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## Kenyon Collegian - March 11, 1966

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## SELECTIVE SERVICE TEST ANNOUNCED: CHANCE TO TRADE YOUR PH.D. FOR PFC.

Buddy, it looks like there's a war on. And the Selective Service, hunting for personnel to fill the recently accelerated draft call, has finally given the collegiate registrant his notice.

**DEAN EDWARDS HAS ANNOUNCED** that the Selective Service Qualification Test will be administered at Kenyon on two dates this Spring—Saturday, May 14, and Saturday, May 21.

The title is actually a misnomer, for if you pass it, you do not qualify for the service. Should you fail it, you qualify to have your 2-S deferment lifted and replaced with that frightful 1-A, which means rapid induction and a two-year lapse in your college career.

**IN AN INTERVIEW** early this week, Dean Edwards shed some light on the college's attitude toward the test and the advice that the administration is likely to give to students who are in doubt about their draft and academic status. "The only thing I can go on now," he said, "is our experience before. We will advise anybody in the lower half of their class to take the exam and we will leave those in the top half of their class on their own. Yet, you can't tell because so much depends upon the individual draft board."

The Dean went on to speculate as to the nature of the test. He compared it to the College Board, but, in answer to those who have heard that there is an excess of Mathematics and Science in the exam, he predicted fairness. "This is a new group that has made up the test — the Science Research Associates from Chicago. I think that the test will be an advancement on the one that they had administered from the Korean War up to 1961, when the call was relaxed. The more testing they do the more sophisticated they become."

**WHY THE EXAM?** Why not rely on the accepted procedure of asking the college to supply the draft board with information relating to the student's academic achievement and class standing? The Dean had this to say about these questions: "The exam is one method they have to counteract criticism of rank and class. The interpretation, of course, will be left to the individual board. Is it unfair? Perhaps, but I can't think of any other way of going about it. You see, you have a logistics problem here. This is how selective service copes with the lack of uniformity among colleges in reporting the standing of their students."

Dean Edwards was optimistic about the Kenyon student's chances in the exam. He said that we have done well before, and there is no reason that we should

## KENYON NABS SIX WOODIES

Kenyon has once again wowed all observers with her performance in the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship competition. Six seniors have been chosen as recipients of the post-graduate award, which makes the winner to all his expenses in one year at graduate school.

**THE FELLOWS** and their majors are: Barry Bergh, History; Thomas Carr, English; Michael Abramson, History; Alan Hornstein, Classics; David Gaunt, History; and Stanley Kocmhan, Mathematics.

The statistics are in and, as usual, extraordinary: the six who won Wilsons represent 5% of the graduating class, higher than any other school in Ohio, and, for

### HERE'S HOW IT WORKS

One million students are expected to take the qualifying test, which is optional as a criterion for consideration by local draft boards in determining student deferments.

Students must mail applications, postmarked not later than April 23, to Science Research Associates of Chicago, awarded the contract for administering the "general aptitude test."

According to an article in the New York Times, the test consists of 150 items, exploring reading comprehension, verbal relations, arithmetic reasoning, and data interpretation. Three hours are allowed for completion of the test, which, according to a spokesman from the Selective Service, "does not give any advantage to any type of college major."

No determination has yet been made as to what would be regarded as a satisfactory test score for deferment, but the passing score for undergraduates during the Korean War was 70.

## LIBRARY SCENE OF DISCONTENT

In recent weeks long-simmering student discontentment with Librarian Edward C. Heintz's disciplinary measures has been focused by the actions of two undergraduates. In a sharply worded letter to the President of the College, Kit Landis complained that he had been improperly treated by Mr. Heintz. The other student, John Battle, has no immediate personal interest in the problem and is, in fact, a library employee. He claims high regard for Heintz as a librarian but feels that his disciplinary policies are unfortunate. A conversation with Student Council member Dave Perry resulted in Heintz being invited to a question and answer session with the Council.

**LANDIS' CASE** is unusual because while most students who are subjected to library discipline readily admit their guilt but ob-

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## Skirt School A Reality

by Charles Verral

At last week's Board of Trustees' meeting, Chase College for Women changed from a proposal to a plan. Perkins and Will, an architectural firm which will direct Kenyon's overall development during the next decade, announced the selection of a site and was commissioned to produce preliminary designs for the new college by the end of May.

**SEVEN GROUPS** of buildings are planned to accommodate the expansion: a biology building, a fine arts center, a health center, a commons building, and dormitory space for 625 students. All of these must be ready by 1969 when all four classes of the women's college will open.

The new college has grown out of an attempt to solve Kenyon's pressing financial problems, problems which have plagued every president from Philander Chase (they forced his resignation) to F. Edward Lund (he has termed them "the money trap"). In recent years, the financial situation of the College has worsened, as the so-called "knowledge explosion" and improved secondary schools have forced a sophistication of the curriculum and a dramatic expansion of the faculty. College officials began to realize that the size of the faculty could no longer be manipulated to correspond to the size of the student body, that a minimum number of faculty members is needed to maintain Kenyon's traditional emphasis on the liberal arts. Since

the College's endowment is about half the amount needed to support this minimum faculty, President Lund began to investigate the possibility of expanding the student body to a size which can make maximum use of the existing staff.

**ON THE WEEKEND** of March 20-21, 1964, a select group of alumni, trustees and members of the administration met in Gambier to study methods of expansion. They produced a pamphlet, "Quo Vadimus", which proposed three plans — doubling the male enrollment, adding 600 women to the college, or founding a nearby college for women. After detailed study by two committees under the direction of Dean Haywood, the last plan was chosen and was labeled a "co-ordinate college."

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## BEXLEY FATE ANNOUNCED

SEPARATION OFFICIAL — FEBRUARY '67

As of June, 1967, Kenyon College will wrest free of the encumbering yoke of Bexley Hall. The divinity school of Kenyon College, will be given an independent board of trustees to operate the graduate school of divinity. The announcement was made by the Rt. Rev. Roger W. Blanchard, Bishop of Southern Ohio and chairman of Kenyon's board of trustees.

## SAGAGAIN

by David Hoster

A visit from Saga chief Bill Boyer to the Student Council resulted in disorganized and mostly trivial questioning from councilmen.

**ONE SIGNIFICANT ITEM** brought up was the problem of seconds. Boyer reported that Saga food definitely intends to have some sort of seconds system beginning next fall. It will probably be a portable steam table of some sort which can be wheeled out at the beginning of a meal and then taken back into the kitchen afterward.

Boyer believes the seconds table would eliminate the problem of people being denied two items such as hamburgers on their first time through because of the danger of the kitchen running behind. The problem is particularly acute around noon, when a great many students descend on Peirce, go through the line, take the sandwich off their plate, and immediately go back for a second.

**IT WAS BROUGHT OUT** that students are compelled to subscribe to the Saga Food Service unless extreme situations dictate otherwise. Dean Edwards stated that if partial meal tickets were to be issued, the entire contract with Saga would have to be renegotiated. With the student body at its present size there is little probability that the contract will be changed.

Councilmen asked several more minor questions before closing. Questions included cracked cups, waiter courtesy and student absence from assigned shifts. In all cases, Boyer stated that action is being taken to improve the situation.

**THE BOYER VISITS** will become a regular thing with the council. He feels that it is necessary to appear before the council at about five week periods to keep a smoldering undercurrent of discontent from building up.

He commented that his last visit produced some useful criticism. Action has been taken on criticisms such as insufficiency of meat in some dishes, serving popular deserts infrequently, and too many potato chips. The glass

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**BISHOP BLANCHARD** was chairman of a five member ad hoc committee which recently completed a study on the future of Kenyon College and Bexley Hall. The committee fully subscribed to the findings of a 1958 study, known as the Lichtenberger Report, which recommended: "Bexley Hall . . . be given an independent Board of Trustees, charged with responsibility to assure its support and free to face questions such as ultimate relocation."

Authors of the 1958 study included The Very Rev. Arthur C. Lichtenberger, former Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church and Bishop of Missouri; The Very Rev. Gray M. Blandy, dean of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin, Tex.; The Rev. Walter N. Roberts, until his death last month, president emeritus of United Theological Seminary, Dayton, O., and former president of the American Association of Theological Schools, and Wilber G. Katz, professor of law and former dean of the University of Chicago Law School and now a member of the faculty of Northwestern University.

Under the terms of a resolution adopted by the Kenyon College trustees at their mid-winter meeting in Cleveland, Bexley will continue to operate as a graduate school of Kenyon until June 30, 1967. The Committee on Bexley Hall, a standing liaison group, will submit to Kenyon's trustees, not later than Feb. 1, 1967, a proposal for separation, including proposed board members and financing for the seminary.

**FOLLOWING ACCEPTANCE** of the separation proposed by the trustees, "an equitable division of endowments and property and of responsibility for the existing deficit will be made." The resolution also makes provision for appointing an impartial arbitrator, appointed by the American Arbitration Association, should there be any questions which cannot be resolved between the Kenyon trustees and the Bexley committee.

A special committee will be formed by Bexley Hall to expand the seminary's giving program, the Annual Bexley Campaign

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Thirteen Straight Conference Crowd





# The Kenyon Collegian

A fortnightly Journal of Student Opinion

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"Never love a wild thing, that was Doc's mistake. First it was a hawk that hurt its wing, then it was a full-grown bobcat. The more you love a wild thing, the stronger it gets, until it's strong enough to fly into a tree, then a taller tree, then the sky. Never love a wild thing, or you'll end up looking at the sky." — Truman Capote, Breakfast At Tiffany's

## Against A Writer-in-Residence

It was widely reported, after Robert Lowell's visit last November, that Kenyon is about to induct a man with the title "Writer-In-Residence." Should there be such a movement afoot, we believe that it proceeds from an abstract comprehension of the artist's or writer's actual need for an academic environment, and, moreover, the college's need for a man who will come here with no other aim but to write. Indeed, the whole concept of writer-in-residence begs for re-examination. We have heard several well-known writers forswear residence after only one, sad experience. John Knowles, the author, of *A Separate Peace* wrote bitterly of his semester at the University of North Carolina. As writer-in-residence, he says, he was a tourist attraction. For six months he was under an inverted stigma; he met many people, but the dialogue usually went no further than this: "Uh, Mr. Knowles, I'd like you to meet Suzy, my date. Suzy, this our writer-in-residence." That, not to mention the ignominy of having to remind people of the titles of your novels.

SAUL BELLOW has spoken of colleges and universities as "bird sanctuaries" for writers who are in the process of laying their next egg—incubating their next book. In *Too Far To Walk*, reviewed in this issue, John Hersey proves how an already blighted mind can become insistently sterile when dealing with the college scene as a subject for creative discourse. And this book was written on Hersey's time as a master of one of the colleges of Yale University.

As we see it, there is no reason to think that a writer will do his best work under the preservative conditions that prevail in a college. For all we know, had Milton come to Kenyon, he might have written *Marjorie Morningstar*. Furthermore, we object to the idea of setting up some scripto-pusher as a guru and asking aspiring undergraduate writers to breathe the incense of his prose or poetry and then go forth and produce. The only way one can justify the presence of a resident anybody is to point to the promotional practice that gave birth to writer-in-residence and the like: headhunting.

