

Kenyon Alumni *Bulletin*



JULY-SEPTEMBER 1962

Two Awards to Kenyon's AFROTC . . . At the national conclave of the Arnold Air Society, held in Los Angeles on April 13, Kenyon cadets were recipients of the Maryland Cup (bestowed on the nation's outstanding squadron) and the Eagle Award for community service. During this past academic year the squadron has offered first-aid courses to local citizens, conducted swimming courses for handicapped children, and co-operated with the Mount Vernon (O.) Junior Chamber of



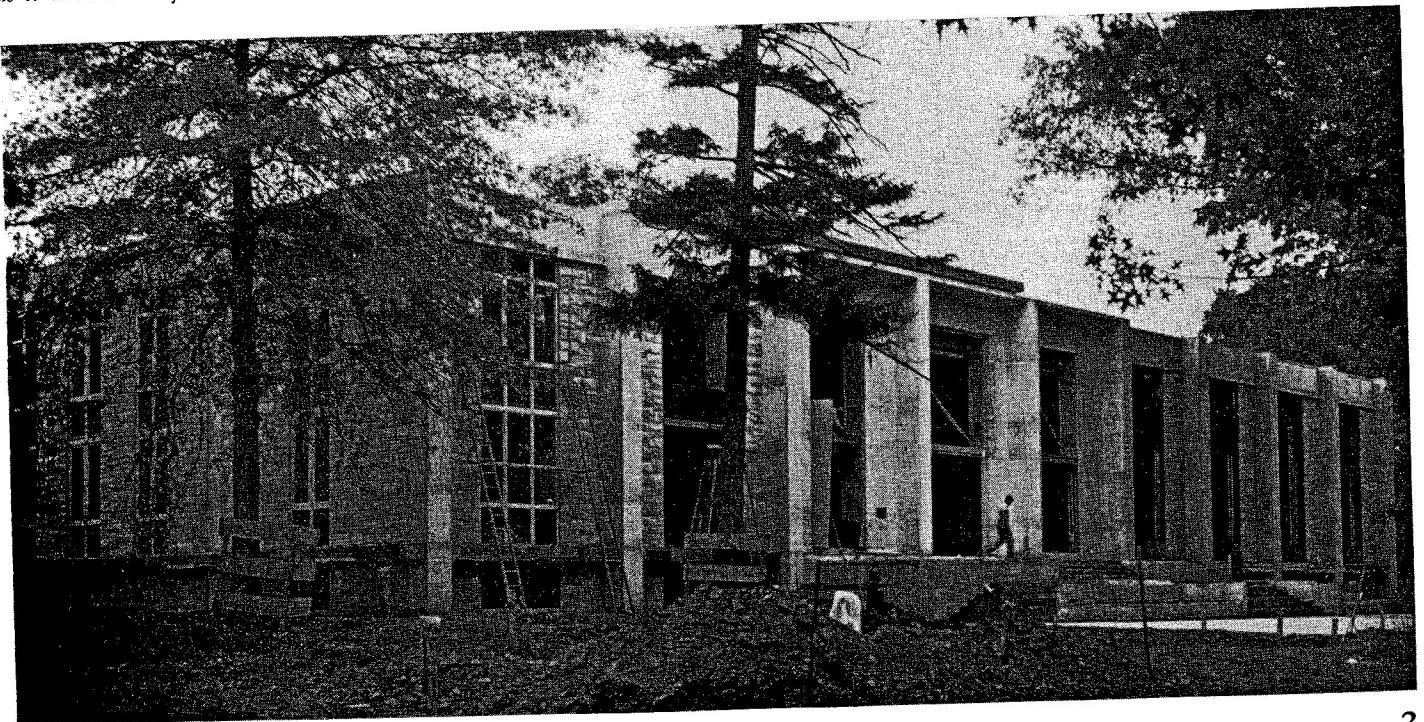
Demolition of the Chase Mansion . . . The large house (see above) in which Bishop Chase established the College will be razed some time in the near future. It is at present a convent for the Roman Catholic sisters who teach at St. Michael's School in Worthington. St. Michael's Parish is in the midst of a building program, and a new convent will replace the present one. The Chase house was originally approached by a broad, private lane. It sat so far back from the main road that it was barely visible beyond the trees. The farm surrounding it consisted of 150 to 160 acres (depending on what source one turns to), and lay on both sides of the road to Columbus (Worthington's High St.). Bishop Chase purchased the property in 1817 and immediately erected on it a two-room house with a half-story room above. Here the family lived while the mansion was going up, and later the smaller structure was occupied by faculty and/or students. In addition to the mansion and the first house on the property, the College buildings eventually included four temporary structures of unbewn logs. One of these was a dining room, another was used as school-room and chapel, and the remaining two sheltered students. Although the mansion has been altered considerably since Bishop Chase's time, many of its original features remain, including a basement fireplace with a tiled frame. Alumni interested in looking at the house before it is pulled down should follow High St. south from the center of Worthington to E. Lincoln Ave. The mansion is at 62 E. Lincoln.

