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The Kenyon Collegian

Vol. XCIV

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, January 25, 1968

No. 13



Joe France

Animated Discussion Marks Farmer's Visit

by Bob Boruchowitz

Animated discussion has marked the ten-day visit to Kenyon of civil rights leader James Farmer, first guest in the Public Af-

Europe Goal Nearer in Drive By Songsters

Success is assured for the combined Kenyon Singers and Choir tour to Europe this summer with the surprising results of the Christmas card sales.

Chuck Maurer was the leading salesman of cards, with 42 boxes, as the singers sold a total of 1060 boxes and raised almost \$2000. Still more fund-raising activities are in the singers' future as they attempt to reach the goal of \$5000.

Sale of note-cards will continue in the book store, but the Europe-bound students will raise the balance of the money through a series of Friday night movies in Rosse Hall. The first, tomorrow, is "The Iceman Cometh," or Michael Caine's ticket to fame.

The adaptation of Hemingway's "The Killers" will appear on February 29. The other movie, of the same quality and interest, has not yet been chosen.

The finale of the fund drive will be a colossal auction in Rosse Hall on March 31. Alumni and Knox County residents have been

See CHOIR, Page 6

Poet Plans Jaunt To Gambier Scene

Eshelman Clayton, editor of the well-known poetry review Caterpillar, will arrive on campus next Thursday for a weekend of informal discussions with the Kenyon Poetry Workshop.

Clayton will give a public reading of his poetry during his visit, but the time and place is yet to be announced.

Clayton's career in poetry has carried him from the University of Indiana to Peru and back to the U.S. His relation to poetry has been called one of "complete dedication."

fairs Conference Center's study of civil disobedience.

Mr. Farmer, founder of the Congress of Racial Equality and now chairman of its national advisory board, is concluding a busy stay in Gambier, discussing the PACC topic of civil disobedience with students and faculty while running the gamut of Kenyon life from the Denison basketball game to meals in Peirce Hall.

He met four times with the PACC seminar for a total of about seven and a half hours, often continuing the discussions at meals with students in Great Hall.

In a warmly received public lecture this past Monday evening, Mr. Farmer traced the development of CORE from its foundation with 13 members in 1942 through 19 struggling years until the Freedom Rides in 1961 brought CORE its first burst of public attention.

He outlined the role that civil disobedience played in the following few years in advancing the cause of equal rights. He noted that civil disobedience has now given way to education and mo-

See FARMER, Page 6

Blizzard of '68

by Stephen Christy

When you pick up a handful of snow, you've accepted a responsibility. Not so with water; that'll run away. And you can't even grasp air. But with snow, you've got to put it somewhere — unless, of course, you can melt it.

Being small and conservative, however, Gambier found itself responsible for a truly vast moving project twelve days ago. And as the snow was cleared out here, piled up there, so also were old myths exploded and new ones built up: for certainly we witnessed last week an event that will long be remembered in local history and legend, perhaps even as the Blizzard of '68.

According to rumour, the snow apparently worked its greatest calamity on Gambier's snow-clearing equipment, which was reputedly in bad shape anyway. But Gambier doesn't own any snow equipment, and in actual fact Bob Darr, who owns the

Senate Passes Hours Question; President Pondering Final Word

Campus Senate gave its final approval to a modified version of the women's hours proposal in a meeting Jan. 16.

The measure was sent to President Lund for final approval or veto.

The amendment, introduced to meet faculty objections to late hours Friday night with Saturday classes, moves the proposed Friday witching hour from 2 a.m. to midnight.

The women's hours changes as

finally adopted with the amendment call for 10 a.m. to midnight hours Sunday through Friday, and 10 a.m. to 2 a.m. Saturday. Currently, hours are noon to 9 p.m. Sunday through Thursday, noon to midnight Friday, and noon to 1 a.m. Saturday.

Discussion was opened by distribution and summary of the Dean's lengthy statement to the Faculty meeting last December.

The statement pointed out that the issue is basically not the appropriateness of allowing women in men's dormitories, which has already been settled, but rather a question of degree. It stated to this point "our visitation rules are as liberal as any college in the nation."

The Dean's statement went on to defend the presence of rules in answering the argument for student privacy. It cited three reasons for rules of this sort, to wit, "for the welfare of students and guests, to assure a proper climate for study and learning, and to create a campus atmosphere that is not out of touch with the mores of our larger society."

It pointed out further that the College has an obligation to resident students here to provide a needed moral frame of reference for them, to the girls who come

See HOURS, Page 6

College Scores \$8,500 On Bleacher Collapse

New bleachers, replacing those that collapsed before the Kenyon-Wooster game Dec. 12, have been installed in Wertheimer Field House at a cost of \$8500.

The debt contracted on this set

of bleachers, and the remaining costs on two others in the field house, will be paid for out of all home basketball gate receipts, all guarantees from regularly scheduled games, and all receipts from Ohio Conference Tournament games.

The College also hopes to sell the old grandstand, which is still in usable condition with some repair work.

The new bleachers have been installed, but cannot be painted for about a year due to a special treatment to prevent dry rot.

Ford Dies in Youngstown

The Honorable John W. Ford, Kenyon trustee since 1941, died in a Youngstown hospital January 16 after a week of illness.

Born in 1888, Judge Ford received a Kenyon honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1939.

Clothes Drive Set In Relief Plan

The Chaplain and Student Affairs Committee are cooperating in a clothing drive scheduled for tomorrow and Saturday for the relief of many Alice Lloyd Junior College students who lost their possessions in the destruction by fire of their main dormitory there recently.

Representatives of the Student Council will coordinate this collection in their respective divisions.

Gene, Not Joe

McCarthy Bandwagon Kicked Off

The Kenyon Students for McCarthy Committee held its first meeting last Thursday to raise support for the Minnesota senator's presidential campaign.

