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ROTHENBERG REBUFS AGENT, CASTING COUCH

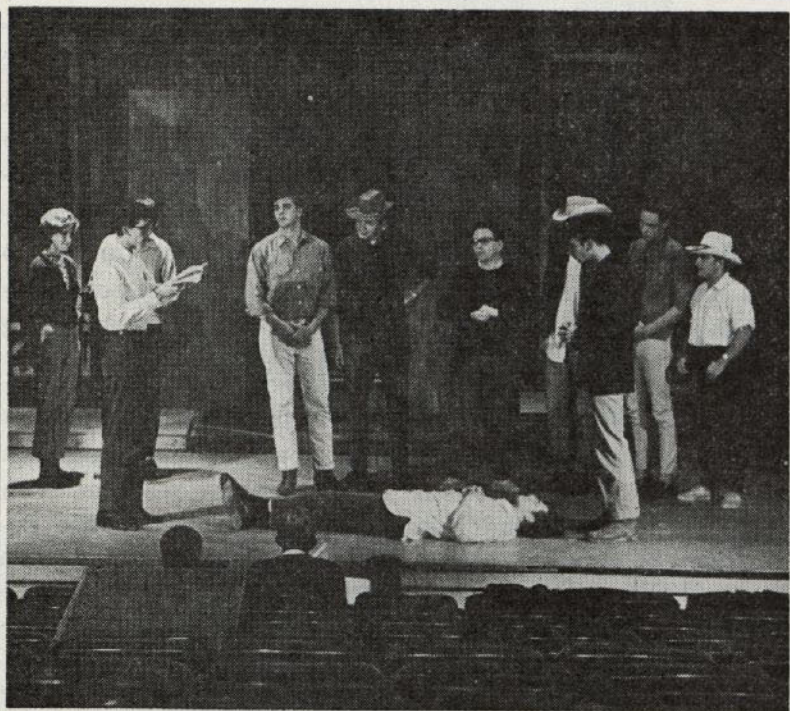
by Dave Hoster

Close consideration of social committee activities and plans for the coming Fall Dance Weekend was major action taken by the Student Council in meetings held during the last two weeks.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE chairman Al Rothenberg was called on by John Stewart to give a statement on the nature of the committee's operation. He then followed up with close questioning. Rothenberg opened with an explanation of the workings of the committee. The committee has five members and two voting Student Council observers. They meet about five or six times a year, and these meetings are usually poorly attended. When questioned on this matter, Rothenberg stated that most of the significant work done by the committee was done informally. In general, committeemen met for "skull sessions" to plan for social events, and afterwards to evaluate them.

HE NEXT began a commentary on Carolyn Hester, and the circumstances surrounding her engagement. After a few comments on her virtues, her four octave range, and the opinion that she is the new Joan Baez, he explained the difficult circumstances involved in obtaining quality entertainment. Top flight entertainers which would appeal to Kenyon students can not be found for under \$3,000. This is supported in part by such institutions as Ohio State, to whose rich purses price is no object. The Kenyon social committee thus has to fall back on relatively unknown entertainers who do not charge as much.

Also discussed was the problem of booking agents. Most agents sign two contracts, one with the artist and other with the college, and pick up a good sized profit in the process. The agent with whom the committee is currently doing business is considered superior because he tells the college how much he's taking. Another aspect of agents is kickbacks. Councilmen expressed concern over social chairmen taking advantage of this offer, and Rothenberg countered that the chairman must simply be trusted. He stated that he has been offered "sexual and



Members of cast rehearse "Sneaky Fitch" for the benefit of the author, Mr. Rosenberg. (See page 4).

monetary kickbacks" amounting to as much as 10 per cent of the fee, but has turned them down.

CONSIDERED UNDER the topic of Fall Dance Weekend was the problem of music for the Friday night affair. Rothenberg seemed to feel that slow music was in order, but Councilman Stewart questioned this point. It was recommended that councilmen discuss the matter with the fraternities and report back. Also considered was the Saturday afternoon 2-4 party. Rothenberg stated he felt that some type of entertainment was in order during this time, and was open for further suggestions.

He reported finally on the Midwest Entertainment Coordinating Association, a movement spearheaded in Ohio by Kenyon. The group can book acts for as much as 30 per cent less per night than if the colleges acted alone. Rothenberg reported that he is the regional director of the operation.

THE PROBLEM of the Campus Senate's attitude toward the film society's policies were reported in an earlier meeting by Council President James Jarrett. The Film Society's autonomous nature has been called into question by the Senate. The society derives its funds from the Admissions Department, and is so subject to no

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Death of Fitch Free to Students

"THE DEATH AND LIFE OF Sneaky Fitch," labeled a "tragic farce" by James Rosenberg, its author, is a portrayal of the Western Cowboy myth, with one slight exception... It is a comedy, the humor derived from the clash between this one exception and the normal (and brutal) regularity.

Although not the world premier, this is one of the first productions of "Sneaky Fitch" to be given, and Rosenberg plans to attend one or two showings... Mr. Birtwistle, the director, studied under Mr. Rosenberg at the graduate dramatic school of the University of Tulane.

Sneaky Fitch dies and lives on stage beginning this coming Thursday, October 28, in the Hill theatre. The play will be performed on the 29th and 30th also, then again on the 1st and 2nd of November. Tickets, free for students and \$1.50 for all others, may be picked up during the week up until the 28th in the theatre from 2.00 to 4.00 p.m.

Kukla, Fran, and Arnott

TONIGHT AND TOMORROW afternoon, Gambier will be treated to a new form of classical theatre when Professor Peter Arnott of the State University of Iowa will perform Racine and Aristophanes with marionettes on the stage of the Hill Theatre.

ARNOTT, a well-known classical scholar and translator with degrees from Oxford and the University of Wales is, as far as anybody knows, the pioneer of what might be called ventriloquial thespianism. For years he has explored the possibilities of transmitting the performances of great tragedians through the wires that control his cast of puppets. In 1956, Arnott was commissioned by the Classical Association of Great Britain to create a production of Aristophanes' "The Birds" for the group's annual convention.

ARNOTT SEEMS INTENT on undercutting the activities of Sol Hurok and Alexander Cohen. He implies this effort in the title of his latest book — **Plays Without People.**

IN THIS EVENINGS PERFORMANCE, Professor Arnott will pull his characters through their paces in an interpretation of Racine's

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Must We All Hang Together?

KENYON PONDERES STUDENT GOV'T ASSOCIATIONS

by C. Johnson Taggart

Kenyon's student government is now involved in its second experience as a member of a nationwide federation of student governments. Since last year, Kenyon has been a full member of the Associated Student Governments of the United States, a fledgling organization, vying in competition with the other of the two college level student federations—the National Student Association.

College Announces Grants; Hopes for Best

Among the national graduate fellowships being offered this year are the Danforth, the Rhodes, the Marshall, the Woodrow Wilson, and the Fulbright.

THE DANFORTH FELLOWSHIPS are among the most valuable. Besides providing for four years of graduate study, the winner of one remains a fellow for life. The Danforth foundation will provide aid for publishing and research in later years if needed. A candidate must have an interest in religion besides showing promise as a student and a teacher.

Kenyon is allowed to nominate two candidates. A committee headed by Dean Haywood met on October 19 to select two students from six nominated by the faculty. Kenyon students have done well in these. There has been a winner each year in past years.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP provides up to three years of graduate study at Oxford University. Thirty-two scholars are chosen from the United States each year.

A selection committee meets in Chicago to decide the winners. Qualities of manhood are desired and competition is very fierce. According to Dean Haywood, a promising candidate from Kenyon was rejected because of his lack of sports credentials—a member of the committee owned a baseball team.

Only rarely has Kenyon had a winner.

THE MARSHALL SCHOLARSHIPS are twenty-four awards offered by the British government for up to three years study at a British University. Graduate students are eligible to compete for these which makes competition more fierce than for Rhodes Scholarships.

The Woodrow Wilson Fellowships provide one year of study in the humanities, social sciences, and some sciences. Fifteen hundred of them are available in the United States and Canada. Candidates are nominated by individual faculty members. Kenyon has done better than any college, in relation to size, in its district (Ohio and Michigan) in these. Kenyon had seven winners last year.

THE FULBRIGHT FELLOWSHIPS provide one year of study abroad. Graduate students are also eligible to compete for these. A candidate must demonstrate he has a project which he can only study abroad. Kenyon has had two or three winners each year.

The French and German governments also offer grants of lesser value for some of those who do not receive Fulbright Fellowships.

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DESPITE LAST YEAR'S COMMITMENT, some members of the Council balked at appointing delegates to this year's convention. They doubted the benefit of membership in any such organization and felt it better that the Council tend to the home fires. However, these Council members were overruled by a majority who felt that the ASG, which is less than a year old, should be given a chance to prove its usefulness. Kenyon's decision to participate raises questions about the history and aims of these organizations.

The older of the two federations, is the National Student Association, which was founded in 1947 as a forum for student discussion of campus problems. It is not strictly accurate to refer to NSA as a federation of student governments for, although it boasts a membership of some 390 campuses, it considers each student on a member campus to be a member. Assuming that every student on the member campuses supported the referendum proposing membership in the organization as offered by his local government, this puts the overall membership at 1.3 million students. Furthermore, the NSA claims to speak for all American students in its constitution which begins, "We, the students of the United States . . ."

AT ITS NATIONAL and regional conventions, which are held annually, each campus delegation is entitled to one vote. The conventions discuss and pass resolutions on issues of interest to students. The delegates also elect a National Executive Council, which administers the Association between conventions and names study committees which look into such constant campus problems as judicial systems and curricular organization.

As the U. S. affiliate of the International Students Association, NSA sends delegates to that or

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Poetical Gridder To Play Peirce

Poet James Dickey, former football player and frequent contributor to **The New Yorker**, will read selections from his works on the evening of October 30, in the lounge of Peirce Hall.

He is the author of three books **Into the Stone, Drowning with Others, and Helmets.** A new collection of poetry, tentatively entitled **Buckdancer's Choice**, will be published soon by the Wesleyan University Press. Of his new collection Mr. Dickey writes: "There is a rather larger portion of fanatically ambitious poetry in this one, and in addition some technical experimentation making use of something I call the 'split line.' This is a device for reproducing, I hope, the sequence of thought in the mind in a rapid and discontinuous manner more nearly like . . . what really happens when one thinks, reflects or dreams."

