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## Kenyon Collegian - October 28, 1967

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# Women's College Launched

## Small College Role Praised In Conference

Mrs. Harold D. Hodgkinson, keynote speaker of the Kenyon National Leadership Conference, this morning spoke before the Founders' Day Assembly on the role of education and today's woman.

Mrs. Hodgkinson cited the radical change in the female stature in the last century since the time when her place was in the home — "As a sex, we were thought too fragile for anything else," she said. She read briefly from the will founding her own Smith College, and admitted its principles have always caused her to believe in equal educational opportunities for women.

She underlined her belief that there is no better way to give such equal opportunity than at an established, fine men's college as Kenyon. "I can predict," she said, "that the traditions of Kenyon will soon include new ones, broader horizons, and the glow of generosity." The "normal abrasiveness" of introducing women should be allowed as no more than details, and handled with "firmness, taste and discrimination," she concluded.

In other Leadership Conference addresses, leaders of Kenyon's Capital Funds Drive heard remarks on the future of education and Kenyon during the Conference's first session yesterday afternoon.

Speaking on the broad topic of the advantage of Kenyon College, Dean Thomas J. Edwards opened the session. He was followed by Professors Robert Goldwin and Daniel Finkbeiner speaking more

See LEADERSHIP, Page 5

## Skirt Hour Question Passed Over by Senate

Senate considered a new women's hours measure briefly Tuesday, and then dropped it until its next meeting because a definite proposal had not been made in writing.

The specific terms of the new measure had been approved in Student Council Monday night, but were carried to the Senate verbally.

The new bill, which supplants the one tabled in Senate two weeks ago would provide for making women's hours and fraternity parties coterminous on dance weekends, and leave women's hours unaffected by college-wide dances in Peirce. Currently, hours must end one hour after the Peirce dance begins.

There was great uncertainty among some senators concerning the application of this rule to Fall Dance in two weeks, but it was pointed out that Senate could not possibly pass on the legislation before that time. It was determined that the Dean of Students has ad hoc powers to alter the



**WOMEN'S CAMPUS** — An artist's conception by Perkins & Will, architectural consulting firm, shows a view of the projected women's college residential area looking toward Gambier's new landmark the eight-story high-rise dormitory. Curved buildings at left and right are two of three planned residence halls.

## IRC Talks to Host Arab, Jewish Envoys

A program on the Middle East, highlighted by visits by the Israeli Ambassador to the United States and the Jordanian Amba-



Avraham Harman  
... emissary from Israel

sador to the United Nations, is being prepared by the Kenyon International Relations Club and the Kenyon Christian Fellowship.

The Hon. Avraham Harman, Israeli Ambassador to the U.S., and Muhammed H. El-Farra, have accepted the IRC's invitation to come to Kenyon to speak. The Middle East program will center on their visits in November and December.

The program will begin with a lecture by Professor A. Denis Baly on "The Middle East: Recurring Crises." Professor Baly, in addition to many years spent in the Middle East, was on an extensive tour there while on sabbatical leave in 1966-67. He will speak in Philomathesian Hall at 8 p.m., this Monday.

Rabbi Richard L. Rubenstein will address the Kenyon Christian Fellowship on "The Impact of the Six Day War on Jewish Theology on Nov. 5. Rabbi Rubenstein is director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation in Pittsburgh. He also has lectured widely in the U.S. and Europe, and has made many visits to Israel. He is the author of *After Auschwitz — Radical Theology and Contemporary Judaism*, 1966.

A panel discussion of Kenyon

See MIDDLE EAST, Page 5

## Lund Sets \$18 Million, 10-Year College Trek

One hundred forty-three years ago today Philander Chase founded a College in the Ohio backwoods and named it for an English lord several thousand miles away.

Today, that College formally began the process of giving birth to a sister institution.

Speaking to the National Leadership Conference this morning, President F. Edward Lund mapped a ten-year, \$18,525,000 odyssey for Kenyon College (see chart, page 5). The results will be a physical plant of nine new buildings which will house, feed and educate 600 women; extensive renovation of existing Kenyon facilities including a new Biology building; an additional endowment for the operation of the new College; and the redesign and redevelopment of the village of Gambier.

The massive project will be funded in two phases, according to Lund. Phase one, beginning today, will be carried out over the next nine months to end in June 1968. Goal of the drive is \$3,000,000 which will form matching funds for federal government grants and loans amounting to \$6,200,000.

The resulting fund of \$9,200,000 will finance bricks and mortar for the first and second stages of construction (not to be confused with fund-raising stages), an operating endowment, and various property improvements including moving several houses off construction sites.

The first fund-raising phase will then provide money for residence and dining facilities for women which Lund stated were prerequisites for getting the project off the ground by 1969. Also included in the first bundle are

See TREK, Page 5

## WKCO Matures With Treasure Hunt Party

Kenyon's aged and doddering 112-year-old publication twins, *Reveille* and *Collegian*, this weekend observed the College's youngest news media, WKCO, come of age.

The radio station, now 21 years old, planned a gala festival of its own to fill the Gambier air waves with fun and games.

The station, under the direction of senior Al Kobrin, plans an all-weekend treasure hunt over the Hill. The exact nature of the "treasure" has not been determined. The station plans to play moments in its coverage of the Gambier scene — like the Sledd demonstration of two years ago.

A special preview of a new show called "Man's Fate" will be aired several times during the festivities. The special celebration will continue through tomorrow evening at 7 p.m. when regular programming will resume.

WKCO was conceived and built in 1946 by returning war veterans who used their knowledge to plan and build the equipment.

## 'The Caretaker' Opens New Playhouse Season

The Dramatic Club's first offering of the year, Harold Pinter's *The Caretaker*, will have its opening night Thursday.

The production, directed by James Michael, will begin at 8:30

p.m. each evening in Hill Theatre from Thursday to Sunday. Box office is open from 2 to 4 p.m. daily, and Director Michael stressed the fact that tickets are free to students.

Describing the play, drama professor James Patterson stated that "it's a fascinating play which will especially interest Kenyon students. *Caretaker* is of the contemporary scene and students are with it."

Six students will rotate in filling the three roles in the play. The cast includes: Murray Horwitz, Mark Johnson, Michael Johnston, Tony Mills, Michael O'Brien and David Robinson. Patterson explained that "each actor will have the experience of playing opposite each of the other actors. This experiment will provide the opportunity for audiences to observe how an actor's approach to a role can affect production."

Two of the play's characters, Aston and Mike, are brothers with strikingly different characters.

See CARETAKER, Page 6



**SET DESIGN** for next week's production of the *Caretaker* is a typical Pinter set — a room, empty of architectural detail. The set, designed by Clarke Hobbie of the drama department, reflects the cubed universe in which Pinter's unusual characters dwell.





## The Kenyon Collegian

A Weekly Journal of Student Opinion

Box 308 Gambier, Ohio 43022 427-2244

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"One kiss is worth two judo chops anytime."