The meeting was attended by

about 30 students and 3 faculty members, along with James Farmer. At the meeting, students discussed ways of increasing support among faculty and students. Mr. Farmer spoke on Senator Mc-

Carthy's record in Congress on such issues as civil rights, foreign affairs, and labor legislation.

The Committee hopes to place one or two McCarthy delegates at the state democratic primary on May 5. The names of Messrs. Goodhand, Shavzin, McCulloh, and Heath have been offered as possible delegates. All are eligible, not having voted in a Republican primary in the last four years. Beginning in February, the committee hopes to distribute materials and conduct a person-to-person campaign for McCarthy in the immediate vicinity.

Richard A. Baehr, the organizer of the Committee, reviewed Senator McCarthy's foreign policy: McCarthy, if elected, would seek an end to the Viet Nam war by "going more than half-way" to get negotiations started with the Communists. McCarthy believes that the bombing has accomplished nothing, and should be permanently stopped. The United States he believes must accept the fact that a "purely non-Communist South Viet Nam is unreasonable," since the Viet Cong have held areas of the country for over a decade. Instead, he concludes, we should accept a "Laos-type" government.

The Committee will hold another meeting in February to continue their campaign. All interested students and faculty members are welcome.

Skies Unload on Gambier

gravel pit east of town, had Gambier well-opened on Sunday morning, to the pleasure of all residents (including one who noted with pride he'd found a "doggone bulldozer" still cleaning

up downtown Mount Vernon on Monday afternoon).

Another rumour, however, proved true. Joining the struggle, Maintenance upheld its strong

See BLIZZARD, Page 6



Joe France

PLOWED UNDER is the word for Gambier's Lightning Clearing Corps which tangled with the recent piles of white stuff here and there.



The Kenyon Collegian

A Weekly Journal of Student Opinion

Box 308 Gambier, Ohio 43022 427-2244

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 "No one could deny that Mississippi and Alabama are on the bottom." — James Farmer

On Foregone Conclusions

A number of issues have come out of the recent women's hours debate, but one in particular we wish to comment upon. That is the attitude among some members of the faculty and administration that issues such as women's hours have been debated and rehashed so many times that there is nothing new under the sun, and the conclusion is more or less foregone. The result in several areas seems to be a willingness to stand on pat answers, without really raising the original reasons for those answers, and a reluctance to confront student proponents directly.

We wish to make two points relative to this issue.

First, members of the discussion should recall the Provost's philosophy of Self-Study. After Kenyon completed its arduous Self-Study program several years ago, Mr. Haywood observed that one thing he learned from the experience is that self-examination and revision must go on constantly, and not at set intervals years apart. Since Kenyon had not been doing this revision, in reforming student government for the Senate about five years ago one of the constant blocking answers was, "We settled that in 1954."

Whether the question was settled in 1954 is immaterial. In fact, whether the question was settled in 1967 is immaterial. The point is that the question has been raised again, and perhaps there has been a shift since even last year. But even if there is no apparent change, and even if the question is one as perennial and as seemingly unchanging as women's hours, it still deserves full reconsideration.

Second, and more important, confrontation with faculty and administration is as much a part of a student's education as classes. Indeed, faculty and administration have heard the arguments over and over again, but the relatively short-term students have not. If the senior members of the community take the position that the issue is settled, and therefore withhold former arguments and only state pat opinions, then they are failing in an educational role as much as if they refused to teach certain class material.

The growth of a student is benefited by confrontation. It does no good to tell him that the issue was settled in 1954 — he wants to know why, and it is part of his education to test his opinions and arguments against those of 1954.

— DWH

The Farmer Visit

Probably the most publicized aspect of the Kenyon scene this year has been the Public Affairs Conference Center.

With the visit of the PACC's first guest, James Farmer, we can say without reserve that the program is everything it claimed to be.

The simple fact that Professor Farmer was on campus for more than an evening engagement is outstanding. But in addition, he was accessible to the student body for an extended period; he ate lunch in Peirce Hall and talked with a table of students for two hours; he met in depth with the PACC class; and he addressed the entire student body.

The PACC has enriched Kenyon beyond measure, and we can only express our gratitude to Professors Robert Goldwin and Robert Horwitz for making the program possible.

— DWH

Draft Picture Bleak For Class of '68

by Michael Venus

The recent selective service legislation limiting graduate school deferments to only the medical profession has created much clamor in educational circles.

The legislation relegates graduate students and recent college graduates, along with 19-year olds, to 1-A classification and probable induction. According to Mrs. Betty Vether of the Scientific Manpower Commission, this legislation would render approximately 226,000 physically qualified college graduates available for induction in June of this year. This figure represents about two-thirds of the 350,000 men inducted each year through the draft, with only one-third of the total 19 year olds, the prime draft age.

One step toward alleviating the graduate school dilemma was the recent recommendation by National Security Council committee that draft deferments be extended to natural and physical science, engineering, mathematics, health and agriculture students. If this proposal became law, it might relieve some tension, but it is thought that it will increase the already wide existing rift between humanities and sciences in education.

An obvious immediate implication of this new draft legislation is the reduction in number and quality of graduate students. Leading authorities on education believe the graduate student body would almost entirely consist of veterans, men physically unfit for military service, and women. Since only five to nine per cent of the 67,000 men released from military service are college graduates, there will be an insufficient number of veterans to balance the number of college graduates inducted to fill the graduate schools. And since most graduate schools are unwilling to open with vacancies, it would be necessary for them to accept many unqualified students.

It is felt by authorities that this declination of graduate students will cause a decline in graduate teaching and research assistants at major universities, and eventual decrease in the number of college professors, and unfavorable faculty-student ratios. University professors, forced to concentrate on undergraduate teaching, would leave a great gap in research and publication in all fields.

During the first week of last December, the American Council on Education committee on federal relations issued a report to the National Security Council recommending four steps to diminish the problems created by the draft.

