No Mideast peace with force

by Rob Murphy

Lord Caradon, a career diplomat, life peer, and former envoy of Great Britain to the United Nations, has written about the possibilities for peace in the Mideast at the Middle East Day before vacation in Rosse Hall.

By means of introduction, he described his earlier years as a District Commander in the Free French Forces during the Second World War. He mentioned the violence that took place at the beginning of the year, and commented that he was impressed with the Arabs, but emphasized his unresolved feelings about the problems of both, which has made many problems worse, and elsewhere highly successful.

Lord Caradon described the middle East as a "surprisingly enough, a disaster."

The death of Nasser was his gateway to stabilize the mideast. The violence of the pre-1967 Middle East war, the problem of peace of the Middle East, and the actual problem of the Middle East war. The problem is the actual threat to achieve peace, for instance, the war in Jerusalem, the problem is the actual threat to achieve peace.

Caradon sees Jerusalem as "gateway" to a stable pact. The third and main problem of the resolution is that of Jerusalem. Lord Caradon believed that the city should be undivided and without the presence of military authorities to allow for free associations between the two sides. Instead of the city being labeled as the capital of the war, it can be, according to Lord Caradon, "the gateway to peace."

He went on to say that the kind of peace needed in the Middle East can only be achieved through an agreement, and not through a military victory. The problem is the actual agreement. Where will be held, who will take it in hand, and how will it come about? An independent initiative must take a first step before any of the many theories and formulas for peace can be put into practice. He stressed that the settlement must not turn into an agreement between the Great Powers. In answering questions from the audience, Lord Caradon brought out many fine points. He felt that the death of Nasser was "surprisingly enough, a disaster." A country without a strong leader cannot have any hopes of unity for peaceful action. In reply to another question, he added that the war in the Middle East is precarious as their preliminary problem. The problem is the no longer work out to their benefit. Their policy is as much toward peace as everyone else's. On the question of how to control the two and a half million guerrillas after an official settlement is reached, Lord Caradon replied that special agencies of the U.N. would handle the negotiations.

Throughout his speech, Lord Caradon spoke very positively about the prospects for peace. He stressed the power of the individual with positive ideas in world affairs, and that the person who will look ahead to newer ideas and forget useless and unworkable old ideas will, with sufficient reason, be successful.

Banfield first PACC guest

New look at city plight

by Rob Murphy

The Public Affairs Conference Center's first distinguished visitor in residence, Professor Edward C. Banfield, will deliver a lecture titled "Is there an Urban Crisis?" on Thursday, April 8 in Rosse Hall at 8 p.m.

Professor Banfield is the Henry Lee Shattuck Professor of Urban Government at Harvard University, born in Bloomfield, Connecticut in 1916, Banfield received his A.B. degree in 1933 from the University of Connecticut and his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1935. He worked for the U.S. Government on the Forest Service and Farm Security Administration for ten years prior to his becoming a professor at Harvard in 1955.

Professor Banfield will be at Kenyon for four days, staying at the Alumni House. He will conduct three sessions of the PACC seminar on civil disorder and violence and will be available for informal talks.

Professor Harry M. Clier, a former student of Prof. Banfield, commented that Prof. Banfield's lecture is likely to be as controversial as his book in SAC. Banfield has a highly unconventional view of social problems, such as poverty, crime, and urban rioting and he strongly disagrees with the usual sociological views and policies of the major sociological and political science departments.

In 1965, Professor Banfield was Chairman of the President's Task Force on Cities. He is currently a vice-president of the National Science Political Association and a member of the National Advisory Council on Eco-

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Tuesday's event will be the first opportunity for non-art majors, faculty, and community members to have their work shown.

The President began his remarks by saying that in a sense, the President's Task Force on Cities was the starting point for the current upheaval in urban planning and social services. Banfield's book, "The Urban Crisis," has become a standard reference in the field of urban affairs.

The PACC seminar on civil disorder and violence will be conducted by Professor Banfield on April 8th in Rosse Hall. The seminar will focus on the causes and effects of urban conflict and will discuss strategies for resolving these issues.

The seminar will be held from 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., with a reception to follow. The seminar is free and open to the public. Attendees are encouraged to participate in the discussion and to share their ideas and insights on the topic of civil disorder and violence.

The seminar will be followed by a reception, where light refreshments will be served. Attendees are encouraged to network and to exchange ideas with other community members who share their interests in urban affairs.

Banfield's book, "The Urban Crisis," has become a standard reference in the field of urban affairs. The seminar on civil disorder and violence will provide an excellent opportunity for community members to learn about the causes and effects of urban conflict and to develop strategies for resolving these issues.
Consciousness will end no place

THE GREENING OF AMERICA, by Charles A. Reich, Random House, $6.95.

Since its publication last fall, "The Greening of America" by Charles Reich has provoked a tremendous amount of interest and comment. A book of unrestrained hope is a rare commodity these days and acknowledges much of that hope is based on generality and superficiality, it is an interesting and important book all the same.

Reich sees a revolution coming, a non-violent revolution, that will "change the political structure only if we change the consciousness of the people of the United States."