— Snoopy

## The Women's College

The question of women in Gambier is one of those that is not easily resolved. The new College represents necessary improvement and progress in many ways, but there are great losses too in terms of Kenyon, the Men's College, being turned into Kenyon, Gambier's Coordinate College for Men. Many people are asking the significant question — are the losses too great and the benefits too little in the coordinate structure?

These are questions that cannot be resolved conclusively until the College has been created and proven itself — and even then there might be question. The student's fear of decreased liberality and degeneration of social structure, and the alumnus' fear of a dead Kenyon are not things to be lightly dismissed, but at the same time they are not wholly answerable by any rational argument, being emotions as they are.

But if we wait to see the results — if we, the students, alumni and friends of Kenyon withhold our support until experience has proved the planners right, then the enterprise will surely fail.

What is required now is something as equally indefensible in rational terms as our fears — what is required is faith. Going beyond the simple necessity for the woman's college and going beyond the carefully reasoned arguments of the administration, we must simply have faith in the new order, faith that women in Gambier will provide a new dimension to education instead of destroying the old one, and faith that men like Bruce Haywood will pull it off.

But obviously simple faith is only one part of it. In the near future, a great many specific decisions must be worked out, and these cannot be made on faith. The enterprise must be sustained by faith and confidence, but its superstructure will have to be worked out in carefully reasoned channels.

Keeping these channels open is of vital importance, and here the *Collegian* calls on administration and students alike to be open. Much of the planning to this point has had to be kept secret, and a number of arbitrary decisions (e.g. house mothers) have had to be made just to keep the project moving. But now the College has surfaced — now it will rise or fall under everybody's scrutiny, and so we call on the administration to open all channels possible to student inquiry and criticism.

Likewise, students must be willing to voice their concerns, however, trivial. As an example, the *Collegian*, while supporting the women's college, does not wholly accept several points. We intend, for example, to pursue one social question in particular — women will not come to the men's dorms without specific invitation, and we wonder what sort of ploys the men will be dreaming up to get them to the south end of the Hill. We fear a perpetual Western Mixer, in other words.

Questions such as this must be ironed out. The women's college, for better or for worse, is going to be begun next spring and opened in 1969, and the time for criticisms is right now. We hope that more than the meager 75 students who showed up for the Provost's assembly Tuesday will prove concerned about Kenyon's future.

It is only by open exchange on the College's future that the practical facts can be made known satisfactorily; only by a satisfactory knowledge of the practicalities that faith can be sustained; and only by sustaining faith that the College will become a reality.

—DWH

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## Letters

### KCEWVN Replies

To the Editor:

We are writing in response to the letter of Mark Sullivan '68, which appeared in *The Kenyon Collegian* issue of 19 October 1967. It is unfortunate that the paper neglected to attribute the "Policy Statement by Anti-War Group" to the Kenyon Committee to End the War in Viet-Nam. The editor apologized for this oversight at the end of Mr. Sullivan's letter.

We do not believe that the statement itself was "a definite loss for the KCEWVN," as Mr. Sullivan claimed. On the contrary, we believe it to be a success. In general, it achieved its purpose, which was to make public to the students and faculty of Kenyon the goals and beliefs of the members of the KCEWVN. This statement also defined, clarified, and put into concrete terms these goals. It is true that one could argue over the precise words used in such a statement, but such an argument would be pointless, for an agreement would never be reached. The wording used was the one which most closely approximates the word-choice of the members of the Committee. In framing the ideals of these members, the policy statement served its purpose well.

In relation to the second clause of this statement, Mr. Sullivan contends that "Negotiations See REPLY, Page 6"

### March Criticized

To the Editor:

This past weekend the Kenyon Committee to End the War in Viet Nam participated in a march on Washington. The aim of the marchers was to "confront the war-makers" and thereby convince them of the error of their way. Yet no matter how righteous one considers this aim, one's reaction to the march must still remain one of disgust and indignation. What really did the marchers achieve? What did the vulgarity and the violence which marked this and the other anti-war demonstrations do for the cause of peace?

Did the entire nation spontaneously rise up and demand the immediate impeachment of President Johnson? Did the generals in the Pentagon see the error of their ways and immediately demand the forgiveness of the marcher? Did American policy towards Vietnam suddenly change for the better overnight? The answer is no.

On the contrary, all the marchers really achieved in doing was to help to destroy their own cause. The entire march defeated the very purpose for which it was intended. As one of the marcher's signs stated, "Bring The Troops Home Now," and if you can't bring them home send them to fight in Washington. Indeed, it's a sad day in American history when the Pentagon, the very place where the marchers say our See MARCH, Page 6

### SHIRTS

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## U. N. Committee Scores Nuclear Arms Escalation

by the Associated Press

Experts of the United States, Soviet Union and ten other nations this week issued a detailed report on nuclear weapons.

They warn that no security will be found in new acquisitions or further development of nuclear weapons.

### More on P.E.

To the Student Body:

I wrote the following statement to urge the signing of the petition to abolish the physical education requirement and posted it in Peirce Hall:

Learning is a matter of openness, and openness is largely a matter of timing. If one comes to a subject closed, he will not learn. Except with slavish personalities, compulsion does not conduce to openness; it is often the one barrier to it. Compulsion is bad timing. A liberal education does not mean that one ought to be subjected to all disciplines. Nor does it suggest that discipline for its own sake is desirable. Liberal, in one sense of the word, means favoring or permitting freedom of action. That freedom makes education possible.

I was surprised by the reaction I got to this statement. A lot of people said they didn't understand what it was about. I realized that much of what I had taken to be mindless objection to the petition was something else.

Objections went something like this: "I think it's good to be in shape. If the requirement is abolished, a lot of people here won't ever take phys. ed." I think this is a kind of conditioned reaction.

The problem is we've been educated by force from the start. Before high school all courses are prescribed. In high school, many are prescribed. Physical education is always prescribed. Attempts are made to fill the mind, but not to open it or give it direction. We learn what to think, not how to think. In consequence, we come out believing that the only way to learn anything is by coercion. And it's true.

Information is crammed down our throats. For a time, we resist it. (I suppose we never entirely stop resisting.) It is not a mat- See P.E., Page 5

### WKCO Apologizes

To the Student Body:

The Sports Department of WKCO would like at this time to publicly apologize for the difficulties incurred in the transmission of last weekend's game at Wooster.

We feel it necessary to point out that both the inability to broadcast the first ten minutes of the game, and the noise interfering with the transmission were the result of technical and organization errors on the part of the Mount Vernon Telephone Company. WKCO is demanding restitution from the Company, and is doing everything in its power to insure that all difficulties will be eliminated for the broadcast of the Kenyon — Mount Union game on November 4th.

Murray L. Horwitz '70  
Director of News and Sports  
WKCO

### Typing

Mrs. Joyce Diederick  
12 Park Road 397-6591

The report said "the sense of insecurity on the part of nations is the cause of the arms race, which in turn enhances that very security."