The council recommended a random selection from the prime age groups (college graduates and 19 year olds) with the order of induction based on date of birth (beginning with January 1), not

by age as provided in the current draft. Such legislation, it is would create a more favorable age balance than the current state of affairs, decimate the graduate school student body by only one-third, and insure a steady flow of students in the graduate schools.

The council also suggested that occupational exemptions be narrowly defined (e.g., metallurgists instead of physical scientists). The group believes this measure would alleviate friction from humanities graduates caused by the blanket science exemption.

Finally, the council recommended that the induction of students and teachers classified 1-A be postponed until the completion of high school, baccalaureate, or higher degree.

John F. Morse, director of the Council, released a special report two weeks ago recommending that all member institutions of the Council make a statistical survey to calculate the number of students the draft would affect, in an attempt to persuade local Congressmen to reconsider the selective service act.

Considering the problem from Kenyon's point of view, in this senior class, for example, 89 of the 148 graduates will probably continue their education in schools other than medicine (about 60 per cent of the class). If 25 per cent of these are physically unqualified for induction, 67 students will still be affected by the draft. Discounting the average number of veterans and over-age students, the final total is about 64 highly draftable seniors in this class.

Whether legislation alleviating this situation will be passed before June is very much in doubt. At this time, however, it seems the threat is serious enough to effect a complete revision of the graduate's future.

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Letters

To the Editor:

As a member of the KNOX COUNTY SYMPHONY, I take exception to several remarks found in your music critic's latest review.

The opening entry (not "theme") of the cello is to be soft, yet incisive, but not "strong." I am told on good authority that the conductor was not having the slightest difficulty in obtaining the "statement" in its proper relationship to the preceding entries.

If your critic had taken the trouble to study the score, no matter how superficially, he might have found that the ending of the overture is to be played not only very softly, but also by a reduced number of instruments. This effect, as intended by Richard Wagner (who adapted the work for the concert stage) can be considered "feeble" only if one expects every overture to end with a deafening crash.

Incidentally, while the connection between Gluck's "Iphigenia" Overture and Advent may be considered "tenuous," it is hardly more so than the connection between Kenyon Collegian concert reviews and music criticism. On the positive side, I agree with your critic's view that "this piece was undoubtedly one of the highlights of the evening."

Angela Schwartz

To the Editor:

The issue of the Collegian you sent me (Oct. 28) was in my opinion immature, vulgar, childish and unpatriotic.

Please send me no more!

Frank A. Allen, Jr.

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Most Difficult Stage

Farmer Discusses Rights Movement

by Bob Boruchowitz

In the new phase of the civil rights movement, "activists don't get to be heroes, just tired."

In a *Collegian* interview, CORE leader James Farmer explained some of the problems now facing the equal rights struggle in what he termed its most difficult stage.

There is now less emphasis on civil disobedience as a protest tactic and a move toward constructive action in the ghettos.

Mr. Farmer, who is at Kenyon to discuss civil disobedience as the first distinguished visitor in residence of the Public Affairs Conference Center, noted that demonstrations and mass jail-going were effective in attracting the spotlight of public attention.

Now the direction is to political and economic organization within the ghetto. Ringing doorbells, getting out the vote, and seeking to educate politically the ghetto population are not as dramatic as freedom rides and bus boycotts, but they are, says Mr. Farmer, absolutely necessary.

The trend toward effective work in the ghettos began in 1964 when Mr. Farmer, then national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, instructed chapters to establish in the slums and to organize from the streets. Mr. Farmer is in complete agreement with CORE's change in direction, noting that he chose Floyd McKissick, a long-time friend, as his successor.

Before 1965, CORE's work was predominantly with the middle class, and only a few Negroes could benefit from the progress in civil rights. At the CORE convention that year, Mr. Farmer urged that ghetto dwellers enter the political arena and develop economic power.

CORE began target city programs aimed at community organization designed to develop eco-

nomic and political potential in the black community. Mr. Farmer observed that "CORE can take a great deal of credit for the absence of violence in Baltimore," which has recently been joined as a target city by Cleveland.

Mr. Farmer believes that some form of black power is necessary. As he views it, black power consists of three things: development of group ethnic pride and identity, a self esteem; development of identity; and development of economic power. The Negro wants to find himself, to look inward to the ghetto, before turning outward to the white community.

In New York, as elsewhere, CORE is seeking the economic development of the ghetto. With many government funds tied up in war, efforts to attract private industry to the ghettos are even more important.

Mr. Farmer noted that this has been successful in Watts, where Aerojet has opened an operation staffed by Watts residents who

enjoy profit sharing and opportunities to buy stock in the company.

Mr. Farmer urged that lending preference be given to ghetto dwellers and that the government ought to guarantee slum investments as they do high risk investments in "underdeveloped" nations overseas.

CORE used to be primarily a non-violent, civilly disobedient group. "Now we've found the appeal to the conscience has not been terribly efficient. The businessman is more sensitive when he knows he can be hurt financially; and the politician becomes more alive when he knows that you can give or take votes from him. We wield instruments of power as well as appeal to the conscience."

While admitting that it is not true that non-violence never accomplished anything, Mr. Farmer contends that civil disobedience is more effective when non-violent.



Farmer presiding over PACC discussion

Joe France

He pursued the subject of violence while eating lunch in Peirce Hall with several students. Reflecting a good-natured, contagious sense of humor about his own adventures in civil-rights demonstrations, he recounted tales of his encounters with Ku Klux Klansmen in Louisiana.

A group called the Deacons organized to defend the Negroes against Klan terror, and Mr. Farmer decided that he had no

right to tell the Negro community they could not defend themselves. The first time the Klan tested the Deacons in Bogalusa by firing at a Negro home, the Deacons shot back and the Klan did not shoot at homes again. This violence Mr. Farmer feels was justified.

