

10-9-1980

## Kenyon Collegian - October 9, 1980

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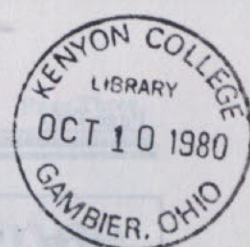
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## Students Violate Village Ordinance, Cited for Public Drinking; Questions Raised on Boundaries of Public and Private Property

By MICHAEL LINDNER

In the past few weeks, at least eight students have been cited by Sheriff Bob Lyons for allegedly violating a village ordinance prohibiting the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in a public place.

According to the Department of Liquor Management in Columbus, and Statute 4301.62 of the Ohio Liquor Laws, Revised Code, often called the "open container law", "no person shall have in his possession an open container of intoxicating liquor...in a public place."

"Intoxicating liquor" is defined as "all liquids and compounds containing more than 3.2% alcohol by weight..." There are no state laws prohibiting the possession and consumption of 3.2% beer on public property.

In a recent *Collegian* interview, Mayor Richard Baer stated that there is a village ordinance outlawing the possession of any open container of intoxicating liquor, which he defined as "any alcoholic beverage." Baer remarked, "3.2% beer is just as bad as wine or any other alcohol, as long as you can get drunk on it."

When asked for a copy of this ordinance, the Mayor said that he did not have it available.

According to the Mayor, the increased number of arrests are at least in part due to concern by the college Administration "with excessive use of alcohol" by students. The Mayor said that the Administration ex-



Mayor Baer has cracked down on student drinking.

pressed its concern with student drinking problems to him last year, especially in an incident involving a minor at the Village Inn.

Prompted by the College Administration, Mayor Baer enlisted the aid of the Knox County Sheriff's Department and the Sheriff of Gambier. He said that by enforcing "village ordinances and state laws" he hoped to eliminate the problem of excessive student drinking.

A cause of confusion in the citations stems from ambiguity as to which areas around the campus are public property and which are private.

For example, the porch in front of the Village Delicatessen is private property owned by the College, according to the owner of the establishment. However, in an

August 27 letter from Mayor Baer to Dean Thomas Edwards, the former wrote that, "Public property includes all roads, streets, sidewalks, Center Path, and the entrance areas to Public buildings and businesses." The letter went on to say that, "Violations will be arrested and cited in court."

In another instance, the Mayor asserted that "Center Path" is public property. Because of this, students carrying open containers of alcohol on and near the path have been detained by campus and local authorities.

Dean Thomas Edwards concurred with the Mayor. He said Middle Path "is part of the Village, as far as I know. The Village has responsibility," for the sections of the path that run north from the college gates.

Many students, however, seem to think the section of Middle Path that runs through the center of the Village is private property owned by the College.

When asked to comment on a recent Letter to the Editor of the college newspaper by Paul Quinn in which he addressed the issue of the arrests, Mayor Baer said, "I think students should realize that they need to be more responsible than these stupid moves. I don't think parents give students money to sit on Middle Path with a six-pack, wasting time."

Some of the eight students cited by the Sheriff, and others as well, feel that they have been harassed. In one instance, a student said she was forced to dig through a trash can to find a beer bottle which she had just thrown away. Another senior expressed displeasure at having his

college identification card confiscated by a sheriff. He went on to say that the arresting officer lamented, "You kids make my job so much harder."

When questioned about the alleged harassments, Mayor Baer stated, "Those stories are false. We've put notices in *Newscope* warning students...No students are being harassed."

The students cited by the sheriffs also expressed displeasure at the prospect of being forced to appear in court and pay fines. They were angered by the possibility of having police records.

They concluded by saying that they hoped the Administration would make clear to all students where drinking is and is not permitted so that such incidents may not be repeated in the future.

## Campus Campaigns Falter; Student Involvement Low

By KEVIN A. SCHOCH

While the national elections loom ever closer, the various political elements here at Kenyon seem to be having mixed results in their campaign efforts.

Despite their plans, the College Republicans are having a very difficult time generating any interest in the campaign at all. The Anderson Campaign, while definitely better supported, is also having difficulties keeping momentum going. The Democrats have no organization set up on campus.

One main reason for difficulties that is common to both of the organized campaigns is a complete lack of interest by the student body. When Jarred Tebben, state coordinator of College Republicans, was asked how well Kenyon's organization was doing he replied, "Kenyon is definitely well below the half-way mark compared to the other sixty college organizations in the state that we are dealing with." While a reason for a lack of participation may be demanding Kenyon's academics, the general consensus of politically active people is that Kenyon's performances is "very poor."

The Anderson campaign just recently sponsored a concert in the Village Inn. The VI gave the campaign 25 cents for every pitcher of beer sold during the evening. The response to the concert was very good. "The VI was packed all evening long" said Jennie Creighton,

a sponsor of the campaign. "We didn't make a lot of money, and many people were probably just there for the concert, but there were some Anderson supporters there and overall it was a lot of good publicity."

The campaign will continue with other such events if the group can find suitable accommodations.

Some of the successes of the campaigns seem to be due to their differing objectives. The Republicans this year have no intentions of fund raising and will stick instead to canvassing college students and getting out the vote as best they can.

The Anderson people, by contrast, are selling buttons and stickers and holding concerts to generate money with a much more direct approach. The Anderson people also seem to be treated less well by their state coordinator, Brian Schwartz, than are the Reagan people by their coordinator. Despite the fact that Jarred Tebben has offered to take some workers out to breakfast if they'll carry through on some projects, the College Republicans cannot get up enough interest among the students to do anything. As Dudley Irvin said, "it's really hard to believe that so few people are interested in their future at a school that is supposed to be heavily Republican."

One of the activists summed it up when she said, "It seems that most of the people around here just aren't interested in what happens. With rush on, I get the feeling that the average Kenyon student would just rather drink."

## Mechem Heads First Council Meeting Expresses Concern on Alcohol Problem

By STEVEN ROSENBUSH

The 1980-81 Student Council conducted its first meeting of the year Sunday night. The meeting introduced Council to its new officers, who are President Dan Mechem '82, Vice President Brent Clark '83, Treasurer Keith Krusz '82, and Secretary Joe Caperna '84.

Although no motions were brought before Council, there was discussion of several issues. Mr. Mechem said one of his personal concerns is the Alcohol Task Force. The group's focus will be on the investigation of the conflict between Mayor Baer and Kenyon students concerning public drinking.

The conflict is the result of a noisy Kenyon party that disturbed several citizens, notably Mayor Baer. The incident prompted the strict enforcement of ordinances prohibiting

public drinking. Eight students have been arrested this year for violations. The Alcohol Task Force will try to determine where students may legally drink. Mr. Mechem stated that the conflict concerns whether or not "students should be drunk."

The Alcohol Task Force will also, according to Mr. Mechem, investigate the possibility of selling six percent beer in the Peirce Shoppes.

Council will meet again this Sunday at 6:30 p.m. in the Biology Seminar Room. Elections of members to many standing committees will be held. All students interested in serving on these committees should submit letters of intent to Mr. Caperna before the meeting. All candidates are invited to this Sunday.

The Finance Committee is responsible for distributing funds to campus organizations. It currently budgets 80% of its resources for

several primary organizations. These include *The Collegian*, *Reveille*, *KCDC* and *WCKO*. Mr. Krusz stated that the committee will likely discuss an increase in the Student Activities fee for the benefit of secondary organizations.

The All College Events Committee sponsors performers from outside the Kenyon community. Recent concerts have included Arlo Guthrie and Leo Kottke. Their work is closely related to that of the Social Activities Committee, which sponsors projects by members of the community.

The Student Affairs Committee is responsible for overseeing the function of activities and organizations. In the words of former Chairman Michael Brownstein, "It is one of the most significant standing committees of Student Council. It meets with the members of the Board of Trustees bi-annually, where they represent what they consider to be primary concerns of the student body."