HEADHUNTING is the ritualistic quest of college presidents for the name and warm bodies of personnel who have acquired some professional notoriety. The State University of New York at Stony Brook, for example, has bought the world-famed physicist C. N. Yang for a cool \$100,000. Skipping over Joe Namath, the same University outfitted their English department with Alfred Kazin, a very popular critic. What do these people do? It is known that they do not teach any classes. Perhaps Yang attempts newer variations on the Quantum Theory in hopes of copping another hundred G's. Kazin, we hear, is opting for the MVPP: Most Valuable Professorial Purchase.

If Kenyon is at all serious about perpetuating her prominence in the world of letters, why not re-institute the state of affairs that gave birth to Robert Lowell. Douglass House, we feel, was a fine, workable arrangement. Any artist devoted to the unpretentious purity of his work will gleefully join in with other poets and novelists in the productive isolation of an undergraduate writer's colony. Save the writer-in-residence for Parsons College — or some other place that operates on that artificial plane that admits the writer's residency is a purely promotional ploy.

## And For...

A Radical in Residence. Yes. A Radical in Residence. How would the presence of a Radical in Residence differ in concept and effect from that of a Writer in Residence?

A RADICAL by definition is a man who wants desperately to change the scheme of things in some beneficial way. He may have no specific political persuasion; he may be aligned with the Right or the Left. In any event, he is active, dynamic, at work getting things done. Any Radical worth the weight of his eloquence (a *sine qua non* of Radicalism) will have acquired a following. He knows how to enlist people in his cause by pointing them vigorously in what he considers the right direction.

There are many Radicals around from whom we can choose. At present the man who has been the inspiration for many contemporary radicals (and the inspiration for this set of editorials)—Mr. Saul Alinsky—is operating without the base support of a University. He had been a Poverty Consultant for Syracuse until they heard him refer to himself as "a professional radical," and lowered the boom, firing him. Who is Saul Alinsky?

SAUL ALINSKY is indeed a professional radical—very professional. Verbally, he is not an eloquent man, but his actions carry the force of Cato's oratory. Alinsky has made a lifetime of political organization among the poor and underprivileged. His Woodlawn Industries Organization, a union of slum citizens in Chicago formed to move city government out of its indifference to the poor, provide the Federal government with the idea of allowing the poor to manage the Anti-Poverty program on their own. Alinsky is a radical in the classic, legendary sense: compassionate martyrdom is not his *metier*. He does not believe in protest marches and demonstrations as a means toward the achievement of civil rights. He relies instead on the tactics of ridicule: send skunks to the Mayor's office; take leisurely walks down the palmetto-lined, clean-swept streets of white neighborhoods. Alinsky doesn't write treaties on techniques; he holds no classes. He simply acts.

We think that it would be a provocative venture were the college to invite a Radical to take up residence at the College for a semester or even a year. What will he do? He will circulate; maybe he will write. There are writing Radicals, like Michael Harrington, author of *The Other America* — the definitive exposition of poverty in the United States—and Eugene Genovese, the Rutgers Political Scientist who favors a Viet Cong victory in Viet Nam.

WE URGE the Dean of the College and President Lund to take this proposal into serious consideration. Rather than a display of mortarboards re-activating cliches about Natural Law, let's have one man who has proven that he can act and think with eloquence, authority, and significance — A Radical in Residence.

—R. G. F.

## And Forward!

There is good reason both to gloat and weep over the departure of Bexley Hall. We mourn the disappearance of our Graduate Divinity School because it is part of the Kenyon tradition and, as we pointed out in an earlier report, an important focal point of the Gambier symmetry. But Philander Chase was part of the same tradition, and now he is dead and nobody materially misses him. So it will be with Bexley: the divinity school will become an honored memory to the Kenyon community.

GAMBIER NEEDN'T FEEL DEPRIVED with the demolition of one star in its constellar topological pattern. Now nothing opposes Old Kenyon along Middle Path. The undergraduate division of this college has achieved the attention it craved for years and was denied by the imposition of the graduate school. So the College has acted accordingly and has made sound plans to expand the undergraduate school by building a co-ordinate college for women. To be sure, the women's college will disturb the symmetry, but in so doing it will destroy the paralyzing framework in which we live. Finally, we will be able to speak of a Kenyon Experience in terms less artificial than those predicated on the compulsive searching futility of the party life. The College will achieve an air of human distinction; our way of life will acquire body. No longer will the Kenyon experience be ordered by the anticipation of meals and vacations. The departure of the divinity school ends Kenyon's gracelessness.

The Editors

## COLLEGES REACT TO DRAFT TEST

The institution of the Selective Service Qualifying Test has aroused controversy among college administrators and professors, particularly at Brandeis and Harvard Universities.

DEAN KERMIT MORRISEY of Brandeis declared that taking students from the lower portions of college classes is "unfair to colleges with highly selective admissions policies where everyone is potentially a good student." Dean Thomas Edwards has concurred with this viewpoint. (See *Collegian*, December 10, '65)

Harvard Dean John U. Munroe said that if a student asked the college not to send his record to the draft board, "I won't send it."

Dean Benjamin Larabee of Williams College said that no college is expected to send in specific grades for particular students to any draft board. During the Korean War, colleges were asked only to send in a "109 form" testifying that a particular student was in the top three-fourths of his class, and therefore need not take the exam.

## LITTLE HOPE OFF-CAMPUS

The completion of the new dormitories on the Hill and Farr Hall will probably mean the end of off-campus housing at Kenyon College. With the addition of 112 beds in the two new dorms for Independents and 26 beds in Farr Hall, the total number of beds available will increase to 790. For the first time in history, the 790 beds must be filled before students will be permitted to live off-campus.

NEXT YEAR the Middle Kenyon Association will move into the new dormitories while Alpha Sigma Chi will replace the MKA in Old Kenyon. Formal instructions on housing arrangements will be issued by the Dean of Students' Office after spring vacation.

## V. I. GETS V. O.

Although the identity of the first to imbibe has passed unrecorded or undisclosed in V. I. annals, a new era dawned for Gambier gourmets on Tuesday, Mar. 1, when the Village Inn commenced serving liquor and wine with its meals. The change in policy had been considered carefully by Mrs. Eleanor B. Enos since she assumed ownership of the local restaurant last August. She desired to add the convenience of liquor for the Inn Crowd without altering the "family" atmosphere of the V. I. that has won it a loyal, if sober, following over the years. She also wished to avoid incurring the wrath of Gambier residents. Both obstacles appear to have been successfully circumnavigated in spite of minor opposition that cropped up on the Village Council. The Inn now sports an extensive array of alcoholic delights that range from Tanqueray to Mumm's Cordon Rouge. A comprehensive wine list was prepared with the aid of Kenyon's sommelier-in-residence Sam Cummings.

FOR THE 3.2 SET, Mrs. Enos has prepared special menus whose low price is designed to ease the pain of sobriety and/or poverty. These specials are offered on Thursday and Friday evenings and range in price from \$1.10 for a Greek Salad to \$1.75 for Beef Stroganoff. Prices include salad, rolls, and beverage (non-alcoholic).



Letter

## SAGA SUFFERS THROWN LUNCHES

To the Editor:

In the last four years that I have been at Kenyon the *Collegian* — "A Journal of Student Opinion" — has led the campaign for student rights in relation to the food service. (The last two issues of the *Collegian* have shown the present administration to be following the same trend.) I believe that the criticism of the management phase of the food service is out of proportion with the food service problem in general. The quality of the service can be increased if we take a hard look at the student workers and consumers.

**THE WORKERS BREAK** one of the largest amounts of china and glasses for a school of this size. (Money lost here could have been used for better food.) Olives, sugar bags, and other foods are thrown around both by workers and consumers. Food is illegally taken out of the dining halls for evening snacks. Cups, saucers, and utensils are "borrowed" for the year. Igor is well fed! Food is wasted by the student who takes more than he intends to eat. Waiters, rather than return unused food to the kitchen (as directed), throw the food away.

I guess I could go on forever. However, we all know what goes on. We are all at fault in one way or another for the food service not being what we think it should be. If we take a cooperative attitude toward the food service in its entirety — management, employee and consumer — then we could all feel like keyholders at the Playboy Club — well, almost.

Sincerely yours,  
Harvey Fernbach

## Women's College

(Continued from page 1)

The Dean of Sarah Lawrence College, Mrs. Victor Mattfeld was then asked to review the committee's report and make recommendations as to the advisability of such a move and the means of accomplishing it successfully. She saw a "very real need" for a mid-western women's college devoted to "pure liberal arts." She approved the report "enthusiastically."

**MANY STUDENTS AND** alumni, however, felt that the proposed college was a threat to Kenyon's traditional cloistered liberality. They were unable to see any difference between co-education and co-ordination. Their protests received national publicity.

Dean Haywood admits that "co-education will be practiced here in the classroom, the laboratory and so on, except perhaps, in the dormitories and bathrooms." However he sees "certain subtleties" in the concept of a co-ordinate college — primarily the idea that "the worlds of men and women do not always co-incide." He realizes that these differences between co-ordination and co-education "may break down eventually" but hopes that the "virile" atmosphere of Marriot Park will be complemented rather than destroyed by the creation of a separate, "feminine" campus for women.

**BUT WHAT KIND** of woman will come to Gambier in 1969? Director of Admissions Tracy Scudder is, as always, optimistic. He forsoes little difficulty in finding 625 girls of "Radcliffe, Smith, Holyoke" calibre who will be quite different from the average Lake Erie student."

Well then, the women are definitely coming. The academic

## INFIRMARY INFIRM?

by Steve Bowers

"You know, Mount Vernon is a good place to be sick in." Or at least that's what nurse Jean C. Payne, who runs the Charles C. Wright House, better known as the Infirmary, says.

**MISS PAYNE** who received her nursing education at Mercy Hospital in Philadelphia, is herself a native and resident of Mt. Vernon, and feels no compunction about sending students who have suffered fractures to Mt. Vernon for treatment. She treats all respiratory ailments, up to an including pneumonia in the Infirmary. Miss Payne is aided in her endeavors by two students who live in the infirmary and eat food especially prepared there. The patients also eat this food.

When asked if she preferred pre-medical students for her assistants, she replied, "not necessarily. The important thing is that they follow orders and they wish to aid their fellow men." Nurse Payne is also aided by a practicing doctor who visits the college every morning for an hour and who has a practice in Mount Vernon. But she said that "Most doctors can make more money at their own practice, and we have a hard time keeping one. There have been three since I first came here."

**NURSE PAYNE SAID** that she is permitted to administer most any sort of medication a student might find himself in need of. She said that the main purpose of the infirmary was to keep a sick student on his feet so that he could attend classes and complete assignments.

Along this line she pointed out the work she does in preventive medicine, such as the administration of flu shots, mumps serum, and poison ivy medicine.