Of course people can live under the joy and resources, its youth and its honor, which all United States military prisoners, including pilots captured as the Vietnames can participate freely for the joint treaty and of self-determination and mutual re-

All parties agree to solve all other questions in the spirit of this joint treaty and to meet the folks. Applications will be accepted by the Kenyon Drama Department for the upcoming production of "The Caucasian Chalk Circle" on the following schedule:

Wednesday April 7, 1971. All fresh-

Caucasian Chalk Circle

The national news media have not devoted a great deal of space to the National Student Association supported treaty. Student bodies all over the country have passed resolutions in support of the treaty. It seems to be the beginning of student action on our part and the youth culture. Maybe students at Kenyon could think of something to do with it (like collecting signatures or something).

Be it known that the American and Vietnamese people are not enemies. The American people are the people of the United States and South Vietnam but without our con-

sideration of the Vietnamese people. It is to be hoped that the United States and South Vietnam will cease to be enemies.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both peo-

ples can live under the joy of indep-


dence and can devote them-

selves to the development of human equality and respect for the earth. In the war, we also reject all belligerency, discrimination against people based on color, national origin, religion and ethnic groupings which form the basis of the policy present and past of the United States.

Terms of the treaty

1. The Americans agree to im-

mediate and total disarmament from Vietnam and publicly to set the date by which all American military forces will be removed.

The Vietnamese pledge that as soon as the Americans have completed their withdrawal, they will cease their hostilities and ideological
tensions.

2. There will be an immediate cease-fire between U.S. forces and those led by the provisional revolution- ary government of the people of South Vietnam.

3. They will enter discussions of the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops.

4. The American people agree to the immediate imprisonment of Thieu-Nguyen-Khøn on the people of South Vietnam in order to insure their right to self-deter-

mination and so that all political prisoners can be released.

5. The Vietnamese people to form a coalition government in order to elect popular representatives of the people of Vietnam to a government of the people.

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7. The Vietnamese will enter discussions of the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops.

8. The Americans and Vietnamese agree to respect the independence, peace, and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the Warsaw Pact. The independence, peace, and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia will not be interfered with by the internal affairs of these two countries.

9. Upon these points of agreement, all parties agree to end the war res-

solving all other questions in the spirit of self-determination and mutual re-

respect so that the Vietnamese and American people can engage in the forms of government they choose.

By ratifying the agreement, we pledge to take whatever action is necessary to make the agreement a reality and to meet the terms of this joint treaty and to insure its implementation by the government of the United States.

The precedent of Nuremberg has been invoked in the Kelly trial and our guilt cannot be alleviated by

hanging a lieutenant. We may never know what could have been done or the knowledge in and of itself is not sufficient to bring about change. We may never know what could have been done or the knowledge in and of itself is not sufficient to bring about change.

We pledge to end the war and re-

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Residential apportionment: best representation form
by Christopher Bloom
The case for a single, effective community government has already been made in previous weeks. One consistent attempt here to explain the COL- lEGIAN Constitution wisely pointed to the virtual practical problem of representation. The proposed Constitution, you will recall, provided for a Senate of 27 members: 12 faculty, appointed by the governance group; 4 students, elected by the Senate; 3 from the Coordinator College, 2 from the freshman campus, one elected by those living off-campus; and three administrators chosen by the president.

Proposed senate may adjust apportionment
The apportionment of student Senate members is the number one vote, which as opposed to the normal representation of one man (or woman), one vote. Also, the institutional grouping. First, majors do not now generally have a shift in housing policy. The method of apportionment must be held constant, or the system will not be fair.

Baroque recital reviewed
Continuo praiseworthy
by Walker P. Holloway
Sunday the Baroque Ensemble, conducted by Kenneth Taylor, played a program of consort music and included music by Albinoni, Telemann, and Rinaldo. The concert was especially interesting for its national headquarters to the California College of the arts. The exhibit will be shown until April 10th.

OSU's Sakuma shows pottery thru April 10
Works by ceramic artist Takeo Sakuma, instructor of ceramics at Ohio State University, will be displayed at the Robert Brown Gallery of Chalmers Library March 29 to April 10. The exhibit will be open to the public during library hours 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, except Sunday, when hours are 9:00 to 10:30.

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A JUBILANT KENYON crowd takes the annual post-meet dip, celebrating the Lord's 18th in a row OAC win, 469-426. Mole Dean Edwards at bottom center.

Lords' 18 tops Red; take 5th in nation
by Jim Lucas

18? Wasn't that supposed to be impossible? No team could ever dominate a conference meet for 18 years, especially a Kenyon team. It is not only possible, but it happened, a week before spring break, the Lords topped Denison 469-426 to win their 18th consecutive OAC title in swimming.

Although the victory was spectacular, it was not easy. The meet began with the Denison and the Kenyon teams squared off, both appearing to be in the same boat. After the first day finals, the score was tied, 285-285 and many people felt that Big Red might finally win the elusive title. But the good news from the pool was that the Kenyon team which will inevitably beat us somewhere in the future, won their 18th consecutive OAC conference title. The other teams were left to wonder what went wrong in their own conferences.

The greatest strength of this year's Lords' attack was defense. The other teams were left to wonder what went wrong in their own conferences.

The greatest strength of this year's Lord's team lies in its defense, which is as good as anything in the nation. The team's attack centers around Mark Frank, who amassed 12 goals and seven assists in the final outcome.

The team's midfielders are also a force to be reckoned with. Rich James, Doug Neff, and John Davis played well.

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Jim Fackler, Jim Peace, and Rich James were the standout of the Lords' backstroke. Jim Peace anchored the 400 freestyle relay team with a time of 2:04.3. He also swam the 100 yard backstroke with a time of 2:22.5, which is a school record.

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