'65 Homecoming Survives Cane Rush Omission

Last weekend, Gambier had its first traffic jam in decades, as students, camera bugs and motorists jockeyed for possession of the Wiggins Street-Chase Avenue intersection. The students were held up for several minutes before the motorists finally gave up hope of capturing the pavement. This incident is an indication of the activity seen on the Hill during Homecoming weekend. Some 50 alumni, with friends and families in tow, returned for the festivities.

KENYON'S GRAND OLD MEN marched down to McBride Field where, with 1400 other spectators, they perched uncomfortably on the unfinished grandstands and cheered the Lords to a 20-15 defeat at the hands of Hiram. Half-time entertainment was provided by Dick Antil, Mt. Vernon's barrel-twirling ace, while the Mt. Vernon band went through some murky formations in the background. The scheduled freshman-sophomore cane rush was cancelled when the band played more than had been expected of them.

Phi Kappa Sigma again won the keg awarded to the fraternity which fashions the most unique Homecoming display. Displaying unexpected discrimination, the judges gave North Hanna's gigantic bottle of Vat 69 (inscribed "Drain the Tarriers Spirits") the nod over the Dekes' bottle of Hiram Walker's.

SATURDAY EVENING, the chords of rock and roll combos shook the Hill. The violence of their vibrations was evident Sunday morning: as far as the eye could see, spilled cups and shattered glasses lay. Fraternities had a chance to see their pledges in action. One fraternity reportedly balled and then reinstated a single pledge eight times during the course of the evening.

The official festivities ended with a discotheque dance in Lower Dempsey Hall. But this was one of the livelier Homecoming Weekends in recent years, and in keeping with the tradition of Homecoming, parties went on in scattered parts of Knox County far into the night.



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"If once a man indulges himself in murder, very soon he comes to think little or robbing and from robbing he next comes to drinking and Sabbath breaking, and from that to incivility and procrastination." — THOMAS DE QUINCY

GAVEL RINGS DOWN ON A NEW JUDICIAL BOARD

Has the Judicial Board assumed an attitude altogether different from that of last year's body? In an attempt to answer this question, Collegian campus government reporter John Smyth interviewed several members of the present board. Here is his report.

Most of this year's members of the Judicial Board are reluctant to openly disagree with the decisions of last year's Board, but they are quick to assert that last year's board wasn't as good as this year's board will be. The Board members would not want to state a change in the Board's attitude even in the unlikely event of agreeing on one, but the year's first case indicates that the attitude of this year's board will receive little criticism.

IN THE YEAR'S FIRST CASE, a student was charged with having a firearm in his room. The Board recommended that the student be issued a letter of warning, and that his use of firearms be restricted for the semester.

The student involved in the case, as well as most others students agree that the decision is fair, but a good number believe that last year's board would not have made the same decision.

THE STUDENT MEMBERS of this year's board are Barry Bergh, Jom Baxter, '67, Carl Mankowitz, '66, and Barry Wood, '67. Professor L. Thomas Clifford is chairman, and the other faculty members are Prof. Cyrus Banning and Prof. Alan Batchelder.

Although the members of the Board have contrasting opinions, many of them make points which should be kept in mind by the student body.

Barry Wood believes that last year's board would have reached an identical decision on this year's first case. In addition, he pointed out that one or two of last year's decisions seemed out of proportion to the offense due to punishment of the defendant's perjury as well as his stated offense.

BARRY BERGH sees no particular change in the general outlook of this year's board, and emphasized the fact that the vast majority of the students who criticize the Board's decisions have no way of knowing the information that is brought to the Board in making a decision.

Carl Mankowitz stated that, "This year's Board is an enlightened Board, and will make very few mistakes." He also stressed

that each year's Judicial Board should be judged anew on its own decisions.

CHAIRMAN CLIFFORD noted the difficulties in treating each case individually, particularly in the Board's effort to find out the student's attitude to the College's regulations and in the individual interpretation of the "mitigating circumstances" which accompany almost every case. Prof. Clifford also believes that the Board should not ignore the responses of both the students and the community to the Board's decisions.

Outside The Microcosm

by Ashby Denoon

Howard Higman, a sociology professor at the University of Colorado, established and now moderates a vocal forum for student grievances called a "bitch-in." If Higman's colleagues can unwind by means of a tirade against U. S. involvement in Vietnam in a teach-in, the students ought to be allowed the same chance against the administration in a bitch-in. The open-ended grievances mechanism starts at 8 p.m. and lasts till there are no more speakers, whether or not there is any audience. Any student can have five minutes to tee off on any subject, because "no gripe is too small to be aired." When they enter the studio, students are handed IBM cards to bend, fold, staple, and mutilate. A local radio station tapes the entire show and transcribes choice comments is only one problem: Who's to for broadcast, however, there is only one problem: Who's to keep the administration from staging a sit-in?

ON CAMPUS the motorcycle and hearse are out. Now the rage is a fire engine. A group of Hamilton students formed the "Lad and Hooker Company" to purchase a 300-gallon hook-and-ladder, complete with flashing red light, sufficient hose, siren and bell. When the Oneida County sheriff (who, by the way, is no relation to Imel) questioned the legality of the purchase, the Hamilton Hookers brandished written statements from the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau stating that a fire engine may be operated on campus and public roads. Although the Hookers demonstrated their fire-fighting ab-

IN DEFENSE OF GOSSIP

Among our source material for this issue, we discovered an essay in THE NEW STATESMAN (a pontifical rag, which therefore shares a kinship with our own) entitled "The Case for Gossip." In the essay, the author argues, not altogether whimsically, for gossip as a viable and authentic form of conveying the news. He feels that, since gossips are indifferent to morality, they are traditionally loathe to respect any kind of patented public morality that the newspapers honor in the institutionalized news that they report. But the disadvantage of gossip is that it is a piecemeal form of communication; the gossip, in his incidental information, throws no light on the nature of things. The titillating details of an affair may be whispered into our ears, but what does the tidbit tell us about love or cupidity or jealousy?

OF COURSE, if one attempts to dispel the noxious vapors of rumor-mongering, one runs into the adamant argument: all communication is good in a free society. We have been told that Gambier and Kenyon College constitute one department of this free society. President Lund said so. Then it would follow that the Gossip of Gambier—the only respected mode of communication in our burg—is Gambier's contribution to the art of public knowledge in the Free Society. There are no other means. Although many expect the undergraduate newspaper to serve the community at large, we cannot with our meagre equipment, hope to fulfill this function. Then what of Gossip in Gambier? How does it operate? Whom does it hurt?

Shortly after the freshman arrives at Kenyon, he learns the truth of Samuel Johnson's dictum: "Curiosity is one of the certain and permanent characteristics of a vigorous mind." As he becomes acquainted with the vigorous minds in the upperclasses, he lends ear to the product of their curiosity—vivid anecdotes that make up the lurid footnotes to the official history of Kenyon College. Everybody has his favorite; they fall into several classes: The Professor's Pecadillo, the Recent Graduate's Incredible Scene, the Real Personality of the Man who occupies the Dean's chair. In a sense, these revelations contribute to the freshman's growth in the College environment. They destroy his illusory conceptions and endow him with a comprehension of real persons in real situations. He learns to tell it the way it is.

BUT THE PRACTICE, like all non-institutionalized traditions, has its shortcomings. The chief disadvantage of gossip is the mawkish way in which it is carried—impulsively, with no second thought, and by word of mouth. It is possible, then, when gossip is applied to criticism, to criticize the right person in the wrong way. That is, personal ridicule displaces valid argument with the result that a criticism of the man becomes tangled with a critique of his work.

To be sure, this publication, in the recent past, has been guilty of this blindness. Now, though, we feel it important to recognize one point in the punctilio of the close community. A man, whether he be teacher, student, or administrator, has a job to do and wants to do it well. If he fails, he should have the integrity to take flak for his failure, but only insofar as the criticism applies to his work and not to his personality. "Free should the scholar be," said Emerson, "—free and brave. Free even to the definition of freedom, without any hindrance that does not arise from his own constitution."

WE THINK, in conclusion, that the nature of life in a close community like Gambier obliges the gossip and his affiliates to swear allegiance to a single integrity. We recognize, though, that a self-imposed restraint of this sort may be altogether impossible, so in an effort to generate a universal scrutiny of the man's job apart from his personality, we pledge ourselves to tell it the way it is and to delete what shouldn't be told. Our commitment would anger our friend in the NEW STATESMAN, who winds up his essay by characterizing the gossip as a "hero-figure." But he addresses himself to London—which welcomes information indiscreetly relayed. We are speaking of Gambier, which can only be hurt by the non-selective word of mouth —R. G. F.

ility in practice blaze extinctions, they have not faced the ultimate test. Since they must defer to the local fire department in area fires, their only hope of glory will come the day the fire house burns.

ANY WIND IN THE WILLOWS

fan knows where Toad Hall is, but the Amherst mailman wasn't quite sure where Pond Hall was. Neither was Calvin Plimpton, president of Amherst. The confusion started when an anonymous alum donated a dorm to be named after his illustrious ances-

tor, Peter Pond. To make sure there really was a Peter Pond, president Plimpton did some research in the Frost library. He found a whole book on a fur trader and extensive explorer of the Canadian Northwest, by the name of Peter Pond. Nevertheless, at the completion of the dorm, Plimpton named it "E Dormitory." But, somehow, the student directory lists it as Pond Hall. Even though the nomenclature is unresolved, the Amherst mailman found out that Pond Hall is really E Dorm.

Hester To Sound Her "A"

Alan Rothenberg, Chairman of the Student Council Social Committee, revealed last week that Carolyn Hester will be the Fall Concert attraction. Miss Hester is a folk-singer of some renown.

IN AN INTERVIEW, Rothenberg also shed some light on the operations of the Social Committee. "The social calendar is being re-examined. Prices for tickets have been inflated and the social committee does not have large amounts of money to spend due to the limited seating capacity of Rosse Hall. They do not think they should raise ticket prices since they are a service to the students."

