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NOV 10 1967
GAMBIER, OHIO

RUSSIAN
REVOLUTION
— See Page Five

The Kenyon Collegian

A LOOK AT
VERNON'S
GO-GO GIRLS
— See Page Four

Vol. XCIV

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, November 9, 1967

No. 8

Council Queries Saga Service

Student Council Monday night featured a return visit by Bill Boyer, chief of the Saga kitchens. Boyer explained his reasons for the \$12.50 charge for Thanksgiving meals. He observed that in creating the Thanksgiving vacation, the College had moved the opening date of the fall session earlier in September. The result was obviously that the food service had to charge for the extra days this year over Thanksgiving. Deadline for getting on the rolls for vacation meals is November 17. Boyer said this deadline is final, and no payment will be accepted at the doors, the reason being that he must know how much food to order. Councilman Biff Butt raised the question of finances, pointing out that an \$80 hike in board fee

See COUNCIL, Page 8



Robert McManus

Snowy Viet Vigil Tuesday Scores U.S. War in Asia

"We feel sorrow for the losses of the people of Viet Nam and for the tragic waste of American lives. This vigil is in witness to this, our national shame." It was with this apology that

the Kenyon Committee to End the War in Viet Nam sponsored its first Peace Vigil Tuesday. Prompted by the presence of Navy recruiting personnel in Peirce Hall, members of the committee gathered in front of Peirce around their banner stating: "We Oppose the American War in Viet Nam."

There they kept the Vigil for twelve hours until 7 p.m., while distributing hundreds of mimeographed statements of their intent and conviction. During that time, their ranks varied in size from the four all-day devotees to over 50 sympathizers who joined them at meal times.

In the course of the cold, snowy day, the usual peroratives were thrown at committee members, as well as occasional missiles over the Tower.

During lunch, a large and noisy group gathered opposite the protesters, to project either their persons or their witness. The recruiters, upon arrival, are reported to have greeted the protesters with, "We're against the war too, gents." Later, one stated: "God must be on the side of the Navy." Throughout the day, various conversational exchanges with the Navy recruiters were initiated by KCEWVN members, who were received cordially but often curtly.

The purpose of the Vigil, as stated by KCEWVN vice-president Steve Silber, was twofold: See VIGIL, Page 4

Ohio Regents Approve Bio Building Plans

In action made official recently, the Ohio Board of Regents gave tentative approval on a \$675,131 grant from the federal government for Kenyon's proposed biology building — Mather renovation project.

Kenyon was ranked tenth on a list of 39 approved applications, which gives the College high priority when Congress allocates funds for collegiate spending later this year.

The grant represents one-third of the building costs. Kenyon hopes to win a substantial three per cent loan from the government, bringing the federal part to 75 per cent and leaving \$515,000 to be provided by the College's Capital Funds Drive.

The bill funding the Housing and Urban Development Board, which is needed before Kenyon's appropriation can get final approval, is currently before conference committee. Approval was expected in October, according to Sam Lord, Vice President for Finance, but he said Congress will act before they adjourn next month. He indicated the same shortage of funds plagues most government agencies at this time.

Lord said he felt Kenyon would not suffer if HUD were underappropriated by Congress. The See REGENTS, Page 4

Computer Solves All Personal Woes

Marshall MacLuhan himself would be proud of Kenyonian Match, Gambier's answer to the medium, the message, and the mixer.

Guaranteed girls, or at least the opportunity to focus on a few, have been promised to all Kenyonmen creative and honest enough to participate in this noblest of experiments. All that is needed is a spirit of adventure, a sense of the pioneering spirit and an avid interest in the opposite sex.

Senior Mike Gaynon, who conducts this service with Paul Friis-Mikkelsen, expressed enthusiasm over the program's possibilities. He claimed that the names of at least four ready, willing, and able Ohio-area co-eds would be given — via data processing — to every ambitious Kenyon man submit- See COMPUTER, Page 7

Villagers Censure Womens' College

A Gambier village council meeting Monday evening outlined plans for a comprehensive master plan for the village, but turned into a discussion of opposition among town folk to the Women's College scheme.

Most vocal among the opposition was Mrs. Betty Grudier, a long time resident of Gambier. "What I'm concerned with," she said, "is not holding up progress — but this village is beautiful, even compared to some in New England. It is a beautiful village unto itself, and I see no reason to spoil it."

"The College has enough land," she went on, "to have the coordinate college as a coordinate college, and not an integral part of Kenyon. I'm concerned about the beauty of the village, and damn-it let's keep it that way!"

The Kenyon Provost, Bruce Haywood, was present but did not comment.

The master plan under consideration will be worked out over the next year by the Development Planning Institute at Athens. Cost will be \$4,750, part of which might be carried by the federal government.

The plan will make a complete, in-depth study of the Village from every point of view. It will consider principally such things as economy, population, use of land, traffic and transportation, community facilities, and the central business district.

At the end of the study, a comprehensive program of development and regulatory measures will be proposed. See VILLAGERS, Page 4

Blood Drive Sets New High

The Red Cross blood drive this past Tuesday met with gratifying success.

By the end of the day, 202 pints of blood had been donated by Kenyon students, Bexley students, and faculty and staff members, as compared with last year's record total of 193 pints.

The leading division in the blood drive was Manning Hall with 46% of all students there contributing blood. The Dekes were second. As a reward for their performance, the students in Manning will receive a keg of beer.

Inner Glows

Fall Dance Descends Again

Fall dance descends this year amid predictions of snow and cold weather, but indoor flames promise a warm glow for Kenyon men.

Festivities for the Fall rites roll off Friday with a Rosse Hall show to be thrown by the so-called "Magnificent Men," a group with several albums under its belt and appearances in reknowned eastern theatres. They have been variously described as "great imitators and excellent musicians."

This 8-10 p.m. "concert" will also feature the "Royal Esquires," performing with a female vocalist named Donna Anderson. Admission will be \$2.50 the couple with coat, tie and dress required.

Fraternity parties that night will run from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. Saturday morning.

For those who disdain the vulgarities of the Hill that evening, the Film Society will present showings of *Jules and Jim* under Social Committee auspices.

Free performances will be given at midnight and 2:15 a.m. (the latter showing to catch the remnants of the Hill crowd) Friday evening, and 1 to 3 a.m. Sat. See DANCE, Page 2

Aggressive Israelis Fill New Place in World



Richard C. Rubenstein
"... God is dead."

by Richard Alper

"We're living in the Dark Ages now. With the Death of God you're less capable of surviving now than back in the jungles. There are no moral judgements." So spoke Rabbi Richard L. Rubenstein in a talk entitled "The Impact of the Six Days War on Jewish Theology" delivered Sunday evening in Lower Dempsey.

"The world is revealed in 'frightened naked barbarity,' without a God," he said. Man has lost his stable moorings and his perspective of right and wrong. There is an infinite nothing; no reality independent of the human body or community.

Rubenstein drew this conclusion from a study of Jewish history and current events. Jews have been safe targets as political scapegoats because they have been a minority.

In dealing with ruling majority, they have developed two defense See RUBENSTEIN, Page 7

Debators Sport Quick Wits, Win

Kenyon's Debate Society has gotten off to an impressive start in this year's intercollegiate competition.

Debating on the national topic — "Resolved that the federal government should guarantee to all citizens a minimum annual cash income," the Kenyon team has placed in every tournament it has entered.

The first tournament this year was held at Capital University where Stacy Evans and Jeff Butz ran up a 3-1 record in a switch- See DEBATE, Page 2



FALL MERRYMAKERS the "Magnificent Men" will be on hand Friday night for the opening of the 1967 Fall Dance Spectacular.

College Plans Programs For Ford Foundation

Kenyon College this week is planning its response to an invitation from the Ford Foundation to submit proposals for a program the Foundation might fund.

The program proposal is a five-year, humanities, matching grant proposition, at expense of about \$25,000 per annum.

