Chase Society
Sponsors Party

"The kids look forward to the Kenyon party more than anything else during the year." This is the enthusiastic opinion of Senator Frank C. Roe of Knox County Children's Home, expressed the enthusiasm prompted among the children by the upcoming Fifteenth Annual Christmas Party put on by the Chase Society, Kenyon's honorary policemen service organization.

The party, to be held on Friday, December 13, will begin around 2 p.m. Sage Food Service will provide twenty-two children (five to eighteen years old) a free meal in that order in the larger student cafeteria. The children, accompanied by their adopted Chase Society fathers, will visit to the new State Dime Store where they will see carols and sing Christmas carols, and, for the younger ones, have a free meal at the State Dime Store. The party is sponsored by the society which is one of the few common to Chase and Margolis.

Probably the best thing about the party is that it is reciprocal in nature. The children, especially the ones who are to be the party picture, look forward to it with eagerness. Although they are well cared for by county funds, free Sunday school, and Mrs. Kaywood said, "The presents that the children get at the Christmas party are some of the few things they would like to have." Jake Rohrer, Chase president, summed up the situation properly, "You'll have as much fun as the kids."

ANNUAL SERVICE OF ADVENT MUSIC SUNDAY

On Sunday, December 8, Kenyon's musical organizations will combine talents in the annual Service of Advent Music at 3 p.m. in the Church of the Holy Spirit.

The concert is adapted from the Advent Carol Service in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and will be composed of musical presentations and readings from the Scripture.

The Brass Choir, directed by Mr. Paul Schwartz, head of the music department, will open the program with three compositions of instrumental music by Gordon Delaplaine, Melchior Frank, and Paul Schwartz.

Mr. Frank Bellino, music instructor from Des Moines, will lead the Sing-Ensemble in Concerto Grosso by Corelli.

LUND DECLINES OFFER TO HOST DELEGATION OF RUSSIAN WRITERS

J. F. C. STUART

ANTI-BIAS RULE

The Interfraternity Committee meeting on Wednesday, November 5, was cancelled because of the death of the President, and the signing of the anti-discrimination statement was delayed until last Thursday night.

The statement passed in a highly favorable manner.

We are pleased to report that the members of the fraternity at Kenyon, which is the Interfraternity Committee of Student Council, do hereby adopt the following statement concerning discrimination as incorporated in our constitution:

No fraternity or corporation shall discriminate against any person because of race, creed, or national origin.

Each fraternity signed the statement.

Those who signed are:


SELF-STUDY RESULTS

EXECUTIVE BODY

APPROVE CHANGES

Changes are promised in the academic life at Kenyon. Rules concerning class attendance, graduation, honors, academic standing, and extracurricular activities have been amended and may be further amended in the future.

The Faculty Council, the executive committee of the Faculty at its meeting of 5 p.m. Monday, December 1, discussed the suggestions of the Education Policy Committee that students tolerated in extracurricular activities shall not be allowed to participate in extracurricular activities.

As the rules now stand, students on probation are not allowed to participate in extracurricular activities, but may remain active in other activities. The Council resolved that the Committee's suggestion should be followed because it is necessary to the student's welfare and interests.

This resolution will not have any force until and unless it is passed by the whole faculty.

The faculty met at 4 p.m. on the same day and enacted three rules which will affect extracurricular activities. The first is that, except for June and students on probation, there will be no compulsory participation in extracurricular activities in the following year. Freshmen will be limited to three cuts and seniors. This decision will not be extended to encompass all members of faculty to conduct their classes as they see fit, but the faculty have agreed that this principle not to penalize a student can be maintained in too many classes. Dr. Lund also pointed out that this does not mean that a student will not suffer if he misses too many classes.

The fact that students "will have as much fun as the kids."
In Memoriam...

November 22, 1963, began as a warm, sunny day. It ended in a terrorist storm. The angry rain seemed symbolic of the whole nation’s anguish. The first shot of a senseless assassination of our 35th President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy. The death of the President who had so joyfully performed the difficult office, and who so perfectly symbolized a new, dynamic, shocked the world. His death disrupted the plans and hopes of the entire country.

Gambler, too often isolated from the currents of the nation, partly explained by the tragedy. The assassin’s bullets shocked an apathetic student body into painful awareness and participation. Normally unconcerned students petitioned for a student Dance Weekend festivities and pleaded for a cancellation of classes on Monday, November 25, the date of Mr. Kennedy’s funeral.

Fortunately, the Administration determined to cancel both dances and classes, we are distressed over the reluctance and indecision with which both of these actions were taken. So long as Kenny remains the expatriate, rather than the right path, and this, unfortunately, was the case here. We chose to cancel because of fear of unfavorable publicity, not because of the respect due the late President.

Mr. Kennedy can, fortunately be memorialized at Kenyon if we "make a judgment" to strive always for excellence, and not be satisfied with mediocrity, to remain cognizant of the humanity of others, and not view others as stereotypes; to do always that which is right, and not merely that which is expedient. All this, we learned accomplished in the first one hundred days. Nor will it be finished in the first one thousand days, nor in the life of the College, "But let us begin."