ROTHENBERG then announced the schedule of events for 1965-66 as follows:

October 16 — Homecoming Dance
November 5 — Concert — Carolyn Hester
November 19-20 Fall Dance Weekend
19 — Formal Dance — 11-3
20 — Casual Dance — 2-4
20 — Informal Dance — 10-2
February 18-19 Winter Weekend
18 — Concert — ?
19 — Military Ball — 11-3
April 29-30 Spring Dance Weekend
29 11-3 Formal Dance
30 2-5 Casual Dance
30 8-10 Casual Dance
30 10-2 Informal Dance
31 2-4 Casual Dance
(2 A.M. — 4 A.M.)

Unscheduled events that are possibilities include yet another inter-collegiate bout with Cham here in late January, a mixer with Western College here in December 4.

Saga Service Survey "Serious Matter"

This Wednesday, 27 October, the Saga Catering Service will ask its consuming clientele at Kenyon to express their compliments or condemnations to the chef, the form of a food preference survey.

INSPIRED BY the success which the food survey has met at other Saga-served campuses, Maitre d' Bill Boyer feels that the students of Kenyon College should have an opportunity to order their diet according to the whims of their palate. However, Boyer also stresses that the food preference survey is "a very serious matter" and "the guys should be objective about it."

The necessary forms will be front the students at dinner Wednesday night.

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JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY AS WE REMEMBER HIM — a pictorial history of the man.

THE BEXLEY QUESTION

The Year of Decision

by Steve Bowers

Bishop Philander Chase founded Bexley Hall in 1824. Four years later, the seminary was moved from Worthington, Ohio to its present site in Gambier, where it has been for 137 years. In 1833, the enrollment at Bexley Hall was 46; in 1952 it was 55. This year, there are 49 students at Bexley along with 12 faculty members.

THE ABOVE FIGURES do not reflect the changes that have transformed Bexley Hall from an integral part of the College to a separate graduate institution, scarcely related to the College. A brief history of the seminary is very telling.

Kenyon College was a part of Bexley Hall, but the seminary was soon overshadowed by the college, and in 1845 Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio moved the seminary to its own building on the North end of Middle Path. And in 1891 Bishop Leonard resigned his post as *ex officio* head of Bex-

ley so that the school could undergo the normal organization of a theological seminary.

THE CLASSROOMS AND LIBRARY are all in one large complex in Northern Gambier, with Watson Hall serving as living quarters for single students and scattered apartments and small dwellings housing the married students. According to the latest Bexley catalogue, a new library, (to be called The Lichtenberger Library after the seminary's most distinguished alumnus, The Very Reverend Arthur Lichtenberger, former Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America) is "in the planning stage." The library is to house 100,000 volumes and "about half of the necessary capital funds have been raised, and a building fund campaign is under way."

Students at Bexley take courses in seven divisions: the Old Testament, the New Testament, Church History, Theology and Ethics, Pastoral Theology, Music, and Speech.

THE REASONS FOR THE closing of the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, a non-sectarian seminary connected with Oberlin College, may help explain why this is "the year of decision for Bexley Hall." According to the *Christian Century* of September 8, the main problem was declining enrollment and financial deficits caused by more part-time enrollments, a predominance of married students, and competition with denominational seminaries. Dean Hazelton of the school says that "there is a depression among all theological seminaries. This depression is manifested in the declining number of ministerial candidates, a falling-off of interest in the parish ministry, deterioration in recruiting practices and admissions policies, and a hand-to-mouth existence that makes survival rather than excellence a major pre-occupation." Potential ministerial candidates are attracted by such organizations as the Peace Corps, and the larger denominations are giving little of their funds (in many cases less than 1%) to support their smaller seminaries.

IN 1962, the *Christian Century*, a magazine concerned with contemporary church activity, changed its sub-head from "a non-denominational" to "an ecumenical weekly." Ecumenism seems to be taking its toll as well. Sharp doctrinal differences are softening, and minds from different denominations and faiths are meeting in such central places as The General Theological Seminary in New York, the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the Virginia Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia. As one writer put it in the *Christian Century* of July 7, 1965, "It may be true that Protestantism has more theological seminaries than it needs and the merging of seminaries is part of the practical and ecumenical order of the day."

DEFENDER OF THE FAITHLESS

Madden Terms Christianity "Cosmic Brownnosing"

by Steve Bowers

The agnostic priest has the duty, according to a lecture delivered under the aegis of the Kenyon Christian Fellowship by English instructor Jerry David Madden October 10, to act as a sort of devil's advocate. By questioning the faith of those who believe in God he helps to exorcise the false elements and strengthen the true ones.

MADDEN WAS INTRODUCED to the audience of about forty Kenyon and Bexley students and faculty members by John Hackworth, Fellowship president. (Hackworth said that Madden had informed him that the article announcing the lecture in the last issue of the *Collegian* was "impertinent and irrelevant" and not based on his experience with a Southern revivalist.) He began by invoking the speech of Albert Camus to the Dominican monks. To Camus the important thing is the dialogue between believers and nonbelievers.

From this beginning Madden went on to sketch his own position as an agnostic. His criticism of religious belief is "in a positive direction" and his question is "why don't you practice what you preach?" He is an agnostic because he wants "to savor the ambiguities of doubt" which is the variety of life. He wants to "go for all or nothing." If he is "not good enough to be a saint" he will not be a Christian at all. He is "on the lookout for the ideal Christian." He is on guard against clichés, both Christian and agnostic. He sees Christianity as "cosmic brownnosing," and says that "agnostics are where good is done."

MADDEN SEES the new social concern in the church as a movement towards agnosticism in the church itself. . . . the Church, as such, is dying." Ceremonies are being discarded, gimcrackery such as Dial-a-Prayer is being installed, the priest and minister is working on social projects in Harlem and on civil rights in Mississippi. The duty of Christians today is to "seek moments of trial" and "profess a desire for truth of mind and spirit."

In this atmosphere the agnostic can be a priest, an "active quester," a "minister to others," "God's left-hand man." "The place of fellowship is seldom a church; it is wherever men are striving together for truth: streetcorners, bars, on the job." And the agnostic can do what a religious priest cannot because he has no ulterior motive, nothing to sell, no creed to implant. Indeed he may have a more satisfactory conception of Christ, the human Christ who suffered as a man.

After the theory Madden outlined the application in his own life. In high school, the army, merchant marines, and as a teacher, he has questioned and brought about confrontations. In reference to cheating scandals in a Kentucky college where he taught he said, "I tried to make something meaningful happen for each student." In all of his confrontations with "blasphemy" he has tried to bring something meaningful out of the situation for all concerned. Last year's disturbance, a case of scholarly "misrepresentation," was also valuable, because of "tremendous faculty discussion" and "student discussion," but could have been even better if there had been a "confrontation" "instead of petitions."

Although Madden admitted at the beginning of his lecture that these were "still formative thoughts," they seemed almost protean. The lecture seemed to lack form, and the progression was extremely difficult to follow. But an even greater difficulty was with his logic. As an agnostic he seems to lack the power of his convictions. If the only result of his discussion with believers is to strengthen their faith the discussion is futile.

THE COLLEGIAN INVITES ALL NON-OFFENSIVE, NON-PORNOGRAPHIC COMMENTS ON THE CONTENTS OF THIS, OR ANY OTHER ISSUE. PLEASE ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, BOX 308, GAMBIER, OHIO. 43022

A Paradigm Of Stillness

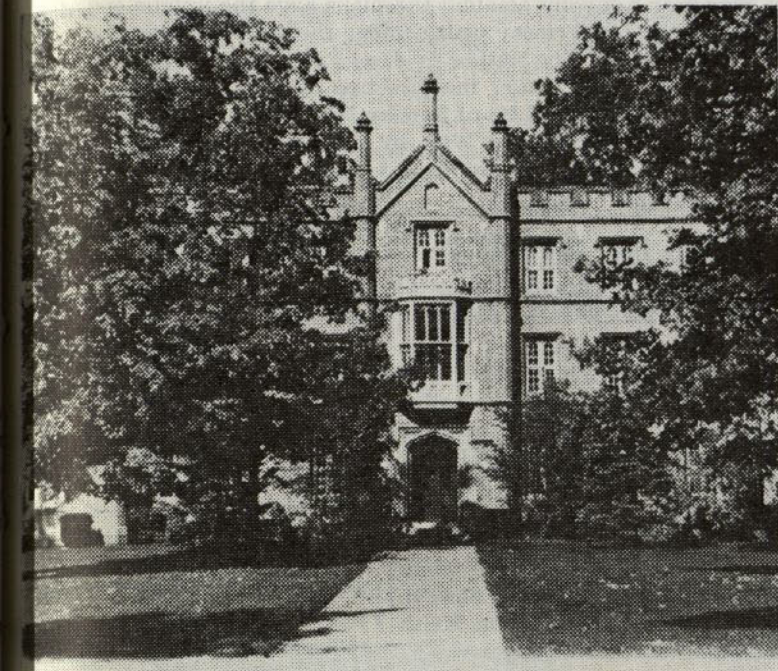
Each Sunday morning at nine o'clock, a group of from eight to twelve persons gather in Lower Dempsey Hall for the purpose of holding a Quaker Meeting.

THE QUAKER MEETING evades comparison with every other kind of human convention. What happens is simply this. The group take their seats, exchange polite conversation for a while, and then, falls reflexively into a half-sleep of meditation. Every so often, a participant will recite the pen-sive dream of his half sleep, not in the form of an address, to the group, but a revelation for the group. In the first such moment of one Sunday, a participant characterized the Quaker meeting, perhaps for the benefit of newcomers, as "a paradigm of stillness."

No immediate reaction succeeds the shared thought. The only possible response results from the assimilation of the expressed thought into the ruminations of the group. It can happen that a thought will be taken from one person and, after a lengthy silence, develop with new amendments and personal overtones by another participant.

ANY FORM OF EXPRESSION is permitted whether original or not. One may read a poem or a passage from a book or a verse from the Bible or a letter from a friend. The thought originates from no doctrine. It is free and pure and clear.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the participants get up from their seats and shake hands. There is no necessity for looking back on the meeting. One feels richer for having meditated in this perfect and still harmony.



Bexley Blackout

The college town of Gambier has been praised by architects for the nice symmetry of its distribution over the vertebral artery of Middle Path. For many years a fine subject for aerial photographs, this arrangement is delimited by Old Kenyon to the South and Bexley Hall to the North. Recently, much hearsay and intimation has thrown the balance of Gambier's attention to the North end and Bexley Hall.

