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The Kenyon Collegian

Vol. XCV

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, October 18, 1968

No. 5

Caples States Drug Policy

President William G. Caples addressed the College from the Rosse Hall steps yesterday in a statement of policy concerning liberty, license, and responsibility.

Mr. Caples noted that society places definite restrictions on individual behavior, that these restrictions are necessary for protection and order.

He observed that "a few men mistaking liberty as license can destroy" an institution built over generations. He said, "No one has any right or license to conduct himself as to destroy the good work or name of others or the community . . . Yet, here people have assumed it . . . This kind of behavior had to be stopped."

He termed the use of MDA, "almost idiocy on the part of seemingly intelligent people who voluntarily put into their system a drug the content of which they do not know."

He said that the argument that such use is a "moral" right "is an idle and useless pastime so long as the act is illegal. Like it or not the law establishes the morality or immorality of any act."

See CAPLES, Page 6



PRESIDENT CAPLES officially launches Women's College by dousing bulldozer.

Kenyon Breaks Ground For Girls School

Kenyon officially broke ground Tuesday morning for its coordinate women's college, which will remain nameless.

In an outdoorsy session at the corner of Brooklyn and Gaskin Streets, while the construction crew munched their lunch, College officials spoke, shoveled dirt, and spilled champagne.

The brief keynote address was delivered by John D. Millett,

chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents. He noted the success Kenyon has had in obtaining funds from the Ohio Higher Educational Fund, with construction under way only six months after passage of the legislation. The tax-exempt bonds are financing the building of the women's commons.

Mr. Millett emphasized the co-operation between privately sponsored colleges and the state government. He observed that he was delighted that Kenyon has decided to recognize women, adding "You don't know what you've been missing."

President Caples spoke briefly, pledging "we will do our utmost" to bring the women's college to fruition.

The president and Mr. Millett each grabbed a gold-painted shovel to dig the first dirt of the girls' school. Mr. Millett heaved

See GROUNDBREAKING Page 6

life. He suggested that outside knowledge of the situation should be avoided.

The Dean then very adamantly stated that the administration is not concerned primarily with the school's reputation. "If we've got to take some lumps with this thing then so be it."

The Dean said that if he learned who is manufacturing the drug, he would turn over that information to the authorities. He admonished students for not giving due attention to the problem themselves.

He stated that there is a definite guilt in this college. Students want an active hand in legislating rules, yet want no part in enforcing them. He said the prevailing feeling is "it's not my bag, it's his."

Dean Edwards also pointed out, with the agreement of numerous council members, the administration's position on drugs. Many students he thought feel that the college will not act because it does not want a "scandal", especially with the advent of the women's college. The Dean said that this was false thinking and that during a six hour administrative staff meeting Monday that point was never raised.

Some council members questioned how individual students had been singled out. They did not want a "reign of terror" to erupt.

The Dean said that individuals were questioned on the information available, and that the college would continue to obtain as much correct information as possible.

Other council members asked if all of the students involved would be investigated. The Dean replied, "I doubt if we could get

See COUNCIL, Page 6

Senate Airs Drug Thoughts

Compus Senate spent most of its 100-minute session this week discussing the unusual drug problem stemming from the large shipment of what is apparently a mescaline-base drug to Kenyon.

The meeting aimed to give faculty, student, and administration members an opportunity to express opinions and relate facts about the problem.

After much discussion, some rather emotional, the senators passed the following resolution:

"The Senate recognizes that a serious drug problem exists at Kenyon and expresses confidence in the administration of the College to take the action necessary to achieve a solution to this problem."

One senator noted that the board of trustees has entrusted the president of the college and the faculty with the welfare and discipline of the college, and that student government has been constructed within that context. He observed that the constitution's principles and rules of behavior allow a considerable amount of liberty that cannot be taken without considerable responsibility.

He remarked that the college cannot condone drugs and noted the laws of the College, arrived at by self-government, regarding drug abuse. He asserted that these laws seem to be observed more by their abuse than anything else.

The senator said that it is the intention of the administration to enforce these rules as effectively as it can. He observed that there had been extensive use of the recently imported drug and that no one has any knowledge of its ul-

timate effects for persistent or single usages. He pointed out what he termed the reckless disregard on the part of the students in carrying out obligations of campus government.

Another senator noted that there will be occasions that a student would have emotional problems or be mentally ill and that this would not be treated as a disciplinary case.

One senator pointed out that the intention of the administration is "to stop the traffic in these drugs," acting upon authority given by senate action last year.

The following resolution passed by the faculty 55-8-3 Monday afternoon was read to the Senate:

"Resolved, that the Faculty of Kenyon College support the administration in taking firm action with regard to the illegal distribution and use of drugs on the campus of Kenyon College, even if this action involves bringing in outside authorities, e.g. the Federal Government."

One senator brought up the possibility of students solving the problem on their own. He was countered by another senator saying that the student body has been negligent, that action should have been taken quite a few days ago.

Our greatest disappointment, said another senator, is that it has to go so far before students take action.

Another senator spoke of the difficulty of convincing persons not to take the drug. He noted the almost Messiah-like complex to encourage others to try this new experience, and that those

See SENATORS, Page 6

Altizer Tries to Convey His View of Atheism

by Harold Levy

Thomas Altizer, a leading spokesman of the "death-of-God" movement, presented a lecture last Friday night entitled "William Blake and Christian Atheism."

Altizer stated that Blake was the "first comprehensive and authentic atheist." Through an examination of Blake's prophetic poetry, Mr. Altizer showed that Blake developed a systematic symbolism of theology which underwent significant changes throughout the course of his career. Blake saw the French and American revolutions as signifying



Thomas Altizer

ing a new era of freedom and an end to alienation and repression, which he felt were partially caused by the dictates of the Christian faith. Blake pictured "the end of the rule of the priest" in the image of a dying God, covered with ice and fire.

Altizer tied in his study of Blake with a discussion of atheism. He feels that atheism is a "uniquely modern Christian" phenomenon, not found in other cultures. He also stated, to the audience's puzzlement, that atheism cannot be a pure rejection of divinity in general; rather, it is a rejection against a specific formulation of the divine, namely, the Christian God. Altizer contrasted his view of the atheist with the traditional Church position, that faith is a gift of God which cannot be refused by man, and that "the fullness of life must inevitably culminate in the revelation of God's existence."

