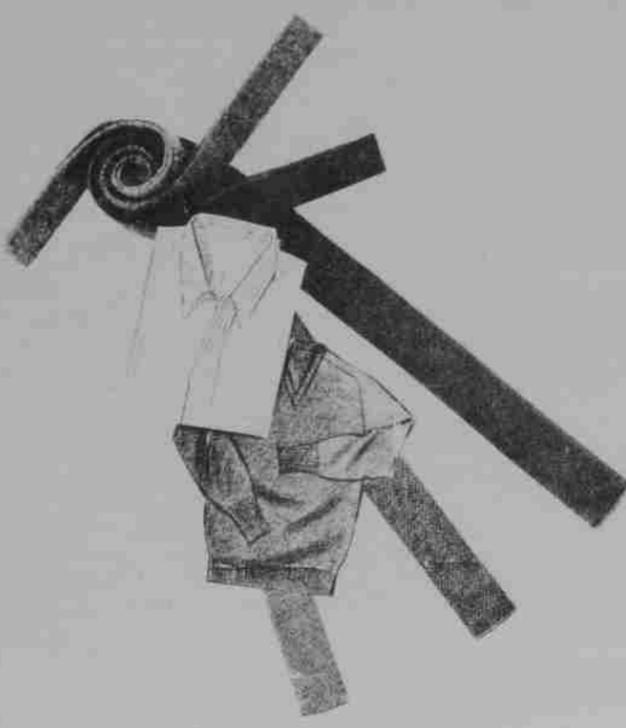
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