THE MACHINERY OF GOSSIP was first fed the item when President Lund said the following in his portentous convocation address: "This may be the year of decision for Bexley Hall. And Dean Thorpe and I will face it together."

From that moment, many began to feel that the graduate theological seminary was finally headed for destruction. This was evident at the last college assembly, the Haywood-Edwards Report, at which the two Deans fielded questions from uninformed undergraduates. One interlocutor, wanting to know what President Lund has for Bexley, was answered thusly by Dean Haywood: "I know, but I'm not going to tell you."

BEXLEY HALL has all but pulled the blinds down over its great bay windows in an effort to discourage the curious. A visit last week revealed nothing out of the ordinary. Framed by the flashy autumnal foliage, the carmine brick Victorian mansion-in-miniature looked placid and expectant. On entering, the visitor is struck by the soundless corridors, empty classrooms, and empty stairways. Two of the seminary's forty nine students stood by a blackboard that proclaimed the scheduling of an intramural football game. When asked to comment on the rumors, one of the students responded, "This is news to me . . . We're being kept as much in the dark as everyone else."

Early last week, Dean Almus Thorpe of Bexley turned down a request for an interview from an undergraduate reporter. A few days later, the following appeared on a bulletin board at Bexley Hall:

AN OFFICIAL NOTICE TO STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF

The gentlemen of the press may be bestirring themselves. Please, therefore, remember that until further notice no one is authorized to grant interviews or give statements regarding theological education in Gambier without the Dean's written permission.

The notice was signed by Dean Thorpe.

**KNOX
BEVERAGES**
393-1856

SWEET BOYD OF YOUTH

Malcolm Boyd, Itinerant Preacher, Carries On Before Fawning Audience

by Carl Mankowitz

A critical review of a liberal gadfly such as the Reverend Malcolm Boyd will, I suppose, incur the wrath of much of that uncritical audience which reveled in the vicarious pleasure of hearing stories about his civil rights activities. What is disappointing about Mr. Boyd is not the cause which he espouses, but the style of his commitment.

MALCOLM BOYD is a good storyteller. He is an engaging speaker, because he is glib, and knows how to cast the right visual image. But Mr. Boyd is not a critic of films. He is unreflective and unconvincing.

The Christian Fellowship lecture was ostensibly about contemporary films. Boyd made a weak attempt to live up to his billing, delivering sloppy, unprepared, and very obvious trivial remarks about some films. He pointed to a few films, said they were important, had "a message," or "made a statement" and urged his audience to see them. His criticisms of "The Greatest Story Ever Told," that it was vulgar, that the cameo roles intruded upon the viewer's awareness, would be obvious to any illiterate Kenyon freshman who saw the picture.

BOYD CRITICIZED college film festivals for not having a genuine critical approach. He cited some patent examples of tastelessness. But, remarkably, Mr. Boyd had no real critical approach of his own. He tended to evaluate the films almost exclusively in terms of their "message." Yet this is what is wrong with so many of these films: they have message, not meaning. Boyd reads an incredible amount into films. For example, he saw "The Knack" as a story of "three people trying to be human in a dehumanized situation," and proclaimed it "a fine movie." But this line is like construing the comic strip "Peanuts" as a serious commentary on the contemporary scene.

Boyd read a few selections from his plays. They were uninterestingly uniform in theme, and their coarse quality began to irritate after the first few readings. His piece about the Negro middle class in the future making biased remarks about the "inferior" whites, the "whiggers" (get it, huh?) used the reversed situation for ironic effect. But this technique has become a cliché in the "In White America" type plays and revues performed in Greenwich village, which use the technique to get the white middle class audiences to identify and be titillated.

BOYD'S CHARACTERS wore masks to heighten the absurdity of people wearing masks, playing roles in real life. Boyd explicitly warned against playing roles. But none of Boyd's characters skipped through so many roles with such agility, nor played them with such heavy-handedness as he did at the lecture and afterwards. Boyd attempted to justify this role playing by maintaining that he plays the same roles everywhere; that they are played to draw people into an engagement.

Boyd spoke about having "dialogue," meeting in encounters. But Boyd played to an uncritical, receptive audience. And it seemed that he really wanted it that way. He entertained his audience, and it appeared that this was all that he intended to do. When I interviewed him earlier in the day, on a walk up Middle Path, he was annoyed at having to answer formal questions that required some reflection. He seemed reluc-

tant to talk about Christian principles. Instead he preferred to listen to a former SDS member tell him about a summer's experiences in Harlem. Boyd evaded our questions, saying he didn't want to use worn clichés or pat answers. This seemed ironic in retrospect, after his lecture that night.

BOYD SEES NOTHING distinctive about the clergyman participating in civil rights. "It really wasn't necessary for me to be a clergyman. . . oh, I got a good theological education, but that really wasn't important." He said that we must be "involved in human situations." From Boyd's stance outside the organized church, one would suppose that he feels participation in civil rights is one way to rejuvenate the ineffectual church organization. But when asked whether he thought he was truly bearing wit-

ness to Christ, he responded by saying "What does that mean? I want to get away from those terms, they are so abused." Boyd prefers to talk of actions done "in the context of the Judeo-Christian ethic," which, when pressed, he will admit to be merely a device to get people to identify with the problems of civil rights. At no time did he offer a distinctively Christian justification of his activities, much less defend this against those in the Church who urge a less activist role. Boyd was clear in his lecture about avoiding gimmicks. But after this interview one strongly suspects that his collar is the only gimmick to gain him attention or respect, or both.

Mr. Boyd said that the "style of one's life" was important. He would do well to consider his own words.

Boyd Of Paradise

HOLY SPIRIT SERMON MARKED BY DELIVERY

by Richard Shapiro

His arms waving, head nodding, mouth flashing into a grin, the Rev. Malcolm Boyd broke the solemnity of Church of the Holy Spirit last week with a revival-style sermon. But far from using the hellfire-and-damnation jargon of the fundamentalist, Rev. Boyd

SCHISGAL'S "TIGER" CALLED "PUSSYCAT"

by Carl Thayer

In *The Tiger*, a one-act play presented October 6 at the Hill Theater, the author, Murray Schisgal, has skimmed the top off Ionesco, using verbal cliché as verbal action. But while Ionesco constructs a metaphysic, Schisgal only extends a joke about a man who kidnaps a girl to rape her and finds out that she digs it.

THE STYLE of the play is in "the new idiom," which is only to say that it borrows from the burlesque theater. The style demands cleanly defined transitions and precise pacing, elements that were absent from his production, which was put on by the Ohio State Workshop. The piece uses only two actors and one set, which gives the director the problem of moving his actors around so that the stage is neither static nor overly busy. The Hill Theatre stage was overly busy.

The problem with "The Tiger," though, is that it is a piece of Broadway kitsch. Values and ideas are introduced and never confronted. Their implications are passed over in favor of the characters' psychological problems and that Hollywood-Broadway humbug about "loneliness." The male lead comes on with Norman Mailer-like slogans about violence, the bomb, the Establishment, and the so-called "outer-directed" quality of our lives. The play goes on to tell us that the meaning behind that rant is that the guy didn't have the stuff to make it in our competitive society, and that he is bitter because he is lonely. In short, the play re-affirms the bourgeois American Dream.

THE TIGER succeeds in plagiarizing the style of Ionesco and producing a pussycat.

PAUL'S FLOWERS CORSAGES — CARDS

public square
393-4025

spoke in the choose-Christ-for-your-freedom lingo of the modernist preachers. Rather than trying to elicit an emotional "Shout it out, brother!" or a more refined "He's right, you know" from the congregation, Boyd asked the congregation to look inward for direction, with the aid of Christ.

REV. BOYD probably is more at home in a coffeehouse than in a church—but then he'd think that it might be easier to find Christ there, too. He questioned those who think that religion is intended for Sunday morning in church, that ethics means moralizing, that one page a week—"the fried fish edition"—is suitable press coverage for the Church. He pictured Christ as a living force, the actions and attitudes of all of us. Our problem is that we have separated religion from Christ, "we let artificial symbols stand between Him and us, blaspheming God."

Rev. Boyd's body English—at one point he rolled up the sleeves of his robe, at another he stretched his bulky arms behind his neck and his choppy phrases and his stocky body shifting from one foot to another all serve his purpose: to wake people up. To find out why people are risking their lives in the South; why freedom workers must protect themselves from justice, Mississippi style, with shotguns; why rioting has become almost a commonplace in American cities, why one Christian feels it his duty to hate another Christian—this is our duty, Mr. Boyd emphasized again and again. We'll never discover the answer to these problems by sleeping through our lives instead of living them by "reading history instead of making it." He himself answered none of these questions; instead, he took advantage of everyone's Sunday-morning-for-thoughtfulness mood, and planted the seeds of doubt.

THE SERMON was not without humor ("I've learned the knack, but I'm too old to use it") or sarcasm ("When I asked a television announcer whether by pre-marital sex he meant masturbation, homosexuality, or sexual intercourse he called for a commercial"), yet he concluded with another revivalist device: leaning across the railing he repeated in a dramatic quietness the question which, presumably, would be asked by all of us: "When? When, Lord, did I fail to see my brother?"



Author Guides Plays

This year Kenyon's amateur thespians have the unique opportunity to rehearse and perform a play under the watchful eye of the playwright himself. The author is James Rosenberg and his play, currently in rehearsal under the direction of Michael Birtwistle, is entitled *The Death and Life of Sneaky Fitch*. It tells of the tyrannization of a town of the Old West by its erstwhile bum, one Franklin Fitch, who returns from the dead to enjoy absolute power before he dies in earnest.

ART OF GRIMES FOUND WANTING

There seems to be a new movement upon the art world. It is titled "living room art," so called because its by-products may be found prominently placed in the decorous living rooms of our *houveau riche*. We see a great deal of living room art in Short Hills, New Jersey, or the Main Line of Philadelphia, and now, in the gallery of the Gordon Keith Chalmers Memorial Library.

THE INTERIOR DECORATOR in question is James Grimes, head of the Art Department at Denison University, and, in my opinion, a very bad painter. His work defines accurately the standards of living room art. In his oils, collages, and water-colors, there is a generally unimaginative use of color, a heavy-handed control of theme; also, the painter waltzes through different forms without displaying any real virtuosity.