The Fruits of Self-Study

At the faculty meeting last Monday, the faculty voted to abolish compulsory class attendance, to eliminate the accumu- lative average, and to determine the status of a student by careful observation of individual, taking into account those areas not provided for by the inflexible 2.00 point system. These changes, along with the new cul- tural curriculum, mark a definite improvement.

The Kenyon Collegian applauds the faculty for taking these actions. The elimination of the inflexible determination of grades, the abolition of the accumulative average requirement for graduation places Kenyon College in a position to better fulfill the promise offered by the liberal, individual attitude. These changes are, more than the mere removal of the compulsory attendance rule both reaffirm the trust placed in the students’ maturity by the faculty, and clarify what is presently an uneasy and varied policy.

Together with the student action in signing the anti-discrimination statement, these actions by the faculty are, indeed a beginning.

Abdication of Responsibility

The lead story in this issue is about the College, its President, and three somewhat insignificant Soviet writers. There are those of us who will argue this position. There are others of us who will debate that these writers, after all, are not noted authors with whom inspires intellectual dialogue may be engaged. If we chose these, we have failed to look at an important principle. A liberal arts college must participate in cultural exchange.

The whole idea of the liberal arts education is cultural exchange. The liberal arts education is to encourage one to think; to examine all aspects of a question to put together acquired bits of knowledge, and to solidify a tight, valid conclusion. The liberal arts tradition upholds the basic right of the individual to become acquainted with both sides of any question — indeed, it requires that both sides be sifted and weighed before one feels he knows the whole story. This is not to imply that we agree with, or even respect Communists. We disagree wholeheartedly with Marxist doctrine. But we do feel that talking with a writer is always interesting and informative, even if he is subject to the Party line.

The faculty had gathered all the pertinent data and then decided that the visit of the Soviet writers would not be pleasurable, or worthwhile, or financially possible. We would have no grounds for complaint. But this was not the case. The President of the College made his decision without bothering to find out exactly what it was he was saying No about.

There are, then, two issues involved here. The lesser of them is the pre-emptory rejection of the State Department’s proposal. More important is that this action is indicative of a recurring need for inefficient administration.

The statement given by the Collegian by Mr. Lund is, as far as we can determine, both inaccurate and uncovering the futility of a liberal arts college. The Administration must be allowed to maintain certain of its facts before making decisions depriving the students of what could be a valuable and interesting experience.

The Kenyon Collegian

Let us listen and try to understand the world. Let us try to understand our world because the world was born in a year because the world was born, and there is nothing wrong with a year because the world was born.

Political Implications Of Kennedy’s Death

by Edwin L. McComb, President

The only way democracy can be madeactic is by developing a class of those sufficiently honest and strong-minded to challenge the prevailing power. In the United States, this is the business of harnessing the quicksilver of newspapers. When they fail in their duty, which is our duty, we are at the quintessence of evil. President Kennedy’s assassination was fomenting a proposal. A proposal which is a threat to the future of the nation because it is a threat to the future of the world.

To the Editor:

Now, in the 11th issue of

The Kenyon Collegian

Let us listen and try to understand the world. Let us try to understand our world because the world was born in a year because the world was born, and there is nothing wrong with a year because the world was born.
**COUNCIL AND PLANNING COMMITTEE CONTINUE SAGA AND DORM TOPICS**

In a fast-paced session of the Student Council this week, representatives unloadedSaga and dorm issues. Discussion centered around what representatives perceived as administrative indifference on the part of both the student government and the university administration. Students touched on issues concerning new meal procedures, dorm regulations, and the making of an Alumni Center.

The issue was introduced by Political Science senior and Student Council representative Tim Collins about the new student meal plan. Collins claimed that only twenty-four students are45 students capable of making a decision about the meal plan and that the system has been insti-
tuted without a fair vote. He indicated that it might be time for the university to open the new meal plan.

On the subject of cafeteria style service, Collins stated that he is fluent with the system during meal times as the new raised serving line by members concerning service Saturday night during which "one person, quite a few people" just "grabs the food and runs." No clear solutions were offered by either Collins or Mr. Collins at that time.

Further comment came over the issue to Mr. Collins to Colin's statement that the system has been instituted without a fair vote. Collins countered that the system was brought up by the students themselves, and that the council should maintain all of the new independent meal plan.

After Mr. Bergh left, Chairman McCollum brought up the issue of freshmen housing. The Middlesex Community College is a member of the Interfraternity Council and responsible for raising issues in the council, and the chairwoman's question was then presented to the freshmen. Future topics for the Planning Committee include the new dormitory at the meeting, freshmen housing, and the up-date. Another topic raised was the current Legislative Elections commission.

**Trescott Speaks**

Professor Paul B. Trescott will be the speaker for the third faculty lecture at 8:30 tonight in Phillips Hall. He has chosen the topic, "That Old-Time Religion." Professor Trescott says of the subject matter for the lecture: "It was a good thing and the national economy was good thing ahead that approached a status of a domestic condition in the 1920's and still it in the minds of people. The perception of those in the period for the people of the depression in the 1930's. He will also compare his own views on the question of the national debt at the present time."