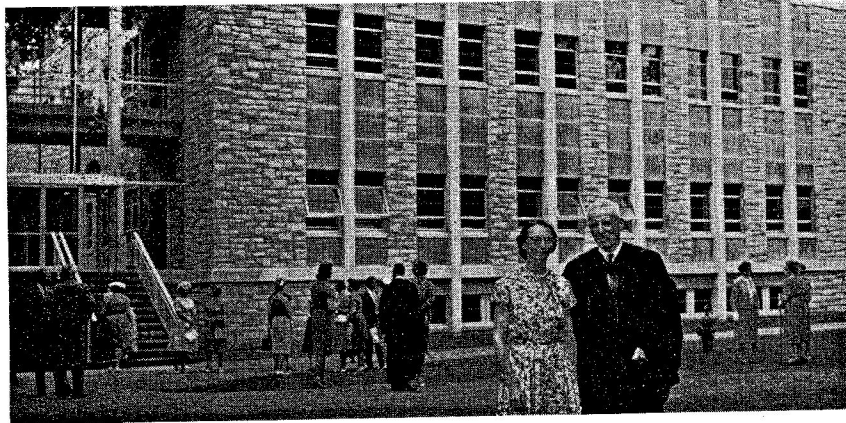


Commerce in the preparations for Mount Vernon Safety Day. At the Los Angeles conclave, Kenyon was represented by Joseph Sapere, '62, and Nathan Woodberry, '63, who were at the time, respectively, commander and commander-elect of the Robert Bowen Brown, Jr., Squadron of the Arnold Air Society. In the photograph above, holding the traveling trophies, are Woodberry (left) and Sapere (right). Lt. Col. Robert E. Georges, local detachment commander (though since reassigned to ROTC headquarters at Air University), holds the commemorative plaque for the Maryland Cup which the College will keep permanently.

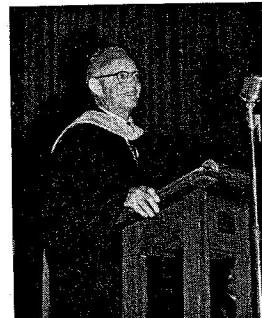
PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER 2

The Gordon Keith Chalmers Memorial Library (below) as it looked on June 11.





AT LEFT, THE RT. REV. NELSON M. BURROUGHS, BISHOP OF THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF OHIO (CENTER, REAR), OFFICIATING AT THE DEDICATION OF THE BUILDING. STANDING BESIDE HIM IS MR. MATHER. FACING AWAY FROM THE CAMERA IS PRESIDENT LUND. ABOVE, MR. AND MRS. MATHER. AT RIGHT, RICHARD C. LORD, JR., '31, PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT THE CEREMONY.



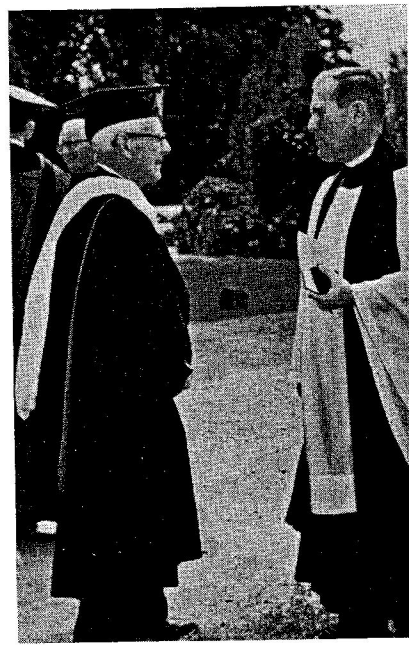
THE DEDICATION OF THE PHILIP R. MATHER HALL

THE 134 COMMENCEMENT WEEKEND

JUNE 1-3, 1962



ABOVE, LEFT, MARY E. JOHNSTON, HON. '62, AND PRESIDENT LUND. TOP, CENTER, THE TENTS IN THEIR NEW LOCATION ON THE LAWN NORTH OF ASCENSION HALL. TOP, RIGHT, JAMES RESTON, HON. '62, DELIVERING THE COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS. BELOW, TWENTY-FIFTH REUNION OF THE CLASS OF '37. AT RIGHT, JOHN CROWE RANSOM, HON. '58, AND THE REV. CLEMENT W. WELSH, HON. '60, WHO PREACHED THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.



proceeds. These revolutions of thought as to the final picture do not cause the scientist to lose faith in his handiwork, for he is aware that the completed portion is growing steadily.

In the years to come, Kenyon men who elect careers in the natural sciences will have two great sources of faith to speed them on their way—the Christian heritage of the College and its strong intellectual tradition. With the addition of the Philip Mather building they are assured that the material facilities for their development will keep up with the spiritual and intellectual ones. We are all deeply grateful to Phil Mather that this is so.

