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## Kenyon Collegian - October 24, 1985

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## Gambier Folk Festival



Oct 25-27

## Probing analysis of issues in South Africa

## Volleyballers prepare to break record for most wins in a season

Volume CXIII, Number 6

The Kenyon

Thursday, October 24, 1985



# Collegian

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1856

## The Week In Review International

200 leftist rebels attacked a military base in Armenia, Columbia last Saturday. Seven people were killed, and the Columbian military called it the first large-scale rebel attack in many years.

3,000 people marched on the South African embassy in London last week protesting the execution of black activists. Police arrested approximately 300 of the demonstrators when they began to throw paint at the embassy.

Soviet armed forces chief of staff Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev said last week that if the United States continues to develop its "Star Wars" defense program the Soviet Union would respond by building a similar system of its own. Akhromeyev also mentioned that offensive as well as defensive countermeasures may be taken.

The Nicaraguan state newspaper *Barricada* reported that Nicaraguan agents had broken "a vast network" of rebel sympathizers, and that rebel agents for the United States were undermining their nation.

## National

A minor earthquake shook the New York metropolitan area Saturday morning. The quake registered 4.0 on the Richter scale, and its epicenter was located in Westchester county, 15 minutes from Manhattan.

A group of Maryland savings and loan depositors came out in opposition of Governor Harry Hughes' plan to let depositors withdraw money for certain expenses. The coalition of depositors said that the proposal was only giving them "crumbs".

Source: Cincinnati Enquirer

## Movie to help promote and support Kenyon

By Laurie Cole

The Public Affairs Office has contracted Seven Seas Cinema, a New York firm, to make a film featuring the College. The stated purpose of the film is to support the campaign for Kenyon.

The campaign will solicit funds from alumni, parents, and friends of the college for a number of different purposes including faculty scholarships, renovation of buildings, and to supplement the endowment fund. The film will help by recreating "simply what Kenyon is like today," explained its Producer/Director Michael Elwin Smith.

To do this it is necessary to shoot a well-founded picture. Script-writer Valerie Smith emphasized, "It is very important to get everything all over campus." Accordingly, the film will cover academics, extra curricular activities, sports, and much more. Also, interviews with twenty-five students and twenty-five faculty members were filmed.

The students and faculty members interviewed were chosen by recommendations from various people on campus. The idea was to involve students with a range of majors and activities, and people in all different ranks of the faculty. The interviews, which lasted an hour each, will be transcribed and used in writing the movie's script.

## Council discusses noise reduction, Trustees, P.E.

By Katya Uroff

On Sunday, October 20, Student Council met to discuss various proposals and committee activities. In the President's report, there was some discussion about a noise reduction proposal by Dean Reading. Although nothing is definite now, Dean Reading is looking into policies for noise reduction used at other colleges. There was a mention of a citation or ticket to be issued for noise complaints. Nothing is being done about this immediately and it was given to Senate to discuss more thoroughly. However, it was noted that there has been an extensive list of noise complaints already written up by Security.

In the committee reports, there was ample discussion about the Student Affairs Committee which is meeting with the Trustees this weekend. The nature of contact between

see **COUNCIL** page eight

"I write a script and then we talk about it and adjust it until everyone is happy with it. Then we do the main part of the shooting, because the script tells us what to shoot," stated Valerie Smith. The first part of the filming was done last week to "capture the campus in its glory" of the fall season, she said. The remaining ten days of filming and photography will be done the first week in December. Then, over a period of twelve to fourteen weeks the twenty thousand feet of film will be edited.

The premier date of the movie, expected to be approximately eighteen minutes in length, is set for Friday, May 23 to kick off the Capital Campaign for Reunion Weekend.

## WKCO on the air

By David Schwartz

WKCO has returned to normal scheduling after ten days of limited broadcasting hours. The decision to reduce broadcasting was made after certain problems were thought to have intensified. The first problem to be examined was in the antenna. This past weekend, Steve McCrocklin, WKCO Director of Engineering, and Faculty Technical Advisor Peter Collings climbed Peirce Tower to examine it. McCrocklin and Collings, assisted by David Diggdon, Brian Lucey and Paul Bingaman, found that there were problems in the connectors of the antenna's bays. This problem will be handled and corrected by the WKCO engineering staff. While examining the antenna, another problem relating to television interference was checked.

And, predicts Film Coordinator Peter Terhune, "This is going to be a very slick production."

After all, Seven Seas Cinema is not new to the college movie business. They have also made films on Colgate, Brown, and UCLA. For the past eight years in a row the company has received the award for the best college film in the nation by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

"It's something that will be very useful to the college," concludes Thomas Stamp, Director of Public Affairs. The film will have a four year life and hopefully be seen by every Kenyon graduate by the end of the campaign, he said.



Steve McCrocklin checks WKCO antenna.

## Security committee raises questions

By Andrea Bucey

The Security and Safety Committee, a committee of Student Council which has recently been established, will soon begin meeting monthly. Its main purpose will be to open a channel of communication between students at Kenyon and Security.

The committee will consist of eight students, Dean Edwards, Dean of Students; Richard P. Ralston, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds; Samuel Lord, Vice President for Finance; Tom Davidson, Director of Security and Safety; and two faculty members yet to be selected.

According to Jim Weiss, President of Student Council, with the installation of new Security personnel last year came the concern that communication needed to be improved.

Tom Davidson explains, "(The department recognized the need) to open channels of communication, between the department and other members of the community, regarding matters of security." He adds that the department also hoped to better its relationship with the students. Davidson says that the committee will serve as a valuable link between the college community and the Security Department. Weiss supports this opinion by explaining that all meetings are open to all members of the community. Students with problems concerning Security could also talk to a committee member personally, or drop their written complaints or questions into the committee's box in the SAC, he adds.

The whole committee will meet once a month, and all student committee members see **SECURITY** page eight



## Budget allocations questioned

When we first saw the list of the supplementary budget allocations, we were surprised. At first glance it seemed strange that the Friends of the Mentally Retarded and the Volunteer Fire Department received nothing while the Owl Creeks, Men's Rugby, and Filmdom collectively amassed over \$1500 (\$555, \$390, and \$606 respectively).

We assumed there were reasons for this seemingly odd distribution, and sure enough, upon inquiring of the Finance Committee, we found most of our questions being answered.

The Volunteer Fire Department was accused of abusing funds last year, and thus were excluded from this year's allocations. The Friends of the Mentally Retarded were already allotted this spring what they were requesting this fall (\$164). The Sailing club is a low priority organization because it is a new club and therefore received no funding.

But these answers raise more questions than they satisfy. For instance, if the Friends of the Mentally Retarded were denied funding because of their spring allocation, why did the Ski Club receive \$161 this fall on top of the \$568 they received last spring? Similarly, in last spring's budget the Kenyon Film Festival received \$286, the Karate club \$90 and the Ceramic Arts Club was given \$740. Why, in the supplementary budget, did these groups still get \$390, \$90, and \$346? It looks like the ground rules were not universally or consistently applied.

As far as new clubs go, the *Kenyon Journal*, which has yet to print an issue, received \$5100 of the \$6800 they requested. Historically, new organizations are expected to produce before they are allocated such significant chunks of the budget.