The equal rights movement desperately needs federal funds, and "any foreign adventure that costs \$30 billion a year has got to See INTERVIEW, Page 6

Pilots Garner Kicks from Kenyon Cub

by John Smyth

Little known to Kenyon students, down in the hangar sits Kenyon's aircraft: a Piper J-3 "Cub." Students can fly this relic for \$7.00 an hour just about any time they wish. The plane is under the control of the Kenyon Flyers, Inc., which the *Collegian* has found to be quietly flourishing.

Perhaps the greatest glory and beauty of the flying club is that they achieve their goal of flying the trusty Cub with an absolute minimum of extraneous activity.

As in the days of the Kenyon Flyers of the '30's, the club has a seat-of-the-pants spirit which intensifies the intoxicating romance of aviation.

For instance, when *The Collegian* approached Kenyon Flyers president Frank Wilson to see if any news could be gleaned from the situation, Frank looked out the window to check the sky and asked if the reporter would care to go for a spin. Four minutes later Frank had parked his car at the hangar and was sliding open the huge doors. Comfortably shelter-

ed inside was the classic form of a Piper Cub — this one 20 years old but in excellent condition and proudly displaying a fresh grey and red paint job. Frank casually proceeded to push the plane into the daylight, which would be rather unsettling to someone ignorant of the fact that the vehicle weighs a mere 750 pounds. The plane's two seats are one behind the other, and the reporter was directed into the rear seat. His eyes first rested on the instrument panel, which has a brevity shocking to a person who has had peeks at the cockpits of commercial airliners, where there are wall to wall levers, gauges, switches and lights. Whereas the big planes have gauges on the gauges, the Cub has four primary instruments: altimeter; tachometer; air speed indicator; and a magnetic compass. As none of these instruments seemed particularly necessary as the flight progressed, it was obvious that the primary instruments were the pilot's sense of sight, hearing, and balance. Upon tapping the side of the cockpit, the reporter found that it was the same single layer of tight cloth that serves as the outer surface over the whole plane. Frank reached in the cockpit, gave the throttle a shove, and then walked to the front of the plane and turned the propeller a few times.

Then he went back to the cockpit, flicked the ignition on, walked back to the front and gave the prop one healthy flip. The 65 horsepower engine barked, spat, wheezed and finally settled down to a methodical crackling. The rear seat passenger was instructed to hold the brakes with his feet as Wilson jumped in the front seat and began taxiing.

The runway was plowed clear and was amazingly dry, which the pilot ascribed to the fact that it is built on a potential gravel pit. At the end of the Port Gambier strip final checks were made on the controls, the engine's dual ignition systems, and as it was unnecessary to radio the tower for clearance, the throttle was pushed forward without further ado.

It had been fifteen minutes since Wilson had looked out of the window of his room to check the weather, and the Cub was airborne. Only half of the 2000 foot runway was gone, and the 65 h.p. Continental engine was buzzing merrily into the Knox County sky. It was soon apparent that the engine had only three primary settings: power, idle, and off. Wilson circled and gained altitude over the College, which showed an interesting symmetry with dark brown paths carved into the snow. Soon Gambier looked pitifully small, and Frank commenced to fly south-east.

The plane had taken off at 40-50 m.p.h., and was now cruising at a gang-busting 70 m.p.h. The romance of the whole thing died down somewhat as one began to calculate that a fella could actually lose time trying to pick up his Chatham or Erie's date with the plane. But about that time Frank turned his head and asked if the reporter was familiar with the scene in war movies in which

See BARNSTORMING, Page 6



Selected flying club members proudly pose with their brave Cub at the hangar.

Joe France



CONTACT — Lee Johnson spins the prop as Frank Wilson lounges in the cockpit.

Joe France

Letter

To the Editor:

As a member of the newly organized Chamber Choir, I was surprised to see your music critic refer to the group as an orchestra. I thought it was common knowledge, even among less highly trained listeners, that an orchestra consists of instrumentalists.

If your critic had taken the trouble to consult a musical dictionary or a qualified musician, he might have hesitated to call the motet by Mouton a carol. A Carol is of traditional or folk origin, and is never so complex. Also, few carols are written in Latin.

A motet, on the other hand, is most commonly based on a Latin text of scriptural or liturgical origin. Moreover, it is likely to be of polyphonic or at least fairly complex homophonic texture.

I do, however, agree that the motet was performed excellently.

Isabel Schwartz

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Swimmers on Top Lords Trounce Allegheny In Telephone Meet To End Losing Skein

by Tom Bailey

The Lords' swim team, which returned from vacation five days early for practice, opened the new year with a "telephone meet" with Chico State of California.

This college is the team which finished eighth, right behind the Lords in the nationals, last year. After swimming each event the two coaches got on the phone and told each other their times for that event. The Lords came out on top with a resounding 69-35 victory.

The Wednesday preceeding vacation the Lords overwhelmed the Wooster aquamen, 79-25. There wasn't much of a contest, the Lords winning every event. Saturday, December 16, the Lords traveled to Eastern Kentucky College. At Shaeffer Memorial pool, last year, the Lords narrowly defeated Eastern. This year the Southerners were eager for revenge, and swamped Kenyon, 64-40. Their Freshman swimmers were particularly outstanding.

Thursday, January 18, the Kenyon men traveled to Bowling Green State University to go against their Mid-American powerhouse swimming team. The Lords, unfortunately, found

themselves overwhelmed by a 69-35 margin.

Those were the events leading up to the meet with Hiram, this past Saturday, here at Kenyon.

The Hiram Terriers are not noted in the Ohio Conference for the prowess of their swimming team. The final score put the Lords up on the victory board by a 60-37 margin. The meet was only a mild workout for our swimmers. In fact, some of the Lords never got into the water. When the Lords overwhelm an opponent it isn't too much of a contest and this victory was achieved with Larry Witner swimming exhibition, thus his score didn't count. The Terriers however must be saluted for their valiant effort, and their *esprit de corps*.

