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"15" PLAYERS PRESENT YEAR'S FIRST PLAY

Revolution, third, fourth, and fifth grade students of Fairview presented their first production of "The Secret Garden." The production, under the direction of Drama Artistic Director, James O'Brien the "Secret Garden" is adapted from the novel of the same name. The format was a recreation of the show's atmosphere with the people with the show producing highly perfected pieces that involved all the members in the cast. The format was the general tendency of putting on spectacles which has been done at Kenyon for a number of years. Time in rehearsal periods has been very well spent since it has brought its rewards. They wanted it so very much for production day. Mr. O'Brien directed the show.

The cast of the "Secret Garden" was as follows:
- Lee Nicoll, Alcindor
- Michael Trefflet
- Catherine Davidek
- Trevithick
- Sara Walsh
- Peter Nicoll, corin
- John Blakely

Miss Mikhailova, Zavitsky

Christine Zucker

Ruth Saunier, Salome Moore

Bill Calabrese, Eugene Stertson

Sorin's Stewart

Arthur Peck

Ruth Schoudt

Masha (Mary Hynes)

and Mary Ann Deane

Molloy played the role of Mrs. Mary Ann

Bocip Arvesey, Trubove, a merely man

M. Elkins

Semyon Semionovich Medvedov, a schoolmaster

Vaslov, a laborer - Dan Simms

Cook - John Charles Howland - Eleanor Bohn

Wilson Foundation Candidates Cited

On December 3, the candidates for the "Woodrow Wilson Foundation," and selected members of the faculty met at a tea in the lounge of the Alumni House. This was an extension of the suggestion of "The Woodrow Wilson Foundation:" to provide the purpose of the tea was to discuss the candidates for the foundation and the faculty immediately concerned become better acquainted and the selection of candidates for the school. The program consists of making their choices in the tea, and the tea was received in the past. The candidate has been for the students to apply to a few names graduate schools, while forgetting other schools equally qualified to fulfill their educational goals.

The candidate hopes that the faculty has been able to suggest alternative institutions which might fit the needs and interests of candidates as well, and not better than the more prominent universities. In addition to the candidates and selected faculty, the committee on prizes and graduate fellowships, and the committee on prizes were invited.

Participants included the tea were: Brooker Cole, Bob Henen, John Gleenan, Tom Moore, Marvin Blank, Schur, Gil Sperry, Russ Van Hoven, Christopher Ward, Bill Whiner, Chuck Bronson, David Taft, and John Stanleigh. Faculty advisors present were: Mark Blakely, Professors Weil, Miller, Elliot, Truesdell, Langsick, Richard, Howard, and Warner.

Professor Warner, Chairman of the Board, and Graduate Fellowships felt that the tea was a success.


AFL-CIO Lobbyist Speaks to Assembly

On December 5 it was assembled, Mr. George Riley, union lobbyist for the AFL-CIO, spoke on the topic "Government Labor Relations." The substance of this talk is outlined below:

Mr. Riley began his talk with the point that government responsibility included not only the responsibility of the Federal Government but also state and local governments which might find themselves particularly involved with labor affairs.

Mr. Riley pointed out that during recent years a great deal of emphasis has been placed, however, on the role of the Federal Government in matters of state and local governments often have held back on their responsibility in this area of public life.

The value of labor unions and the value of unions is general was then given with special emphasis on the progress made in the nationalization of the advancement of the status of the laborer and the enhancing of the labor organization of the union in general believe that "what is good for America is good for the world" and that prosperity and poverty cannot exist together.

Mr. Riley then arrived at the central point of his talk - the importance to proper and improper government relations between labor. It is according to Mr. Riley, the proper responsibility of the government to "encourage and advance" proposals which are felt to advance any given segment of the population of any country. But it is not the proper responsibility of the government to interfere with the operations of private enterprise so segment, in this context labor and business. The point was well summed up in the following remarks: "That government be the great benefactor of the people.

In carrying this point further, Mr. Riley stated that laws must "encourage, make and destroy" in the field of labor, and that for the government to be so foolish as to let the destruction of a enterprise, he regretted what he called "regular labor and confining it in a segment." The law was not laws that he thought of "U.S. by economics." Two examples of laws enacted in such manner, resulting in "too competitive" and "too complex."
FRATERNITIES AND FRESHMEN

Whether the student body cares to recognize the fact or not, the problem of fraternity affiliation once again confronts Kenyon. Two years more than 35% of the freshmen class was denied membership, a rise over last year and the largest percentage since 1926. The slight increase in admissions had little bearing on the problem which fails the test fairly well before the pledges are counted. For the last several transfer period, most large national fraternities have held back for fear of admitting the student body on their campus. This policy is observed by the fraternity leaders as a discipline for students who are returning to their homes. However, the problem remains a serious one. The number of students who wish to join fraternities is too high, and the number of students who are willing to accept them is too low. The two sides must reach an agreement if the problem is to be solved.