The committee estimated that a modest but significant nuclear armament could be developed and deployed by a nation over a ten year period at a minimum cost of \$170 million annually. They defined a modest armament as 30 to 50 jet bombers, 50 medium-range missiles and 100 plutonium warheads.

The report said 29 nations each spent at least \$170 million a year for defense, but it concluded that only six in addition to the five nuclear powers could spend that much without re-allocating a major part of their technical resources from constructive activities. It listed the six as West Germany, India, Canada, Italy, Poland and Sweden.

The report said that for nuclear powers, the effort to maintain a state of nuclear deterrence has demanded the expenditure of vast resources. It added that — paradoxically — far from increasing the sense of security, it has at times engendered a sense of insecurity. The experts rejected the concept that acquisition of nuclear weapons would enhance a nation's prestige and political influence and help protect its independence. They told the United Nations that any country developing a nuclear program would soon find it had entered a new arms race without having provided itself with the option of abandoning the old.

The committee said the nuclear arms race in itself creates conditions under which the economic progress of a nation could stagnate, and this the experts said could produce an internal threat as serious as any external threat to a nation.

The committee also offered thoughts on the value of nuclear weapons as instruments of military power. The experts noted that since World War II, no nuclear weapons state has been able to derive any immediate military advantage from the possession of nuclear weapons.

Secretary-General U Thant described the report as particularly valuable because the experts — in Thant's words — did not avoid sensitive or even controversial issues.

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# Pentagon Stormed in Call for Peace

## Contrasting Airs Dominate Peace Rally

by Bob Garland  
and Steve Silber

From 47 states of the nation, thousands of citizens dismayed by the growing militancy of their elected leaders and frustrated by the government's unwillingness to retreat from its stand gathered to "confront the warmakers" directly at Washington this past weekend.

Fifty Kenyon students joined the assemblage of protestors, which was composed mostly of draft-age college students but was pleasantly varied by a number of children, married couples of all ages, and other respectable-looking members of society.

By late Saturday morning, most of the crowd had assembled around the Reflecting Pool between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument, where three hours of speeches and entertainment had been planned. The morning's activities showed rather poor planning, in that activities were late in starting and ran well over the allotted time. This can be explained partly by the need to prolong the activities at the Reflecting Pool later in the afternoon because the march to the Pentagon had to be delayed while demonstrators and the government removed barriers at the Pentagon that should have been taken care of earlier. There were also more speakers with more to say than had been expected, yet the long hours spent around the pool were turned into a picnic by most of the participants.

The speeches were highlighted by the appearances of Dr. Benjamin Spock, Dick Gregory, William Sloan Coffin, and Sister Collins, Malcolm X's sister, Sister Collins, along with Dick Gregory, provided some of the more humorous moments, although inadvertently, by calling for the fifty million Negroes in America to vote against Johnson in the upcoming election. She also told the crowd of over 100,000 that the government estimated the gathering at 3,000 but that "we know that there are at least ten thousand of us here." Just as humorously and pathetically farfetched in their crowd estimates were the government agencies who professionally estimate the size of crowds. Highest estimates of the weekend gathering were 37,000 by the National Bureau of Parks, who also estimated two hundred thousand in attendance at the 1963 Civil Rights March on Washington. To those who attended both marches, the difference in size was not as nearly apparent as it was to the estimators.

One of the more touching scenes was the arrival of the Spanish Civil War Veterans, who paraded down one side of the Reflecting Pool to the speaker's stand, accompanied by the largest and longest ovation of the day. Also on hand to denounce the war was Clive Jenkins of the British Labor Party. In the middle of his speech, he was assailed by a member of the American Nazi Party, who broke through the protective ranks; however Jenkins was back on his feet and continued his speech in a matter of seconds as William Sloan Coffin, Chaplain at Yale and another of the afternoon's speakers, subdued the attacker. Jenkins promised formal support by



George Berndt

the British government against the United States' position in Viet Nam.

Many of the demonstrators picknicked around the Reflecting Pool while Phil Ochs and Peter, Paul and Mary harmonized in a few minutes what speakers had taken hours to try to get across to them. Protestors risked \$5,000 anti-wading fines as they bathed ankle-deep in the pool, passing around bread, cheese, cookies, cigarettes, joints and pineapple-grapefruit drink as the communal way of life reigned once again. One demonstrator waded into the pool waist-high in the slimy waters, carrying a burning enlargement of a draft card, made out in the name of President Johnson.

The selection of protest posters was varied. There were the simple, blatant posters — "Johnson's War Reeks"; the old stand-bys — "Where is Lee Harvey Oswald Now That We Need Him?"; and newer entries — "LBJ Is Doing to Us What George Did to Lynda"; "War Kills Children and Other Living Things"; "Save Lives, Not Face." One more practical poster stated, "I need a Ride to Pittsburgh — End the War."

With pickets in hands, the demonstrators set off for the Pentagon, about two hours behind schedule. Along the mile-and-a-half route, march organizers gave instructions for men to be on the outside of the lines to remove neckties and everybody to remove their earrings.

By 4:30 p.m., many of the marchers had reached the Pentagon and some began the long walk back to Washington. How-



George Berndt

ever, several thousand protestors remained, massed behind flimsy rope barriers erected on the north mall about 50 yards from the building. Finally, the inadequate blockade gave way, and hundreds rushed up the driveway and bounded the stairs of the nearest entrance intent on sitting in only to be met by club swinging U.S. marshals and rifle wielding troops hidden inside. The troops showed remarkable restraint during the effort to clear the steps, but the marshals brutally clubbed those inadvertently trapped in the crush. One mauled protestor staggered down the steps and collapsed into the crowd, his skull bashed and bleeding. A demonstrator screamed at a soldier who was using his rifle as a club, "Don't do that — I'm not resisting." The soldier answered, "Hell, man, I'm sorry. I'm just plain scared!" and as they stood facing each other, there seemed to be a silent understanding.

The marchers withdrew and in a few minutes there were large groups sitting at three different entrances. Troops were all over the place and no one was sure exactly what to do. MPs rapidly formed lines at the bottom of the mall area and successfully prevented new marchers from joining those trapped on the elevated parking lot. Climbing a 25 foot retaining wall was the only way up to the area, and soon, with the aid of the ropes from the original barriers, marchers began scrambling up to join in the direct confrontation.

Speeches and about 50 burning draft cards marked the transition from day to day, and the tension was relieved by the announcement there were plans to stay as long as possible. Designating one shrub-shrouded wall as the common urinal, one self-appointed leader said: "This is a symbolic thing. We piss on the Pentagon, we piss on Johnson's policies in Vietnam, and we piss on war."

