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D.C. Gay Rights
March Reviewed

Gambier Folk Festival
Returns to Kenyon

Forum:
The Constitution
in its 200th Year

The Kenyon Collegian

Volume CXV, Number 6

Established 1856

Thursday, October 22, 1987

Forum on Diversity Brings Trustees, Students Together

By Adam Blankenship

An open forum on the topic of diversity is scheduled to take place tonight at 8:00 p.m. in Rosse Hall.

The forum, co-sponsored by the Gambier Organization for Cultural Awareness (GOCA) and the Student Council, will consist of eight speakers and a discussion session moderated by the coordinator of GOCA, Andrew McCabe.

"Diversity is something we are all for," says John Richardson, member of the Student Council. "A more diverse campus would be constructive for Kenyon; it's really the missing link."

To complete the chain, a Task Force on Diversity, which includes members of both the student body and faculty, has outlined a rough proposal that would make the Kenyon

campus more diverse in three main areas: the curriculum, the faculty and the student body.

To integrate into the curriculum a sense of diversity, the task force has suggested that the school adopt more classes pertaining to the study of minority groups and their heritage. A major in minority studies might also be devised.

The proposal also suggests the need to integrate minority members into the faculty; instruction from different cultural and racial perspectives being the primary objective.

The main thrust of the proposal lies in a more diverse student body. "We would like to see a steady increase in the number of minorities from not only different races, but different economic backgrounds, religions and geographic areas," says Richardson, who will be introducing the forum and the speakers.

Lastly, the proposition suggests the hiring of a Minority Affairs Director who would organize the diversity movement and coordinate the recruitment of minority faculty members and students.

These plans, however, require funding and support to initiate and therefore must be accepted by the Board of Trustees.

"The forum's primary focus is to relate the concern of diversity to the trustees, from whom we would like specific commitments. The forum will also be a good way for the students and faculty to interact and present their views," adds McCabe.

Speaking tonight will be President Philip H. Jordan, Jr. who will present a speech on the nationwide problem of diversification. The President will be followed by Allison Joseph, president of the Black Student Union and Takako Kitagawa, an exchange student

from Japan. Both Joseph and Kitagawa will discuss their personal experiences as minority members of Kenyon's student body and conclude with reasons why a more diverse campus would be beneficial. Senior Barry Gisser will represent GOCA.

John Anderson, the Director of Admissions, along with two members of the Board of Trustees will round out the presentation during which comments from the audience will be expected and encouraged.

"I think that this will be much more successful than last year's forum on divestment from South Africa," says Dan Rudmann, Student Council president. "We will not be having a debate with the trustees, but rather a discussion on a topic everyone [is interested in to] some extent."

Senate Discusses Guidelines Concerning Sororities

By Paul Singer

Last Wednesday, the Kenyon Senate began considering the future of sororities in Gambier by discussing the guidelines an individual sorority would have to fulfill to receive a Senate endorsement. A group of Kenyon women is expected to apply for that endorsement next week.

According to the guidelines prepared by the Dean of Students, a Senate endorsement is a requirement for any group wishing "to be recognized as a social fraternity, sorority or society."

The guidelines for endorsement are rather broad, and they are not likely to pose difficulties for any legitimate group seeking na-

tional affiliation. They state that the Senate shall judge the organizers themselves "to assure that [they] possess the necessary organization, leadership and commitment" to see the founding process through. Additionally, "if the group plans to affiliate with an established national organization, the Senate will evaluate the qualifications of the national organization to assure that its goals, standards and policies are compatible to those of the College."

The last clause was the focus of some debate at Wednesday's meeting, for it is unclear exactly what the "goals, standards and policies" of Kenyon are in this matter. The debate centered around the question of whether Senate should consider the goals for

individual groups or for the Greek system as a whole. Some Senators contended that the question was whether sororities are a good idea in general, in which case the entire discussion should be put off until the upcoming GLCA conference on the social life of women in GLCA schools could publish its report. The Senators maintained that the report, expected by mid-December, could significantly change Kenyon's goals and policies.

An opposing group in the Senate held that the guidelines refer Senate to the individual group only, and that consideration of the Greek system in general is a different question. They argued that Senate must act immediately on any request made by a group of

students, and that it must act on the assumption that the guidelines allow sororities to be formed at Kenyon.

Senate voted unanimously to invite the sorority organizers to the next Senate meeting.

If the Senate does endorse this sorority, the organizers must then go before the Interfraternity Council for a similar review. The Dean of Students must then consider the IFC and Senate reports and make a recommendation.

see SORORITIES page twelve

NCAAW Focuses on Responsible Use of Alcohol

By Tom Weyhing

From Oct. 19 to 26, Kenyon will be holding a National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week (NCAAW) for the first time in its history. Thomas J. Edwards, Dean of Students, initially had the idea to sponsor the week, and it has been planned and co-ordinated by the entire faculty. NCAAW is sponsored by the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators (NASPA) and is going into its fifth year. The week has been held at many other colleges and universities across the country.

Sporting the motto "Just Say When," NCAAW was created to make students more aware of alcohol's impacts both physiologically and socially. Hoyt Wilhelm, Assistant Director of the Career Development Center

and one of the main supporters of NCAAW, stresses that "The goal of the week will be to teach students responsible use. Prohibition is not a goal and is not realistic." Faculty involved in the project hope that the week will promote a year-long awareness of the vast diversity of attitudes and values concerning the use and non-use of alcohol.

Monday through Thursday will involve meetings and discussions by faculty, campus government groups and resident advisors concerning the use and abuse of alcohol. On Friday, the Interfraternity Council has encouraged fraternities and any other student group to hold alternate beverage parties stressing the "Just Say When" theme. The Drug and Alcohol Program Board has agreed to fund entirely any such party. On Saturday campus organizations are expected to promote other

activities which are consistent with the purpose of the week. Promotion of the week will involve free plastic cups, buttons that say "Just Say When" and coupons for free pitchers of pop at the Pirate's Cove or Village Inn. Publicity for the week will be handled by *Newscope*, *The Mount Vernon News*, Channel 4 and *The Collegian*.

NASPA will also be holding a contest among the colleges involved in the alcohol awareness week program. Winners will receive a cash grant from NASPA to be used by programs involving drug and alcohol use and abuse in the respective colleges. Criteria for winners will be amount of community involvement, creativity and appropriateness of programs involving NCAAW, the variety of constituents involved and the thoroughness of publicity.

NLRB Clears ARA

ARA was found innocent last week of any wrongdoing in an unfair labor practices suit filed with the National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB investigator who came to Kenyon expressed his personal feeling the NLRB "should never have been called."

According to Kenyon Food Service Director John Missentzis, the suit was filed by an employee who had been fired. In that situation, Missentzis said, the employee "had nothing to lose" by filing the suit, whether or not the case had merit. Once a complaint has been filed with NLRB, it is obliged to conduct an official investigation.

The employee in question was rehired last week via negotiations with the food service workers' union. Missentzis claimed that this action had nothing to do with the NLRB investigation.

No Great Expectations

It is obvious to anyone who spends even the briefest time here that the status of minorities at Kenyon is woeful. This year's typically bleak numbers show fewer than thirty non-white students and fewer than ten non-white faculty and support staff. It is in hopes of correcting this revolting situation that this week's meetings between students and trustees regarding diversity were called. There are a number of relatively simple steps the trustees could take to increase the level of cultural diversity at Kenyon.

In order to attract more minority students to Kenyon, it is necessary to first attract more minority faculty to serve as role models. In order to make Kenyon better able to compete for the shrinking pool of qualified minority professorial candidates, the trustees could take several steps. Kenyon could hire a director for minority faculty recruitment, someone having experience and contacts with qualified minority professors. The ten-mile rule could be rescinded for black or hispanic faculty anxious about living in 99% white Knox County. Faculty exchange programs with predominantly black colleges could be explored as could programs with universities in third world countries. Finally, a program has been suggested in which Kenyon would pay the graduate expenses of minority candidates in exchange for an unspecified teaching commitment.

When more minority faculty have been brought to campus, more minority students will begin to consider applying to Kenyon. The school must then be prepared to deal with the special needs of minority students. Many minority students will have difficulty adapting to life at an overwhelmingly white school in a rural setting. Low income applicants will have special problems meeting Kenyon's considerable costs. Finally, an increase in minority populations, especially Black and Hispanic, occurring without conflict is, sadly, unlikely. The school must be prepared for these situations to develop. Financial aid for low income applicants will be a necessity. Counselors familiar with the problems of minority students will need to be hired. Finally, the social atmosphere at Kenyon will need to be made more accommodating to the needs of minority students.

The trustees should immediately take real steps to introduce a minority population to Kenyon, and assure this population a chance to succeed. They should aggressively seek qualified minority faculty and provide them with incentive to come. They should hire minority counselors for the Counseling Center and the Career Development Center. They should attempt to create a scholarship fund for Black, Hispanic and Native American students, and hire a permanent director for minority recruiting. Finally, they should prepare the current campus for this coming influx of minority students through educational material and discussion on what the new population will mean.

Sadly, we expect none of the above to come from the current round of student-trustee discussions. We fear that the trustees will use these meetings to co-opt the students. The trustees will listen, nod politely, and then walk away and do nothing. The students will be left feeling they accomplished something when, in fact, the trustees had their minds made up at the beginning.

The other, more frightening possibility is that the trustees will announce the creation of some position along the lines of "minority affairs coordinator". This would be merely a token position which would be charged with increasing minority enrollment on campus. It would be impossible for one person to devote the time to all of the needs of minorities on campus. Consequently, the position would be doomed to failure from the start and would make no real difference in minority life at Kenyon.

An increase in minority populations at Kenyon will require an extended effort from everyone involved with Kenyon. We feel that the necessary first step in this process is a real commitment from the Board of Trustees. We also feel that the trustees will be unwilling to make more than a meaningless token commitment to this vitally important cause. We sincerely hope that they prove us wrong.

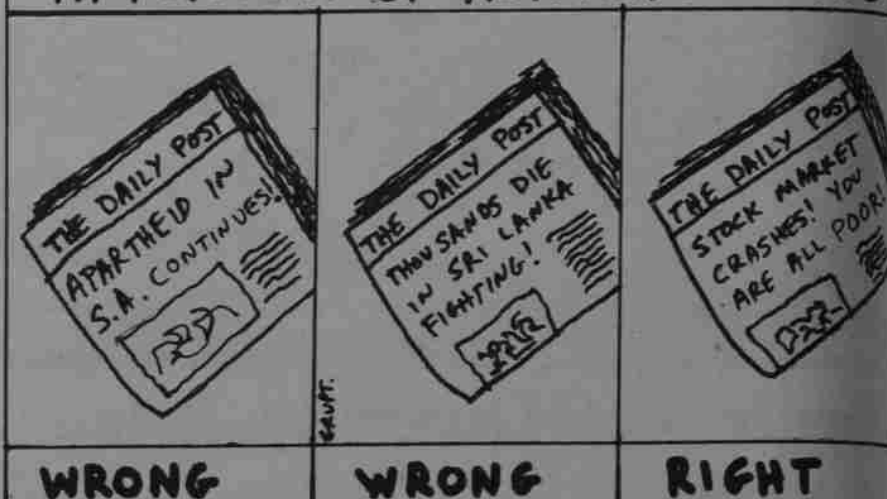
Written by members of the Collegian Editorial Board

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LESSON #1 : CATCHING THE ATTENTION OF KENYON STUDENTS



THE READERS WRITE

Organizers Defend Sorority

To the Editor:

We would like to respond to the article by Mr. Ueland and Mr. Singer, dated Oct. 1, 1987, as well as the letter written by Ms. Hefferren, dated Oct. 8, 1987, both concerning sororities at Kenyon.