Altizer's lecture, though presented with dramatic zeal, proved to be theologically unenlightening. Though the discussion of Blake was interesting from a literary standpoint, Mr. Altizer seemed unable to communicate his conception of atheism to the audience.

Clor Sets Up Law Lectures

Harry Clor, Chairman of the Pre-Law Committee and Associate Professor in political science, has scheduled a series of guest lectures and interviews.

The professors will speak on many aspects of the life of the law student. Underclassmen as well as seniors are urged to attend the lectures and to make appointments for interviews. All interviews should be scheduled through the Provost's secretary. The professors will not only be offering advice on courses and schools, but will also be available for guidance and information.

Of the six scheduled visitors three will give lectures. They are Professors Birmingham, Peter Winograd and Bartel Sparks. The lectures are recommended for all students who have any interest in law study.

A law library has been established by Mr. Clor in Chalmers Library. The collection contains books on legal figures, books on judicial process and some law-related fiction. Another small library has also been established at the Public Affairs Conference Center.



The Kenyon Collegian

A Weekly Journal of Student Opinion

Box 308 Gambier, Ohio 43022 427-2244

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Drugs at Kenyon

Kenyon last week experienced a sudden and unusual burst of drug use. A significant number of normally non-drug-using people took a capsule that is alleged to be a combination of mescaline cut with adrenalin, amphetamine, or both. The effects are sometimes hallucinatory; possible long-range effects and the possibility of recurrent trips are unknown.

Because of the large numbers of people using the drug, because of the fact that some non-Kenyon people came to Gambier apparently to participate in using the drug, and because the drug seems to inspire a missionary-type zeal in its users, urging them to recruit others to take it, many people in various areas of the College have become quite concerned.

The extent of use of the drug, estimated at about 250 capsules last weekend, is completely out of proportion to anything that has ever happened previously at Kenyon.

It would seem that the prevailing attitude among many students who last week took a drug for the first time was that there was little risk of being discovered, less risk of being punished, and that an individual's decision to take drugs is his own business. There apparently was in many cases no serious consideration of dangerous or unhealthy effects of taking the drug, despite the fact that there was no certainty as to the contents of the capsules that came to be called MDA.

Despite a certain amount of polarization, of division among students regarding the wisdom of taking drugs, there seems to be a consensus among all members of the College that the irrational use of MDA must be curbed and prevented in the future, partly because of concern for the reputation of the college.

There does seem to be an attitude among some students that they are free to do as they choose, irrespective of others and without worry of punishment. The administration is moving to make clear its stand that this attitude is unacceptable. At the same time, the College is seeking information about the source of this drug shipment.

Senate. The statement on drug abuse in the handbook calls attention of students to the laws, and says "the College cannot condone student involvement with illegal drugs. The College will also take disciplinary action toward any student who consistently endangers his or another student's health or academic performance through drug abuse."

In coordination with this legislation, a Senate committee last year produced a report on drug use. The report elucidates some of the relevant laws, presents information about various drugs, and deals with marijuana use at Kenyon.

The report did provide an opportunity to further discussion particularly concerning marijuana. On p. 10 the committee notes:

"Why some individuals and groups want to use marijuana and whether the experience and values sought therein are or can be achieved by a community like Kenyon College in other ways is an area where candid discussion is desperately necessary for the benefit of all."

It is time for the College to continue dialogue on drugs, on the motivations of users and on the effects of the drugs. As some Campus Senators noted Tuesday, the larger question of the role of Kenyon as an educational institution and the resulting attitudes among students must be considered.

The drug report provides good basis for further study. It presents basic facts and basic opinions and is strong in its appeal for further discussion on campus.

Since publication of the report, there has been no in-depth discussion in any student organization concerning drugs. The apparent opinion of many students that they have every right to take drugs irrespective of others is in clear conflict with College rules and with the tone of the drug committee's report.

It would seem that the talking that should already have been done must be done now, after sudden and unusual influx of MDA.

The question of the role of higher education with regard to the individual's maturity, security, creativity and ability to cope with problems is raised by the report, but it has not been satisfactorily answered.

We must probe this question, and we must make clear how we view the role of higher education with regard to rights and abilities of the individual.

— RCB

Gregory on Revolution

U.S. Must Change or Die

by Dick Gregory

In his First Inaugural Address delivered March 4, 1861, Abraham Lincoln said: "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it . . ." It is a curious statement by one of our greatest Americans to be read at a time when the demand for law and order is being used to suppress the right of dissent.

A recurring question these days, which has become almost as popular in the national vocabulary as the cry for law and order, is "What do these revolutionaries want?" Black militants, New Left radicals and student revolutionaries are increasingly faulted for not having a blueprint for the kind of social and political order they envision. "These revolutionaries," people are fond of saying, "merely want to tear the country down but they have nothing to erect in its place."

It seems curiously interesting to me that no one asked George Washington and the Sons of Liberty what their Constitution would look like before the American Revolution. Certainly the Declaration of Independence was no blueprint for a reconstructed society. It was more in tune with Lincoln's suggestion that people sometimes "grow weary of the existing government." Such weariness produces an active alienation which demands the overthrowing or dismembering of that government. The Sons of Liberty undertook their Revolution seeking only to break the bonds of oppression inflicted by an unjust government. They had no idea whether or not they would win. It was a "do or die" struggle and overthrowing the existing government was the first step. Only after victory was theirs did the Sons of Liberty sit down to draw

up the new governmental structure.

The weariness to which Lincoln refers is part of the natural process of evolution, which is slow and gradual change. The fulfillment of evolution is revolution, or quick change. When a woman becomes pregnant, the nine-month gestation period is part of the process of evolution. But at the end of the nine months, revolution — quick change — follows.



Dick Gregory

And all the National Guardsmen or federal troops in the world cannot keep that baby from coming forth.

The revolutionary activity in America today is part of the same natural process. Once the idea of freedom becomes impregnated in the national body, the evolutionary process leading toward the fulfillment of revolution has already begun. If a woman wants an abortion, she must have it performed during the early stages of her pregnancy. The longer she waits, the greater the chance of death for both the mother and the child. So it is also with a national body impregnated with the idea of freedom. America is already well into this pregnancy and to try to perform an abortion now, in the form of repression and thwarting of dissent, will surely mean death for both the mother

country and her children.

It is frightening to see so many people attempt to resist the natural forces at work in the evolution of American society. Student radicals and revolutionaries are viewed with horror and their campus take-overs are termed disgraceful. But for years students have been going to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, during their spring vacation and rioting on the beaches. National consensus viewed these acts as just part of the process of kids growing up. It was the same when college students were conducting pantie raids, swallowing goldfish and cramming into telephone booths. Such acts were excused as the irresponsible foolishness which accompanies the growing up process.