A visit in early March revealed, that one of the twelve beds in the infirmary was occupied. But Miss Payne feels that the facilities are outmoded and looks forward with relief to new plans for a modern infirmary to be built in conjunction with the construction of the women's college.

**WHEN DEAN EDWARDS** was questioned about the new infirmary, he stated that he was not at liberty to release the college's plans for the infirmary before spring vacation, but did say that the present one is designed for a college with an enrolment of 250 students.

The Dean appeared to be cognizant of the unfavorable opinion held by many students of the infirmary. Horror stories, such as the diagnosis of appendectomy as constipation, are rampant. In reply to these charges Dean Edwards said, "There are three things things on campus which don't seem to be able to please anybody: the food service, the dean's office, and the infirmary."

## BEXLEY DEPARTS

(Continued from page 1)

(ABC). It is hoped that ABC, which in recent years has had a goal of \$60,000, will be able to increase support in order that Bexley Hall can make up anticipated deficits for the 1965-66 and 1966-67 school years.

**BESIDES BISHOP BLANCHARD**, members of the ad hoc committee which made the recommendation for separation of Bexley and Kenyon were: William G. Caples, vice president, Inland Steel Co., Chicago; Hugh C. Laughlin, executive vice president and director, Owens Illinois Glass Co., Toledo; Pierre B. McBride, president, Porcelain Metals Corps., Louisville, Ky.; and George Gund, chairman of the board, Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland.

In commenting on the four-point resolution, Bishop Blanchard noted that the committee, from the outset, had been in agreement on the principle of separation of the two institutions in order that both be given the opportunity of becoming stronger.

**THE COMMITTEE** also emphasized that The Very Rev. Almus Thorp, Dean of Bexley Hall, and the faculty as presently constituted were superior in quality and that the move should in no way be interpreted as a dissatisfaction with the Bexley people or their ability.

## Thanksgiving Fine Has Short Life

An action taken recently by Dean Haywood's office stirred excitement in student council. It was reported by Bill Schnall at the 28 February meeting.

**THE ACTION** was the assessment of a \$25 fine for unexcused absences from Friday and Saturday classes after Thanksgiving. The dean took the action reportedly at the request of faculty members who were highly displeased with 50% or higher absences.

The council acted on treasurer Zvetan Zakov's motion recommending the Senate consider the matter. The council itself went on record as strongly opposed to the measure.

**IN THE MEETING** on the next Monday, immediately following President Jarrett's report that the Senate had not considered the council's motion in any major way, Dean Edwards reported that the faculty council had killed Haywood's proposal in a meeting held that afternoon.

During its short-lived lifespan, the measure provoked serious comments. Council Treasurer Zakov, author of the council's motion, stated that he couldn't see the importance of one class. He stated that many students cut classes at other times, and a number of professors cancel class periods from time to time. He concluded with the criticism that the attendance pressure is against the whole spirit of the holiday.

**OTHER COMMENTS** came from Bill Schnall who reported the measure. He felt that it is unjust to make students attend the classes over Thanksgiving, and give them free cuts at almost any other time. John Dahne stated that it is the student's province to cut classes when he feels he can afford to.

President Jarrett voiced the reasons for the proposal for the record. A principal criticism seems to be that the long Thanksgiving weekend produces a 10 day holiday mood when combined with Fall Dance. This mood works against academic pursuit. It was pointed out, however, that Fall Dance is being held a week earlier, and a 17 day holiday mood is hardly feasible. The other criticism is, of course, that the abnormally high rate of cutting makes for bad classes and depresses faculty members.

The faculty would probably like to have the Thanksgiving vacation Jarrett went on but that would infringe further on the

## NORTON LECTURES ON HINDUISM

In the second lecture concerning resurgent religions held by the Kenyon Christian Fellowship February 27, Professor James Norton of the College of Wooster stated that there is no sizeable surge of religious zeal among the Hindus of India. Instead economic advances in the Indian social order are taking place.

**NORTON**, the son of Kenyon chemistry professor Bayes Norton, speaks from an intimate knowledge of Indian life, having earned his doctorate there. He stated that a great complexity pervades the political, cultural, and philosophical aspects of India. Its political identity is fragile; its geographical identity is more symbolic than real; the philosophical unity it presents to the West is not what it seems for a sort of mystical absolutism disputes theism; its religious practice is greatly diverse; for example, only one of the approximately biweekly festivals is any way national. The commonly held Western idea of the caste system is false, because it is rarely found in any Indian community. The true nature of the Indian state, then, according to Norton, is many overlapping geographical units determined by the area from which a village draws its wives.

Hinduism attempts to negate all this chaos through its essential doctrine, the myth of cultural unity, a unity of the community, a reality established in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*, Hindu sacred writings.

**BUT MOST OF THE** common people are not familiar with the classic works of Hindu philosophy. For them the Hindu religion is a matter of ethical discipline, exemplified in the *Yogi*, a teacher with a great deal of the classical doctrine memorized, who fasts and abuses himself in order to gain spiritual peace. For India this discipline is a necessity because nature must be given an order, and there is a great fear of any spontaneous happening and anarchy.

In the twentieth century the Indian government has begun encouraging all religions, for what Norton calls nationalist motives, but the movement is only an outgrowth of the Hindu myth of unity.

shortened first semester. Since the faculty members have to stay, it was generally felt, they believe their efforts should not be wasted on half-empty classrooms.

## SMOLDERING MALCONTENTS APPEASED, COLLEGIAN SAVED!

All the blasts, bravos, and bromides notwithstanding, the *Collegian* has learned that the Student Council's request for a meeting of the Publications Board to consider, euphemistically, "the role of the *Collegian* on the campus" has been shot down.

**THE CHAIRMAN** of the Publications Board, Professor Carl Brehm of Economics, has sent the Council's request back to them, asking for more specific reasons that would encourage such a meeting. It is doubtful that the Council will dredge up anything beyond the veiled accusations that were aired at its meeting of a month ago.

In another development along the gathering storm front of undergraduate comment, the Campus Senate, at its meeting of 24 February, noted that the editor of the *Collegian* had violated the ground rules on which his in-

itation to sit in and report Senate meetings is contingent. The ground rules require the editor to present stiff abstractions of the Senate's items of discussion, without quoting or identifying a Senator by name with a particular viewpoint. The editor had ignored these ground rules in several dispatches from the beginning of the year. Asked by the Senate whether he would abide by them or face banishment from the Senate meetings, the editor refused. The Senate then voted to withdraw their invitation to the *Collegian* editor, unless he sees fit to follow the guidelines as they stand.

**AT THE NEXT MEETING** of the Senate, however, the editor returned and announced that he was prepared to follow the guidelines on the proviso that the Senate review them with an eye towards revision. The Senate

agreed, putting the item on the agenda.

Future reports on the meetings of Campus Senate will contain no quotes. In a minor concession, though, the Senate agreed to the editor's request that they reverse their invitation to read "any" member of the *Collegian* staff. Thus, the *Collegian* is enabled to send a reporter to the Senate meetings.

In yet another development in mass media, Gambier wavelength, the Senate agreed to admit a newscaster from the newly-formed WKCO news bureau. However he, as well as the *Collegian* reporter, must swear by the Senate's ground rules for reportage.

**IN LINE WITH** these new additions to the Senate gallery, there is some speculation that the Film Society may shortly request the newsreel rights to the Senate meetings.

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## Lipsky Would Limit Democracy; Sees Red Chinese As Villians

C. Johnson Taggart

Dr. George A. Lipsky's defense of United States involvement in Vietnam in his speech February 28 was not all that might have been hoped for. It changed nobody's mind. It left many questions still unanswered. It depended on acceptance of a premise of morality that many find totally unacceptable. But it was better by far than most statements which have been made on his issue. Well-spoken, candid, and concise, Dr. Lipsky faced aspects of the issue which many have found it easy to duck. If his answers were not totally satisfactory, they at least had the quality of answers rather than evasions.

**DR. LIPSKY** a professor of Geography and Political Science at Wabash College, based his defense of the United States position on the political theory that the state is the key instrument of human action and that states, must preserve themselves. In order to preserve themselves from the threat of the authoritarian states, the "evolutionary democracies" must prevent Eurasia from being dominated by authoritarian forces. A line must be drawn beyond which the authoritarian powers must not move, even if, in some cases, this means nullifying fair Communist victories in free and honest elections. "The democratic principle," Dr. Lipsky explained, "is a principle of limits." He added that official United States policy statements on the possibility of elections in South Vietnam have "of necessity been less than candid." In the process of drawing the line, some people must be treated as objects rather than as subjects. "That," said Dr. Lipsky, "is part of the tragedy of human life." But once the line is drawn and the authoritarian powers realize that they can not push their system beyond the present line which separate them from the "evolutionary democracies," then we can hope for a period of relaxed tension under a classic balance of power without the disturbing ideological dispute. Dr. Lipsky disapproves just as much of those who advocate "victory" over Communism as those who advocate surrender to it. The world, he thinks, will remain divided into two camps, with other nations moving between them, but the two camps will not always be distinguished by messianism and ideology; in the future, they will be content to defend what they have without seeking to spread their ideology throughout the world.

Dr. Lipsky's theory can have no appeal to those who make total democracy an absolute. Neither can it please those who think that good people will never treat other people as objects. When he attempts to argue that his position is that of the State Department stripped of its justificatory cant, he flies in the face of those who claim that American foreign policy must be judged on the basis of official statements, which can not but leave us with the idea that policy is incoherent and indecisive. But to those who accept his premises, Dr. Lipsky presented an essentially logical and excellent outline for future policy. Only on specifics did he fail to satisfy his friends. He was unable to give satisfactory evidence that China is directly involved in Vietnam or that the effect of American action in Vietnam on the thinking of the Vietnamese has not been greatly harmful to America's image. But these need not detract from the main import of his message, which certainly deserves serious consideration, and which could yet provide us with the road to a world situation improver over what we have known for the past 20 years.



War-Monger Lipsky

## COUNCIL REPORT CONTINUED

(Continued from page 1)

problem has been all but licked, Boyer stated, and reported further that a number of pitchers has been purchased. However, they are disappearing as fast as before, and the problem does not lie with an insufficient number. The answer to the problem, as Boyer believe, is for students "to find a better means in the dorm for mixing drinks."

**IN OTHER ACTIONS** taken by student council, John Morrison was named second alternate to the Judicial Board. Morrison will assist first alternate Biff Stickel.

It was noted by the council that women's hours were shortened by the college for the recent Kenyon Singers — Western Choir mixer. The complaint was that the event was not an official college function and hence not within the definition of requirements for shortening hours. Dave Perry pointed out that while the function was unofficial, the whole college was invited. Lack of publication was blamed for the limitation of the event, but council president Jarrett stated "I think they're carrying it too far." The result of the discussion came out in a motion by treasurer Zakov to move dances back to 11 on dance weekends to avoid infringing on women's hours.

Jarrett reported further the recent election for Student Council will seat John Tucker and Walter Butt as at-large representatives and Bill Schnall, Richard Shapiro, and Mike Wise as independents. 72% of the independents voted, and the college wide turnout was 71%.