First of all, we would like to address our "decline" to speak with the Collegian. The women who are involved with the organization of a sorority were never contacted. Additionally, our silence should not be interpreted as an attempt to cloud the issue from the Kenyon society as the article seemed to imply. It was simply our attempt to not let happen what unfortunately happened anyway. We tried to avoid the inevitable fact that people would hear only what they wanted to hear and make rash judgements based only on speculation, not fact.

Had we been contacted we would have explained that we ourselves were unsure of the actual feasibility within the rules of Kenyon to begin a sorority. We believed that it was better to be sure that a sorority could come to fruition before it was to be judged by the Kenyon community.

What we are hoping to achieve by starting a national sorority is not the scary, stereotypical, evil thing that we all think of when we hear the word. We would like to see a unified group of women, brought together by a common need, whose voices would be heard socially and communally at Kenyon. We are looking for a common purpose, not a common identity! Why a national sorority and not a local club? It has been tried before, and failed. The Hannah Moore Society basically set out to accomplish the same

thing, although it had no support but its own. A nationally recognized sorority would bring the group moral and physical strength not only from within, but from across the country. We would not only be working for our own chapter at Kenyon, but for other chapters nationwide.

The addressing of the housing question inhibits once again the lack of fact upon which this article was based. In actuality, housing is not a question at this point. We are not looking for a place to live, instead we look towards an organization of social and communal unification of women at Kenyon.

We understand that a sorority is not for everyone for many reasons including the negative connotation of sorority itself. However, it is truly important for us to have the Kenyon community understand that in the direction we are headed toward is for the benefit of the community as an alternative social organization for women.

Sincerely,
 Victoria H. Blocher '89
 Amy H. Curtner '89
 Jennifer A. Lister '89
 Larisa Lockwood '89
 Regina M. Maguire '89

Editor's Note: The Collegian did contact a woman who acknowledged her involvement with the sorority effort. However, she refused to grant an interview, and refused to disclose the names of the other women involved. If our information was at all incorrect, some of the blame must rest with those who refused to correct us.

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Vandalism: Council Needs New Approach

To the Editor:

During a recent conversation a friend of mine mentioned his ideas concerning the recent letter to the editor about the careless regard for the atrium; it is frequently littered with soda cans, cups, etc. Not only did I express my agreement with him and the author of the letter, but I would also say that the disrespect for the atrium and towards those who must clean up the mess goes far beyond the treatment of the library.

I would add that such carelessness and indeed abuse for the very facilities we have all consented to share for a sizeable investment characterizes a pervasive attitude which is certainly not new or foreign to the campus. Vandalism, in all of its various forms, has been and will always continue to be as much a part of Kenyon lore as sermons on apathy, discussions on fire safety or philosophic inquiries into the essential function of Student Council, certainly one of my personal favorites.

Vandalism is a predictable occurrence at Kenyon; as part of its annual cycle, student government has succeeded in holding its own when confronting vandalism. Let us pause to examine a microcosm of the vast responsibilities uniquely endowed to Student Council. Among the top five of its perennial favorites, our own multi-strata student government holds a special reverence for vandalism. We must form a special delegation, a committee to further examine vandalism, (as was done last year, and, depending on the need to fill their agenda, will probably be reconvened this year).

My point is that if we were really concerned about vandalism, or, similarly, the trashing of the atrium, steps could be taken by student government to actually deter and thus prevent vandalism as opposed to the current "band-aid" method. Indeed, it is within the grasp of the current collegiate regime to take the initial steps in showing that, just as in any other place we might find ourselves, vandalism will not be tolerated at Kenyon. It's obvious that existing measures to end vandalism result only its perpetuation. I am not advocating Draconian measures; by demonstrating to all students that each of us has a personal stake in the environment we live in, our investments here, financial and otherwise, will go much farther.

Senior Comes to Regret 'Harmless Fun'

To the Editor:

I would like to try to do just one thing with this letter. I would like to rationalize why it does not make any sense for a student to violate school regulations. I speak from experience, for I have been caught violating more school regulations than I would have ever imagined or wanted to. It is just a very small part of the things I have to do to fulfill my punishment. What I did is none of your business. Let's just say what I thought would be harmless, wild, college fun has haunted me to this day. I do not think that haunted is an exaggeration.

Until the second I graduate I am on disciplinary probation. Every week this year I must spend eight hours doing community ser-

The progressive effects of a dynamic society can penetrate Gambier, OH. As a student member on the Task Force for Diversity, I applaud the efforts that have been and continue to be made to form a Kenyon community more reflective of society as a whole, encompassing the diversity of a more progressive student body. We do have the ability to make issues of concern to all a priority; vandalism could be such an issue.

I would enjoy seeing if student government, or any of its assorted wheel-spinning factors could concentrate all of its exclusively elected intelligence on an issue devoid of ceremonial, rubber-stamp status.

Courage,

Eric Steinert '89

vice work, which includes doing things like writing this article telling you what a jerk I am. Eight hours is a lot of time, especially during my senior year when I have more work than ever. I had to pay the school several hundred dollars for damage brought about by my actions.

The reason I did what I did, which I suspect is the same reason that most people break regulations at Kenyon, was a childish impulse to be wild and crazy. I happened to be bored and stir-crazy at the time and I decided that I should do something radical to liven things up. I did not consider that what I was doing was a violation of college regulations and state laws. I must say now that I believe my actions then were entirely selfish and that I am embarrassed that I could be so stupid.

As a result, I was very close to being suspended for a semester. I had to live with the knowledge that I inconvenienced a whole dormfull of people. I was ridiculed by my friends, and almost skinned alive by my parents.

Student 'Splurges' Not Appreciated

To the Editor:

We are in the midst of Alcohol Awareness Week at Kenyon, so I would like to take this opportunity to address a topic that should be of interest to anyone who has used the sidewalks leading to Peirce Hall in the last month or so.

People are vomiting at a prolific rate. The tossing of one's cookies seems to have become Kenyon's most popular intramural sport. Surely this is not all a reaction to ARA food. Right?

The issues of awareness to this problem are twofold. First, folks should know their limits. A person can only hold so much Old Milwaukee before something has to give.

Students' Art Projects Vandalized

To the Editor:

We of the Art of Installation class regret to inform the Gambier community of the destruction and burning of our installation projects behind the Bexley Art Building.

An installation is an art form constructed in such a way that it works in harmony with the surrounding environment. Many long hours were spent building our projects, and we cannot help but feel that whoever destroyed the installations did so in a malicious manner, with a total lack of respect for the work and creations of others.

Quote of the Week

LIBERAL MELODRAMA OF THE MONTH

"Buddy [a rabbit] was rescued after 8 months in a testing laboratory. In his short life he experienced firsthand fear and pain of cosmetic testing. Buddy is brain damaged from inhaling intense concentrations of a popular hair spray."

—1987 PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) News

Now that I am soon to graduate from college I am thinking about what I am going to do with the rest of my life. One of the things I have to consider when dealing with prospective employers is that I have a "disciplinary record". I do not think I will be able to easily explain it away.

If there were one rule a person should live by I would think it would be "never do anything that you will regret." Chances are that no one will *never* do anything they will regret. However, I think it reasonable to believe that one can avoid serious problems by following the basic rules of the society around them. The Kenyon regulations are basic and few. They are not meant to restrict, but to protect students. They should not prevent you from having fun at college. If you find they are you should reconsider your definition of fun. Do not do anything you will regret. Believe me.

Sincerely,
Robert Barr '88

Sororities Will Categorize Women

To the Editor:

I am writing this letter to applaud and second Aileen Hefferen's letter of Oct. 8. I heartily agree with many of the points that she made. At a small school such as Kenyon, it would be a drastic mistake to set up a sorority system. Kenyon women are already separated into groups of "Beta-brides", "Deke-ettes", "Psi-Uterus", etc. With such attractive phrases as these I don't understand why some Kenyon women feel the need to add sub-categories of the "cool", "polished",

or "athletic", to our already categorized community. I don't feel that the heads of the sorority movement are consciously trying to set back the gains that feminists have made. Instead I am more concerned with the consequences of further categorization of the Kenyon community. Already we see tensions that arise from such things as Fraternity rush and segregated tables in Pierce. Why then must we add female frivolity to the already existing male mindlessness?

Sincerely,
Peyton S. Chapman '88

Phys Ed. Worthy of Credit?

To the Editor:

As student-athletes we were shocked to overhear a conversation at lunch last week. We feel concerned enough to let the community know. A fellow student approached the table and told us of an upcoming exam, at which we all commiserated since we were then in the midst of mid-term exam period. The student was frantically searching for information pertaining to the exam; however, he/she did not wish to know how a demand curve shifted, or how Locke's concept of justice applied to man. Instead, the student was befuddled by the tie-breaking procedure in tennis:

"When the match is tied six games apiece, is the tie-breaker determined by a total of twelve or more points?"

To this surprising inquiry, one of our group explained to the budding U.S. Open

star this vital question which is at the root of a liberal arts education.

Joking aside, we feel it is inappropriate at an institution which professes academic excellence to give credit to a discipline which is clearly an extra-curricular activity. If credit is to be given, there are a multitude of areas which are worthy of it. Actors who participate in public performances, the various singers on campus, and athletes all receive no academic credit. Thus, we call on the school to re-examine its policy as to the distinction between recreation and academics, so that those truly deserving courses are allotted credit appropriately.

Sincerely,
James C. Bush
Peter O. Harper
Carter Y. Sharaf

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

Sincerely,
Charles Beneke
Jennie Hart Forbes
Andrew Hunter
Robin Lentz
Katharine Purcell
Linda Rice
Robert Ruley
Christopher Wick

Rights March Unifies Gays

On the Sunday during October Break members of the Gay Straight Alliance participated in the March for Gay and Lesbian Rights. The march turned out to be the biggest in the history of the gay and lesbian rights movement. Following is the account of one of the participants:

By John Clarke

Numbers will be quoted. The organizers called over the loudspeaker a number that soared by the end of the rally on the Mall to 650,000. The *Times* number would be in the tens of thousands while *Newsweek* and *Time* would fall, typically, in the middle ground. At the march an actuarial friend, someone with a head for and a knowledge of statistics and their ambiguous relationship to reality, cynically commented on their broad interpretation in the media. It was a small moment and the rest of our group smiled at him with benign, understanding smile that seemed to proliferate somewhere around five o'clock as the sun set and a chill crept down from the Capitol toward the Washington monument.

October 11 there was, for a few moments, some beatific, political unity that wasn't the result of the speakers like Rev. Jesse Jackson, though he was powerful, or Thelma Houston, though she showed strength, too; it was something more fundamental, something that Zelda Rubenstein, that tiny actress from *Polltergeist*, seemed to project. It was a unity that the threat of AIDS, the presence of AIDS among the marchers had galvanized. She addressed AIDS, and asked each of us there to take responsibility for our own health and that if we did, this epidemic would be rendered powerless. It seemed at the time a new and innovative thought and evidence of some very deep common sense which won her a standing ovation from a group as a whole that is not often characterized as common sensical. There were, by my actuarial friend's estimation, over a million people packed onto the Mall kneeling in the damp grass singing with Holly Near a song long associated with everything that gay and lesbian rights has come to represent. I don't even now know the title, but everyone knew every word that day. You know it too; it goes: "We are a gentle angry people . . ."