A last, and perhaps too cynical question to ask is this: why were the Scuba and Men's Rugby clubs so well funded while these others were not, and the 4th Floor Mather Art Gallery was treated to a one word summary of their budget—"None". Similarly cynical, why is it that Student Council found so little to say about a budget that seems so obviously worth discussing? Is it possible that the answer to both of these questions is that it helps to have friends in high places?

We are not accusing anyone of anything, except perhaps a lack of clarity. We are merely attempting to point out the ambiguity which we as outsiders see in the committee's allocation process. We suggest that in the future the Finance Committee more clearly explain their decisions to the community so that student groups may understand what criteria they must fill in order to receive funds.

## Open discussion necessary for security commission

As of this week, a permanent Security and Safety Advisory Committee has been formed. The purpose of this committee is to provide a means of communication between students and the Security Department.

This seems like a good idea since the actions of Security do have an effect on students. In the past, problems have arisen because students felt they were offered very little opportunity to comment upon the decisions of the department. The formation of this committee could open a path for constructive input from both the student body and the community.

Unfortunately, a problem has arisen involving the frequency of meetings and who should attend them. While Tom Davidson, Director of the Security and Safety Department, should be commended for his eagerness to meet with the students more than once a month, we at the *Collegian* do not believe that the meeting in which the students on the committee meet by themselves should be sacrificed to satisfy his desire. If Mr. Davidson wants to meet with the committee twice each month, then the committee should meet three times a month, twice with Mr. Davidson and once by themselves. All of these meetings are and should be open to the community.

We think this is necessary in order to establish the independence of the committee. As a "go-between" for students and Security, the committee should be sensitive to the needs of the students. Some might hesitate to voice their complaints in Mr. Davidson's presence, fearing retribution from him in future encounters. Whether or not this fear is justified is not the question here; what matters is that it may prevent necessary communication.

This is not to say that the meetings conducted only by the students should be allowed to become a raging free-for-all at Security's expense. They should be conducted in a responsible manner, allowing only the discussion of reasonable complaints. In this way the committee would screen the "crank" complaints, thus lessening the demands on Mr. Davidson's time during his meetings with the committee.

Therefore, although the formation of the Security and Safety Advisory Committee is an encouraging step toward improving relations between students and Security, action should be taken in order to ensure that the committee is able to accomplish its purpose.



## THE READERS WRITE

The *Kenyon Collegian* encourages letters to the editor. All submission must be signed and typed, doubled spaced. The Editor reserves the right to edit all material while maintaining the original intent of the submission.

## NCAC ruling called unfair

Dear Editor:

I am writing to express my dissatisfaction concerning the ruling that only the top seven runners can compete in the NCAC conference cross-country meet.

I do not quibble that the championship race should be made up from the top runners from each school. Nevertheless, the majority of cross-country programs in the NCAC have more than seven runners. I am complaining on behalf of these remaining athletes who will not be able to compete.

The argument might be made that the conference race is restricted to seven runners because to expand the quota would be to risk managerial problems in the practical handling of the race.

It strikes me as unfair, however, that the other runners outside of the top seven cannot compete on the conference day (or even the day before) in any capacity. Why can there not be an "open" or "junior-varsity" race before or after the main event to accomodate these runners? (A cross-country race from start to finish usually takes no longer than forty to forty-five minutes.)

As I understand it, the NCAC was formulated around a constitution which

acknowledged that academics are the highest priority. Athletics was to be a continuum of this learning experience and was not to infringe on scholastic achievement.

Why then has the NCAC seemingly perverted their cause? Surely the emphasis is on competing, not winning? Yet, the NCAC has created barriers leading to a false sense of elitism. In ruling that only seven runners can compete, the NCAC seems to be saying that the other unfortunate athletes are not worthy to participate!

We separated from the OAC on the grounds that certain member schools had misplaced their emphasis by giving undue support to their athletic programs. I note, however, that even the harsh competitive world of OAC cross-country allows a "junior-varsity" event on the same day!

Come off it, this is not division I. Personally, I am disillusioned with the NCAC. I hope that this type of reasoning in the NCAC does not continue.

I welcome any response.

Sincerely,

Laurence J.N. Cooper (Captain of the Lord's Cross-Country)

## Award-winning playwright to speak

By Ann Stevens

Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright, Marsha Norman, will speak at Kenyon this Monday, October 28, at 8:00 pm in Rosse Hall. Referring to the "miracle" of writing a hit play Ms. Norman says, "In truth, the miracle is as great a surprise to the miracle worker as to the world. . . I have always regretted that the authors of the Bible did not record the look on Jesus' face when Lazarus actually sat up."

If the awards she's won for her plays are any indication, Norman can certainly be classed as a "miracle worker." For her *Night, Mother* she was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for drama in 1983. The play premiered at the American Repertoire Theatre in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1982 and then ran both on and off Broadway during the 1983-1984 season. Norman also received a Tony nomination for this play as well as The Susan Smith Blackburn Prize and the prestigious

Dramatists Guild Hull-Warner Award.

Norman was playwright-in-residence for two years at the Actors Theatre of Louisville in Kentucky, where her first three plays, *Getting Out*, *Third and Oak*, and *Circus Valentine*, received their premiers. *Getting Out* ran off-Broadway in 1979 and received the American Theatre Critics' Award for Best Play, among several other awards. Her most recent play, *Traveler in the Dark*, was performed at the A.R.T. and at the Mark Taper Forum in Los Angeles.

Norman has written for television and film, and has received grants from both the National Endowment for the Arts and the Rockefeller Foundation. She is currently working on her first novel. Be sure to attend the lecture of one of America's leading playwrights, this Monday, October 28. Sponsored by the Faculty Lectureships Committee.



**The Kenyon  
Collegian**

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## Lords dance over Oberlin Face Big Red Saturday for NCAC title

By Chris Schwarz

A rejuvenated Kenyon Lords football team emerged out of the rain and fog of the scholarly and perpetually eccentric town of Oberlin, Ohio this past Saturday afternoon. They went in to the NCAC contest against the Oberlin College Yeoman with MUST WIN on their minds. They came home with the proper result. Their 9-0 victory brings them to their greatest challenge of the year. In this strangest of seasons Kenyon now has a chance to tie for the NCAC crown. They must first, however, beat the offensive buzz-saw that goes by the name of the Denison Big Red.

I suspect it is fair to say that everyone knows extra incentive is not necessary when taking on Denison in an athletic contest. They are THE enemy. To beat them is to conquer, to lose to them is to suffer ignominious defeat. For nearly one hundred years now, Kenyon and Denison have been hurling themselves at each other in athletic contests with a certain type of fanaticism. Their ultimate goal has never really been advancement in the win column. A pitched battle for physical supremacy turns into an equally brutal contest to see which college is intellectually and morally right. Kenyon fights against the unseemly excesses of wealth, Alligator sweaters, 900 S SAAB's and Tanqueray Gin and tonic. Granted we may be guilty of the same sins but at least we think about it first. It is a battle for Dignity against conspicuous consumption, if you will.

Winning will not be an easy task for the Kenyon Lords. On Saturday they face the strongest and most potent offense in the league, perhaps in the nation at the Division III level. Denison runs an offense out of Antiquity. The Single Wing offense enjoyed its greatest success back when bobby socks and 23 Skidoo were all the rage. Has your father ever started out a sentence "when I was your age . . . ?" Well the Single Wing probably was the popular offense back when he was your age. Denison now is the sole College in the nation to run the Single Wing. They run it as effectively as any team in the past.