"This should not be thought of as a formal program," the Provost, Bruce Haywood said. The plan is intended to serve a variety of interests and points of view.

Funds would be provided for See APPLICATION, Page 2



The Kenyon Collegian

A Weekly Journal of Student Opinion

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"All the while, believe me, I prayed
 our night would last twice as long."

—Sappho

The Advisor System

When the Provost spoke at an assembly last year on the new curriculum, one of the questions asked him was whether the faculty intended to improve the advisor system. Indeed, improvement there seemed an absolute necessity with the new complicated, and highly personalized free and guided elective scheme.

We have heard from several sources of attempts to inform faculty members about the program as a whole, and presumably to inform them about the programs of other departments. However, the results of any such discussions have not been apparent.

We talked this matter over with about 15 freshmen recently. None of them indicated satisfaction with his advisor. In almost all cases, the advisor's role to them had been simply to get them signed up for courses, and not to give them substantial advice. Only in rare cases does it seem an advisor had been able to discuss programs in other departments with any degree of competence.

It seems that the advisor system is a keystone of the new curriculum, at least for the first-year student. While nobody is going to make academic mistakes he will regret for the rest of his life during the first week of College, there are certainly pitfalls he could avoid with a complete advising program.

Perhaps one of the problems with the system as it now stands is simply the rush to get things done in orientation week, with probably twenty minutes allotted to a session between an advisor and a freshman who might have no idea in the world what he plans to do, or worse, might have the wrong idea.

We are not certain what solution might be found for this problem — whether the current system should be revamped, or discarded for some completely new scheme. But in any case, we would recommend it as a top priority concern for the Faculty Council this year.

—DWH

Debate

Continued from Page 1

side format (two rounds of affirmative, two of negative). At Manchester College, the Kenyon novice negative team of Richard Baehr and Terry Durica placed third out of 26 teams in their division with a record of 4-0. At the same tourney, Butz took second in extemporaneous speaking, and a fourth in prepared oratory.

The most recent tournament was held last Saturday at Ohio State, where a Kenyon four man team of Butz, Kim Byham, Evans and Kendall Moore produced a second place trophy in the 15-team competition. The other Kenyon men entered posted a 4-4 mark.

Kenyon will hold its second debate tournament the weekend of Feb. 17 and 18. Scheduled are six rounds of switchside.

The Kenyon team will take to the road next at Niagara University Dec. 2.

Dance

Continued from Page 1

Saturday evening fraternity parties will fire up at 8 p.m., to be followed by the four-hour Peirce Hall shindig at 11 p.m. The Peirce Hall affair will feature the "Four O'Clock Balloons," a mindbending outfit, and the "Chandlers," both of which are reknowned at Kenyon for previous appearances.

Parties will most likely be tapering off Sunday, and the maintenance crew will return to the Hill Monday to see what can be salvaged.

Application

Continued from Page 1

faculty projects for summer work, travel, sculpting and a number of other interests. "The idea is to encourage development of new approaches to the humanities," the Provost commented.

The final proposals will be filed with Ford November 15.

Letters

Women's Plans

To The Student Body:

The purpose of this letter is to initiate discussion of what is at this time a sketchy proposal for the improvement of social life at Kenyon (or in the Kenyon community) after the coming of the women's college. As things stand, social life centers in the fraternities. While lounge areas are being provided in the women's dormitories, it is hard to imagine them being used for anything but polite socializing. It is equally hard to imagine fraternities accommodating two campuses — Kenyon men and their dates and X women and their dates. What is more, I don't think that fraternity lounges would be the best places to entertain women during the week.

A social center or student union has been discussed, and (I think rightfully) rejected. Two main reasons for rejection were put forward. First, a college owned and operated building would put off a lot of students. Second, and this is related to the first, in a relatively small college it is hard to use a building of that sort efficiently.

The Provost has said that he hopes some private person will come in and establish something along the lines of a rathskeller. What I want to suggest is that we shouldn't wait for someone from the outside to take the initiative for satisfying our needs. If the money could be raised, I'd like to see a building erected that would become a community project. The basic structure, the husk, would have to be built by contractors. But the interior could be done largely by students and faculty working together. It would be a good way to introduce women into the community.

Here are some characteristics I think the building should have. It should be spacious — basically one big room with a high ceiling. It should be furnished and lighted in such a way that no one would fear to spill beer on the floor or hesitate to carve his initials in the tables. It should be possible to partition it to permit more than one function to occur at a time, or to provide intimacy when desirable.

The building should have two main functions. It should be a beer hall serving sandwiches and maybe some more elaborate food, and it should be used for scheduled and impromptu readings, musical recitals, skits, short plays.

See PLANS, Page 8

Council Asking Funds For Increased Costs

Student Council is currently circulating a petition for a \$5 increase in the general fee which requires signatures of 50 per cent of the student body.

According to Jeffrey Fisher, Student Council President, the funds are badly needed to finance the Council's numerous projects. He listed Gilbert and Sullivan, which will no longer be financed by Special Projects, and rising costs of the publications — Reveille, Hika, and Collegian.

In addition, a number of new projects, including a poetry workshop, will have to receive Council money. Fisher said that the increase is a necessity if Council is to continue its role of student campus financier effectively.

Drug Interview

Ex-Drug Chief Pans Narcotic Bureau Work

Senate's Committee on Drugs recently quizzed Fred V. Bland, a former Narcotics Bureau official, on his experience and feelings about the Bureau.

Bland, 79, a former pharmacist and Chief Drug Inspector of Wisconsin until 1953, spoke out

sharply against the policies of the Bureau, which was formed to control illegal drugs in 1914.

Bland laid heavy emphasis on the Narcotic Bureau's "conditioning" the American public to believe that a drug addict or user is an "out and out criminal," and must be treated as a criminal. He observed that recent work by Governor Pat Brown of California directed at rehabilitating drug addicts has been fought at every turn, simply because the conditioning has branded addicts as hopeless criminals.

He attributed this policy to the Bureau's late chief of 50 years, Harry Anslinger, who Bland said "reigned as a virtual drug tsar." Under Anslinger's direction, the Bureau worked in every way possible to make itself more powerful. "All this is very political with drugs," Bland said, and pointed out that the major intent of a bureaucracy such as Anslinger's is to increase its size and influence.

Working toward this end, Anslinger went to Congress many times asking for larger appropriation or tighter laws, and usually getting what he wanted without question. "The Bureau did not care about the ramifications of a particular decision, such as listing codeine or marijuana as a narcotic," Bland said. Under Anslinger's direction, such things as codeine were put on the narcotic list, making the United States the only country in the world listing such a wide and inaccurate range of narcotics.

As one particular example, he related that during his work in Wisconsin a man bought a gallon of paregoric (a medicant, used on young children's gums, which contains minute traces of morphine), and Anslinger put it on the narcotic list. Bland pointed out the incredible red tape required in obtaining morphine, which is usually needed on very short notice.

Speaking of psychedelic drugs, Bland said there is no case for or against them at this time, but the Narcotic Bureau is doing the same thing now it once did with marijuana. He said "the more attention you pay to these things, the more trouble they become."

Speaking along these lines, Bland said Anslinger's repressive policies have only made the problem worse. In Britain, he pointed out, where a fix can be had for about 15 cents, there were 355 known addicts out of 50 million people in a study conducted in the 1950's by New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller. Bland indicated the number has increased since the survey. Long before then, Anslinger reported 80,000 addicts in the U.S., but the New York Bureau contradicted him with 100,000 in that city alone.

Bland noted the "absurd" laws on marijuana, and called cigarette smoking a much worse health threat. Using the criterion of withdrawal effects (sickness when a use of a drug is stopped), marijuana cannot be classified as a narcotic, he pointed out.

TYPING

MRS. RAY MIKLOS
 1006 E. Oak
 Mt. Vernon 397-9607

The Rendezvous

Dine at the Best

See RELATIONS, Page 8



And with the Fall
reels a myriad of
passed reflections
seen across the
changing sky.