THE COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

James Reston **COMMENCEMENT OF WHAT?**

I HAVE BEEN covering commencement day speeches for twenty-five years, and have acquired a theory about them in the process. This is, first, that they are all manufactured by electronic computer, out of old *New York Times* editorials, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and, second, that they are all delivered by precisely the same man. The man is always middle-aged and a little portly; he has done something—you never remember what; and is said to be eminent—you never remember why; and he always says exactly the same thing.

He says, gentlemen, that the world is in a terrible mess, and is all yours; that his generation has really fouled things up, and is now just waiting for your generation to straighten them out; and, in the end, he tells you that you will do it because he has faith in *you*. It's all a fairly unrealistic business, redeemable only by the fact that both speech and speaker are eminently forgettable, but if you don't mind I will not follow the usual ritual this afternoon.

In the first place, gentlemen, the world is not all yours. It isn't true that everybody is just waiting for you to be sprung from Kenyon to straighten things out. The actual situation is quite different. The world is being run by these same portly middle-aged men; they are dug in; they are determined to hold on as long as they can; and, in the end, you will have to dislodge them by any means at your command.

I start with this rather harsh observation because commencement day is the day to begin looking at things as they are, rather than brooding about things as you would like them to be. You can, of course, go off from here wishing that things would happen in a way in which they are manifestly not going to happen. If you work very hard at it, yearning after lost

faiths and improbable civilizations, why of course it is possible to achieve the difficult feat of "making modern life out to be worse than it is." But I would not recommend that as a formula for happiness.

There was a time—it lasted for centuries—when men were educated to live in a society that was almost motionless. The parents and teachers knew exactly what life was going to be like because nothing changed. Therefore you could have—almost had to have—a rigid mind. But now everything changes and I spend most of my time reporting about the stubborn stupidity of men and institutions who insist on pretending either that nothing has changed or that, if it has changed, it shouldn't have.

It is astonishing how much unnecessary agony this causes in the world, this determination to believe that what is untrue is true. Washington is full of people wearing their lives out arguing for things that are clearly not going to happen, or dredging up old arguments that have been settled, or repeating familiar arguments out of the past just because, like a stuck whistle, this is their one familiar and therefore comfortable note. George Meany arguing that it is in the national interest to have a thirty-five hour work week is a case in point. He is just doing what comes "natural." Management arguing that Kennedy caused the stock market slump is another.

I hope you are going to fight the battles of your own generation—not old battles that were settled long ago. The facts won't go away: it is a fact that there are three million extra Americans a year. The movement of our people into the cities is a fact. The scientific revolution is as great a fact now as the industrial revolution in the 19th Century. You may not like any of this; you may not want more centralized power or more involvement in the world; but when you get more people, crowded more and more into cities, living in an increasingly automatic industrial society, you are going to get more centralized government whether you like it or not, and more complicated relationships with other nations as well. Before we have even settled our arguments about states' rights the movement of history is casting doubt even on the practicality of national rights. This is why, above everything else, I urge you to acquire the habit of looking at things as they are.

WHEN YOUR PARENTS GOT OUT OF COLLEGE—I SUPPOSE around 1937-38—they were encouraged by the atmosphere of that time not to look at things as they were for their generation. This was during Roosevelt's second term. The worst of the depression was over. By that time, however, Hitler had occupied the Rhineland, Mussolini was strutting around as emperor of Ethiopia, the Japanese were in Manchuria, and the Spanish Civil War had started. But we didn't look at the world as it was. Commencement speakers encouraged the lovely folly that somehow we were immune, so your folks went on having a family—you guys—and, before you were old enough to fall down stairs, the nation was in a war. I do not recommend that you ignore the facts in this generation. That is my main point.

My second point is that if you really take a hard look at the world situation as it is now, there is no reason to overwhelm yourself in Alsopian gloom. I believe a man is far more justified today in making his personal plans on the assumption of peace than his father was a generation ago.

You may feel that the news of the day does not justify this optimism, but I would like to make a point to you about this. The American press and radio have applied to the world the news-gathering techniques of the local police court and the county courthouse. That is to say, we concentrate on the violence of the world, the trouble spots, just as we concentrate on the accidents, the murders, the divorces in our reporting at home. In these terms news is what is new; it is an account not of the usual but of the unusual.

This distorts the larger picture of the world. The headlines deal with Berlin, Laos, South Vietnam, Algiers, the Congo, Khrushchev in full flood—all of which are important—but they are not the whole world. A better way to look at it is in relation to the Communist objectives at the end of the last war. They assumed that the remnants of the old empires in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East would go Communist. They assumed that industrial Europe, riven in the war, would not recover economically or unite politically. The Communists, who are the scavengers of man's misery, expected to prevail there as well.

None of these things has happened. Africa has not gone Communist. Nationalism has proved that there is to be a stronger force than Communism. The Middle East, which was thought to be on the verge of a violent swing leftward after the Suez War, has settled down again. All those lurid pictures of countries falling like dominoes in Southeast Asia have not come to pass. Europe has recovered. It is in the midst of the greatest economic boom in its history, and it is now engaged in the most exciting experiment in political union since the formation of the American Republic.