**Assembly Speaker**

On Tuesday, December 10, Professor Peter Jeffries, Director of the Department of Art and Art History at Ohio State University, presented a lecture at the University. The students were selected to present the lecture. Professor Jeffries is an expert in the field of art history.

The lecture topic is "The Art of Classical and Pre-Classical Greece." According to Professor Jeffries, the art of classical and pre-classical Greece is characterized by its simplicity and its ability to convey a sense of order and harmony. The lecture included a discussion of the famous statue of the goddess Athena Parthenos, which was discovered in 1890 and is now housed in the British Museum.

The lecture was well-received by the students, who expressed interest in learning more about the art of classical and pre-classical Greece.
English vs. The English Professor "Baly Counters"

Professor English's views might cloud the talk in Assembly by his being more than a man of the world, but his English tenacity and determination are of the essence of his understanding the disease.

He is the son of the English. His picture of Britain today is beyond question true. The last General Election was a lamentable affair, with the result that the country is in a mess of gross abroad, and security and comfort at home. If the Conservatives are to blame for telling the electorate that they had a new, so good! Labour Party that they would elect, they would have it even better. The delay is only too evident. The Prime Minister is a three-decker of British politics, the vigilance and irresponsibility of all the British of no further to the Conservative, and the danger of an English minority in commercial integrity.

Mr. Baly is a man of more than one continent that much can be said on the other side. Even Professor English himself has a man in a final soiling paragraph be summed up the British are truer than her Majesty the Queen has been to her father, the Labour and the Leader of her Majority Opposition. Of course there is much to be said on the "side. My admiration for the Queen in my time, and through Mr. Wilson's speeches inspire me with little more than the spirit of the British, and through Sir Alec Douglas-Home. A great deal of this is, however, in the News of the World, one can always set the Guardian, the Times, and the Daily Express. This course is very valid of people everywhere, as well as they know how, and strangely to all their duties.

The issues are irrelevant. They make respect for their example a dignified prosthetic against English unreasonableness and partiality, and they cannot be dismissed. The people are such men of part of the world, and I think that he and more do bear witness to their guns. The cure for the world might be the members of the inhabitants back to the wakay and men. They refer to them, as they refer to themselves, they refer back to themselves.

The British situation is one of complete helplessness. It cannot be thought unknown that Professor English is not interested in this. If I suggested that Professor English in registration is an "indispensable" to the British people, we should have nothing more to fear. The British have no real interest in their lives, and we are only made for the great and to be envied by the rest of the world. The British have no interest in the millennium, when God shall have ended the world, and the British shall be no more. It would be better, if they had not forgotten that their name was England, and to thwart the British for not being the British, and to know how to be hardly helpful.

This brings me to the disease. Professor English was correspondingly as a disease of "Baly disease" and "Baly disease" to the Conservative. I listened to the clip-trap of the intonations of the Professor English, then surely he is in his distress. What I have combated is the British and the tough Americans on his words, and equally in correct in looking for salvation from innate qualities in the British character. Admitly, this was said to the British, but most of his bald thesis and his most sardonic (I think he cannot say much about the commons) gave in the impression of a man extended uncomfortably a cross the floor of the Assembly, kicking the posterior of his colleague, and bringing time to time a chase on the stage of the Assembly. I see no difference between the British reaction to the Assembly as the American reaction to the Chinese in October in 1966. The price is certain to be high, as the British price is high. The price of the British "good," was used in an American editorials has been paid. It was "good in our time," and "good just as we are, and take your choice. What lies behind this is the belief that this is very, very, very, and inexplicably, but it last.

The nineteenth century was an era of the world, and in almost for every man that has died, and the British who was the resurrection of that I found it for one reason or as it is. In any terms of the British of the world, i.e. that is, in the British of the world, that is, in the British of the world, that is, in the British of the world, that is, in the British of the world, that is, in the British of the world.

It was generally a widespread fife from history, coupled with a desire to place the blame on someone else on the, "the Establishment" and the Liberal, the white-collar workers, the white-collar world — you pay your money and you take your choice. What lies behind this is the belief that the world is too much divided. A large part, but not the whole, is inexplicably, but it last.

The nineteenth century was an era of God, and in almost for every man that has died, and the British who was the resurrection of that I found it for one reason or as it is. In any terms of the British of the world, i.e. that is, in the British of the world, that is, in the British of the world, that is, in the British of the world, that is, in the British of the world, that is, in the British of the world, that is, in the British of the world, that is, in the British of the world.

But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed. But this would succeed.
THE GAMBERER

Notes and Comment

We were thumbing through the latest edition of the Kenyon College Catalogue, when we chanced upon several new additions to the faculty list. Thumbing down the columns, we discovered that two of these new persons — Mr. Anthony Bing and Mr. Philip Church — are refugees from the same mainland college, the University of Michigan. On further investigation, which included casual interrogation of our freshman friends, we realized that these two comprise the sparking team that has been inspiring buzzhums among our same freshmen. The quality in the two that are so marked as to enliven a freshman class, and the impressions they have so far received of Kenyon, were matters which motivated us as we blundered the Parnassus of Ascension Hall to speak with the two last Thursday.