Photographed by Phil Rizzo



Dancers in Vernon A Going Concern

by Steve Silber

Seven nights out of every week, Route 229 is clogged with carloads of screaming Kenyonites "firing into town." For what do they make this perilous voyage? For food? Beer? Or is it to view reverently the most adored of women — the go-go girl?

Mount Vernon is blessed with several charming go-goers, but the most popular are Barbara at Anton's, and Linda and Barb at Steve's.

Barbara, 19, grew up in Millersburg, or Millersburg, I mean Martinsburg. She had no trouble remembering that she started go-go-ing at the Horseshoe Club in Newark, Ohio, about two years ago and has been traveling the go-go circuit every since. "I really like dancing," she bubbled, "I mean its fun. Sure, some of the guys stare at you funny and want to pick you up, but what do you expect. I sort of like it."

Paula, Anton's lesser known dancing seductress, frequently disappears upstairs and then refuses to come down. "She's always doing this," Barbara explained, "and her husband and Anton sure get mad."

Linda, 19 and incredibly well-built, started at Anton's last year and came to Steve's for what she claimed was better pay. "The competition's getting pretty stiff," she said, "and you have to work the good bars." Linda was married last September to an 18 year old Centerburg High School senior and already regrets her move. "I guess I'm just too wild. My husband," she said disgustedly, "is always to tired." But Linda didn't look tired at all and said she would dance "as long as my legs hold up. I love it." Her advice to Kenyon students: "Watch out for Joey, she's really strange."

Barb, who had her name carved on her wrist "so I don't forget it when I'm drunk," started at Anton's seven months ago and

has been exciting go-go girl fans ever since. She sleeps most of the day and is constantly bothered by the fear of losing her clothes. "My strap just plain snapped the other day," she blushed. "I grabbed myself and ran to the bathroom. It was funny 'cause all the men cheered."

Indeed, all Kenyon men should be grateful to the Mount Vernon go-go girls. For in the long weeks between those fabulous dance weekends, they help recall remembrances of dates from long ago.



... A going chickie

Vigil

Continued from Page 1

(1) "To express our opposition to the government war at every level; and (2) to confront the Kenyon community with significant numbers of people strongly opposed to the present Administration policy in Viet Nam."

He also suggested the Vigil was undertaken in hopes of generating discussion and debate on the war, both in and out of the open meetings of the KCEWVN.

Silber expressed the Committee's satisfaction with the Vigil both as a witness and as a catalyst for further discussion. He hopes the interest visible on Tuesday will continue to manifest itself in attendance at the Wednesday (10 p.m.) meetings. "We feel it was successful, and that it will encourage us to do more, beginning with a discussion of the history of the American involvement in Viet Nam by Professor Alan Shavzin sometime next week."

Regents

Continued from Page 1

regents will probably cut back on the low priority projects rather than take something from all plans, he indicated.

Lord observed that he is quite pleased with the Regents' approval, and said: "It is certainly a big step forward for us."

Villagers

Continued from Page 1

Several townfolk expressed concern over an apparent lack of communication between the Gambier planners and Perkins & Will, architectural consultants for Kenyon. Bill McKinley, representative of the Institute, said his group hopes to work closely with the College in the future. He cited a "functional interrelationship" between Village and College.

Barton Blain, Gambier Solicitor, pointed out that the College will at times do things in its own interests which will be resisted by the Village. The whole comprehensive plan, he pointed out, will not represent complete accord, but will be a series of necessary compromises.

Collegian Hemingways Report From Abroad

Arab World Seen Disjointed With Western Philosophy

by James Fine

Collegian Foreign Correspondent

BEIRUT, Lebanon — A Westerner, and particularly an American, living in the Arab world in this uneasy time soon experiences many conflicting claims on his loyalty.

If he is typical, he comes here with a good deal of sympathy for Israel and her efforts to secure herself in a land where she is vastly outnumbered and surrounded by a desert of hostility. After being here a while that sympathy might even increase somewhat, because it becomes apparent that Israel, by comparison with the Arab countries, is a Western nation and thinks and acts much more in ways to which we are accustomed. But on the other hand one of the simplest facts of human psychology is to sympathize with and adjust your views in the direction of those around you. Living among these people and especially becoming friendly with Palestinians whose fathers left their lands as long as twenty years ago, and West Bankers who recently left their homes and can recount their flight to the sound of shell fire and strafing planes, it is impossible not to feel the tragedy of their plight. Aside from the human influences working on an American here, a study of the Arab-Israeli conflict puts Israel in a more questionable light than could be imagined by someone not acquainted with the historical background and development of the conflict.

When the Arabs doggedly reiterate their claims that Israel has no right to exist in Palestine as an exclusively racial state, no matter how foreign to American opinion this claim may be, the Arabs can be seen to have cause to feel this way. And, moreover, they have an amount of evidence to justify their claim. The uncontrolled immigration of large numbers of European Jews to Palestine between the world wars, what the Arabs assert was the unbearably unjust partition of Palestine in 1947, and the subsequent expansion of Israel in three wars, are all facets of the Arab argument. The upshot of their argument is that Israel was imposed on the Arab world by the West — an attempt to right wrongs inflicted on the Jewish people by European powers, and a solution to Western problems by foisting them on the Arabs. Therefore, the West, and particularly the U.S. who supports and the Arabs say, can control Israel, should set about to ameliorate the injustices done to the Arab countries. Indeed, Arabs here often sound like an echo of anti-war sentiment at home with their call for a moral American foreign policy.

To examine the validity of these claims is impossible here. See ARABS, Page 8

Japanese Life Alien Beneath American Surface

by Tom Lifson

Collegian Foreign Correspondent

TOKYO, Japan — Probably very few Kenyon students are aware that opportunities exist for them to leave the womb-like security of the Gambier microcosm, and find out what life is like on the other side of the world.

Few environments could be found which would contrast more with Gambier and Kenyon than Waseda University here in Tokyo. Kenyon students can attend the International Division of Waseda a school which lacks a hitch-hiking bench, but does have its own subway station.

Life in Tokyo resembles life in most mega-cities superficially — the train and subway rides, the crowds, and the polluted air — but Tokyo is in Japan, which gives it a character entirely different from anyplace else. The Western traditions of thought and life are still basically alien to Japan, and just beneath the surface of Europeanized Tokyo, one finds that East is indeed East and West is West.

A Westerner grows up taking many assumptions for granted, to the extent of speaking about "natural" or "God-given" rights of men. In Japan this tradition is foreign, and is not really accepted, except in the U.S.-imposed system of government, where it is a matter of form, not practice. One is constantly challenged by Japanese tradition and custom to re-think those things that were taken for-granted. In this lies the greatest value of life in a foreign culture. The GLCA program, by having students learn as much Japanese as possible, and by having them live with Japanese families, immerses students in Japanese life to the greatest extent possible.

Waseda University is big (38,000) and highly prestigious, ranging from left of Mao to Titoist, with a few radical rightist groups thrown in for spice. The International Division has classes in English, taught by Japanese professors.

No previous study of Japanese is required for students who wish to enter the Japan program of the GLCA. The program begins at the end of June, when you leave for Japan. The summer is spent in intensive language study, broken by intervals when you are free to wander all over Japan. In September, classes start at Waseda, lasting until the end of June the next year.

These are the dry facts, which do nothing to convey the character of the opportunity which exists for Kenyon students to learn about Japan and about themselves. Future reports will attempt to cover more clearly the nature of life in the Japanese milieu.

Stokely Philopsophizes

Black Power Last Hope for Peace

by Richard A. Baehr

Black Power: The Politics of Liberation in America, by Stokely Carmichael and Charles V. Hamilton, Random House, \$4.95.