Learning About AIDS: A Necessity

By Merry Pastore

On October 27th, during common hour, Dr. Tracy Schermer will show a film entitled "AIDS: What Everyone Needs to Know." A discussion of the film and of AIDS itself will follow.

AIDS, or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, is a widely discussed and most controversial subject. Medically, AIDS is an illness caused by a virus that infects certain cells of the immune system. Socially, AIDS is a global epidemic, drastically changing the lives of those who contract the disease as well as those susceptible to AIDS. This includes the entirety of the Kenyon College community.

"Kenyon students are aware, bright, eager to know, and want to be at the front of changes," states Schermer. He wants, through the film and discussion, to get students thinking, to get them involved. Believing our generation will be the one to answer the questions of AIDS, Schermer stresses the importance of education about the disease.

Emotions ran high the three days our small contingent from Gambier was lodged safely among other contingents from Ohio in a particularly inept Best Western near Du Pont circle. There was a lot of laughter and tension, food and hairspray, gel and cologne, more than I've ever seen nine people generate before. The Gay and Lesbian March on Washington was the evidence of gay people's wish to come to terms with the heterosexual majority, terms rooted in trust and freedom, not ignorance and repression. There was evidence for hope on the sidewalks we passed. Signs read: "Straights for Gays," "Hi, Mom!" and "Fathers of Sons for Gays, Take Note Ron." There was a dialogue of willingness at this march. It was in the air. People in Gambier, hardly a hotbed of radical thought, spoke in these terms. Two friends, recently engaged, spoke of being engaged for gay rights.

The march was not, however, a gathering of gays and lesbians engaged solely in self-justification; it was a celebration that, if anything, sought to include. Our group of men and women, straight and gay, and profoundly unaccustomed to Washington night life stumbled into a piano bar on N. Street and were greeted with a rousing chorus, mostly male, of "Hello Dolly". Within moments the entire group had merged seamlessly into the song. The consensus upon leaving was that gay men have great voices. There was something about the song, and those men young and old, masculine and feminine, counter tenor and *basso profundo*, singing down deep in their registers about an eccentric old woman that was beyond feeble words and yet so typically gay, so inclusive and yet anonymous. It characterized much of the weekend.

It addresses the community of the march weekend and the anonymity of its individuals. It made me think of friends in New York City, older gay men who discreetly write checks for large contributions to Gay Men's Health Crisis; men who draw large salaries as models, actors and money brokers, men who set and create the fashions that the rest of the country and indeed the world ape—they are, as Harvey Fierstein (who spoke at the rally) say, the underground elite. Willi Smith and Perry Ellis, two of its glittering members, have, it is rumored, succeeded.

see MARCH page twelve

To begin such education we must dispel the myth: AIDS is not necessarily the gay disease. It can be caused by a heterosexual relationship. Cites Schermer, "Every time someone has contact with a person, all previous contacts have a bearing." Therefore, Schermer calls for the establishment of close friendship between man and woman. "I'm an advocate of monogamous relationships. Get to know each other, feel good about your relationship. Ask questions." Through open discussion of the subject Schermer hopes to provoke students' questions. What can we do to prevent AIDS? How will it affect our lives? How can we be advocates of safe sex? AIDS testing will also be discussed.

We, as college students, are not removed from the effects of AIDS. Although the disease is fairly young, it is one that has quickly changed our thoughts concerning sexual relationships. Dr. Schermer stresses the importance of understanding the facts. Thus, "AIDS: What Everyone Needs to Know" will be shown in the Biology Auditorium on October 27th during Common Hour, in hopes of raising consciousness, answering questions and providing pertinent information.

COMMENTARY BY

Tim Holmes

Many of you, over the past few years, have no doubt noticed the crackdown on the American college campus on alcohol and drug use, or abuse as it is commonly termed (students use textbooks, but abuse beer).

This crackdown has affected most of the colleges that I've been to and, from what I hear from my friends who attend other colleges, it seems almost all-pervasive. But, it is noted that though Kenyon is not alone in this crackdown neither does that mean that it is an acceptable means to combat the problem of alcohol and drug abuse.

I believe it may be time, before it is too late, to stand back and approach this in an unbiased and critical way.

One must explore the purpose of the crackdown. It is, in the end, an attempt to protect the students from the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse.

I would like to point out the subtle yet important difference between the terms "use" and "abuse." The question of whether there can be "use" of many drugs without it being "abuse" is not one that needs to be discussed here, for the policies that are now being made on the college campuses are new ones designed to combat the recent awareness of abuse. They were not in effect ten years ago, when drug and alcohol abuse were present also, but are now being presented as the panacea for all drug and alcohol related deaths, problems and effects on society. They are not concerned with the legality or illegality of the drugs, but are simply a response to the pressure from outside groups that see the origin of a problem on the college campus without approaching the problem in a realistic way.

So, again, the purpose is to protect the students from the danger of drug use, whether alcohol or otherwise, and the way this is being done is to slowly, very slowly, eliminate the use of such from the college campus. I wonder if this is a viable means of conquering such a "foe."

Many attempts have been made to hide the dangers of the world from the children and students in the past only to have these same dangers thrown at them once they enter the "real world" or "free market," call it what you will. Once the mother's overly protective arms are gone, the child is found to be all that more vulnerable to the forces of the world.

The first thought that comes to my mind is of a very good friend of mine whose college campus is in a dry town, a college in which even the possession of alcohol, whether the possessor is of legal age or not, can be and is punished by expulsion. I've visited him and the most obvious difference the stricter rules make is the drive. What drive? Well, the bars are all just outside the town jurisdiction and so the college students must drive several miles to get as drunk as they do in any other college. The ride back to campus is, as you may guess, the best part.

The other thing that comes to mind is the simple illegality of marijuana. It would be ludicrous to think that the average person believes that since it is illegal, no one uses it (excuse me "abuses it"). Prohibition does not eliminate the problem the student may face it simply makes the user/abuser hide his problem from the authorities and puts the problem out of sight. This can be highly detrimental for that user in the end, for his or her problem cannot be dealt with. A college in which alcohol is prohibited cannot recognize such a problem on its campus.

Perhaps the goal of this crackdown is protection, but the more valuable lesson that needs to be learned by the students is not that alcohol and drug abuse problems don't exist or that they are simply not allowed. That is far too naive a view. The lesson that needs to be taught is how to deal with what is offered and what to do if you get it wrong, that is, if one truly abuses.

Kenyon College claims that it is not a law enforcement agency. This, in conjunction with the freshman forum on alcohol abuse and other alcohol and drug abuse programs, seems to be the ideal stance for an administration for it does not put a barrier of fear between the students and help. Nor does it create an animosity between the student body and the administration.

Kenyon also claims that it will not harbor criminals, again this cannot be disputed for though the problem may seem to be one of physical or psychological addiction, on a larger scale it is one of personal responsibility. The Kenyon Student must learn that Kenyon is not a babysitter, but a school, where once in a while reality is called in to teach a more severe lesson.

Lebowitz: Cynicism at Its Funniest

By Greg Nosan

Last Sunday night at Rosse Hall, the fabled humorist Fran Lebowitz was attended by a large audience as she appeared as the Student Lectureship Committee's second guest speaker of the year. Ms. Lebowitz, formerly a columnist for Andy Warhol's *Interview*, has more recently received acclaim as the author of two books of social commentary on modern America. The best-seller *Metropolitan Life*, and its follow up success *Social Studies*, serve mainly as compilations of Lebowitz's magazine pieces; both show off Lebowitz's gift for satire and expert manipulation of language. A perceptive and

remarkably funny writer, Ms. Lebowitz is no less amusing in real life. At Rosse Hall, Lebowitz read three selections from *Social Studies*, "Pointers for Pets", "When Smoke Gets in Your Eyes . . . Shut Them", and "Diary of a New York Apartment Hunter". All three were very well received by the Kenyon audience, and served as an excellent introduction to this Manhattanite's urbane, cynical, and slightly obnoxious style of humor. From *Social Studies*: "Smoking is, if not my life, then at least my hobby. Smoking is fun. Smoking is cool. Smoking is, as far as I'm concerned, the entire point of being an adult."

see LEBOWITZ page twelve

'Original Intent' and Our Changing Political Realities

By John T. Lysaker

The constitution plays a peculiar role in the consciousness of contemporary America. How have we appropriated its genesis? Presently, we are celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of its ratification. This in itself would suggest that we hold a historical perspective in viewing its creation. Yet this rarely seems to be the case. The years 1783 through 1787 seem to have been exempted from the dynamic passings of history. They seem instead years frozen in a mythical time, an ahistorical era of origins. Perhaps the opening lines of this document should read, "In the beginning . . ." or "Once upon a time . . ." The constitution's period of gestation and birth, of formation and ratification, lives now in the minds of contemporary America as a unique and personal Genesis, one wholly American. Indeed, this bolsters our nation's self-analysis as a new Israel. In the recent media dramatization of representative government, Judge Bork spoke reverently of the time when our nation was sure of its principles and ideals. This sense of a "golden age" is common to all periods of history. "If only we could return to the good ol' days." Indeed the current exegetical gymnastics performed

in the name of constitutional law show much in common with a belief in a once upon a time golden age. The attempt here is to return to the birth of our country. I wonder whether or not this is an attempt one should make, either as an individual or a nation.

The first question which comes to mind is one often asked: are the principles of government, as conceived in the late eighteenth century, applicable to contemporary American society. It is often said that the brilliance of the constitution is its durability, its ability to remain relevant to American society as it has undergone numerous changes over the past two hundred years. This claim, though, has a circular slant to it. We have self-consciously, as a nation, striven to remain true to the conceptions of our founding fathers. Whether or not we have is a very debatable question. Thus perhaps the elasticity of our constitution reflects more the exegetical powers of government officials. How will a technologically and multi-national corporation centered society interpret a document written by members of a largely agrarian society? Is this to term the constitution irrelevant? Hardly. What it is to do is to ask the question to what degree are we able to apply constitutional proclamations, and to what degree should

we, to the dilemmas confronting contemporary America. Is it not possible for a law to be constitutional and wrong? Or unconstitutional and right? What should be the ground framing the debate?

Are the principles of government, as conceived in the late eighteenth century, applicable to contemporary American society?

One often hears, in response to such questions, points referring to the amendment process "built-into" the constitution. Up until now my questions have been fairly simple and unchallenging. Now what I wish to say is not as easily stomachable. I think it questionable whether or not the constitution is changeable in the ways our present ways of living demand it to be. What happens in a society where the fundamental organizing principle is an economic one, one which uses as its primary internal mechanism competition among members of that society? The constitution defends such a society: ours. My fundamental question is what happens to the social relations within such a society when its

constituents are forced to compete with one another for sustenance? What happens when market relationships, those based on exchange-value, leave the realm of the market and infiltrate other aspects of life including sexuality, the arts, and academia? Think of "meat-markets," marriage contracts, "selling-out," and competing for grants which increases the importance of competing for discoveries. Is it possible that the constitution could ever be so fundamentally changed so as to address these concerns?