The largest oil in the collection reflects most of the above-named standards. Entitled, "A Small Version of a Light Subject," the painting shows two people on the verge of copulation with a large, anthropomorphic bull looking over them. We take the animal to be God, or maybe, being a bull, the painter's muse. The colors are brassy and wanting of coherent relationship. Grimes would have done well to study his Albers. As for the theme—what with bull and lovers in embrace—that is a neat smelting of Picasso and Chagall.

THERE ARE ONE OR TWO praiseworthy moments in the collection. In "Silent Message," a collage, Grimes succeeds in creating a tapestry effect out of paper. But once again, here, the theme is garbled by Grimes' misunderstanding of his material. His error, it seems, is in attempting to exact thematic context out of altogether unworkable material—paper. The collage as developed by Braque and Picasso serves only a decorative or Dada function. The form, when applied to full artistic content (i.e. significance), fails for want of flexibility in the area of color and texture. Throughout his collages, Grimes maintains one steady texture, rumpled, parched, and peeling. This surface lends itself quite well to scenic abstracts like "Starry Night," but hardly befits a self-important effort like "Job and the Angel."

Grimes has a kind of inadvertent sense of humor. The painting "Diadem" exhibits two stocky nudes—male and female—em-

ROSENBERG CLAIMS he received the idea for the play "from watching too many westerns on T.V. A great deal of it was suggested by *Guns, Smoke*, but I also think that in *Sneaky Fitch* lies the idea of the American Myth. The story of the Old West, complete with its stock characters, to us what the mythology of the ancient Greeks was to them, minus of course the religious aspect. Rosenberg also refers to *Sneaky Fitch* as a "war play," having come out of his experience as an infantryman in World War I. It was at this time that he formulated the concept that is now the theme of his play; that the value of life is death, and that once we have lost the fear of death, we have lost what we are really living for. Thus in the play, *Sneaky Fitch*, having lost the fear of death, is finally destroyed.

Mr. Rosenberg is a large, rangy person with a retiring air about him. He has a very sober face, dominated by deep-set, dark eyes and a lip Hapsburg which seems set in a perpetual frown of disapproval. He displays an impassivity at rehearsal, for he wishes to avoid emotional engagement in this literary child of his and is striving to adhere to pure criticism of technique. He seems more at ease speaking to the actors about their parts than when he was on the spot about himself. Judging by appearances, it is surprising that this largely unamused man should have written a play as full of as many flashes of humor as *Sneaky Fitch*.

ROSENBERG IS FROM the West Coast, and grew up in Los Angeles. He is presently the director of the graduate drama program of Carnegie Tech. His wife has provided him with three children, all of whom spend an inordinate amount of time watching "the idiot box." He believes that children are possessed of certain critical sense, and thus take what they see on the tube with a grain of salt. For this reason he feels that the little Rosenbergs do not look on the buffoonery of *Sneaky* and the other inhabitants of Gopher Gluch as rank betrayal of the code of the West. "As a matter of fact," says the author, smiling and shrugging his shoulders resignedly, "the look on most things I write as much nonsense."

bracing on the left side of the picture, crowded out by the presence of a large, ugly, garish, pink chrysanthemum. The background as well as the thought is purple. —R. G. F.

OFFENSE AWAKENS AS LORDS DROP ANOTHER

Jones, Rutter, Others Discourse on Backfield

Kenyon's offensive backfield has so far been plagued by several problems. Foremost, is that of injuries. Even though John Rutter and Bucky Williams were unable to play several times, Coach Henry A. Johnson has continued to use the same type of offensive strategy. He is building his team for the future by working and using its open offense.

COACH JOHNSON SAID, "Injuries have not allowed the team to progress so far. John Rutter has not been able to play a whole game yet and he is the man we must count on. We are not at our potential as we must gain another 100 yards a game, even though we are quite advanced over last year." Coach Johnson believes that a coach can never be satisfied with his team. It makes no difference to him who the specific replacements are. Everyone is working on one specific plan. Coach Johnson sees no outstanding strengths on the team with inexperience and lack of speed our major weaknesses. He hopes that in three years a solid core will be established that will make Kenyon a real battler in our league.

John Rutter at quarterback, halfbacks Lee Van Voris and Bucky Williams and Steve Watts at fullback compose the Lords' offensive starting unit. Unlike

Coach Johnson, John Rutter believes that "We're as proficient as we can get. We pass now more than half of the time and I have completed 53% of my attempts. We have progressed as we've played and gained experience. We know the new unusual tactics for our precise offence. The schedule is easier ahead and I think that we can beat any team if we're up for it."

JEFF JONES BELIEVES that we are as strong as we ever were. "It gets depressing without a victory," he said

"We have a paper-thin backfield," said fullback Steve Watts although he thinks that the full-back position is now adequately filled. He has more chance of running now this year. The backfield seems to him to be more capable of moving the ball now as the quarterback can also run much more.

Halfback Lee Van Voris from Lewiston, New York desires greater improvement and progress. "We are not strong ability wise but we are getting up," he said. "By using the same tactics we have progressed in spirit and experience. The whole team has gained poise and confidence." He thinks that the Lord's record should have been 2-2 now if we played up to our potential. We have nowhere to move but up.

FALL TO HIRAM 20 - 15

by Warren Diven

The Kenyon Lords, plagued by an apathetic offense for the middle two quarters and a 20 point deficit, rallied for two fourth quarter touchdowns before an enthusiastic Homecoming crowd, but the rally fell short and Kenyon lost 20-15.

FILING INTO THE UNFINISHED stands, the gaily diversified throng of alums, students, and dates were rooting for the Lords to break into the winner's circle for the first time in two years. The Lords gave the fans plenty to cheer about in the first period when they drove from the Hiram 36 to the three yard line on the strength of three pass receptions by left end Jim Rattray. Two penalties, however, killed the Lords' scoring chances and at this point the Kenyon offense died for almost three quarters.

The offense, reflecting shades of last year's team but with a new formation, was completely throttled by its own mistakes. The Lords lost the ball four times in the first three quarters, twice on interceptions and twice on fumbles. A fumbled punt on the Kenyon 22 led to the Terrier's first

tally despite a fine goal line stand by the Kenyon defense which received a standing ovation for their fine efforts. The second Hiram score took place when the Terriers blocked a punt attempt by John Rutter on his own 27 and Hiram recovered the loose ball on the Lords' 4 yard line. The entire offensive team seemed at times to be in a daze, unable to get up any sort of momentum.

WHILE THE OFFENSE was making many mistakes of their own, the huge Hiram defensive line helped pin the Lords deep in their own territory for most of the game. Against the Terrier front five which averaged 230 pounds per animal, Kenyon was unable to open any holes on the inside of the Hiram line and fine lateral movement by Hiram's line made it impossible for the Kenyon runners to make any significant progress running to the outside. Hiram also put constant and intense pressure on the Kenyon quarterbacks, Jeff Jones and John Rutter, making them throw off target and shutting off, for the most part, the roll out option.

Although the offense was completely bogged down, the defense

had one of its "finest hours" and literally kept Kenyon in the game. Playing superbly throughout the entire game, the Lords stopped Hiram's offense from mounting any long drives as only one of Hiram's scoring drives came outside the Kenyon 22 yard line. With the offense unable to control the ball the defense was in the game most of the time but did not wear out or lose its spirit when the offense let them down time after time. The backbone of the defensive play was Kenyon's two outstanding linebackers, Gary Pendergraph and Bob Falkenstine. Pendergraph, a red haired 180 pound sophomore, had undoubtedly the finest day in his college career. Playing like Texas' Tommy Nobis, Pendergraph was all over the field, getting in on almost every tackle. Pendergraph also made two key interceptions, the first on the Kenyon one yard line and the second breaking up a razzle dazzle play on the Kenyon 13. Falkenstine, a solidly built 185 pound freshman, almost matched Pendergraph tackle for tackle and he blocked a Hiram field goal attempt on the Kenyon 5 and recovered the elusive pigskin on the 25.

THE KENYON OFFENSE, finally breaking out of their doldrums late in the third quarter, put on a sustained drive of 68 yards for their first touchdown. Led by the passing of Jeff Jones, Kenyon hit paydirt in six quick plays. Dale Profusek, a big hard hitting defensive end recently converted to offense, caught three consecutive passes from his right end spot to move the ball to the Hiram 26. On the subsequent play, Jones, scrambling to avoid being swarmed under by the Hiram line, threw to Jim Rattray who made a leaping catch, side stepped his defender, and then scampered into the endzone unmolested.

The Kenyon defensive line, which had been hitting hard all afternoon, set up the Lords' final touchdown late in the fourth quarter. Tackle Pat Reid jarred the ball from the grasp of the Hiram ball carrier and tackle Bob "Troll" Koe pounced on the ball on the Kenyon 32. Jones then hit Rutter, who had injured his throwing hand earlier and had replaced Profusek, with a 40 yard toss. On the following play, Jones threw to Rutter again, and Rutter, who had a Hiram defender climbing all over him, grabbed the ball slipped away from his defender, turned downfield, and dashed 32 yards for the score.

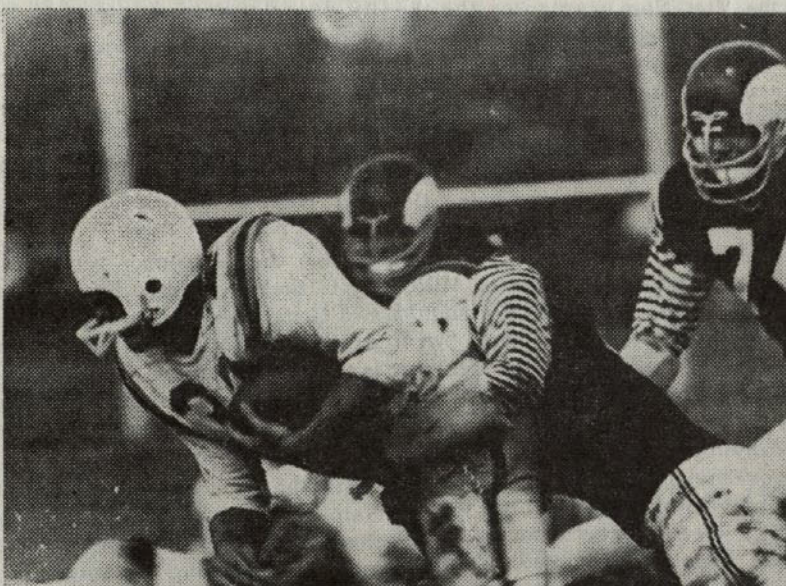
ALTHOUGH THERE WERE only 39 seconds left when Kenyon kicked off, the Lords were not dead yet, at least in their own minds. After the on side kick failed, Hiram's quarterback scrambled all over the field to run out the clock but the defense and the time outs held and Kenyon regained possession of the ball with one second remaining inside their own five yard line. Jones tried to throw the bomb to Rutter who caught the ball amidst three Hiram safties but he was unable to break away and was finally downed on the Kenyon 45, and for the third time this year the Lords had lost by less than one touchdown. Kenyon, battling to the wire, recieved a well deserved ovation from the excited but disappointed crowd which greatly appreciated this fine effort and spirit.