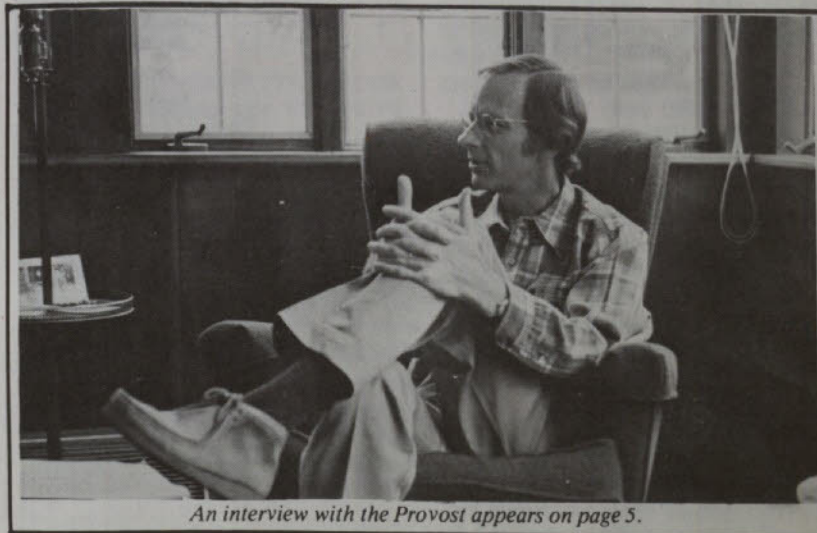
Members will also be elected to The Building and Grounds Committee. This group works with Maintenance to maintain the appearance and well being of the campus.

The Special Projects committee is also important to the Student Body because it aids those organizations that failed to receive funds from the finance committee and also helps independent, one-shot projects such as Theater-in-the-round productions in the KC.



President Dan Mechem and former President Robb

Photo by Peter Ecklund



An interview with the Provost appears on page 5.



## The Mayor and Students

Mr. Lindner's article points out to us that since the beginning of the year at least eight students have been cited "for allegedly violating a village ordinance prohibiting the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in a public place."

How did the citations come about? According to Mayor Baer, he was contacted at some point during the second semester of last year by the college Administration about what they viewed as the problem of "excessive use of alcohol" by members of the student body.

Obviously, we approve of the Administration's attempt to respond to a serious issue.

It is undoubtable that alcoholism is a potential problem at an institution where academic pressures create tensions for students and an isolated locale provides little relief from that pressure.

Although we do not condone breaking village ordinances, we feel that the drastic actions taken by Mayor Baer are an inappropriate response to the Administration's view of the current situation. His response is ineffective.

It seems that Mayor Baer may be trying to set an example by these eight arrests. Perhaps he thinks that by such an approach other students will behave differently and have more respect for their village in the future.

However, Mayor Baer through sheriffs, has allegedly harassed students and created animosity by his methods.

Students have been forced to search through dirty wastebaskets for old beer bottles, have had their college identification cards confiscated, faced police invectives and been threatened with criminal records which they could carry throughout their lives.

Surely this is too violent and litigious an approach to a problem that has not been clearly articulated. Students are justifiably confused and angered by these actions.

And who has gained, or learned, from this mess? The eight students interviewed by Mr. Lindner about the matter expressed anger, not a new-found knowledge about the ways of the college and the village. No example has been set.

The entire operation is a waste of the taxpayers' money who pay the salaries of the sheriffs involved.

We recommend that Mayor Baer, the Sheriff of Gambier, and the Knox County Sheriff's Office stop arresting students.

## The Chomsky Lecture

Noam Chomsky delivered a brilliant lecture in the Biology Auditorium Monday night. He is renowned internationally as a major figure in philosophy, psychology, foreign policy and political economics. He is one of the great geniuses of our age.

All those who were fortunate enough to get a place in the auditorium found the lecture an exciting and informative experience.

That Mr. Chomsky gave his lecture in the Biology Auditorium was a serious mistake by those who scheduled his appearance. Two of us were unable to even catch a glimpse of Mr. Chomsky, let alone actively attend the lecture. Many students could not listen to Mr. Chomsky speak because of the limited number of seats in the building, and were forced to stand outside.

Why, at 8 p.m., when the hall was filled to capacity and there was an overflow audience reaching to the outside of the building, was not the lecture moved into Rosse Hall, which has a far greater seating capacity?

Rosse was being used for Chamber Singers' practice. But we feel that suitable arrangements could have been made for Mr. Chomsky to deliver his lecture there. A mass exodus from the Biology Auditorium to Rosse Hall, though it might have been unceremonious, would have afforded the many that were turned away with the opportunity to hear him speak. The chamber singers could have relocated for one evening.

In the future, when individuals of such stature as Mr. Chomsky are scheduled to speak, everyone should be able to attend.



## LETTERS, LETTERS, LETTERS

THE KENYON COLLEGIAN encourages letters to the Editor. All submissions must be typed. The Editor reserves the right to edit all material while maintaining the original intentions of the particular submission.

### South Africa

To the Editor:

Last spring, it was belatedly brought to the attention of the Kenyon community that a percentage of Kenyon's operating monies is invested in firms who do business with, even maintain, operations in, South Africa. From what I have heard from Kenyon friends this fall, the summer months have had their welcome, but dangerous, ethical effect.

South Africa is arguably the most repellent dictatorial regime in the "Free" World—though don't forget Indonesia, Thailand, Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and so on and on: cf. Noam Chomsky's and Edward Herman's *The Political Economy of Human Rights*, (South End Press, Boston; 2 volumes). The standard rationalizations against withdrawing funds that help maintain this despicable regime in power—that there is a moral responsibility to provide a profit to those who contribute to infamy, that the amounts in question are, after all, so insignificant, and so on—are precisely the same excuses that have been given for centuries by those whose vested interests lie in supporting repressive colonization and slavery. Excuses like that are an insult to a morally responsive community.

As a former Kenyon faculty member, I strongly urge that current Kenyonites—faculty, students, and

especially administrators—immediately rid themselves of this horrid onus.

Respectfully,

Donald Algeo  
Assistant Professor of Philosophy  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260

### Cheese Substitute

To the Editor:

I am writing in reference to the Veal Parmesan Entree which was offered at dinner on Tuesday, Oct. 7. The cheese used was mozzarella, or so I thought. After asking the cooking staff what type of cheese was used, I was told it was a cheese substitute. I salvaged a label from the garbage and was amazed to find out what this substitute contained, or did not contain.

The cheese is labeled "Low Moisture Part Skim Mozzarella Cheese Substitute" with ingredients listed as follows: water, caseinate, partially hydrogenated soybean oil, salt, sodium aluminum phosphate, artificial flavors... the list goes on and on. The serving size of this cheese is 1 ounce, which is comparable to an 8 ounce glass of milk. The cheese contains 90 calories, 7 grams of protein, 6 grams of fat, and 1 gram of carbohydrate. Milk contains 150 calories, 8 grams of protein, 8 grams of fat, and 11 grams

of carbohydrate.

Although I was pleased to learn that the cheese is lower in calories and fat, the absence of carbohydrates disgusted me. Since carbohydrates are the "energy" the body runs on, it seems strange that it is replaced with artificial ingredients in this "cheese". Though cheese on veal is a small item compared to food presentation on the whole, the "cheese" used to make the sandwiches at lunch (yes, it's a substitute too) is not providing the necessary nutritional needs of a college student. Though I have seen some improvement in areas of food presentation, this type of "food" is not satisfactory to me.

Lisa Bodager '83

### Angry Reader

To the Editor,

I'd like to comment on the insert "My Favorite Prof" which appeared in Sept. 25th's *Collegian*. It is my opinion that the piece should not have been published. The author may feel that he has a point to make, a grievance to express, concerning someone whose sensibilities he believes are below par, but the satiric column was a vindictive, humiliating, and wholly inappropriate way of making himself heard.

Sincerely,  
David Hoyle '81

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### Political Forum

By BILL KOGGAN

Nuclear energy is by far and away one of the most hotly contested issues of recent times. The reason for this is because of the fabulous benefits it could yield and the unimaginable damage it could inflict. The proponents of nuclear energy contend that economic benefits it provides far exceed the risks it poses. Implicit in their view is the assumption that environmental damage and human suffering can be assigned an economic value. As an adversary of nuclear power, I feel that the proponents, economic contentions and risk assessment, are ill-founded.

To begin, the proponents contend that nuclear power does not pose any more of a threat than other miracles of modern technology. This contention is flawed for two reasons.

## Nuclear Energy Causes More Harm Than Good

First, early risk assessment of nuclear power concluded that the probability of a major accident occurring was about one million to one. More recent analysis by the NRC concluded that the probability of a major accident was closer to 175 to one. The reason for the upgrading of the risk is the incredibly poor track record of the nuclear stations electrical systems and the ineptitude of the operators.