Councilman Stewart asked for opinion on having the pool open from 12:00 to 1:00 on weekdays, but the measure stirred little interest. Dave Perry solved the discussion by stating "Swimming after lunch is a bad idea."

The Collegian observer to the student council will be joined in the future by a member of the newly-formed news staff of WKCO. The representative at present is Barry Goode, a member of the class of '69.

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## MORGAN ON ARCHITECTURE:

# HOPE FOR SOCIAL REFORM THROUGH ART

by Dennis O'Connell

In a lecture February 27, sponsored by the Kenyon Symposium, Gambier's architect in residence, Jim Morgan, addressed a group of over thirty students, faculty members, and local enthusiasts on the subject of Architecture and Social Reform.

**MR. MORGAN**, a 1957 graduate of Kenyon, and holder of a masters degree in architecture from M.I.T. is well known locally as the designer of the Mission of the Good Shepherd Chapel on the River Road, and of the Morgan Apartments, Gambier's experiment in urban renewal. He may also be remembered for the controversy set off in 1963 by his critical appraisal of Kenyon's building program. (See *The Collegian*: Nov. 22, '63 and Jan. 17, '64).

Dealing with the topic of Architecture and Social Reform necessitates an historical evaluation of both fields. The correlation between the two which has received so much attention of late, is, Mr. Morgan tells us, by no means a new one. It was born with the emergence of Utopian Socialism as a serious socio-political movement, and has enjoyed varying degrees of enthusiasm and notoriety over the past century. Given that economic problems, and thus problems of adequate human dwellings are the key to social problems, then architecture has without question a role to play in any large scale effort for the betterment of social conditions. Paramount in the thought of the Utopians was a sense of morality; thus any connection architecture might achieve with Utopian thought would seem to lend it a morality as well. Is then architecture an expression of morality, as well as a visual and functional medium? Augustus Pugin, the 19th Century apologist of "Catholic architecture" said that it was. His work, *Contrasts*, manifested a plea for Catholicism illustrated by comparison between the cruelty and vulgarity of buildings of his day, and the glories of the Catholic past. To Pugin, building in the forms of the middle ages was a moral duty. Mr. Morgan seems to agree to the extent that "to strip the moral issue from anyone's profession is a difficult task."

Perhaps the earliest evidence of architecture as a contributor to social experiment are to be found in Robert Owen's company towns in England and the United States. These and similar complexes, the remains of which are still to be seen in U.S. mining and manufacturing towns, cannot truly be connected with any social reform movements, yet they did perhaps

forecast the forthcoming concern of architecture with social problems, and with conforming to surrounding social and economic conditions.

**THE SUDDEN GROWTH** of cities as a result of the European and subsequent American Industrial Revolution, initiated the problem which social reformers and city planners are still trying to cope with today, that of adequate housing. Architects, preoccupied with facades and little else were slow to respond to the changing functional requirements of civil dwellings. There was indeed a failure on the part of both architects and city planners to provide for practical living conditions. This has been blamed on the 19th Century philosophy of liberalism which taught that everyone is best left to himself, and interference with private life is inherently dangerous. This explanation, while sufficient to historians, is by no means satisfactory to the social reformer.

Concern for the problems of urban living grew during the 1880's and 90's, and its direct result was the initiation of the "Garden City" movement in city planning and architecture. These "garden cities," founded upon the theories of Utopian society, and incorporating with basic functional necessities, an attempt at achieving aesthetic accomplishment, appears first in England. The most famous examples are Letchworth and Hampstead Garden near London, both designed by Parker and Unwin in 1904. The movement appeared in the United States in the 1920's and produced Radburn, New Jersey, and Greenbelt, Maryland. These experiments in the development of the independent "Garden City" revolved around a concern for an escape from the baseness and ugliness of the big city.

**THE "GARDEN CITY"** movement, Mr. Morgan feels, was a failure in terms of architecture's achieving a role as an instrument of social reform. He articulates this point with humor and lucid understanding. These "fake utopias, promising a nearness to the delights of nature, were in actuality only dormitories for commuters." He finds the basic reason for their failure in that Utopians chose to ignore or distort the problems of urban living in order that their schemes might work.

Mr. Morgan then turned to discuss the problem of architecture and social reform on a more contemporary level, dwelling a good deal on the works of Le Corbusier. Le Corbusier is generally accepted as the father of the high rise apartment, an institution

which has now achieved a role of great importance in many urban renewal projects. His brand of architecture was also influenced by Utopian thought as his work *Towards a New Architecture* in which he defines houses as "machines for living" plainly demonstrates. During the 1920's and 30's Le Corbusier developed fantastic plans for urban redevelopment pregnant with the philosophy that the problems of the past can only be overcome by complete revolution. Very few of his urban plans were ever given effect however, probably because most of them called for going straight to the center of a city, tearing down the old, and starting from scratch. In his attempt to make architecture a medium of social reform, Le Corbusier's work in the realm of city planning was characterized by an aura of sameness and sterility, "lending it such an institutional quality that only the strictest Utopians approved entirely."

**THUS LE CORBUSIER** perhaps as progressive a modern architect as may be cited, also failed to make architecture a real success as an instrument of social reform.

Recently however, a book has been published that Mr. Morgan thinks may be the singularly most important work treating the problem of architecture and social reform to appear to date. It is *The Life and Death of Great American Cities* by Jane Jacobs, a Greenwich Village housewife and noted architectural writer who contradicts nearly every tenet presently accepted by what may be called the "establishment" in architecture and city planning. Her analytic approach to the problems of urban dwelling and social reform, renders "every chapter full of heresy — every chapter full of truth." Mrs. Jacobs disposes entirely of the "city beautiful theory" that has characterized contemporary urban redevelopment, and advocates rehabilitation rather than demolition. Her basic premise is that people live as they live, not as we wish them to live. Architects must realize that the habits of people are more or less set, and deal with them as such, not try to skirt them.

Mr. Morgan agrees wholeheartedly with Mrs. Jacobs that the art in architecture does not end with design. He feels that though architecture has failed thus far as a valid instrument of social reform, once architects accept the responsibility for incorporating the facts of man's social existence into their profession, there can be no limits to their achievements in the realm of social reform.

## HERSHEY LAYS DOWN THE LAW

(Continued from page 1)

do poorly now. He did opine, though, that "those in the first two years who are not doing well are more likely to be drafted than juniors and seniors." The Dean strongly advised that all freshmen and sophomores who feel they are in the lower half of their class take the test. A high score in the exam might serve as a spare credential and convince the draft board that the student in question is actually more worthy than his grades testify.

**THE DEAN** had some words of criticism for some undergraduates who feel that Kenyon should pass an emergency revision of its standards in order to meet any impending decimation at the hands of the Selective Service. "Kenyon would not do this under any circumstances," he said. "And the fear is not that great of losing so many that we will take so drastic a step."

Mr. Edwards also pointed out, in moderate exasperation, that there is increasing pressure on colleges "from the rightist newspapers like the *Columbus Dispatch*" to give up the supposed ne'er do wells that they harbor and send them into the service. To demonstrate this feeling, he read some passages from an editorial published under the name of the Director of Selective Service — General Lewis Hershey — in a Selective Service magazine. The editorial expressed in Strangelove-esque tropes the opinion that the college student must live up to the duty which he owes his country. "Deferment is not for the convenience of the registrant," it said. "Induction is not and should not be a punishment . . . In these dangerous times, a student feels more un-

certain because he has more to lose should our way of life suffer serious disarrangement . . . Survival there must be."

The editorial went on to say that the college has a responsibility as an institution to make clear the draft status of its student by means of producing statements on class standing. The Dean rejects this concept, feeling that the draft is a matter "strictly between the individual student and his draft board. The college should play no role in the student's draft status." For this reason, he was unable to say just how the college will receive a request from Selective Service asking it to supply class standing. "We have received no instructions on how to inform the local board of a student's class standing, so I can say nothing on that point at the moment."



# BOOKS: Hersey Smitten With New Madness, Implicates Faust in Latest Novel: "Too Far To Walk"

by Artur Kosiakowski

"I saw the best minds of my generation destroyed by madness—starving, hysterical, naked."—Allen Ginsberg, Howl

In his new novel, *Too Far To Walk* (Knopf \$5.00), John Hersey aligns himself, or rather hops onto, some of the main themes of contemporary literature. At a time just after Ginsberg's "copulating ecstatic and insensate", Miller's topical work, and Mailer's telling us that "... modern man is in great danger of losing sight of his senses", Hersey, not to be outdone, has touched on what I think is positively untouchable—the "description", heavy-handed to be sure, of the LSD experience. In a sense, Hersey does probe deeply into modern social problems: disillusionment with the Establishment, the intense longing to find that "cosmic, all-embracing, doctrinal, permanent something", rebellion, protests ... caring about not caring. But unlike Keruoac, Hesse, and others who have handled the theme of man's odyssey toward union, Hersey is decidedly on the "outside", society's side, sympathetic to the individual but always looking at, perceiving and noting, never being. And as Miss Golightly once remarked, "People look pretty silly with their noses pressed against the glass."

**THE LATEST SUCCESSOR** to Golden Caulfield is John Fist, talented sophomore with problems at Sheldon College. One day he wakes up and decides it is too far to walk to class. What follows is his struggle against a subtle, almost ineluctable loss of identity and purpose. He receives "My Darling Johnnycake ... Snuggles and Hugs, Mummy" letter and makes a paper airplane of it. He longs for a past stability and inner peace, but the current pushes him forward. At the same time that he negates the Establishment and deprecates the "Marxists and YAF's and civil-rights activists and student senateurchites", and ridicules the "identity-crisis types who run off and get a job picking Brussels sprouts in the Imperial Valley"; at the same time that he separates himself, he wants "to feel, to push his personal feelings out to the limits of the galaxies" and be aware "of the entire works ... to encompass and to understand all." His friend, Breed, cast in the Faustian role of Mephistopheles, offers him all this and more. Hersey's characterization of Breed, however, detracts from the novel's effect, for in an attempt to endow the work with this "mythic significance" (very fashionable), the myth is sadly overplayed and Breed comes out impossibly heavy. Whenever Breed approaches, John smells an electrical burning order and sees "curls of grey smoke." Agh!

The episode with the first girl, Margaret, is, I feel, grotesquely significant for a story with such mythic pretensions. Fist meets a pretty, affectionate girl and takes her to a motel. There they talk about role-playing, T.V. commercials, and Genet, and then she goes to sleep. It is a pretty, touching scene and also well executed. Sagan, Capote, and Salinger all could easily have gotten away with it. Here, however, with "poignance" clashes horribly with the Faustian effect and the Oedipal-Jungian effect which Hersey tries out during the LSD trip.