Now that revolution is in the air on college campuses all over the country, national consensus is of a different sort. There is a general feeling that today's campus disorders should be thwarted and students disciplined. Yet college students today are asking, indeed demanding, more responsibility rather than engaging in irresponsible actions. College students are seeking the responsibility of self-government and a voice in determining the forms which will define their education. They are refusing to accept an irresponsible role.

At the same time unions, for example, are demanding less responsibility; more money for a shorter work week. And in our increasingly leisure-oriented, technological society, the union demand is just indeed. But the question remains: When will national consensus applaud the moral demands of college students to the same degree it approves the economic gains of unions?

Ed. Note: In our effort to present many viewpoints, The Collegian begins this week to publish a series of articles by Dick Gregory.

Letter to the Collegian

An Open Letter
To the Editor:

Jack Gilligan needs your help. With the country in the throes of a bitter white back-lash, and with the forbidding prospect of all the banalities of a Nixon administration, it is important that a few liberals of intelligence and integrity get elected to the United States Senate. If this country is ever going to wage a meaningful war on poverty — economic, cultural, intellectual, and spiritual poverty — the groundwork must be done now. Because Jack Gilligan is a man with the qualifications to provide responsible national leadership in the Senate, students and faculty of Kenyon College are being urged to make a special effort in his behalf. Anyone who watched the two national conventions knows how rare responsible and intelligent leaders are: when a state as politically conservative as Ohio comes up with a leader of real quality, it is essential that concerned people make a special effort.

On October 19th students and faculty of Kenyon are going to make a door-to-door canvass of the fourth ward in Mount Vernon. Already over fifty people have signed up to canvass. We would like to have fifty more. Mount Vernon is an extremely conservative and politically uninformed area (our representative in Congress recently denounced George Wallace for being too liberal), so the task of canvassing will not be easy or pleasant. But we feel that it is important that the college students and faculty begin to take more interest in and responsibility for our immediate political environment. If you are willing to work for Jack Gilligan, please gather in front of Rosse Hall at one o'clock on Saturday, October 19th. If you have a car please bring it, and if you are interested in giving money to the campaign, please see Jim Stoddard, Bill Heath, or Cyrus Banning. Any assistance you can give will be greatly appreciated.

William Heath, chairman
Gambier Citizens for Gilligan

H.E.W.'s Cohen To Address Commencement

President Caples has confirmed that he has secured the services of Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Wilbur D. Cohen as commencement speaker this June.

Mr. Cohen was formerly a professor of economics at the University of Michigan.

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Kenyon's Own

Air Hero LeMay Enters Politics

by John Smyth

Sadly unbeknownst to many a Kenyon laddie, we in Gambier snooze in the cradle of the Curtis LeMay movement. Mount Vernon's Curtis Hotel was the national headquarters of the LeMay for President movement, and Columbus is the General's hometown. Moreover, the cigar wielding General is one of Kenyon's own, an honorary Doctor of Law '46.

Before Kenyon laddies pass judgement on this favorite son turned national vice-presidential candidate, *The Collegian* wishes to treat its readers to a brief introduction to the exceedingly rich life and legend of LeMay. Contrary to what the Merciless Media might lead one to believe about LeMay, he is a romantic amalgamation of the American Generals of *Twelve O'Clock High* and *Dr. Strangelove*.

In 1906 Mrs. LeMay gave birth to Curtis in Columbus, where he attended South High and Ohio State. Upon graduation he proceeded directly into the Army Air Corps as a pilot. After buzzing around in fighters for several years he switched to heavy bombers, in which he gained distinction as a proponent of long-range heavy bombardment techniques. In the years directly preceding WWII he made celebrated flights to South America, Africa, and Europe.

LeMay organized, trained, and led the 305th bomber group to England in 1942. His performance in Europe was parallel to that of the American commander

in *Twelve O'Clock High*, a late show that many *Collegian* readers can easily bring to mind. LeMay personally led twenty missions, meanwhile smoking cigars and fighting the British tooth and nail for the principles of daylight bombing. He was widely known as "Old Ironpants" since his solutions to problems typically combined cold determination and seat-of-the-pants strategy.

Case in point: LeMay was unsatisfied with the technique of zigzagging through target areas to avoid flak and hostile fighters. Consequent muddled navigation and reruns over the target to unload bombs resulted in long exposure over the target area and heavy losses. LeMay's solution was to make a beeline for the German submarine pens at St. Nazaire, cigar-in-jaws, bomb it silly, and make a beeline back. Casualties were appreciably lower, and the Army Air Corps adopted no-swerve tactics on the next day.

His contribution to the nation's air efforts during the war were numerous. He invented the "staggered box" flying formation for bombers, which allowed them to utilize their defensive guns, and when transferred to the Pacific theatre he foxed Japanese anti-aircraft gunners by ordering the B-29 Super-Fortresses to run at medium and low altitudes across their targets. LeMay was known for his toughness, but as one lead bombardier put it, "what the hell? he gets results."

In 1947 LeMay found himself commanding the U.S. air forces

in Europe, and he subsequently organized and operated the Berlin Air Lift. In '48 he entered the *Dr. Strangelove* era of his career as the architect and first engineer of the U.S. Strategic Air Command. During the cold war period of 1948-1958 SAC was one of the nation's most expensive high-priority operations.

LeMay awed his staff and all those in contact with him as he organized a net of bomber, tanker, and missile bases across the world. Since the late '50's there have been atom-armed B-52's in flight twenty-four hours a day. No doubt LeMay's weapons served to discourage any nuclear war with the U.S. on the basis of whim or curiosity. The war planes were deterrent, not defensive in inspiration. Although one can rationalize almost any offensive weapon as a deterrent, SAC provided truly humbling spectacles such as ten-engined B-36's darkening the sky in the early '50's, eight-engined B-52's shaking the ground on take-off in the late '50's and today's B-58 "Hustlers" booming across the stratosphere while Minutemen gleam in their silos.

If there is any morsel of LeMay lore which typifies Kenyon's Honorary, it is the episode which took place while LeMay was piloting an airborne SAC bomber. Curtis, energetically smoking a cigar, was advised by a junior officer that it was dangerous and that the plane might explode. "It wouldn't dare," LeMay replied.