Thursday, January 25, the Lords face tough Wittenberg at home. They are a team which placed second in the Great Lakes Invitational against Kenyon. Saturday, January 27, the Kenyon swimmers travel to Baldwin Wallace. The Lords hope to win both of these meets to add two more big wins to their 2-0 OAC record. Their overall record is 3-3. The swimmers hold two firsts in multiple-team contests.

by Ron Smith

The Lord basketball team went through a rough week, suffering losses to Wittenberg, 83-82, and Denison, 80-76, before taking a 131-87 victory over Allegheny. The record now shows 10-4 overall and 2-2 in the OC.

Both Wittenberg and Denison caught Kenyon on cold shooting nights. Each time, the Lords' field goal percentage stood in the thirties, and from the free throw line, in the sixties, well below average.

Against Wittenberg the team started slowly and trailed most of the first half. Rinka was cold and points were hard to come by, but with 4:45 in the half a Dunlop three-point play pulled us even, 25-25. Two free throws each by Fox and Marty in the last minute put the Lords on top of the low-scoring half, 33-29.

Most Kenyon fans were surprised that the Lords were ahead after a relatively poor half, and the feeling was that moderately good play the rest of the way would insure the win. Tiger center Levi Wingard fouled out with 15 minutes left, and the coast seemed clear. But strong play from Corfman and Starkey spurred the home team and eight-time-loser Wittenberg opened the gap as wide as ten points, 62-52, with seven minutes left. The Lords finally put on a surge; three buckets by Fox cut the margin to three, and Parmelee canned two foul shots to close within one, 63-62. Wittenberg pushed back to five, but with thirty seconds left a Rinka shot made it 72-70. Fighting to get the ball back, Parmelee intentionally fouled Thrasher, the freshman center and poorest foul shooter. He missed the first, but sank the second to push the game past the Lords' reach. A Rinka goal at the buzzer left us one short. Dunlop's 23 points and Fox's 14 rebounds were team highs. Rinka was held to 13 points.

The Denison contest proved much the same story. The early shooting of Dunlop and Parmelee was offset by the scoring of Denison's Chuck Claggett. A good zone defense forced the Lords to shoot around the edges, 20-25 feet out, and the close percentage shots were hard to get. As a result the Big Red held a three to seven point advantage most of the half, a goal by Marty with a half-minute gave Kenyon a 32-31 lead, but Denison regained it a few seconds later to take a 33-32 halftime advantage.

In the second half the frustrated Lords watched their shots fall off

the rim as the Redmen opened up a 15 point margin. With four minutes left Kenyon put together a long overdue scoring burst. With a minute showing, Dunlop's two fielders narrowed the gap to a single goal, 76-74. Unfortunately, the Lords, again forced to foul, sent Claggett and Druckemiller to the line for an 80-76 bulge. Parmelee's shot left the scoreboard at 80-76 when the game ended.

Again it was a case of too little, too late. As Coach Harrison noted, "Though the boys were behind, they were sure they would come up with a scoring explosion that would pull the game out for them." In this case, though, it came so late that Denison was able to stall it out and get their points at the foul line. Harrison pointed out what he felt was a second-half defensive letdown, allowing Wittenberg 44 and Denison 47 second-half points. Kenyon actually outscored Denison from the field, but the Doos put in 30 of 35 tries while the Lords mustered only 14 of 21. This Kenyon weakness, with the amazing (for Denison) accuracy of the Big Red, led to the Lords' downfall. Denison was awarded the opportunity through Kenyon's 16 second-half fouls, compared with six for the first period.

Dunlop again led scorers with 30 points. Fox, the conference's top rebounder, had 17 caroms. Rinka, cold again, tallied only twelve markers. His two-game slump, following his record-setting 55 point performance, showed only ten for 44 from the floor.

Saturday night the Lords found a needed breather in its clash

with Allegheny, winning 131-87. The Pennsylvania club was clearly outclassed as the Lords found their lost shooting eyes over and around the Gator defenders. Kenyon shot 55% from the floor in coming within two points of its all-time high. Rinka got back on top with 35 points, plus some nice passing. Dunlop laid in 33, Parmelee 22. Rinka is now averaging 31.2 per game, while Dunlop shows 24.0

Coach Harrison and the team were understandably dejected by the setbacks, since, as Harrison said, "It puts us in the position of having to rely on other teams to knock off the leaders for us." Last year's regular season champ, Wittenberg, suffered only one loss, while second place B-W had two.

It was very disappointing Saturday to see the great stretches of empty stands. One might wonder what happened to all the fans who cheered Kenyon to victory over teams like Baldwin-Wallace. This squad is by no means out of the race, and any game the Lords play is worth watching.

Wooster has proved reluctant to reschedule the postponed game, and it will not be played. Instead, the Lords will meet Northwood of Indiana on February 8 at Wertheimer Field House. Tickets from the Wooster affair will be honored.

After Wednesday's Ohio Wesleyan match, the team travels to Marietta Saturday to meet the same veterans group that handed Kenyon a costly setback a year ago. Monday finds a home game with Hiram.

Yeoman Edge Kenyon Wrestlers in Close Match

by Dave Balfour

The Kenyon wrestling team traveled to Oberlin last Saturday. The 25-16 score indicates that this match was much closer than either of the previous two and could have possibly been a victory if several performers had been present. The Yeomen were not nearly as good as either Wesleyan or Wooster, as evidenced by their 31-9 defeat at the hands of the former. This was in part explained by their striking weaknesses in the lower weight classes.

