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The Kenyon Collegian

Vol. XCV

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, September 19, 1968

No. 1



CLEARING A PATH for progress, workmen chop down trees and buildings at the site of the women's college. Clearing will be completed October 1.

College Optimistic About Girls' School

A dean of women has not been appointed yet, and construction on the women's dormitories has not yet begun, but College officials are generally optimistic that Kenyon's coordinate college for women will open next September.

According to Provost Bruce Haywood, candidates for Dean of Women will be interviewed soon, but it is unlikely that the new dean will be in residence before July. It is contemplated that she will be in Gambier for long weekends on several occasions.

It appears that the builders are "comfortably confident" that if they begin work on the dorms before the middle of October they can be finished on time next fall. But the provost admits that "we are going to have to have alternate plans available."

It has not yet been decided how many women will be admitted or what the name of the coordinate college will be.

Kenyon's new President, William Caples, observes that during the summer, financial patterns went well, as federal funds that had been frozen were freed by the secretary of H.E.W. The College received all it had requested although H.U.D. funds were cut 60 per cent.

Kenyon is also the first recipient of bonds issued by the Ohio Higher Educational Facility Commission. The \$1.5 million in tax-free bonds, issued to help private schools build at lower interest rates, will cover the entire cost of the girls' commons, which is scheduled for completion by September 1, 1969.

Mr. Caples notes that "we're

going to have to push the women's dorms." He remarks that construction of the bio building will require a great deal of patience from students who will have to attend classes in Mather while the new building is being completed.

The president remarks that "we're behind" on the fund raising. Pledges have been received for \$1.6 million, and \$600,000 in cash has been received. Mr. William Thomas, vice president for development, notes that the pas-

sing of the hurdle in federal funds will make it more easy to find private funds.

Bids will be opened October 1 on construction of the two new girls' dorms. Complete cost is estimated at \$2,625,000, \$1,855,000 coming from an HUD loan.

Each of the three-story dorms will house 159 girls and a "resident adviser." The buildings will be fully carpeted and will be air-conditioned. According to a public relations release, "the architect," See COORDINATE, Page 4

Council Debates Assembly Cutting

The first meeting of this year's Student Council featured an amiable visit by Saga Pete Attenweiler, discussion of the purpose of Council, and debate concerning the abolition of assembly attendance requirements.

Mr. Attenweiler told the representatives that he "will spend your money as wisely as I can." He noted that he is trying to retrain some of the improperly trained personnel in the kitchen and to provide more and better-prepared food.

Council President David Hoster discussed the role of Council in legislation and the responsibility involved in administering the student funds of \$48,000. He emphasized the importance of communication between Council and the students.

Steve Silber asserted that "it is outrageous to require assembly attendance" and proposed that

Council recommend eliminating mandatory attendance. He claimed that required attendance permits assembly planners to "do shoddy jobs" and that it takes away from students "the right to be more responsible."

Other representatives pointed out the value of the opportunity for dialog in the assemblies and that perhaps a different approach, such as better planning, would be advisable.

Mr. Silber remarked that the college does "not allow students to behave like adults." He said he was not so much concerned with good or bad assemblies. He complained that the college takes a role as father, and asked "what kind of communication can take place" when one talks in terms of threats.

The debate will be continued next Monday.

Committee Demands Open Discussion with Leibman

by Sam Barone

"Kenyon is ready now. Conditions are better than they were four years ago. The school is now more receptive to outside ideas," So claim spokesmen for the "Committee."

New Approach Sampled In Frosh Schedule

Freshman orientation this year concentrated, with varying degrees of success, on dialog rather than dictation.

The heavy schedule of addresses of past years was dropped in part for discussion seminars with about 10 freshmen and four Kenyon upperclassmen. The seminars were designed to be open discussions on matters freshmen considered relevant to themselves, rather than the required assembly-type mass meetings where, it was felt by orientation planners, most of the information was ignored.

The appearance of upperclass advisers for the first time marked the orientation program. A new approach to the adviser system at Kenyon, the system seeks to combine peer conversation with the already functioning faculty-student advisory plan. Upperclass advisers will be associated with two or three freshmen in varying relationships for the rest of the year.