The SAC headquarters are at Offutt Air Force Base near Omaha,



GENERAL LeMay poses in front of the B-25 which he flew to port Columbus en route to receiving his Honorary from Kenyon in spring 1946. The United States has awarded him the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Air Medal with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Distinguished Unit Citation with 1 Oak Leaf Cluster, the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with 3 service stars, and 7 others. His foreign decorations include medals from 8 nations with 2 Croix de Guerre, the Russian Order of Patriotic Wars—1st Degree, and Argentina's Order of Aeronautical Merit—Grade of Grand Official.

Nebraska. Since much of Omaha owes its life to SAC, LeMay is somewhat of a deity in the area. His energies held his staff mesmerized and in 1961 President Kennedy appointed him Air Force Chief of Staff. He fought relentlessly with Defense Secretary Robert McNamara over the priority of supersonic manned bomber force, and reached retirement age in 1965.

The *Dr. Strangelove* potential of SAC was not particularly glossed over by General LeMay's competitive personality and occasional remarks such as "We'll bomb them back into the stone age." LeMay supporters, however, hotly contest the preventive war with China image that is often associated with their hero. They stress General LeMay's more quietly made statements that a force such as SAC serves no deterrent use if military leaders state that they are highly reluctant to use it. For instance, LeMay's full statement in the famous "stone age" quote was, "We'll tell them we'll bomb them . . ." LeMay supporters have assured *The Collegian* that the General has no preventive war sympathies, and that he has not called for the atom bomb to be used in Vietnam or any such place.

The General's present Vietnam position is essentially of the Win the War school, although he also subscribes to the Colossal Mistake and End it Fast schools. His plan calls for lifting of bombing restrictions over North Vietnam, and the paralyzation of Haiphong in particular.

LeMay is perhaps the nation's only public figure seriously challenging Chicago's Richard J. Daley for honors as Least Effective With Press. He is a stranger to platitude and diplomatic evasion, and he embraces the

frank, off-the-cuff opinion. Reporters gleefully lift out of context such statements as "a nuclear weapon is just another weapon in the arsenal." On last Sunday's Meet the Press LeMay's performance was uninspiring at best. His supporters stress his record as an administrator, and the need for a man of his persuasion in an era of frequently erupting limited war situations. They recognize and lament his need for improvement as a speaker.

LeMay stumbled into the national Presidential campaign as a draftee. His widespread worshippers had been pestering him steadily to return to the service of his country. The critical moment came on May 16, 1967, when he stated on a phone conversation with Mrs. Shirley Fletcher of nearby Butler, Ohio, that he would "Give it (candidacy) consideration if there is enough demand." Mrs. Fletcher and those like her provided ample demand, and on the next day the *Columbus Dispatch* headlined LeMay's entry while the story was wire-serviced across the country. LeMay once sold *The Dispatch* on the corner of Mound and High Streets.

Mrs. Fletcher became the national co-chairman of the Citizens for LeMay Committee, along with Dr. W. E. Steffan of Mount Vernon. Mrs. Fletcher's position was gained rather inadvertently, although she did not hesitate to apply herself. Anyone interested in LeMay instinctively contacted her, the person who had gained the "O.K." from the General.

Mrs. Fletcher had first learned about LeMay while painting a portrait of his father, a Mount Vernon resident for many years. LeMay's parents kept an understandably impressive scrap-

See LeMay, Page 4

Atomic Slums'

Renewed Hiroshima a City of Life

by Tom Lifson

Ed Note: Mr. Lifson spent the past year studying at Waseda University of Japan.

Hiroshima can be a rather unpleasant place in August. During the day it's muggy and hot, sometimes raining, making the streets shine with wetness and the pavement gritty and crunchy to walk on. At night, it cools down a little, and, if one is lucky, an occasional breeze off the Inland Sea will be felt.

But Hiroshima is overwhelmingly a city of life — big, crowded, prosperous, unselfconscious, and devoted to making money, like any other big city. Externally, it has all the charm of, say, Cleveland, being basically an industrial town and port, though it does have a long and proud history. Its people, like people everywhere in Japan, are friendly and polite to the foreign visitor, almost to a fault.

One could almost forget.

The atomic bombing of Hiroshima is not something that is constantly on the minds of its residents any more than the San Francisco Earthquake permeates daily concerns in that city. The past is past.

Yet Hiroshima realizes it must never let itself or the world forget what happened on August 6, 1945. The city has been totally rebuilt, taking advantage of American-supplied "instant urban renewal" to lay-out a system of broad boulevards. No physical signs of destruction remain, except in the heart of the city, where the gutted shell of what was once the dome of the Cham-

ber of Commerce Building has been left standing, surrounded by a Peace Park. It's almost as if the memories of the horror have been put in a bottle, to be opened only when a dose of terror is felt necessary.

In the Peace Park is a Peace Museum, which might better be given a title such as "Dr. Fermi's Chamber of Horrors." It shows the visitor exactly what an atomic bomb does to a city, and to the human beings in it. Walking through, the horrified American visitor may mumble things to himself such as "necessary for victory . . ." or ". . . actually saved lives." But these may lose their conviction by the end of the tour.

You can sit opposite the exit and watch the looks on the faces of people leaving the museum, as they step into the beauty of the surrounding park: they all look relieved, seemingly saying, "Thank God it's over." (whether this "it" refers to the War or to the museum tour is a matter of speculation). Perhaps some will go home determined to prevent another war. Most will abhor what they saw and try to forget about it.

There is another sight in Hiroshima that most visitors to the city miss, because it's not in any of the tour books: the so-called "Atomic Slums."

In August, 1965, there were tens of thousands of Koreans living in Hiroshima, brought there as forced laborers for the factories supplying the dying Japanese War Machine. They lived as virtual slaves. When the bomb fell, it inflicted its hell equally on

both the wicked Japanese civilian population and the innocent Koreans. Armageddon apparently does not discriminate on account of race, creed, or national origin.

After the surrender, the U. S. set-up an Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission to aid Japanese civilian victims of the Bomb (and to study its effects on them). Nothing was done for the Koreans by either the U. S. or Japanese governments. For reasons obvious to anyone familiar with the contrast in living standards and political freedom between Japan and Korea, many did not wish to go back to Korea. They remained in Japan, a painful reminder of Japan's atrocities towards Korea. Something the Japanese would rather forget.