These odds would not severely perturb me if it wasn't for the protracted effects of a severe nuclear accident. Fifty-thousand people a year die on our highways, but the physical damage does not extend to future generations. This is not the case with nuclear power. If the Three Mile Island plant had melted down, we would have been paying the cost in the form of deformed and cancer-

ridden children for years to come. It can be rationally contended that the only way to have redressed the damage done would have been to institute an eugenics program from Harrisburg to Baltimore. Once genes are damaged they cannot be repaired. I know I would not like to be the one to decide who shall children and who shall not.

What is most horrifying about this is that the alleged economic benefits of using nuclear power are mythical. The only possible basis for this belief is the low cost of uranium. However, if the international community implements its intentions to develop fission power, world supplies of uranium will only last 25 years.

The other elements of the cost of nuclear power we must examine are finance charges and the cost of waste





# Schmidt Remains Germany's Moderate Influence

By SAMUEL ADAMS

Despite the difficulties of a heated contest, West Germany's Helmut Schmidt has been successful in his bid for re-election to the Chancellery. He defeated his opponent Franz Josef Strauss by an eight percent margin—a margin which, though hardly a landslide, is a decisive victory by any account. Yet the clarity of the election results is deceptive, for the crucial issues of West German politics remain largely unresolved. Foremost among these issues is the posture West Germany will take regarding its relations with those communist countries to the East; and, as a consequence, the posture it will assume concerning its relations with our own country.

Schmidt is generally considered a political moderate, which makes him essentially a right-wing member of his leftward-leaning Social Democratic Party (SPD). He has been able to maintain leadership of his party and foster strong military and commercial relations with the United States by virtue of a coalition with the middle-of-the-road "Free Democratic Party"; a coalition



which has thus far restrained the growing power of the left. With the defeat of Strauss, a conservative Bavarian and member of the Christian Democratic Union, the potential for change in Schmidt's party, (as well as in West Germany's political stance as a whole), is intensified. This is because the SPD could decide to replace Schmidt with a leader whose politics are more consonant with their own.

Helmut Schmidt, like his predecessor Willy Brandt, has

consistently pursued the policy known as "Ostpolitik". Ostpolitik has been virtually the centerpiece of their foreign policy. It is for this reason, as well as because of Schmidt's willingness to support large bank loans to the Polish government during the recent strike, that opponent Strauss was able to level charges of "intellectual neutralism" and other accusations as to Schmidt's softline approach to dealing with the communists.

Yet Strauss' allegations could hardly stand-up to Schmidt's hard-line military record. The proclivities of his party's attitudes aside, Schmidt has built-up and maintained the largest military complex in Western Europe. West Germany is the largest European contributor to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and has followed the organization's proscribed military budget increases of three percent per annum rigidly; a feat no other NATO partner has done. Viewed in this light, Schmidt is anything but an ally "gone soft" on communism.

Schmidt's strong military position is nevertheless fused to the conciliatory attitude which characterizes his party: "Readiness to confer and the commitment to peaceful compromise help to close gaps. The result: Provable improvements for humanity." This pragmatic approach to East-West relations is perhaps an adumbration of the role which Schmidt hopes West Germany to fill in the next decade. What with a decided accretion of respect internationally for his qualities as a statesman and world leader, it is more possible than ever before for

West Germany to take an independent stance in world politics; in short it is possible for West Germany to mediate. In the words of Schmidt: "we will fulfill totally our responsibilities, so that the dialogue between East and West does not break down."

With inflation at a mere 5.5% and with unemployment only 3.7%, the West German economy is clearly in good health; the future, however, may not be so rosy: Schmidt has accrued a national debt of \$250 billion; coupled with his place in the political range of his own party, make his continued leadership somewhat tenuous. This is especially the case as the defeat of Strauss will mean the emergence of new leadership in the more conservative opposition. Helmut Kohl, an ambitious politician from the Rhineland-Palatinate figures to be just such new leadership.

Ultimately, the course that West German politics take will be determined by the duration of Schmidt's authority. He stands largely as a moderating force to the conservative elements of his country, and to the liberal elements of his own party. Of high importance also, will be the outcome of November's presidential election in this country, and the future tenor of American foreign policy. For if the U.S. is able to regain consistency and authority in its foreign policy, surely it can regain the confidence of our allies. This, in large part, will determine not only the proximity of this country's ties with West Germany, but will direct the course of East-West relations as a whole.

## Carter's Post-Crisis Popularity Declines; Leadership Ability Questioned

By JEFF BARNES

There is a certain irony in the fact that the anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran falls on the date of the presidential election-November 4. The Iranian crisis has been the key test of President Carter's abilities as a leader, and the voters' view of his performance during this last year will be a crucial factor in the election.

When it began last November, the Iranian crisis was in the news spotlight every day, and the nation's attention was focused on the plight of the hostages. There was a surge of flag-waving patriotism, the likes of which had not been seen since before the Viet Nam War. America has a history of rallying around its president during a time of crisis, and Carter received the full benefit of this tendency. He had been trailing Edward Kennedy, and at one point was down by a two to one margin in the polls. But a stunning reversal took place: in one month, from November to December, Carter's popularity doubled.

With Carter's sudden rise came Edward Kennedy's equally sudden decline. Not all of Kennedy's fall can be blamed on events in Iran, of course. The issue of his "character", Chappaquidick, and an inarticulate interview with Roger Mudd helped to bring him down. But one of the worst blows to his campaign occurred when Kennedy said that the Shah had had one of the most violent regimes in history, and that he had stolen "umpteens billions" of dollars from the people of Iran. No one really rejected the truth of the statement, but Kennedy was widely criticized for his timing. The militants in Tehran were still out in the streets, and it was felt that Kennedy's statement served as a propaganda victory for the militants. There seemed to be a gentlemen's agreement among the various presidential candidates that they would not comment on Iran, and Kennedy broke that agreement. Kennedy pointed out, in the midst of the flap he had created, that criticism of the Shah was not equivalent to praise for Khomeini. But the damage had been done.

From that point on, the campaign was never really in doubt. Carter had agreed to debate Kennedy when he was trailing the senator, but with the situation in Iran, Carter could

back out, claiming that presidential responsibilities tied him to the White House. No one can predict how a Carter-Kennedy debate would have turned out. But Ted Kennedy would at least have had a chance to be seen on equal ground with the President. As it turned out, he never got the chance, and Carter stayed in the White House, seeking to appear as presidential as possible. The Rose Garden strategy was under way.

Certainly there were good reasons for Carter to stay in Washington during the first few weeks of the Iranian crisis. But as the weeks went by, the question arose as to why, with modern communications being what they are, Carter could not come out of the White House. Surely he could be notified almost instantly if some new development occurred in Iran. How much of his Washington imprisonment was simply good politics, with Carter hiding behind the presidential aura? The President, we were told, was somehow above politics, and yet he seemed to find time to make hundreds of phone calls to voters in primary states (I'm sorry I can't be there personally, but you

know with this Iranian thing . . .") and to dole out federal funds to key primary states.

Carter did not stay at the top forever. Oddly enough, as Iran (and Afghanistan, Carter's other crisis) began to fade a bit as a news story, Carter's popularity came back down to earth. Though he had the nomination sewed up for all practical purposes, desperate Democrats tried to open up the convention. "Anyone but Jimmy!" What brought this about? Could this be the same man who had the masses solidly behind him in November and December?

Carter's re-nomination can be seen as a fluke of history. Without Iran, he might well be packing things away in boxes, ready to vacate the White House in January. He was handed an opportunity to look presidential, and he took full advantage of it. He stopped smiling so much, and his grim, tight-lipped warnings to the Iranians gave him a new stature. The question that will be answered in November by the voters is whether Jimmy Carter is a leader, or merely the appearance of a leader.

## Anderson Breaks Grip of Powerful Partisan Politics

By JOE REAGAN

In the unusual three way presidential race this fall, the Carter forces have thrown an irresponsible idea at the voters. The claim that a vote for the Independent Candidate John Anderson is in fact a vote for Ronald Reagan. This idea is aimed apparently first to downplay Anderson's candidacy by denying him the possibility of winning, and then to play on the fear that American moderates and liberals have of Reagan being an extremist. What it actually seems to do is to make voters pick the leader of this nation by choosing the "lesser of two evils".

First of all are the Carter people correct in making this statement? Opinion polls (accurate as they are) have shown that President Carter

would do better in a two way race with Reagan. However, recent events might change those polls. For example, the Liberal party in New York State recently endorsed Anderson and put him on their ticket with the popular Senator Jacob Javits. This action is indicative that liberals would not be able to come to grips with Carter in this election.

