Old Kenyon Built to Last; Planned by Famed Architect

Old Kenyon is an impressive structure, yet it is not as notable as Bishop Chase built it. The building was already in existence before the 1820s and had been used for various purposes. However, the current structure was designed by the noted architect, Charles Bishop, who was responsible for the National Capitol Building. As originally planned, it was to be a much larger structure, shaped like a high H. However, when it was erected, it was only one-third of the original plan. The walls were built of stone procured from the top of the hill, and the roof was designed so that rainwater would not flow downhill, but instead be contained within the structure. The building was intended to be a center for intellectual and cultural activities.

Little has changed in the appearance of the building since it was first completed. The columns and arches are still visible, and the large windows allow natural light to enter the interior. The structure is still used for its original purpose, and is considered one of the most significant historical landmarks in the area.

New Nationalism

In Latin America

Mr. Ralph W. Hancock spoke at the Assembly, Wednesday, January 17, at the Speech House, on the subject of Latin America. The talk was well received, and Mr. Hancock was invited to lecture at the Assembly in the summer of last year on the topic of Argentina. (Colloq. Jan. 25, 1945.) At that time, he spoke of the opportunities waiting in Latin America. In his lecture of last week he asserted that conditions had changed considerably in the last few months, especially with Latin American governments now showing a less extreme tendency for extreme Left, and other foreign intelligentists and either traveling for business or tourist purposes.

There is an increasing number of Latin American scholars, but this has been very sporadic. The sentiment is not Nazi or even remotely Fascist as some people think. The only thing that follows in their own cases by the other Latin-American powers, and is evident in the American and to-cropping of local industry.

Post-war trade competition in its action during the German counterattack which gained so much headway a few weeks ago.

Some of the present Kenyon students may remember that General Pershing's son, Trowbridge, was enrolled for a half term last summer, returning to high school to finish his work there.

Four-F Service Act Examined

By Dr. Chalmers at Assembly

Because the scheduled speaker was unable to come Tuesday, January 25, Dr. Chalmers took over the regular Assembly period to talk on a number of phases of the effect of the war upon education.

The present-day manpower problems have an important influence upon education, President Chalmers said. "The war will necessitate the use of 600,000 more men. Already we have felt the shortage of teachers, lawyers, doctors, and ministers who are the trained men upon whom the burden of intellectual responsibility rests the heaviest.

"Admiral Forrest predicted at least four more years of war in the Pacific. Obviously the shortage will become more acute. This is realized all over the country and for this reason it is improbable that the 4-F Service Act. Its present form will be passed by Congress."

This bill presents a double problem to the college student: one, the problem as regards the citizen whether of not such a request will be granted; and two, a personal problem to those who will be directly (Continued on page 1)

Four Nights of Festivities

Make Dance Successful

In spite of the fact that there were not as many parties on campus this term as last, the Dance Week was a great success. For those without Saturday classes, festivities began Friday night with a beer party, but more formally, the Week began with a return of the C bottom dancers, 3:30 Saturday afternoon. Practically everyone attended the contest although its outcome was not as exciting as that of the previous game at Kenyon.

After the game, some went swimming with their dates, but cock-tail parties began in most divisions.

Hors d'oeuvres and fruit juices were served in the Lounge of Peirce Hall at 5:00 P.M. Thursday, the whole company passed to the Great Hall for the dinner-dance of the term.

Records from the jukebox furnished the music during the dinner until the band arrived. The band was furnished by Francis Carl. Everyone agreed that this combo was superior to the one which played last fall, and, in fact, "The band that has played at Kenyon in a long time." The singer added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening of dancing which terminated at 1:00 A.M. The couples adjourned to the dining rooms for the after-dinner parties which were chaperoned by members of the faculty and their wives.

Most gatherings broke up around 3:00 A.M., but the evening, if it can be called that, was enjoyable. It was home to the frequenters of the steps of —— who in that hour were likely forced to seek more indoors by the cold weather and snow.