Disobedience In Perspective

The fall issue of *Perspective* will be devoted to the topic of Civil Disobedience, according to its editor, Pete Dickson.

The issue will consist almost entirely of papers written by students from last year's PACC, which conducted an extensive study of the problem. Only one outside article may be used in the magazine, which will be distributed in October. A second issue, possibly devoted to Existentialism, will be published in February.

Along with Dickson, Larry Atkins and Phil Schwartz are editing the magazine.

The "Committee," formerly functioning as "The Kenyon Committee To End The War In Vietnam," has broadened its plane of interest to affect a greater sector of the Kenyon student body.

Last Monday evening, a group of over 35 students, both freshmen and upperclassmen, gathered to discuss "Committee" objectives and activities.

Leading the slate of issues was that of the speaker series, co-sponsored by the Political Science Department and the Public Affairs Conference Center. "Committee" claims maintain that the schedule of topics is "irrelevant." The first speaker to appear will be Morris I. Leibman. Mr. Leibman, a Chicago lawyer, addresses the Kenyon community tomorrow night in Rosse Hall.

The "Committee," vehemently opposed to Leibman's presumed endorsement of Hubert Humphrey, Democratic Presidential nominee, planned some form of confrontation at his lecture.

The major objective of the effort seems aimed at an open question and answer session. In the event that this request would be denied, the dissenters would rise and leave the auditorium.

One of the goals of the "Committee" is to establish a second campus newspaper. The "Committee" feels that its views are not being represented sufficiently in *The Collegian*, and that *The Collegian* "in the past has failed to come out for anything." The "Committee" remarked also that since *The Collegian* was financed by the school, it was hesitant to come out against the Kenyon Administration and personalities of the administration.

Collegian editor Bob Boruchowitz emphasized after the meeting that *The Collegian* is subsidized by the Student Council, and not by the administration. He pointed out that all respectable points of view are welcomed by the *Collegian*.

Final planning for the publishing of *The Newspaper* is in progress by group leaders.

Stockyard Disorder

Convention Chaos Discussed

by Richard Gelfond

Two Kenyon students who worked at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago have returned to Kenyon with radically different interpretations of events that occurred there.

Joel Marks, who lives near Chicago, worked at the Hilton Hotel for Eugene McCarthy during the convention. Ira Dorfman worked at Convention Hall for a union man of Hubert Humphrey.

Wednesday night of convention week Mr. Dorfman went to the riot area. He believes that the police in Grant Park certainly "overreacted." However, he also feels that the press coverage of the events there was very one-sided. He points to the fact that he saw demonstrators hurl bags filled with defecation, and, in the intellectual realm, provocative verbal shouts toward the police.

Mr. Dorfman believes the lack of adequate TV coverage because of the strike is one of the reasons that the events were shown in such a one-sided manner. He contends that "none of the provocative incidents leading up to the police brutality were shown." The police raid on McCarthy

headquarters is another incident which Mr. Dorfman views as being depicted in a biased fashion. He points to the fact that objects were thrown from the McCarthy headquarters onto the police. The police action in this case he feels was certainly merited.

Joel Marks places the blame for the violence clearly on the shoulders of the authorities in Chicago. For one thing, he points to the incident relayed to him by friends of his who were involved in the march. They contend that the violence first began when one line of policeman physically drove the marchers into another line of police across the street. "As soon as this initial contact was made, the police began their assault."

Mr. Marks, however, sees no appreciable evidence of provocation on the part of the marchers. He points to the attitude of the Chicago officials as the root cause of the trouble. "The police and the city administrators felt they had a free hand to deal with the marchers. It wasn't a case of overreaction, they felt the marchers had no right to be there at all."

Both students also disagree as to the nature of the marchers and the McCarthy supporters. Ira Dorfman is critical of both groups. "The McCarthy people were there to nominate their man. They didn't care how they did it or what the price might be to their party or country." He feels the rest of the convention was in a "conciliatory mood and was willing to talk things out. He believes, however, that after Wednesday night the McCarthy men gave up on the party and sought to be a purely destructive force against Humphrey.

Mr. Dorfman feels the marchers were an angry disaffected group of people. He points to the fact that he was almost attacked when he passed a group of them while wearing a Humphrey button. He contends that many of them were not college students but rather social outcasts and professional instigators.