What is a vote for Anderson? It is a statement to the political parties in America that we can't condone the two party system, but rather on the ideal that people vote their consciences and pick the man they feel is best qualified for the job. A vote for Anderson is a vote that issues are more important to us than partisan politics. The idea of a National Unity Campaign transcends party lines to consider the best interests of the country. In short, remember this: a vote for Anderson is a vote for Anderson.

By BRYAN SYNDER

"Organized" labor in America faces a difficult situation this election year—three Republican presidential candidates. One nominally calls himself a Democrat. One has recently seen the Liberal light, though consistently voting against labor oriented legislation. And one is as subtly anti-labor as he is subtly patriarchal, pro-business, pro-military and a Free Market Utopianist.

"Organized" labor under the "dynamic" leadership of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. had watched the candidacy of Ted Kennedy rise and fall under the professional politics of the boys from Georgia. They found themselves with what they perceived as very little choice as to whom they should support. The A.F.L.-C.I.O. has surrendered its support to James Earl Carter, A President whose economic policies resemble a Rockefeller Republican rather than the historic pro-labor platform of the Democratic party.

Labor's capitulation to Carter can be attributed to one of two explanations. The first is that the Democratic process of producing palatable candidates has failed. The choice is so limited that even though labor is far less than thrilled by another four years of Mr. Carter, the alternatives leave little room for bargaining. Labor will have to overlook Carter's past of strictly Republican economic action which has created a recession in order to curb inflation (which is still quite high) and which places the weight of its impact on the workers who would be unemployed.

"Organized" labor should have fought these Draconian economic

measures, and should have lobbied for a wage and price control solution to inflation. They did not. This observation leads me to the second explanation for labor's support of Mr. Carter.

"Organized" labor doesn't matter anymore. Less than one in four workers now belong to unions. This is among the lowest percentage of any major industrial nation. Since 1950, the work force has grown by 30 million, yet fewer than 10% have joined unions. Labor did not have the power to substantially influence Carter's economic policies over the last four years. It could not get concessions out of Mr. Carter if it had to.

The Carter people realize that U.S. "organized" labor is "on the ropes." "Business unionism", which operates on the generosity of the corporate ownership has offered its union members up as the sacrificial lambs to cure inflation and help economic reinvestment and recovery. Unions must eliminate any sort of economic advocacy that might threaten corporate profits which could lead to plant closures, increased runaway shops and lay-offs.

Among all three candidates and even some union officials the buzz words, "increasing productivity" and "becoming competitive with foreign producers," are being used in assessing the need for economic recovery. How this translates to the worker is "declining standard of living," "longer working hours" and "less time off work", if there is work.

The business oriented unions, by acquiescing to allow these actualities, no longer advocate worker interests. No wonder they are being ignored this election year, not only by the candidates but by their rank and file.

## Organized Labor's Political Dilemma





## 'Allegory' Opens In Hill

"Allegory," the first of this year's Senior Thesis productions, will be performed this weekend in the Hill Theater. Clara Church, a senior drama major, bases the script for "Allegory" on a collection of letters, journal entries, and an allegory written by Lawrence Henry—a boy who died at the age of eighteen.

The play begins twelve years after Lawrence's death, eleven days after his former girlfriend Elaine has married another man. Now ready to start a new life, she has decided to turn the love letters she received from Lawrence over to his father, John Henry.

The collection of material is an heirloom to Clara's family. Since last May, she has collaborated with Tammy Thornton '82 on developing this script. Clara plays Elaine; Evan Jones will act the part of John Henry. Thornton directed the show.

The show will be performed at 8 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, October 10 and 11. Tickets will be available both at the door and at the box office for \$1.00, free to Kenyon students with I.D.

## Dancer Teaches Technique

Scott Caywood, New York artist-choreographer, will give an open technique/improvisation class this Saturday in the Dance Studio from 1-3 p.m. Born in Madison, Wisconsin, Caywood was originally a painter and translates his painting and drawing abilities to the medium of dance. While he has concentrated primarily on solo pieces, and is currently working in New York on a solo for friend and fellow choreographer Marjory Gamso, his latest piece, entitled *Stage Flight*, is a group work. Also Caywood, and Sally Bowden, Kenyon's artist-in-residence this semester, will give an improvisational performance Tuesday, October 14 in the Studio at 7:30 p.m. Everyone welcome!

## Burgess Lectures in Rosse

On Monday, October 13 at 8:00 p.m. in Rosse Hall, distinguished British author Anthony Burgess will begin the fifth series of John Crowe Ransom Memorial Lectures. Burgess, perhaps best known to the general public for the widely read novel *A Clockwork Orange*, is a major figure in 20th Century literature whose works include: fictional writings on the lives of William Shakespeare, John Keats, Napoleon, and Jesus Christ; scholarly biographies of Shakespeare and Ernest Hemingway; and critically acclaimed novels such as *Tremor of Intent*, published in 1966, and *Enderby*, published in 1968.

Not only a man with a "record of astonishing literary accomplishment," Burgess is a "Protean figure" who moves with great depth and ease among the various arts, according to English Department chairman Perry Lentz. Burgess is a pianist and a composer as well as a critic, translator, and screenwriter; on October 13, 14 16 and 17 he will explore interrelations between literature and music by combining lecture with performance of some of his own compositions on the piano.

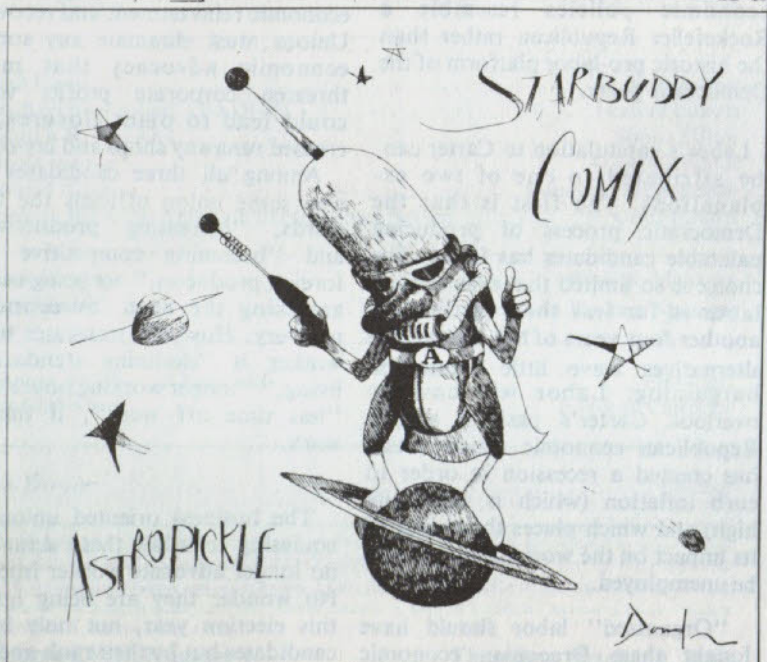
In conjunction with the lectures, the K.F.S. and faculty will present *A Clockwork Orange* tonight at 10 p.m. Admission is \$.50.

## Hurst Speaks On Hardy

Michael Hurst will lecture on "Thomas Hardy and the Social Classes" tonight at 8 p.m. in the Biology Auditorium. Mr. Hurst, a fellow of St. John's College at Oxford, has published several books and articles in the field of British history and politics. His lecture will discuss Hardy's perception of society in relation to turn of the century England. At 4 p.m. Friday afternoon in the PACC Hurst will evaluate contemporary English government through a discussion of "The Thatcher Government: Success or Failure?" Mr. Hardy's visit is courtesy of the PACC.

## Recital Features Baritone

Roger Andrews, baritone, and Paul Posnak, pianist, will perform a faculty recital on Friday, October 10 at 8 p.m. in Rosse. Mr. Andrews will sing a program of love songs from the first half of the century in English, French, German, Italian and Czech. Andrews, who joined the Kenyon Faculty this year, has performed widely as an opera chorister, a soloist and a Leier singer. The recital is open to the public without charge.



## Review

# Chomsky on Cognitive Psychology

By SCOTT PAISLEY

Monday evening, Noam Chomsky 'addressed' the subject of Cognitive Psychology before an overflowing gathering in the Biology Auditorium.

To say that the scope of his lecture was awesome is almost an understatement. His topic was designed, he said, to illuminate "the intersection of psychology, linguistics and philosophy," through the methods of the natural sciences. He continued, then, to outline the discipline by which human action and human thinking can be understood.