Those who weren't seriously injured, or who recovered have gotten jobs in Hiroshima or elsewhere in Japan. But many of those who were permanently injured remain in Hiroshima, gathered in deplorable slums, perhaps hoping that someday justice will be done. But Hiroshima, Japan, and the rest of the world seem only to want to forget as far as they are concerned.

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Looks to the Future

Art Department Grows

Ed. Note: This is the first in a series of articles examining the various departments of the College. The Collegian hopes within the next two years to cover every department.

by Richard B. Gelfond

There is broad disagreement among both the art professors and students concerning an answer to the question, what are the aims of an art major here at Kenyon College?

The main aim in the eyes of the art professors is for the student to acquire a broad, overall liberal education. They emphasize that this is necessary no matter what field the art major intends to enter. This is true, because, in the words of Professor Stefan Wolff, "the essence of a good artist is a well rounded person. For example, a potential architect must be prepared to express the way people live."

However, the art department also seeks to prepare students for graduate work (or just work) in the specific field in which their interests lay. Another aim in the art department is to find in the art student the particular abilities which he possesses which might lead him to a specific future vocation. Of course, many students contend that they are art majors simply because they enjoy it.

The art department at Kenyon uses a special method of teaching, the Bauhaus method. This is a method of studying art by breaking an art object down into its specific parts. The aim of the method is to incorporate and design for the machine and the machine age, not to fight against it.

The chairman of the art department, Professor Joseph Slate, "conservatively" estimates that next year, with the new girls' school, about 250 students will be enrolled in art courses. There is enough room in the plant for breaking classes down into sections in the basic drawing, design, and color classes.

However it seems to both art professors and students alike that next year the art department will be stuck for space in its advanced courses. This seems especially true when one considers that this year, with 169 students enrolled in art courses, there is a space problem. Many of the art majors feel the eventual answer to the space problem lies in the proposed fine arts center. There are currently 15 art majors.

The art professors realize that the department here at Kenyon is in its virtual infancy. However, while they do take a patient attitude, they believe that it is absolutely necessary in the coming years for the department to add new areas and new courses.

Professor Donald Boyd would like to see expansions in several areas. First of all, he would like to see more courses in art history. Also, he believes there is a need for complete graphics and film departments. He says he would also like to see courses in ceramics. Some students believe the art department should eventually teach lithography.

All the art professors emphasize that if there is to be any expansion in course offerings, new professors will have to be added to the department. For instance, Professor Wolff comments that it is impossible for him to be an expert in all areas of art history while at the same time being the department's only professor in architecture.

Thus, there is a definite need for another art historian. Also there is a need for another studio man who might possibly come in to help teach the sections.

Professor Slate emphasizes that he realizes the college's problems and limitations right now. If the new professors cannot be hired right away he feels the answer may have to lie in closing classes during the next few years.

Professor Wolff says that while there is a shortage of art history books in the school library, this is an understandable fact because of the high cost of art books. Also, he contends that this is not a fatal flaw as this scarcity of art books exists at all small schools.

Professor Wolff emphasizes that Kenyon is within commuting distance of excellent art libraries in both Cleveland and Columbus. It is necessary, he contends for any art student, anywhere, to be willing to travel. All the professors and students agree however that the library at school should subscribe to more art periodicals and magazines.

The honors program in the art department varies in the different specialties. For art history majors, it involves a written project involving extra work. In the other fields, in the junior and senior years the honors student must present a show of his work outside of his normal course art work. The honors majors' projects are judged in all cases by the whole art department. Also, in order to take honors, one must be approved by the whole art department.

On the question of an overall value judgement, the reaction of the student majors was basically mixed, and of the professors, it was one of guarded or qualified approval.

The student reaction varied from total approval to total condemnation. One student called it "a solid department for such a small school," while another student complained that the department "needs all kinds of facilities, plus the fact that it is impossible to be creative in an academic environment."

Professor Boyd says he has travelled to many schools throughout the state in order to compare their art departments to ours, and in retrospect he believes "the department here at Kenyon is one of the best for its size and for a liberal arts college."

Professor Wolff comments that "while it is obvious that the department here is no Harvard, Princeton or Yale, it is growing and its quality is steadily coming up. Furthermore the administration realizes our problems and is very willing to help. Thus, there are no insurmountable problems." Professor Wolff points to the fact that women traditionally favor and are sensitive to the arts as boding well for the future of the department.

Professor Slate comments that the department can only be judged through ascertaining if the majors "feel they can work to the fullest of their abilities, if they are inspired and furthered." Professor Slate contends that the department is good, but that he is not and never will let himself become, completely satisfied.



SENATORIAL CANDIDATE John Gilligan smiles as he sees the enthusiastic crowd gathered to hear him in Rosse Hall.

Gilligan Calls for Political Involvement

Jack Gilligan came to Kenyon for an hour visit last week. The Democratic candidate for the Senate from Ohio spoke confidently and impressed many in the Rosse Hall audience. When it was over there was a lingering feeling that just maybe he could win. The optimism generated in the "children's crusade" of McCarthy has not yet died.

The tall, red-headed candidate strolled from a Dempsey reception on his way to Rosse, trading quips with President Caples and with a young boy, who he thought might donate some of his play money "to buy some play TV time."

Wearing his gold HHH lapel pin, he moved with ease into the hall to receive warm applause from the assembled students and scattered faculty. His campaign aides were friendly and handled the entire visit quite smoothly.

He told his audience that Americans must decide whether they will become involved in the election process, whether they are willing to work for the change, and for the candidates they say they want.

In a brief press conference before the Rosse address, Mr. Gilligan expressed confidence about the progress of his campaign, saying, "it's so good its almost scary."

He did observe that his opponent William Saxbe will spend three to four times as much money as he will.

He noted that Saxbe "will not debate. He's hiding behind his billboards." Saxbe's managers are "trying to sell him like a bar of soap."

In the press conference, conducted by WKCO and the Collegian, he noted the great deal of "Wallace support based on a general feeling of protest" concerning the two political parties.

He contends that people will vote against the traditional parties and that they'll carry their new won independence to the senatorial voting. He observed that "we'd be perfectly delighted to have the decision made on that basis."

According to Mr. Gilligan, "the Wallace challenge is a healthy thing if it compels the two parties to be more responsive to the people." He noted that other major parties, the whigs and the federalists, have vanished.

Concerning the national candidates, Gilligan said it is "evident that Humphrey is coming on strong." "Nixon thinks he has it won . . . I think he's wrong."

Noting that the Republican candidate had spent six hours in Akron, 5 1/2 of them in his hotel, he called him "the most rested candidate since Harding ran on his back porch."