Toward the end of the transfer period some fraternities felt they could no longer afford the expense of training for candidates. The problem of the fraternity has now become so speculative that no student can predict whether or not he will be able to afford the cost of membership. The problem of the fraternity will be discussed later in this issue of The Spokesman.

Letters To The Editor

To The Editors:

To the Kenyon College faculty, I was raised on the tradition of freedom in education and equal opportunity. I believe that the first principle of freedom in education is the freedom of the student to choose among the various options available to him. I also believe that the freedom of the student to choose among the various options available to him is essential to the growth and development of the student. I would like to see this principle implemented in all Kenyon College courses.

The Kenyon College faculty should be proud of the tradition of freedom in education and equal opportunity that they have established. I believe that this tradition is essential to the growth and development of the student and that it should be implemented in all Kenyon College courses.

I am writing to ask you to consider this issue carefully and to give it the attention it deserves.

Sincerely,

Mary Smith

Kenyon College Student
LORDS WIN ONE AFTER INITIAL DEFEAT

Swimmers’ Chances “Good” In Relays

The Ohio Conference swimming season opened sometime last week, as the Kenyon swim team travels to Oberlin to defend its championship in the conference Relay. Coach Edward’s team was in good shape, and stressed the fact that both Ohio Wesleyan and Williams were strong.

In the Dayton meet, the Lords won over one against the state YMCA champions. More than this, reports Mr. Edwards, many of the swimmers were better than their previous times. The first event, the 400 yd. medley relay, was the best of the year. Next was the 50 yd. freestyle, which saw Tom Hoffman pull out a Dayton man, but winning with the last touch, opened the time of the year. Tom Pierce was third in that event. Next was the 500 yd. freestyle, won by freshman Dave Evans, who was followed by Bob Kuppenheimer.

Lord Divorces Score

Phil Mayher won handily the 200 yd. individual medley. The diving saw Gene Ruth win, followed by Terry Martin and Joe "I can’t" Stupar. "I can’t" was a delight to the fans as he forgot to dive, got to the water, and saw the front of the pool. He was second in that event. The 400 yd. freestyle saw the best individual time of the year by a Dayton swimmer who saw the event. Phil Post and Tim Pierce were second and third. John Olve won the 200 yd. freestyle, Kuppenheimer finishing second.

Mayher, Hoffman, Poca Lords

The 200 yd. backstroke saw Mayher in his third winning performance, as he came very close to his best previous time. Freshman Bob Querry won the 200 yd. breaststroke, and Carl Fieldman was second to him. The Kenyon team of Steve Honig, Rick Bish, center, win second to the team. Such an excellent time of 32.4 seconds for the 100 yd. freestyle, the best posted this year by any Kenyon freestyler.

Standouts

Edwards, who held Hoffman, Oliver, Evans, Mayher, and Kuppenheimer for their performances. He feels that the rest of the team will continue to develop as they have over the past three years, the outlook will not be so bleak.

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With the arrival of the Winter sports season it appears that Kenyon athletics are on the upgrade, despite the increasing apathy of the student body regarding varsity sports and daily sports attendance. The traditionally powerful Lord Swimming team warmed up in a bid for another successful season with a one-sided victory over the Dayton Y.M.C.A. here last Saturday. Phil Mayher captured four first places, to pace the Lords.

Bob Harrison’s basketball team is currently the surprise team of the Winter season. Harmed by the failure of several returning lettermen, Harrison and others who succeeded in forming a good team that plays well together. Freshman Tom Collins and Tom Stetzer are coming fast and have looked good in their first two college games. Sophomore center Jeff Wade played a solid game against Fenn than he did against Ohio Wesleyan in the opener. Bob Ramsey continues to play consistent ball and is good for 15 or 20 points a game. Apparently the major problem at this point is finding a fifth man who can score. At any rate, we can promise much improved basketball for Kenyon fans this year. It is too much to ask for cooperation in the games.

A few miscellaneous notes: In final Ohio Conference football—statistics Quarterback Bob Weinendenk placed eighth in passing with 713 yards and six touchdown passes. In total offense, 1959 Fenn is second. Ohio Wesleyan hit on 50% of their shots from the field on route to their victory over the Lords last week. ... Our Ohio Conference Swimming Relays will be held at Wesleyan tomorrow, up.

UNION LOBBYIST

From Page 1... Kenyon’s plans for a new union building are visions for all concerned, were, he felt, the Tart-Harby Law and the recent Langhorn-Griffin Bill. Such laws and their unfair application brought on by "wild packs bowling" for government interference in our right of privacy, in his opinion, lead to a restriction on what might be otherwise sincere efforts at the betterment of the people. He added, however, to see some hope for labor in the people themselves whose he feels are less susceptible to forms of pressure and who, for the most part, have, in some cases, refused to "tie labor hand and foot" by voting down right to work laws.

Although Mr. Riley failed to mention the question of unions and the position of James Hoff and the question of unionizing the steel strike (pointing out what he felt was to be confused by the government in the application of the Tart-Harby Law) his talk in general was thought of much help for many students and raised many questions which need to be answered. It was hoped that many would take advantage of Mr. Riley’s general advice to come for the day to pursue these questions a bit further.