There were again some very good performances on the Lords' side. At 115 and 123, Oberlin forfeited to Tom Aberant and Mark Smith, giving the Lords a 10-0 advantage. At 130, Andy Hill overcame three penalties, near disqualification and his own inexperience to win by an escape in the last minute of the match over Sumida of Oberlin making the score 13-0. Barry Burckhardt had a rough match at 137 and John Friis-Mikkelsen at 145, was forced to move up a class after Rick Greiser could not make

weight and lost. At 152, Gary Nave drew his third rough assignment of the year in Clemons of Oberlin and lost a close one. Fred Llewellyn lost to a very good opponent at 160. At this point, the score was 14-13 Oberlin, but Rick Davenport came through with a decision over Hubbel to put the Lords ahead. Davenport with a takedown and a near fall in the second period won by a wide margin. At 177 and heavyweight, Ed Lentz and Ed Gaines lost decisions to Nolan and Ilgen of the Yeomen respectively. Rick Yorke had a rough match with Thegze at 191.

The fact that Greiser and Doug Vogeler were not present did have a bearing on the match. Greiser should be back Saturday and Vogeler should be over his tonsil ailment for the match with Otterbein. Hill's victory was heartening and Llewellyn 1-1-1 and Davenport 2-1, as evidenced by his performance Saturday, have been performing well. Nave and Greiser have drawn some of the best wrestlers in the conference and should begin to win against Otterbein. The Lords defeated Otterbein decisively last year and some members of that Otter team have graduated.

The Otters have a good wrestler, probably at 160 or 167, but other than that the Lords should do well at Westerville. After Otterbein, the Lords return to the home mats for a match against Mount Union.

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John Dunlop driving for two of his 33 points last Saturday night against Allegheny.

Joe France



Lee Johnson stealing a pass from an unwilling Allegheny player.

Travelling Basketball Achieves Yuletide Glory

by Andy Bersin

Kenyon came into the Ashland game undefeated and one of the high powered offensive teams in the country. Ashland was ranked fourth in the N.A.I.A. in 1966 and the nation's top defensive team. One of their three losses had come at the hands of Kenyon and this year's contest was not only a battle of contrasting styles but a grudge match. At the outset Kenyon appeared in trouble as the team couldn't hit. The score however, remained even, because Ashland also couldn't muster much of an offense. The Lords would run, shoot and frequently miss, whereas Ashland played its typical slow down game, waiting for the close shot — but had similar results. Towards the end of the first half Ashland hit three quick hoops to take a 32-24 half-time lead and throw the pressure on the Lords. The Lords however, had a good shot at a victory because, despite a horrid first half, they were only down eight points and a hot streak seemed imminent. Unfortunately the second half was a repeat performance for Kenyon, while Ashland's slow down play began to pay off as they scored on a greater percentage of their shots and slowly pulled away to win 65-51. Keeping the Lords in the game were Terry Parmelee who hit for 17, including 11-12 from the foul line, and Dick Fox who shot 50 per cent from the field and hauled down 12 rebounds.

This game didn't prove that Ashland was a better defensive team than Kenyon was offensively. There was no doubt that Ashland was a good, aggressive team but the Lords had their shots and the boards were evenly controlled. They key to Ashland's victory was their sticking to the game plan which was made possible because the Lords shot an atrocious 26% from the field and nobody can win with shooting like that.

The first two holiday games took place at the Findlay tournament and the Lords emerged as champs as their shooting turned torrid. The first game against Cedarville was knotted 54 all at the half but Kenyon scorched the nets for 70 in the second half to romp 124-94. Rinks hit for 42, Dunlop 33 and the "Mule," Parmelee, had 18. But game honors had to go to Kit Marty who broke the Kenyon rebounding record by snaring 30, and with Fox adding 22 the Lords easily broke the school record with an unbelievable 102. The team didn't let up

in the final score.

This Saturday the Lords travel to Oberlin for a match with the Yeomen and a week from then go to Westerville for a match with the Otters of Otterbein. The Lords won this match last year and should be victorious again. This match is also the last away one of the year for the Lords and they should find winning on home mats much easier. Wesleyan and Wooster, the two roughest matches of the year are now over with. Ed Gaines is now over his eye injury and with Llewellyn and Davenport performing well, there is no reason the Lords should not begin to win.

as they trounced Findlay the following night 126-106. Dunlop showed the moves of Elgin as he pumped for 46, including 20-23 from the foul line and a fantastic 70% from the floor. Rinks wasn't far off with 43, hitting 9-10 from the line, while Fox and Marty owned the boards with 19 and 16 respectively.

The Lords then embarked on a strenuous tour of the South and Indiana, where they won 4 out of five: losing to Rose Poly Tech after blowing a twenty point lead and whipping Kentucky Southern 133-94, Washington University 91-77, University of Missouri at St. Louis 99-81, and Wabash 94-82.

Rinka not only broke the school record when he hit for 55 against Kentucky Southern but also established a new conference mark. In setting the record John hit 21-33 from the floor and a perfect 13-13 from the line. Rinks also led the Lords in scoring with game highs of 34, 30, 28, and 24 points and took over the small college scoring lead with a 34.7 clip. Dunlop continued to shoot like the Pearl, as he raised his season average to 23 with game high

honors of 28 and 24 points and added 29 and 24 in two others. More impressive was Dilly's accuracy, as he hit 69, 68 and 57 per cent in three of the games. This devastating pace was evident at the foul line as John sank 23 straight including 13-13 against Washington. Fox had 25, 22, 18, 16 and 15 which is a good scoring average but as these were Dick's rebounding stats they're incredible and enabled him to take over the Conference lead. His great work under the boards enabled Kenyon to employ its fast break offense and mount up scores such as 133 against Kentucky Southern, which broke the Ohio Conference record. Parmelee proved to be tough on offense as he hit for 22, 19, and 16 to up his average to 15. The Mule, showing his moves, was often fouled and shot an amazing 86% from the line which places him at the top of the league. Center Kit Marty, "Coyote," was tough clearing the defensive boards and leading the break. "Coyote" was magnificent against Southern as he had a game high of 21 rebounds and added 15 points.