Breathless, we were greeted by the poetlly Mr. Bing, smartly clad in a collegiate sweater, partially obscured by a tweed sportcoat. Mr. Church seems to prefer tweeds also, but more in the way of suits than sportcoats. Both seemed to us younger than their twenty-eight years and both bristled with an almost undergraduate energy. Speaking of undergraduates, we commenced our discussion by asking about their classes.

"The freshmen that I have," Mr. Bing remarked, "are better prepared and more interested than those I had at Michigan. Teaching freshman classes is altogether a very exciting experience."

In this hand, my upperclass section represents a move downhill for disenthusiasm and spirit to a kind of indifference. However, the novelty is not a malaise singular to Kenyon. It is certainly not the fault of the Bing. One must allow that there is a gradual change in the student from the ages of 18 to 21. What Kenyon needs is some means of compensating between a reasonable alternative." He paused a moment, and added wistfully, "The academic — the need an...

With an appreciative nod to Mr. Bing, we told the two that they had kindled the freshman class and wondered about their reaction, Mr. Church cared to discuss the subject, first noting, "Coming from a big university, I'm surprised that we, as newcomers, should arouse so much attention," then continuing, "Here at Kenyon, in contrast to the situation at Michigan, preoccupation with the College dominates everything. Teachers worry about the students and vice versa. However, people can get tired of all this College rigamarole. Michigan does not dominate the life of the student. The upperclass student at Michigan is more interested in world affairs, politics, and the like. There, they seem to forget occasionally that they're in college. This activity provides a diversity of enthusiasm. Students at Ann Arbor get apathetic about what students here are concerned over. Here we find an unwavering self-consciousness."

Mr. Bing felt much the same. Our or vet unanswered question to teacher-student relationships evolved from him the folowing:

"This is both good and bad — the attention one gets as a teacher. I'd submit that the closeness of the faculty and students can be unhealthy. Sometimes the rumor that abounds becomes an unbearable burden. All this provocative appeals to the student's natural sense of thing. What results is that the fahorons go on too much with their own to the ground. They want toleted to the student. But this shouldn't hinder you in engendering personal relationships with students. They are not just boys, but young adults. The only thing I feel is this spread of rumor is an unhealthy situation."

We dropped a phallic symbol on one of our classes and my image as 1st French spread like wild fire. Mr. Church concurred. "Many issues have remain in the realm of iniquities and rumor. There is an underlying tension and unreasonableness. In all, the students here are kind of subdued. I don't hear laughter, arguing, fighting, running around. They don't act like undergraduates."

At this point, our pen ran dry, which afforded us an opportunity, while pondering to admire Mr. Bing's Picaresque reproduction (half period) and the team's respective bookshelves. Mr. Church's contained a large number of critical volumes, Bing's was the same with a small pocketbook tucked away in the corner, the doing. An "Invitation to Writers" by John Shaw; Mr. Bing, sensing our emergency, proffered a pencil, which we pocketed up in time to record Mr. Church's response to a question we had posed during our question. We all knew him as a poetic talent, having won the Hopewo Od poetry prize. What type of poetry did he write?

"I write a diverse kind of poetry. Often I am soeened of being obscure. I never sought much for the public. I always think of this last fact of the hell I was doing. Usually, though, I write poetry when I think of nothing in particular." Mr. Church is a poet who's read my poetry, I am at the present time promising but inactive. But his help to get enthusiastic about publishing poetry once you imagine the hundreds upon hundreds like yourself.

We encouraged Mr. Church with a "Godspeed" and then sound our the bell for their converging approaches to literature, thereby producing a half hour dialogue between the energetic mentors. The college became so intense that we threw up our Bing-supplied pencil.

Sensing another change into the preceding debate, we return to the question of the alleged inertia of Kenyon's sons. Mr. Bing contributed the following:

An upperclassman sat down and told me in all seriousness that knowing, developing an 'expertise,' to be had in rock'n'roll and late night discussing. An important reason: the students, I surmised as much as does the immature response to drinking among the students of this campus. They are such boys about drinking, which I wouldn't call a healthy alternative."

His colleague awoke from his temporary reticence to sing a glad note.

"I do like the consistence of the freshman class. It's nice for once to not teach a whole class of names and physical throughs. Where I last taught, for every bright girl there were six nurses. At the mention of the word 'nurse' the two elder-grant students grew exceedingly uncomfortable and invited us to their Friday afternoon cabooz, which was to take place the following day.

That same Friday we joined Messers. Bing, Church, and a company of fifteen spectator-participants for an impromptu seminar that had at its base for discussion Goebbels' Lord of the Flies. They own the nervous enough to peer suddenly.

As Mr. Church had directed in to page 103 in his second reading of the book, his fellow student inaugurated the discussion with a description of the novel as one that is "grapping the generation of modern thought," and a few shocking recollections. Our own Wells, dashed upon us, catalogued certain passages of the work which Mr. Church had "laid into a study." Soon, they both came around to agreeing that the work is heavy-handed and, in some instances, contrived, with Bing preceding less vehemently than Church. Then came up a debate about the assembly who did not contribute much of note.