Two things have been consistent throughout this short meditation: questions and the absence of factual and textual citations. So what? Its purpose is simply to spur reflection on a document our nation reveres as a sacred text. In an age of manifestos and proclamations, it becomes all the more important to analyze the one we believe we are founded upon, one we have assumed correct, the only problem being one of interpretation. Mortality has the final claim on both our nation's past and future. Thus it is of primal importance that we reflect upon the seeds we have surely grown from and perhaps our greatest power as human beings is that to some degree we are able to replant ourselves.

The Forum is a monthly section of *The Collegian*, in which we investigate a specific topic or issue in as much depth and breadth as possible. Opinions expressed in the articles are those of the individual writers and not necessarily those of the editors or *The Collegian*. Likewise, quality submissions will be printed regardless of the opinions expressed. Our purpose is to cover as many viewpoints as possible with the intent of presenting the richest possible debate. Articles are solicited from members of the Kenyon community. We would like to encourage anyone who is interested in doing this kind of writing to contact one of us or *The Collegian*.

—Jocelyn Alexandner and Garth Van't Hul

Celebration Calls for Involvement

By Garth Van't Hul

Anniversaries are cause for celebration. Our country is in the midst of a celebration of its constitution's anniversary. There are, needless to say, many different ways of celebrating such an occasion. One of the things being most celebrated is the longevity of the political system which the Constitution created. Longevity, in and of itself, is not a virtue. It is, however, noteworthy. It indicates a remarkable capacity for adapting to changing times. Longevity through tyranny and oppression and brute force is not to be lauded; longevity through adaptation is.

Anniversaries are also good times to look back and reflect on the years. It seems to me that one of the crucial questions such a reflection on the past two hundred years in the country is to what extent our political system has been preserved by force and oppression. This is not a question I plan to answer here except to point out that such things can take very subtle, as well as more recognizable forms.

What is important to remember is that very few of the rights which most of us appreciate come without considerable struggle and sacrifice. Starting with the original debate on whether or not to include the Bill of Rights, each and every step that has been taken to make the Constitution and our socio/politi-

cal system what it is today has met with opposition. Keep in mind that at the time of the Constitution's ratification only white males who owned property possessed the right to vote. We've come a long way, baby, but let us not forget that along that way many have been oppressed and killed for standing for what we now consider to be fundamental rights. The point is that a system which counts on adaptation through popular participation, ipso facto, demands an active role of each of us. If we are grateful to these men and women for their bravery and wisdom, it is incumbent on us to see that others like them not be subjected to similar treatment.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the following in reference to Shays' Rebellion: "I hold it that a little rebellion now and then is a good thing . . . It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of government . . . God forbid that we should ever be twenty years without such a rebellion." Jefferson certainly was not advocating all out revolution as a solution to every social problem, but he recognized that an unchallenged government is a dangerous thing.

So what is the most appropriate way to celebrate the anniversary of our Constitution? It seems to me that it is to practice those rights which we find most precious, to remember that they were hard fought for, and to recognize our responsibility to take an active role in the political process.

"Irangate" and the Constitution

By Jocelyn Lee Alexander

The newly formed Committee on the Bicentennial of the Constitution has once again brought the issues born of the current celebration and discussion of the document alive on campus. The format of the evening originated within the implications of the Iran-Contra affair of this past year. Properly and amusingly termed "Irangate" the issue won itself a name which reflects the cohesion of the controversy spawned by both the Watergate scandals and the affair at hand.

The evening began at 8 p.m. on October 20 in Philo. Three panelists began the discussion, each with a brief account of his views on the constitutional issues relevant to the Iran-Contra affair. The three panelists were Martin J. Hardeman of the history department, John M. Elliot who is chair of the political science department, and Alex R. McKeown also of the political science department. Moderating the evening was Carl T. Brehm of the economics department. Next responses were sought from the panelists and then Brehm opened the discussion to the audience which pretty well filled Philomathean Hall. The theme of the evening was the question of who runs foreign policy today. Mr. McKeown spoke next of the importance of consistency on the part of congress in supporting policy. Whether the policy is considered wise or not, and despite its popularity, once a vote puts it into action the best move is to see the policy through. This con-

cept was key to the whole evening's discussion. The subsequent question which Elliot contended with was the process of decision making in the realm of foreign policy. Logically this process is characterized by the utilization of both checks and balances and separation of powers. What does the constitution say in reference to this balance of powers? Elliot argued the Constitution has a bias towards cooperation. Since our executive may not come with a guarantee of enlightened leadership congress is empowered with the right to interfere. This way the nation is protected against "stupid mistakes." Though this safeguard may be a hinderance to direct action Elliot commented the well-being of the United States may be better protected by a safeguard against singular powerful control than an ability to act rashly.

Most of the discussion remained a removed and generalized exploration of the questions of the dynamics of power and communication between congress and the President. The audience took the concepts generally and applied them specifically to the events of the Iran-Contra affairs. Though there was no actual debate over blame the frustrations of the issue were summarized well by Hardeman with the quote, "Success has many fathers, failure is an orphan." So though no great solutions were agreed upon no blood was shed either and it is doubtful anyone left without being better versed on the complexities of The Constitution 200 years after its birth.

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Freedom of the Press: How Inalienable a Right is It?

By Paul Singer

After 200 years of our constitution, it seems to us that there are certain rights which are indeed inalienable, so ingrained are they on our collective consciousness. Few Americans would doubt, for example, that the freedom of speech and a free press are the most fundamental building blocks upon which our democratic system rests. However, in this time of celebration and national pride, we must realize just how fragile these freedoms are, and commit ourselves anew to their defense.

First of all, let us be clear about the origin of free speech and free press ("freedom of expression", for short) in America: the Constitution itself said *nothing* about them. Ratified in 1788, the Constitution left such things to the Bill of Rights, which was ratified a full three and a half years later. In that document, a mere 14 words set out the definition of a free society: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press . . .".

Even more surprising is that three of the original 13 states did not vote for ratification of these first ten amendments. Indeed, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Georgia finally gave their official acceptance in the spring of 1939, one hundred and fifty years after these supposedly "fundamental" rights became law. Perhaps such freedoms are not so basic as we thought.

What then is the strength of these few words? If we are free to call for the impeachment of a president, are we equally free to call for her or his assassination? If we are free to worship our own visions of supreme power, are we equally free to maintain atheistic

disbelief? If we are free to read the poetry of Whitman, are we equally free to read Penthouse Forum?

It has been said that my freedom to swing my arm ends where the tip of your nose begins, but if that is so, then where does our right to free expression end, and the tip of society's nose begin? This question haunts courtrooms even today, headlines attesting to the mantle of responsibility passed on to us by the founders: we simply have no choice but to decide each day what is meant by freedom. A few recent cases in point are worth investigating.

If we are free to call for the impeachment of a president, are we equally free to call for her or his assassination?

The first question is the unavoidable one of pornography, a topic which consumed the American consciousness for a few months last summer and which has now, rather frighteningly, been forgotten. Recall the picture of Attorney General Edwin Meese (standing, cynically enough, before a statue of a half-naked woman) presenting his Commission on Pornography's 1900 page report—a report whose stated purpose was neither clarifying the definition of pornography nor seeking to prove its effects, but rather finding "more effective ways in which the spread of pornography would be contained". The commission did little more than harass 7-11 for selling Playboy, and threaten Bob Guccione and Hugh Hefner with pornography charges.

Part of the difficulty the Commission experienced was due to the dangerously vague standing definition of pornography. As far as the Supreme Court is concerned, pornography is apparently anything that violates "community standards" of decency. Thus while some of us would applaud some sort of limitation on violent and/or degrading sexual material, the problems of meddling with the First Amendment have profound consequences for other areas upon which we would rather not trespass. For example, while we may base our opposition to pornography on a shared "community standard" of decency or propriety, we must then be ready to protect literature from these same standards.

The Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom is a monthly publication dedicated to the preservation of freedom of the press, and as such it fills each month's issue with tales of who is trying to censor what, and how. Some of the cases are ludicrous, others thought-provoking, and others downright terrifying. To name just a few:

• In Florida, Bay County school superintendent Leonard Hall banned 64 books from the local high school libraries on the grounds that they "use what Hall termed 'oodles' or 'a lot of vulgar language' and the curse 'god-damn'." The works banned included Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, and *Twelfth Night*, Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, and *The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin* (see box). The works were reinstated six days later after a massive public outcry.

• In California, a group of parents has launched a campaign to remove from an elementary school library Shel Silverstein's *Where the Sidewalk Ends*, and *A Light in the Attic*, two immensely popular books of children's poetry. The charge: the books encourage disrespectful behavior towards parents or elders. The group is asking the school board to ban these books and any other book that is "immoral, contains profanity of any kind, does not advocate honesty, being trustworthy, self-discipline, kindness, justice, obedience and respect for the law."

• In Spring Hill, Florida, *Bloods: an Oral History of the Vietnam War by Black Veterans*, written by Wallace Terry, was banned from the middle school library, on the

grounds that it posed a threat to the students' morality due to the use of profanity. School Board attorney Joe Johnston "I served in a war myself, and I don't feel a need to resort to that language to recall my experiences."

While all of these actions are limited in their scope, their implications are profound. For if we may bar Shel Silverstein and William Shakespeare from our schools, then mayn't "community standards" also call for the banning of Charles Darwin or Karl Marx? Even Supreme Court nominee Robert Bork has said in an essay on freedom of expression that "freedom of non-political speech rests . . . upon the enlightenment of society and its elected representatives."

The real danger to our embattled rights to free press and free speech come from views like those put forward by *National Review* editor Joseph Sobran. In a 1977 article, Sobran suggested that the First Amendment referred to "not a vague 'freedom of expression', but 'the freedom of speech or of the press'—that is, freedom already existing, and in the forms in which they were already known. The freedom of speech and of the press, as known to the young states, was far from absolute . . . lewd utterances . . . [were] subject to criminal penalties . . .".

On this view, we are returned to an assumption of 1700's Puritan morality, and rule everything else objectionable and censorable. Sobran is even willing to go so far as to say, in the case of pornography, that "we may as well face it: either we acknowledge objective [my emphasis] standards of sexual propriety, along with the concomitant possibility of restricting even private consensual acts; or we abandon such standards and [pornographic] billboards—leaving [one], he wishes to avoid filth, with the option of walking down the street with his eyes closed."

In other words, we have come from "Congress shall abridge no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press" to "Congress or community may decide on objective moral standards and legislate against anything thereby deemed immoral." If we believe, truly believe, in the primacy of these freedoms, we must not assume that they are impervious to attack. Rather, we must stand in their active defense.

Equality Requires Protection by Law

By Joy Eckstine

The creation of the Constitution was to encode the principles which the founders of our country thought necessary to protect the rights of the people, and to create a system of checks and balances which would prevent any one branch of the government from amassing too much power. That is what every child has been taught in the process of being educated in this country—think for a moment on the meaning which lies behind the words, the reality which prompted those leaders to include such principles as free speech, separation of church and state, freedom from unreasonable search and seizure, etc. The political/social actuality that prompted the writers of the Constitution to incorporate these points was that many had experienced oppression and/or persecution, either in their European country of origin, or under the rule of Great Britain in the Colonies. Experiences which violated their civil rights encouraged these people not only to create a different system of government for their own time, but to create a structure which would guarantee civil rights for their descendants.