For certain basic reasons, Black Power has been a controversial and little understood philosophy. The white racists have identified it as showing the true subversiveness of the black movement in this country. The white "liberals" have misread Black Power as a black racist movement that is demagogic in tone, and exclusively black in its appeal. Even the black man (and this is the expression the authors use rather than the white power structure's coined term "Negro") has been confused by the seeming contradiction of Black Power doctrines and the integration appeal of the past ten years. But most significantly, the philosophy's exponents are perfectly clear about what they mean, and surprisingly when their message appears on the printed page it seems less fiery, and more practical than anyone who knows of it only through mass news media channels would believe.

What I will attempt to do in this review is present in as con-

cise a way as possible the philosophy, because I think it is the most meaningful way of handling this potentially explosive book.

In essence, Black Power is a call for the black man in America to organize politically. The argument is that through political strength will come economic and social benefits, and political strength will come only when the black man has discarded the "go-slow philosophy" or the "we can get it through traditional channels" approach, and realize that only black people who have in mind the interests of black people can serve their cause.

The cleverest and most acceptable part of black power's philosophy is the "need case." What Carmichael and Hamilton have done is discard the sweet talk, and call the colonial oppression of their race in this country what it is — white power exploitation and subjugation. What this has produced is a grave psychological problem among Negroes in addition to their economic woes. For they have lost their own sense of identity. They are not sure of whether to emulate the white man, and gain his acceptance, or resist his oppression and work for liberation.

What the authors conclude is that if there is to be integrated society in America, it must mean it is just as good to be a black American as to be a white American. This is not the goal of the current integration movement, and has not been since 1954. This movement has rather tried to force the black man on the white society, but make him socially acceptable at the same time.

Black Power's program is no less explosive than its goals — the elimination of white racism, the equality of Negroes with whites on all levels, and the development of a black minority that will stick together for its own benefits as other minorities have in this country.

The first step in the program is a realization and development of a black community, a black consciousness and awareness of the problems of racism in this country. The next step is political modernization, and this institutional change has three steps—1) questioning old values and institutions of the society, 2) searching for new and different forms of political structure to solve political and economic problems, and 3) broadening the base of

See STOKELY, Page 8

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Red November Bears Soviet Birth As World Waits Behind Blackout

November 7, 1917 saw the greatest mayoralty victory of Tammany Hall in New York history to that time. John F. Hylan carried the ticket that also gave women the vote in New York state. In Ohio, a majority of 8,000 turned back yet another prohibition vote.

No doubt these seemed important events. But word was just beginning to filter out about a far more important event of November 17, 1917. Half a world away, a group of men variously called the Maximists, the Red Guard, or the Bolsheviks had seized control of the Russian government in Petrograd.

For ten days, nobody was sure exactly what was happening in Russia. The New York Times seemed as confused as anybody, but its columns reflected the one certainty of that crucial week — almost everybody, including most of the Russians at one time or another, were dead set against the Reds. But as the week progressed, the news reports diverged more and more sharply from the world's wishful thinging summed up in the off-repeated sentence: "Petrograd is not Russia."

Suddenly, on the evening of November 12/13, the opposition ceased, Moscow was taken, and a fresh snow falling on the Russian cities gave a sparkling quality to the air — the symbol of an incredible Bolshevik victory. The world faced for the first time the incarnation of Karl Marx' theories under the brutal leadership of Lenin and Trotsky.

The first news broke on the eighth, Thursday, when the Times reported Bolshevik take-overs in the Petrograd telegraph and communications centers. The report confidently affirmed Premier Kerensky had taken "numerous precautions . . . to thwart the threatened outbreak." Kerensky merely said that he "considered part of the population of Petrograd in a state of revolt."

That day the editorial page of the Times carried a letter to the editor from an American in Petrograd saying the new freedom's greatest boon (following Nicholas' abdication) was religious liberty. "For the first time in all the centuries, Russia is permitted to think," the letter said, "and not secretly, stealthily, and in hiding."

That day, the Bolsheviks were taking over, as Alan Moorhead describes, "stealthily pouncing on one stronghold after another, until like a house that has been eaten out by white ants . . . the whole edifice of government collapsed."

The next day, the ninth, the Italians lost 17,000 men in a single battle, the first American artillery unit went into action in France, and Premier Kerensky fled Petrograd. The New York stock market took one of its most drastic drops of the year, with stocks falling off four to eleven points.

In the Times, a man named Alexander Sakonovsky predicted the revolution would be good, because the Bolsheviks would surely fall and Grand Duke Michael would succeed to a constitutional throne. Sakonovsky said it for the first of many times: "All Russia outside of Petrograd will stand together."

But in Petrograd, everything was quiet and normal. A noonday band accompanied the guard of relief as usual. People stood in the usual long lines before the provision stores, and children played innocently in the parks. There were few armed men.

In Spartansburg, South Carolina, the mood was different. The word "embark" was magic to the many armed men there, American trainees who immediately saw in the Russian Revolution the end of the Russian front and complete American involvement in the West.

Washington saw the same implication, but was not jubilant. Diplomats clung to the belief that the revolt was local, and extended carte blanche diplomatic recognition to anybody who would oppose the revolutionaries. The army was seen as the main hope of the loyalists, if only it would stay loyal. But that was in doubt. Even the possibility of Japanese military aid through Vladivostok over the trans-Siberia railroad was considered.

The Times that day recalled Leon Trotsky's stay in New York, which had ended with the Tsar's abdication in March. He had escaped a Shanghai attempt in Spain, and made his way to New York, where he had shared the wealth with local communists. They were considerably miffed when the revolutionary departed on short notice, leaving all their furniture unguarded.

The Times' editorials for that entire week make interesting reading for their single-minded denunciation of Kerensky for not using Bolshevik blood-tactics against the Bolsheviks. The editor drew a comparison between the idealism of Kerensky and that of Robespierre, neither of whom he felt accomplished anything.

The next day, the tenth, the Bolsheviks made their first concrete moves to secure the peasants' loyalty, and at the same time declared a unilateral three-month truce with Germany, much to Washington's horror. The announcement was made on the famed sort of raised platform the Reds used so often then. Next to Lenin on the platform "Leon Trotsky was seated, carefully groomed, smiling, and triumphant in workman's garb. Nicholas Lenine, quiet, reserved and studious sat beside him . . . The room was crowded with delegates, soldiers presiding."

Washington still believed the army would tip the balance against the Reds. Diplomats believed a strong man would yet emerge for the cause of good. The Bolsheviks, they believed "had seized control by appeals to the dark and ignorant minds of the populace," and had ignored the army which would not follow so easily.

But the revolt was spreading nonetheless — in Karkoff, the local Soviet had been recognized by the townfolk, and the same thing was happening elsewhere. The Times could only reiterate what it had said once before: "Trotsky is extraordinarily clever and quite unscrupulous."

An editorial in a Russian newspaper in Petrograd written by one Ivan Okuntsoff, moaned that Lenin was on the same track Nicholas Romanoff had followed — "the yoke of absolutism and the State Church." But the Bolsheviks will fail, he affirmed, and then he added that fateful sentence: "Petrograd is not Russia."

Contrasting strangely to the usual attitudes toward the peasants noted above was an anonymous Russian diplomat who said: "The mass of Russians are not unreasonable . . . a government which offers liberty instead of license, organization instead of chaos, victory instead of defeat will emerge and be accepted." Lenin will win temporary success as Robespierre did (again, the comparison), but the downtrodden masses will not swallow it. "Paris may be France," he concluded, "but Petrograd is not Russia."

And then the eleventh, Sunday, Kerensky pulled the main headlines again by reappearing after three days at the head of an army of undetermined size. Petrograd was said to be wavering. The Russian embassy in the U.S. finally denounced Lenin.

It seemed the tide of battle was turning.

The editorial page of the Times joined the paper tiger effort by denouncing Lenin and Trotsky in no uncertain terms. The editor asserted the Bolsheviks were to be the first of several "glib and shallow" failures in Russian government because they could not possibly deliver the pie in the sky they promised. But sooner or later, the people would tire of such government and support one which "would not enrich anybody at the expense of anybody else." Ominously, that day saw a man named Dzhusgashvili, alias Stalin, named Minister of Nationalities, a post in charge of the affairs of different nationalities within Russia.