All of this is not to say that the Kenyon Lords are not equal to the challenge. The Lords defense continues to be devastating against the run. Oberlin rushers had no chance to break loose on Saturday. Paul Restuccia and John Pirie turned in exceptional performances on the defensive line to stop the Oberlin surge. The pass defense was also tough on Saturday. The defensive backfield brought down three errant passes which led to two Kenyon scores.

The offense did its job by converting turnovers into scores. Spahn's two-yard plunge and Danforth's forty yard field goal were enough for victory. Matt Lampe also played an excellent game out of his halfback position. He skated and slithered his way over slick surfaces for a hundred yard plus rushing total.

On Saturday the offensive and defensive units of Kenyon will have to play the game of their lives in order to beat Denison. It is not an unreasonable or an unachievable task. Against Denison, it is expected. Mid-Ohio's version of a Holy War begins at 1:30 Saturday at McBride Field.

## Win marathon over Wooster

# Volleyballers tie Kenyon record

By Ann Davies

One more victory. That thought must be in the back of the minds of the volleyball team after this weekend. With two more wins on Saturday, the Ladies upped their record to 15-9 to tie the Kenyon record for most wins in a season. The breaking of this record could be just a single match away. Of course, this pleasant thought might be displaced by the idea that being 3-0 in the NCAC puts Kenyon in first place. Either way, the Ladies can't complain.

Unfortunately, the week didn't begin quite so optimistically. On Thursday the spikers dropped two matches against non-conference opponents, falling to Findlay, 15-8, 12-15, 10-15, and Heidelberg, 8-15, 9-15.

After this disappointment the Ladies went into Saturday's matches determined to emerge with two victories against NCAC opponents Case Western Reserve and Wooster. The Spartans gave in gracefully as Kenyon trounced them in a best-of-five series, 15-8, 15-11, 15-9. In the contest freshman setter Marie DeJesus tallied 12 assists. Her serves were also an important factor, with Kenyon scoring off of them 14 times. Freshman Kirsten Holzheimer showed her strength at the net with 8 kills for 17 attempts.

The team took a break while CWRU and Wooster faced off. As they lounged on the bleachers, they knew little about the marathon match the Scotties held in store for them.

When the match started at 3:45, one of the referees commented to a score-keeper, "Good, maybe we'll get out of here by 4:30." This was not meant to be.

In the first game the Ladies jumped to an early lead but watched it disappear until they finally buckled down and pulled off a 17-15 victory.

Another close, hard-fought game followed, but Wooster was not to be denied, winning it, 16-14.

## Men's cross country looks for Cinderella ending

By Laurence J.N. Cooper

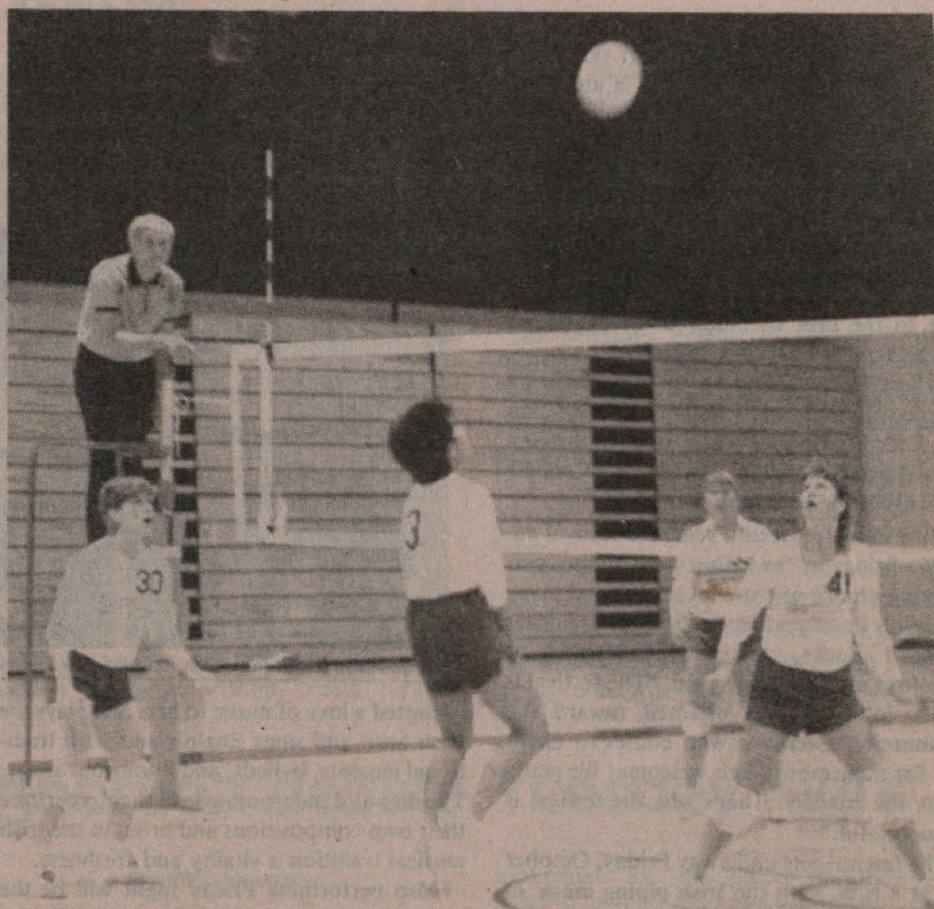
Sports fans—the cross-country article is upon us once again. Since we left you a lot of mileage has been covered and a number of mountainous courses have been conquered.

The most significant meets occurred over the previous two weekends and the excitement culminates in the conference meet two weeks hence.

Over October break the harriers ran a fast course at the All-Ohio held at OSU. 8 out of the top 9 runners achieved a personal or season best. However, the competition also excelled (for the most part we were racing Division I and II teams) and our valiant effort did not reflect in the final team standings.

This past weekend revenge was sought. At the Denison invitational the Lords battled against Case, Wooster and Denison, some of the toughest teams in the NCAC. This was probably the finest race for the harriers to date. All top seven runners lowered their time significantly from their previous outing at Denison earlier in the season. Most satisfactorily, ground was made up on arch-rival Denison. Four of Kenyon's top five runners were ahead of Denison's number three man. However, Denison had an outstanding runner who finished first, enabling them to squeak past the Lords in the ratings.

Steve Manella (after vacationing in Chicago) returned as the top man for the Lords. Charles Cowap picked up where he left off in the first race of the season and



Record-tying volleyball ladies show their stuff in weekend action.

Kenyon dismissed any ideas that Wooster could roll to an easy victory by winning the third game decisively, 15-8.

"Ah," thought the fans. "Kenyon's got it together and will win it in the fourth." Not so. In another close game Wooster prevailed, 15-13.

Fatigue was beginning to show both on and off the court. It had been a long day. The stands were virtually empty except for a few die-hard fans. However, the Ladies had too much at stake to leave without a victory. In the fifth game they marched to a 15-10 victory to take the match. After a gruelling

2-hour, 15-minute contest, Kenyon left Tom-sich Arena with their perfect NCAC record untarnished and were one match closer to the Kenyon history books. No one could doubt their desire to win.

Standouts in the victory include DeJesus and senior co-captain Barb Evans who both hustled their way to several remarkable saves. Both also served four aces. Perhaps more importantly, this match reflected a true team effort with players helping each other physically and mentally.