Kenyon Falls to Wooster Grapplers

by Dave Balfour

The Kenyon wrestling team traveled to Wooster for a match with the Scots the Tuesday before vacation. Wooster won 29-13, but the match was much more interesting than the Wesleyan one because several of the contests could have gone either way. Wooster was a very good squad and the showing of the Lords was respectable.

There were several excellent performances and also the fact that there were fewer pins on the part of the Scots made for an interesting match. At 115, Wooster's O'Kuba forfeited to George

Johnston. This was followed by decisions at 123 and 130 by Tom Aberant and Doug Vogeler respectively, thus giving the Lords an 11-0 lead. However, Friis-Mikkelsen lost at 137 and Rick Greiser lost to Mo Rapabi at 145, one of the best wrestlers in the conference.

At 152, Gary Nave lost a 2-1 heartbreaker to a Scot freshman, Hatch on riding time. Fred Llewellyn gained a draw at 160, just barely losing a decision as the Wooster man gained a reversal in the last few seconds. At this point, the match was tied 13-13. Now Ed Lentz and Ed Gaines lost decisions at 177 and heavy-weight respectively, while Rick Davenport and Rick Yorke at 187 and 191 had rough matches, particularly the latter, against Wooster's Smith. Close matches involving Nave, Llewellyn and others could have made a big difference



Joe France

John Rinka goes up for successful shot against two Allegheny defenders.

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Farmer Opines On Rights' Role

Continued from page 1

bilization of ghetto economic and political power. He observed that without effective efforts to provide decent housing, decent jobs, and quality education, the violence of the past two summers will probably increase and escalate.

In the PACC seminar, directed by Prof. Robert Goldwin, James Farmer's imposing presence brought a sense of reality to the classes which had been dealing since early last month with theory and opinion. Mr. Farmer provided concrete examples to test various points of civil disobedience theory and explained his own views which are based in great part on the classical writings the class has been considering.

The seminar meetings considered what is civil disobedience, and then the more profound questions of what gives one the duty to disobey and whether there is a universal conscience in all mankind. Mr. Farmer contended that each man must act in accord with his own "higher lights," his conscience, God's voice as he hears it, perhaps. He does not think in terms of a universal conscience because he considers conscience a culture creation, a product of background, tradition, environment.

Mr. Farmer pointed out that the non-violent phase of the equal rights movement acted as an escape-valve, that riots took place where there had been no demonstrations. Civil disobedience on a large scale is, he said, almost a prevention of riots, which can be viewed as mass psychotherapy for frustrated, oppressed people.

But without a Gandhi, he said is it now impossible to organize mass civil disobedience in the ghetto. He noted that Martin Luther King is the closest the movement has to a Gandhi and that perhaps Dr. King's efforts in civil disobedience this summer may be successful.

In his public lecture, Mr. Farmer defined civil disobedience as deliberate disobedience to laws of constituted civil authority. While he does not believe one has a legal right to violate law, he does feel he has a duty to disobey if the law "so completely violates my conscience that I would burn up inside and lose my own personal integrity" by obeying it. And he is willing to accept the consequences, exhibiting as did Gandhi a fierce gladness to go to jail because of a principle higher than law.

He nearly stilled the Rosse Hall audience with a description of horrid conditions in Harlem schools to which some young CORE workers tried to call attention by dumping garbage on New York City's Triborough Bridge during rush hour. Mr. Farmer, though in accord with the aims of the demonstration, opposed it because it was not able to educate but merely to annoy. There must be some likelihood of getting the message across to justify civil disobedience of a just law in order to gain public attention to an unjust one.

But he noted that civil disobedience has been largely to the advantage of the privileged in the black community. The middle-class Negro can stay at hotels and

eat in restaurants; "Now," Mr. Farmer remarked, "I can stop at Howard Johnson's — if you can stand the food."

Yet for the kids in the ghetto, civil disobedience has done little to improve the rat-infested slums.

Sitting in the front of a bus does not seem so important as it once did. Although the educated Negro can "make it" today — Dick Gregory proposes a "Hertz Rent-a-Negro" company to supply corporations with college-educated men to sit close to the door and look Negro — segregation where it really counts, in housing, jobs, and schools, is increasing. As 10 college men go in the front door, Mr. Farmer contends, 100 Negroes are automated out the back door.

For the Negro, the American dream is aborted before it begins. A Negro "cat in the ghetto" can run but he cannot hide. A history of slavery and racist theory keep telling him he is inferior.

Integration is not the key issue it used to be, Mr. Farmer remarked. Agendas have changed; now there must be ethnic cohesiveness as well as integration. Mr. Farmer regards self-esteem as a prerequisite for integration. "I cannot conceive of integration between the proud and the unproud."

He noted that civil disobedience might have prevented violence if in 1965 it had been possible to mobilize and train masses of ghetto youth and discipline them for civil disobedience. Neither the money nor the manpower was in sufficient supply.

Now the holocaust of urban rebellion is arrived. Mr. Farmer classifies the "riots" as rebellions, civil resistance one step removed from civil war. Whereas civil disobedience respects the framework of laws, civil resistance is a more sweeping attack on the structure of laws.

"I trust," says Mr. Farmer, "we'll be able to survive the next few years." He notes we must understand that there is something that transcends whiteness or blackness — humanity. But the black man cannot love humanity if he hates himself.

Mr. Farmer hopes that we can find sufficient wisdom and the necessary money to use technology to eliminate slum housing and to provide decent jobs and quality education. He noted the gradual escalation and evolving of technology of the summer riots, which have become more violent and more extensive in each new outbreak.

They may tend, he said, to become ghetto warfare, employing sabotage of bridges, power lines.

Mr. Farmer referred to A. Philip Randolph's "Freedom Budget" which calls for a minimum of \$185 billion over 10 years, an investment to help erase inequities.

Mr. Farmer said that some funds for the ghetto could come from private industry, which has in pension funds \$30 or \$40 billion, mostly investable.