**THE EPISODE WITH** the second girl comes off quite a bit better. Mona, a Bennington type in the local cat-house, introduces him in her own way to the mysteries of the cosmos. John invites her home, and there Hersey sets up some really funny scenes as Mona masquerades as a college girl, spouting the academic jargon she had learned from her clients. The girl, reminiscent of Gittel in *For the See-Saw*, is "salt-of-the-earth" real. Hersey's delineation of everybody's reaction to another in this difficult scene



John Cocks

Book Critic Kosiakowski

is cute n' clever, and it is Hersey at his best. For instance, the father, who is incidentally in the fake-antique furniture business, asks John timidly, "But, a-hem, isn't she a little bit older than you are?" And John, trying to explain her "seeming" maturity, ventures, "she knows some of the faculty at Sheldon quite intimately." Thereupon, the father slips on the tile floor and ends up hanging by his elbows on the towel rack. It should be remembered, however, that the apparent success of this episode, hinges on its seperation in context from the novel's pretentious beginning and the reader's acceptance of the impossibility in this zooey atmosphere of the "ineffable" ever becoming clear.

What follows is a spiral downward for John Fist. He loses interest in Margaret and Mona, and then gets involved in the non-violent protest faction. Arrested in a student demonstration, he spends the night with half a dozen jailmates who sing "We Shall Overcome" far into the evening. He decides to quit Sheldon after a talk with the Dean, and sends a "touching, touching" letter home: "I guess I'm trying to say that I disagree very fundamentally with you about what our lives should be about on this earth. It's too dangerous to go on in the old way." There is a sense here of the calm before the storm; the gradual yet snarling acceleration of angst, irony, and absurdity before the long-awaited "identity-crisis." Hersey's capitalizing on topicality here is particularly irritating, "nay, insufferable", for the episodes are as weak and

tepid as Grandma's tea. Appearing beneath the placards, demonstrations, and "sooo sincere" letters, however, I see some fine possibilities for a more sensitive novelist. In *Too Far To Walk* all these are crushed in a feeble attempt to bolt together a classic.

**AND THEN IT COMES.** Xanadu. Diaphonous purples. Boughs of frangipani. The acrid smell of sensationalism ... LSD! I shudder at thinking of the morass of esoteric romanticism Hersey must have sifted through to assemble this incredibly hideous jigsaw puzzle. About the only thing missing is a Bob Dylan-Ravishankar duet. After the "purple-patching" sequence in which the reader is jogged out of Hersey's zooey reality, there are four hallucinatory dreams, (Dr. Freud, forgive him for he knows not what he does.) In the first, playing beatnik, John grosses out an American tourist, Mr. Print, (Society, I guess) in a Mexican bar. The second dream finds John a soldier. He causes the death of his father, the major. Guess the myth. In the last one John stands helplessly by as his mother is raped by an ugly monster with a metal dildo who is called with battering-ram subtlety "HIMSELF". With that the LSD trip ends, leaving John with only eight pages to find self-realization or, at least, "To become a man."

With characteristic penetration Hersey begins: "The first thing John knew was that he had a sore head." He then dredges up the Faustian razzmatazz and has John refuse to renew his "contract" with Breed-Mephistopheles. Calling up his parents, John assures that that he hasn't done anything "UNREALISTIC." Which probably means that he will be back in Sheldon next year. And finally, he goes to class ("Professor Orreman's helicopter hop over Western Civilization.")—no kidding!! Thus John Hersey shows ... trumpets ... that it really isn't too far to walk, and that the joke is on us for thinking that it might be.

... who drove crosscountry seventytwo hours to find out if I had a vision or you had a vision or he had a vision to find out Eternity.—Ginsberg

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# EVERYBODY LOVES "SEX"

As of last weekend the Bookshop had sold over 100 copies of Richard Hettlinger's *Living with Sex*. This hot item, printed by the Seabury Press of New York, is here in Gambier in advance of its publication over the country, and its reception is said to be warm.

**ACCORDING TO HETTLINGER**, the response of the Bexley students' wives to a series of lectures based on the text was excellent. Another favorable opinion came from chaplain Donald Rogan who delivered a sermon on February 27, termed "over-generous" by *Sex's* author.

"The book," said Mr. Rogan, "addresses itself to a situation which exists: a society which pretends it thinks sex is well controlled and well-served by a puritanical lore and a morass of prohibition and inhibition, and beneath or inside that, a society which doesn't know what to think or what it's all about."

**ONE UNDERGRADUATE** had this to say about *Sex*: "It's not going to change my life any; it just helps reaffirm my beliefs," but he added that the view point held by Hettlinger struck him as "unique" within the Church.

The only published review that has come to the attention of the *Collegian* so far is contained in the March issue of *Moderator*. Arthur Shapiro, a student at the U. of Pennsylvania, reviews *Living with Sex* along with a book by Gerald Sussman, *The Official Sex Manual*. This review fails to shed much light on the book. Shapiro says, "*Living with Sex* really says very little that is new; it is simply *Love without Beer* revised in the light of Dr. Kidney's findings," but that "Hettlinger ... is funny throughout, often to the point of hysterectomy." Student Shapiro himself is half-hysteric and half rectomy.

**OTHER, MORE SERIOUS** sources have hailed *Living with Sex* as a truly great accomplishment in its particular field. Dr. Mary Steichen Caldrone, the director of the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, gave Professor Hettlinger's views a thorough-going endorsement, stating that, "This position [that adolescent sex is absolutely valid] is the only one that will enable society in general and educators in particular to provide the help that young people must have in the maturation process."

Agreeing with this estimate printed on the dust jacket of *Sex* is a statement issued by the Virginia Kirkus Service, which concludes that the book "offers one of the best overall treatments of the problem now available for young people."

*Living with Sex* will receive further notice in the magazine, *Sexology*, which will feature some extracts from the book.

**THE BOOK ITSELF** deals inclusively with most every sexual dilemma that the male college student is likely to be confronted with: the hypocrisy of adult society, the irrelevance of religious dogma, hedonistic philosophies presented by such publications as *Playboy*, masturbation, homosexuality, the feminine view, and the idea that love justifies any sort of sexual activity.

The main fear of both Rogan and Hettlinger with regard to *Living with Sex* is the reaction of archconservative church people. Professor Hettlinger said he was "surprised at the lack of negative reaction from 'traditional' churchmen," while Mr. Rogan stated in his February 27 sermon that, "for each person who welcomes the argument, I am dead afraid there are five more who are going to be shocked by it." (A review of the book will appear in the next issue of the *Collegian*.)

## Craig PBK Talk Not A Bon-Bon

by David Gaunt

Monday night's lecture by Gordon A. Craig, Rhodes Scholar and professor at Yale, Princeton, Stanford and the Free University of Berlin, was an unimpressive miscellany. The body of his paper did not even answer the comparative problem raised by his title "Bonn is not Weimar — or is it?" What Prof. Craig presented was an uncontroversial interpretation of the Bonn years. Nothing really new was suggested, much of his information is available in English, and, worse, in popular magazines like the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Craig was more concerned with an apology for the German people; he beat the dead horse of "the only good German is a dead German" back into the ground. Academic circles have already made their judgements on the political vagaries of William Shirer and Katherine Ann Porter. To lecture as if these opinions were still held is perhaps justifiable only at D.A.R. meetings or Kiwanas clubs; certainly not at a Phi Beta Kappa performance.

**THE SUCCESS OF** the Federal Republic, Craig stated, was in great part dependent on the economic stability of the past fifteen years and the Marshall Plan. Such economic determinism, in a scholar so greatly involved in intellectual movements, is startling. Little time was spent in comparing the positive nature of Bonn as against the negative characteristics of Weimar. Nothing was said of the changes in West German social structure, constitutional changes changes from the centralized Weimar years, the differences between a generation of skeptics, constantly reminded of their guilt, and the pre-war generation of the *Diktat* who were "too easily enthused."

He ignored, too, the heightened sense of purpose that the Germans now feel as defenders against the horrors of war, super-patriotism and totalitarian brutality. This sense of purpose is a fundamental difference from the lassitude or *anomie* of the Weimar years.

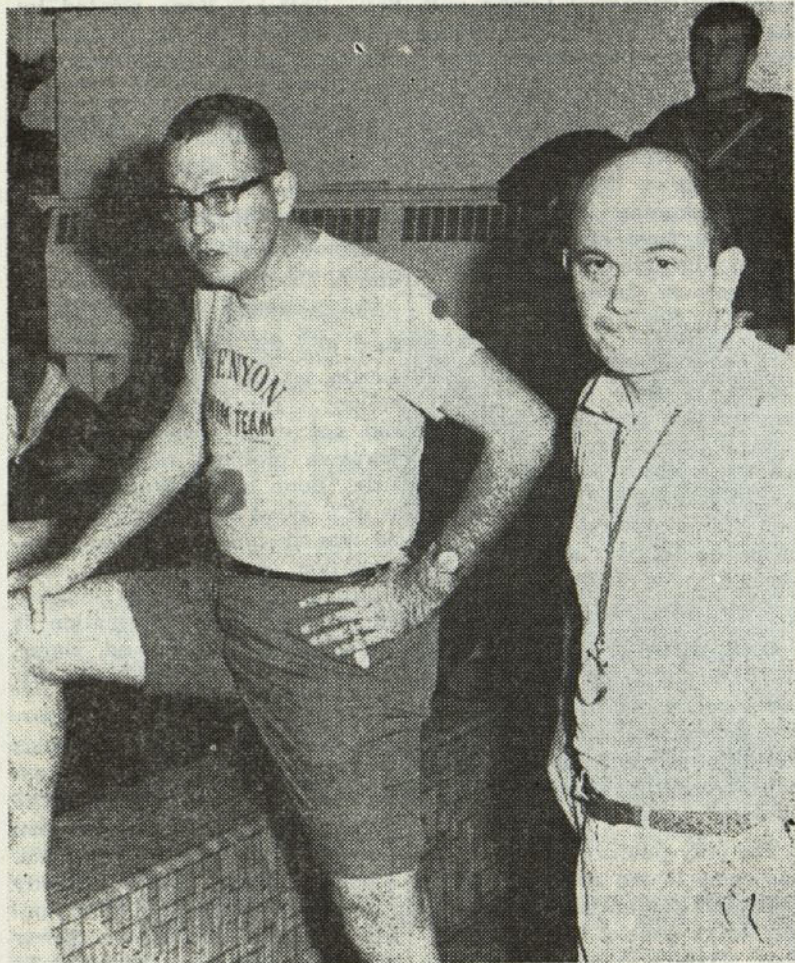
**CRAIG WAS NOT** over-optimistic about Bonn's future. He saw that today there is an increasing estrangement of students from the German past. Their emphasis is in seeking a worthwhile goal to "hang their hearts on." He sees in this development the ugly head of *anomie*, but qualified his stand by saying German students are much like American ones. Ultimately, Craig's prediction on the Federal Government was that only time can tell if it will be successful.

He was more informative about the political problems of the Government and Opposition in Bonn. He bemoaned, especially, the failure of the CDU to take positive actions, and that in 1965 the SPD was not voted into office. He was quite right in desiring more responsible and progressive governmental policies. The problems of education, and of reaching some semi-formal agreement with the East Germans, are vital to the Federal Republic. For a more philosophical and detailed treatment of Germany now, the reviewer suggests Peter Merkl's *Germany: Yesterday and Tomorrow* which was published by Oxford shortly before Prof. Craig started his circuit.