Joel Marks believes that "most of the marchers were associated with or sympathetic to the Student Mobilization To End The War in Viet Nam." This is a group committed to non-violent

See CHICAGO, Page 2



The Kenyon Collegian

A Weekly Journal of Student Opinion

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"The College wouldn't be paying them all this money if they were completely inept." — A Student.

Summer Turmoil

To return to Kenyon after a summer away is strange. Many of us spent the summer in urban areas, and we witnessed or were part of demonstrations, head beatings, and general unrest throughout our troubled nation.

Shortly after school ended, we saw Robert Kennedy shot down in a moment of victory many of us hoped would be the beginning of a successful campaign for the Presidency.

We watched while voices of reason from Nelson Rockefeller, Eugene McCarthy, George McGovern, and a host of dignified and eloquent doves were drowned out by the politics as usual and the billy clubs and shouting of Chicago and Miami Beach.

Racism and fear seem to grow almost unchecked. The leader of the new politics of participation, Senator McCarthy, seems as disillusioned and disaffected by the American system as are his youthful supporters.

Vice President Humphrey seems to be contradicting himself out of the White House; Richard Nixon instills fear in many by his alliance with Strom Thurmond and the Agnew charges that Humphrey is "soft on communism." Alabama's ultra-conservative George Wallace appears to be gaining strength and fears of a Nixon-Wallace agreement in a House of Representatives runoff do not seem unfounded.

The war continues insanely and the cities are in worse shape than ever. Daniel P. Moynihan of the Harvard-MIT Urban Center warns America that now is the last chance to recognize and correct its racial injustices.

And amid all this turmoil, with the national election only seven weeks hence, we have returned to the isolation of Gambier, where politics and rebellion and racial injustice often seem far away.

The *Collegian* recognizes the need to maintain contact with national realities while pursuing liberal education on our "Magic Mountain." We feel that, as bitter as we are about American political machinery, we cannot ignore it or "go fishing in November." And if we cannot find a satisfactory Presidential candidate, maybe we can find satisfactory regional candidates and satisfactory positions on national issues.

— RCB

Collegian as Watchdog

The *Collegian* will make an effort this year to keep the Kenyon Community abreast, if not one step ahead of plans for expansion and for the women's college.

We feel that student opinion must be heard concerning the innumerable questions about the women's college, and we will seek to perform a certain "watchdog" role. We encourage reader response in our Letters columns. And we will undertake an intensive study of the various areas of Kenyon academic and extra-curricular life that perhaps will give us a clearer understanding of what's happening and what ought to happen on the Hill.

— RCB

Film Society Presents Brilliant Russian Works

by Paul Douglas

It is difficult to analyze and appraise any facet of Soviet artistic endeavor and not be persuaded in the process that its intention as well as its impetus was more political than aesthetic. And although to the Westerner the prospect of accepting this sort of art qua propaganda criterion must seem about as edifying as waking up to tanks in Wenceslas Square, it has, nevertheless, served as an outlet for Russian genius of the caliber of Sergei Eisenstein, four of whose brilliant, though not flawless, films were screened last week by the Kenyon Film Society.

Under Communist tutelage, Eisenstein's sincerity of artistic intent gets scrambled up into an ideological hodgepode. Forced to create under intense political pressure, Eisenstein's genius is manipulated and he often becomes merely a tool of the Communist government. When, in the final frames, both Tsar Ivan and Alexander Nevsky become mouthpieces for Soviet propaganda and lapse into that flatulent banality native to so much Russian art, our reaction cannot help but be an incredulous "Hey, wait a minute now!"

James Agee's sharpest criticism of Eisenstein concerns what he calls his "paralysis of development," which he considers an effect of his not being able to say honestly what he believed. Not only does Tsar Ivan parallel Stalin, but he becomes a sort of symbol of the history of Russian Communism (Agee cites the defeat of the city of Kazan from within its own walls by means of insidious tunneling as a symbolic example of Communist tactics.)