Also, in the last year or so, there is, I believe, some evidence that Moscow is beginning to adjust its policies to the realities of American power. It is shouting, of course, about Berlin and Laos and South Vietnam, but it is acting there with greater caution. It did not break the nuclear test ban because it thought it was *ahead* in the arms race, but obviously because it felt it was *behind*. So, while the forces of the West and of Communism confront each other from the North Cape of Norway to the Thirty-eighth Parallel in Korea, there is a kind of armed truce over the divided countries of Germany, China, Korea, Laos, and Vietnam. Neither side is deliriously happy about this, but neither is prepared to risk a big war to change it.

So there has been an important adjustment on both sides. And this has encouraged a number of other adjustments. Instead of two great centers of power dominating all the rest, both Washington and Moscow have had to adjust to other rising centers of power. We can no longer tell Germany, France, and Britain what to do. Moscow can no longer dictate everything in China or even in Poland.

Also, within these great competing camps, ideas are changing. The Socialist parties of Western Europe, for example, are finding that their old doctrines of nationalization bear little

relationship to the contemporary world, so they are modifying them. Even Khrushchev in Russia is talking more and more about the need for personal incentives to increase production; and the under-developed countries, which once thought they were going to have to choose between Communism and an American-type capitalism, are finding in the new pragmatism of Western Europe a middle way to seek economic progress with freedom.

OF COURSE, THERE ARE TROUBLES, GREAT TROUBLES, IN THE Free World, including our own hemisphere. But when you look at the savage ideological split between China and Russia, and the cleavage within the Communist parties—between the Stalinists and the followers of Khrushchev, and the spectacular failure of Communist agriculture—then all these boxcar headlines about Laos and Algiers begin to seem less ominous.

This, then, is my second point. Nobody's guaranteeing you anything, but, unless you insist on sobbing on your pillow at night, you are entitled to leave this place feeling that the world is not going to crumble under your feet. The war we are going to have is the war we now have—war on a limited scale, endless political and economic war, war between old and new ideas on the organizations of society, and, of course, a whole catalogue of revolutions: political, social, economic, and philosophical.

My third point is to urge you to get involved in the struggle. Do you remember that wonderful passage in Joseph Conrad's little volume, *Youth*, where the lad is in the storm and the seas are swinging the craft from side to side, and he suddenly feels a sense of glory and exhilaration in the struggle. That is the way I feel about this war. If ever there was an opportunity to experience the Greek ideal of "scope for excellence," it is now.

Other generations have had their excitements, but nothing has come along to compare with this. Compared with John Glenn and Scott Carpenter, Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama were shut-ins. The Gold Rush of the 19th Century was nothing compared with the westward movement now, when 1500 people go into California every day of the year.

In any event, you cannot say you were born into a dull time. Other generations have been given regional battles and petty issues, but history has handed you a great big splashy battle over the meaning and purpose of life. It encompasses not only the philosophies but the continents and even the heavens, and I hope that you will feel an obligation not merely to be a spectator but a participant in this battle to the fullest extent of your opportunities.

In passing, I must express a certain anxiety on this point. Unless I have misjudged the young men and women I see of your generation, there is a tendency on the part of some—I cannot say how strong—to avoid direct involvement in the fields of politics, diplomacy, journalism. When I was in college there was a lot of worry about the athletic bums, who went to college to play games, but I am asking now if there

is not a new breed of academic bums who think of school as an end in itself, who learn how to negotiate grades and keep going from one foundation grant to another and one university to another, not wholly as a form of education, but at least partly as a form of draft dodging.

The nation cannot afford this. We are already having trouble because we are trying to run a great coalition of nations with the political habits of another generation. It is not surprising that the habits of my generation are out of touch, for my generation was formed by the time America changed her role in the world. But the nation has been involved in world leadership now through all of your lifetime, and you cannot say that you were prepared for something else.

Now, if this analysis is not wildly off the mark, we should be able to draw some personal conclusions about the future, to get some hints about how to prepare, what intellectual baggage we ought to carry, what protective heat shields or parachutes we shall need to get through the radiation belt that lies ahead.

WHEN ROBERT FROST WAS IN WASHINGTON RECENTLY FOR his 86 birthday party, he said that what he called "a dump of knowledge" was no good unless you could get some meaning out of it. "An accumulation of knowledge," he said, "will not burst into flame. You have to do something about it. And that is what poetry is about; that is what philosophy is about; that is what politics is about. . . . And you've got to be sweeping and you've got to be pointed; you've got to come out somewhere, just as plain as a wisecrack or a joke."

I will not pretend to provide you with much meaning, but, as Samuel Butler said in his *Notebooks*, "Life is the art of drawing sufficient conclusions from insufficient premises," and there are some things we can guess about the future.

If we are to have remarkably rapid change, then a flexible mind, a sense of history, and particularly a sense of humor will be valuable. A rigid and narrow mind will almost certainly be swept away in the torrent.

This is going to demand, I think, a habit of checking our assumptions and personal attitudes to see whether they are valid. Even in Lincoln's day this was essential. "The dogmas of the quiet past," he said, "are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country."