He conceded that George Wallace has "rather astonishing strength" but that he has been hurt badly by the appointment of General LeMay as his running mate. The general is "enough to frighten almost anyone," Mr. Gilligan said.

A good look at the three vice presidential candidates Gilligan noted, provides a good clue as to what is going on in the parties. He describes Edmund Muskie as a man of integrity, Spiro Agnew as a question mark, and LeMay as "a fright." He thinks these choices indicate the varying quality of each campaign.

He observed that his own opponent Saxbe refuses to debate and that he has taken six positions on Vietnam, three on guns, and two on farm policy. He has, says Gilligan, taken every side; "he's for education but he's against spending any money."

Gilligan contends that the decisions about America's future

See GILLIGAN, Page 6

LeMay

Continued from Page 3

book of their busy boy, and Mrs. Fletcher's interest in the General was heightened after reading his two books, *Mission With LeMay* and *America is in Danger*. By now she knows the General quite well, after several meetings with him and countless phone conversations.

The LeMay movement was initially aimed at the Republican nomination, and local LeMay clubs formed spontaneously across the country. Omaha was a bastion of LeMayism and funds began to trickle in. By February 1968, however, what there was of money dried up and the Republicans had not responded. The Citizen's Committee ground to a halt.

A few quiet probes had been made by Wallace people concerning vice-presidential availability, but despite their growing intensity LeMay stubbornly resisted until he made a mildly surprising announcement of his acceptance in early September. Mrs. Fletcher

was one of the General's close supporters who had urged his acceptance of the Wallace bid. The local LeMayists have espoused Wallace, and are presently lending a hand in the Knox County Wallace campaign, headquartered at the Curtis. The atmosphere there is enthusiastic and optimistic, albeit somewhat perplexing in philosophy to most liberal arts Kenyonites. There are indications, laddies, that Wallace will do very well in Knox County on November 5, 1968.

Groundbreaking

Continued from Page 1

his shovelful at the photographers, including Kenyon's public relations director. Mr. Caples simply replanted his shovelful of sod.

Then the president hefted a red, white, and blue bottle of champagne and smashed it over an Allis-Chalmers "bulldozer," officially "launching" the women's college.

The faculty, in full regalia, recessed down Middle Path, and all adjourned to a Saga repast in Lower Dempsey.

Watson Scholarships Offer Free Post-Grad Travel

Kenyon is one of 25 institutions in the United States to be selected to submit names for the Thomas J. Watson Fellowship, a program intended to enable college graduates of outstanding promise to engage in a post-graduate year of independent study and travel abroad.

The year of planned study and travel, it is hoped, will give the fellows an opportunity to take stock of themselves, test their aspirations and abilities, and in the process, develop a more informed sense of international concern. It is not intended that the experience will involve extended formal course work at a foreign university.

Each of the colleges invited to participate may nominate four senior students, regardless of their career plans. From this pool of 100 candidates, 50 fellows will be selected following personal in-

terviews by representatives of the Foundation. Watson Fellowships will carry a stipend of \$6,000 for single students, and \$8,000 for students who are married, but without children.

The emphasis in selecting Watson Fellows will be on such qualities as character, imagination, motivation, initiative and leadership potential. Robert O. Schulze, executive director of the Foundation, writes, "... we have decided to solicit the cooperation of colleges, which, in addition to being outstanding academically, might because of their size be expected to have developed some genuine familiarity with their students as whole persons."

The Thomas J. Watson Foundation was established as a charitable trust in 1961 by Mrs. Thomas J. Watson, Sr., widow of the first president of the International Business Machine Corp.



Bob Schonfeld

Halfback Butch Black picked up 104 yards and scored twice in 13-0 win at Lake Forest.

Lords Grab Win Over Lake Forest Gridders

by Jim Cuca

Before a large crowd of Chicagoland alumni, Kenyon's Lords evened up their season record at 2-2 by whipping Lake Forest 13-0 last Saturday.

Lake Forest threw an early scare into the Lords as they returned the opening kick-off to the 50 yard line and proceeded to penetrate into Kenyon territory. The Lords stopped the drive, however, as Dan Lewellen recovered a Lake Forest fumble. The two teams exchanged punts, neither side mounting an attack.

With the ball on the Foresters' 44 yard line, Kenyon started to move. Halfback Butch Black carried for eight yards to the 36. Quarterback Bill Christen hit his favorite target, end Chris Myers, with a sideline pass for the first down. Halfback Bart Ziurys then exploded for 16 yards down to the Foresters' 12. Two plays later, Black carried around right end for the game's first

touchdown. Scott Huston's extra-point kick was good, and Kenyon led 7-0.

The rest of the first half was filled with punts by both sides. The Lords marched to the Lake Forest 12 yard line and tried to add a field goal before the end of the half. The attempt was wide, though, and the half ended with the score 7-0 in favor of Kenyon.

Early in the third quarter, Lake Forest drove to the Kenyon six yard line. Lord captain Dave Ulery then intercepted a pass to end the threat.

Kenyon followed with a drive of its own, marching to the Foresters' four yard line. But a fifteen yard holding penalty and an intercepted pass stopped the Lords' drive. The third period ended with Kenyon still holding a 7-0 lead.

With the ball on the Lake Forest 38 yard line, Kenyon opened the final quarter by marching to the 12. Christen pitched to Black, who drove around right end for the score. The extra point attempt failed and Kenyon led 13-0. The Lords held the home club scoreless for the rest of the game and emerged with the victory.

Kenyon's inconsistency was

still evident Saturday, as the gridders failed to capitalize on several other opportunities. Still, the Lords were not guilty of the numerous mistakes which played a large role in their defeats to Mount Union and Marietta. For instance, no fumbles were lost and only one pass was intercepted, which proved to be harmless. The team also appeared to have more unity and confidence than in previous encounters.

The Kenyon offense was sparked once again by the passing combination of Christen to Myers. The two connected nine times for 100 yards. The running attack was spearheaded by Black and Barry Drenfeld, who picked up valuable first downs. Black carried 20 times for 104 yards to lead the attack.

The Lord defense also played a large role in the victory. The Kenyon line, sparked by Rick Zagol and Dale Profusek, limited their opponents to 55 yards rushing, while the secondary held Lake Forest's passing game to only 72 yards.

This Saturday the team travels to Hiram, where they stand a good chance of picking up a big conference win.