Discrimination has been a significant part of the experience of women in this country. Through a long process of actively trying to change laws, traditions, and cultural misconceptions, women are finally starting to achieve a position of relative equality in terms of politics, education and financial status. There is still a disparity, especially in the area of economic position, since women are still paid less than men for the same job in many instances, and experience sexual harassment in the working place far more often

than men. It can be argued that a similar encodification process needs to take place; the Women's Movement needs to translate social changes into law, in order to protect the present generation from discrimination and to prevent future generations from back-sliding into inequality. If it is accepted that it is important to protect women from discrimination in terms of hiring, wages, and sexual harassment on the job, then it is imperative to translate these social concerns into law, otherwise at some point social change may alter the positive gains in women's rights. The rights of women will remain extremely vulnerable without a stand in the Constitution; the symbolic and legal power of the document is such that it will have great importance not only in personal opinions, but also it will provide protection against any state statutes which might violate women's rights. Of course the ratification of laws at the state level that uphold the legal rights of women is to be encouraged, but without the Constitution to refer back to, these measures are not strong enough.

The content of the Equal Rights Amendment, "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and everyplace subject to its jurisdiction" is not a call for the status of men to be downgraded in any way—instead it is the proposal that women be elevated to the status of true citizenship. As this is a right already guaranteed to men of all races, it is unjust to deny full protection under the law to people who comprise about half of the citizens of the United States. Solidifying equality politically and legally is imperative—we must try to avoid the oppression of the past by insuring fairness in the future.

Books Banned in School Library

The following is a list of some of the 64 books Bay County School Superintendent Leonard Hall attempted to ban from local classrooms:

Adventures in English Literature
Animal Farm
Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin
Brave New World
The Call of the Wild
The Canterbury Tales
The Crucible
Death Be Not Proud
Fahrenheit 451
The Glass Menagerie
Great Expectations
The Great Gatsby
Hamlet
The Inferno
The Little Foxes
Long Day's Journey into Night

Lord of the Flies
The Man Who Came to Dinner
The Merchant of Venice
The Oedipus Plays of Sophocles
Of Mice and Men
The Old Man and The Sea
Player Piano
The Prince and the Pauper
A Raisin in the Sun
The Red Badge of Courage
A Separate Peace
To Kill a Mockingbird
Twelfth Night
Watership Down
Wuthering Heights

source: Newsletter of Intelligent

Judicial Philosophy and the Bork Confirmation Hearings

By David Bartram

Earlier this month, the Senate Judiciary Committee passed on to the Senate a recommendation that Robert Bork not be confirmed for appointment to the Supreme Court. This is the first stage: the full Senate must then vote on confirmation, so this peculiarly novel controversy is at least a couple of weeks from being over.

The novelty lies in the fact that this is the first time that judicial philosophy has been such an explicit issue in the confirmation of a Supreme Court nominee. The issue is absolutely fundamental: Bork and his opponents are debating, aside from the slightly more superficial issues, the proper roles of the Court in interpreting the Constitution. One school of thought on the matter is that of judicial activism; the practice of creating the equivalent of legislation where it has not been made law by an actual legislative body. This tradition has played a definitive role in the American political process especially in the last thirty or so years: key decisions such as *Brown v. Board of Education*, prohibiting school segregation laws, and *Roe v. Wade*, legalizing abortion in many circumstances, are instances of the Court acting where the legislature had not yet done so. In both cases, and in numerous others, the Court decided

that the legal principles which guided their decision could be derived from the Constitution and, in fact, that the Constitution mandated such a decision. In many cases, these arguments have been tenuous at best; yet in most instances hindsight tells us that these decisions can be justified historically: who would argue with, for example, *Brown v. Board of Education*?

Not even Bork. And yet he has made it clear that he is vehemently opposed to the practice of judicial activism. In following this practice, he says, the Court is stepping beyond its proper function, which is, in his mind, to determine the original intent of the writers of the Constitution. Judges, he says in a speech published by the Federalist Society, must avoid becoming legislators; if they do not, "There [will] be no law other than the will of the judge." This means that judges are to exclude their own moral predilections from the process of judicial review and concentrate only on whether a particular decision can be justified with reference to a particular clause of the Constitution. For Bork, then, the Supreme Court has "created" a right to privacy when in reality no such right exists on the terms of the Constitution: in doing so it has undermined the principles guiding the roles of the three branches of government.

In a sense he is right. It would be difficult to justify judicial activism as a procedure sanctioned by the Constitution, which is, of course responsible for defining the role of the Court. One response to this situation is that a critique of judicial activism is not all there is to Bork. Throughout the hearings there has been a noticeable tendency for him to moderate the extremism which is a necessary result of his philosophy of interpretivism. This line

For Bork, the Supreme Court has "created" a right to privacy when in reality no such right exists . . . in doing so it has undermined the fundamental principles guiding the roles of the three branches of government.

of inquiry, however, is not bound to be very fruitful, in spite of all the clamor about "turning back the clock on civil rights." The hearings should be a warning to those people who value the accomplishments of judicial activism in the areas of civil rights and the right to privacy, which includes the right to abortion, use of contraceptives, and other admittedly controversial issues. The warning is

this: we have a very insecure hold on these gains, a fact which is illustrated by the serious possibility of decision reversals in the event of tip in the balance of power on the Court. The only absolutely assured method of maintaining these gains is to make them legislation, which in most cases is going to necessitate constitutional amendments (remember that the Court can strike down anything lower than an amendment).

The possibilities for such a solution, however, are rather limited, especially given the present political climate. In the absence of legislation, then, we are back in a situation which is best understood by looking back to the time of *Brown v. Board of Education*, where the Court made an undeniable moral achievement fully a decade before civil rights legislation was enacted. The *New Republic* (Oct. 5) puts it succinctly: "Bork saw the wisdom of *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1971 [in a journal article]: would he have seen it in 1954?" Judicial activism has its place in the American political process even if it stretches the Constitution in both form and content, and we are therefore back in the uncomfortable but historically successful seat of having to choose people based on their capacity of moral vision. Bork, in denying this essential component of judgement, is not the man for the job.

Pornography and the Limits of the First Amendment

By Katherine Luther

I knew it was a plot when I was first asked to do an article on the Constitution. I was in serious doubt as to whether the friend of mine who asked me to do it was really a friend or an enemy. I knew she was an enemy when my advisor, on hearing that she had asked me to write on the Constitution, pressed me to write on the First Amendment. But why this reaction to writing on the First Amendment? My friend and my advisor pressed me only because I have studied the First Amendment and its problems fairly extensively. One would think that it would be easy for me to write an article. In truth, the more you know about the First Amendment, the more complicated the issues involved become.

What caused me to actually write anything was a discussion with another friend who was also going to write on the First Amendment. He told me that he planned to center on the importance of protecting the freedom of speech from some of the laws designed to restrict pornography. I told him that was good, for I believe that the freedom of speech has to be protected, but asked him what he was going to say about how to deal with pornography. He said he wasn't going to deal with it at all. I knew then that I had to write just to make the point that pornography has to be dealt with in any discussion of the First Amendment. It is the First Amendment that is always used in pornography's defense. To ignore the pornography issue while discussing the First Amendment is to leave it totally unrestricted.

The first question that most would ask is what's wrong with pornography? Why should we restrict it? Only a prude would want to restrict an expression of normal human appetites. But what I am talking about is hardly an expression of normal human appetites. The United States at this point in time has an eight billion dollar pornography industry that includes much more

than normal expression. Under the *Miller vs. California* decision, pornography has to be much more than "normal expression." It has to be hardcore pornography that you would find in *Hustler* and magazines and films even more graphic. Changes or banishment of the present laws on pornography would allow these publications to be sold anywhere and there would be no law to hold back items such as snuff films which feature an actual rape and dismemberment of a female body. This is not what I would call normal expression. I would call it the degradation of females, and sometimes males, as well as the distortion of human relations.

The United States at this point in time has an eight billion dollar pornography industry that includes much more than normal expression.

Pornography also is a potential incitement to violate the fundamental rights of others. By this I mean that it is a potential incitement to rape. It is true that no study has ever absolutely and positively proven that a connection exists between pornography and sexual crimes. That is because it may not be able to. A look at studies done by commissions set up for this purpose reveal they were poorly done and they certainly never proved that there was any connection. Studies done by a feminist researcher, Diana Russell, show that there is a connection. Although this research may have been biased, the findings are enough to make any woman nervous about the possibility of unrestricted expression.

Another argument that can be made against unrestricted freedom of expression is that it degrades human relations in general. This is a moralistic approach which is very hard to justify. The Constitution is not about one individual's morals. Yet do we have to allow a body of literature that equates good

sex with violence just to protect our political freedom? Looking at the issue this way, one is tempted to suggest that freedom of speech was set up to protect political discussion so it is only that which it should protect. Pornography has nothing to do with political freedom so shouldn't be protected by the first amendment. But this solution is also not satisfactory because its result is overly restrictive.

If the first amendment can only protect that which relates to political issues, what a political issue is has to be defined. Giving the courts this power would set them up in the perfect position to restrict where they really shouldn't. This definition also leaves most literature out in the cold, especially those books that contain some purient material in them, despite the fact that they are fairly serious. Thus this solution is also not satisfactory.

My point here is that there really is no easy way to define what is protected by the First

Amendment. That does not mean that there should be no attempt to define that which is and is not protected, such as in the *Miller vs. California* case. That would leave the pornography industry in this country to produce whatever it wanted. It is ridiculous not to define what is and is not protected simply because all definitions have their problems. The freedom of speech and the press are vital to a democratic system, but I do not believe that pornography should be unrestricted. It is vital to the rights of some if not all of the society that there should be some restrictions on pornography. What good does it do a democratic society if the presses are unrestricted, but the only reading being done is in *Hustler*.

Now the plot has succeeded, I have been pressed into looking like the enemy of free speech. I am hardly that, but the brevity of this may make it seem as though I am. It is only that I feel obligated to point out that this issue is more complicated than it may at first appear.

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6th Annual Gambier Folk Festival Comes This Weekend

America's cultural diversity will be featured in musical concerts, workshops, and crafts show at the sixteenth annual Gambier Folk Festival beginning Thursday, Oct. 22, and running through Sunday, Oct. 25.

This year, the festival, which brings to center many of the nation's best folk performers in free concerts, is also marking the centennial of the Northwest Ordinance, which opened up the western frontier for settlement. Festival performers and workshop leaders will explore the arts of the region's settlers. These pioneers brought with them cultural traditions of Ireland, Germany, France, and Africa.

Ann Brown, executive director of the Purchase Association for Historic Preservation in Cincinnati, will give a talk on Thursday, October 22, at 8 p.m. in the Biology Auditorium. She will speak on Ohio barn architecture and how its buildings reflect the settlers' heritage.

Recently, gospel, country, Southeast and Eastern European musical traditions have established roots in the Midwest. Musical concerts will highlight these four styles. On Friday, October 23, at 8:00 p.m., Phong Nguyen, among the foremost names of Vietnamese music in the Midwest, and the Silver Harps, a gospel group from Detroit, will perform in Rosse Hall. Other immigrants to Midwestern cities include Akron, Columbus, and Toledo

—have included refugees from Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Before leaving Vietnam in 1974, Nguyen had studied for years the folk music of his country, which is sung without accompaniment. These chants were popular among workers in the fields, where it was not possible to have an instrument.

However, Nguyen, until recently a visiting professor of ethnomusicology at Kent State University, is also a polished performer on the dan tranh, a seventeen-string zither, and the dan nguyet, a two-stringed lute. Improvisation is important in his music.