This coming decade or so is also going to mean thinking of education not as something that ends today but as a continual process for a lifetime. Doctors of my own age tell me that 90 per cent of the knowledge they use now with their patients was not even known when they took their medical degrees. This is likely to be increasingly true in other fields as the rate of change increases.

The other side of this is obvious enough. If men of rigid minds can be overwhelmed by change, so can men of

little or no faith. Some belief in something above the roar of clashing giants, some refuge from the battle, will be even more essential in your time than in days past. I cannot help you very much in this, but just the realization of the need, not of escape but of refuge, is at least useful.

Other things we know as well. We know that these coming two decades, like the past two, will be periods of high taxation: therefore, a life devoted primarily to making money is likely to make even less sense than it did before.

We know that we are already in a period of great mobility, of easy and increasingly cheap transportation, in which we shall find ourselves more and more in contact with other peoples, other cultures, and other political systems: therefore, it is all the more important, first, that we understand our own system, and, second, have the capacity, and the languages, and the open-mindedness to deal with others.

IN OUR ISOLATED PAST, WE OFTEN THOUGHT OF THINGS foreign as not only strange but inherently wrong and even wicked. I wonder if we are going to be able to get along with these old assumptions and a kind of stiff-necked self-righteousness toward other peoples in the future.

When Thomas Huxley came to this country 100 years ago, he said he was not in the least impressed by our material wealth as such. The big question, he said, was, "What are you going to do with all these things?" This is still a good question for the nation and for the graduate. You can use your training and intelligence to serve the nation in government or the professions or you can use it to escape from commitment and responsibility into any self-indulgence you like. That is one choice you will have to make for yourself, but I must say to you that the happiest people I know are the people who are most deeply involved at the heart of the struggle, and the most unhappy are those who are standing aloof and complaining that the world is not something other than what it is.

Let me, in closing, say a word to the parents of the Class of 1962. I sometimes think that we congratulate the wrong people during many of the major personal celebrations of life: the child on his birthday rather than the mother (after all, what did he have to do with it?); the student alone on graduation day and not the parents. . . . So I am thinking of you and of all those anxious nights of talk when these graduates were born at the outbreak of the war; of all those arguments you had over grades; of all those lessons you helped them do and all those lessons you couldn't understand; of all those girls, and all those cars and all those late nights sitting up wondering whether graduation day would ever come. Well, here it is, and I congratulate you.

I congratulate, as well, the faculties and the men of '62, and wish you not serenity but satisfaction in the struggle, not escape but commitment. And I hope that whoever goes with you on the journey will not only be pretty, but, as women have to be, adaptable to the facts of today and the changes of tomorrow.

The Classes of 1962

Recipients of the A.B. Degree

RICHARD Charles Adelman, Elkins Park, Pa.; chemistry
Charles Edgar Albers, Bayside, N.Y.; *cum laude*; high honors in economics
Stephen Gray Alexander, Sewanee, Tenn.; history
William Bolton Allen, Hingham, Mass.; economics
Douglas William Armbrust, St. Clairsville, O.; economics
Bruce Leonard Barber, Baldwinsville, N.Y.; economics
John Frederick Binder, Hellam, Pa.; English
Jeffrey Auld Blanchford, Rahway, N.J.; philosophy
Merrill Hirsch Bronstein, Wyncote, Pa.; biology
Stewart Dean Brown, Hillside, N.J.; *cum laude*; economics
Carl Gillman Carlozzi, Canton, O.; psychology
James Gray Carr, Evanston, Ill.; *magna cum laude*; honors in English
Stephen Michael Chaplin, Honolulu; history
John Wilson Charles, Crawfordsville, Ind.; English
Edward Lewis Chase, Centerville, Mass.; political science
Dana Stone Clarke, San Diego, Calif.; English
Stanley Lawrence Cohan, Plainedge, N.Y.; *cum laude*; honors in biology
Bruce Paynter Comjean, West Newton, Mass.; English
Samuel William Corbin, Worthington, O.; physics
John Van Wye Coupland, Warren, O.; biology
James Walker Cree, III, Chambersburg, Pa.; economics
John Joseph Cunningham, Jr., Greenwich, Conn.; chemistry
Abel David DeMattos, Utica, N.Y.; *cum laude*; honors in economics
David Haren DeSelm, Cambridge, O.; political science
Charles Robert Dudgeon, Mount Vernon, O.; mathematics
Patrick Edwards, Kew Gardens, N.Y.; English
Patrick Eggena, Cincinnati; *cum laude*; biology
Henry Blair Farwell, Gainesville, Fla.; psychology
Robert Alan Fechner, Tenaflly, N.J.; biology