Soon huge bonfires of discarded signs, trash, and wooden road-block devices lit the parking lot, and the warmth they provided was much more than physical. Groups sat in circles around them, discussing the war, the brutality they had seen, and plans had. The fear that the lack of for future protests, sharing what meager food and cigarettes they food and water would be the demonstrators' downfall soon proved to be unfounded as cases of bread, bologna, fruit, ounces of grass, bottles of water, and cartons of cigarettes were hoisted over the wall and distributed to all. One Trotskyite was prompted to remark, "What kind of a revolution is this, it looks more like a cook-out."

But the arrests continued. Demonstrators with their backs to the troops were grabbed by the marshals, dragged through the line, clubbed a few times to in-

sure docility, and then carted away. At least 200 people were arrested in this manner during the night.

Yet no one seemed unusually frightened, and the singing (The Star Spangled Banner, America the Beautiful, We Shall Overcome, Blowing in the Wind, and Universal Soldier) pot smoking, and communalism produced a calm festivity. As one demonstrator remarked, "What a great thing — turning on in front of the country's law enforcement agencies!" One Kenyon Kazoo accompanied by a Berkeley Jew's harp was heard serenading the troops with the Marine Corps Hymn. Many demonstrators attempted to engage in dialogues with the troops, and though they were forbidden to answer, many soldiers spoke freely. The troops were constantly being offered food and cigarettes, and when one refused to accept some candy a marcher answered, "It's free man. Things don't cost money in our society." Soon girls were seen kissing the soldiers, and it seemed completely fitting.

Finally, one soldier impressed by the peaceful attitude of the demonstrators, threw down his gun and joined the crowd. A ripple of excitement ran through the group as people remembered other desertions in other struggles.

But the wood for the fires finally ran out, and the cold induced many to leave. Around 4 or 5 a.m. there were only about one hundred left, but no one doubted the success of the day's activities or regretted what they had done.

Sunday's newspaper, radio, and TV reports demonstrated that the news media is as well versed in lying as the federal government. There is little doubt how the demonstrators will react when they discover that their efforts have largely been in vain — simply because the truth of what they did was not available to the public they wished to influence.

Yes, there was violence at this march though the over-all atmosphere was one of peace. And government denial of the peaceful intent of the demonstrators may awaken many to the idea that peace is an unreal objective. It seems unlikely that a foreign policy with a true emphasis on world peace is even possible under a government regime that has as its basis commercial warfare.

At the next march, and there will be another, violence and "vulgarity" will undoubtedly be more in evidence, and this gravitation toward militancy will be an expression of the frustration felt by those who have attempted peaceful change. The establishment has predictably denounced this shift in tactics as "shameful" — and one can only guess at the reactions of British and Russian oligarchs who found themselves in similar situations in 1775, and 1917.

## New Methods Required as Calm Ones Fail

by John Tucker

The chief fault I find with the peace movement is not that it engages in sporadic violence, but that it is not yet radical enough. NBC News — the same network which recently tried to bribe two of Jim Garrison's witnesses to repudiate their sworn testimony — decried the Washington march as an "American tragedy." They were horrified that a group of justifiably angry young people, many of whom would be "called" to "serve" their country in the near future, in a war which they find morally loathsome, would dare to register their protest by going directly to the Pentagon and sitting in there. Somehow the media does not choose to believe that the offending parties — the military — should be the group attacked by the protestors. Like so many Americans, they believe that one has the right to protest something as long as that protest is purely academic and does not involve to back it up. As soon as a movement gets some teeth, the cry becomes "Nigger, go slow" (as it did in 1964) or, today, "Your protests will only lessen the chance of a peace settlement." Such thinking comes from a belief that Johnson would look too foolish if he were pushed into a peace settlement by his own countrymen. Underlying this is the idea that the people should be behind the President completely, and should bow to his whims because he is the President. Such an assumption is nothing more than the *Fuhrerprinzip* cloaked in reasonable, patient tones and backed up with jingoistic American bellicosity if one disagrees.

Such assumptions are only extremely sophisticated (the word's original meaning is "decadent") rationalizations for stifling opposition. In America this is often done in subtle ways, e.g., by associating a particular cause (a hippie) with a particular cause (the peace movement) until the two become so identified that they evoke only a visceral reaction from 90% of viewers. I was on my feet for nearly sixteen straight hours at the march, and must have seen tens of thousands of persons there. If there was more than one hippie for every 500 people (of the 50,000 to 100,000 there) then I am a Marine colonel.

One of the finest things about the peace movement is that it has survived every demagogic attack on it so far. The media has tried to link the large youthful population of the movement with the hippies, not seeing that they con-

See METHODS, Page 6

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## Scots Crush Lords

by Bob MacIntyre

The Wooster Scots smashed the Kenyon Lords last Saturday at Wooster. It was the Scots homecoming and they put on a powerful show for their alums. An offense that rolled 21 first downs, with a total yardage of 461 yards, thoroughly monopolized the game. At the same time the Wooster defense shut the Lords out, allowing only two first downs and a total offense of one yard.

The Scots were relentless on the attack, keeping their starting offense in action for more than three quarters and playing their first defense almost the entire game in a determined attempt to run up the score.

The Kenyon defense held well initially, allowing no Wooster touchdowns in the first quarter. But by the second quarter it had been called on to do too much as the offense rarely held the ball for more than four plays. Kenyon's defensive stalwarts, such as Pendergraph, Parson and Falkenstein played their usual hard hitting game.

The offense never had much of a chance as Wooster's defense shot through Kenyon's line almost at will. Although he averaged only one yard per carry, Charles Burton showed moves and style which could prove decisive in a game with a less powerful opponent. Tackle Gene Peterson blocked well, but the absence of Co-Captain John Greller on the other side of the line proved sufficient for Wooster's purposes.

During halftime Wooster crowned its homecoming queen and presented "A Salute to Bad Music of All Kinds," an amusing performance of the Scots' kilted bagpipe band, complete with alumni pipers. Another interesting feature of the game was the injury of one of the referees, which put him out of action in the third quarter.

### OBSERVATIONS

The final score convincingly testifies to an unnecessary exhibition of poor football sportsmanship by Wooster, but the Lords could not do much in the way of stopping it. It was a long, humiliating afternoon for Phil Morse and his young Lords. Once again Kenyon had to field a team that was predominantly freshmen; there were nine freshmen playing on the offensive team alone.

In effect it was the Wooster Scots going against a junior varsity: a punt was blocked; Bill Christen seldom had time to throw because he had no protection; and the Kenyon ground game stalled repeatedly. The defense performed creditably but not consistently since they were called on to play a major portion of the game.

Last Saturday is now history and is best forgotten. It was a humbling debacle, one that should be forgotten and hopefully can be this weekend with a win against Oberlin.



Joe France  
Stu Revo shows classic stance as he aims for an A.D. receiver, Phil McManus rushes for Delts.