The Ladies are on the road this week. Their next home match is November 2.

finished second. The remaining top five places were filled by Laurence Cooper, Al Heatherington and Scott McKissock.

The greatest challenge of the season lies in two weeks at the NCAC conference. The harriers have entered the taper phase of their training and look set to give a stellar performance. The top three teams in the conference qualify for regionals. Early favorites for these spots are Case, Wooster and Allegheny.

## Ladies win their first in NCAC

By Darryl Shankle

The resurging offense of the Kenyon Ladies field hockey team struck again last Saturday at Oberlin. Backed by 29 shots on goal, the Ladies poured in 5 goals to only one for the Yeowomen. Garnering their first conference victory, Kenyon now has an overall record of 2-9-2 and an NCAC record of 1-5-1.

Integral parts of the Kenyon offensive onslaught were Tracey Hummer, Gretchen McGowan, Abbe Jacobsen, Chris Fahey, and Sarah Hall. Hummer accounted for two goals and an assist; McGowan also had two goals; Jacobsen netted the Ladies other score; Fahey and Hall each made an assist.

On the defensive end, goalie Jessica Brown had another good game, stopping all but one shot. Her defensive teammates allowed the Yeowomen just five shots on goal.

However, do not give up hope. If ever there was a Cinderella story to be written . . . The Lord's chariots are on fire.

Only seven runners will be able to compete in the conference meet. There are several fine harriers who just missed the team, but who have borne the torch valiantly. They trained just as hard during the season and deserve all the more respect for grinding away despite not always being in the limelight.

With one game remaining at Denison on Tuesday, Kenyon has two players with at least five goals. Hummer, a freshman, leads the Ladies with seven goals and three assists. Junior Gretchen McGowan has notched five goals and one assist.

After the final regular season game is played on Tuesday, the Ohio Division III tournament begins at Oberlin on Friday and Saturday. The teams that qualify go on to the regional tournament the following weekend at Earlham, Indiana.

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# Annual Folk Festival to feature strummin', stompin', and crafts

She works in a local department store and comes dressed in her finest swirl skirts. He farms three hundred acres and is attired in new blue jeans, a light plaid shirt, and an unmistakable Stetson. A few rows away, their elected representative sits chewing the fat with friends; he has for the moment forgotten the pressures of political life. And across the aisle, a local industry manager has taken off his nine-to-five uniform and is tapping his foot to the beat of blues, or bluegrass, or maybe Louisiana Cajun music.

Where can you find all of these different people sitting around together? At the Gambier Folk Festival, which October 25 through 27 is expected to draw five thousand people from Ohio and neighboring states.

Now in its fourteenth year, the festival annually brings to town four outstanding performing groups of national stature and many of Ohio's finest craftsmen. Festival organizer Howard Sacks, associate professor of sociology at the College, said, "The festival is small, intimate, and oriented toward the community. Everyone who comes to Gambier for these events feels welcome. We really break the barriers. That's why the festival is so successful."

The festival gets underway Friday, October 25, at 8 p.m. with the Irish piping music of Joe and Antoinette McKenna, who live in Dublin, Ireland. Joe, who has been described as the best Irish piper in the world, performs complex dance tunes on the uilleann pipes, much different from their Scottish counterparts, the bagpipes, which are brasher in sound. Joe's dexterity in piping is an

astonishing physical show as well, and he must be seen in performance to be fully appreciated.

Antoinette acquired her musical skills at an early age. Her parents, active musicians,



The Johnson Mountain Boys (to perform Friday night)

imparted a love of music to her. She plays the Irish harp and sings English and Irish traditional laments, ballads, and humorous songs. The duo also incorporate into their repertoire their own compositions and bring to the Irish musical tradition a vitality and freshness.

Also performing Friday night will be the Johnson Mountain Boys, perhaps the best young band playing traditional bluegrass in America. Raised on the music of Bill Monroe and the Stanley Brothers, the Johnson Mountain Boys present exciting instrumentals, precise harmony singing, and a good humor that in the 1940's and 50's marked the

golden age of bluegrass.

True to the dance-like performance of older bluegrass musicians who performed when only one microphone was available in recording studios and on stages, the Johnson

definitely the stuff that formed the base of rhythm and blues and rock 'n roll. Like many fine bluesmen, Duskin has a devoted following in Europe, and he has toured there extensively. Together with his deep and burly voice, Duskin's piano playing leaves few members of the audience sitting still.

When in the eighteenth century French residents of Nova Scotia left the peninsula because of British persecution, they settled along the bayous of Louisiana, retaining much of their native culture and traditions. The music of French-speaking Louisiana — of the Cajuns as they were called by their hosts — is best exemplified by guitarist, composer, and singer D.L. Menard. With his band, the Louisiana Aces, Menard has been playing dances and concerts in Cajun country for thirty years.

Menard has been sent all over the world by the federal government as a cultural diplomat, and he also is somewhat of an ambassador in his own country as he works to keep traditional Cajun music alive. Menard's idol has always been Hank Williams, and he is known as a talented interpreter of Williams' music.

Following Saturday's concert, guests can step lively to the music of Ohio's best fiddlers at a community square dance in Peirce Hall at 10:30 p.m. Lynn Frederick will be the caller.

Each of the artists also participate in workshops on Saturday. These provide opportunities for more intimate discussion and a chance to get to know the performers. The number of workshops this year has almost doubled from past years, and they are staggered so that people interested in a number of sessions may attend more than one. The schedule for the workshop is:

1 p.m. "Mountain Music, Bluegrass Style," the Johnson Mountain Boys, Lower Dempsey Hall.

1:30 pm "Blues Piano," Big Joe Duskin, Peirce Lounge.

2 pm "Traditional Music From Ireland," the McKennas, Lower Dempsey Hall.

2:30 pm "Quilting in Central Ohio," the Knox County Quilters, Peirce Lounge.

3 pm "Cajun Music Fais Do-Do," D.L. Menard and the Louisiana Aces, Lower Dempsey Hall.

4 pm "Singing Songs, Writing Songs," Duskin, Menard, and Antoinette McKenna, Lower Dempsey Hall.

Featured in the craft show and sale from noon to 4 p.m. Sunday in Gund Commons will be dozens of crafts native to Ohio. Weaving, blacksmithing, doll making, instrument making, and quilting are among the two dozen crafts to be demonstrated. Crafts will be for sale.

A special feature at this year's festival is a display of the region's quilting tradition. The Knox County Quilters, who work together on their art and discuss the tradition, in 1984 received a grant from the Ohio Arts Council. Under the direction of Kenyon Visiting Assistant Professor of Art Joyce Parr, the group has documented the county's quilting tradition. Their work will be on display at the craft show, and they will conduct a workshop Saturday afternoon.

The fourteenth annual Gambier Folk Festival is made possible with the support of the Kenyon College Student Council, the Kenyon College Faculty Lectureships, and a grant from the Folk Arts Panel of the National Endowment for the Arts.

## Films

### The Hobbit

Directed by Arthur Rankin Jr. and Jules Brass; starring (voices) Orson Bean and Richard Boone; 1977, 78 minutes (Animated).

Of his invented creatures of Middle Earth, J.R.R. Tolkien once said that "The Hobbits are just what I should like to have been, but never was." Not surprisingly, *The Hobbit*, adapted from Tolkien's book, brings that feeling into sharp focus.