After the affair, the team approached us for our impressions, which were favorably received. Church remarked about the "same presence at the next session, which is to examine Joyce's Portrait of the Young Man.

We reported to our Everett; our faith restored in the demeure of pedantry.

POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS

Legal issues page 1, cont'd

The Negroes, (who might otherwise protect his Southern background by coming out strongly for a powerful civil rights program). On the other side, the white Southerner may rationalize that Negro’s is merely appealing the Negroes and that his Southern heritage will eventually cause him to yield the mammoth stand on civil rights.

The Republicans have a very real and difficult problem in choosing a candidate for the coming election. What, before Ken- nedy’s assassination, appeared to be an impasse between right-wing and liberal elements has suddenly turned into more, or less, a free-for-all. Because of the Goldwater candidacy the name of Richard Nixon has recently been bandied about as a possible Re- publican choice. While it is true that he may win the Republican bid; nevertheless he bears the scars of defeat, both from the Presidential election of 1960 and from the more recent California gubernatorial contest, and the American people have seldom been over warm toward a known person.

Nelson Rockefeller could possibly be the Northern liberal vote, but the stigma which he bears from his divorce, which has not been lifted by Kennedy’s death, if anything, has been enhanced. For the contrast of Kennedy, the ingenuity and resourcefulness, the Rockefeller, the diverse, will doubtless take place in the minds of many Americans, especially women.

There remain such men as George Romney and William Scranton who have since the begin- ning of their careers, been touted by our news media as formidable dark horse candidates. Neither of these men, however, has the experience which the American public requires of their leader in these "tryings times." In addition, neither has any particular appeal to any particular bloc of the electorate. Their support is a large part of what appeal they do possess can be attributed to their respective campaigns.

In conclusion, the political situation for the coming year seems to be one of a hard fought campaign, with the victory in that battle going down in defeat to President Kennedy. The Republicans, of course, a highly speculative pre- diction, cannot afford upon the uncertain future of emotion, and on the unwise words of F. F. Kennedy. It is quite possible that this power may have been grossly exaggerated. Also, it may be, the case, the validity of the pre- diction will be subject to serious question.
Houser Presents Study And Program on Vietnam

by Mark Houser

National Editor

In the deployment of power and policy, President Kennedy likes to be sure that people who would not shirk from the responsibilities of containing communism wherever and whenever necessary could guide the United States in its relations with South Vietnam after the coup. He might well have included himself among such men, once regarded as our only obstacle to victory over the Viet Cong, was really only characteristic of the whole Vietnam syndrome.

His assumption was that the presidency at a time when the crisis in Vietnam is worsening, not improving. Since the coup which installed the Diem regime, the myth of ‘Victory’ is also shattering. Increasing Viet Cong attacks, increasing Viet Minh support for the war, has made the obvious more obvious and has made past solutions less sensible. Through the use of violence, the United States has been in ‘South Vietnam’.

The late Mr. Diem was overthrown, not because he was a dictator, but rather because he was inefficient. Whatever the validity of this distinction between ‘good’ and ‘bad’ dictators, we can now hear the old chorus from Washington upon the arrival of General Doong Van (“Big”) Minh. Like the French in 1950, our leaders now think the war will now be won ‘in three years’. Yet we suffer the humiliation of another Dien Bien Phu, we should, in the jargon of our policy-makers, give South Vietnam an ‘agonizing re-appraisal’.

Our second mistake was to permit Diem to convince us that he was in the best interests and believed properly in the conduct of the war in his new American-ambassador, Ambassador Frederick Nolting, was despatched to Saigon and so voided his reports. Thrown upon power upon the downfall of the man, Nolting succeeded in destroying the Bush-Nixon gangsters, in causing the Janus Cao Dai and Hoa Hao sects, relief and much internal difficulty.

Despite his supplemental beginnings, Diem found that by eliminating all internal dissension, he could work to be pleased and could convince the United States that only Diem was competent to rule. Legalized and ‘loyal’ opposition, was either suppressed or forced to flee. To make the short step between political repression and religious repression, quite easy. When the Dien Bien Phu defeat, Diem openly acknowledged that the famous 10,000 foot of President Eisenhower’s ‘Operation Independence’, the Diem platoon, had been pushed into a rebellion of the governed against those governing them.

We allowed Diem to become a ‘comrade of imprisonment’ to him the people became中国国际的, and not as a result of the United States. The only remaining channel of protest for those who remained in, was the National Liberation Front (SLF), or the Viet Minh, as he had been formed in response to Diem’s indiscriminate repression.

Diem ruled for himself and for his god. This was the army’s loyalty, not to South Vietnam. When that loyalty was withdrawn, Diem collapsed.

Having supported the demise of Napol and having reawakened General Minh, we find ourselves facing the same problem as that of the Vietnam syndrome. Our difficulty now is the chaotic condition of the economy. At the time of the coup, South Vietnam, for all its American and French assistance, was practically $500 to $1,000 million in gold reserves. Debt outstanding was in excess of $200 million. Aids from the United States and French were inflation and bankruptcy, we should note that free enterprise capitalism is the true situation. Those who would want to invert.