JOCK JOTTINGS

Dole Boudreau — Hank Kressen

This Week

In Sports...

BASKETBALL
Fri., Dec. 11 — At Gamber
Game time 8 P.M.

SWIMMING
Sat., Dec. 12 — At Oberlin
Relays at Oberlin 2 P.M.

The candid camera catches co-captain Phil Mayher, turning an avenue to an impressive victory in the 200 yd. individual medley. Mayher figures to be the backbone of this year’s team.

Again our camera comes up with an unusual angle to catch diver Gene Ruth in the midst of a beautifully executed dive.

OCTOBER 11, 1959
KENTON COLLEGIAN
More on Norpbpr Frye

by Norman Hune

During his recent visit to the Kenyon community, Professor Norpbpr Frye, well-known literary critic, defined literature as "the disinterested study of words." Literature, in itself, he said, is not a prejudice against any kind of literature. Professor Frye made this conclusion in the course of his lecture on "Literature and Possession," in which he traced the process by which a series of discreet literary experiences becomes formed into a personal "possession" of literature.

The lecture, itself, took the form of a presentation of a number of literary ideas. Professor Frye pointed out that words in themselves are symbols of thoughts or actions and that combinations of words are used to express the processes of thought or action. He then enumerated three basic uses of words which are ordinary speech, discursive thinking, and literature. The various forms of literature derive their modes of expression from ordinary speech and discursive thinking.

It is interesting to note that verse occurs earlier in the development of literary forms in a culture than does prose. In Prof. Frye's form, verse is a convention, a convention of ordinary speech which is easier to achieve than prose, while the literary imitation of logical thought. Here, the distinction between verse and poetry is not so clear-cut. Professor Frye said that "equidistant prose" is used from ordinary speech on the other hand.

In the junior essay on "The above" by Professor Frye, he noted that there is a regularly recurring rhythm, which with a certain predictable pattern of thought. In this rhythm we find that verse has the rhythm, the rhythm, the rhythm, and the rhythm, the rhythm of prose. If the rhythm is not a continuous form, as in verse, then it is not quite poetry and yet it more than mere discursive writing.

In connection with these discontinuous forms of literary expression, Frye pointed out that they indicate that literature is "the prose of the writer." To say that, is to say that the writer has experienced poetry and prose as inseparable. He then demonstrated to the students that they have a form of prose which is, I suppose, the same form which is the source of literature in which both are inseparably joined. Thus, as in the theory of the "prose" of writing which is found in philosophical works, we find the same discourse of poetry on the part of the writer, which is appropriate to a literature which is the mind at work, and that the writer is the one central idea, which is the subject of mediation. The fact that the writer, who is the subject of this process takes a discontinuous form shows a certain amount of aloofness on the part of the writer from this subject.

It is in the abode, the "process" of literature which comes about through the process of experiencing many kinds of literature, and their ideas and form of expression into one's personal life and thought, which bears the primary requisite for purely aesthetic judgment of a work of literature and the function of literary criticism: the judgment of the writer's "idea" of the content. Such a judgment must be made, Prof. Frye pointed out, because he found that "extreme" "austere" which may be called "equidistant" prose. Literature, then, must be detached from the writer and, in some general regards, if literature is to be judged as "that which in itself really is," to use Matthew Arnold's phrase. The knowledge of the forms of literature, as terms of words used as expressions of various kinds of thought and emotion, is the possession of literature, a disciplined state of mind, in which the aesthetic distance necessary for literature criticism is to be attained.

Meeting of the Political Science Departments of Kenyon College and the Air Force Academy held in Colorado. If you wish to use my name as a reference on this occasion, I should prefer to call him the "name of one who knows better of whose estimate of Mr. B's qualities more nearly resembles Mr. B's estimate of himself." That, as you see, is hardly a letter of "recommendation." But, as it is the least "dramatic" letter of reference. You have gullibly suspected that it is not a copy of an actual letter, it is, however, greatly well represent- ine of any number of letters that do cut from the College every week. If the difference it names resembles your, you may want to consider whether anything can or should be done about them.

Here is another specimen letter: Mr. B has only once been a member of my courses and he was a major in a different department of the College. I feel, however, that you can speak, with some assurance about him. He is a keenly interested student, who seems to do his work for himself and his work to be his admiration. He has been a high school student, who had probably a high reputation, if you regard the three students I write about today, I would place him. He has no Mr. B, neither does he have Mr. B, he is always superior to Mr. B, I recommend Mr. C to your notice.

Letters of higher praise than the above are uncommon, the stronger condemnation are written than the one here necessary to represent the rest.

It is not the intent of this note to urge upon you a conformity and constraint and suppression, that "conformity" is not in all cases the wisest and the good. It is not the intention of this note to urge you to encourage "you" in a legible or of assistance of normal interest good cheer that might admit your introduction, if only to cause it wouldn't. This note not, suggest to you that your instructors are forced to devote themselves to the discipline of the study, although where they judge, they judge as a whole. They try to mention something to you at the others.

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