While there are striking contrasts between Nguyen and the Silver Harps, both have their origins in religious tradition. Nguyen studied chamber music in a Buddhist monastery, and the Silver Harps take many of their spiritual harmonies from the Baptist Church.

Founded twenty-five years ago, the eight-member gospel group, accompanied only by a drum, has a vibrant sound that combines the emotion of sacred music with the rhythm and blues of city life. Reflecting the Motown style of music popularized by such performers as Aretha Franklin and the Temptations, the Silver Harps show how the urban migration of blacks invigorated a traditional music style with new energy.

Intimate conversation with the performers will be possible on Saturday, Oct. 24, between 1:00 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. in a series of eight workshops. Also featured will be three guest speakers who will explore music and

dance traditions of the Northwest Territories that are less prominent today but still vital.

Henry Stock, one-quarter Hopi Indian and an adopted Ogalala Lakota, will demonstrate traditional dances of the area's earliest residents. A resident of Cincinnati, he directs an Indian dance troupe and has taught traditional dance for forty years. Ralph Von Aling, a weaver, herbalist, and harmonica player from Holmes County, will speak about and play the folk songs of his German forebears. Al O'Leary, an Irish accordion player from Cleveland, will trade the tradition of Irish dance and song in the area.

On Saturday at 8:00 p.m. the Whitsteins, two brothers whose expressive harmony singing has been popular in country music, and Kapelye, a group that performs the Yiddish klezmer music of nineteenth-century Eastern Europe, will perform in Rosse Hall.

Charles and Bob Whitstein, from Colfax, Louisiana, sing country ballads and sacred songs accompanied by a guitar and mandolin. Their songs are characterized by soft, perfectly pitched harmonies in the oldest of styles. They have performed on television and at the Grand Ole Opry, and in 1984 they gave a concert at the National Folk Festival at the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area near Peninsula, Ohio.

Kapelye, a group of five young Jewish musicians, brings to the stage the lively dance numbers and expressive ballads characteristic of Eastern European Gypsies of the nine-

teenth century. When Yiddish-speaking Jews emigrated to America at the turn of the century, many brought with them their native folk, or klezmer, music. Formed in 1979, the group has been featured on the radio program "A Prairie Home Companion," and they play regularly in New York City, their home town.

Following the concert Saturday evening, there will be a community square dance in Peirce Hall. Lynn Frederick will be the caller.

The folk festival continues into Sunday, October 25, when crafts from the different cultures that migrated to the area are shown in a fair from noon to 4:00 p.m. in Gund Commons. Among the exhibitors of traditional crafts will be quilters, weavers, riflemakers, dollmakers, and spinners. Less commonly seen crafts include Hungarian needlework, Ukrainian egg painting, and Hmong needlework. Many of the objects will be for sale.

The Gambier Folk Festival is sponsored by the Gambier Folklore Society and made possible with the support of Kenyon College, the Ohio Arts Council, and the National Endowment for the Arts. All events are free and open to the public.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR WOMEN'S WEEK

Sunday, October 25
6:30 p.m. *Vespers Service focused on women* - led by Rev. Andrew Foster. Chapel.
8:00 p.m. *Lecture/Discussion with Pamela Gail Hollie, Economist.* Women exercising capital in the marketplace. Olin Auditorium.

Monday, October 26
8:00 p.m. *Performance - Toshi Reagon.* Washington, D.C.-based feminist folk singer. Gund Commons Lounge.

Tuesday, October 27
4:30 p.m. *"Julian of Norwich," one-woman play* about the life of the English anchoress. Chapel.
8:00 p.m. *Women's Voices* - open reading of poetry and prose by community members. Peirce Lounge.

Wednesday, October 28
7:00 p.m. *Rape Prevention Workshop* - facilitated by Women Against Rape of Columbus and Dr. Clarke Carney, Director of the Kenyon Counseling Center. Weaver Cottage.

Thursday, October 29
8:00 p.m. *Performance - Geoff Morgan.* Singer/Writer about the changing roles of men. Back by popular demand. Gund Commons Lounge.

Friday, October 30
12:00 Noon *Brown Bag Discussion with Geoff Morgan.* Lunches provided - call 5140 for reservations. Weaver Cottage.
8:00 p.m. *Party to celebrate Women's Week.* KC.
2:00 a.m.

On-going art exhibit at the Crozier Center during the week.

How I Got That Story Captivates Audience

By Fred Richardson

October 16 and 17, Amlin Gray's "How I Got That Story" was presented to standing room only crowds in the Hill Theater. The play, directed by Denise Miller, and featuring Amlin Gray and Paul Schnee, was part of the exercise of these three drama ma-

story is set in "Amboland," a fictional representative of Vietnam during the 1960's. Ball plays "The Reporter," a journalist from heartland America who is sent to cover the war for a major service. Schnee plays the role of "The Local Event," or rather, numerous and different people who were to be found in Viet-

nam at this time. The plot revolves around Ball's journey into the soul of a country in turmoil, his loss of innocence and final disillusionment. This occurs through The Reporter's encounters with all the different people played by Schnee.

It was the general consensus of those who crammed into the Hill on Friday and Saturday nights that the play was entertaining, involving and extremely well acted by Ball and Schnee. The performance of Paul Schnee was particularly impressive. Playing over fifteen different roles, from a Vietnamese prostitute to an American G.I., Schnee displayed outstanding versatility and composure under the pressure of having to change roles throughout the performance. Ball's performance was

consistently entertaining. During most of the play he was quite funny as the stereotypical waif in a foreign land. Then, in the second act, Ball successfully made the transition from the role of a buffoon to that of a broken, disillusioned man.

Perhaps as impressive as the acting in this performance was the outstanding technical work done by the production crew. The set, designed by Annie Wickham, which needed to be simple to accommodate the numerous scene changes, was very functional yet also aesthetically pleasing.

A super job was done as well by the sound, costume, lighting and set crews. Working under intense pressure and time constraints, the entire crew did a great job in making the transitions from scene to scene as smooth as possible.

Talents ran consistently through all components of this production, providing a humorous and relaxing evening to all its viewers.

In praise of Fink, the *Press Connection*, of Madison, says, "He seems incapable of playing an ugly sound or less than perfectly phrased melody," and Rob Fixmer, of the *Capital Times*, in Wisconsin, writes, "I have yet to hear an oboist who is better than Mark Fink in tonal warmth, textural sensitivity or fluidity." Dr. Benjamin Locke of the Kenyon music department also expresses his unreserved praise for Fink's performance abilities.

The program for the afternoon includes works by Telemann, Saint-Saens, Persichetti and J.N. Hummel. Fink will be accompanied by pianist John Reitz. In addition, Locke, a tenor, will join Fink in performing a Ralph Vaughan Williams piece, "Blake Songs," poems of William Blake, for voice and oboe. It should prove to be a treat for Kenyon to hear these fine performers.

The recital will take place in the Bemis Music Room, second floor Peirce, at 3:00 p.m. Sunday, September 27. There will be a reception following in Peirce Lounge. All are welcome.

Kenyon Welcomes Oboist Mark Fink

By Greta L. Ode

George Gund Concert Series is presenting another fine musician for the enjoyment of the Kenyon community. Oboist Mark Fink will appear this Sunday, September 27, in the Peirce Music Room.

Fink is originally from Waukegan, Illinois, and received both undergraduate and master's degrees from Indiana University. He is on the artist faculty of University of Wisconsin-Madison since 1973. A popular soloist and clinician, Fink tours, and gives master classes and clinics at high schools and colleges across the Midwest. Fink has appeared with the Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, has performed with the St. Louis and Milwaukee Symphonies and is currently a member of the Madison Symphony Or-

chestra. He is also the oboist for the Wingra Quartet, which tours extensively throughout the Midwest. The Quintet is recorded on the Crest label, and has premiered a number of works at Carnegie Hall in New York.

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Football Lords Take Big Red, Lose OWU Heartbreaker

By Kevin Martin

The Kenyon College football Lords may not have played their best game of the season against the Denison Big Red but they managed a win. They found a way around a seventy-seven year dry spell to win their first NCAC game of the year. The winning score came on a blocked field goal returned 72 yards for a touchdown late in the game for a 16-12 lead which the Lords held on to for a big victory. Junior linebacker Pete Murphy led the way with an outstanding game. He recorded 18 tackles, forced a fumble, blocked an extra point try, and blocked the field goal which was scooped up by Marc Williams and taken in for the touchdown. Murphy was named NCAC Defensive Player of the Week for his efforts. The offense was led by a resurging running game which chalked up 121 yards on the ground. A reunited Scott Hinckley and Talal Al-Sowayal combined for most of those yards behind fine blocking by the offensive line, led by converted defensive lineman Bill "Biggest" Gerstler. The Lords rode the emotional high from that victory into the annual Homecoming Day game with the Ohio Wesleyan University Battling Bishops, only to drop a very exciting but disappointing three point decision.

OWU's first year head coach Mike Hollway brought his band of upstart youngsters to McBride Field to face the Lords and 1,500 faithful students and alumni. They proceeded to send most of them home disappointed, though not for lack of excitement. The Bishops combined a Cincinnati Bengal no huddle offense with a Woody Hayes, "three yards and a cloud of dust" mentality, and added a little old fashioned good luck to walk away with a 24-21 victory.

The game turned out to be an emotional teeter-totter with the team with the momentum seemingly dominating the game for a stretch. The first advantage went to the Bishops who used their no huddle offense to keep the Lords off-guard and the hard-nosed running of its starting backfield to march the ball down the field to the Lord 12 yard line. A holding call stopped them there and they had to settle for a 30 yard field goal from

Brent Stoffle. After a short Lord possession the Bishops went back to work. Aided by two Kenyon penalties for having 12 men on the field OWU got the ball in field goal range. They seemed set to take a 6-0 lead when the ball hit the cross bar and bounced out, making for the Bishops one and only piece of bad luck on the day.

The Lords proceeded to take the momentum using the passing combination of Eric Dahlquist to Mark Lontchar to drive the ball down the field. Then they used the touchdown combination of Dahlquist to Ed Beemiller to take a 7-3 lead. After the extra point conversion Allen Koths returned to the field to kick-off, a job usually reserved for Pete Moygordy. Koths proceeded to do a beautiful job on the ensuing on-sides kick. He popped the ball up into the air 12 yards down field, and 20 yards to his left, into the path of a charging Lontchar, who pulled the ball out of the air amidst the confused Bishops. This

gave the Lords the ball back just short of the 50 yard line. Five plays later Dahlquist found Beemiller down the left sideline for another Kenyon score.

On the next possession the Bishops marched the ball down the field converting three fourth down plays to get the ball to the Kenyon five yard line. On second and goal Defensive Player of the Week for the Lords Bob Nagucki broke through the line and made an outstanding play to throw the OWU ball carrier for a four yard loss and force the Bishops to put the ball up in the air. The Kenyon pass defense held up on the next two plays and Kenyon took over from the nine. They had seemingly averted the danger and looked to take a 14-3 lead into the locker room at halftime. Instead OWU got their first break of the day on a punt that shanked off the side of Kenyon punter Chris Creighton's foot and went out of bounds at the Kenyon 11. QB Mike Reese wasted no time in calling his own

number four times to get the ball in the zone for the touchdown. He then kept the ball again going around left end for the point conversion. Instead of a 14-3 advantage Kenyon had to settle for a 14-11 lead at halftime.