Skeptical of Eisenstein's near-exoneration of Ivan (Stalin) in

Part II, the Soviets expurgated the final reel and reshot it after his death in 1948 (with an extremely poor color quality, it might be added). The same government awarded him the Stalin Prize for Ivan the Terrible, Part I. Perhaps this will serve to explain, in part, the catatonic restraint found in both Ivans, their frozen scene-to-scene torpor.

Eisenstein's debt to the theater is obvious and great. The super-human, exaggerated gestures, the close-ups, the emphasis on architecture, decoration, costume, and ritual are all evolved from the stage. Agee has called the films visual operas in which each movement is given legendary grandeur. Eisenstein's pre-eminent concerns are physiological more than psychological. Movement and dialogue are secondary to form; action is mass, not individual.

In his attempts to embrace so much Russian history Eisenstein has created several scenes of indelible genius and artistic precision: the 20-minute battle on the ice in Alexander Nevsky, the "return from exile" scene in Ivan, Part I, the scene on the Odessa

steps in Potemkin (someone behind me humphed, "the Democratic convention all over again"), the scene in Ivan II in which Ivan's loyal servant Malyuta plays dog to his lonely master, the pageant scene in the icy Basilica in which the camera captures breaths as well as voices, and the flash-back sequences. Unforgettable too is Eisenstein's costuming. Ivan, and especially his aunt Efrosinia, both come off an opulent cross between El Greco and Aubrey Beardsley.

The Eisenstein Festival provided Kenyon students with both the best and the worst in cinematic art. Today it is difficult for us to realize the enormous technical and artistic effort which has brought the motion picture from infancy to established art form in a few decades. Alexander Nevsky, made about 35 years ago, is perhaps no better than a TV western; Ivan the Terrible, on the other hand, would be a masterpiece even if made today. Perhaps the Film Society would have done Eisenstein (and Kenyon students) sufficient justice by showing only the Ivan films.

Chicago Recalled

Continued from Page 1

action. Mr. Marks, however, agrees that some of the marchers weren't committed to non-violence.

Mr. Marks believes that the "no-compromise" attitude rested with the Humphrey rather than the McCarthy followers.

Both men agree, however, in faulting Mayor Daley and the police anti-riot actions. "All that he did was disgusting and a disgrace" says Mr. Dorfman. "His 'cheering section' Thursday night got in through a side door with phony passes."

Joel Marks believes Mayor Daley was responsible for creating the attitudes and climate which led to the violence. Mr. Marks re-affirms his belief that this attitude of utter license in their treatment of the marchers on the part of the city administration was apparent in Chicago for weeks preceding the convention.

Mr. Dorfman says that although there was provocation "what occurred in the hotel lobby was unadulterated police brutality."

Mr. Marks relates how he saw "flying wedges of police, with clubs flying, going into the mass of demonstrators. Then they would pull a demonstrator out, beat him some more, and then throw him into the police van. Even the white shirted medics were struck when they tried to aid victims while the police were still beating them."

Both students call the commonly held beliefs about the security arrangements into question. Mr. Dorfman walked across Convention Hall to the press area di-

rectly above the podium carrying a large shopping bag. He feels that the fact he wasn't stopped or searched proves that the security arrangements weren't as "Gestapo-like" as claimed.

Mr. Marks experienced a similar incident when he walked into the Hilton hotel lobby with a large, filled shopping bag. The fact that he was never stopped or questioned leads Mr. Marks to believe that security was directed to "checking" the marchers rather than toward protecting the candidates.

Mr. Dorfman recognizes that there were a few questionable points of order. However, for the most part he believes the convention was an open constructive venture. He points to the platform and seating arguments in stating that the convention was not "padded" for unity. Also, he believes that the McCarthy people were dealt with fairly and that their "rule or ruin" attitude is very dangerous to the two party system.

Mr. Marks believes the convention was a largely closed and controlled ordeal. The control, he believes, rested in the hands of President Johnson. Like other McCarthy supporters he sees little differences between the stands of Nixon and Humphrey on Viet Nam. Mr. Marks professes a real fear of future Democratic conventions "run" by incumbent Democratic presidents.



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Football, Soccer Open Saturday

Start Clean Slate

by Ron Smith

The attitude in the Kenyon football camp this fall is one of guarded optimism as the Lords set out to nail down some elusive victories.