Gerald Jay Fields, Flushing, N.Y.; *magna cum laude*; high honors in political science
William Sumner Fire, Lawrence, Mass.; psychology
Carl Fleischhauer, Columbus, O.; *cum laude*; high honors in philosophy
Charles Robert Fletcher, Beaver Falls, Pa.; *magna cum laude*; philosophy
Timothy Fuller, Winnetka, Ill.; honors in political science
Dean Winston Gibson, Louisville, Ky.; *magna cum laude*; honors in mathematics
Peter Hugh Glaubitz, Babylon, N.Y.; economics
Eric William Gluesenkamp, St. Louis; biology
Jerome Edmund Goldberg, Philadelphia; honors in English
Barry Cantwell Gorden, Lombard, Ill.; German
Donald Harris Gray, Litchfield, Conn.; *cum laude*; honors in economics
Roger Stevens Haase, Verona, N.J.; history
John Elwood Hall, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; *cum laude*; honors in political science
John Anthony Hazelton, Mount Kisco, N.Y.; English; *in absentia*
Paul Capron Heintz, Washington, D.C.; political science
Paul Louis Heinzerling, Elyria, O.; psychology
Douglas Baldwin Hill, Jr., Indianapolis; *cum laude*; honors in English
Thomas James Hoffmann, Rocky River, O.; chemistry
Jeffrey Molyneaux Holah, Shaker Heights, O.; chemistry
Emery Hopp, Jr., Plainfield, N.J.; *cum laude*; biology
David William Hutzelman, Circleville, O.; *cum laude*; honors in mathematics
Malcolm Christ Jensen, Hempstead, N.Y.; *cum laude*; English
David Juan, Palo Alto, Calif.; *cum laude*; high honors in biology
Harry Clifford Kasson, Cincinnati; economics
Jonathan Sadler Katz, Verona, N.J.; chemistry
Joe Perry Keever, Magnetic Springs, O.; psychology
Michael Serge Kischner, Rio de Janeiro; English
John Russell Knepper, Carnegie, Pa.; history
Edward Lewis Kropa, Jr., Greensboro, N.C.; mathematics
Donald Harold Langlois, Rochester, N.Y.; history
James Edward Lees, Cleveland Heights, O.; biology

Austin John Linden, Jr., Cleveland; chemistry; *in absentia*
Harvey Franklin Lodish, University Heights, O.; *summa cum laude*; highest honors in mathematics; highest honors in chemistry
Eugene Carl Lynd, Ironton, O.; *cum laude*; philosophy
John Stewart MacInnis, Oklahoma City; *cum laude*; honors in economics
Philip Laurence Mayher, Shaker Heights, O.; English
James Jefferson McLain, Wheeling, W.Va.; *cum laude*; economics
Peter Roger Miller, Cincinnati; philosophy
Robert Edward Moore, Orangeburg, S.C.; philosophy
Paul Victor Niemeyer, South Bend, Ind.; history
John Cunningham Oliver, III, Sewickley, Pa.; economics
Arnold Steven Page, Toms River, N.J.; *cum laude*; English
Thomas Leroy Parker, III, Pittsburgh; *cum laude*; honors in political science
Brian Edwin Pattison, Hudson, N.Y.; economics
Millard Arthur Peck, Milford, O.; psychology
Howard Irwin Polish, Cleveland Heights, O.; biology
Brent Fleming Revert, Downers Grove, Ill.; English
Samuel Alec Richmond, Canton, O.; *cum laude*; highest honors in philosophy
Morris Henry Roberts, Jr., Armonk, N.Y.; *cum laude*; honors in biology
James Kane Robinson, II, Milwaukee, Wis.; biology
Peter Jules Roche, Rahway, N.J.; economics
Bruce Alan Rogers, Westport, Conn.; *cum laude*; honors in psychology
Mason Curtiss Rose, New York; psychology
Joel Edward Rothermel, Winchester, Mass.; biology
William Purves Russell, Glenview, Ill.; history
Richard Alan Rubin, Elizabeth, N.J.; political science
Eugene Dorsey Ruth, Jr., University City, Mo.; English
Joseph Roy Sapere, Yonkers, N.Y.; economics
Paul David Sharp, Niles, O.; *cum laude*; political science
Albert Carter Shuckra, Rochester, N.Y.; economics
William Joseph Siniff, Huntington, W.Va.; chemistry
Martin David Skinner, West Newton, Mass.; *magna cum laude*; high honors in biology
Jeffrey Alan Slade, Chicago; economics
Gilbert Alexander Smith, University City, Mo.; history

Richard David Spero, Milwaukee, Wis.; *cum laude*; high honors in political science

Gideon Townsend Stanton, III, New Orleans; philosophy; *in absentia*

Trygve Paul Steen, Golden Valley, Minn.; *cum laude*; highest honors in biology

Robert Kim Stevens, Alexandria, Va.; political science

Robert Dale Vance, Dayton, O.; *cum laude*; highest honors in philosophy

Jack LeRoy Wagner, Erie, Pa.; economics

Stephen Walter Walcavich, Washington, D.C.; political science

Roy Clifford Walker, Toronto, O.; physics

David Barrows Weber, Douglaston, N.Y.; French

Stephen Edwards Weissman, Batavia, O.; *cum laude*; history

Joseph Barcroft Wharton, Centerburg, O.; biology

Geoffrey William White, Poland, O.; biology

David Mathers Wilson, Camden, N.Y.; economics

David Kent Witherspoon, New York; philosophy

Nathan Noyes Withington, Plymouth, Mass.; economics

Dean Francis Young, Dayton, O.; *summa cum laude*; honors in biology

AWARDS TO SENIORS

Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships: Charles Albers (Columbia); Richard Spero (Columbia)