To those deprived ones who never got to read Tolkien's book, the film serves as an adequate substitute, following fairly closely to the original story. Bilbo Baggins is a Hobbit called on a dangerous quest by the wizard Gandolf. Accompanied by a band of dwarfs they battle a plethora of villains, including Gollum, the dragon Smaug, the Elf King, and the horrible, the nasty Goblins of the Night. To tell the truth, the villains are just as much fun, if not more so, than the good guys. Judge for yourself. —T. Soule

### Kanal

Directed by Andrzej Wajda; starring Teresa Izewaka and Tadeusz Janczar; 1961, 96 minutes; Polish with English subtitles; 2nd film in World War Two festival.

*Kanal* is an immensely bitter drama, an account of the destruction and unspeakable humiliation of a pocket of Polish soldiers in the futile 1944 Warsaw uprising. The characters take to the sewers as an escape route only to find themselves captive at the end.

The film is more symbolic than realistic; in the grimy sewers, the soldiers are stripped of all human dignity and form. They become

lost — physically in the sewers and mentally in their minds. The action is not terribly representational and the soundtrack is eerily omnipresent; —T. Soule

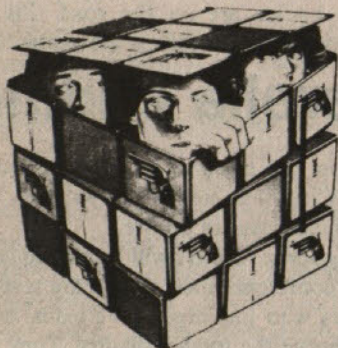


Directed by Stanley Kubrick; starring Jack Nicholson and Shelly Duvall; 1981; 146 minutes.

Have you recently scrutinized *The Lord of the Flies* or *Heart of Darkness*? To fully comprehend these works, a viewing of *The Shining* is necessary. Jack Nicholson's portrayal of the "civilized gone savage" is convincing as well as bloodcurdling.

The story, based on Stephen King's novel, is set in an isolated Colorado resort which closes down for the winter months. Nicholson plays Jack Torrance, who decides to accept the job as winter caretaker of this far-from-cozy hotel. This decision reaps unexpected and unhealthy results — particularly for Torrance's wife (Shelly Duvall) and son (Danny Lloyd).

A step above the average horror flick, *The Shining* proves to be uniquely frightening. The movie will definitely satisfy the gore fanatics of Gambier, but in addition provides a thought-provoking plot for those who need to see more than a bloody screen in order to leave the theatre fully satisfied. A required experience for all inhabitants of room 237. —T. Krug



### DEATHTRAP

Directed by Sidney Lumet; starring Michael Caine and Christopher Reeve; 198; 115 minutes.

Ira Levin's *Deathtrap* which holds the record as the longest running mystery play on Broadway, was transformed into a film, in 1982, by director Sidney Lumet. *Deathtrap* is a fascinating murder-mystery featuring excellent performances by all three of its main characters: Michael Caine as playwright Sidney Bruhl; Christopher Reeve as Bruhl's young protege, Clifford Anderson; and Dyan Cannon as Bruhl's wife, Myra.

The story itself contains many twists and turns that the viewer must keep his eye on in order to follow the plot. Sidney Bruhl is a has-been playwright who would do anything for another big hit. Myra Bruhl is a devoted and loving housewife who happens to have a lot of money. Clifford Anderson is a bright, young, aspiring playwright who happens to come up with a fabulous new play called *Deathtrap*. What ensues is intriguing, fascinating, and very surprising. —Brian Heil



# Happenings

Tonight

## Student Forum

"Is Kenyon Satisfying Our Needs?" The second meeting for interested students will be tonight at 6:30 in Peirce Lounge. Faculty members will be on hand.

## CDC Workshop

Confused about the future? Come to a 1½-hour workshop at the CDC, "Help! I Don't Know What I Want to Do!", tonight from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m.

Monday

## Lecture

Marsha Norman, winner of the 1983 Pulitzer Prize, the Hull-Warriner Award, and the Susan Smith Blackburn Prize, will be lecturing this Monday in Rosse Hall. Ms. Norman's first play *Getting Out*, received, among other awards, the John Gassner Playwriting Medallion. Her most recent play is *Traveler in the Dark*.

Tuesday

## Lecture

Visiting Senior Lecturer at the University of Exeter Myrrdin Jones will be lecturing this Tuesday at Common Hour in the Peirce Lounge on "George Orwell's Fables and the Role of B.B." A Professor of English at Kenyon this semester, Mr. Jones has a special interest in eighteenth and nineteenth century English literature. All are welcome.

## Lecture

A lecture/debate on abortion between Cal Thomas and Karen DeCrow will be held in Rosse Hall this Tuesday at 8:00 pm. There will be a reception in Peirce Lounge immediately following the debate.

## Shoppes offers "Tastes of the World"

By Laura Chaveriat

Since the beginning of the 1985-86 school year, The Shoppes has been providing an additional service for Kenyon students by offering them a new evening dining option: "Tastes of the World."

This "culinary adventure" consists of ten exciting international menus which range from Mexican to Swedish cuisines. Within these general categories, there are many wonderful selections diners may choose from.

Some menus to choose from include: "The All-American Picnic" (potato salad, hamburgers/cheeseburgers, corn on the cob, etc.), "South of the Border Fiesta" (cheese & beef nachos, burritos, tacos, refried beans, etc.), "The Tastes of Italy" (minestrone, fettucini Alfredo, chicken cacciatore, etc.), "Life on the Mighty Mississippi" (shrimp creole, green beans southern style, southern pecan pie, etc.), and "Classic American Cookery" (vegetable soup, roast turkey breast, oven browned potatoes, etc.). A sam-

ple Oriental dinner might include tea, egg rolls, beef chow mein, Oriental fried rice, and fortune cookies.

The procedures for partaking in any of these experiences involve making reservations (for a *minimum* of ten people) two weeks in advance, at the modest price of two dollars per person. Additional festive decorations may be purchased through the Campus Dining Service at a small extra cost.

Jeff Schnarrs, creator of "Tastes of the World," and manager of The Shoppes, explained that the program was designed to allow "students to get together in a different setting without the hassles of the main dining halls." He believes this program provides the culinary variety that the College seems to need.

Thus far, The Shoppes has been averaging "about a party every two weeks," including parties for the Women's field hockey team and the Student Advisory Committee. "Ideally, says Schnarrs, "I'd like to see at least two parties every week."

## Abortion debate Tuesday night

By Phil Alexandre

The Faculty and Student Lectureship Organizations will co-sponsor a debate on abortion between Mr. Cal Thomas of the Moral Majority and Ms. Karen DeCrow formerly of the National Organization for Women (NOW) this Tuesday night, October 29, at 8:00 pm in Rosse Hall.

Cal Thomas is Vice President and national

spokesman for the Moral Majority, the political organization headed by Dr. Jerry Falwell which was credited with making a difference in electing conservative candidates in the 1980 elections. Thomas is also an active and respected journalist. He writes and broadcasts a daily radio commentary aired nationally on 300 radio stations for the Moral Majority and is author of four books including the controversial *Book Burning*.

Karen DeCrow, formerly the President of NOW, is currently a practicing constitutional lawyer and has been associated throughout the years with a wide variety of human rights issues. In addition to her law practice which

## "Chairs" and "Dutchman" receive mixed reviews

By Paul Schnee

In "The Chairs," last weekend, performed at the Hill Theatre, playwright Eugene Ionesco presents an almost insurmountable problem to actors and directors because, he writes, as an absurdist would; it is not so much a play, but a series of obscure abstractions (read: "messages") that must somehow become concrete actions and realities to the players.