Kenyon received the second half kickoff and proceeded to drive the ball down to the OWU 26 where a Dahlquist pass was picked off ending the drive. The Bishops then continued their no huddle, run, run, run offense and drove the ball to the Kenyon eight yard line where, as luck would have it, they were again. Running back Mike Evans took the ball over right tackle where a jarring knock knocked the ball out of his hands and into the endzone where the opportune Chris Lontchar fell on the ball just out of the reach of the other Lords. Touchdown Bishops. After an extra point OWU had the lead 18-14. *see FOOTBALL page twelve*

Hockey Moves, Improves, Beats Bethany in OT

By Ed Benyon

If you haven't seen the Kenyon Ladies field hockey team play in a while, you are missing some quality sport. Despite their 2-11-1 overall record, 0-6 in NCAC play, the Ladies have improved significantly over the season, and demonstrated this high level of play these last two weeks, playing some outstanding hockey, winning their second game, and losing by only one goal in two of their three losses during this time.

It seems that the only thing the Ladies do not do well is put the ball in the net consistently. Against NCAC rival Oberlin on Wednesday, October 7, at Oberlin's field, Kenyon dominated play, but lost 1-0. Kenyon controlled the game, the strong defense supporting their aggressive offensive counterpart, and the Ladies deserved a win. But, unable to score, the Ladies left the door open for Oberlin to win on any goal. With 22 minutes remaining in the game, Oberlin slipped a shot past senior goalkeeper Jessica Brown to take the game.

After another heartbreaking game, one

might have expected the Ladies to collapse from heart failure, but in fact, just the opposite was true. Saturday, October 10, Kenyon returned home to their new location, the soccer practice field, to face NCAC rival Denison in the two teams' last confrontation of the regular 1987 season. And what a battle it was. Coach Sandy Moore says of the contest "that was the best game I have seen played here in a long time." The Ladies passed well, they ran hard, they fought for the ball, and so did Denison. Denison launched 13 shots compared to Kenyon's three, again the Ladies had trouble shooting the ball, and credit must be given to the Ladies defense

this half, including senior keeper Jessica Brown who had seven saves, and seniors Davis and Betsy Jennings who each blocked a shot. Obviously fired up by their outstanding play, the Ladies came out strong in the second half once again. Could this be an upset victory similar to the football team? Alas! Kenyon could not score, and with only 30 seconds to go, Denison moved to the kill. Given a short corner opportunity Denison attempted two shots which Jessica Brown blocked, but Denison put the third tempt in the net. And that was how the game ended, 1-0 Denison. *see FIELD HOCKEY page twelve*

Ladies Extend Win Streak to 16

By Edward Schwartz

What a difference two weeks makes. The Kenyon Volleyball Ladies have won eight consecutive matches improving their record to an impressive 23-8. They extended their NCAC regular season winning streak to 16, with their last regular season conference loss dating all the way back to October 1984.

Kenyon coach Gretchen Weitbrecht attributes this impressive streak to an improved attitude and aggressive play. "People are now diving and hustling after loose balls which was something we were lacking in December."

Kenyon's most impressive victory during the streak was over cross town rival Mount Vernon Nazarene who had a record of 1-15 going into the match. The Ladies dominated them soundly in two games (15-4, 15-0). Coach Weitbrecht singled out Kenyon's aggressive blocking against an attack oriented Mount Vernon team as the key to the Ladies' domination.

With this impressive streak in the month of October, Kenyon appears to be in excellent shape to secure the conference title. The stumbling block appears to be a tough Allegheny team. However, if the Ladies continue to play aggressively, they will undoubtedly repeat as conference champions.

Allegheny Tie Boosts Confidence

By Rebecca Glazer

The Kenyon women's soccer team played one of their toughest games of the season, holding the Allegheny Gators to a 1-1 tie Sunday.

Allegheny, a team that has never lost an NCAC conference game, came out fighting, but Kenyon was ready and psyched to face the reputation-riding gators. The Ladies did an excellent job of winning balls from the air, a skill Kenyon had had trouble with all season.

Kenyon scored midway through the first half when junior Clara Campbell sent a ball right over the Allegheny goalie and into the back of the net. Junior Shasha Wyskiel assisted Campbell for the goal. At this point in the game, Allegheny seemed to let up a little, but neither team was able to score before

the end of the half. Both teams only had three shots on goal for the half.

The Gators seemed angry at the beginning of the half, and came out fighting. Sophomore goalie Mea Fischelis made incredible saves with balls that she flew knocked over the top of the goal. Allegheny evened up the score with a shot that hit the post and bounced in with 20 minutes left in the game.

The Ladies pumped up after the Allegheny score, as the Gators intensity level seemed to slow down. Both teams had some close calls near the closing minutes of the second half that were not successful.

In overtime Allegheny had a strong offensive attack, but Kenyon held them back, winning the game in a 1-1 draw. *see WOMEN'S SOCCER page twelve*

Sports Hall of Fame Established

The Kenyon Athletic Association has selected 5 of Kenyon's stellar athletes of the past to be inducted into the inaugural class of its Hall of Fame.

Being honored in the Hall of Fame's first class are Wilbur J. Griffin '38 and Philip L. Mayher '62, swimming; W. Donald McNeill '40, tennis; John A. Rinka '70, basketball; and Christopher A. Myers '72, football.

The Hall of Fame has been established to honor those Kenyon athletes and athletic administrators who have contributed most to the College's tradition of excellence in athletics and who best represent the spirit of athletic competition at Kenyon. Each of the 5 recipients not only excelled at Kenyon but also was prominent on the national scene.

Griffin was Kenyon's first All-American. He placed fourth in the 150-yard backstroke and sixth in the 300-yard medley relay in the 1938 national championship. He competed at a time when there was only 1 division in college athletics, as opposed to the current 3-division structure. In 1940, he was a contender for a spot on the U.S. Olympic team; however, the Olympics were cancelled that year due to World War II. An economics major at Kenyon, Griffin graduated cum laude (with a grade-point average of 3.25 or above on a 4.0 scale). He went on to earn a master's

degree in industrial engineering from Case Institute of Technology. Griffin, who retired as vice president for manufacturing for Duco Ceramics, currently makes his home in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

Kenyon's second All-American, Mayher placed sixth in the 100-yard backstroke and seventh in the 200-yard backstroke in the 1962 national championship. He competed in the university division. He was a 3-year co-captain and was the Lords' Most Valuable Swimmer for 3 years. Mayher, a district manager for George S. May International, resides in Norwich, New York.

McNeill was one of the nation's best tennis players in the late 1930s. Among the championships he won were the U.S. singles and doubles titles, the French Open singles and doubles titles, the U.S. clay courts championship, the NCAA championship, and the Argentina championship. He competed against such tennis greats as Don Budge, Pancho Gonzales, Jack Kramer, Bobby Riggs, Pancho Segura, Bill Talbert, and Bill Tilden. An economics major, McNeill graduated cum laude and in 1984 was presented with an honorary doctor of laws degree from Kenyon. A retired advertising executive, he now lives in Vero Beach, Florida.

see FAME page twelve

Soccer Lords Score Denison, Wittenberg, Walsh Wins

By Mark Carpenter

The Lords played their best soccer of the last week, shutting out opponents for a 270 minutes en route to a pair of victories and one tie. The Lords now stand at 6-5-2 overall and 1-1-1 in the NCAC.

The big win came on Saturday, a 1-0 decision over conference foe Denison. The Big Red had the advantage in the early going, but goalkeeper John Lysaker thwarted Denison's efforts, turning away every shot. On the afternoon, Lysaker recorded eleven saves and posted his second shutout of the season. With 31:29 left in the second half, sophomore Jeff Kallet kicked a ball from the center that was set up perfectly for senior Gaillard to knock in for the day's lone goal. The victory was Kenyon's first over Denison since 1979, and dumped the Big Red into the NCAC cellar with their 0-2-1 tally.

On Sunday it was Purple vs. Purple, Lords vs. Lord Jeffs, as Kenyon played host to Amherst (Mass.). The Jeffs are a perennial New England soccer power, and came into the contest with a 5-1 record. The Lords, riding the emotional high from the Denison win, did not suffer a letdown in this one. The quicker Amherst eleven took the advantage in the first twelve minutes, and ended with a 15-9 lead in shots. But the Kenyon defense would not break, as backs Boyce and John Wallace supported the goalies. Lysaker, nursing his injured ankle, did not suit up for the game. Filling in admirably were freshman Scott Krone and Paul Lentz. Krone played the first half and recorded seven saves, and Lentz, seeing his significant varsity action, stopped five shots. The two teams battled it out in an exciting display of soccer for 90 minutes, but

neither was able to pierce the goalposts, and they ended in a scoreless tie.

Earlier in the week, the visitors from Marietta had found themselves mismatched against the Lords, who pounded them into submission, 5-0. Kenyon dominated from the start, racking up 27 shots to Marietta's five.

The Lords were up 2-0 at halftime by virtue of goals from senior David Bowser and junior Jeff Alpaugh. The latter was assisted by frosh Matt Nix, who has shown steady improvement in his first season.

Kenyon put the game away for good early in the second half, with an assault of three goals in a span of just 4 minutes. Recording the scores were senior Mason Morjikian, junior Tom Elmer, and freshman Michael Putnam. Elmer was assisted by freshman Ron Harrington.

"Streaking" has been out of style for some time now, but the Lords' men's soccer team has discovered that it's not so bad after all. The "streak" in this case refers to the five consecutive shutouts posted by the booters, the longest run of its kind since 1981. With two victories last week, the Lords pushed their record above .500 for the first time.

On Wednesday, Walsh became the fourth victim, falling to Kenyon 1-0, at Mavee Field. The Lords seemed to be ready to take the lead in the first half, but an apparent Elmer goal was called back by an offside violation, and the combatants concluded the half at a scoreless impasse.

Just four minutes into the second half, junior Jeff Alpaugh resolved that problem. Alpaugh's corner kick curved toward the goal, and was caught by Wittenberg goalie Mike Poretsky, who was standing on the goal line. The officials ruled that the ball crossed the plane of the goal, drawing the ire of the

visitor's bench, but pleasing Coach Jeff Vennell's contingent. This bizarre goal proved to be the game's one and only, providing the Lords with another victory, and evening the season slate at 5-5-2.

Vennell singled out Harrington as the player of the game. He drew a very difficult assignment, that of defending All-Midwest star Paul Goodrich (of Walsh), and allowed Goodrich nothing. "Ron didn't complain, or ask 'Why me?'" praised Vennell, "He just went out and did the job."

Lysaker recorded 5 saves for his tenth career shutout, just one shy of the school record held by Jeff Hymes, who played for the Lords from 1971-'73.

The news did not all go Kenyon's way, however, as seniors David Bowser and Boyce Martin both went down with injuries and missed the next game. Lysaker continues to have problems with his ankle and is unable to play two games in a row, so the Lords were without his services as well in Saturday's matchup with Walsh.

Walsh, who came into the day with a stellar 7-2-2 record, did not find the Gambier air to their liking, as they were swept away by a fantastic performance from junior Tom

Elmer. Elmer scored two goals in the first half to propel the Lords to a 4-0 thrashing of the Cavaliers. He almost added a third in the second half, but banged a shot off the goalpost. Sophomore Jeff Kallet was there in perfect position to knock it in the nets on the rebound to put Kenyon up 4-0. The Lords rallied again with just over 13 minutes remaining. Sophomore Chris Alpaugh fired a shot that was stopped by the Walsh goalie, who was unable to hang on to the ball. The loose ball nopped into the air, where it was headed into the goal by brother Jeff Alpaugh.