Fulbright Scholarship: Carl Fleischhauer (India; teaching assistantship); Samuel Richmond (University of London). Mr. Richmond was also recipient of a Danforth Fellowship

Rockefeller Institute Fellowship: Harvey Lodish. Mr. Lodish was also recipient of a National Science Foundation Scholarship and of an award from the California Institute of Technology

Max Gade Fellowship (Germanistic Society of America): James Carr (University of Freiburg)

German Government Scholarship: Malcolm Jensen (University of Hamburg)

Earhart Fellowship: Paul Niemeyer (University of Munich)

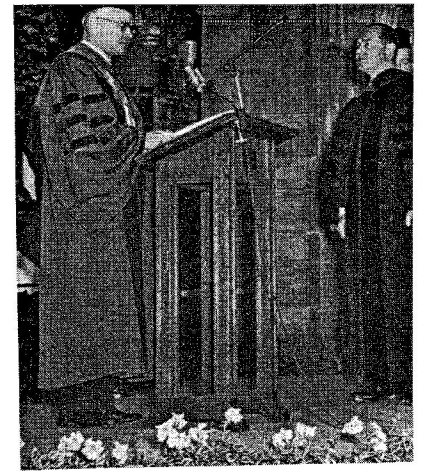
National Defense Scholarship: C. Robert Dudgeon (Case Institute of Technology)

National Institutes of Health Scholarship: Stanley Cohan (Downstate Medical Center, New York's State University College of Medicine)

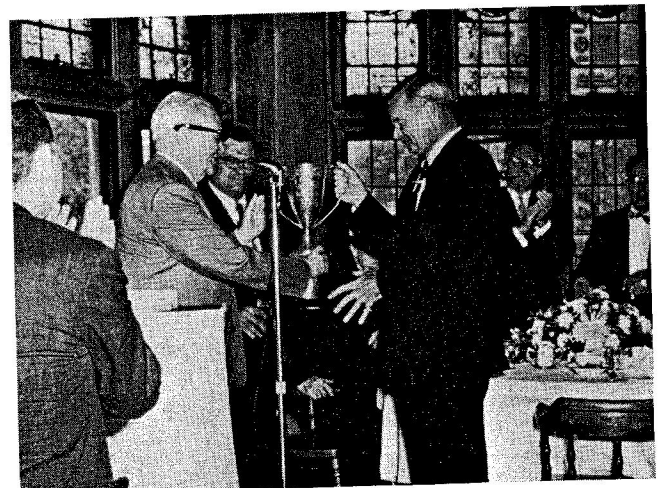
Danforth Fellowship: Trygve Steen (Yale). Mr. Steen was also recipient of a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship



AT LEFT, NEW MEMBERS OF PHI BETA KAPPA. LEFT TO RIGHT, TRYGVE STEEN, MARTIN SKINNER, GERALD FIELDS, SAMUEL RICHMOND, AND CHARLES FLETCHER. AT RIGHT, PRESIDENT LUND AND THE REV. JOHN MCGILL KRUMM, HON. '62.



ABOVE, LEFT, JAMES CARR RECEIVING THE ANDERSON CUP FROM THOMAS J. EDWARDS, DEAN OF STUDENTS. THE CUP IS CONFERRED ON THE STUDENT WHO HAS DONE MOST FOR THE COLLEGE DURING THE CURRENT YEAR. AT RIGHT, KEITH LAWRENCE, '12, ACCEPTING THE PEIRCE CUP FROM FRED BARRY, JR., '42, RETIRING PRESIDENT OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. THE CLASS OF '12 HAD THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF LIVING ALUMNI ON THE HILL DURING THE COMMENCEMENT WEEKEND. BELOW, WILLIAM H. THOMAS, JR., '36, BEING PRESENTED WITH THE GREGG CUP BY PIERRE B. MCBRIDE, '18. THE CUP IS THE ALUMNI EQUIVALENT OF THE ANDERSON AWARD.



James B. Duke Scholarship: Robert Vance (Duke)

Dalton Fellowship: Douglas Hill (Columbia)

Gilman Fellowship: Timothy Fuller (Johns Hopkins)

Tuition Scholarships: Abel DeMattos (Chicago); Dean Gibson (Johns Hopkins); Jeffrey Holah (DePauw); David Juan (University of Pennsylvania); John Knepper (University of Rochester)

Assistantships: Richard Adelman (Temple); John MacInnis (Ohio State); James McClain (University of Michigan); Morris Roberts (William and Mary Institute)

GENERAL COMMENTS: 63 per cent of this year's class will go on to do graduate study. Among the institutions which they will attend (in addition to those listed above) are the Kelham Seminary (England), the universities of Valencia and Madrid (Spain), Harvard, Dartmouth, the Episcopal, Virginia, and General theological seminaries, Carnegie Institute of Technology, George Washington University, Stanford University, and University of Virginia. One man will continue his work in the drama at the Neighborhood Playhouse School of Theatre. Nineteen per cent of the class will enter military service, and twelve per cent have accepted jobs in government, business, or industry.