But Kerensky's army was marching to save the state.

For several days, there were reports only of clashes, with no decisive results. A report said Trotsky had been taunted by rebellious officials. The Cossacks had supposedly

See RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, Page 8



Phil Rizzo

Plaudits to Hill Crew For Cryptic 'Caretaker'

by Paul Douglas

Art need not solve a problem. In fact, it is often the case that an artist will purposely elect to work in a somewhat obscured or cryptic — but not ambiguous — medium, his aim being not to hide some message or withhold some truth, but merely to entice the viewer and make his encounter with the work of art more personal, more meaningful.

This is especially true of the theater arts and in particular of Harold Pinter's *The Caretaker*, which was presented last week at the Hill Theater. An enigmatic play, *The Caretaker* is the kind of artistic endeavor which elicits the feeling that it must make a definitive statement, take a stand, or solve a problem. But it doesn't.

Because of this, many in the audience were disappointed, but none too nonplussed to offer an interpretation of a play which is best left undissected. "I think it was a marvelous satire on the British Empire," quipped one Mt. Vernon Theater buff while donning her wrap in the cloakroom. Even were there to be offered an Honors English course in super-advanced Pinter it could only prove so useful as the History of the British Empire course in which at least one (and we might suspect more) of Mount Vernon's matrons is enrolled.

In the most effective six-character rotation, both David Robinson and Michael O'Brien effectively portrayed the once clairvoyant but now distant Aston. Robinson's constrained delivery was matched by O'Brien's calculated movements. Whether meticulously making his bed or scrutinizing a plug or dressing himself, O'Brien always kept an almost mathematical grip on his gestures. Perhaps only once, when gaily snapping a towel at a fly in mid-air, did his gestures seem less than controlled and unintentionally comic. Robinson's characterization included more nervous — hands thrust into his pockets — yet more spontaneous gestures, Robinson's soliloquy at the end of Act II, in which he relates his experience in a mental hospital and the effects of a poorly administered shock treatment to Davies, is one of the most forceful and moving parts of the play.

Although no less complex a character than his brother, Mick's effectiveness is in large part determined by his dress, mannerisms, gesticulations, tone of voice rather than by the content of his speeches. Whereas it was vital to the play that we know exactly

what happened to Aston, it makes little difference whether Mick's imaginary penthouse has tables "in a Fromosia teak veneer" and "armchairs in oatmeal tweed, a beach frame settee with a woven sea-grass seat" or Danish modern — as long as the hyperbolic is achieved, the extravagance noted, the idea of a punk designing a palace grasped. Both Tony Hills and Mark Johnson convey this temperament.

On the whole, Johnson's performance is very good. But his attitude toward Davies becomes too vehement. Here is where manner, gesture, tone of voice in particular are important. Johnson spits out the "who do you bank with" speech like an attack, not the proposition that it is. His retort, "I was just doing some spring cleaning" is intentionally sardonic, not just mentioned in passing by way of explanation of his bizarre antics. Mills seems more aware that Pinter has packed so much contempt and scorn into Mick's lines that many of them need only be uttered for it to be realized. Johnson's performance is not lacking for passion, but Mills peak emotional powers are withheld, subtly, until they are most needed in the Buddha-smashing scene in which Mick stops toying with Davies and decides to "Chuck it in," to end the game. At this point Johnson's almost run the emotional gamut, whereas Mills passion is just fully realized. But as I said, both create vivid Mick's.

The most challenging acting opportunity is offered in the character of Davies, the hirsute old tramp who is offered a job as caretaker by both brothers. The challenge is more than well met by Murray Horwitz and Michael Johnston. Horwitz gives Davies an amazing depth of character. Through numerous clever gestures and excellent voice impersonation, Horwitz is more than convincing as the wizened old man. He rasps, shuffles, jitters, flounders, casts jerky glances out of the corner of his eye, he nearly creaks with age. He is able to evoke both pathos and disgust in the same line.

See CARETAKER, Page 8

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THE KENYON 'BACKERS

by John Smyth



Heroes of Two Generations of Lords

Veteran Gary Pendergraph

In his first three years at Kenyon, Co-Captain Gary "Pinky" Pendergraph has been a valuable starter, an all conference linebacker and the team's most valuable player. This year he is all these things as well as, along with Co-Captain John Greller, the foundation upon which Kenyon is building its new all-out football program. A team with half of its starters freshmen needs an unusually strong foundation, and Pinky, an unusually strong character, fills his position with enthusiasm and leadership to spare.

Kenyon's all-out football program is Pinky's way of playing ball: a 100% effort and a deep rooted determination to win. "I couldn't be happier with the new system," says Pinky, "It isn't wrong for Kenyon because it is the system of winning football." Pinky feels that this is the only successful approach that one can take to college football. "The system helps build a lot of character in people. Certainly it is a system with no room for apathy, and I think that's a reason why a lot of people don't understand the system. It teaches a lot more than football." The youth of the team, says Pinky, is not as great a handicap as some may believe. "Experience in football is the experience of how much it takes to win a football game. You have to extend yourself emotionally to a great extent and you must have the experience of knowing what it takes to win."

Linebacker Pendergraph calls the Lords' defensive signals and he is the man to beat for any opposing backs planning to gain yardage against the Lords. Pinky diagnoses offensive plays instantly and at one time or another he gives most opposing backs a strong and very unpleasant memory of being tackled. Gary was an All-Ohio center at Mentor High School and he is called on to give the snap in Kenyon's punting situations.

Pinky's main value, however, is the moral boost he gives Kenyon's young team. He calls for a full effort from all of his teammates. "He is the essence of a great football player," says fellow linebacker Roland Parson. "You've got to show him you're trying. When everything else is going wrong, Pinky picks you up." In the Hiram game Pinky rarely sat on the bench; at the times when he was not playing he incessantly paced up and down the sidelines encouraging his teammates. In the Marietta game one of Gary's fingers was disjuncted on a play. He huddled the team together, called the defensive signal, then ran to the sideline, had the finger pulled back in place, and ran back out, not missing a play.

Radiant high spirits are an inseparable part of Pinky. His bouncing stride, freckled warm complexion and red hair give him away even before one is in range of his burlesque wit. During the summer after his sophomore year he married Becky Traucht and they have lived happily ever since on Ward Street. Through Becky's influence Pinky's weight has risen from 185 to 205 and his grades have climbed above a B average. Spanish is Pinky's major and after graduation he hopes to teach Spanish and coach football at the secondary level.

Kenyon will lose greatly upon Pinky's graduation, as his irresistible energy, good nature and friendliness are extremely rare.

Rookie Roland Parson

Roland Parson, a freshman from Washington, D.C., has defied the laws of "collegiate experience" in his top calibre performances this year as Pendergraph's co-linebacker.

Any Kenyon fans who had not been aware of Roland in the early stages of the season were duly impressed by his heads-up play in the Centre game, during which it became rather monotonous watching him make tackle after tackle. By the Marietta game he had become a phenomenon, on one occasion streaking downfield to tackle a touchdown-bound Pioneer halfback who had a 20 yard start. After this game he was voted lineman of the week. His six foot, 208 pound frame is blisteringly fast, and his eagerness and skill in making tackles round out the qualifications of a great linebacker.

Parson collected three varsity football letters at McKinley High School, and by his senior year he was captain of the team and the All Inter-High linebacker (i.e., D.C.'s best). At Kenyon he sometimes substitutes his linebacker's position for that of the shifting "K" or "Monster" man. Roland has found the Lords' team very similar to his High School team. "It was hard," recalls Roland, "sometimes you wondered whether it was worth it, but it payed off in the end. Here there are not as many incentives, like girls for instance, and it is a little harder to keep up on your schoolwork." Roland looks back to his High School team with satisfaction, since his team started with a 3-6 record, went to a 4-5 record the next year and won the championship his senior year.