# LORDS' POWER, DEPTH DECIDE 13th CONFERENCE CHAMPS

Robert Schonfeld



The two men most responsible for continued supremacy of the Kenyon Swim Team, Dick Russell and Thomas J. Edwards.

## Beat Wittenberg, Denison in Runaway

The Kenyon swimming team easily defeated Wittenberg and Denison to win an unprecedented thirteenth straight Ohio Conference Championship, carrying an undefeated season in Conference dual meets. The Lords rolled up 303½ points to Wittenberg's 255½ and Denison's 213½. Kenyon swimmers came away with eight gold medals, five silver medals, and three bronze medals. Freshman and sophomore Lords accounted for over 80% of the winning points.

**THE RELAYS HIGHLIGHTED** both days of the meet. Friday night belonged to Kenyon's freestyle foursome, as they smashed the old conference record by 5½ seconds, and their own best by 4½ seconds, covering the distance in 3:21.1. The Wesleyan team was favored, and led after the first leg of the event, but Paul McCormick swam a fantastic 49.5 second leg to put Kenyon ahead. Captain Charlie Evans stayed even, and Larry Witner put the relay on ice with a 48.5 leg, the fastest the conference has seen.

Saturday night's medley relay brought the crowd to its feet, as Kenyon and Denison battled down to the wire. Hugh Wilder of the Granville group opened up a huge lead in the backstroke, but superb breast stroking by Jay Moore closed the five second gap. Denison's McBurney could not shake the dogged Doug Hutchinson in the fly, and Patton of Kenyon and Baker took off simultaneously, with Patton touching Baker out at the wall. But the Kenyon quartet was disqualified by a judge who seemed to think that Moore had jumped too soon in the breast stroke leg.

**STANDOUTS FOR KENYON** in the meet were freshmen Larry Witner and Greg Kalmbach. Witner racked up 53 points, and carried home 3 gold medals and one silver medal. He set a conference record in the 50 freestyle trials, a 22.4, and came back after a slow start to win the evening finals in the last five strokes. He won the 100 freestyle, wreaking revenge on Steve Stitt of Oberlin who had touched him out in that race in the Kenyon-Oberlin dual meet. Witner led the 100 all the way, in the finals, holding off a last-min-

ute challenge by Quiggan of Muskingum. Witner set a new conference mark of 48.9 in the afternoon trials of this event. He took second to Stitt in the 200 free, after setting a new varsity record of 150.5 in the afternoon trials. This time stood briefly as a new conference record, until Stitt bettered it by one tenth of a second in the finals. Faulty turns cost Witner that race, as he led for the first 125 yards.

**GREG KALMBACH** shaved a full six seconds off his previous best time to set a new conference record in the 200 breast stroke, with a time of 2:23.6 on Friday night. Not content with this gold medal, the freshman whippersnapper provided the most exciting race of Saturday night by snatching victory away from Meyer of Wittenberg in the last two strokes of the 100 yard breast.

Mainstays of the team include Doug Hutchinson, Paul McCormick, Jay Moore, Tom Patton, Ted Arnold, and Jack Crawford.

**VERSATILE SOPHOMORE** Hutchinson crushed Denison rival Landgraf in the 200 individual medley, taking a silver medal in that event, and setting a varsity record of 2:10.0. Steinmetz of Akron easily won with a 2:08.8. Hutch came from behind in the last lap of the 100 butterfly to take a bronze medal. He garnered a sixth in the 200 breast, and racked up 34 meet points, third highest total on the team.

**PAUL MCCORMICK**, overshadowed all season by star Witner, proved his mettle by taking a second in the 500 freestyle, setting a new varsity record, 5:19.2. McCormick stayed even with the untouchable Stitt until the last 20 yards, when Stitt poured on a sprint to win easily, with a conference mark of 5:16.2. But this second was satisfying for McCormick, who trounced Berg of Wittenberg, who had beaten him earlier this season in a dual meet. And the thirteen meet points McCormick earned in this event, the third from the last event of the meet, mathematically eliminated both Denison and Wittenberg at a single stroke from all hope of winning the meet. Not only did he provide the instrumental leg in the winning freestyle relay, but also took a fourth in the 50 free-

style with a 22.8, and sixth in the 200 free, to record 41 meet points, the second highest total on the team.

Jay Moore made Kalmbach's victories in the breast stroke races one-two sweeps, a phenomenon not unusual to Kenyon fans, since Moore and Kalmbach had done it all through the dual meet season. Moore swam a 2:24.7 in the 200 his best of the year by two seconds, and set a conference record in the 100, a 1:03.9 in the afternoon trials. Moore led the 100 in the evening finals for 85 yards of the race, with Meyer and Kalmbach trailing. Then Meyer came on, holding first for a moment before Kalmbach snatched it away, while Moore, in a near photo finish at the wall, just touched Meyer out for the second spot, totaling up 26 points.

**IN THE 200 BUTTERFLY** Ted Arnold swam a strong back half of the race to place third with a 2:13.3. McBurney and Landgraf of Denison took first and fifth. Arnold also swam to an eighth place in the 200 individual medley.

Kenyon's backstroke duo, Crawford and Hale, offset the two firsts Denison's Hugh Wilder took in the 100 and 200. Crawford was third in the 200 and sixth in the 100, while Hale copped a sixth in the 200, and another sixth in the individual medley.

**TOM PATTON DROPPED** his time in the 50 freestyle to a 23.0 to take a sixth there; he also raced to a seventh place in the 100 free in addition to swimming in the winning freestyle relay.

The Kenyon team traditionally relies on its depth to add the extra margin necessary to produce conference victory. This year was no exception, as several tankers usually idle in the big dual meets came off the bench to add needed points in the consolation races, which are good for the seventh through twelfth place in an event. Many of these races proved more exciting than the finals.

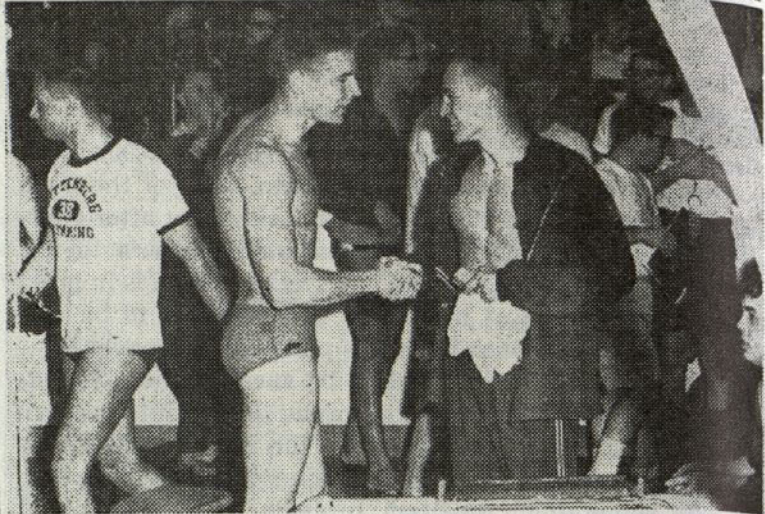
Pete Arnold swam at torrid pace in the first 100 of the 200 freestyle consolation race, leading the pack, but ran out of gas in the back stretch to place 12th.

**PAUL MUNGER** who fought for a place in the consolation 200 breast by a very close swimoff in the afternoon, took a second in that race to give him an eighth overall. It was the best race of Friday night and the best of Munger's career, who was behind the pack at the end of the first 50, but with each succeeding lap passed another of his competitors including Steven of Wittenberg and Henry of Denison, who is the Big Red number one breast stroker. Had Munger another 10 yards, he could have won the race; he posted his best time a 2:33.2.

**LORDS DAVE DOYLE AND** Phil Smith teamed up to capture a tenth and twelfth spot in the 200 butterfly. Captain Ed Telling concluded his collegiate career with a tenth in the 500 freestyle, just being touched out at the wall by Tillotson of Akron after a furious last lap sprint.

**KENYON BUILT UP** an insuperable lead the first night, leading Wittenberg and Denison 199-111-96½. Wittenberg gathered in 144½ points on Saturday night to Denison's 117½ and Kenyon 102½, but it wasn't enough to come close to the Lords. Kenyon broke five out of eight records shattered in the two-day meet. Nearly every Kenyon swimmer swam his best time of the year, due mostly to the inspiration of Coach Dick Russell, whose fine attention to detail in strategy, training, and psychological preparation paid off brilliantly in routing two other teams who were Kenyon's equal in raw ability.

Robert Schonfeld



## Larry Witner: The Quiet Man

by Carl Mankowitz

Even before the biggest of races, Larry Witner is at ease, even bouyant. He chats amiably with the most challenging of his competitors, displaying a calm assurance that comes with years of experience and a mastery of competitive psychology. He mounts the block, intent but not stiff, staring straight ahead. He claims that he doesn't think of anything at all in that split second before the race begins. And in almost every race this season he has won or set a new record, or both. Not since Phil Mayher swam here four years ago has there been such an intense interest in an individual swimmer. Witner bears himself with an accustomed grace, betraying pride neither in his athletic prowess nor his academic success.

**WHEN WITNER**, (who lives in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio,) was young his family vacationed each summer at Lake Erie. Larry's father, an athletic enthusiast, taught Larry how to swim. "He wanted me to be a good swimmer," Larry says. The Witners are as dedicated to Larry's swimming as Larry is himself. They often sacrifice vacation to drive their son to meets all over the country. Mr. Witner comes to Kenyon to watch Larry swim in home meets. Though he cheers mightily for the Lords, he clenches his fists and quivers with anxiety during his son's performances. "He swims the race with me," the china-blue-eyed star confirmed.

Witner is not a natural swimmer. His superb stroke has been built up by excellent coaching which began when he was ten. He entered AAU competition when he was eleven, and managed a third in the junior national championships in the four-mile race when he was thirteen.

"**SWIMMING BECAME** almost an obsession," admitted Witner "until I enrolled in Western Reserve Academy." At the Academy swimming was deemphasized, but not so much that Witner could not manage to garner all-American prep school honors in the 100 yard free style last year. "That was really a big surprise," remarked Witner. "I didn't expect to win." Witner admits that he was not fiercely competitive before he came to college. But swimming with the Lord team has changed that.

"My competitive drive has gotten keener from being on the Kenyon team. I used to accept what came...win or lose.... but now I can't let a man go by." Witner likes to come from behind to win; swimming out in front is swimming like a scared rabbit.

**IT WAS THE INTEREST** of Dick Russell, the Kenyon Coach, who finally determined Larry to come to Kenyon. He was attracted to the environment, which was similar to his prep school, and also to the chance to swim. He could have gone to North Carolina, but he "didn't want to sit on the bench." "The chance to be on the top is a great incentive... the chance to be twentieth in a conference is not much incentive, is it?"