Visitors on the Hill included Miffie Moore, Margaret Dur- las, Helen Kaller, Alice Huse- jacqueline Everhart, Peg- gie Forrest, Pat Fry, Pat Wash- burn, Cennie Bogardus, Nancy Tuttie, Beverly Palmer, Betty Harlock, Joan Smith, Milk- Schonk, Barbara Me- Kinsty, Barbara Everett, Patt Stewart, Margaret Gage, Jean Hughes, Nancy Shutteorth, Sally Schworm, Shirley Brink, Sally Critton, Shirley Irene, Virginia Revolt, Beatrice So- volt, Barbara Stodard, Ade- line Clark, and Marian Meyers.

Harris Made President

In Rifle Club Election

In its special meeting of Tuesday, January 11, the College Rifle Club elected officers for the new year. Kenyon students elected are: W. N. Harris, president; Larry Hoff- man, vice-president; Robert Underwood, Jr., secretary and Al Vaudbye, treasurer.


Post-War Conscription

In this issue of the Collegian are printed several resolutions adopted by the Association of American Colleges at its recent convention, in consideration of the proposed peace-time conscription. The attitude of these educators toward this conscription seems to be, first, that such training can be justifiable only when the nation’s defense requires it, that as a health program it is inadequate, and that as an educational program it contains "menacing possibilities," and is "based on the unjustifiable assumption that the home and educational and religious institutions have largely failed in their responsibilities." These are the Associations long-view criticisms of the plan. As for the present, they realize that the provisions of the bill are not related to the problems of winning the war, it is impossible at this time to determine the needs of the post-war national defense program, and the lack of sufficient discussion of alternate plans.

All of these decisions of the Association are sound. We cannot but agree that any adoption of this time of such peace-time measures is contrary to the educational and training methods of the American way of life. This is why the Government’s reasons for the necessity of such a conception have been disappointing and unconvincing. It is sometimes claimed that the peace physical condition of American manhood, so widely publicized, which is the result of the peace-time conception. It is our opinion that this claim is groundless. Physical training and body building programs should begin in the home and school. It is far too early to vote on this peace-time measure.

Peace-Time Draft Opposed

The Association of American Colleges held its annual meeting in Atlantic City on January 11, and passed several important resolutions which the Collegian considers of sufficient interest to be reprinted.

This Association consists of all the colleges of standing in the United States, including the colleges embodied in universities. The total membership is 700.

All 235 institutions were officially represented by their presidents or deans or other officers at the meetings in Atlantic City. After protracted debate on the resolutions, they were passed by votes of 200 for and 35 against. The resolutions were as follows:

1. The Association of American Colleges recommends to Congress that the present Selective Service Act be continued and amended to cover all bodies of facts and statistics which would seem to make the restoration of peace and the return of our armed forces.

2. We believe in and pledge ourselves to full co-operation in maintaining a program of adequate military defense. If circumstances might be called the necessities of national or world war, we purpose the adoption of a program of compulsory military training in time of peace: the details of such a program should be carefully and extended study than is now possible. Such a program requiring some form of national service of all citizens in certain age groups might well provide for the achievement of different levels requiring different lengths of time. If it seems clear that the increased security of the nation will make inventiveness, technological efficiency, and economic power more important than military training as conceived by present day military authorities. Machine power will be more important than man power and trained minds may be more important than trained bodies. More numbers may be far less important than the specialized abilities which colleges, universities, and institutions of technology are fitted to produce.

3. We believe that universal compulsory military training at any time when we all have become conditioned to accept it. But although we accept it, we accept it as a necessary evil, essential for the winning of the war. Peace-time military service is another matter. Let us not be hasty in building a post-war world in which Army training would play a permanent and all-important part.

Support the Team

In college the same war-time Kansas, one would naturally expect to find a high degree of school loyalty and spirit. And what could be a more fitting occasion for the demonstration of this spirit than the current series of basketball games. Yet for the successful selection of a team the大きなな of an individual player is astonishingly weak. Some time ago Coach Lang spoke to the Assembly, urging greater cooperation from the student body. The character of a college team is unique enough in itself. Yet strangely enough, there are still many of our men who do not even attend the home games that our team plays. These games mean much to us. True, we may not be a strong team — and every Kansas man does — we must be prepared to do our part. Let’s back the team that plays for us!
CANDID COMMENTS