What one deals with in "The Chairs" is two supposedly elderly people assembling an audience of supposedly imaginary guests so that the supposedly old man may deliver a message that will justify his supposedly meaningless existence. All this sounds incredibly ambiguous, which is exactly what the audience was left with after viewing the production. However, any lack of success came from playwrighting problems, not from the performance itself.

Director Chris Eigeman handled the script admirably, but it really doesn't appear as though much more could have been done with it. The play is an anti-climax, and there was not even a sufficient build to that end. Instead, as was probably intended, the audience was left hanging, asking itself questions. The play ends with an inquiry rather than an answer.

Too often, we saw Lars Hanson, as the supposedly old man trying to carry the weight of the entire play on his shoulders, rather than seeing the old man desperately assembling these imaginary characters to hear his message. In other words, it was not clear why it was so important that he get this accomplished. Hanson's hard work and the stretch to his ability that this brought to him were a bit too well seen. The physical aspects

of his character, came across in the end as caricature standard "old age."

Courtney Kealy brought interesting ideas to her portrayal of the supposedly old woman. Her character's dedication to her husband and love for him were clear, but not so clear was what she stood to gain by helping him assemble these guests. The physical problems with her role were equally important as Hanson's. At times, the elderly couple had more trouble sitting themselves down than they did hauling in three and four heavy chairs at once.

The choice of having a look-alike Hanson who attempts to corner young Black men, through physical come-ons, into admitting that their race is infinitely less valuable and important than that of Whites. She has basically two options: if they do admit it,

The second half of the Senior Theses double bill was "Dutchman," by Imamu Amiri Baraka. This was also a "message" play, but on a different level than "The Chairs." This play appeared to be structured in such a way that the playwright started with his characters, and what they did and said ultimately conveyed his message, whereas Ionesco does it the other way around. Ionesco goes from the outside in, Baraka from the inside out. The latter structure is, for one, easier to work with, and will also work a lot better than the former.

The play revolves around a young woman who attempts to corner young Black men, through physical come-ons, into admitting that their race is infinitely less valuable and important than that of Whites. She has basically two options: if they do admit it,

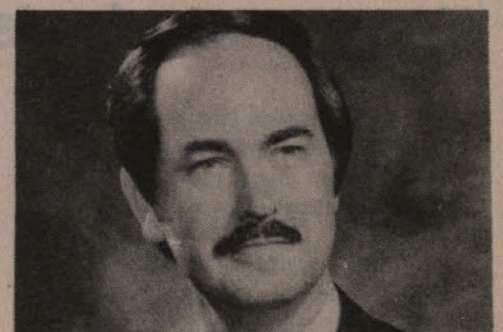
they become part of her cult, as the passengers on the subway were. If they do not break down, she kills them.

The two lead actors, James Polk as Clay, the naive victim, and Katherine Frankfurt, as the emotional (and physical) murderer Lula, carried this up and down play in an incredible fashion.

Polk really did not have that much to do in the first scene, but established the innocence and gullibility of his character in a perfectly underplayed way. He was so subtle that he relaxed the audience with his reactions to the cat-like Lula. The first scene also established, in anything but an underplayed way, the fierce and demon-like qualities of Frankfurt's Lula. She beautifully played a constant tug-of-war with Polk, first leading him on, then turning away, leaving him, as well as us, in anticipation of what might come next. Just as she had opened the door for him and the audience, she slammed it shut in our faces, slipped the key down her dress, and made Polk go to get it.

The second scene brought Polk's Clay to the limits of his patience. It was here that we saw that Clay was one young Black not willing to pay the price of his dignity in return for sex. Polk's outburst was the crux of his character's frustration, pain and confusion with his role in society. But what it all came down to was his pride, and confused or not, Clay would let nothing stand in the way of his proclamation of self-esteem.

Too many good things could not be said about the skill that Polk and Frankfurt displayed in their roles. They both threw themselves around so much, Polk stomping



Cal Thomas

is largely devoted to anti-discrimination causes in areas of gender, race, age and the needs of the handicapped, DeCrow writes and lectures widely. She writes a column for the *Syracuse Post-Standard*, and is author of numerous articles for *The New York Times* and the *Boston Globe* among other journals and of three books including *The Young Woman's Guide to Liberation*.



Karen DeCrow

These two politically and socially active people are leading spokesmen for their beliefs, and their diverse and respected views should make for a very interesting debate on abortion.

see REVIEW page eight



# Apartheid raises questions about divestment in South Africa

By Joy Eckstine

Crucial to the understanding of the political situation in South Africa is an understanding of what is meant by the term apartheid. Apartheid is a political, social and economic system in South Africa that is based on racial discrimination. In a country that has a black majority (in 1980 there were 22 million blacks and only 4½ million white people) only white people are allowed to vote in general elections or be candidates. Caucasians own 87% of the land, and black South Africans are denied such social privileges that Americans take for granted. Blacks, for example, are prohibited in their movements and restricted in the areas in which they must live. At all times, a black person must carry a pass (an identification card with information on that African's employment and the places that he or she may legally exist). Restaurants, movie theaters, and beaches are segregated, and such basic human rights as the choice of who to marry is dictated by the government (until recently inter-racial marriage was forbidden.) Every person has a racial classification, which regulates every facet of their life. One particularly disturbing attribute of race classification is that the South African government can change the race classification at any time, meaning that the person is separated from all of their relatives, because people of different races must live, work, and travel separately.

Various black nationalist groups are working for independence, from the ANC (African National Congress), which has indicated that it might be willing to negotiate with the government, to Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation, founded by Nelson Mandela) which openly advocates violence. In August, certain

South Africans informed National Security Advisor Robert McFadden of extensive reforms that the president of South Africa, Pieter Botha was going to make, which he has not followed through on. The future is uncertain, for many people see the downfall of the Afrikaaner government as inevitable.



Since the issue of apartheid has come into such prominence, the issue of America's role has become controversial. Many people feel that divestment is the answer—that Americans should sell their stocks that they hold in South African companies, and in American companies that have their base of operations in South Africa. This would weaken the already weak South African economy, making the government even more vulnerable to the unrest in the country. Some people have taken personal measures, like certain entertainers and sports figures, who do not perform in South Africa.

In terms of actions that an individual can take to halt apartheid the most important step is to educate oneself on the issue so that one can know and understand the complexities and then perhaps take some action.

There are historical reasons for the conflict in South Africa, and these lie in the settling of the country. The early Dutch settlers had little regard for the fact that there was an indigenous population except for their usefulness as servants and slaves. Since South Africa is a country rich in resources the Dutch settlement was disputed by other European countries. Many English people settled there, and eventually there was a struggle for power between the English and the Dutch known as the Boer Wars. The British were the victors, but as part of their peace treaty with the Afrikaaners (the white South Africans), they gave them absolute control over the local African population in two provinces, thus setting an historical precedent that continues to this day. The system of apartheid produces incredible frustrations and resentments on the part of the blacks that they have attempted to express in non-violent ways, but, increasingly they have felt forced to demonstrate in violent actions, since their protests have been ignored by the government.