Recipients of the B.D. Degree or Diploma in Theology

William Allen Baker, Jr., Columbus, O.; Diploma in Theology

John Elwyn Burton Blewett, Highland Park, Mich.

Thomas Edward Cooper, Adrian, Mich.

Arthur Charles Dilig, New York

William Chapman Hamm, Lansing, Mich.

Maurice Calkins Kaser, Hastings, Mich.

David Stafford Lockett, Jr., Indianapolis

Eugene Emery Oliver, Norwalk, O.

Leroy Allen Ostrander, Springfield, Mo.

Robert Neal Piper, Marietta, O.

George Smith Plattenburg, Cincinnati

George Ellsworth Rich, Jr., Cleveland

Richard Emerson Shinn, Brooklyn, Mich.

Harrison Thayer Simons, Ashland, Va.

Douglas Edwin Theuner, New York; high honors in historical theology

Thomas Forbes Webster, Elyria, O.

Nelson Duncan Sinclair, Gambier, O.

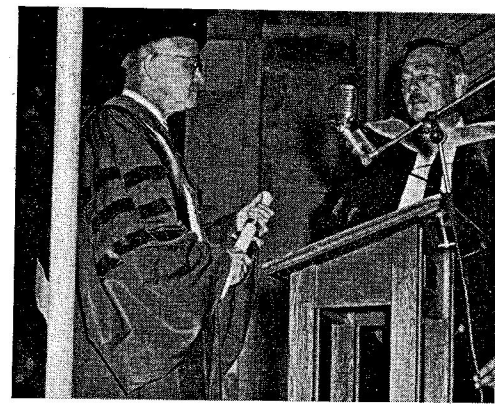
Recipients of Honorary Degrees

MARY E. JOHNSTON, prominent Churchwoman and patron of modern art (Doctor of Humane Letters). "We honor you today in your many capacities—as unspoiled philanthropist, wartime nurse and peacetime supporter of the nursing profession, faithful member of diocesan and national councils of our Church, devoted collector . . . of contemporary art, compassionate supporter of minority groups, farmer and bountiful hostess of Orleton Farms."

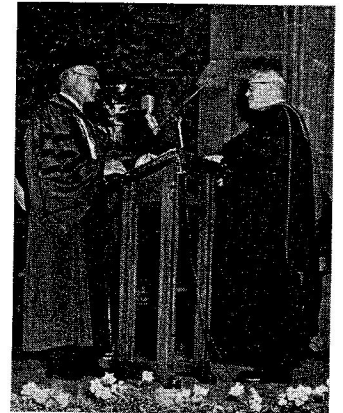
THE REV. JOHN MCGILL KRUMM, chaplain of Columbia University and executive officer of its department of religion (Doctor of Sacred Theology, *honoris causa*). "In an age of 'nervous orthodoxy' it is refreshing to find one who can deal with the modern heresies with the incisiveness, breadth of knowledge, and genuine liberality which you command. Your firm grasp of the substance of the Christian faith, and your forceful expression of that faith in a language understood by a critical community, have won you the respect of theologians and laymen alike."

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THE REV. ALMON R. PEPPER, '21, director of the department of Christian social relations in the National Council of the Episcopal Church (Doctor in Divinity). "It seems to those of us who have followed your career that you have had constantly before you one commanding question: how can the Church awaken the Christian layman to the problems of citizenship not only in his community but in the nation and the world. Other denominations have larger departments than yours, but we believe we can say without chauvinism that by your example you have demonstrated that the highest excellence



ABOVE, F. ALTON WADE, '26, HON. '62.
BELOW, THE REV. ALMON R. PEPPER, '21,
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is dependent not upon number, not upon organization, but upon intelligence and Christian concern. Your ministry has been at all times a symbol and instrument of God's compassion for the suffering, the friendless, and the needy."

JAMES RESTON, political commentator and chief of the Washington bureau of the *New York Times* (Doctor of Humane Letters). "The electronic truth machine Uniquack, of which you are the sole owner and proprietor, exemplifies the trenchant wit with which you wage relentless war on nonsense, injustice, and imprudence in high places. And yet your words, even as they make us smile at folly, keep our thoughts turned upward to an unwavering standard of freedom, justice, and wisdom."

F. ALTON WADE, '26, explorer, author, and head of the geology department at Texas Technological College (Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*). "Yours has been that rarest and most exciting kind of career: a combination of scholarship and adventure, of teaching and writing. You have a 16,000-foot mountain named in your honor; you have been recipient of the Air Force's Meritorius Civilian Service Award and of two special Congressional medals for your work with Byrd; you have served with distinction in one hot war and one cold; and you will shortly publish a book on physical geology which experts tell us will probably become a classic in its field."