Only two seniors graduated from last year's team, but those two, tackle John Greller and line-backer Gary Pendergraph, "will really be missed." If those positions can be adequately filled Kenyon may be ready to leave the 0-8 years behind. Last year's group, green as a lettuce field, will benefit from having worked together for a full season. A little more depth and some promising freshmen bring hope for a very presentable unit.

Some of the best individuals in the league are on this team. Defensive end Dale Profusek can be as fine a player as anyone around. Quarterback Bill Christen and split end Chris Myers, with a year under their belts, should be the circuit's top passing combo.

Kenyon's pro set offense should be more interesting to watch than in previous years. Barry Drenfeld and converted lineman Roland Parson, probably the fastest man on the team, are the set-backs, with sophomore Bart Ziurys and first-year man Butch Black manning the other outside post.

Senior co-captain Dave Ulery has assumed a great deal of on-the-field leadership from his safety position. Bob Falkenstein, the team's other co-captain, is out for the season with a neck injury. His linebacking spot falls to frosh Scott Huston and Dan Lewellyn, as Parson shifts to the middle.

Coach Morse is especially pleased with the improved play of Wes Poth at middle guard and Gene "Buddha" Petersen at defensive tackle. Ned Geiger and Greg Alexander could help in the defensive backfield, but a general lack of real speed among the backs could prove a sore spot.

Quarterback Bill Christen looks poised and ready to help raise the Lords' woeful 5.6 points per game offense. If he can improve his 43.6% completion rate and reduce his 19 interceptions a lot more points may go on the board.

For that he'll need strong line protection, and inexperience remains a problem. Freshmen Dennis Buntel and Jim Zaremski join soph Don Herron at guard. Sophomore Glenn Fritz and freshman Frank Koucky should hold down the tackle spots, with junior Paul Keiner at tight end.

Chris Myers' 31 receptions ranked him eighth in the OC last fall. He has the talent to improve those figures considerably this campaign.

Saturday's scrimmage with Otterbein pointed up these strengths and weaknesses. The first half showed an impressive Kenyon offense, built mainly around the Christen-to-Myers pass play. Christen hit on eleven of thirteen tries in the half, with Myers catching ten of them. Huston showed some promise as a kicker, clicking on a 32 yard field goal and just missing a 45

yarder. Kenyon's 24-19 halftime lead withered away, however, as the faster Otters broke off long gainers to roll up a final 44-24 count.

The Lords are unlucky in that their first few foes figure to be very strong opponents. This Saturday the squad travels to Danville, Ky., to face a perennially rugged Centre team before returning to take on Mt. Union at McBride Field the following weekend.

Brannum Takes Coaching Staff

Bob Brannum, Kenyon's new coach of basketball, soccer, and golf, is a man whose interesting past seems to set the stage for a successful future.

A native of Winfield, Kansas, a town of around ten thousand people, Brannum graduated from high school there in 1943 with all-state basketball honors. Just young enough to stay out of the Army for a year, he enrolled at the University of Kentucky, where, under the tutelage of Coach Adolph Rupp, he made All-Southeastern Conference and nearly every All-American team as a 17 year old freshman. After a service stint, he returned to Kentucky for a year, then transferred to Michigan State.

In 1948 he signed with the Sheboygan, Wisconsin, team in the old National Basketball League, forerunner of the present NBA. The next year, when the NBA was formed, he was traded to the Boston Celtics, along with Celt great Bill Sharman and another player, for Charlie Share, a 6'11" center who never made it big. Brannum played for the Celtics for seven years, gaining a formidable reputation as an effective hatchet man.

From 1951 on he spent his off seasons as a golf professional in Connecticut.

In 1961 he went to Norwich University, a military school in Vermont, serving as basketball, golf, and assistant football coach. He was at Norwich until this past spring, when, on a recommendation from his close friend Red Auerbach, he applied for the Kenyon basketball position vacated by Bob Harrison's move to Harvard.

He is very enthusiastic about the soccer team, a sport he is coaching for the first time. He admits, though, that he can "hardly wait" to get the basketball team together to see it play.

Coach Brannum seems dedicated, sincere, and very capable. He appears to be an excellent man for what could be a very tough job.