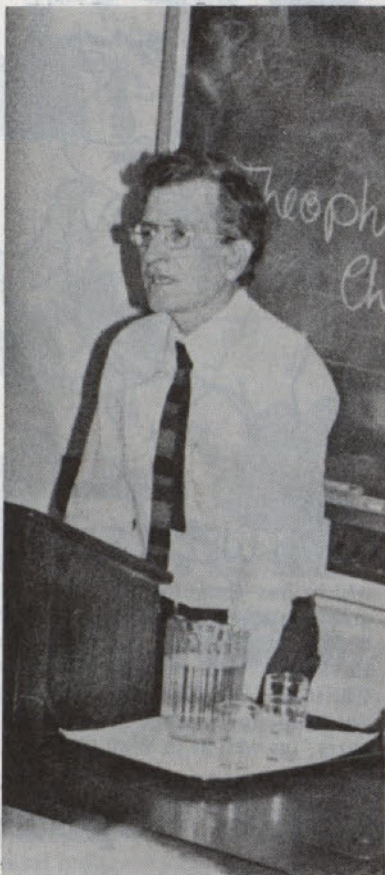
The initial questions of the discipline, now best known as Cognitive Psychology, were formed by Descartes, said Chomsky. The philosophic origins of the inquiry into human nature is an area that Mr. Chomsky proved to be well-versed in, detailing the principles Descartes established. Somewhat surprising, however, was his statement that, in major aspects, little has been truly gained in the 350 years since Descartes.

Descartes concluded that the source of man's ability to reflect and act with volition, instead of by pure compulsion, is beyond our understanding. Chomsky concluded that, because of inherent "modes" of thinking, there are strict limitations on the things we can understand.

Apparently, the nature of our volition can, at best, only be conjectured upon. As Chomsky put it,

the question "what is the theory of mind?" is literally "unintelligible."

The one thing we can gain some understanding of is the way we organize the information we take in. This is the system of "modularity",



in. Every organ performs its function, initially separate from the rest of the system. An integration does take place, but the fundamental principle is that of separation between the organs of the mind. "Modularity is forced upon you," as soon as you look at the facts of diversity, stressed Dr. Chomsky.

The mind is organized to develop the cognitive structures by which information is processed. These cognitive structures include our systems of belief as well as our linguistic and concrete systems. In no way, said Chomsky, is there any "justification" for this knowledge other than the fact that it is a part of how we are. Literally, our knowledge grows, it is not attained.

Overall, Noam Chomsky is still crusading for the innateness principle of cognition. Though the environment factor is influential, Chomsky admits, the fundamental system is organic.

Though portions of his lecture were rather specialized, it presented an appeal to a large number of interests. Chomsky represents a conception of human sensibility and a discipline for the study of that sensibility which is moving into the forefront of the scientific and liberal arts community.

At such, Cognitive Psychology, the way Noam Chomsky describes it, may well become a leading discipline in years to come.

## This Week's Projections

### ●● Georgie Girl ●●

*Georgie Girl*. 1966. Directed by Silvio Narizzano. With Lynn Redgrave, Alan Bates, James Mason, Claire Kelly. 100 minutes. Fri., 10 Oct., 8 p.m. Bio Aud. Sun., 12 Oct., 10 p.m. Rosse.

Hardly anyone remembers how controversial *Georgie Girl* was when it was first released. The Motion Picture Association of America refused to give it a rating unless four scenes (mostly involving "protracted love-making") were cut-out. The city fathers of Chicago tried to have it banned. Now, however, *Georgie Girl* is primarily thought of as a romantic adult comedy, and by today's standards it may even seem a little tame.

But it is a many sided film—a kind of Cinderella meets the "angry young man". Just when homely Georgie (beautifully portrayed by Lynn Redgrave in her film debut) resigns herself to maiden-aunthood, she suddenly finds herself pursued by a working-class Prince Charming (Alan Bates) and her millionaire fairy-godfather (James Mason) who also happens to be her father's employer.

This film is far from fluff, though. Narizzano has endowed it with an air of gritty realism, both in its setting—London's working-class slums—and aspects of its content; the scene in which Georgie's roommate refuses to accept her newborn child, for example, is truly heart-rending. But the overall tone is humorous, tending towards the thoughtful rather than slapstick.

### ●●● Picnic ●●●

*Picnic at Hanging Rock*. Directed by Peter Weir with Rachel Roberts, Anne Lambert, Dominic Guard. 110 min. color. Australia Fri., Oct. 10, 10 p.m. Rosse Sat., Oct. 11, 8 p.m., Rosse.

Peter Weir has directed a cinematographic masterpiece in *Picnic at Hanging Rock*. Beautifully rich in its dreamlike, impressionist imagery, the film effectively juxtaposes the ethereal and unnatural sexual innocence of Victorian

girlhood with the intensely primeval Australian landscape. Mood supersedes plot as Weir develops a strong sense of the indefinable, the unanswerable, and even the supernatural, when three girls and their teacher leave their stylish school for young women to go on a Valentine's Day outing in the mysterious and almost hostile Australian bush.

As a microcosm of social and sexual inhibition, the school compresses adult sexuality into girlish giddiness. In a possibly intentional social comment by Weir, the girls effectively escape this world of intensely angelic white frills when they mysteriously disappear among the geological formations at Hanging Rock. One girl is eventually found but cannot remember what happened; the others remain lost. This is the extent of the plot, and by basing the entire movie on a seductive inconclusiveness, Weir seeks to intensify the elements of terror and romance.

### ●● Longest Yard ●●

*The Longest Yard*. Directed by Robert Aldrich. 1974, 121 minutes, U.S.A. Sat., Oct. 11, 10 p.m. Rosse. Sun., Oct. 12, 8 p.m. Rosse.

Even though Paul Crewe is thrown out of professional football for shaving points, and later steals his girlfriend's Maserati and ends up in jail, we do not see him as the loser-gigolo he may be. Instead, Crewe (Burt Reynolds) is the empathetic athlete and epitome of machismo in *The Longest Yard*. For this reason (or in spite of it), the fact that very little of the movie is taken seriously makes it worth seeing.

In short, *The Longest Yard* is very funny. The plot revolves around a football game intended to boost the morale of the prison guards. Crewe is coerced by the ever-evil warden (Eddie Albert) into organizing the convicts to play football against the prison guards. Director Robert Aldrich has also amplified the sounds of clashing bodies and crunching bones to add to the violence of the scrimmage.

The two women in the cast complete the weird assortment of

characters. It is unfortunate but inevitable due to the prison setting that there is a dearth of women in the film. First, there is the real bitch Crewe dumps on the floor in a fight. Then, there is the warden's secretary who is played by Bernadette Peters. Her commanding performance is reason alone to see the film. Though there are sexist implications in this scene because she is responding to Reynolds' oozing machismo, the secretary is hilarious if only for her huge, blond beehive. Their trying, office tryst is one of the outstanding moments in *The Longest Yard*.

### ●● The General ●●

*The General*. Written and directed by Buster Keaton. With Buster Keaton and Marion Mack. 82 min. 1926. b/w. Wed., Oct. 15, 10:00 p.m. Rosse.

*The General* is easily Buster Keaton's masterpiece. Based on the true-to-life story of Union spies stealing the Confederate locomotive "General", Keaton artfully blends historical accuracy with classic comedy.

Johnnie Gray (Buster Keaton) is a railroad engineer in the South when war breaks out. Refused for service because he is more valuable as an engineer, his girl Annabelle (Marion Mack) breaks their engagement—thinking he is a coward. Johnnie returns to his other love—the "General"—which is later stolen by Union spies who also kidnap Annabelle in the process.

During the remainder of the film, Keaton masterfully weaves a thread of comic adventure. The chase epitomizes Keaton's cinematic and comic genius. The gags and visual impact of this scene overshadow its beautifully executed parallel structure.

Some of the best moments in film are captured in this picture. The scene of the dejected and rejected Johnnie with his "General" is magnificent in its emphasis of Johnnie's despair. Considered by almost every critic as one of the greatest films ever made, *The General* can easily be described as a classic.



# Provost Irish Expresses Opinions and Ideas

By JULIA MARLOWE

With the end of the 1979-80 school year came the retirement of Bruce Haywood, Provost of Kenyon College for many years. The search for a successor ended happily when the college hired Jerry Irish. Irish, formerly a teacher at Wichita State and Stanford University, moved to Gambier with wife Pat in August. This interview is printed in order to acquaint Kenyon students with our new Provost, his opinions and ideas.