Soccer Team Drubs Marietta in Easy Match

by Flip Segur

The Lords tuned up for a crucial week by upending Marietta last Saturday, 5-0. Kenyon invades Oberlin on Thursday and Wooster on Saturday in what could be make-or-break tests.

At first it was a fairly even match, but Kenyon, 3-1-1, soon prevailed. An attempted score following Doug Fleming's throw-in resulted in an injury to Marietta's goalkeeper. This incident was the only one which really stimulated the Pioneers. Their wing's corner kick flew right in front of our goal, and a connecting head shot hit the post.

From then on the Lords' smooth, short, fast and frequent passing style paid off for them; and, though Marietta hustled, their passes ended at the Lords' feet. A fine mid-air save by Ed Pope symbolized our defensive strength. Then Ned Smyth received from Fleming, Steve Becker, and Bruce Mavee and barely missed scoring. Most of the quarter saw the ball put aloft by Marietta only to be headed or picked up by Kenyon. Only penalty kicks put it on our side.

In the second period the Lords again took six goal shots, but this time began to make them count.

Trapping halfback Bruce Landis' midfield loop, Steve Bralower faked out the enemy goalie at the far left by snapping the ball past him to the right. Upset, the Pioneers brought on more see-saw activity and moved the ball close to our goal. But Pete Bersin got the ball to Smyth, who then fed Chip Lowery for the score.

Hard-pressed, Marietta made some good kicks, but without the ball. After Keith Tanaka (who showed much improvement)

came to grips with an opponent who thought that the best defense was a good trip, the crowd increased both in size and fervor, and Kenyon caught fire.

Though both teams hustled equally now, the ball kept winding up in blue territory. Some back-and-forth striking preceded Landis' tap to Jon Kaufman, who hooked the ball before the Pioneers' goal to Smyth. Unable to shoot, Smyth passed to Lowery, and the latter socked it into the enemy's net. By half time the essential character of the game was apparent: both sides were eager, but the Pioneers were not aiming their passes, which were therefore easily acquired by Kenyon.

Although they began to pass effectively in the third quarter and made two threatening goal crosses, Marietta could break neither Kenyon's control nor

their own confusion; one of the Pioneers got hold of the ball and almost scored for Kenyon. When Lowery delivered to Bralower, he fired into an empty goal, as Marietta's goalie got caught in left field.

Later action featured close shots by Randy St. John, Kaufman, Tom Northrup, and Smyth, fullback feedings by Andy Bersin and strong defensive technique by Dick Baker. More movement occurred on the Lord side, but Jeff Thompson let nothing get by. The Lords made 11 near-scores.

In the final quarter the Lords retained command. The Pioneers really put on effort and toughened the game after a putaway by Bralower with help from Smyth. More individual playing stagnated the action, and after one more close one smacked at the blue goal, the performance ended with the ball on our side.



Kenyon's Ned Smyth races in for the ball. The high scoring wing has played a big part in helping the Lords to a 3-1-1 record so far.

Football Shaping Up for Good Year

by Ron Smith

With less than half the season gone, this year's Lord grid eleven boasts a rare distinction in recent Kenyon football history — two victories. There might even be a shot at getting over .500 for the year.

"The reason is simple," explains Head Coach Philip Morse; "there are some real good football players on this team."

"We've been pleased with the way the sophomores have come along; working together a full year has helped steady them this season." The freshmen have fit in well, he adds, and the seniors, especially, have brought a real maturity to the squad.

The team improvement has shown up in its statistical performance. Instead of being last or near-last in most categories, the Lords rank seventh in the Ohio Conference in total offense, and fifth in defense.

Good individual showings are also prominent. Most outstanding is star end Chris Myers, who already has 40 receptions—the conference season record is 49. The rangy receiver, who now stands fifth in the nation, college division, in the reception standings,

could rewrite the record book before he's through.

Quarterback Bill Christen stands second in the OC in passing and third in total offense, while fullback Barry Drenfeld is fifth in rushing. In addition, freshman halfback Butch Black had a hundred-yard afternoon last week and could move into the leaders before long.

One of the real keys to the team's success is the unheralded steady performance of the defensive line. Anchored by three seniors, ends Dale Profusek and Rick Zagol and middle guard Wes Poth, it is rounded out by junior Gene Peterson, whom Coach Morse cites as "much improved," and freshman Dave Greenwood at the tackle spots.

Coach Morse notes that the team has improved steadily each game this year. Kenyon's ball control tactics have been relatively successful, as the Lord offense has managed to run more than half the plays in each contest. Unfortunately, an inability to score from in close has stopped several drives.

The team has shown it can be effective on offense and stingy on defense. Good efforts from both units could bring rough greetings to the Lords' second half foes.

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Nazarene Focuses On Christian Education

Nazarene powers and principalities and an overflowing multitude were on hand last Sunday as the Mount Vernon Nazarene College held its opening day services.

Dr. Edward Lawlor, top man in the Nazarene hierarchy and principal speaker at the ceremonies in Mt. Vernon's Memorial Auditorium, declared to his congregation that "Loyalty to God, loyalty to the Church, and loyalty to the nation ought to be our battlecry." His address, aimed in particular at the "Pioneer" student body of the Nazarene College, focused on the importance of Christian education in today's world of uncertainty and unrest. The ceremonies marked the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Church of the Nazarene in Pilot Point, Texas and the delayed beginning of MVNC's first year, held up by construction lags.

Some 80 men and 120 women make up the freshman class that began study this week at the Martinsburg Road institution. About 85% of them are members of the Church of the Nazarene, and all of the students come from the Nazarene's educational district which includes Ohio, West Virginia, and Eastern Kentucky.

College president Dr. Stephen W. Nease, in a recent Collegian interview, explained the purpose of the denominational institution. He states that "the quest for academic excellence and the quest for spiritual vitality are complementary ones." In the words of the MVNC Bulletin, "the community of learning finds its richest mean-

ing when joined with the community of faith. It is our conviction that the highest type of scholarship is motivated by the Christian search for Truth." Insuring that motivation, MVNC will require its students to take two terms each of Bible and Doctrine courses, plus a few electives in the religious field. Chapel services three times a week will "bring together for worship the entire college community."

A faculty of 16 full time professors and two part time teachers, including one Kenyon faculty wife, will conduct classes in the two year school. MVNC hopes to become a four year institution as soon as feasible from practical and accreditation standpoints. At present it aims at preparing its students for transfer to other four year institutions and offers a few terminal programs such as Christian Education and Secretarial Science.