JONES DEFIES RED-DOGGER



RUTTER SNAGS ONE FOR SCORE



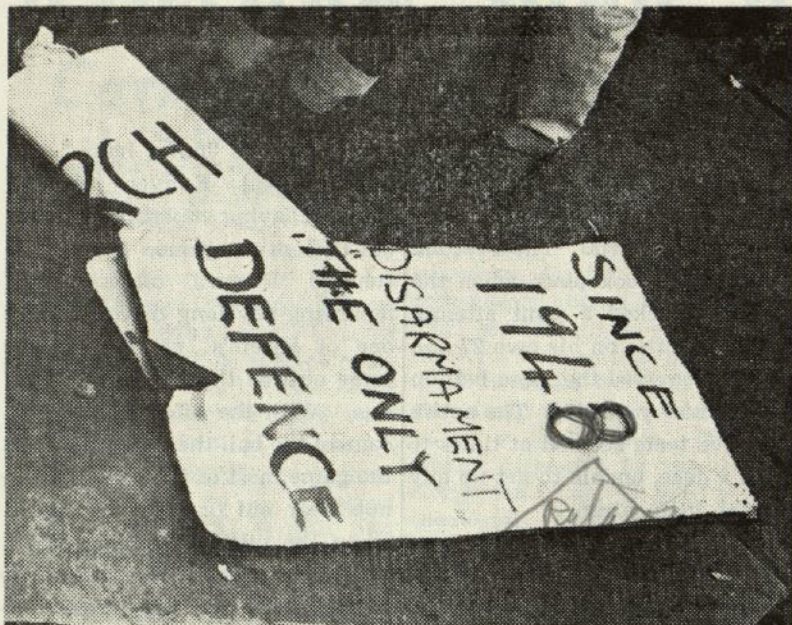
BROUGHT DOWN BY ALERT DEFENDERS



JONES AND PROFUSEK — PORTRAITS OF DESPAIR

PHOTOS
BY
ROBERT
SCHONFELD

VIET NAM OPINION



FACULTY, GAMBIER RETAINERS — EXCEPT MILLER — IN AGREEMENT ON QUESTIONS OF VIET NAM WAR

United States intervention in the Viet Nameese conflict seems to have won the support, if grudging, of the Kenyon faculty. In an opinion poll conducted by the COLLEGIAN (we feel that such things are obligatory), a majority of those interviewed agreed, some with qualifications, with the administration's policies. The following sampling is composed of quotations, interview summaries, or written statements by the various faculty members. Also included are comments from two Gambier public figures.

President Lund

When asked whether or not he approved of faculty participation in anti-troop movement demonstrations and the like, President Lund stated, "The faculty are free to act on their own conscience." Asked if he thought such demonstrations gave the school a bad name, Lund said, "This should not enter as a choice in the faculty's mind." To the question of whether or not he thought students at Kenyon had access to enough information about the validity of U.S. intervention, the President answered, "The student and faculty must decide for himself in his own conscience if he has the knowledge to decide the issues and then act. It's free. It's the free society!!"

The President feels that the issues in Viet Nam are "terribly complex" and sees implications in the terms of world strategy, in terms between the U.S., U.S.S.R., and China, India, and Pakistan, the President concludes by saying, "China has created a nutcracker that builds a brigehead from Viet Nam and Southwest Asia to Pakistan to the Near East to Africa. China is building an empire. As I said in my convocation speech, 'All men build empires...'"

Professor Edward Harvey

Professor Harvey, a former county chairman of the Democratic Party, describes himself as an admirer of LBJ, and finds himself in support of the administration. Although he is concerned about the rising number of casualties and doesn't like war, he doesn't see how the United States can get out of Viet Nam. Professor Harvey does not see the issue as a matter of surface prestige: "If we let go here, it would be the beginning of general deterioration...I think we have to stay in for a while longer." He adds, "there is no easy way out," and "It's a shame we started out as advisors and now we're waging a war."

Professor Philip Church

Professor Church gave this statement: "Maybe for the first time in our history, we all must face a political responsibility without being able to provide ourselves with a humanitarian or idealistic excuse. Hence, the screams. At the same time, we have to face the political situation, in all its complexity, and not reduce it to simplistic 'Either...or' appeals: 'Either we win, or all Asia goes Red'... 'Either we

get out, or we lose." I think the question of staying or leaving is naive, inadmissible and even irresponsible. However, what do we do with the Viet Cong after a truce or ceasefire? That's the question, I think."

Professor Franklin Miller

Professor Miller believes that the Viet Nam war poses the potential danger of nuclear warfare. He therefore believes that it is essential that the United States publicly renounce the first use of nuclear weapons in the war. America should also be more energetic in its efforts to bring the United Nations into the Viet Nam conflict as a mediator.

But most of all Professor Miller believes the United States should withdraw from Viet Nam, "with honor, if possible." By denying the Vietnamese the right to vote, he believes, the United States is denying them the very type of government it stands for. The United States, he says, has denied free elections because it feared the people might vote Communist. The U. S. is no longer advising, but fighting, in what is closer to a civil war than a Communist invasion. By remaining in Viet Nam the U. S. is being dishonored, and by its tactics is alienating the South Vietnamese. "All that is left is the chance to win a military victory at the expense of losing sympathy and probably also the lives of the very people we are defending."

Professor Miller made it clear during the interview that he spoke "as an American citizen" and not as a representative of the physics department.

Professor Alan F. Nagel

Professor Nagel responded with this interesting statement on the press and Viet Nam: "We were in Viet Nam for over eight years before we — citizens, voters, readers of newspapers and listeners of speeches — became openly concerned, first perhaps with the incidents in the Tonkin Gulf and then with the bombing in February and the subsequent systematic escalation. Now it is here, we know about it, try to think about it. I am concerned today less with the war, than with my relationship to it. But what do we know? How often do we fully read a meaningful newspaper or magazine article? However often we may read, we can only ask more — and more difficult — questions. Why are certain stories on the AP wire from Saigon

carried by *Le Monde*, but not by the *New York Times* or any other ranking American newspaper? Is it indicative of a total agreement upon voluntary suppression of news?

Last April's March on Washington dwindled fast, from 25,000 participants (CBS radio news and Washington Police Department estimates at 12 noon on that day), to 20,000 in the *Times* to 15,000, to 13,000, to 10,000 (*Time* magazine at the beginning, of the second week following) to "less than 8,000" at the end of the second week following, when the *Saturday Evening Post* carried a lead article on "New Left." If freedom of the press is freedom to ignore or to change and thus to falsify, then my individual freedoms are not only limited in effect—they are restricted at their foundations. Perhaps no one can know that he is free; we must be able to see, and to know, what the limitations on our freedom are."

Mr. Donald Rogan

Speaking as a citizen, the new college chaplain felt that "it is not as wrong for the U. S. to pursue its policy in Viet Nam without the U.N. as it is unwise." The problem, he thinks, should be solved by the United Nations with the United States cooperating. He feels that our unilateral commitment is causing tension between our allies, and thinks that the allies should show themselves to be more interested in the problem.

Speaking as a clergyman, Mr. Rogan felt that, as far as the church was concerned, it could survive in a totalitarian government, as it once did. "Christianity does not need democracy," he said.

Landon Warner

Mr. Warner submitted the following six-point statement:

In judging our involvement in Viet Nam it is helpful to keep several points in mind.

First, the problem is very similar to that of the two Berlins, the two Germanies, Korea, the Israeli-Arab quarrel, and Kashmir: there is no easy, clean cut, "good" solution. Viet Nam is only one of the many frustrating problems we have to learn to live with.

Second, we are applying in Viet Nam what we learned in Korea that force is the indispensable means of stopping the expansion of Communism.

Third, the Johnson policy is to work for a cease fire and a negotiated settlement, not for total victory as some extremists would want us to do. We are seeking a respite from Communist pressure in the hopes that the Vietnamese can then work out their own future. There has been a pluralistic society of Christians and Buddhists, small farmers and traders and our aim is to keep it so.

Fourth, our intention to help the Vietnamese rebuild a viable economy and society, once peace is restored, is evident in Johnson's program of economic, technological, and medical aid.

Fifth, it seems to me our present policy follows the middle way between the dangers of an all-out confrontation with Red China and the appeasement of Red China. Much as I dislike war or any war I have not heard of any alternative to our present policy that did not have graver consequences for ourselves and the Vietnamese.

Sixth, when a cease fire is negotiated, it will be with the Vietminh. In the peace talks that follow we must recognize that there are differences among Communist states in Asia just as there are in Europe and we must pursue a policy that will encourage Titoism among the leaders of the Vietminh.

TOWNIE INTERVIEWS

JAMES CASS

Security Officer James Cass, himself long experienced in hit-and-run and ambush tactics, thinks that the Viet Cong should be cleaned out.

"This is a war, just like any other way—call it what you will. We've just got to go in there and win it, using everything we've got. There's bombs and rifles and people getting killed, aren't there? Why shouldn't we wipe them out?"

JIM HAYES

Jim Hayes, Gambier closest approximation of the businessman type, also supports the government's policies. "We can't go all over the world and fight everybody's battles," he said one recent Saturday afternoon, in between ringing up \$1.35's on the cash register, "but we're in there now and we ought to stick it out. If you want to know my opinion, we shouldn't be fighting this thing half-way. A partial victory won't do us any good; we've got to stay there until we see victory."