Q. As a general introduction, what is it that attracted you to Kenyon?

A. Well, I taught at two very different institutions, Wichita State and Stanford, and Kenyon is still again different. We were attracted to the fact that it was a completely novel

doing as provost here?

A. So far, yes. It's a big job, having to learn every dimension of it from scratch, but it's also very exciting.

Q. Last year, Bruce Haywood foresaw his successor's greatest problem as being "related to personnel, promotion, and tenure awards." Is this proving to be true?

A. One of the major areas I'm working on as an administrator is trying to clarify the procedures for reappointment and promotion, and also for adjustments in salary. I'm trying to assure that these procedures are open and establish some

defined. The final paragraph makes it clear that teaching is the most significant of the three, and that without this a person can't expect to be reappointed or promoted. Research or artistic accomplishment is usually an ingredient in excellent teaching, so you seldom have one without the other. Effective service is

*I am confident that students here are capable to assess the value of their education and have the necessary long-range view to make responsible decisions concerning it.*

necessary to help sustain a community where teaching and scholarship can go together. This is really not an innovation; it's just a clarification of the existing standards.

Q. Do you see any tension between the duties of excellent teaching and the demands of scholarly achievement? In other words, do you see Kenyon's accessibility requirement as hampering research and artistic accomplishment?

A. There's no question that teaching is very demanding here, and that accessibility to students is part of that; but if a faculty member wants to be available to the students, I don't think it would preclude doing some first-rate research. This tension can exist, so I think that a faculty member at Kenyon has to choose an area of research that he or she can pursue in this context, and ideally in concert with students. This is not to say that they shouldn't periodically get away to do the kinds of work that their research demands, but they should be able to maintain that interest here as well. However, teachers who aren't pursuing some research or artistic enterprise actively tend to lose their creative edge as teachers. I believe that at a place like Kenyon, research stimulates good get away to do the kinds of work that there, the teaching tends to lag.

Q. To what extent do you think students should be involved in tenure decisions? For example, would you favor some type of tenure board comprised of faculty, administration, and students?

A. Perhaps students are not aware of the major role that they do play in these determinations. At most schools, students' opinions are filtered through the department's report, which is then submitted to the administration. At Kenyon, student evaluations are presented directly for consideration, and they do weigh

Q. What specifically would you like to see in future faculty selections?

A. As a major goal, I would like to see the college hiring and promoting many more women. As anyone can see, the present percentage of women teachers is very low. I think we will have to step up our recruiting efforts in order to get top female graduate students, and at the same time make sure Kenyon provides a supportive environment for all new faculty members.

Q. In an interview with the *Collegian* last year, Mr. Haywood expressed some concern about the value of study abroad. He stated that to "go away from Kenyon is to pay a price," and said that a year abroad was "a 25% compromise of one's Kenyon education." What are your views on off-campus study?

heavily when assessing a professor's teaching ability. After all, students are in the best position to evaluate this.

Q. What about the students' role in departmental decisions and curriculum?



A. We have a rule at present which requires various departments to hold departmental meetings with their majors. I hope that these meetings will not be held on a merely cosmetic basis, to fulfill that minimum obligation. I am confident that students here are able to assess the value of their education and have the necessary long-range view to make responsible decisions concerning it.

Q. Do you foresee any problems arising from the fact that our faculty is so highly tenured? With 65% tenured, will there be a tendency to stagnate, and will we be able to attract new, fresh teachers?

A. Contrary to what some people may believe, a teacher does not die once he or she has been tenured. I don't think the staff is in any danger of stagnation as long as the school is supportive of research and the other factors that enrich the creative aspect of teaching. But I would encourage evaluation on a regular and constant basis, even after a teacher has been tenured. It can be very helpful to

A. I think that one pays a price for anything one does; the important question is whether the value of what he or she is receiving is worth the price. In reference to off-campus study, I think the experience can very often be a valuable one. The same principle that I talked about concerning teachers also applies to students—the continual movement and enrichment from outside influence. A student, after spending a year abroad, can often add a new dimension to life here at Kenyon.

Q. Do you see any future movement toward offering "applied" courses at Kenyon—in more practical areas of study—to attract students in a nation of increased vocational awareness?

A. No, I really don't anticipate any such movement, although today's students are more career-oriented. A friend of mine has a metaphor of a "hired gun" which I think is a good one; he uses it to refer to people who have been trained in one skill, for one job, and then must go out and sell that skill. Although students often wonder what a liberal arts education

*I believe that at a place like Kenyon, research stimulates good teaching, and if the research isn't there, the teaching tends to lag.*

situation which would require new ideas and diverse talents. Of course, the main reason was that we really liked the people here. We were also very impressed with the relationship between the faculty and students and administration. It was very easy, it seemed, for students and faculty to converse freely. The vision that the President has for this place, the excitement in admissions, made Kenyon very attractive.

Q. Are you happy with what you're

uniformity, some basic criteria that will make these selections less subjective. The present guidelines as stated in the faculty handbook are somewhat confusing, and I have, with some other people in the administration, drafted a proposal to

clarify them. This would be the first step in refining these criteria and making them more equitable, so that everyone has the same treatment and the same opportunities.

Q. Could you cite some specific criteria for reappointment?

A. Yes. There are three areas that are traditionally considered: teaching, research or artistic accomplishment, and service to the college. In the draft being considered, these three are stated in order and each is explicitly

## At Home With Pat and Jerry Irish

By MIKE BROWNSTEIN

Jerry and Pat Irish are new neighbors in the Kenyon community. They live on Milnor Lane, in a white house, next to the Bexley apartments, that does not have a white picket fence, yet.

The Irishes welcomed Julia and I into their home last Saturday morning to talk with them. Our hosts seated us, and for the next couple of hours we were engaged in some fascinating conversation. The Irishes value exploring new experiences and do not shy away from the challenges of a new situation. They do not seem to be passive individuals within their environment. Wherever they go, they become involved with some of the pressing concerns of their area—they have a strong sense of what community involvement means. This spirit is undeniably important to them.

Mrs. Irish has been actively involved with developing alternative work schedules for those families in which both the husband and wife are in the workforce. Her interest in this problem started in California several years ago. The paradigm of the husband as the sole financial supporter in the household is not always applicable—women are increasingly becoming an integral part of the workforce. This has had significant impact on the character of the family; the household responsibilities are becoming increasingly shared by spouses. According to Mrs. Irish, people's work schedules should be restructured according to the needs of the family; "work needs to fit the people doing it," rather than the

people fitting the needs of the schedule. This process would be more humanizing, and help keep up with the current changes going on in the family.



When the Irishes moved from California to Kansas, Mrs. Irish helped develop, and then went on to direct, the program *Work Options for Women (WOW)*; a \$600,000 funded project that improved the opportunities for female employment in the aircraft industry—where women were relegated to "traditional, low-level, and no upward mobile" positions within those companies. This program has continued since she has left.

Students should not be surprised to see Mrs. Irish in one of their classes. She is presently auditing two courses which she believes is "a fascinating way to get a feel for a place."

The Irishes also spoke about the effects that war and the draft have on the family. Mr. Irish believes that many families may not sufficiently think through what the effects will be if their child goes to war. He feels that mothers and fathers should not deal with whether the law compels their child to register for the armed services, or whether a cause is just or

not, but if the parents are willing "to give [their] son" to war—where he will risk losing his life. The decision that families have to make is not that men should go to war, but that it will

be their sons who will have to be there.

Mr. Irish questions whether Kenyon is "in the business to raise questions" regarding the future of the United States. The Irishes were young parents "when all hell broke loose" at Stanford in the 60's. Mrs. Irish spoke of the "close contact [that they had] with people" during this time. They noticed the "terrible divisions that occurred in families" as a result of the seemingly irreconcilable beliefs of the different family members. Mr. Irish noted that one father "disowned his son" because his child decided not to enter into the Vietnam War. They were both making "tough decisions," and they needed one another during this time; only the political issues took precedence over their familial ties.

Family ties, as well as community service are important to the Irishes. Hopefully Gambier can offer them as much as they can give to the community.

*Although students often wonder what a liberal arts education will prepare them for in the job market, they should realize that the more "practical" course of study is the one that will limit their future.*

have colleagues observe and evaluate each other within their department, tenured and non-tenured alike. It would be very easy for Kenyon to become secluded and detached, but I see instead a continual movement, a coming and going, so that while we are secluded, reflective, contemplative, there is still "grist for the mill," which comes from the diversity of backgrounds and experiences which enrich the reflection. This makes Kenyon a focal point for the rhythm, the center of movement.

will prepare them for in the job market, they should realize that the more "practical" course of study is the one that will limit their future. A representative of General Motors who was on campus this past week expressed this same view, saying that although they do of course need trained engineers, there is also a great need to have people with liberal arts education. A liberal education, instead of determining what one will do for the rest of one's life, gives one the background to do what hasn't been done yet.