It has been more than a year and a half since what the MVNC Bulletin terms the "progressive city of Mount Vernon" donated the Lakeholm Farm estate to the church of the Nazarene. Dr. Nease stated that Mount Vernon's assistance to the cause had been "wholehearted."

Caples

Continued from Page 1

President Caples said that the extent of violation of college rules was such that he could have declared a state of emergency and suspended the rules and the student government. But he "chose not to follow that course," and to adhere to the constitution of campus government.

He said that if the "principles and rules of behavior" written in the handbook were followed, "all of you would be proud of yourselves and the reputation of this college would be great."

He referred to the section on drug abuse, saying, "It is my intention to keep drugs, including marijuana, off this Hill, if possible . . . I will use every legal means at my disposal."

Punishment of violators, he said, will be such as will deter the "bringing to or use on this Hill of drugs."

He remarked that one student has withdrawn from the college, one has been placed on probation, and "action and investigation of others is taking place or being contemplated."

"Make no mistake," the president said, "self-government is on trial here and this because of the reckless acts of some students which put you and your protections in jeopardy."

Many students expressed surprise that Mr. Caples did not stay to answer questions. The president did remark in the beginning of his talk that "if any of you have doubts as to the meaning of any of it, you know" where his office, the dean's office, and the provost's office are located, and "you may feel free to ask any of us."

The Rendezvous

Dine at the Best

Drugs

Continued from Page 1

that much information." He added that information is being sought concerning "students that were aiding, abetting, encouraging, or taking part in the drug taking."

He also stated that some students feel that the college's concern for student drug use was only a "smoke-screen." He explained, "The college has tried to pursue a program that has offered a tremendous amount of trust and faith in the students and has allowed a huge amount of permissiveness." He said that now this leniency has been exploited, and "it is incumbent on the college to reconsider its policies and change accordingly."

One council member felt that there has been a definite "polarization of opinion on the drug thing." He explained that a discussion between students was needed to clear the air, and feared that this informal dialogue, not only student-student but student-faculty, would be destroyed.

The Dean responded, "I don't think it's time right at the moment to be philosophical about this." He also added, "the college has already undergone a year of reporting and studying." He explained that an atmosphere, by the use of other drugs, has prevailed which has allowed the drug situation to expand. This atmosphere has now made the college vulnerable.

Some council members insisted that the effects of this drug are actually different from others and that the majority of those involved are not the "hard-core" drug users. One member commented that most of the users he had spoken with would never take the drug again because they no longer needed to; once was enough.

The Dean also explained that the college, contrary to opinion, was not in direct link with outside authorities. He stated that a raid is precipitated by pressure from the surrounding community. This usually occurs when the community feels that the college can no longer competently handle its own affairs. He also said that the locals respect Kenyon and are confident that it can take care of itself.

Finally one council member expressed the faith that the college will respond in the students' interests yet he hoped no enmity between faculty and students would evolve.

The Dean remarked, "In the fourteen years I've been at Kenyon this is the lowest ebb I've ever seen."

Student Council adopted a report by the Academic Affairs Committee suggesting 1.) Elimination of the assembly requirement, except for convocations, 2.) replacement of the 1/8th credit fine by a monetary fine, and 3.) the right of the student body to enforce attendance at other important assemblies.

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Senators Weigh Drugs

Continued from Page 1

who take it say "life is wonderful," and "I'm seeing God."

Another senator stated that a polarization and division among students has occurred and that students ought to take responsibility for healing it. This should be done, he said, partly on a one-to-one basis but discussion should continue beyond administrative action, in IFC, Student Council, and Senate, to determine what it is about the drug itself that has caused explosion of interest and a capitulation to its use.

He asserted that in a community this close-knit, for many persons the right of the individual to do what he wants on any subject is operative. Many students, he said, assume that they have this right *carte blanche*. He said that this consideration should not be forgotten when the original turmoil cools.

It was noted that the only official action at that time concerned a student who had been on stringent academic probation who had decided to withdraw rather than go before the committee on academic standing to explain his absence from classes.

It was emphasized that there will be due process under the established rules.

This is truly a matter for the collegium, said another senator. The specific abuse of this drug is only a part of the problem, he said. He noted the opinion of a substantial minority that the role of an educational institution is to suspend all standards. He concluded that every one is asking for a statement of standards in a world of shades of grey.

Another senator contended that the attitude of Kenyon students toward themselves is the most healthy to be found in Ohio, that the basic freedoms existing at Kenyon do not lead so much to license as they do to a more mature attitude.

He noted that ultimate responsibility for decisions lies with the individual.

The senator said one should give credit to this drug for being unique, and that one should realize that it was introduced at Kenyon on an "out of the sky" basis for most students. There seemed to be no possibility of unwelcome short range effects and no awareness of considerable long range danger or appreciable short range danger. With pressure from others, it was "quite a dilemma for a lot of students."

Another senator agreed that Kenyon is unique, that it can develop a high degree of maturity, but contended that restraint is

fundamental and that no man is capable of continual self restraint.

Another senator said that it is necessary to stop the use of this drug before someone damages himself or someone else. He noted the attitude of some students of total arrogance.

Another senator ventured that we're not teaching successfully anything else than this attitude. He noted that he would espouse the view that people are and ought to be quite dependent on one another, that they can't act irrespective of others. He said that there is a need for this to become a serious issue of discussion.

It was noted that there are some who consider Kenyon an educational institution in the broadest sense, and who feel that experimentation with drugs on an individual basis while at school is an educational experience. The senator said that we must determine what it is Kenyon is trying to do as an educational institution.

One senator discussed the folly of putting into one's system something about which one knows nothing. He noted that teachers would feel responsibility not to permit this kind of folly.

He observed that drug use is contradictory to the goals of Kenyon education. With MDA, he said, critical response goes out the window; "how beautiful everything is" is a self-indulgent remark.

No one is self-ruled, he continued, and claims of "true humanity" seem Peter Pannish.

"Have we persuaded people he asked, "that they can be Peter Pan and still be human?"

One senator remarked that the spirit of the faculty in this matter is not punitive, that they recognize disciplinary action must be taken but that that is not the solution to the problem. He said that "the ultimate concern must be explication of the standards. There must be more than mere coercion. "Nowhere," he said, "is there a desire simply for punishment."

The Senate defeated a motion to adjourn, 2-6, moved upstairs to clear the room for a dinner meeting, and briefly and without discussion passed its resolution endorsing the administration 8-0-0.

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