Arnott

(Continued from page 1)

Phedre. Tomorrow afternoon, what may be the neatest stunt of the week, the puppeteer will enact Aristophanes' *The Birds*.

TONIGHT'S SHOW will begin at 8 p.m. Tomorrow's matinee will begin at 2:30. Admission is free to those who have bought tickets beforehand.

NOTICE

ALL STUDENTS WHO WISH TO SEND A COPY OF THE COLLEGIAN HOME TO MOMMA ARE ADVISED TO USE THEIR OWN POSTAL STAMPS. THE POSTAL PERMIT ON THE LAST PAGE OF THIS ISSUE SERVES ONLY OUR SUBSCRIBERS. ALL PAPERS SENT INDEPENDENTLY AND WITHOUT THE NECESSARY POSTAGE ARE RETURNED TO THE COLLEGIAN MAILBOX.

Next Two Weeks In Rosse Hall



"8 1/2"

Some call him the greatest genius of the modern cinema, others denounce him as a kind of baroque fraud, but there can be little argument that Federico Fellini is one of the most influential film directors in the world. "8 1/2" is probably Fellini's most controversial film, and possibly his most brilliant. Marcello Mastroianni and the usual exotic bevy of Fellini women are featured in this stunning portrait of the artist at the end of his tether.

— SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, 23 AND 24 OCTOBER —



THE DEVIL DOLL and KISS OF THE VAMPIRE

Strictly for fun, "The Changing Horror Film": THE DEVIL DOLL (1935) and KISS OF THE VAMPIRE (1946). DOLL stars Lionel Barrymore (sic) as a slightly deranged scientist (what else?) who escapes to Paris from Devil's Island, where, disguised as a little old lady (sic again), he patters about shrinking people down to 6 inches high. VAMPIRE is a nauseating Technicolor bloodbath from Britain's infamous Hammer Studios which manages to drag in everything from necrophilism to a co-ed vampire orgy.

A family program.

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NEW FACES OF GAMBIER

Patrick J. Cruttwell

Among the 240 members of the freshman class attempting to learn names and recognize faces, we find another newcomer to Kenyon, Patrick J. Cruttwell, Professor of English.

Mr. Cruttwell, born in India quite a while ago, was educated in England at Cambridge University. He graduated with B.A. and M.A. degrees and began his teaching career in Burma, at the University of Rangoon.

Professor Cruttwell's yen to travel has been served by teaching all around the globe: Southeast Asia, Great Britain, the West Indies, and the United States. His latest way-station before coming to Kenyon was the University of Jamaica, in the West Indies, where he gained a reputation of being a very able critic. Some of his essays may be found in the *Penguin Guide to English Literature*, a traditional blessing for senior Comps grinders.

Chiefly interested in 18th Century literature and Shakespeare, Mr. Cruttwell has made these his strong points; and it is in these areas in which he will instruct at Kenyon.

After only a month Professor Cruttwell finds it difficult to evaluate life at Kenyon. But he does maintain that the college, with its "ancient trees and small numbers," is more like Oxford University than the English institution.

Professor Galbraith M. Crump, the English Department's replacement for the celebrated Ronald Berman, is not as foreign to the milieu of Gambier as his British colleague.

Mr. Crump is an emigre from Hamilton College in Upstate New York—an institution often associated with Kenyon in the company of exuberant small men's colleges; and he well understands the temperament of the Kenyon man.

Attracted to Kenyon by the "English department's fine reputation," Mr. Crump forsores the Gambier environment as an excellent setting for the pursuit of his own literary aspirations. He has recently contributed his *Poems on Affairs of State*, to the "Augustan Verse Satire," a series compiled by the Yale University Press; publication is expected early this Spring.

Inside of two weeks Mr. Crump apparently adjusted to his new environment; moved into his new home, entrusted his four boys to the local school system, and extended feelers into the Gambier social strata.

After a month of classes, Mr. Crump is apparently impressed with the caliber of students, finding them "on a par with the best I've had."

He looks to the informal student-faculty association at Kenyon as yielding a profitable experience.

Last year, because of an over-worked faculty and insufficient time to readjust to the death of Mr. Sutcliffe, the English Department was unable to offer a course in American Literature. This year, because of the addition of Mr. Alan B. Donovan to the de-

partment's staff, Am. Lit. is once again available to Kenyon students.

Mr. Donovan is an alumnus of Williams College ('59), where he achieved Phi Beta Kappa. He was asked to compare Kenyon with Williams. "I would say they are very similar," he said. "Williams does not have fraternities now, and that's the big difference. But when I was there, we pledged during our sophomore year; and 88% of the upperclassmen belonged to fraternities. This seems to be a pretty strong argument for delayed rush."

A Woodrow Wilson fellow, Mr. Donovan earned his Ph.D. at Yale and taught at Temple University. When asked why he came to Kenyon, he gave a fairly typical answer: "I felt that having taught at a large university teaching at a small college would provide me with a chance to have closer contact with the students — which is something I didn't have at Temple."

Mr. Donovan is intensely concerned about the relationship between teacher and student. "Temple is a school of thirty-three thousand. Having taught there, I can make a contrast between Temple and Kenyon. With hundreds of students, there is no personal contact. Lectures are only the beginning of learning. There should be a dialogue between instructor and student. Such things as televised lectures are only a stopgap measure."

He likes Kenyon very much. "I'm very fond of my colleagues. I find the students are pretty good, as good as you can expect."

He is an anachronistic jazz fan whose appreciation of jazz is "pretty dated—I'm still back about ten years." So far, he has just one complaint about life in Gambier. "Maybe I haven't been here long enough, but I would like to see the football team win once or twice this fall."

Mr. Alan Frederick Nagel, ("call me Tony Bing's alter ego") is teaching one section of Contemporary European Literature for the semester that Mr. Bing is spending at work on his thesis. A graduate student in Cornell's English Department ("do you want to hear about Burkhart and the theory of structuralismo?"), he did his undergraduate work at Harvard, ("I was at Cambridge.")

To date, Mr. Nagel is impressed with the quality of his fellow English professors. He is equally laudatory in his comments about the student body, for he finds them, "willing to break the monstrous apathy that dominates them."

But Mr. Nagel, ("Don't you have any Buddy Holly records here?"), is distressed by Kenyon's shortcomings. He is disappointed that no courses in Italian are offered here. In a recent interview, he severely censured the editors of the *Collegian* for the Kling editorial in the first issue, which he termed an abuse of editorial privileges. Such unusual license, he said, was inexcusable.

When he was asked to name his three favorite authors, Mr. Nagel suggested Plato, Terry Robins, and Pedro Arango. Later, he substituted Dante and Cesare Pavese (that's right) for the last two. He also expressed an interest in the poetry of Mao-Tze-Tung.

Soccer Team Performs Erratically; Lose To Cedarville, B-G, Upset by Oberlin

Traveling to Big Red territory in quest of their second victory, the Lords were shut out 4-0 in a game that surprisingly could have gone either way. Though both teams should have been "up" for this game, the two sides appeared to be recovering from Saturday's losses.

KENYON AS USUAL displayed fine first half play but was unable to sustain an attack in the second half. The Big Red's first goal was scored with 14 minutes elapsed in the second quarter. Rick Haskins, the Purple's goaltender was caught flatfooted as a succession of passes in front of the goal lead to a score by Hoeft, the Denison center forward.

Going into the second half with the score 1-0, it took only nine minutes for the Red to dash almost all hope of Victory from the Purple's breasts. From then on, Denison sustained their momentum and controlled the ball for much of the remaining thirty-five minutes. Kenyon's defense fell apart and let in two more goals. The first came with nine minutes remaining in the third quarter on a shot by Hoeft. The fourth and final goal came at 9:15 of the fourth quarter.

BEFORE A HOMECOMING crowd of over a hundred, Kenyon played 85 minutes of fine soccer against a scrappy Cedarville team, only to lose 4-2 on two Yellow Jacket goals scored with less than three minutes remaining.

Kenyon jumped off to a 1-0 lead late in the first quarter as Co-Captain Jim Foster soared a direct Penalty Kick from outside the penalty area over the outstretched hands of the Yellow Jacket goalkeeper. Penalties continued to play an important role in the game as a penalty on Kenyon's goalkeeper set up a shot into the upper left hand corner by Stowell, the Cedarville centerhalf, from about 40 feet out. Two minutes later, at 8:30 of the second quarter, Cedarville assumed the lead 2-1 on a fastbreak.

WITH ONLY FORTY-FIVE seconds left in the third quarter

Kenyon's Lee Bowman passed to Craig Jackson who tried to tap the ball in. A Cedarville player, who was not the goalie, blocked the shot with his hands. In protest lead by Co-Capt. Jim Foster, Kenyon was awarded the tying goal.

With only three minutes left, the penalty whistle once again blew, setting up the winning shot. Though Kenyon had set up the "wall" type of defense, the winning shot was too perfect. A minor so later the Yellow Jackets scored an insurance goal, but in the minds of Coach Harrison's booters the game was already lost.

Bowling Green — October 12 — **THE PURPLE** were not fit to display their colors in a 6-0 loss to a surprisingly tough Bowling Green Team. Though only losing 1-0 at halftime, Kenyon looked as if it had lost the game as the action in the third quarter got underway.

Gambier-October 9- In a closely fought duel between equally strong teams, the Oberlin Yeoman defeated Kenyon 2-1 in double overtime. The Lords, playing their best game to date, surprised an overconfident Oberlin squad that unfortunately found their poise in the second overtime period.

OBERLIN SCORED first in a contest that was marked almost as much by intermittent showers as by the outstanding plays of both offenses, at 17:15 of the first quarter Oberlin's left wing Thomas centered the ball into a crowd of Yeomen gathered at the mouth of the Purple's nets. The outside right, Richards, neatly put his foot on the ball to push it past goalie Jeff Thompson.

Kenyon tied it up with just 30 seconds remaining in the 3rd quarter when Jim shot up the goal by drawing the OB goalie out too far. With Lee Bowman, Kenyon's center forward right on top of him, the Oberlin goalie fumbled the ball and Bowman walked it in for the score. The goal ended Oberlin's streak of shutouts which ironically got its start one year ago against the Lords.