## Betas Upset in Playoff Series

Last Thursday afternoon, on chilly McBride field, the Delts overpowered the Alpha Delts in the 1967 intramural football championship game, 26-0. The game was a rematch of a regularly scheduled game which saw the Alpha Delts speed past the Delts 25-7. The two teams wouldn't have met for the second time if it were not for the newly instituted Stanley Cup styled playoff schedule, in which each league's second place team plays the first place team of the other league and the winners play each other in the finals. All expected to see the A.D.s, National League champions, play the Betas, American League champions. However, in the semi-finals, the second place Delts scored a 24-20 upset against the all-powerful but demoralized Betas on a slippery and rainy field. On the same day the A.D.s handled the D. Phis, 19-7 in the other semi-final game.

Steve Bartlett can be singled out as the driving force behind the Delts upset of the Betas and their overwhelming victory over the Alpha Delts. Moved from end to quarterback at mid-season, Bartlett sparked the Delt offense and formed it into an efficient, yardgrinding machine. Bartlett stymied opposing defenses with passes to ends Ed Shook and Pete Cowen, and occasional flare passes to backs Mike Brown, Jim Kenning, and center Barry Schwartz.

In the championship game the Delts took the opening kickoff and got off to an early lead by driving 60 yards for a touchdown. The Alpha Delts tried a new offense which proved to be ineffective against sticky Delt pass defenders and the bonzai rushing of Rich Stevens and Tom Shiah. After Jim Kenning caught a touchdown pass for the Delts in the second quarter, the A.D.s again fell short of a first down. Stu Revo, East Wing quarterback, had trouble finding his receivers uncovered, and felt the pressure of a monstrous rush. This and a few dropped passes gave the A.D.s a discouraging afternoon. The Delts scored a touchdown in both the third and fourth quarters, putting the game on ice and giving the trophy a new home after many long years at South Leonard.

## Soccer Stages Winning Rampage

by Rick Haskins

The Kenyon Soccer Victory train was side-tracked Wednesday by a determined Wilmington eleven. The Lords needed a victory to clinch the best season in the history of Soccer at Kenyon; however the best they could do on the blustery afternoon was a 3-3 tie.

The Lords were slow in starting and as a result the Quakers of Wilmington pressed the attack and kept the Kenyon team under constant pressure. Wilmington drew first blood when Kenyon committed a foul in the penalty area and the Quakers scored on the penalty kick. Less than a minute later Kenyon's Steve Braelower evened it up with an assist from Ned Smyth. Wilmington, however, came right back when Freshman goalie Jim Price was called for a hand ball outside the penalty area. Wilmington's Fawzi Tayim converted the penalty kick into a point and the Lords found themselves behind 2-1 for the duration of the first half.

The Kenyon team in the second half was the complete antithesis of the first half squad. Shaking off the plague of bad weather the Lords began to sparkle, taking the attack to Wilmington and controlling the ball in the Wilmington defensive zone. Tayim however scored again making the score three to one in favor of the Quakers. Kenyon spirits were not dampened by the third Quaker goal as the Lords came back to tie the game on goals by Chip Lowery and Ned Smyth. After the tying goal the Lords completely and thoroughly dominated the game, putting the ball across the goal line a couple of times only to see the scores nullified by penalties.

Kenyon continued to dominate

throughout the two overtime periods but was unable to get the go ahead goal. The Kenyon record now stands at 5-3-1, with one regular season game remaining.

### DOWN CEDARVILLE

The Kenyon Lord Soccer Team took an earlier step on the way to their best season in 14 years by knocking off a highly-touted Cedarville team 4-2 on Saturday.

The Lords, playing one of the finest first halves of the season, got on the scoreboard early. Chip Lowery got the first of his two goals on a cross from Ned Smyth, the leading scorer in the conference at this time. A few minutes later Smyth scored on a pass from left wing Ken Alpern. Smyth scored again just moments later on a 40 yard shot that just eluded the grasp of an inexperienced Cedarville goalie, and fell into the net. Kenyon found the Cedarville backs to be a bit slower and this was the key to the initial scoring outburst. In the second period the Cedarville attack began to jell a little as they took advantage of a lapse in the Kenyon defense to put one past the Kenyon goalie. Chip Lowery and Ned Smyth again combined to put Kenyon in the scoring column for the forth time, Lowery shot the goal and Smyth made the assist. At the half the score was Kenyon 4 and Cedarville 1.

Cedarville gained a lot of momentum in the second half, picking up an early third period goal, once again unassisted. However the Kenyon defense arose to the occasion and was able to shut out the Cedarville team for the remainder of the game. The Lords also had several scoring opportunities during the second half.

Two or three times part of the ball partially crossed the goal line only to be kicked out by a Cedarville defender. Kenyon inside right, Steve Braelower, had 15 shots but was unable to convert any of them. The Lords had 42 shots to only 17 for Cedarville for the day. Ned Smyth, playing one of his finest games of the season, had four points to tighten his lead on the OCSA scoring leadership.

### BUCKEYES DUMPED

OSCA point leader Ned Smyth scored with 16 minutes elapsed in the first period and Kenyon held on to win 1-0 over the Buckeyes of Ohio State last Wednesday.

The lone goal of the day was one of the best Kenyon has scored all year. Ken Alpern and Steve Braelower, two of Kenyon's talented Freshman "short passed" down the field from about 40 yards out. Moving in on the goal Alpern crossed the ball to Ned Smyth who "headed" it into the net for the winning marker. After this the Lord offense wasn't able to do too much — largely due to the excellent efforts of OSU Co-Captain and goalie, Rob Black. Black played a sensational game stopping the fast break offense of the Lords besides robbing Steve Braelower of two sure goals.

The defense, while occasionally hampered by its inability to clear the ball, did an excellent job in shutting out the Bucks.

### BIG IMPROVEMENT

The Lords have now scored 31 goals during the season in comparison with only 15 for all of last year. During these first nine games the Lords have allowed 20 goals, 15 less than yielded all last season.

## Delts Take Super Bowl

Mid. Leonard		East Wing		So Leonard		Middle Hanna	
Bartlett	QB,S	Revo	QB	Leventon	QB	Novak	QB
Kenning	HB,DE	Poole	OE,DB	Fox	HB	Bayley	HB
Brown	HB			Honig	HB	Leichter	HB
Schwartz	C	Hollingsworth		Johnson	C	Hartz	E
Shook	OE,DB		HB,DB	Kelleher	E	Haines	E
Cowen	OE,DB	Learner	HB,LB	Parmelee	E	Clemmons	C
Shiah	DE	Kuebler	C	Goetz	DE,DT	Turnbull	DB
Stevens	DE	Blackmer	DE	Marty	DE	Swiss	DB
Stewart	LB	Wrightington	DE	Bushnell	DB	Fallat	LB
McElroy	LB	Denniston	DE	Foster	DB	Wiggins	E
Miller	HB	Scarlett	DB,C	Dunlop	DB	Hamister	E
Bandler	K	Rainka	DB,K	Waters	DB	Zatroch	HB
McManus	K			Crittenden	DB	Kimball	E
Bennett	Owner			Swariz	DE	Schonfeld	
Holder:	Gen. Mgr.	Sponsor:	Pabst	Sponsor:			
Yost:	Waterboy			Coaches:	Budweiser		
Sponsor:	The Golden Keg				Williams		
					Dunning		



Joe France  
Delt quarterback Steve Bartlett unleashes his pass at the last second as Wrightington (no shoes) and Denniston (reaching) close in.