Intramurals Add Three New Sports To Fall Schedule

Intramural Director Donald E. White presided over this semester's first meeting of the intramural council. The first order of business was the election of officers. Those elected were: Walter Villecco, President, Alpha Lambda Omega; Bucky DeLong, Vice President, Delta Tau Delta; and Dave Duff of Sigma Pi, Secretary-Treasurer.

In a move to give this year's football intramurals a new look, Coach White presented for approval a plan to legalize razzle-dazzle play, permitting passes from beyond the line of scrimmage. This idea was defeated by the council's 10-3 vote on the grounds that the games would be too high scoring. It was agreed upon, however, to replace last year's touch football rules with flag football rules.

Other innovations this fall include golf, bowling, and two-man basketball pending the approval of the individual fraternities.

The golf intramurals would be held at the Tomahawk Golf Course. All contests would be played by four man teams over the nine hole course. Play would begin immediately following fraternity approval.

The bowling league of five man teams would begin action later this fall at the Route 36 lanes. The two man basketball competition would begin before Christmas.

Hope for Repeat

Kenyon's soccer team got a taste of success last year in compiling a 7-4-1 record and reaching the finals of the NCAA Mid-east Regional Tournament. Even with 13 lettermen back, though, the Lords may have a difficult task in trying to better that mark.

Leading the effort will be talented co-captains Andy Bersin and Ned Smyth. Bersin, a senior fullback, was named to the All-Ohio and All-Midwest teams last fall, while Smyth, a junior wing with excellent speed, was the top scorer in the state.

Chip Lowery at center forward, Steve Bralower at inside, and Peter Bersin at halfback are skilled performers. Lowery is recovering from a bout with pneumonia but should be ready for

Saturday's home opener with Heidelberg.

The Lords were not irreparably damaged by graduation, but a couple of fine freshman performers last year did not report this fall, and that could hurt a lot. The attitude has been very good, however, and the fine hustle displayed by current substitutes like Steve Becker and Rob Leighton could prove the difference between a fair finish and an excellent one.

Standing in the way of the Lords' hopes are crucial games with Denison, Ohio Wesleyan, Oberlin, and Wooster. If the team can come out of these matches with impressive showings, they should be recognized as the top choice for the tournament once again.



Soccer action in Saturday's intrasquad scrimmage.

Physical Education to Undergo Re-evaluation

"There's going to be a re-evaluation of our physical education program; we may not reinstate the requirements but perhaps we may become part of the guided elective system. This would be better than nothing," was Athletic Director Philip J. Morse's comment on the future of Kenyon's physical education program.

The long standing physical education requirement was struck from the Kenyon rule books following a successful drive by Faculty Council, Campus Senate, Student Council, and the Collegian to ban compulsory physical education.

A voluntary schedule has replaced the mandatory program in physical education. The department intends to continue to offer the variety of athletic courses it did under the former system, provided there is sufficient interest on the part of the student community.

Commenting on whether or not the new system, in his opinion, would serve the interests of Kenyon beneficially, Mr. Morse said,

"This is essentially an individual matter; however, many of those who benefit are very reluctant at first. These are the ones who really profit from physical education; and now, they aren't even being exposed to it."

According to Coach Morse, a great change in the aims and methods of the physical education department has taken place since the faculty first considered abandoning the requirement.

The staff last year set out to make physical education a more beneficial program than it had been in the past. Stress was put on systematic and constructive study of athletic techniques that could serve the student the rest of his life. Mr. Morse made particular reference to the swimming requirement, which was shelved with the rest of the mandatory program. In regard to this aspect of the program Director

Morse said that knowing how to swim well is not a dispensable skill but a necessary one; now Kenyon is de-emphasizing where it should be re-emphasizing.

Mr. Morse is not happy about the faculty's action, but he and the rest of the department are continuing to do everything within their realm to make physical education appealing to the students of Kenyon College.

"There are many different components to personal fitness," Coach Morse observed, "intellectual, social, emotional, spiritual, and physical fitness. All are interrelated; some aspects are more dominant than others in individuals, but to completely neglect any one of them makes for a very lop-sided individual."

Students are urged to register this week at the Field House so that classes can be fully under way.