Roland's first exposure to Kenyon came last year when Tracy Scudder visited McKinley. But he doubts that he would have ever come to Kenyon if John Greller hadn't visited him during Christmas vacation. "I sent in the application right after I met Bear," explains Parson, "he really got me interested. Then I came and saw Kenyon in the middle of February, which everyone says is the worst time. But I really liked Kenyon — it was what I thought a college should be like. The big schools are more like miniature cities than colleges. Besides, I figured that even if everyone else at Kenyon turned out to be a jerk, I knew Bear."

Roland feels that Kenyon's workouts haven't been terribly tougher than his High School workouts. But the season has not been easy on him. "It's hard putting out all you can and then getting beaten every week. You think of how we're going to beat these teams next year and the year after, but it's hard." Roland has found his teammates a great help in keeping his spirits high. "We kind of keep each other up. Sometimes when I'm down they pick me up and visa-versa." Fast as he is (100 yards in 10 sec.) Roland often has trouble with pulled ankles. These are his only physical weakpoint and he tapes them carefully before every game and practice. "As long as I can walk on them they're good enough to play on," explains Roland, and so far he hasn't missed a game.

Roland has not declared a major yet, but he is leaning somewhat towards economics. He has no plans beyond college: "That's one of the reasons I came to Kenyon. It should give me a good background for many things." All in all, Roland has been pleased with Kenyon. His only disappointment is not altogether rare in Gambier: "To me Kenyon would be perfect if I only started getting some dates."

Morse Livens P. E. Programs

by Ron Smith

Kenyon's physical education program, much discussed of late, finds itself in the unenviable position of having to sell itself to a largely uninterested, if not downright hostile, student body. The truth is, though, that the current edition of the phys. ed. department differs a good deal from the general conception of Hill veterans. A recent interview with Athletic Director Phil Morse brought out some relevant facts.

The general makeup of the program, he explained, is designed to meet both the interest and the needs of the student body. His philosophy divides the department into four areas — sports appreciation, recreation, aquatics, and physical fitness. The intention is to give the student an understanding and appreciation of the rules, skills, and etiquette of various activities. Emphasis is placed on comprehension of method and technique rather than the building of All-American athletes in seven weeks. Coach Morse looks for results to show up in continued participation outside class lines and in improved and more enjoyable intramural activity.

To achieve these ends the long-neglected phys. ed. program has been surprisingly rejuvenated. Old standbys such as basketball, softball, and archery, of course, still stand. Alongside them, though, come reactivated sports like bowling and handball, continued instruction in scuba diving, plus such additions as skiing and canoeing. The ski course will teach fundamentals, with trips to either Clear Fork or Snow Trails, transportation furnished. Spring will find canoeing showing basic skills and knowledge, with at least one substantial excursion on tap. Other courses, physical fitness in particular, will be modified. Emphasis can be placed on aspects such as weights or gymnastics, with less attention paid to running the mile.

One can see the enthusiasm and sincerity of Coach Morse in the physical makeup of the athletic plant itself. The entrances and grounds are more attractive, the locker room is better planned, and new equipment and space for weights, boxing, and wrestling are available.

In keeping with the new PE attitude Coach Morse would be pleased to hear any constructive ideas to make the program more responsive to student interests. He feels that, "In exposing the student to a variety of physical activities, we hope to introduce him to something he will find to be of lasting value."

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Raiders Beat Lords 24-0

Kenyon Chosen to Play at Wheaton In Mid-Eastern Soccer Tournament

by Bob MacIntyre

On a night not ideal for football, or anything outdoors for that matter, the Kenyon Lords played three quarters of almost flawless football against the Purple Raiders of Mount Union, only to lose 24-0 after three fourth quarter scores by the Mount. It was a cold, hard night for Kenyon. The temperature was in the low 30's and there was a strong howling wind out from the north at 20 m.p.h. However, the football, for three quarters, was good, Kenyon, a smaller and more inexperienced team, outplayed Mount Union for three quarters. But they collapsed in the fourth period against the powerful Purple Raider attack.

The first half was the best the Lords have played all year. They kept Mount Union from scoring and threatened twice. The first half was mostly an exchange of punts, as both sides became accustomed to the adverse elements. At the half, the score was 0-0, and to those watching the game it appeared that the Purple Raiders were stronger, but had met their match in an aroused Kenyon team.

The beginning of the second half was much like the first. The Lords got a big break midway in the third quarter when they recovered a fumble on the Mount Union seventeen yard-line. From there they couldn't advance the ball and it went over on downs to Mount Union. After that the game was all Mount Union. They scored late in the third period and, using two Kenyon fumbles inside the 20 yard-line, chalked up two touchdowns and a safety in the fourth quarter.

OBSERVATIONS

After not being able to move the ball from the 17 yard-line in the third quarter, the Lords seemed to lose their punch. And after the first Mount Union score, the tide had turned. The Lords,

as is characteristic of any team that hasn't experienced victory lost their composure and confidence after the first score by the Mount. The Lords looked like a good football team for three quarters, but lost their steam in the fourth period.

The defensive team played heroically for most of the ball game. It was the offensive team that was lacking. The ground game netted minus three yards, and last Saturday's weather was inimical to throwing many passes successfully. Once again the Lords got close, but not close enough.

In the waning moments of the ball game, when it was evident that Mount Union had won, they continued to press for one more score — an inexcusable display of poor sportsmanship. In the locker room after the game the disappointment and dejection of defeat hung oppressively. But there was enough of the right kind of resentment to carry over to next year. And in the words of one player, "Every dog has its day."

Mount Union	0	0	7	17	24
Kenyon	0	0	0	0	0

by Richard Gelfond

A new and outstanding page was written in Kenyon College's athletic history book yesterday when the team accepted a bid to play in the Mid-eastern NCAA Regional College Soccer Championships. The Lord's fine team learned of the bid two days ago. This is the first Kenyon soccer team in history ever to receive such an honor. Under the able tutelage of Coach Robert Harrison the team compiled a sparkling 6-3 record.

The team's first game will be on Friday, November 17th, against Lake Forest College. The action is slated to begin at approximately twelve noon. The Mid-eastern Regionals will be held at Wheaton College, in Wheaton, Illinois.

The team will travel by bus and will leave on November 16th. According to NCAA championship rules, only 16 players are allowed to participate in any one game.

While several weeks ago the

soccer team thought it might have played its last game for the year, the players have now happily resumed practice for the big tournament. The grind once again will be hard, including strict adherence to training during Fall Dance Weekend. However none of the players seems to mind very much as they look ahead with hopeful and determined eyes towards Wheaton, Illinois.

Mr. Perpetual Motion

by Chip Lowery

With locks draped over his ears, clad in double-breasted jacket, kaleidoscope tie, and pin-striped bell bottom pants imported from Carnaby street, Ned Smyth indeed defies the traditionally conservative 'prim and proper' image of the all-American athlete. During party weekends, attired in such psychedelic costumes, Ned looks like Sergeant Pepper prancing around the dance floor performing the "Funky Broadway." However, despite the unruly appearance, which might seem to some athelete's code of dignified conduct and positive attitude, Ned in fact, has become the most lethal offensive threat in Ohio soccer.

"Snedley," as his teammates call him, is a product of the Millbrook School, an esteemed soccer power in eastern prep school competition, where he teamed with the other half of the "Millbrook duo," Chip Lowery, to comprise the nucleus of the team's scoring punch. As a freshman last year, Ned's scoring potential sputtered because he "found it difficult to fireup on a losing team," and, subsequently, only managed to register four goals. Ned, however, found the necessary inspiration in this year's rejuvenated squad and emerged with three all-time Kenyon scoring records to testify to his superb soccer talent. Specifically, the right wing scoring ace tallied ten goals and ten assists to establish unprecedented marks in most goals scored, most assists and most total points in a season. Moreover, he is the current scoring leader in the Ohio Conference scoring race.