## Leadership

Continued from Page 1

specifically on academics and College.

The Dean prefaced his talk with a discussion of students in general, and he commented on the national sport of "student-watching." The Dean said that despite sensationalist national publicity, on many aspects of student life, "I stand with those who have the highest respect for the current generation of students." He went on to add that despite fads, the student today is far from the "sheep-image" he has been given.

He moved his talk closer to Kenyon by discussing the nature of tight faculty-student relations here. The greater personal attention given students allows relief from large-campus congestion and the "supermarket atmosphere." In addition, he pointed to the large role the faculty plays outside the classroom in extracurricular affairs.

Professor Goldwin took a look at Kenyon from his point of view as a new member of the community. He spoke at length on his reasons for coming here and on the PACC.

Citing the derivation of "education" as "to lead or bring out," he expanded his theory that the small college should do more than just cram information into a man. It should, he said, "assume there are certain things in a person which it is the teacher's job to draw out by fostering inquiry." This role cannot be fulfilled by the large college which cannot create dialogue because of academic distance.

Professor Goldwin concluded by drawing a comparison between the small college's situation today and medieval trial by combat. The college is experiencing a similar trial for its survival, and must find champions for its cause. He indicated that the national leaders assembled must fill the role of champions.

Speaking in general on the future of education's effect on the modern "quality of life," Professor Daniel Finkbeiner concluded the Friday talks. Liberal education, he said, recognizes the quality of life in terms of the individual, and works to sensitize each student intellectually, morally and aesthetically. "Liberal education therefore is basically introspective and personal," he concluded.

Professor Finkbeiner went on to outline threats to this introspective quality in the modern materialist society which seems more concerned with achieving or obtaining things than with improving the individual character. The problems of the future, such as planned genetics, pose an even greater threat to our values, he said, and pointed out that we must consider what role education will play in this new order.

Kenyon itself is looking toward the future with vigor. Our quality of education is improving steadily, but he pointed out that the increase is not commensurate with out endowment, which will eventually undermine our academic excellence if not increased. He went on to conclude that Kenyon has chosen a path which will continue to maintain "an intellectual environment of creative ideas" in which liberal education will flourish.



WOMEN'S DINING facilities are shown in this projection. The building is divided into three sections housing the dining area, a small reference library, and a recreation room for women.

## Haywood Theorizes On Female Education

Speaking before the Leadership Conference this morning and an all-college assembly Tuesday, Kenyon Provost Bruce Haywood provided a definitive justification for the future coordinate college for women in Gambier. This report draws on both addresses

simultaneously in giving a comprehensive picture.

The history of the women's college goes back 4 1/2 years to the time when the Mr. Haywood became Dean of the College. At that time, he initiated a study which indicated that the rising costs of instruction resulting from the need for bigger departments and more specialists would push tuition to \$3,500 annually, over a ten-year period. Kenyon he said, would be priced out of the market.

Of the two courses open to correct the situation, Mr. Haywood described the first as "suicidal." That course involved cutting back radically on faculty and students, creating a small men's college again, but hopelessly impairing the institution's ability to provide adequate education. The other course was expansion.

Expansion was required because faculty demanded, quite properly, that to teach a subject adequately, at least three men were required in a department. The day of the one-man department had gone, and instead of recruiting an English or Chemistry teacher, the College had turned to looking for a Chaucer specialist, or an organic chemistry man. The College had been responding to the demand for more teachers, and the faculty increase had brought it out of balance with the relatively small student body.

Hence, the aim of expansion became providing enough majors in all departments to hold specialists (since such faculty members want to teach students committed to the subject in depth), and to populate advanced courses

cent of the donors, experience shows, with 35 to 40 percent of the fund given by about 10 percent, and around 89 percent of the donors providing the remaining 10-15 percent.

Kenyon's campaign is planned to break down in this manner, with half of the gifts coming from nine donors. Administrators are looking for one gift of \$400,000, two of \$250,000, three of \$150,000, and three of \$75,000. The College is seeking at this time to identify as many potential donors in these categories as possible.

Speaking on this subject in an all-college assembly Tuesday night, the Provost Mr. Haywood observed that in its 40-year history Marts and Lundy has never missed the mark it has set.

### THE TEN YEAR PICTURE

#### PHASE ONE

Residence and Dining .....	\$6,135,000
Biology Building .....	1,660,000
Health Center .....	325,000
Property Improvements and Contingencies .....	515,000
Program Operating Endowment .....	565,000
<b>Total —</b>	<b>\$9,200,000</b>

#### PHASE TWO

Academic and Operating Endowment .....	\$4,460,000
Fine Arts Center .....	2,715,000
Physical Education Complex .....	1,000,000
Renovation of Existing Facilities .....	850,000
Redevelopment of Village .....	300,000
<b>Total —</b>	<b>\$9,325,000</b>

#### PHASE ONE SOURCE OF FUNDS

Anticipated Loans and Grants from Government .....	\$6,200,000
Capital Funds Drive .....	3,000,000
<b>Total —</b>	<b>\$9,200,000</b>

beyond two, three or four students. An increased student body would also give firmer support to extracurricular, library and scholarship funding.

The question of how much expansion was required was answered by two thresholds. The low threshold required at least 1200 students to populate the courses sufficiently, and the high one, at 1500, would make large departments too large and cause backlash in other parts of the faculty. Haywood said that the next threshold we might face in 20 years is 3,000 students, and after that, with a laugh, Ohio State.

The women's college was proposed as the major expansion in student population to bring balance to academic programs. Women are needed, the Provost asserted, to support departments and courses of study in the arts and some humanities that men pass over for sciences and other humanities. In addition, the Provost posed this question today to the leaders: "Is the closing of the classroom to the one sex or the other appropriate to our present attitudes and circumstances?"

The Provost went on Tuesday night to deplore the coeducational college where the worlds of men and women coincide so extensively that dialogue between members of the same sex is in no way unique. He pointed out that "surely there is still a male world and a female world," and the integrity of both should still be properly maintained.

Toward this end, Kenyon plans to set its women's college apart with its own campus to set its women's college apart with its own campus to provide a "frame" within which the new College can develop its distinctive traditions. The feminine world should thus be protected to develop its own ethos in Gambier which will meet the male in the classroom and laboratory, Haywood concluded.

Calling the coordinate college the "middle way," Mr. Haywood observed that Kenyon has no other viable choice if it is to survive effectively in the future.

### Middle East

Continued from Page 1

students who have been to the Middle East has been arranged for Monday, November 6.