Freshman Scott Krone and Paul Lentz shared the shutout in goal. The win brought the Lords' season tally to 6-5-2, and gives Kenyon a good chance for their first winning record since 1982. Such a finish would provide Vennell with an appropriate conclusion to his career at Kenyon as soccer coach and Director of Athletics.

The Lords return from a battle Tuesday night at Ohio Wesleyan (13-2) in a major conference showdown. Their final three games will be at home, including a match against Oberlin at 1:00 Saturday and a 3:30 tilt versus Mount Union on Wednesday.

Cross Country Runners Place High

By Joe Wiemels

The last two weeks have been times of both excitement and mixed emotions for the Lords and Ladies of the road, as they are gearing up for the final two weeks of the regular cross country season. On the Friday before October Break they raced in Delaware, Ohio at the all-Ohio OICC meet, and performed admirably against teams from all three NCAA collegiate divisions—especially the women. On Saturday the teams split up, with an understaffed varsity women's team traveling to Cincinnati to race against Division I and II schools, and the men's team and women's JV team racing at the Denison Invitational.

The Ladies placed higher at the OICC than they ever have before in Kenyon history. The race was such a success at an individual level that every woman who ran the same meet last year ran a significantly higher place. For example, Priscilla Perotti, who came in first for the Ladies and fifth overall ran in 30th place this year. Suzanne Arnoff, placing third for the Ladies and 17th overall ran 50th last year. The team as a whole finished second out of 17 college teams, and was first in Division III. To fill out the top finishers, Kristin Hess placed seventh overall, Tracey Fatzinger 10th, Hilary Snyder 24th. Carol Manning and Karen Adams also finished strong. Hess and Perotti were named 1st team all-Ohio, and the top three runners received Ohio awards, which have never been received by more than one Lady at this meet in the past. Things were a bit rougher last week as the Ladies were without one of their best, Arnoff, as they took on 9 other tough teams in

Cincinnati at the Queen City Invitational. Only five women went down to the race, and ran very well considering, finishing fifth with only Division I schools ahead of them. Perotti finished 17th at 20:01. Fatzinger raced her best race of the year at 20:34. Kristin Hess finished a strong 20:34 (27th), Hilary Snyder ran 20:48, and Mandy Barlow at 23:03. The top four women are in prime condition and running extremely well, but need a boost for the fifth scoring spot to be most competitive in the upcoming NCAC Conference Championship.

The JV Ladies went to Denison with the men's team and raced against fellow Division III teams, managing to beat the Denison varsity team! Manning ran a gutsy race, finishing 10th at 20:58. She was followed by Adams, 11th overall at 21:10, Aileen Hefferren, 17th at 21:39, and the Taylor sisters, Annie Kay, 20th at 21:41 and Jenny 22nd at 22:10.

see CROSS COUNTRY page twelve

The College Swimming Coaches Association of America has selected the academic all-American team for 1987. Kenyon's National Championship teams were both represented in the standings for NCAA Division III. The Ladies awarded were Elizabeth Kramer, Annette Laursen, Beth Welty, Teresa Zurich, and Erin Finneran. The Lords' only qualifier was junior Jeff Perkins.

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Sororities

continued from page one

tion to the president, who has the power of final decision.

If a sorority is approved and created, there will be a probation period of "no less than one year, and . . . no more than three years", during which time the group's progress will be monitored. During this period, particular emphasis of the monitors will be placed on the concerns raised in the Senate and IFC endorsement processes.

March

continued from page four

cumbed to AIDS; but where were their peers? Don't they realize, as the huge throng at Washington apparently did, that gay life is gay politics? But this is a question these men must pose themselves.

Conversely, next time you reach into your closet in Hanna, Caples or Bushnell and pull out a Perry Ellis tie or a WilliWear shirt that you admittedly love, pause, and realize that you are promoting a peculiarly gay way of looking at the world, that you are becoming a walking, talking advertisement for gay life. While this may shock you at first, it's something you've been half-aware of for a long

Field Hockey

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Thursday, October 15, Kenyon travelled to West Virginia to take on Bethany. The bumpy, hilly, three hour ride did not phase the Ladies, however, for they put Bethany away by the score of 2-1 in double overtime. In the first half Kenyon drew first blood with senior Kate Davis' first goal of the season. Kate demonstrated the team's high spirits with her patented "high-knee dance," and how could Kenyon fall after that? Right. They didn't. Bethany got back in the game with a goal in the second half and sent the game into the first overtime period. The two teams exchanged blows in the first overtime, but neither could produce a goal. In the second period of overtime, the Ladies, determined not to make that horrendous ride home after suffering a defeat, pressured Bethany and Carrie Jelsma scored her first goal of the season to clinch the game for Kenyon by a score of 2-1.

Obviously on a roll, the Ladies returned home on, appropriately, Homecoming weekend, Saturday, October 17, to face DePauw,

Fame

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A 2-time All-American, Rinka was also an Academic All-American. He was twice the NCAA scoring average champion and once the free-throw percentage champion. Among the awards he received were the James F. Naismith Hall of Fame "Under Six Feet Player of the Year" award in 1970, Kenyon's Jess W. Falkenstine Award for the College's top scholar-athlete, and the Ohio Athletic Conference (OAC) Mike Gregory Award for being the most valuable player. He was chosen to participate in the U.S. Olympic basketball trials and was signed by the Utah Sars and the Milwaukee Bucks. Rinka went on to earn his master's degree at Brandeis University. He currently resides in Todd, North Carolina, where he teaches at Beaver Creek High School, serves as the assistant basketball coach, and also coaches junior high football.

Myers was also a 2-time All-American and is currently ranked first in the NCAA Division II for career catches and fourth for career catches per game. In 1969, he was fifth in the nation for pass catching, second for total yards, and second for touchdown receptions. A 3-time recipient of Kenyon's MVP award, Myers was named to the All-OAC team 3 times and was also the recipient of the



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time. Gays and lesbians have been here a long time. Look to the ancient Greeks and Romans. Look to the past fifty years: Gertrude Stein, Tennessee Williams, Truman Capote and Gore Vidal. Add a few that don't want you to know. Throw in your favorite soap star. Gayness is pervasive. It seems it always has been. The rally in Washington, which had some great slogans, said it best, "We're not going back." And it was, perhaps, this that was some kind of shared wisdom, something fragile and incomplete and only half-understood, playing across the faces of men and women as they smiled at each other on Oct. 11.

the third ranked team in the region who averages 45 shots a game, in a tough match. The weather could not have been worse, rainy and miserably cold, but the Ladies played a very respectable game and were defeated by the score of 3-0. Sophomore Danni Davis recorded her well deserved first goal to bring Kenyon within one point of DePauw at 2-1, but DePauw scored once again in the second half to put the game out of reach. The Ladies again played very well but the opposition was just too powerful.

Thus the Ladies ended a two week period of outstanding play, but unfortunately with only one more win to show for their efforts. But, as freshman Margot Morrison says, "the team is much better than our record. The girls are all really great, and hey! We're having fun!" You can't argue with that. The Ladies played Wednesday, at home against Hiram, and next play on Saturday, October 24 at Wooster, and on Tuesday, October 27 at home against Ohio Wesleyan.

Mike Gregory award. He was drafted by the Houston Oilers in his junior year and signed with the New York Giants following his senior season. A political science major at Kenyon, Myers earned a law degree at Catholic University. He is an attorney for the firm of Hunton and Williams in Washington, D.C., and makes his home in Alexandria, Virginia.

Kenyon's first Hall of Fame inductees will be enshrined in a ceremony at the College's Homecoming in 1988.

Women's Soccer

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As for the October break excursion, Kenyon did what no other team has done: they ate \$50 worth of Krispy Kreme donuts, tied Emory, and renamed the team the Kenyon Ladies. They played Mercer and Berry and Coach Scott Thielke gained four pounds.

Kenyon's game vs. Wooster yesterday was played too late for publication deadline.

The Ladies play their last home game of the season Sunday at 2:00 against Sienna Heights. Their two final games are at Wittenburg Tuesday and Ohio Wesleyan on Halloween.

Football

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The Lords were unphased though as they took the momentum back and marched the ball right down the field to score on a two yard run by Talal Al-Sowayal to take the lead again 21-18. Then disaster struck again. The Bishops drove to the Kenyon 19 where the defense tightened up and held. The Bishops lined up in their pre-field goal huddle, with the kicker, holder and center over the ball and the rest of the huddle on the line of scrimmage to their left. The center then snapped the ball over the head of Reese who was standing behind the huddle. What resulted from all the confusion was a calm Reese throwing the ball 30 yards to Tim Visomirski, who was all alone, for a touchdown. The Bishops took the lead, this time for good:

24-21.

The Lords had a few more chances score, getting deep into OWU territory three times, but they came up empty each time. The defense settled down and played a great fourth quarter getting an interception from defensive back Kent Wellington and stopping the Bishops twice on just three plays. The fourth quarter as like the end result, exciting but disappointing. Mark Lontchar added to the excitement continually, taking one slant and turning it into a 52 yard gain. On the day Lontchar caught 10 passes for 100 yards and was named NCAC Offensive Player of the Week for his efforts.

The Lords look to rebound from the disappointing loss on Saturday against the Oberlin Yeomen on Dill Field in Oberlin.

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Cross Country

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The Lords pulled a similar stunt as the Ladies at OICC, with all runners except one placing higher this year than last. Terry Milner placed 92nd overall, Alex Heatherington 116th, and Paul Worland 156th. Overall the men placed 26th out of a huge field of 36 teams. Jeff Hilberg and Scott McKissock filled out the top five runners. Among conference teams, Milner placed 8th and Heatherington 16th. These places are important since, in the upcoming Conference championship only the top 15 runners qualify for regionals, along with the winning team. Last year only one Lord qualified (Worland) while this year three runners have that goal well within sight.

The Denison course last Saturday was a fast one, and, combined with the start of taper for the team, allowed for some very fast finishing times for the men's team. The top three did especially well, Worland assuming the lead for Kenyon and placing 5th overall at 26:36, Milner placing eighth at 27:04, followed closely by Heatherington, ninth at 27:10. Jeff Hilberg and Scott McKissock filled out the rest of the top five, 13th (27:45) and 24th (28:21) respectively. The rest of the team was not far off, either, with Ken Wempe running a 29:06, Erik Danelius a 29:49, Mike Melville a 29:55 (the second time this year he has broken 30:00), and Greg Dorf pulling a

30:38.

The Lords and Ladies are running at home this Saturday for the second time this year in a low-key pre-conference meet against conference rivals. This is a good chance for the varsity team to sharpen up for the meet coming next week, and for the JV runners to take advantage of workout tapes and bring in their best times of the year. The start/finish right in the Benson Bowl, come down and cheer on the teams that have been working so hard to make the Kenyon name to be feared around the conference this season.

Lebowitz

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Following the reading, Lebowitz answered questions from the audience, wisely responding only to those that made sense to him. Unfortunately, not many seemed to, though her abrasive replies, punctuated with one-liners, were a definite hit with many Kenyonites. Fran Lebowitz is seen by many as one of today's greatest examples of a Jewish American humorist. Whatever Kenyon's assessment of Lebowitz's wit may be, the thanks are owed to the Student Lecture Committee for again presenting the Kenyon community with a chance to see a writer/outsider in action.

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