# Soccer Beats Baldwin-Wallace In Third Overtime Game

By J. PAUL WEAVER

Some people say that a tie in sports is tantamount to "kissing your sister". If that is true then the Lords are bemoaning a rather large family. After tying Oberlin last Wednesday

both teams turned in fine performances. When the regulation time ran out, two ten minute over-time periods were played. Kenyon dominated these as it had against Oberlin but still could not manage to score.

hobbled early in the game, but Peter Hennessey and Tim Truitt managed to contain the Weasel's strong attack. Again Mac Durrett played a relentless defense and cleared the ball expertly up the left side. In the middle, sweeper Dave Conrod played with the combination of finesse and brawn that his position requires.

Lionel Bernard scored the lone goal midway through the first half. Bernard together with Barlett turned in the most impressive offensive performances. Chris Bartlett, Steve's brother, added the outside dimension in the Lords attack along with tireless Fritz Ahlers. Scott Levin continues to

spell the front line very adeptly.

On Tuesday the Lords took to the Astro-Turf against Baldwin-Wallace. The Lords clearly handled B-W, passing as well as they have all season in a 2-1 win. But the score was hardly indicative of Kenyon's effort. The Lords let a barrage of shots fly at B-W's goal but of the 50 taken only two found the back of the net. Both these shots were by Tim Truitt.

But for all the domination in the game there were some very unsettling facts. Truitt scored his first goal with only 43 seconds remaining in the

game, which sent the contest into overtime; the third in the last three games. Truitt scored again and the victory finally went to Kenyon.

This distressing dearth of goals puts the focus now on the forwards. The defense has proven its ability to forestall opponents' attacks, but the forwards must produce against the rest of the Lords' competition as they enter their "second season".

After a game at Wilmington on Friday the remainder of the schedule pits Kenyon against Northern Division opponents. If the Lords can prevail against all those teams they will be able to look forward to a "third Season" — the playoffs.

## Yes, Kenyon Also Has Women's Soccer, And It's A Club Only In Name

By STEWART J. WILEY

This year's women's soccer club faces a challenge which may determine the course of the program in future years at Kenyon. The team finds itself in the midst of a rebuilding phase while they strive once again to petition for varsity status in the Kenyon athletic system. Due to last year's graduation of seasoned, talented players, the squad is comprised of only six returning players; the remainder of the team is filled out with freshmen and upperclass rookies.

With only a handful of practices under their shinguards, the Kenyon Ladies traveled to Ohio Wesleyan last week to face a team sanctioned by the O.W.U. athletic department. After a shaky start where three goals were scored against them, the Kenyon women settled down to an aggressive and coherent game against the O.W.U. team. Veteran forward Laura Reed ran the Wesleyan defense in circles as she went on to score three goals in the game. A superb game was played in the nets by freshman goalkeeper Brenda Murphy. Murphy found herself plagued with penalty shots in the second half and fell victim to three goals in this manner. At the final whistle, it was O.W.U. on top by the score of 7-3.

Last Saturday, under skies of charcoal grey, the Ladies brought their skills to Granville in a test against the Denison women. On an

alien, slippery field the Kenyon squad met a Denison team which enjoys the benefits of a six-day practice week. Intimidation seemed to be the call for the day as the women never appeared to get their game under control except for momentary flashes of soccer brilliance. Nancy Peirce played a stellar game at the monster fullback

with O.W.U. at the Gambier Community Center. The cloudy recollections of the previous day's game appeared to be blown away when the Ladies took the field. In front of a supportive and enthusiastic home crowd, Kenyon played the brand of soccer which produces winning seasons.

First half play was marked by a controlled and confident passing game, resulting in at least a half dozen near misses on goals. Halfbacks Anne Thomas, Judy Petti, and Ellen Pearlman were responsible for maintaining possession of the ball and initiating offensive drives towards goal. But in the second half, inexperience and anxiety got the better part of the Kenyon team and it was O.W.U.'s game from there on as they prevailed once again by the score of 4-0.

Finally, it must be said that, as a young team, the Kenyon women cannot be expected to construct a championship season against experienced, sanctioned teams having twice as much practice, time and funding. But the women have demonstrated that they have what it takes to play on the same level as these other squads. With a little determination on their part, and a sign of beneficence from the athletic department, it might be this generation of players who finally achieve varsity standing at Kenyon College.



Anne Thomas

position, shattering offensive advances with a tenacity unequalled by any Denison player. Cookies and punch were served after the 6-0 Denison victory.

A Canadian air mass cleared the skies for the following day's rematch

## Lords Lose To Heidelberg

By MARTHA LORENZ

Kenyon's football squad fell to a strong Heidelberg team last Saturday 35-7. Hampered by the absence of leading rusher Jim Ginley, the Lords were unable to generate an offense potent enough to offset Heidelberg's attack. Kenyon is now 2-3 overall and 0-1 in the Ohio Athletic Conference Red Division.

Heidelberg opened up a 7-0 lead in the first quarter when Dean Supan hooked up with his tight end, Jim Palmer, for a 15 yard touchdown. Supan, who was 18 of 26 for 175 yards on the day, connected with Rich Munafo for another score in the second period, this one going 21 yards. The Lords finally responded when tailback Jim Mazzella plowed over from two yards out with only 22 seconds remaining in the half. The touchdown was Mazzella's third of the season and tied him with senior Dave Gingery as team scoring leader.

The score remained 14-7 until the fourth quarter, when Heidelberg exploded for 21 points. Supan capped a 48-yard drive with a 6-yard scamper into the end zone to make it 21-7, and from there "things got out of hand," according to Kenyon head

coach Tom McHugh. Mike Handel, who replaced John Coffey when the senior quarterback was shaken up, had a pass intercepted and returned all the way to Kenyon's 3-yard line. Heidelberg's Dave Gallagher needed only one carry to cross the goal line, making it 28-7. Heidelberg picked off another Handel throw and went all the way with it to finish the scoring at 35-7. Kenyon has now allowed 106 points this season, 38 of them in the final stanza.

Freshman Doug Fisher, a 5' 9", 170-pound back, led Kenyon rushers with 47 yards on 10 carries. Another freshman, Rich Balka, toted the ball, 13 times for 44 yards. The Lords netted 122 yards on the ground, but there's little doubt that they missed the versatile Ginley, a two-time Offensive Player of the Week selection.

McHugh is looking forward to Saturday's 1:30 game versus Marietta: "I think we can beat them. They have an excellent defense that's been tested against some good teams, but I think we can contain their offense. I'm sure we can stay with them."

The Lords are hoping that sophomore middle guard Zack Space, the team's leader in tackles,

and senior tight end Jim Steuber will be ready for the Marietta contest. Both suffered ankle injuries against Heidelberg, but both are listed as "probable" for Saturday's game.

Kenyon's defense will play a key role in the upcoming encounter. The Lords need Space on the field, and will also be looking to Co-Captain Doug Beach (36 tackles, 31 assists), freshman linebacker Marc Murphy (35 tackles, 28 assists), and sophomore tackle Ross Miller (31 tackles, 16 assists) to anchor what has been a sturdy defense thus far. The Lords have surrendered fewer yards per game (282) than they have gained (287.4), but turnovers have been a major problem. The Kenyon offensive contingent has been intercepted 10 times and has coughed up eight of their 21 fumbles. Kenyon's opposition has turned only five of those turnovers in touchdowns, though, a sign that the defense is holding up well.

In this week's Marietta contest, the Lords hope to get back on the winning track. If Kenyon's defense can continue its solid play and the offense can crack the sturdy Marietta squad, the Lords will have a good chance to bring their record back up to the .500 level.



Mac Durrett (12), Tony Elks (7) and Dave Conrod (6) look on as Freshman Scott Levin heads down field with the ball.

the team also played Denison to a 1-1 tie on Saturday at Mt. Vernon. This put their record at 3-2-3.

The game against Denison turned out to be all that was expected as

With the return of freshman Steve Barlett the Lords expected to tap a potent front line. Instead play on both sides centered around the midfield. Senior Gerry Stone was

## Women's Field Hockey Falls To Kent State 2-1

By KAREN ROCKWELL

After winning their last two games, the Women's Field Hockey team was defeated by Division I rival Kent State University 1-0 on Tuesday. The

could make the game go their way. And once again they dominated the game outshooting the Muskies 68-2, and more importantly, out-scoring them 5-0.