Mr. Farmer remarked that he thinks the finest of the protest groups want to make America America for all its people. He hushed the overflow audience with a Langston Hughes poem, declaring: "It's never been Amer-

Barnstorming Recalled By Kenyon Birdmen

Continued from page 3

fighters peel off from the group, flip over and dive down to strafe the enemy. The reporter swallowed self-consciously, allowed as how he could recall something of that nature, and soon found himself flipped over, etc. Frank pulled out of the dive quickly, since the Cub's light-weight frame covered by canvas cannot withstand the stresses of high airspeeds. As the plane pulled out of the dive there was a feeling similar to that of starting up in a high-speed elevator, only magnified about ten times. The feeling of "G's" was somewhat unsettling at first, then later, when Wilson did a few other aerobatics, it became rather pleasant.

As the Cub began to climb into the scattered clouds which at that time were running over southeastern Knox county, the reporter's attention shifted to a thin red rod sticking out of the top of the engine cowl in front of the windshield. Frank explained that it is the gas gauge, whose sophisticated mechanism consists of a cork on the other end of the rod which floats on the gas in the tank underneath. The plane carries twelve gallons, which is good for about three hours of flight.

Frank played around in the clouds and the intense blue sky above for a while, and began a descent back towards College Township. Even with the engine idling it took quite a while to get down, since it is imprudent to

develop more than 120 m.p.h. airspeed, and the basic concept of the contraption is pretty much that of a motorized glider. If for some reason the engine should fail in flight, any corn field is fair game for landing. Navigation was achieved through visual contact with Ohio 229, and shortly the Piper gracefully touched down at Port Gambier, again using only half of the runway.

Upon finding himself safely returned to earth, the reporter puzzled that motorcycles and similar joy toys have not been given up wholesale in favor of light planes. One soon begins to understand why the flying club's enthusiasm is jealously quiet.

Interview

Continued from page 3

hurt" the movement financially.

Mr. Farmer emphasized the "inordinately high percentage" of black soldiers fighting in Vietnam, and commented on the racist implications of the war.

He remarked that about half of the American people accept napping and destruction of women and children in Asia, suggesting that they probably would not accept these occurrences in a European country.

He said, "Vietnam was essentially a civil war. The role our country has been playing has been atrocious."

"I expect CORE people will be opposed to Lyndon Johnson," Mr. Farmer observed.

Mr. Farmer "personally would be very interested in a Rockefeller candidacy," but stressed that this is not an official CORE position.

He noted that if George Wallace runs he will probably poll a couple of million votes plus the votes of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

He classes these four states with Louisiana and Northern Florida as the worst parts of the South, interspersed with islands of comparative liberalism. "No one could deny that Mississippi and Alabama are at the bottom," he added.

Mr. Farmer, who is chairman of CORE's National Advisory Board, is currently planning a new four-year community college in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. The school will be a genuine community college, supported by and conducted for the people of the ghetto. Mr. Farmer is professor of social welfare at Lincoln University and adjunct professor in the school of education at New York University.

Choir

Continued from page 1

contributing artifacts perfect for the drab rooms of the Kenyon man.

All plans for the trip have been finalized, agree chairman Tim Wildman and E. Ray Heithaus. The 40 students will leave for Paris on June 5 on week tour. The singers will perform in many of the famous places and cathedrals, such as Coventry Cathedral in England, during the tour. They face an exhausting 18 concert schedule in the short period before returning from London on June 26.

Snow

Continued from page 1

local reputation: "They've got them old tractors — can't do much of anything," commented one observer. And Kenyon's own bulldozer found Middle Path all right, but after that merely followed people's footprints.

The biggest rumour was of course that there had been a deeper snowfall in such-and-such an ancient day. Miss Louise Adams, born in Gambier and one of its oldest residents, claimed this was the deepest she had ever seen and was quoted on the Mount Vernon radio. A number of people, however, thought that the blizzard in April of 1902 was bigger, and Harold Parker noted that "up till now it was the biggest people have known." But extensive drifting, he said, made it seem deeper than it really was.

Nurse Payne claimed that 1943 had the biggest snow of all, and though last week's blizzard was recorded at 20 inches by the Mount Vernon News, she measured two feet in her back yard.

Younger residents enjoyed the snow most of all. "Neat!" yelled Billy Pierce. "You can tunnel under it. My friend made an igloo." And another small boy introduced me to the "snow people" who fly out in all directions if you squeeze a snowball hard enough. My mind wandered to Wordsworth:

Behold the child among his
newborn blisses,
A six years' darling of pigmy
size

when I sadly remembered how much he had yet to learn of snow sculpturing from those artists on the Hill, each of whom might be seen

... where 'mid work of his own
hand be lies . . .

at his feet some little plan or
chart,

some fragment of his dream of
human life,

shaped by himself with newly
learned art.

Nonetheless one record has yet to be broken. Harold Parker remembers Jake Styers bringing a box of snow of the '02 blizzard to Gambier from a few miles East of town. When? "Bout the middle of June."

Hours

Continued from page 1

to Kenyon, and to parents.

One Senator supported the Dean by observing that the question is one of habits and study hours. He pointed out that in his opinion the rooms are operated under the paternalistic system of the liberal arts college. With reference to rules changes after the women's college, he said there should be as little last minute dislocation as possible.

Another Senator repeated the Dean's point that the principle of women's hours has been conceded. He observed that current hours are reasonable, the result of five years of revision, and that all the arguments both ways have been heard many times. Argument ensued on the novelty of some arguments and the necessity to discuss them all, without regarding the question as solved and closed.

The discussion moved later in the meeting to the conduct of the faculty meeting last December. One Senator, supporting the bill, said that while nothing unconstitutional had taken place, it was regrettable that students had not been allowed to speak in their behalf more widely than just in the Senate. (Views aired on both sides of this question were reviewed in the Dec. 14 Collegian.)

Final vote on the measure was 4-1.

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