There are certain drawbacks to divestment which must be mentioned in order to understand both sides of the issue. Some feel that it would cause great economic hardship among the already disadvantaged black people. The South African government has threatened to pass along to the blacks the economic reprisals of divestment. To the already impoverished people this could be extremely harrowing. Another argument against divestment is that South Africa has large deposits of platinum, chromium and manganese, all of which are important for American industry. The effects of American companies' withdrawal must be considered; if our companies leave South Africa, other companies,

possibly less ethical, might invest.

Many foreign companies with capital in South Africa already follow the Sullivan Principles, a set of guidelines designed insure fair treatment of blacks. The principles, set by Rev. Leon Sullivan, a director of General Motors and the Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh, call for the non-segregation of races in all working facilities, equal and fair employment practices for all employees, equal run-in compensation for equal work, training programs for black people for skilled positions, increases in the amount of blacks in supervising positions, and improvements in housing, transportation, schooling and general living conditions outside of the working environment. Most companies try to follow the principles which oppose certain South African laws, such as a law requiring education to be segregated, meaning that white and black people can not be trained at the same time. This presents a difficult situation as companies in foreign countries must also obey the laws of the country in which they have their headquarters.

In addition to the measures taken by private companies, there are international organizations which have taken action about the problem of apartheid. The United Nations passed 18 resolutions against apartheid in 1979 alone, and several resolutions against South Africa's illegal occupation in Namibia. Unfortunately, the UN has no real power to affect the problem because South Africa will not recognize the authority of the United Nations. Another international organization that has taken action against apartheid is the WCC, the World Council of Churches, which has given grants to South Africa to help the educational and humanitarian work of liberation movements in southern Africa.

## Kenyon students voice opinions on divesting in South Africa

By Saskia Hamilton

Phil Moyles '86

"I believe that we should [divest] because we don't have as much money there as, say, the British do.

I think that the issue [of apartheid] is absolutely absurd. This problem would never have occurred if [the Botha Government] had not just eased things gradually; but they've dug their own grave. It just disgusts me that stuff like that goes on. . . . Obviously



Moyles says "we're also saving ourselves"

something has to be done soon. [To divest] would put pressure on them to do something, and by divesting we're also saving ourselves; something's going to happen—we could lose all our money there anyway. We might as well divest. The pressure that would put on

[the government] could change the issue at hand, and once things settle down we could re-invest. It's not something that the American business person can't handle. If I had my money down there, I'd get out because I'd be worried about what would happen to it (it could be nationalized, etc.). I'd be quick to invest as soon as the issue was over. All those companies in there—the stocks are going to go down, down, down as the issue continues, because of the turmoil. As soon as the issue [of apartheid] was put to a halt, it would be a good time to invest.

Paul Singer '88

"I don't think we should be invested there on moral grounds. I think morally it is abhorrent to make a profit off of that kind of system. On the other hand, if we're going to be in that country, we could theoretically do good things. . . . For instance, I would not be opposed to making the Sullivan principles law. No two ways about it, the whites want our investment there, and maybe that's the best call for divestment—say, 'Listen, if you want us to invest there, you're going to have to first of all change the [apartheid] policy, or else we're going to pull out.' Use our investment there as a tool to work for change. The way that we're invested there now, we may as well divest, because we're just there to make a profit. [Of course] certain corporations are being. . . . comparatively good to the blacks. Frankly, I think that divestment is a moot point at this stage of the game. There is going

to be a violent revolution in that country, and the more important question is whose side will we take.

Really at this point I've taken a position in favor of divestment, only because the blacks in South Africa have started calling for divestment—and again, I think that they may



Singer calls apartheid "morally abhorrent."

suffer from that; but if they're willing to say, 'Look, we know we're going to suffer, but we're willing to take that risk,' . . . I think we have to say, 'We will pull out, and we'll try to support you as much as possible.'

Bill Cockshoot '89

"What I wanted to point out first is why I don't think divestment is right, because. . . last week Bishop Tutu said he was very close to endorsing the violent overthrow of South Africa's white minority government. The

Anglican bishop condemned the violence by Pretoria and by opponents of apartheid. Contrasting apartheid with the violent overthrow of the government, however, Tutu said violence was 'the lesser of the two evils'

I think that . . . the good influences the American companies have on the people of South Africa (that follow the Sullivan principles) . . . would be taken away. I think that it is less likely that the government will reform if there is no American presence there . . . there would less likely be a peaceful solution; it's more likely that there will be a violent solution. There will be an end to apartheid, but there also will be the end of the South African economy, which will, I think, end up hurting a lot more people. It's pretty much an argument whether you want a peaceful solution or a violent solution—I don't think anyone is arguing for apartheid, just how fast they want to end it and by what method."

Allison Joseph '86

"Now that I think about [the issue of divestment], it's so complex. It seems that divestment seems to hurt the South African worker. Then again, you have to make a moral statement somehow, and if we can make a statement to that government any way we can [it would be by divesting].

Last year, there was a man who spoke here—Dennis Brutus—who is a South

see STUDENTS page eight



## South African policies vulnerable to economic pressure

By Jeff Kelley

Rarely has there been such concerted and international pressure (outside of direct intervention) upon a country to change a governmental policy so fundamental to its power structure. But then again, rarely has there been a modern country so vulnerable to such pressure as South Africa. Its status as a "free" nation (that is, as a nation not under totalitarian control) coupled with its apartheid system makes it a nation that expects to be viewed by its peers in the international trading community with a clear eye that sees only profit-margins and interest rates and that turns a blind eye to how these profits are made. What the government of South Africa is only beginning to realize is that the community that they desire to stay a part of holds obligations towards each other that go beyond the financial realm. Granted, this sense of responsibility among nations is loosely knit, hardly defined, and often selective—but the systematic and institutionalized subjugation and repression of human beings by virtue of their racial heritage goes far beyond any code of ethics that a morally responsible and influential "business partner"/nation can accept.

transigence to reform. In the U.S., the political heat was on. Disregarding his earlier defense of South African police-state tactics, his corporation-cuddling policy of "constructive engagement," and his threats to veto Congress' pending sanctions bill, President Reagan turned the Administration's policies about-face and offered up sanctions via an Executive Order. True to this Administration's adeptness at blurring language into doublespeak, he announced the policy of constructive engagement (which renounced sanctions) had not changed but had simply become "active constructive engagement" (which initiated sanctions). Regardless of how politically slippery this maneuver was, the fact stands that sanctions have been initiated. The measures (which are basically a watered-down version of the Congressional proposal) package quite neatly for Reagan a significant message to Botha's government, a message to the international community, and a quelling of the political and public clamor against the original constructive engagement policy. The South African issue, then, has in many ways been neutralized here in the United States. The calls for total divestment or a laissez-faire approach are left only to the fringe minority who remain polarized, apply-

## The calls for total divestment or a laissez-faire approach are left only to the fringe minority

The United States is the number one trader with South Africa. In 1980, we had 2 billion dollars in direct investment (17% of their total foreign investment), 3.4 billion in trade, and 350 American corporations entrenched in South Africa. Now, five years later, the numbers have only dug deeper, forcing the U.S. to face up to the current 15 billion dollar interest we share with President Botha.