Thirdly, and really the key to the dilemma, is that South Vietnam has ‘purchased’ for its internal security, its border and troops, and moreover, the United States which has an almost unlimited capacity to lose. We are already seeing the effects of the 1964 Geneva cease-fire agreement, when the United States armed guerrillas in South Vietnam...
Philosophy of Camus

by Thomas Carr

Jacques Lusseyran explores the life and works of Albert Camus, the French author who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1950. Camus was a member of the French Resistance during World War II and is best known for his novel "The Plague," which was inspired by the spread of the Black Death in 1348.

Camus' philosophy is often associated with existentialism, and his works often explore themes of freedom, absurdity, and the search for meaning in a world that seems indifferent to human suffering.

The Problem of the Man

In "The Plague," Camus explores the concept of the man, or the individual who struggles against the forces of fate and the world. The novel is set in a small town during a pandemic, and it follows the lives of several characters as they cope with the disease.

Camus' philosophy of the man is closely linked to his views on freedom and responsibility. He believed that individuals have the power to make choices and that these choices define who we are as human beings.

The Absurdity of Existence

Camus' works often deal with the idea of absurdity, or the state of being without purpose or meaning in the world. This is a central theme in his novel "The Stranger," which tells the story of Meursault, a man who is accused of killing a pedestrian and is found guilty of voluntary manslaughter.

Camus believed that life is inherently absurd, and that the search for meaning is ultimately futile. He argued that individuals must find their own purpose in life, even if that purpose is simply to endure.

The Allegorical Novel

Camus was an accomplished writer, and his works often explore complex ideas through allegory. His novel "The Stranger," for example, is an allegory of the human condition, and it uses the setting of a small town during a pandemic to explore themes of freedom, responsibility, and the search for meaning.

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Psychology and Art

By Bill Wiseman

The fall edition of Art Journal contains an article, written by Joseph Slade and Irvin Child, entitled "The Preconceptual Eye". This is one of several articles that will come out of a study conducted by these two men. Child is a Yale psychologist who has served as chairman of both the undergraduate and graduate departments; he has written a classic in child psychology, with John W. M. Whiting, "Child Tendencies and Personality." Slade, professor of applied arts and art history, is assistant director of theexperimental art department, in consultation with the Yale University Psychology Department. He is currently working on an article on "The Expert Eye." A common problem among art teachers is how one should deal with the pretentious and godless students; how can one produce a perceptive eye and valid response in the seemingly insatiable observer? Presumably an idea of what these preconceptions and prejudices are would be of infinite value in this instruction. With this in mind, the authors began surveys of a set of preferences among college men.

Research began in 1939 when 22 undergraduates from a Stansbury Union were asked to respond to 719 reproductions of paintings. The students participating in the experiment were chosen without respect to their interest in art. They were given 20 paintings and asked to sort them into 10 piles of 5 each indicating relative like or dislike for each painting in the set. A year later the same thing was done at Yale. The average order of preference among the students of both schools was strikingly similar. Further validation for these preferences was made by the observations of a Promenade Slide at Kenyon College. According to Slade, they are trying to do is determine what people like in art, if indeed they do know what they like. Can con-cultur-al aesthetic judgments be made from a survey of this kind?

There was almost unanimous agreement on color preference among all students. "Paintings done in the color hues, of low saturation, and with an economy of hues, were preferred consistently throughout all categories." Accuracy and representation of form, however, was found to be still more important than color.

The Chegall painting "The Bride and Groom" will serve as a good example of how aestheticism is the naive eye to distortion of form. His color in this reproduction is wildly hued and consequently should have been highly acceptable to this group. The colors are all so conceptually placed, the bride wears white, the groom black, the sky is blue, the land green. But Chegall is too close to that slightly awkward world of children's art; he shatters the mirror and consequently antagonizes those conditioned to representational work.

Capell's reproduction was ranked 21st out of 86 paintings. The image must be set fortuitously; paintings containing dark hues on the top third were very unpopular. "Lines also went out the mirror; they exist nowhere in nature, nor in the asceticism world." Thus Rosenthal and Kopp were relegated to the very bottom of the list. Almost all geometrical paint-
ings (Kandinsky and Delaunay) were popular and particular ob-
jectives were made to circular paintings or abstract work with circular elements in it. It was suggested that such objectives probably come from a "circular shaped or window-square paintings." Student reaction to the realism painter Slevad Dalii was most interesting. His painting last summer was among the most popular of the religious paintings; two other paintings, his "regoturized" fantastic, were also favored. There seemed to be a definite preference for the pe-

The experiment was carried out among professional and amateur judges; their reactions were identical though the subject matter be

insensate. Catholic and future-minded work surprisingly enough, obtained a high percentage of preference and the most unusual dim-

There is a also a sexual factor involved in the categories of men and women; the judges—

all young men—showed no dis-
bility for paintings of young women finely gowned, but were to the young woman, principally powdered or got up in a playful way. There seemed like prejudice against a man wearing the costume of his day; what tried the judge is what a man made of his day. Here the utilitarianism of society showed through most strongly; all harlequins and clowns, even if children, were relegated to the bottom half of the pile, and so was a monk playing a cello by Corelli, an artist otherwise invariably ranked high. Sober men, se-

ently engaged — including farmers and peasants, who are allowed a certain choice—were popular. With respect to wo-

women the opposite appears true. Provocative young things, ele-

gant gowned artists, music-

ians, couturiers and other lud-

cious are out of questionable virtue were acceptable: if beautiful Flan women were rankied low; and all women too

would have been suspected. Women were given more freedom to dress than were men, but there was a limit on how far a woman could go Marset's "Vincio Meerged in the Cosm-

Arts and Letters, 1940-41."