Ambassador Harmon will speak November 20 and after the current United Nations General Assembly session ends in December, Ambassador El-Farra will deliver an address on the Middle Eastern situation.

### Purdue Man to Talk On Proof of God

William Rowe, Associate Professor of Philosophy at Purdue University, will address the Kenyon Symposium Sunday.

Dr Rowe will speak on David Hume's presentation and criticism of the Cosmological Argument for God's existence.

The lecture will begin at 4 p.m. in Richard Salomon Lounge in South Hana.

### P.E.

Continued from page 2

ter of reaching out for knowledge, it is rather a matter of accepting it as it comes or ducking it. Tolerance develops; habit forms. We forget how to come to knowledge by openness, as we did when we were little and didn't know better.

It is desirable that the habit of learning solely under coercion be broken. I think it's Kenyon's job to encourage that break, to reverse the damage done by previous miseducation. What Kenyon must do, simply, is eliminate coercion (just as it has eliminated coercion from its academics). Students can help. The petition will be available again on Friday at lunch and dinner in Peirce Hall.

Jeffrey Fisher '68

### Senate

Continued from Page 1

In its meeting on October 16, Student Council took a close look at proposed alterations in the commencement schedule.

Most criticized was the length of the Commencement weekend with its empty hours. It therefore was proposed that the actual graduation exercises be moved up to Sunday afternoon.

Council agreed with both students and faculty that there was little opportunity for parents to meet with professors; therefore the proposal of cocktail parties at faculty member's houses will be considered.

Council and Senate recommended that style, solemnity, and formality be returned to the Commencement exercise in order to avoid repetition of last year's tieless, gum-chewing seniors. Maintenance will also be advised to maintain decorum and adjust their work schedule so that "lawn mowers disrupt neither scheduled events nor the sleep of visitors."

The honorary degree recipients, will be hopefully met with improved hospitality, "fed under decent conditions," and be introduced to the physical dimensions of Kenyon, including the Library, the "jewel in our crown."

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## Reply

Continued from page 2

should begin at once, is so simplistic and naive as to be absurd." We realize that initiating negotiations is not as simple as "turning on a radio." The problem of negotiation is admittedly, a complex one, but not as complex as Mr. Sullivan makes it out to be. Contrary to Mr. Sullivan's contention that the North Vietnamese are neither interested nor willing to negotiate with the United States, the North Vietnamese have repeatedly expressed their willingness to negotiate. For example, in an article from *The New York Times* of 1 May 1967 entitled "Making the Next Vietnam Pause Work" (also a KCEWVN hand-out), Robert Kleiman, a member of the Editorial Board of *The Times*, writes, "Originally, Hanoi was willing to talk. In September 1964 it accepted Secretary-General Thant's proposal, relayed by Moscow, for secret contacts with Washington. For four months the Johnson Administration failed to reply, then rejected Mr. Thant's follow-up suggestion of a meeting of the American and North Vietnamese Ambassadors in Rangoon."

In the fall of 1966, Hanoi indicated, first through Russia and several Eastern European countries, then directly, that it was prepared to undertake negotiations if the United States would stop the bombing of North Vietnam. In his February 1967 letter to President Johnson, Ho Chi Minh confirmed that the stopping of the bombing needed no longer be a "permanent" cessation, rather an "unconditional" halt would suffice. The letter also confirmed that Hanoi no longer demanded a withdrawal of American troops, the recognition by the United States of the National Liberation Front as the sole representative of the South Vietnamese people, nor the acceptance by the United States of the Viet-Cong program for South Vietnam as prerequisites for negotiations. Most importantly, the letter confirmed that Hanoi itself was proposing to negotiate bilaterally with the United States. This letter presented Washington with a golden opportunity to open ne-

gotiations if Washington had wanted to do so.

More recently, in an article which appeared in *The New York Times* of 7 October 1967, Indian Defense Minister Swaran Singh reiterated at the United Nations that Hanoi would "respond favorably" to proposals of negotiations if the United States unconditionally stopped the bombing of North Vietnam. Mr. Singh was quoted as saying, "The first essential step for this purpose (the creation of an atmosphere conducive to negotiation), in our considered opinion, is the unconditional ending of the bombing of North Vietnam, and we are confident that if this is done it will lead to cessation of all hostile activities throughout Vietnam and to a Geneva-type meeting, to which all necessary parties, including the National Liberation Front, should be invited. We are also confident that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam would respond favorably to such a positive step . . ." Hanoi has been, and still is, most willing to negotiate and has presented the Johnson Administration with several prime chances to do so, all of which the Administration has failed to take advantage.

We are not intending to discredit James Cameron or the views he presented in the pamphlet "From Hanoi" which Mr. Sullivan quoted from to support his arguments. Rather, we wish to qualify them. The dates on these articles, taken from *The New York Times*, are 7 December — 11 December 1965. There has been a two-year time lapse between the time these articles were written and the present. At the time, these views may well have been perfectly valid, for the willingness of Hanoi to negotiate has varied in degree, just as the intensity of the United States' intervention has varied. Now, however, Mr. Cameron's point that the North Vietnamese are not willing to negotiate is not valid, as proven by the above examples. As times pass, events and views also change. These views are the opinions of one man, and, hence,

## Methods

Continued from page 3

tradict themselves out of their own mouths, since according to these same media, the hippies are always supposed to be stoned and uncaring about anything except strange color combinations and exotic beads. The government has tried to blame the movement for prolonging the war, neglecting to mention that the war is planned months in advance. That the protests give Ho Chi Minh much consolation is doubtful — every hint that Ho has wanted to negotiate has been followed by an immediate escalation of the war by Johnson, not the opposite. Besides, if Ho were to concede now he would be renouncing his quite truthful claim, maintained for 25 years, that the people really want him. And his capitulation would only serve to reelect Johnson for another four years of lies, imperialism (do you really think industry wants the war to end?) and swinishness. If you were Ho, and the United States was dropping bombs on your country (one-quarter the size of, appropriately, Texas) at a World War II rate, how much "consolation" would it give you to know that 100,000 Americans met under the banner of "Support Our Boys — Bring Them Home — Alive!" and sought to stop an abomination which outrages decent men everywhere? Simply because the

subject to all the discrepancies to which any opinion is subject. Both situations and views change with the times, and we feel that Mr. Sullivan should draw on more up-to-date sources to substantiate his arguments.

Lastly, the policy statement was framed as a brief, concise summation of the goals of the Committee. It was not meant to convey all the complexities of how to achieve the aims set forth in it. It was meant to be a clear and simple statement of the policy of the KCEWVN, and, in this, we feel it is most successful.

Bertram B. Parker '70  
David P. Adams '70

movement wants the U.S. to stop fighting this war, is this giving "aid and comfort" because Ho wants it too?