By JOHN HARTMAN

Once more there was song and joy in the Rosse Hall dressing room, for the Kenyon Lords have chalked up another win on their season basketball record. January 17 the Purple and White edged out the Kent State five in a hard seesaw battle at the Ken gym. The Kenyon squad was impressive from the start by establishing a ten-point lead over Kent State in the first few minutes of the fracas. The Lords, however, became lax in their defense and from the second quarter on it was other team's game. Eddy Young sparked the Kenyon attack with ten red-hot tallies. Young caused great display of admiration from the Kent stand upon making some very clever shots. He was, however, pressed hard for high score honors by Lane Wroth and Chuck Allen. A lively passing of offense added impetus to Kenyon's playing. During the second half both aggregations strove to obtain a marginal advantage with Kent pushing into the lead late in the game by virtue of a field goal.

With less than two minutes of playing time remaining in the game, Bill Lange called 'time out' and Al Allured to lead the Lords a helping hand. Allured made good this expectation by scoring three points in ninety seconds. "Hot-shot" Al arched a high skyliner through the hoop as the gun ending the game was fired.

"This Kent State - Kenyon fray was a close contest for the last three quarters, and it was terminated by a thrilling-packed finish.

Kenyon Defeated by Otterbein

On Saturday, January 13, the Otterbein Cardinals played host to the Purple and White and repelled them by a score of 48 to 28. It was a relatively easy victory for the Westerville squad; they sported a ten-point lead at the half and lengthened this by another ten points in the second half. Chuck Allen led the Kenyon five's scoring attack with twelve points, but he was led by the Cardinals high scorer, Wrenn, by a margin of ten points.

Kenyon

G F T
Allen, f 5 2 12
Wroth, f 0 0 0
Roberts, e 2 0 4
Young, g 3 0 6
Howe, g 1 1 3
Allured, f 1 0 2
Edy, f 1 0 2
12 4 28

Otterbein

G F T
Youvich, f 5 0 10
Wendt, f 9 4 22
Wood, e 1 0 2
McClavsky, g 2 0 4
Rich, g 2 1 5
Ariki, g 0 1 1
Woods, e 1 0 2
Swater, g 1 0 2
21 6 48

4F SERVICE ACT

(Concluded from page 1) affected by such a measure due to their draft status." Dr. Chalmers said that some type of a bill drafting 4-F's will probably be passed some time, but it will not be as drastic as to take students out of college without their having any voice in the matter. "To those of you who are 4-F's, I would write to change as yet of your personal plans because of this bill," Dr. Chalmers concluded.

Engagement

The engagement of Ray Parcell to Miss Audrey Gross was announced at the dinner dance, January 20th.

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THEATRE SCHEDULE

Verona

Fri., Sat. — Jan. 26, 27
Lake Placed Serenade

Destiny

Sun., Mon. — Jan. 28, 29
Rainbow Island

Doughgirls

Murder in the Blue Room

Fri., Sat. — Feb. 2, 3
Laura

Big Bonanza

Sun., thru Wed., Feb. 4 - 7

Thirty Seconds over Tokyo

Thurs., Fri., Sat. — Feb. 8, 9, 10

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PAGE THREE
Peace-Time Draft Opposed

(Continued from page 2)

Peacetime universal military training would imply a lack of trust in the effectiveness of the plans now being formulated to prevent aggression by international cooperation, and would inevitably lead to the conviction on the part of other nations that we already regard these efforts as doomed to failure. Other nations, especially those of Central and South America, following our example, would undoubtedly adapt similar programs of universal military training; we would be lending our influence in a nation to strengthen rather than weaken cordial confidence in militarism.

(c) There has been insufficient discussion of alternate plans. Before any program of peacetime conscription is adopted a more thorough study than has yet been conducted should be made of such possibilities as the establishment of more officers' training schools for Army and Navy, more inducements for volunteers, expanded programs for R.O.T.C., National Guard, summer camps, etc.

(d) The nearly thirteen million men and women now in the armed forces are not to be deprived of their normal opportunity to take part in discussions tending to sound public opinion, as would be the case if Congress at this time should take action regarding so important a matter affecting the long future of our country.

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