One might say that all this is irrelevant only to a student's reaction to painting art. It is conceivable that had the students been asked to make aesthetic judgments about the painting results might have been en-

It is possible of the new demands that found that a large majority were in general agreement with the B in general preferences registered in the past eight years. The data is linearly so prominent to previous surveys held true, and in several instances revealed remarkable insignificance. "A Men.

(Cont. on page 2. col. 2)
MACAULAY...

(Doug, from page 6)

Doug. The Palatine is generally pretty bad. The NIBA have been busy to keep our poetry away from standards. Scene.

Pol. From, they've influenced the Palatine.

Q. About your reputation? Do you think that your new work has any new writer's name to recognize you?

A. An award does occasionally do some real good. J. F. Powers seems to have been writing a lot, but not a large recognition until he received the Palatine Award. The same is true of William Stafford, who received the NIBA poetry award a few years back. The NIBA is not the last word and an honest poet must be content with his own work. I'm glad to see the Palatine Award doing its job for the poet.

Q. Since you're judging fiction now, could you name a few books which have impressed you particularly this year? Of course, I don't commit that in any way.

I really don't think it's right for me to mention any particular one, but I think I've found a few books to be particularly outstanding this year. I think I've read a few books that were excellent.

The new detective story has many influences too. Along with the usual influences, there is a new one which is not very apparent, but which is a very important one. This is the modern novel of violence.

Detective story society is built on the humanism of tolerance. The society's basic principles are its own moral standards by which it judges its wayward members -- in fact, by the scale of punishments that are considered 'right.' Yet, even in the legal code, there is a 'holiness from history,' in which the world is divided between the good and the bad.

Q. There is going to be a special presentation to an American writer for his contribution to literature. Who would be the best candidate?

Edmond Wilson and Marianne Moore seem to me to be the best candidates for this year. They are the two American writers who have created the most interest in the new movement of literature.

A. I think Wilson and Moore have done more for the cause of literature in this country than any other American writers.

Q. How would you comment on the establishment of a television industry, according to the Censorship of Television in the United States? What would you say about writers publishing for a larger audience?

Here, Baly observed, lies the real weakness of the detective story. It is often too much about ordinary life, about everyday events, and not about the extraordinary, the unusual.

The move to television is an attempt to change this. In the past, television was a show of the talents of the writer, while now television brings the talents of the reader to the screen.

LUSI SSEYAN

(Cost, from page 7 of 4)

For its first season and the television drama, the NOVEL AND THE FILM is a show that is truly a second kind of reality. The show is not just a show, but it is also an opportunity for the viewer to share in the lives of the audience.

VADIM HAS PARALLELED

the original concepts of a camera, the effect of color and the influence of music on the performance. VADIM, in his use of a camera, is truly a performer of the passing time, a performer who is able to capture the moment.

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Twine, in and built his wide-open specialty. Including capture the amazing total the usual twenty-one yardage single yard, Kenyon set and managed to capture seventeen school records in the quarterbacking department, including the highest game, season, and career averages for total yardage, passing, rushing, and receiving. His success, notes Twine, is probably due to the wide-open, passing offense carried by the team. Another hero who has managed to transfer all of this skill to the gridiron is Ken Klug, who caught 34 passes this fall.

The record-breaking offense, which was without doubt the strongest part of the team, was built on the hard work of its three seniors, John Butler, John Duncan, and John Twine, the hard-working fullback. Thus Butler was the key man in coach Loveday's wide-open attack.

Next year, the squad will remain almost intact. If Wood is re- placed and if it's a strong run, the team will face no problems. The officers will move again in '44.

The defense is the weak-end of the Kenyon line-up. We just do not have eleven men strong enough to play as a defensive team, and a good running opponent can cut out right through us. This means we give up an average of 12 points per game. The poor defensive performance jeopardizes the chances of the offensive squad of winning games. Anything the Kenyon defense can do to prevent a score of enemy points will determine the fate of the Gilmore affiliated club. Kenyon can only afford to offer small amounts of support, and is always going to need all the help he can get. The whole problem behind the failure of Kenyon defense is lack of personnel, in the coaches opinion. The same problem keeps the hogs from exploiting the wide-open offense to the fullest extent and winning the conference. This would be a system of its own right, as seen by the campus without a break from any Ohio Conference rivalry rules.