No, the peace movement is not going under, nor will it die out. If the most foul accusations since McCarthy and, before him, the Palmer anti-Red frame-ups of the Wilson administration, have not succeeded, then Johnson and the media will not succeed either. But the worst onslaughts are to come. For Saturday's march will, hopefully, set off a second, more active stage of protests.

Until now, most of the anti-war feeling has been expressed verbally. But the voices have not been heeded, and more people read *The New York Daily News*, the most widely circulated newspaper favorable to the war, than do all the readers of *The New York Review of Books*, *The New Republic*, and *Ramparts* combined. These three constantly expose the administration lies which the *News* and the other media promulgate daily, but their total readership cannot possibly exceed five per cent of those who daily swallow the Johnson bilge. One wants to weep when, after the march, a soldier in Vietnam says in an interview that he knows more about the war than the "kids" back home — after all, he reads the papers and watches TV.

Saturday marks, let us hope, an end to rhetoric and a call to action. The writings, tragically, have failed to change the government's course — they have been buried in obscurity. So now there is no choice left except to refuse to aid the war by withholding taxes and refusing induction. These choices are nothing new, and have been employed for some time now. But they have been exercised by only a few, as one might have expected. To march is one thing — anyone can do it. It shows that dissent exists. But now that rhetoric and marches have failed, more individual actions are called for. No group can serve five years in jail for an individual. 100,000 people cannot refuse induction in the same place. From now on, dissent

must take a solitary form — the lone man refusing to cross the line into the Army in Manhattan, Columbus, Kansas City. Ten thousand persons at an induction center, despite the ruckus they cause, cannot stop anyone from being inducted, as last week's Oakland riot showed. But ten thousand individual men refusing induction in the space of one year would contribute untold good to the fast-fading decency of this nation, as well as a hopelessly botching the Selective Service System. Anyone can see that such a movement would encounter infinitely more difficulties than a march. Perhaps the biggest handicap will be the fact that all action must be undertaken individually. To give some feeling of unity to this fragmented movement, a group of notable persons such as Norman Mailer, Dwight MacDonald, Ashley Montagu, and Robert Lowell have pledged their support to *Resist*, an organization which will help set up chapters all over the country to aid young men "to resist illegitimate authority." (Aiding or abetting draft evasion carries the same penalties as evasion itself.) These men have put themselves on the line, as 998 others did when they turned in their draft cards last week. (The next date set for such action is December 4.) Most young men who dislike the war will think this is going too far. Like the media mentioned earlier, they think protest is all right until it involves taking action "against the government," i.e., having the courage of their own convictions. Despite their "drawing the line" at bucking the government, this is what the issue boils down to. Government has no claim to sanctity; indeed, it usually has exactly the opposite. But it does have power, and this brute fact must be confronted. *Resist's* address is Room 510, 166 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. 10010. Its backers are brave men. I pray that thousands of others, including myself, will have the courage to join them in the months ahead.

## Caretaker

Continued from Page 1

ter qualities who employ Davies as a caretaker for their home. The strong point of the play is the interplay of characters which is intensified by limiting all of the action to one room. "There is a moment by moment interest that the audience develops in the actors' activities," Mr. Michael observed, and "the absolute truth of these details comprises the larger meaning of the play."

In commenting on the play, Mr. Patterson relates that "there is a constant sense of menace and mystery to the characters' actions, and the viewer receives only a sketchy background and a feeling of unstated fear throughout the play."

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## Triangles and Lines

# Alumni Artists Consider Their Work

by Jeffrey Fisher

"Painting is work not fun. Very often, though not always, it is exciting, but above all the fact of working is crucial. Painters work not so much to communicate as to find out what painting is or can be. Today, the possibilities of what art is and could be are tremendous. At this point in my own work I find it necessary to work in different directions. I feel no need to try to synthesize these directions." This statement by Jeffrey Way appeared in a mailer for the Alumni Artists' Exhibit. I think it is a very good statement, and a good introduction to the exhibit. Even in this small exhibit a lot of possibilities for art are suggested. I make no prescriptions. I cannot make the work of these artists likeable.

What I want to do is tell some things that I liked. And I want to suggest that finding a work of art amiable (not necessarily meaningful) is a good place to begin. David Diao's paintings, though they share the same format, accomplish different things. As with Jeffrey Way's paintings, I think it is bad to regard them simply as color studies. Diao's

little painting is self-contained and lovely. The colors are pretty. The pair works back and forth. The paintings are discrete because of their similarity. They are made the same way with the same paint. His large single brown painting emphasizes diagonal lines. The painting is clearly quartered. At times the center appears depressed, at other times raised. Diao explains that he uses the diagonals because it is the most economical way to do what he's doing; that is, it permits him to work with four large areas of color that, because they meet at center, do not function as compartments. His dark painting combines beautiful color with a flawless surface. The surfaces are important. In his statement in the mailer, Diao talks about an undesirable surface. What he means is when the canvas no longer seems to have been stained. That is when the grain disappears.

Jeffrey Way's paintings have a beautiful surface too. I like especially his horizontal canvas. What interests me is that the two stripes are just the right length and breadth for the canvas. The canvas is their proper boundary. When I first saw that painting, the black stripe was pink. The painting didn't work. As Way describes it, the black changed the painting in three ways: it changed the ground color, draining a lot of green out of it; it brought

up the red-orange stripe; and it seemed to incise a ridge in the canvas, making it appear in planes and giving it a quality of sculpture or bas-relief. Way's drawings are wonderful. Each makes a place, is a little world that continues to read and change the more you look.

Milkowski's models are pleasant things. I seem to like them more the more I think of them. I would like to own one. But they are models, and their effect are quite different from a full-scale sculpture. This kind of simple large work is called primary structure. Back of it are notions about the sublime. The idea is that a very big piece in the proper space (usually out of doors) will evoke a sense of wonder. It is good to think about these made large.

Carl Fleischhauer says, "Photographs ought to have people in them." Most of his do. His photographs have deep contrast. You can see people's faces and the wrinkles in their clothes. I was interested in the things he photographed. I liked the light. Especially the white outdoor light.

### Barncord Shoe Repair

Soling and Heeling  
37 Public Square  
Mount Vernon

## March

Continued from page 2

military leaders spend all their time just dreaming up new and more effective ways to maim and to kill innocent women and children, has to be protected by 3,000 or so troops from an assault by so called "peacemakers." The irony is at one moment both gross and shameful.

Perhaps, it is unfair to criticize the Kenyon marchers through the use of guilt by association, but whether or not any of them were actually involved in any of the vulgarity or violence which took place at this point seems quite irrelevant. The fact is that as Senator Mansfield stated the event was "an American tragedy," and all those who were involved must share in the guilt. All are responsible for demeaning the cause of peace, and perhaps, as events may later prove, for maiming it beyond recognition. It is unfortunate and regrettable that members of the Kenyon student body and faculty were present, not because any perversion of that right for no matter how righteous a cause is unjustifiable and unforgivable.

Robert Jablonoski '71

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