The bloodshed—the funeral slayings, ensuing uprisings, and brutal police crackdown—has left at least 760 South Americans dead (only 4 of whom have been whites) and has sparked a significantly intensified American conscience which—sadly enough—too often turns to "media events" (not "news") in its attempt to assess this complex issue. (The televised arrests of congressmen at the South African Embassy or the even more theatrical "debate" between the alleged Reverends Falwell and Jackson are examples of this misguided attention.) The fact remains, however, that Americans became increasingly impatient with the apartheid system and increasingly adamant that its policies—and out kind of involvement with it—be changed. As public pressure grew both Congress and the Administration formulated stances that agreed in their opposition to apartheid, but were divergent in their opinion on how to change this system.

As the violence continued through the summer months, so did President Botha's in-

ing theory and/or ideals to an issue whose political, economic, and legal realities exclude a dogmatic answer.

Our nation is one that is easily outraged—but it is also easily appeased. The greed and racism of another nation evokes our moral indignation as we allow our televisions to flagellate us with the latest images of suffering, violence, and injustice around the globe. We demand action that symbolizes our call for righteousness. We want it fast and we want it with style (like our slick and impressionable interception of the cruise-ship terrorists), but our moral hunger needs little more than fast-food solutions before a new crisis—say, a terrorist bombing or a starving country—gives us a new cause and craving. The problems around the world today come fast and with fury; it seems extremism (including racial extremism) and the violence it perpetuates is everywhere, including America.

It is easy to glance through magazines or catch the color footage on the network news and tell ourselves we are on top of the issues of the day. But South Africa is an issue that will be with us for a very long time—there are no easy nor quick solutions. The American public has shown its overwhelming opposition to the White House's previous complacency, and Congress has suggested a re-evaluation and possible new sanctions in a year if there have been no real advances in

## Voices from the Tower



Procrastination: The Merits of Blowing Off

By Meryem Ersoz

Kenyon students take procrastination at least as seriously as they take their studies. A recent informal poll shows that eight out of ten students at Kenyon are behind in their work. Out of these eight, only three have legitimate reasons for falling behind. The remaining 50% of students surveyed have succumbed to the lure of procrastination.

Perhaps I risk serious consequences by admitting that I myself am a chronic procrastinator, but I believe that it is time that procrastination—the subtle art of blowing off—receives the recognition that it deserves.

Simply defined, procrastination is the sum of all those activities which we intentionally choose to do in order to keep ourselves from accomplishing the things we are expected to do (like studying, for instance). Christopher Robin of *Winnie-the-Pooh* fame once supplied a useful working definition of procrastination when he said, "it means just going along, listening to all the things you can't hear, and not bothering."

There are two recognizable types of procrastination activities at Kenyon. There are obvious, common activities, such as talking, sleeping, cleaning the room, or running, which appease the procrastinator's guilty conscience because they project the illusion of having accomplished something productive.

However, there is another, more artistic form of procrastination, which is procrastination for its own sake. Favorite examples of this type include playing with the toys on display in the bookstore, sitting on a Middle Path bench between classes to see who will walk by, or going to the post office to check for mail three times in a single day just in case. . . .

These are all examples of the purest form of procrastination because they celebrate and glorify the process of doing nothing. Such acts are often mis-labeled as "a waste of time" by the unenlightened, and some of the most creative procrastinators are often mis-represented as lazy. But anyone who has ever wandered aimlessly through the Village Market memorizing the contents of the shelves can realize that time spent in pure procrastination is never wasted.

The very word "procrastination" lends itself very well to activities of this sort because it takes a full two seconds to pronounce the word. If you repeat the word "procrastination" thirty times to yourself, a full minute of nothing slips past you before you know it. Try it sometime when you are weary of being busy and productive, and feel its therapeutic effects.

reform. These factors suggest that America realizes the quick fix will not work this time. Indeed, we should remember the harsh ugliness of our own nation's racism, and that the civil rights of our own citizens have been, and sometimes still are, deprived. That is not to let South Africa off the hook, however, nor to even offer a reprieve. The point is that we must be diligent in our pressure against the apartheid system, and not allow the crises of the day to distract us too far, lest we forget the daily oppression, the incessant fear, and the bloody violence that is at the basis of a nation's existence. We must: 1) apply the economic thumbscrews via further or total restrictions on the sale of computers and nuclear materials to South Africa, and by divestment by private institutions, states, cities, etc., 2) see that the Sullivan principles are adhered to in any remaining America-based companies (via the U.S. Corporate

Council on South Africa) and urge other countries to pressure their countries as well, 3) demand the release of resistance leaders—many of whom are members of the clergy—especially those who have been imprisoned without trial (such as Nelson Mandela) and 4) increase the scholarship money available to black South Africans (eight million dollars was supplied in the Executive Order, with an additional 1.5 million for human rights efforts.) In addition, as the situation changes, new avenues may allow for even more constructive pressure.

The writing is on the wall. History shows us that regimes like South Africa must face tumultuous change. We can only hope to minimize the violence and chaos through instigating a motive to reform. Just as their economic interests have perpetuated apartheid, economic interests shall prompt its dismantling.

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## Security

continued from page one

will meet a second time during the month with Davidson only. The committee's amendment states that the Director of Security and Safety must attend at least part of this second meeting with the student members only, but it does not state that he must leave, or cannot stay for the entire meeting.

Because all committee meetings are open to the community, Davidson could easily remain at the meeting, not as Director of Security and Safety, but as a member of the community. This has raised the concern of some students that the student committee

## Theses review

continued from page five

and screaming, Frankfurt slithering, bump-and-grinding and exploding into faked emotional orgasms, that the audience was exhausted from watching them. Director Maura Minsky didn't have much of a task ahead of her with talent like this at her disposal.

One person who cannot go unmentioned is Production Designer for both "The Chairs"

## Council

continued from page one

Trustees and students will be discussed thoroughly.

Discussion then turned to new bill for financial aid presently being considered in the Ohio General Assembly. This bill will guarantee student aid for residences of the state who go to college in Ohio. There will be a petition to be signed by students and turned in after Thanksgiving. The bill would guarantee \$2,500 a year for eligible students.

Council voiced its approval of a proposal before the faculty that would allow students to earn a quarter unit of credit for taking a semester's worth of physical education. The proposal would be for a three semester trial period after which the program would be reviewed.

members will be robbed of their freedom of private discussion among themselves. Senate member Paul Singer alleges, "While I respect (Davidson's) interest to meet with students, I'm concerned that (his presence) may be limiting the valuable time the students could have together privately." Singer insists that there are topics of discussion which may be avoided because an authoritative figure will be present. Weiss does not see this as a problem. "Nothing can stop students from meeting together, informally," he says. He does not foresee Davidson's presence at the meetings as problematic.

and "Dutchman," John Ebbert. His technical mastery at lighting, setting, and costuming was overwhelming. The time and care he put into his work was well worth it. His simple semi-circular set for "The Chairs" was interesting and appropriate for the action of the piece.

He achieved more of a technical marvel with his subway car set for "Dutchman." The structure gave the illusion of motion through lines and placement of the car, and the almost eerie blue-grey lighting, although at first seeming a bit too dark, gave the perfect tone and mood to the play.

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## Students speak out

continued from page six

African expatriate; he's a poet and a professor at Boston University. He was reading . . . poems that were about the things that he suffered—being an educated black man; . . . He had to get out of South Africa.

So we were all fired up after that. Attempts were made to get Kenyon to divest. Now that Columbia University decided to divest I think that it will become much more of a common practice—especially among colleges, which are supposed to be some sort of moral indicator for the nation (or should be)."

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