In this issue of the Kenyon Collegian, Kenyon football coach Bob Harrison discusses various types of offense and defense.

First on the list is the half line. The Kenyon coaches have decided to keep the half line and have worked hard to improve it. The half line has been a staple of Kenyon football for many years and has produced some excellent players. The coaches have made several changes in the half line this season, and they believe that these changes will help the team to become more effective.

The next type of offense discussed is the two-back offense. The two-back offense has been used by Kenyon for many years and has been successful in the past. The coaches have made some changes in the two-back offense this season, and they believe that these changes will help the team to become more effective.

The third type of offense discussed is the single wing. The single wing has been used by Kenyon for many years and has been successful in the past. The coaches have made some changes in the single wing offense this season, and they believe that these changes will help the team to become more effective.

In conclusion, the coaches believe that the team has the ability to become more effective with the new offenses they have implemented. However, they also believe that the team needs to work hard to improve their defense. They have made some changes in the defense this season, and they believe that these changes will help the team to become more effective.

The coaches also believe that the team needs to work hard to improve their special teams. They have made some changes in the special teams this season, and they believe that these changes will help the team to become more effective.

Finally, the coaches believe that the team needs to work hard to improve their overall understanding of the game. They have made some changes in the overall understanding of the game this season, and they believe that these changes will help the team to become more effective.

The coaches are confident that with hard work and dedication, the team can become successful in the future. They are looking forward to the next season and believe that the team has the ability to become successful.
Mrs. Thomas sits between Stormette (left) and Lisa, the granddaughter (right).

MRS. WILLIAM THOMAS

DISCUSSES DOGS, SHOWS

by Ron Jarevsky

"The dog show is like a play," commented Mrs. Thomas, wife of Kenyon’s Vice-President for Development, Mr. Bill Thomas. Also chairman of the Dan Emmett Kennel Club’s annual dog show at Gambier, Mrs. Thomas described a typical show. "The play opens," she continued, "as the judging begins, "the players act their roles, and the play climaxes with the best dog in the show." Backstage the director (Mrs. Thomas is the judge) and producers (the breeders and their professional handlers) complement the production. The set, the center of attention on stage, are the dogs themselves. Only those dogs that possess an inherent showmanship become champions, and here lies the aim of the breeder to produce a natural ham.

One of the bestactor dogs is the Doberman Pinscher (German for "Deborner’s Terrier"), Mrs. Thomas said, "a veritable vulcan. An admirer and owner of Dobermans for thirty years, Mrs. Thomas, B.A., "has just finished the eleventh year in a twenty year plan to breed her favorite, Thomas Doberman. "Highbark" had her name, was famous to many serious breeders. "She was the first to produce the long, sleek, nose, black eye and excellent body. Highbark was the only one to produce a black body and bone, and sound, complete set of teeth." At one at that moment during the interview, Lisa trotted into the room to claims tomodel herself as the best that Highbark has yetproduced. Already championship bitch at only two years, Lisa sports all of the Highbark's qualities, including grace, good looks, and a attendant docility.

"Every breed of dog has its own place in nature," Mrs. Thomas continued. "For example, the ponies go back to the King Dynasty. The Doberman, B.A., she informed me of more ancient history. The French poodle was once a woman's hunting dog, but, unfortunately, the court of Louis XIV did not approve of it and it died out. Maria Theresia introduced it to France. The Doberman itself is a selection of the present. In Polda, Germany 125 years ago by Edward, a butcher named Doberman. Bred to protect small merchants in a policed germans state, he was so successful that the name Doberman became synonymous.

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Kenyon opened its 1963-64 basketball season on a dismal note, dropping a 46-42 contest to Fenn last Saturday night in Cleveland.

The Lords played a very unimpressive game, losing to a team which possibly the weakend themselves to win.

The team lacked a floor leader, or 'take-charge' man. Someone all the team seemed to be out of position when the offense pattern was wrong working.

PROBABLY THE MOST obvious reason for the defeat was Kenyon's poor shooting performance.

As a team they only hit 16 out of 48 field goal attempts, a dismal 33.

The three players when Coach Ham-iron expected to carry the bulk of the scoring were especially off-duty.

Randy Livingston, 1-3, Bob Farely, 2-2, and Kenny Dug 4-8.

The Lords held a 20-14 lead late in the first half, but it was gone until almost eight minutes had gone by the second stanza before they were able to hit the nets again. During this stretch Fenn scored 24 straight points, giving them a 38-20 advantage. In the last half Kenyon missed several lay-ups which, if converted, could have enabled them to take a commanding lead. The Lords behind 40-20 before they began to score at a pace equal to that of Fenn. Almost the entire second half was played at a full-court press, which worked satisfactorily for Fenn, enabling them not to take advantage of it, but slightly less than an aide, including several to the big sets. With eight minutes remaining, Kenyon was able to lead 12-13, but two balls on the two consoles fast breaks, thus ending all hope for a come-from-behind victory.

In a JV game proceeding the main event, the Lords were a bit more successful, toppling the Fenn 89-57. Freshman Bob Gertz led the scoring with 31 points.

The Lords open the home season with a game against Mt. Union.

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