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First Foreign Tour

Choir Hailed Across Europe

by John J. D. Sheehan

Forty members of the Kenyon Singers and the Chapel Choir made a three week tour of Europe this past summer, in the first such expedition in the history of the College. Mr. Frank Lendrim, who was primarily responsible for originating and arranging the tour, directed us in more than twenty concerts in churches, schools, an outdoor amphitheatre, and a town hall, in some of the largest (and smallest) cities of Europe.

We travelled over 3,000 miles and visited Paris, London, Geneva, Frankfurt, and Brussels and as many as nine countries, all in three weeks. We met people, from Lord Kenyon to Charlie Chaplin, and were able to see Europe not only as tourists, staying in hotels in large cities, but as guests in the homes of people from much smaller towns.

Our group (which included our American travel agent, three European guides and Mrs. Lendrim, who served as an all-purpose den Mother) was beset with such obstacles as riots, strikes, hotel mixups, sickness, wrong directions, and streets too narrow for our bus.

However we also had weather too good to pray for, extremely capable guides, magnanimously generous hosts and enthusiastic audiences, and a great deal of luck. The tour was immensely successful both in the expression of good will between the singers and our European friends, and in the satisfaction, education, enjoyment afforded the Kenyon men.

JUNE 7 — Inspected the Eiffel tower (from the top, of course), Arch de Triumphant (where they were celebrating Liberation Day), promenaded down the Champs Elysees, visited the Louvre gardens (the building was still closed because of the riots), Notre Dame, the Left Bank (lots of smashed windows and sidewalk arguments), Church of le Madeleine, the Paris Opera (Mr. Lendrim's favorite haunt), Montmartre, Pigalle, the Metro, etc. Guys were arriving back at the hotel from nine at night to nine in the morning. Glorious, all of it.

JUNE 8 — Arrived in Geneva about 5, coming down a mountain for forty-five minutes, seeing the lake surrounded by the Alps. A truly beautiful city. At the edge of the lake they have the highest fountain in the world (so they claim) shooting water 300 feet straight up into the air.

JUNE 9 — We met at the church and sang for both the 9 and 11 o'clock services. Climbed the hill to "the old town" and the Cathedral of St. Pierre, where Calvin once preached. It was a bright sunny day and the lake was a brilliant blue. Innumerable sailboats dotted the water, and of course, the Alps loomed all around, Mt. Blanc rising above the rest.

We then went to the picnic one of the singers' parents were hosting, where they served a traditional Swiss dish, called "raclet-



Tour director Frank Lendrim, Mrs. Lendrim, and some Kenyon men cruising the Rhine.

te," great chunks of cheese are melted over meat and vegetables.

JUNE 10 — Set out for the International School. We sang in an outdoor amphitheatre and the kids were very enthusiastic about it all.

We then set out for Germany, by way of Berne, the capital of Switzerland.

JUNE 12 — We were invited to sing in an apple wine festival at a small town called Nieder-Ehrlenbach, where the streets were too narrow for the bus. It was a town with a population of perhaps 500 people, and this festival is a tradition with them. Supposedly they invite a singing group to compete with theirs and whoever can sing and drink the longest, wins.

The hit of the evening seemed to be an all-accordion band, led by a woman of rather ample proportion, that played "Stars and Stripes Forever." The people clapped and stomped and cheered every time it was played. We countered with a not-too-bad rendition of "Hello Dolly" which also set them cheering. The mayor made a small speech welcoming "the world-famous Kenyon Choir" which surprised us no small amount.

JUNE 13 — In Bacharach we boarded a steamer for a cruise down the Rhine. It was a beautiful way to see the country, passing castles and towns built along the banks of the river. We disembarked at Koblenz and drove to Cologne, where we saw one of the most beautiful cathedrals in all Europe, saved miraculously (so they say) from the world War II bombing, but not without its battle scars.

JUNE 14 — Early departure for Brussels. We stayed in a horrible

old hotel that could only hold two people in the elevator, and of course we were all on the top two floors. After dinner, which was surprisingly good, we rode to the Anglican church where we gave another concert of sacred music. After a reception, most of us went pub-crawling around the Grand Place, the square with all the old guild halls. They are beautiful buildings, lit up at night, and very crowded. In some places customers bought us drinks in exchange for a few songs; in other places, the pubkeepers themselves offered us drinks as long as we'd sing. It was a good night for ending our tour of the continent.