Witner claims that he is working harder in swimming here than he would have anyplace else. He relishes the 7 A. M. workouts, and responds well to Coach Russell's intensive training program. Witner has great confidence in Russell. "Russell can inspire the team, he can give you confidence, which is important in my case, with respect to my competitive spirit."

**WITNER IS PARADOXICAL** when he speaks about why he swims. As a child, before he began to swim, he was fat, a poor student, unpopular. Swimming has given him direction; "it is something you can orient your life around." His work improved; he made more friends. But Witner is not at all arrogant; he says, "I don't have to talk, if I do one thing well... it provides a way to be accepted." One of the great rewards for Witner after swimming a winning race is the congratulations of his teammates and coach.

But personal aggrandizement cannot really be the prime motivation for Larry Witner. He has swum more competitively this year, he cares more about swimming with a team, and winning the conference championship this year is more important to Witner than individual victories.

Witner is unsure of his future plans. He is enthusiastic about his economics class with Mr. Batchelder, and speaks of going to graduate or business school.

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# RACQUETMEN, LACROSSERS, TRACKMEN, BASEBALLERS, GOLFERS: ALL READY FOR SCINTILLATING SPRINGTIME

During the past few weeks, Wertheimer Field House has been just like the busiest and most crowded spot on campus. It is not, however, the typical activity of the basketball or wrestling team. Packed into the close confines of the field house are all of Kenyon's Spring sports teams, hurriedly cramming in as much pre-season practice time as possible before the spring vacation. The air is filled with flying shots, tennis balls, lacrosse balls, wiffle golf balls, baseballs, and pole vaulters. The typical sounds of "Clear the track", "Get ready to back up," and an inestimable number of other phrases characterizing the praise and/or anger of the coaches, fill the rancid, dusty air of the field house.

**ALL OF THE HOURS** of practice, of enduring the cramped confines of the field house are aimed towards building a winning tradition in spring sports at Kenyon which has developed during the past few years. Last year golf and baseball both posted winning records, the lacrosse squad garnered a .500 record, while the tennis squad was one win off the .500 pace, with track the only team any real distance from a winning season.

This season the forecast is fairly bright with most squads possessing enough seasoned veterans to provide good solid nuclei upon which to build winners. The golf squad must be picked as the team with the most potential and must be a favorite to repeat as Ohio conference champs. Coach Dick Russell, who carried his championship tradition from swimming to golf last year, has lost only one of last year's first five, namely Bob Legg. Legg, however, was the

top golfer in the conference during his senior campaign and he will be missed. Russell can afford to be optimistic, however, because he still has the number two and three golfers in the conference in Senior Perry Hudson and Junior Mike Wise. Hudson and Wise are backed up by Juniors John Davidson and Wade Bosley, both on the conference winning first five. Nevertheless, this year's team has begun preparation for its title defense already while simultaneously looking for the fifth man to round out the first team.

**THE KENYON BASEBALL** team, which would have won the conference had they won their final double header (they dropped both games by identical 3-2 scores), seems to be strong in most positions and should finish with another winning season. Three things may, however, prevent the Lords from being real title contenders: a firstbaseman, another left hand pitcher, and weak hitting. Otherwise, the Lords are a good solid ball club with fine potential. The available pitching should be very strong with sophomores Terry Parmalee, Rick Haskins, and Paul Leventon, with a full season of college competition under their belts, handling the burden of the load. Parmalee will probably take over the number one starting spot vacated by John Lynn, while Haskins, who pitched some fine ball at the close of last season, will be the second right handed pitcher. Leventon, who was strong in relief last year, will take over the left handed starting chores. Although the Lords are weak in backup duty with the return of Dick Cantine from leave of absence to the pitchers and a good relief artist,

hopefully they will not be needed.

Defense will be a strong point for Kenyon, and provide the vital backup necessary for good pitching. The infield should be solid at third, short, and second with Dave Carter, John Dunlop, and Mike Smith holding down these positions at least tentatively. Applying the reserve pressure in the infield will be freshman Rick Stevens, an All-Ashtabula County second baseman. First is presently a question mark for the Lords with both Parmalee and soph Jeff Jones being tried there. It is believed Jones can supply some hitting punch to the lineup while the "Donk" can fill in when not on the mound. Although the competition is keen in the catching department, Senior Jim Kaplan and sophomore Steve Hayes will handle most of these duties. Both are good defensively, but Hayes may carry more hitting punch in his bat. Kenyon will be in good shape in the outfield with senior Bill Diehl roaming in left, senior Lou "Arriba" Martone anchoring the corps in center, and possibly converted infielder Bob Falkenstine in right.

**IF THE LORDS** can overcome sporadic hitting, to augment the defense and pitching, if they find a firstbaseman, and if the pitching holds up they may be giving everyone a run for the conference title. But as they say in the "Biggies," that is three too many "if's."

Turning to lacrosse, one catches the Lords in a rebuilding year. Through graduation and various last year's squad of 38, and must build the team over again. The

team was definitely hurt by the loss of several key players including honorable mention All-American Paul Zuydhoeck; attackman Jeff Ellis, third in the nation in scoring in a bad season; and Doug Morse, who earned all conference honors at both mid-field and defense in his first year as a lacrosse player.

**ENTHUSIASM HAS BEEN** high so far and participation active, but inexperience may keep the Lords out of serious contention for conference title laurels. With returning lettermen such as captain Chuck Crabtree, Jim Rat-tray, and Lou Casner in the mid-field and Barry "Chang" Wood, Tom Ladd, and Pat Reid on defense, coach Dick Watts will be sure of having a good first team. Several freshmen are also expected to provide plenty of help, with Paul Day, Ron Silliman, and Don Sweetser in the midfield and Jack Turnbull on attack with veterans Dick Caldwell, Lee Bowman, and Jerry Williams. If the Lords gain enough experience in their spring trip to Baltimore, they will be ready for the regular campaign in April and May.

The tennis squad, like the baseball and golf teams, has lost only one significant starter from last season. Only Dave Thomas is missing from last year's team and some significant additions have been made, Joe Simon, a transfer student from the University of Miami, and another transfer, Jay Moore, have become eligible to compete this season. Simon has been acclaimed by some to be top in the conference while Moore is slated to see extensive doubles group of last year's returnees in-

cluding: Jim Conrad, Stu Revo, Dave Bradford, Ted Carlson, Joe France and Mac Flynn, will leave no weak spot in any of the first six places. With a change in mental attitude from last year and a stronger overall lineup, the Lords can be expected to improve on their 7-8 record.

**ROUNDING OUT** the sports preview, the outdoor track team is practically intact from last season, but injuries have really hampered it over the indoor season and any real degree of success it achieves will depend upon the recovery of these key trackmen. Two of Kenyon's finest runners, captain John Schweppe and Bucky Williams, along with shot putter Doug Morton, have been unable to compete at all this winter due to injuries.

The Lords are still strong in middle distance races with Spinner Findlay, Stan Schultz, and Lee Van Voris all returning, and the addition of freshman Charles Federer should bolster this group of speedsters. In the distance races, Bruce Beck poses a real threat to break Kenyon's outdoor mile record in his freshman year. During the indoor season, Beck has broken the varsity indoor record and consistently run in the 4:30's.

**IN THE FIELD EVENTS**, three men should provide some real excitement. High jumpers Art Hensley and Kit Marty should have some real battles and should erase the old Kenyon record easily. Freshman Dave Yamauchi will provide some thrills in the pole vault where he already broke the Wertheimer Field House record earlier this year.

## ALUMNI, ADMINISTRATION, COACHES, CITED IN KENYON'S BANNER YEAR

by Mark Savin

It has been a great year for athletics at Kenyon. Not only have the winners kept winning, but the losers have begun to win as well. The swimming team has pranced away with its 13th straight conference championship and in the process set half a dozen new records. The basketball team has risen from the depths of mediocrity to a surprising level of respectability. And even the football team, the perennial plaything of the Ohio Conference, has at least stopped the bullies from kicking sand in their face.

**IT IS DIFFICULT** to explain the increased success but Athletic Director Henry Johnson offers perhaps the best answer. "I would have to say there are three central reasons for our improvement. First, increased grants-in-aid, second, a greater interest on the part of alumni and administration and finally the high quality of the present coaching staff." Treading modestly on his own virtues he explained that more and more alumni are contributing to the fund which provides money for athletic grants. Kenyon has unfortunately recently been in the difficult situation of having the relatively smaller classes of the twenties, thirties and early forties attempt to support the larger classes of recent years. Hence though these classes have for the most part been quite generous, their numbers have been too small to provide adequate amounts of money. However, last year this alumni grant-in-aid fund had enough money to aid twenty athletes — including most of our local superstars — and still had enough left over to give a financial assist to the library.

Yet alumni participation has not just been limited to scratching their wallets for there has been an active interest among many of

the alumni recently. By conference regulation coaches are not allowed to directly recruit athletes and of late alumni have been very helpful in suggesting and contacting prospects. As Mr. Johnson points out, "every boy on that basketball court was contacted by some interested alumni, and this often made the difference between their coming here and their going someplace else."

**THE ADMINISTRATION**, usually the catchall of campus discontent, is very much favored by the Athletic Department. "They've shown a real interest, particularly President Lund and Dean Haywood," says Mr. Johnson, "and have been of great help in improving our situation." The administration considers athletics to be an integral part of the College community and one which aids not only the individual, but the College as a whole. Thus they have encouraged a certain diversity in admissions, helped raise money among the alumni, and provided sufficient money for an excellent coaching staff. While of course some of these things were done by earlier regimes they were done more as a traditional obligation than anything else, and the difference of atti-



Fred Scholz

Just three reasons why Kenyon's athletic program has been extraordinarily successful this year. From left, Coaches Don White (Track), Bob Harrison (Basketball), and Dick Watts (Wrestling)... And there is continuity in coaching. Each one of these Coaches, for example, promises to pilot an energetic Spring squad.

tude on the part of the present administration seems to have made a very real difference. They want not just to participate, but to participate with a chance of winning.

Perhaps the final reason for our success is a coaching staff unusual not only in their understanding of athletics, but of the Kenyon athlete. They seem to understand the demands of an academic campus that holds little glory for the football hero, and much for the Phi Beta Kappa. Training often cannot be as strict or intensive as it is elsewhere for the students don't have the time for it. Admissions will not allow some prodigiously muscled dolt to slip in as a phys. ed. major. And despite the increased number of grants-in-aids Kenyon is still not the sort of school that can, or wants to, buy athletes as if they were so many pounds of potatoes. The athletic department must do the best they can with what they have, and it seems they're pretty successful on those grounds. The basketball team had but one upperclassman and still managed to win 10 of 21 games. The swimming team may not have as much

raw talent as Denison, but what they have they seem to put to much better use. Too, the coaches have been able to raise student interest to the point where the fieldhouse is filled half an hour before a basketball game starts, where two-thirds of the school shows up to watch a losing football team. And finally they've been able to produce some winners. "Everybody likes a winner. When you win the alumni want to give more, the administration is happy to support you, the students become more interested," says Mr. Johnson. "I think we're headed in the right direction."