After these two decisive victories, the Ladies should have been able to



Grace Keefe (24) faces off while Wendy Eld (left) looks on

loss brought the women's record to 3-3.

The team had been on an upswing after two decisive victories, first against Marietta last Thursday, and then against Muskingum last Saturday.

At Marietta the team outplayed the Pioneers during the entire game. It was the first time that the Ladies have defeated the Pioneers on their own field. The 2-0 score, however, does not adequately reflect the true nature of the victory as the Ladies outshot Marietta by an astounding 77-0. The Pioneers had the ball on their half of the field only 6 times during the game, and only once did they enter the striking circle. Due to the Herculean efforts of the Marietta fullback and goalie, the vast majority of the Kenyon shots did not find their way into the goal.

The team left the Marietta game feeling that many of the techniques and ideas that they had been practicing all year had finally begun to show up in their games. Thus they went into their next game against Muskingum with the notion that they

pull their game together and defeat the Kent State Golden Flashes, but Kent played a stronger, faster, and better-linked game as they defeated Kenyon 1-0.

The lone goal of the game was scored five minutes into the first half by Kent's Val Unger. The Ladies never really seemed to achieve the calibre of hockey that they had played against either Marietta or Muskingum.

Kent was credited with a total of 23 shots on goal while Kenyon had 17. The game was hard fought, particularly in the striking circles, but the Ladies couldn't seem to connect their plays in the midfield. Special mention must be given to freshman Laurel Ladd who had an excellent game from the unfamiliar position of cover back.

The Ladies' next three games are all away, the first being this Saturday at Cedarville. The next home game is Saturday, October 25th against Wooster. This will be the final home game of the regular season and will feature both a varsity and a junior varsity game.



# Collegian Sports

## Junior Sandy Martin's Latest College Career

By ANDREW R. HUGGINS

For Volleyball coach Sandy Martin, although it is technically her third year coaching at Kenyon, she prefers calling it her "junior year." As she says, "When I came here, four of my starting six volleyball players were freshmen, and as the seasons go by I guess I feel like I'm progressing in grades too."

This year Martin, in addition to her head volleyball and tennis coaching positions, will take over as head coach in basketball (as Karen Burke moves on to coach the highly successful women's swim team). In this her junior year at Kenyon, she is beginning to feel a strong sense of accomplishment in what she's done so far, and an equally strong sense towards the future.

"When I first came here" she says, "I basically had to accept the position I was taking. It was frustrating after coming from my position at the University of Dayton (where the basketball team was the state champion, and then ninth in the nation). But I am not a 'win or die' coach. I would rather see a team do its best, even in a losing situation. I can accept the philosophy of a Division III school where the attitude is a little less rigid than the pressure of Division I schools where as a coach you either win or you're out."

In her first two years as volleyball and tennis coach, Martin took her 'freshmen' team from a 7-14 record in 1978 to a 15-11 record last year. The tennis team was 7-3 in the spring of '79 and 5-5 last year without the top two players.

"Initially I knew that if there was a sport I could turn around very quickly in my first year, it would be tennis. A lot of it had to do with changing the notion of everyone into one of playing just the best people. This was difficult for the girls who had been on the team before, but they were quite understanding, and no one went away angry with the situation."

With such an increased level of intrasquad competition, Martin sees two more major steps that her teams must take in the next couple of years. After rapid and marked improvement in competitive ability, the teams are now reaching a plateau of sorts. "With volleyball, we're at a level where I think we can compete with any team in the state. To stay at this level is hard, since the improvement must come by smaller steps, but I'm confident we can stay there." This is the first major step, overcoming the plateau of general success which a team formerly mediocre can very often reach. Next comes incorporating a winning spirit into teams that are not always used to winning.

"In the beginning, it was obvious that I had teams that were just not going to win all the time. So there had to be a shift of rewards, from the actual games which were very often unrewarding and not much fun, to the practices which I designed to be rewarding in themselves. Now, especially in volleyball, we're right in between, where we begin to make the practices harder and reshift the rewards back, to come from winning itself."

When the question of whether or not a physical education program at Kenyon could help the winning attitude, and the programs in general, Martin had some interesting viewpoints.

"A large number of the good women athletes coming out of high schools are very intent on going into physical education. Many of the initial interest letters I get back from prospective students state a major interest as phys-ed. So it would help the program here to a degree, but it would obviously not fit well within Kenyon. So when I send out recruiting letters, I'm asking coaches for good athletes who are academically oriented for whom Kenyon as an academic institution would appeal."

Finally, one of Martin's coaching philosophies seems to shed some light on the direction in which her teams are heading.

"I believe that physical education is for learning, intramurals are for participating, and interscholastic teams are for a high level of ability and competition." Certainly a phys-ed program here would help sports teams somewhat, while intramurals are generally an activity with little effect on varsity programs. It is her last belief, however, of a high level of competition for interscholastic teams, which she is carrying out well. "I would like to see a team generate itself to a competitive level by its own desire, rather than by continual prompting from the coach."

"And with a team like volleyball we are reaching this point. We're stronger than the first year, and the players are experienced enough so that the idea of winning has gone beyond an unsure possibility to a goal which can definitely be achieved through hard work."

"My coaching here has been a challenge, but I've been happy with what I've done so far, with the level of development of my teams, and the people I've been working with." With such an attitude, Martin's senior year, and beyond, should indeed see the successful continuation of this challenge.



Sandy Martin

## Kenyon's Climbing Club: A Physical And Mental Contest Against Nature

By MARK ESPOSITO

"Climbing is a learning by doing sport," says Jon Painter, leader of the Kenyon Climbing Club, "you have to be creative in each and every climb." The club, under the direction of Tim Robert, enables the experienced, as well as the novice climber to enjoy a challenging test of endurance.

Climbing is not just another physically demanding sport. "There is a psychological factor involved in climbing," says Painter, "you don't want to get psyched out." Climbing is a combination of physical and mental skills, testing the climber's stamina. Although climbing consists of two climbers in constant communication with each other, it is a one-man sport pitting man against

himself, and nature. The sensation of climbing comes from the climber's ability to overcome both of these conflicts.

The club, which now climbs weekly in Millwood County, is planning several out of state trips this year. The first will be on October fifteenth at Seneca, West Virginia, with a return trip there later in the year. For the spring, the club is trying to put together a trip to southwest Colorado, where they will "rock climb" at Eldorado Canyon, and do "high altitude" climbing at the Sangrada Cristos.

Climbing is not the only activity the club partakes in. Boulderling, a small scale form of climbing, is done during the months of the climbing season, which lasts until Thanksgiving. In the winter months the club ice-climbs, which is a

completely different sport, involving assaults on frozen waterfalls, and ice covered rocks.

To join and climb with the club, a small membership fee is paid. The first outings are lessons on the basic nature and safeties of climbing, which involves learning various knots, calls, and climbing techniques. After several climbs, if ability and knowledge is demonstrated, a signed membership card is obtained. This card allows the new member to climb anytime. The necessary equipment is kept in the Health Center on a first come first serve basis.

New to Kenyon this year is an Outing Club. The club in connection with the Climbing Club will take frequent trips. The first planned this year is to Virginia.

## Those Middle Earth Lords Of The Ring Are At It (Shades of Bilbo!) Again

The Kenyon Frisbee team left the safety and order of Gambier twice this month to do battle. Once the Lords of the Ring ventured to Oberlin, where a fairylike people spout ideologies and live in a different time. Whammo always smiles on Oberlin so the competition is friendly and the score is seldom kept. Kenyon dominated but no one really cared. This was in preparation for the match against Miami, land of Darkness, where men worship Vince Lombardi instead of Whammo.

This was to be Warren Pender's day, as he pulled in eight touchdown passes with the power bestowed upon him by his ancestors (the Marx Brothers). Fred Grubb, son of Whammo, played with a

divine power which enabled him to throw seven touchdown passes and play a solid defense. Many of those passes went to Keith Krusz who was given dominion over the sky by Whammo for his work in student government.

With the help of play like Matt Richie's (who was innocent of mankind; he knew nothing of the cultivated land, but Whammo told him to leave the forest) and others, Kenyon was able to hold off a last minute Miami rally to post a 24-20 victory.

The Lords will continue their tragic existence and make another absurd attempt at Frisbee immortality with the sectionals at Ohio University.



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