Coach Harrison boasts that Smyth is a "scoring threat any time he has the ball." To justify this contention, one only needs to take notice of Ned's complete repertoire of athletic skills. Perhaps Ned's most spectacular attribute is his speed which he aptly demonstrated when he swept laurels in the 100 and 200 dashes in the intramural track meet last spring. The shifty speedster, whom Harrison refers to as "Mr. Perpetual Motion," produced several of the Lord's goals this season by simply outthrusting the adversary in 'fast-break' situations.

More valuable, though, is the Ned's unique knack of capitalizing on scoring opportunities. The crucial factor in the development of this talent is shooting accuracy. A skill that Ned sharpens in the hallways of the East Wing as well as in practices. During the Cedarville game, the winger exhibited the power and precision of his kick when he blasted a 40 yard side-line boot into the upper left hand corner of the net. Because of his accurate kick, Harrison has assigned Ned responsibility for the penalty kicks, of which he scored two in three attempts, and for the



Greg Spaid

Kenyon's scoring record holder Ned Smyth with his coach, Bob Harrison.

corner kicks, of which five were converted into scores.

Occasionally, "Snedley" resorts to his clever ball-handling tactics to evade the enemy. Spectators have frequently been impressed by the jig-like dances and acrobatic stunts that he has used to befuddle opposing defensemen. Believe it or not, the scoring ace has even been known to pick a pass out of mid-air and punt it twenty yards while doing a hand-stand.

What makes Ned a great athlete instead of just a good athlete, though, is his instinctive ability to remain coolly composed under pressure. Because of his sly craft and subtle playmaking, Harrison has appropriately dubbed him "the thinking man's soccer player." Ned, though, is not the egotistical, arrogant super-star who is concerned with glory. He often has sacrificed a "sure-goal" by passing to a teammate. The ultimate appeal of this athlete, moreover, is that he is genuinely modest about his sensational scoring exploits.

It is evident, then, that Ned has mastered all the attributes necessary to the constitution of a complete athlete. What makes him a super athlete is the cunning and subtle playmaking which can only be described as artistic.

Rubenstein

Continued from Page 1

strategies. After the fall of Jerusalem in 70 AD, the Jews followed the Javneh policy calling for submission, respect and restraint. The Roman Empire and the Catholic church, in persecuting the Jews, tried to protect their own culture and contain Judaism. "Had Jews not sublimated their anger during this period, they would have perished," Rubenstein feels.

However, 1943 German and Polish ghetto Jews saw that "they could not hope for anything by accepting degradation." In the age of the Death of God, there were "no moral consequences and mass extermination had become technologically and psychologically feasible — the rules of the game had changed and the Jews had not gotten the message." The policy of domination and containment had been superseded by the policy of annihilation, ushering in the current Dark Ages.

Because of the Death of God, we must also accept the concept of Machiavellian power politics. Men can only survive and maintain their security by trusting themselves. Moral principles, international organizations and foreign states offer no deterrent to aggression. Power and interest determine the relation between people. "Jews will survive not by justice or brotherhood but solely by depending on themselves," Rubenstein declares.

After learning this lesson from World War II, Jews asserted the "Massada" policy of resistance and counter-aggression. They repulsed Arab attacks in 1948, 1956, and 1967. Despite the Arab claim to territory based on two thousand years of control, the Jewish rationale persisted. "Instead of being nice guys," Rubenstein asserted, Jews determined to take and preserve what they believe they need." It was *Homcoming*. Jews were no longer in exile and they had the security of a homeland which they had defended successfully.

Jews watch the world scene, jealously guarding their position. In Israel, the Jewish majority watches the Arab sectors fearfully. Arabs are an isolated minority with different language and customs — they represent a potential fifth column within Israel," Rubenstein warns.

The United States is a White Anglo-Saxon Protestant country. "This cannot and should not be changed, Rubenstein says, so a Jew must remain something of a stranger." We watch our Christian colleagues warily for tendencies to minority persecution," he said. "But why do Jews stay in America?" Rubenstein asked. "Part of the theme of the twentieth century is exile," he answered. The Jew in America is less secure than he would be in his homeland. But in exile, he can make the most of his creative potential," Rubenstein asserted in conclusion.

Computer

Continued from Page 1

ting a completed questionnaire.

This questionnaire, prepared specifically for the unique sort of Ohio college student, is comprised of twenty-four inquiries into the nature of the applicant and his Ideal Date. Physical and intellectual attributes; personality and social qualities; and information revealing background, interests, and sexual attitudes are asked for in this multiple-choice questionnaire.

Kenyonian Match is an out-

growth of an attempt made last year, under the same name, to initiate a satisfactory mixing and matching system on the Kenyon campus. Gaynon expressed confidence that this year's program will far surpass last year's rather lopsided attempt born in mid-winter lethargy. More Kenyon men are expected to participate

this year, as well as ever increasing numbers of co-eds from Lake Erie, Western, Otterbein, Ohio Wesleyan, Chatham and Denison.

The Kenyonian Match questionnaires will be available in Pierce Hall within the next two weeks, during which time large-scale distribution of these will begin on the other participating campuses.



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Singers Show Improved Mastery

by Larry Glass

Criticisms come and go, and despite all the unfavorable evaluations and prognostications, the Kenyon Singers with Frank Lendrim continue to advance their mastery of the choir trade. And this is wholly admirable. I could only regret the shortness of this Saturday night's concert, simply because the program was noteworthy and the singing unexpectedly good. In general, I found the men's voices were louder, deeper, and more resonant than in past performances. And what is more, the upper-tenor and counter-tenor registers were filled in as they haven't been. It does not seem to rash to say that the selections each emphasized some capacity of the men's choir—but the program's variety, for once, did not point up any embarrassing weaknesses.

Among the men's songs was the stirring, nearly martial "Monk's March"—a Welsh folk song with a vengeance... followed by Robert Tait as soloist in an unusually well-arranged and well-sung base version of the old standard, "Shenandoah," (the arranger Roger Williams). Soloist Thomas Ulrich sensitively mastered "The E-R-I-E," an American folk song that demands a quick pace, sharp enunciation, and close timing to push its lively humor across. As usual, the Lake Erie side of the concert was first-rate, balancing the Lord's folk orientation with the classicists Bartok and Schubert. The repertoire of Lake Erie's College Choir seemed peculiarly limited to two works, neither of notable length, but each, in its own right, effective. Bartok's "Don't Leave Me" is a slow, moaning affair that contrasts nicely with Schubert's "Standchen," a pitter-patter of voice and piano.

As a matter of efficacy and tradition, the choral concerts at Kenyon end with the amalgamation of all the participating choirs—and who wants to break with tradition? Perhaps Choral Director Wingard of Lake Erie and Frank Lendrim are introducing an innovation within the older traditional framework, and the innovation would seem to be in recognition of the difficulties involved in putting together the work of two distinct choral units given a short span of time. In the past, the result of such efforts has been somewhat discouraging because the musical selections were of a nature to require subtle and quick timing. The singers often have three cue-givers: the director, the piano, and other singers. For all intents and purposes, one or more of these sources of order and discipline falls by the wayside when two or more choral groups are incorporated at the "last minute." So it seems to have been a wise de-

Plans

Continued from page 2

movies, or whatever else (within the law) people want to do or see.

The big questions I'm raising are: Does this seem a good idea? Do you think it's needed now, or as soon as the women's college comes? Is it too much to expect that this could work as a community project?

Jeffrey Fisher '68

Barncord Shoe Repair

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cision on someone's part to have chosen for the concert two of the slower and less mechanically demanding portions of Bach's "Mass In B Minor," the result being one of the best performances of the combined choirs. Henry Purcell's "In Praise of Music" also seems

Stokely

Continued from Page 4

political participation to include more people in the decision-making process. Assimilation into white America is not the goal. But achieving a status of equality through their own efforts rather than reliance on the white power structure is their goal.