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## ENDGAME LAUDED

## ABSURDITY SUCCEEDS

by Robert Goodhand

Plaudits, as well as commendations for "bravery in avant-garde action," should go to director Michael Birtwistle and the cast of **Endgame** for the high degree of success attained in their production of this one-acter.

**SAMUEL BECKETT** has been called the Pirandello of the contemporary stage. The comparison implies the possibility of extreme reactions to the disturbing originality of his works, reactions ranging from enthusiastic acclaim to violent hostility. A challenge to director and actors in regard to latitude of interpretation and emphasis, Beckett's theater also exacts of the audience a willingness to respond to a language which is starkly simple, yet often disjointed and elusive in its connotations, to accept a barren universe inhabited by derelicts and clowns who consciously act out parts while waiting for the merciful arrival of nonexistence. While biding time, these buffoons parody their own efforts to escape the monotony of passing moments and, in **Endgame**, appear to have come to such a stage of despair that they are grimly bent upon exterminating all forms of life, from fleas to "potential procreators" of the human race, in order to eliminate any chance that their lives might begin to mean something. For the grimmest joke of all would be the thought that prolonged existence will eventually reveal order and logic behind the pain, solitude and tedium of man's condition. The sum total is a play of about ninety minutes artistically lengthened by Beckett so as to create the sensation of life's endless succession of minutes played out hopelessly until the end of the game brings release. At the same time, the stress upon physical deterioration and moribund states carries with it an awareness of the brevity of life. At the end, like so many stage-props, the actors are covered up again until another performance resurrects them and forces them to replay the gruesome farce that is man's existence.

Robert Moyer handled very effectively the difficult role of the sadistic king who manages to control the moves of the players on the chess board despite the blindness and paralysis which restrict him to a wheelchair. All the conflicting nuances of the character of Hamm were registered by Moyer: he tyrannizes Clov, his roving knight, and, yet craves the illusion of friendship; he wills his self-destruction, and yet, seeks a permanent place in the exact center of his shelter which is secure from the death outside; he mocks Christian charity and, yet, occasionally appears guilt-ridden because he has callously mistreated his fellow men. In addition, Hamm is a consummate ham-actor. This facet of his character, seems to me to be the least developed and might have been brought out more strongly — possibly by means of more bombast and theatrical flourishes. It is his self-conscious theatricalism which permits Hamm to exist and, in fact, to revel in the spectacle of himself playing at existing. However the tension within the character was sustained throughout the play and the final soliloquy was delivered with chilling force.

**THE SPECTATORS** wait for Clov to leave as impatiently as they waited for Godot to arrive and Michael Berryhill conveyed well the curious and fatal bondage of Clov. Servility, bewilderment, sarcasm, rebelliousness, all aspects of the slave's relationship to the master were convincingly defined. One point of contention regarding the interpretation of Clov: when the tempo of the play slackened, it occurred invariably

at a point where bald accentuation of Clov's burlesque side might have rescued the pace. **Humour noir** (defined by one of the characters as unhappiness which is funny but no longer gets a laugh) prevails in **Endgame**. Nevertheless, in a universe corroded by monotony and ruthlessness, Beckett has left some room for the spontaneous laugh elicited by vaudeville routines (misplaced objects, climbing up and down ladders, etc). Clov's frantic effort to exterminate the flea was played for this kind of laugh and more of it would have been welcome.

Pam Porter and James Robinson were superb as Nell and Nagg, the cadaverous parents of Hamm who confront their son with the unforgivable sin of having spawned him and who present to the audience the image of the couple totally divorced from each other by decrepitude and separate garbage cans. The timing, gestures, and delivery of this pair were perfect. Nagg's recounting of the tailor joke was certainly one of the most humorous and poignant moments of the performance. Their faces expressed the marmoreal in the highest (or lowest) degree and credit should be given to Richard Kochman and Debbie Porter for the makeup.

Michael Birtwistle's direction and design (the set was well conceived in that it contributed to the creation of the claustrophobic feeling which emanates from Hamm's closed off world) were true to the basic ingredients of **Endgame**: a grotesque sense of the comic and an image of man so disquieting that it lingers a long time after the performance.

## Grapplers Score Lone Victory In OC Tourney

Six Kenyon entries in the Ohio Conference Wrestling Championships at Hiram College on March 4 and 5 were unimpressive as only one win was scored among all the Lord grapplers. Coach Dick Watts said, "I was very disappointed in the performances of Dick Greiser and Mark Hanlon. The tournament was at least twice as strong as it was last year." Baldwin-Wallace and Hiram took four first places while Wooster and Denison took one first each. B-W took the total championships by edging Hiram 98-90.

**ON FRIDAY** every Lord lost his match. Bob Glastone lost his 123 pound match to Spade of Muskingum by the score of 4-1. At 130 Dick Greiser lost to Stuart of Muskingum on a referee's decision in overtime. Coach Watts contends that Greiser should have received the decision. Stuart went on to place in the meet. Mark Hanlon lost a close battle to Warsal of Ohio Wesleyan, 3-2. This match was particularly disappointing as Hanlon had previously defeated Farsal in a dual match 6-1. Mike Brown, in the 160 pound class, lost a 6-2 decision to Fisher of Wittenberg. Fisher had been seeded but never placed.

Heavyweight Ed Gaines provided Kenyon's only bright spot. In his first match Gaines lost to Munz of Wittenberg who eventually placed second in the tourney, but Gaines was allowed to enter the consolation round as Munz advanced with a succeeding victory. Gaines decisioned Lewis of Oberlin to progress to the semi-final consolation round. There Grubelnik pinned him in

## LIBRARY

(Continued from page 1)

ject to the manner of regulation, he asserts that he was violating no library rule. According to Landis, who is enrolled in Music 11-12, he was listening to music of the course syllabus when Mr. Heintz entered the music room, turned off the phonograph and ordered him to leave. No reasons were given and Landis characterized Heintz' manner as "abrupt." It now appears that Landis had been sitting in a chair that did not belong in the music room and that the high fidelity system in use had been tampered with. But Landis was not informed of the cause for Heintz's ire. Heintz evidently assumed that he was responsible for the alterations. Landis feels that his only recourse was the writing of the letter as other means of appeal do not exist.

More typical is the case of Stuart Revo. The history of his apprehensions and near-apprehensions could form a short non-fiction novel. He realizes that he is breaking a rule when he sheds his shoes and socks in the library or "makes a bed" out of library couches but this is a personal form of civil disobedience for him; a refusal to recognize rules that seem pointless and are enforced in a hostile, degrading manner. This is the position that Battle has more peacefully assumed. Both object to Heintz's custom of pulling chairs out from under the legs of sleeping students and his generally junior-high school approach to violators of his code. This attitude would seem to be reinforced by the many normally law-abiding students like Revo who are drawn into a battle of wits with Heintz in an attempt to elude both him and his regulations. But at the meeting of the Student Council where Heintz appeared, members appeared reluctant to question him closely about his procedures. Talk centered on the possibility of library air conditioning and how much is spent annually for books.

Nonetheless, the curious skirmishing has not gone unnoticed by members of the Administration or the faculty's Library Committee. They recognize that it may signify a seriously mistaken disciplinary policy but they are quick to defend the library's right of regulation. As Dean Edwards put it, "I am concerned that the proper balance between the welfare of the student and the welfare of the library be maintained." Professor Robert Daniel, Chairman of the Library Committee, disclosed that as a result of Landis' letter discipline was discussed with Mr. Heintz at last Thursday's meeting of the Committee. Daniel affirmed the librarian's right to maintain decorum but suggested that decorum might also be maintained in the disciplinary process. He speculated that the situation might improve with more publicized, precise regulations that the students could follow. He also observed that the discipline would lose its present arbitrary character if it were not simply the personal crusade of one man but a matter of concern to the entire library staff. He conveyed a feeling of restrained optimism on the part of the Committee that Mr. Heintz, with a new awareness of the situation, will proceed in a more moderate manner in the future.

the first period.

**COACH WATTS** decided to enter only six Lords as he thought that this meet represented a reward for season service. He knew that there would be very stiff competition here but he is also confident that many other Kenyon wrestlers will reach this tournament in the near future.

## Film Festival Presents Top American Artists

On the first weekend after spring vacation, Kenyon will hold what will probably be Ohio's first festival for experimental films. The festival held at New York, Ann Arbor and San Francisco are the only other ones held in the United States, and it is remarkable that the organizers of the Kenyon festival have been able to attract films and judges good enough to make Kenyon's first festival comparable to the other annual American festivals.

**THE FESTIVAL** will have four judges, the most famous of which is Ann Guerin, the film critic for **Life** magazine. Another judge, Joe Anderson, is director of the film department at Ohio University, and the maker of the movie from which John Webb's still pictures came. The remaining two judges are poet David Ossman and the novelist in residence at Bard College, Peter Sourian.

Carl Thayler, who has organized the festival, does not know exactly which films will be shown because the deadline for entries is not for several days and many of the entries have not been received yet. So far, film artists have responded enthusiastically and early entries include **Eurydice Meets the Air Conditioned Man**.

**THE FESTIVAL WILL BE** held Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 1, 2, and 3. A total of fifty films will be presented in five two-hour showings. (Tickets for individual performances will be \$1, and a ticket which covers all performances will cost \$2.50. The films will be shown at 2 and 8 P. M. on Friday and Saturday, and at 2 on Sunday. Almost all of the films will last about 12 minutes, and most of them will be American and filmed in color.

Many creative artists recognize the experimental film as a highly expressive art form, so it is not surprising that poets and artists make many of the films. Experimental films are usually shown only at film festivals, and many people have not had the chance to see one.

**THE FILM SOCIETY** will hold a "retrospective" showing Thursday night before the festival begins. The program will consist of

several experimental films from past years, including Stan Brakhage's **Window, Water, Baby Moving**. In **Baby Moving**, Brakhage films the birth of one of his own children. Thursday, the Film Society will also show **The Most**, an artfully cutting documentary on Hugh Hefner.

Mr. Thayler notes that normally, it would not be possible for Kenyon to hold such an important festival, but that a good deal of luck and personal relationship with film artists have guaranteed Kenyon the two requirements for a successful festival, respected judges and films of recognized value.

**THERE WILL BE ONLY** a few films from Europe. Thayler explains that the top European film would be impossible to get for the first year, but he added, "I hope to set a precedent in the quality of films and judges which will make the festival respected by film makers. If it becomes successful this year, we will be able to get films from Europe next year's festival." Thayler says that many film makers agree that the general purpose of a film is to open a person's eye wider than before. He observed that so far Kenyon students have seemed uninterested in the festival, and he expressed the hope that, "students will feel that this is something that involves them."

Students are permitted and encouraged to approach the judges at any time to discuss the films. At 8 P.M. on Sunday there will be a kind of symposium-discussion after which the prizes will be awarded. First prize will be at least \$200 and possibly higher. Attendance is as good as Thayler expects.

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