(The perils of the tour through England will be in next week's Collegian.)

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Coordinate School Plans Optimistic

Continued from Page 1

fects have given the buildings a curved appearance to enhance the feminine and informal atmosphere they are creating in the coordinate college.

The contract for the commons calls for it to be completed by Sept. 1, 1969, with a \$100 a day penalty assessed for each day it is not completed after that date. But, Vice President for Finance Samuel Lord pointed out, there are a number of ways the contractor can avoid paying, including strikes, unavailability of materials, and acts of God.

Mr. Lord has faith, however, that the contractor will make a good effort to meet the deadline, despite shortages of all kinds of construction labor.

Bids were opened for the biology building this past Tuesday, and they ran \$200,000 over the planned budget. The executive committee of the Trustees will now have to review the project, as will the architects and the biology professors, to try to bring the cost down. Mr. Lord notes that the College has "the capability of increasing the government loan to cover part" of the unexpected expense. The committee meets Oct. 4. Mr. Lord says that the contract will be awarded within 30 days.

The hope is for a year's production schedule but Mr. Lord says, "I doubt if we can expect the building in less than 15 months."

The commons will be the first building finished. Bids will open on the dormitories Oct. 1, with aim at beginning construction by Oct. 15. The contract will allow 12 months to complete them.

Mr. Lord notes that "we will do everything within our power to get them earlier than that," and that women students will definitely be here in September.

Now that Phase I is well under way, the Phase II buildings have to be available by September 1971 to house the increasing number of girls. HUD funds, which are according to Mr. Lord the best means to finance the dorms, are again closed, but Kenyon will seek to obtain a HUD loan when it becomes available. Mr. Lord notes that there is a short "wait and see time" of about six to eight months that the College can wait before taking

alternative action. If the HUD funds are still frozen, the College will probably issue bonds and Mr. Lord anticipates no difficulty in arranging a bond issue with the Ohio Higher Educational Commission.

A third alternative for this financing is the receipt of a major gift, which, as for the fine arts center and the infirmary, would apparently facilitate almost immediate commencement of construction.

Mr. Lord is "very optimistic," despite "a heck of a lot of problems." There have been heavy "get ready" expenses, increasing the College deficit. But Mr. Lord feels Kenyon can handle its budgetary difficulties, as "we have the people, the enthusiasm, and the motivation" to do it.

The girls' school will be coordinate, as opposed to co-educational. According to Mr. Haywood, outside of the Kenyon context co-educational would mean that the men's and women's educational experience would be the same. In a European school, he points out, in which effort is made to cater to no needs beyond the intellectual, there is no need to distinguish the terms. "Coordinate" can be used only in American patterns of education, in the residential college.

It is a question, he observes, of "what in a given context you want to be identical and what you want to have in parallel."

If the school were to be co-ed, it would mean asking the women coming to Gambier to try to make their way on an equal basis in a community the forms of which are male-determined, when the women are to enjoy full stature as members of the college.

By terming the new school co-ordinate, Mr. Haywood remarks, "we are restating our commitment in the community firstly to education," avoiding coed facets such as cheerleaders, and religious emphasis weeks that "get in the way of the real academic enterprise."

He points out that a degree of choice will be preserved in Gambier regarding dormitories and dining facilities and that "it does make a difference from the beginning what kind of label" one places on the school.

If it were coed, "every existing activity would be there for the women to share." He observes that we are unsure now what to decide concerning girls' participation for example in the debating teams or in publications.

Kenyon, he noted, is strongly influenced by the presence of fraternities; if the new school were coed, it "would be compelled to have sororities." With a coordinate college, he continues, "we can wait and see." The college can thus construct buildings that would permit sorority divisional living but not require that kind of living within them.

He points out that in considering the coordinate college the administration was seeking "how this could be a very good small college, not the first step to a university." There was the "wish to bring women to this academic community" and this seemed to be the happiest way to do it.

Mr. Haywood emphasizes that while this increase to 1500 enrollment is a drastic step in size, Kenyon will still be nearly the smallest school in Ohio. There will still be the deliberate limitation, the effort to do a certain number of things well.

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