For Carmichael and Hamilton, a black-white coalition will not produce the desired results, and integration is one of the myths of coalition. For all coalition between blacks and whites so far in America have been on "whitey's" terms. There are three myths of coalition that black power eliminates. First, that in the context of present-day America, the interests of black people are identical with the interests of certain liberal, labor and other reform groups. Second, the assumption that a viable coalition can be effected between the politically and economically secure and the politically and economically insecure. And third, that political coalitions are, nor can be sustained on a moral, friendly sentimental basis by appeals to conscience. What Black Power substitutes is black rule where it is politically feasible—as in Tuskegee or Lowndes County Alabama, or in Newark, N. J. or Cleveland. Where the black community does not approach a significant number, they should organize their numbers to elect as many representatives responsible to the black community as possible, and only in this manner will blacks be able to achieve equality through the system, though in spite of it.

A word about the authors is probably necessary before I conclude. Stokely Carmichael, former chairman of SNCC has been involved in the Civil Rights movement since 1960. He is perhaps best known today for his rather outspoken criticism of the United States policies in Viet Nam, the Middle East, and the handling of the race riots in the nation's cities. Charles V. Hamilton, a participant and advisor to

to have been chosen with such considerations in mind, although its syncopation sometimes caught one choir following a cue that the other wasn't.

In any event, we can now anticipate future concerts without misgivings.

Council

Continued from Page 1

(\$64,000) did not seem to be making itself felt in the Saga budget. Boyer pointed out that the food service had bought \$20,000 in new equipment, but did not attempt to account for the balance. Butt used the phrase "hidden cost of education" and intimidated the College used the extra raise in the fee for other purposes.

Other discussions ran to some length on details of the food service, running from quality of seconds to unstirred orange juice at breakfast. In general, Boyer said he has made some quality progress in the last three weeks, and hopes to work out complaints in the near future.

Civil Rights organizations, is chairman of the Department of Political Science at Roosevelt University, Chicago.

The two of them have written a book whose message is clear: Black Power is the last reasonable opportunity for a society to work out its racial problems short of prolonged guerilla warfare. Their belief in this premise makes this work a far more serious presentation of an ideology, and puts a damper on criticism of it that merely passes on it as radical, senseless and dangerous. Perhaps I can agree with this last point, though, for Black Power is indeed dangerous, and it is dangerous to that white power structure I have described earlier. It is dangerous in that it is unsparing in its criticism of token gestures which have no effect towards truly ending the colonial subjugation of the Negro in America. In this respect, danger is essential because seemingly only violence cracks through the hard white wall of resistance in this country. Perhaps the explosions in Newark and Detroit will finally lead to a realistic examination of what has been done for the Negro in this country, and what needs to be done starting right now. In light of the tragic consequences of continued indifference, we can only hope it does.

Arabs

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Suffice it to say that thorough examination of Arab claims and the reasons for their position is sorely needed for a sound public opinion in the U.S. Of course, recognition of the Arab side of the story doesn't mean support for Arab policy. But breaking the stereotypes of the noble Israeli valiantly defending his home and family, and possibly the shrines of Judaism and Christianity, against vast hordes of uncouth, bloodthirsty, and hopelessly obtuse bedouin types would go a long way to bringing about a reasonable appreciation of the complexity of the Palestine question.

Arabs bear a good bit of the responsibility for their poor public image in the West. When Gamal Abdel Nassar publicly resolves to drive Israel into the sea no one can help but react violently against him. Thoughtlessly applied Egyptian censorship in Cairo during the first hours of the bombing of airfields near that city in June prevented journalists from filing reports of the bombing. Thus it wasn't immediately apparent in the West who started the war. But on the other hand, how many reports of the destruction of Arab villages on the West Bank, and the "encouragement" given Arabs in the occupied lands to leave their homes over reach the West. The Arabs' poor use of communications media, the bias of Western journalists themselves, censorship on both sides of the Suez, and the simple fact that there are many Zionists in America and few Arabs are all obstacles to an enlightened American public opinion.

Despite Nassar's rash statements and popular opinion to the contrary, it is far from the truth to suppose that the Arabs are bent on genocide. The Arab aim is the abolition of the state of Israel, not the annihilation of the Jewish people living there. While this doesn't sound much better to Western ears, perhaps Arab aims are redeemed if you add the qualification that their objective is to abolish the racial character of the present state of Israel. The idea of an integrated Israel with Arabs participating at all levels of society and government is probably the only kind of an Israel that will not forever be anathema to the Arab sensibility. How realistic it is to work toward such a state is another question.

One West Banker recently fled from his home in Jerusalem sums up a good deal of Arab sentiment

Caretaker

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Operating within a less extensive range of action and voice, Johnston was able to portray Davies quite well. His make-up was most unfortunate though. In certain light he appeared gray, corpse-like, his eyes bulging. His hair was reminiscent of maybe Pecos Bill, but not an old man, and quite out of character. Johnston's moans and whimpers were animal-like and very effective.

The Caretaker remains an enigma. Amateur interpretive efforts usually don't add to the play's significance. Think of it as perhaps an ingeniously complex creation—sort of like yourself, only it was consciously devised and executed in a mock-up edition for the stage by one Harold Pinter. Attempts at explaining, interpreting, analyzing Aston, Mick and Davies would be as tall an order as asking yourself for self-explanations, self-interpretations, self analysis. Neither task is impossible but the question is are they futile?

In The Caretaker Pinter deals with many unsolved problems, all desparately human and universal. I wish it were possible and feasible to say to all those who want a more detailed insight into the play, "mail a self-addressed stamped envelope and 25 cents in coin (no stamps please) to: The Caretaker, Harold Pinter Explications Inc." But I can't. Anyway, chances are you'd get an enigmatic reply from some custodian.

Relations

Continued from Page 2

dously impressed someone somewhere. My contention is, though, that if only so many things can be handled, P.R. should try for a better balance.

P.R. must be re-organized so that it can function without Mr. Edwards.

Kim Byham '70

when he says: "For myself, I would rather never regain my homeland than negotiate some kind of settlement that would allow Israel to keep in peace what she has taken from the Arabs. We Arabs are many. Now we may be weak, but someday we will not be—we will learn to use modern weapons—and then we will take from Israel what is rightfully ours." His sentiments are typical in the expression of hurt and the Arab sense of honor, a kind that we no longer subscribe to in the West, that makes the Arab resolve to either suffer or right the injustices that have been dealt him, rather than compromise his principle for immediate gains. While it is not easy to shed unreasoned Jewish sympathy and all too easy to regard this type of statement as a mark of barbarism in the Arab world, still I am convinced that any settlement that will provide lasting peace in the Middle East must somehow give expression to just this sort of Arab feeling. A settlement that provided for the reintegration of some of the more than one and half million refugees into the Israel state might be the beginning of such a lasting peace. While such a solution may seem highly unpalatable to Israel and her supporters, in the long run it might prove the wisest course for her. One of Zionism's aims was to provide a Jewish homeland where the people could live in peace and security, free from the persecutions of a hostile world. Looking at the situation today, I wonder how successful Israel's present policy can be in achieving that end.



RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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turned against the Bolsheviks. The lead sentence in the Times on the thirteenth summed it all up: "The Bolsheviks Revolution in Petrograd is reported to be approaching collapse." The editorial page came out for Kerensky in a complete change of attitude. The editor prayed the Premier would learn from his mistakes and crush "that madness that rules in Petrograd" mercilessly. Kerensky could still do it!

Then on the fourteenth the word began to filter out—Trotsky: "Kerensky is retiring, and we are taking the offensive." The West refused to believe it. It was a Red news release, obviously lying.

But on the sixteenth, the news struck for good—main head of the Times: "Kerensky Army Reported in Flight." There was no doubt.

The editorial page carried no editorial, but only a poem by H. T. Suddoth entitled "Russia as Laocoon." It said in part: "Then came these slimy serpents, huge and bold, / And round her (Russia) wrapped their deadly coils and cold!"

In the Soviet Union, that snow was falling.

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