Archon Fined For Illegal Keg: There Was Beer Inside It

by Charles Spain Verral

Archon has come of age. At the most recent meeting of the IFC, the campus's oldest and most sober local fraternity was fined \$25 for serving a keg of 3.2% beer to 30 freshmen in violation of the rush rules. The infraction took place on the afternoon of October 2 in the Archon patio, a sylvan spot discreetly tucked halfway between Old Kenyon and the Kokosing.

EARLIER, the fraternity had requested permission for the keg from the IFC, citing the fact that other fraternities had been permitted kegs on the previous weekend. Permission was denied.

Although Pete White, President of Delta Tau Delta and President of the IFC declared that he had not bothered to investigate the matter since it was "a flagrant violation whose implication was pretty clear," one member of Archon typed the illegal keg as "a deliberate violation to create a test case—we just hoped no one would find out."

AFTER THE IFC voted 9-2 to fine the Archon Fraternity \$25, its president, Robert Gibbons, moved to consider other violations of rush rules, specifically charging that Sigma Pi had tapped and served a high keg at one of its rush parties and that Delta Tau Delta had held a party for more than 15 freshmen at Howdie's, a well-known local tavern. His motion died for lack of a second.

In a final word of advice to his fraternity brothers President Gibbons notified them that their fine would probably be used to buy beer for the 2 - 4 party of Spring Dance and suggested that they consume as much of this beer as possible.

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KENYON SYMPOSIUM TO EXAMINE HEFNER

Three faculty members, three outside lecturers, and one local architect will speak here during the year for the Kenyon Symposium. The Symposium, an activity of the Department of Philosophy and usually very academic, this year seeks a broader audience, by including talks on sex and social reform.

Dean Bruce Haywood gave the first lecture on October 3, on "Thomas Mann: The Spiral Path." On October 24 Professor George Mavrodes, a prominent philosopher from the University of Michigan, will speak on a subject to be announced. Rounding out the fall schedule will be Kenyon Professor Robert L. Baker, in a promising lecture entitled "Preconceptions and Preconditions; The Historian at Work," on November 7. Prof. Baker spent his summer compiling research on historians' methods.

Professor Richard F. Hettlinger of Kenyon will deliver his interpretation of "The Playboy Philosophy" on February 6. The lecture will be a summation of Prof. Hettlinger's very popular talks given last year in Basic II, and will undoubtedly contain some of the research he has compiled in writing his book, *Sex and the Single Student*. On February 27 Jim Morgan, graduate of Kenyon ('57) and M. I. T. and presently an award-winnig Gambier architect, will speak on "Architecture and Social Reform." Two other outside speakers, as yet unannounced, will complete the Symposium's year.

The Kenyon Symposium is chaired this year by Carl Mankowitz, '66, and advised by Mr. Cyrus F. Banning.



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ASG SAID TO BE TIED TO RIGHTIST GROUP

Continued from page 1)

ganization's conventions. These delegates are charged with the task of explaining the attitudes of American students to their contemporaries in other lands. NSA distributes the ISA's internationally-recognized identity card, which entitles their bearer to special treatment in youth hostels, museums, and theaters in other countries.

NSA HAS BEEN the subject of considerable criticism in recent years. It has been called unrepresentative because its Executive Council passes resolutions in the name of the entire organization without consulting individual members. The Council has been accused of domination by "professional students" who have only a tenuous connection with the colleges at which they claim to study. The Council has also been indicted of rigging national conventions in order to pass resolutions which they alone approve.

But the principal charge against the NSA is that it is overly concerned with politics. Although its constitution prohibits engagement in political activity, its conventions and Executive Councils, almost from the beginning, have passed resolutions which are considered by many to be a political nature, and most of them have been in support of the political left. In the early fifties, the NSA opposed the presence of Naval ROTC units on campus and added its voice to those of many who protested against the firing of professors with alleged Communist sympathies. Almost every one of its recent conventions has called for increased federal aid to education. In 1960, the delegates expressed sympathy for the Japanese students whose demonstrations forced the cancellation of President Eisenhower's state visit. The NSA's 1962 convention was marked by a concerted effort of the right-wing to take control of the organization. Though galvanized into action by a rally addressed by Conservative star William F. Buckley, the rightist delegates were unsuccessful.

NSA HAS ALSO BEEN accused of serving as a training ground for aspiring politicians. Dean of Students Thomas J. Edwards quoted an NSA delegate from Oberlin as saying that he cared little for NSA as such, but that his participation gave him an excellent opportunity to gain experience in the manipulation of opinion.

Many colleges have withdrawn from the NSA over the issue of politics. These include: Indiana, Texas, Earlham, and Tufts.

KENYON WAS AN ASSOCIATE member of the NSA from the Spring of 1962 until the fall of 1963. A Student Council committee appointed to consider the question of full membership, reported in February of 1963 that some, but not all of the NSA lit-

erature had proved helpful. But Council allowed Kenyon's membership to lapse to October by a vote of 13-0-1, primarily because of the supposedly political orientation of the NSA.

THE ASSOCIATED STUDENT Governments was founded in 1963. Many of its members are former members of the NSA, and its constitution reflects the complaints against the NSA. The name of the organization makes it clear that this is an association of student governments, and not students. the preamble refers to "the member student governments," and not to "the students of the United States." And article X prohibits the convention to consider political matters and dictates a two-thirds vote of the convention to overrule the chair's ruling that a matter is political.

This constitution was drawn up at the ASG's first annual convention which was held at Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1963. Kenyon was represented by Mark Steniowski, '66, and Kenyon's student government was one of the first to ratify the constitution. Most of the delegates' time at the three-day convention was consumed by seminars on such matters as student government structure, judicial matters, special projects, and student rights. But Steniowski says that informal discussions at lunch and dinner were equally valuable as exchanges of information.

DESPITE THE AVOWEDLY apolitical character of the ASG, it has been alleged, by none other than the President of the Student Council at American University in Washington, D.C., that the founding fathers of the organization were members of the Young Americans for Freedom, an ultra-right activist group. When American University proposed membership in the NSA, the local chapter of the YAF conducted a smear campaign against the referendum. The Young Americans urged membership in the ASG as an alternative.

Yet, according to Council President James Jarret, who, together with Bill Schnall, '67, will represent Kenyon at the ASG convention at Purdue University in Lafayette, Indiana, ASG's basic aim is "to circulate information and act as a co-ordinator and source of information for member organizations." The potential for such exchange is untried, Jarret says, but "the chances are that sometime we are going to benefit from it."

THE ASG IS NOT on the order of a public service. Last year, Kenyon spent \$145 for initiation fee into ASG. This year, Council has appropriated \$100 in student funds to pay for transportation, room, and board for Jarret and Schnall.

The Student Council has asked our two delegates to the ASG convention that they deliver a full report to a meeting of the Council on their return, perhaps only then will Kenyon be able to determine the validity of its place in the brotherhood of student governments.

TO BE HERE NOV. 5



CAROLYN HESTER, who resembles the daughter of Dr. Jekyll, will perform her folk songs in Rosse Hall in a fortnight's time. She has been called "the new Joan Baez." At any rate, her sleek coiffure and concerned glare brand her a natural in folksy circles.

CHATHAM GOT 'EM

Eighty freshmen were recently involved in a battle of wits at Chatham College on October 9. The occasion was Kenyon's first freshman mixer of the year. This eagerly awaited event was also their first exposure to the fair sex since their arrival at Kenyon.

RAIN MARKED the ominous start of a five hour bus ride to Pittsburgh. Led by Al Rothenberg, the freshmen were guided through scenic Steubenville, Ohio and Weirton, West Virginia. Little serious reading could be accomplished as the keyed-up frosh listened to Claude Osteen's thrashing of the Twins. Freshman spirits were further heightened when Al announced that Kenyon would be outnumbered three to one. No specific dates were assigned as it was hoped that all could easily find suitable Chatham beauties.

Upon arriving at Chatham it seemed that a long journey would be rewarded. But this was only a brief illusion. By the end of a typical Saga feast, Chatham amazingly resembled Kenyon. Now there were three Lords to every coed. It seems that upon hearing that there were only eighty men coming, most of the coeds made other plans for the evening. A potentially exciting evening was transformed into a total disaster for many by the time of the dance. For the lucky few that did capture dates the trip was most pleasurable, but for most it was hardly worth the travel time or effort.

MANY GUYS WATCHED the Cleveland Browns win on television while others sacked out on the bus. There wasn't even a keg for consolation. The return trip

was welcomed by most. The freshmen returned to Gund Hall at 4:15 A.M. A return bout is scheduled for late January when Chatham will come to Kenyon.

FELLOWSHIPS

Continued from page 1)

WHAT THESE FELLOWSHIPS have in common is that the candidate must show academic performance and potential for growth. The deadline for all of them is October 31.

Besides these national fellow-

SENATE AND FILMS

Continued from page 1)

real opposition from the campus. Films are chosen by one person. While the films are currently good, Jarrett reported, the Senate feels that protective measures must be taken to prevent future abuse of this power. A two man committee consisting of Professor Hettlinger and Barry Bergh has been set up to consider the problem.

The planning committee reported several changes in housing in Old Kenyon for the next year. Alpha Sigma Chi will occupy the first two floors of Middle Kenyon and the Alpha Deltas and Delta Kappa Epsilon will divide fourth floor rooms.

TREASURER ZAKOV moved that the Special Projects Fund Committee and the Activities Secretary receive fixed funds of \$3,750 and \$500 for the current academic year. Included in the motion was the understanding that extra money from these allocations would be transferred to the contingency fund.

The meeting of last Monday night opened on a significant note. A few minutes delay was brought about by the impromptu Peep Night celebrations. Finally, Council President James W. Jarrett rallied the meeting with the statement "Let us go on," only to be answered by a series of explosions in the background.

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Wednesday, February 9
- ★★ HUNGARIAN NATIONAL FOLK BALLET
Friday, February 18
- ★★ NATIONAL BALLET of Washington, D. C.
Wednesday, March 30
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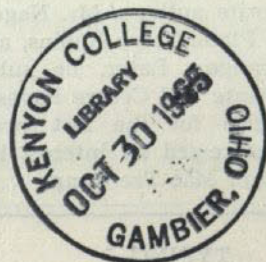
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