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Despite Coalition's Efforts, Trustees Vote not to Divest

By LYNN TRAVERS

After hearing the opinions of the Peace Coalition, the Kenyon Board of Trustees voted not to take steps toward divestiture of holdings in corporations with interests in South Africa, but rather to reaffirm a statement first issued in February, 1978, which says that the school will make its feelings known through the use of affirmative proxy votes. This decision, as well as the decision to keep the matter open for debate with the student body, was finalized after long discussion at the board meeting held Saturday.

members of the Coalition met with some of the Trustees, at both the meeting of the Trustee Committee on Student Affairs, held Thursday, and the informal discussions held at Peirce Lounge and Weaver Cottage. The Trustees engaged in lengthy debate with the students on both occasions.

At Thursday's meeting, Vicki Snell presented a petition which made a general statement calling for a "moral dimension" in Kenyon's investment policies. The document was signed by representatives of various student groups. After this, Bill Koggan presented a separate request, calling for divestment of

College holdings in those corporations with operations in South Africa. He recognized that this was not the most appropriate committee to present with these statements, but added that he wanted to "present this issue to as many Trustees as possible."

Following the students' presentations, the Trustees discussed the topic, emphasizing the point that the purpose of the endowment fund's investment is "to provide the best possible return for the College," in the words of Beatrice Mayer, Chair pro tem of the committee. President Philip Jordan added that Kenyon would make a more noticeable

statement by exercising its proxy vote than it would through divestiture. He said that "We (the school) would try to be socially responsible owners." The President and the Trustees also pointed out that all funds for investment are handled by a professional investment manager, Bernstein-Macaulay, Inc., retained by the College.

Friday's discussion at Peirce Lounge provided another opportunity for the Peace Coalition to present its views. The two statements presented at the previous meeting were again given to the Trustees. Also at this gathering, the petitions regarding South African divestment

which had been circulated during the week were presented. According to Jay Spievack, 497 signatures were collected in three days.

At the beginning of this discussion, Trustee Elmer A. Graham stated, "You've got to believe that the purpose of the endowment fund is to provide an operating income (for the school). It was never meant to be a social instrument." He added that the school must respect the wishes of those who gave the money; that is, to invest it in such a way as to result in the best possible return.

The point was again made by the Trustees that all investments were

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The Kenyon Collegian

Established 1856

Volume CVIII, Number 7

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022

Thursday, October 30, 1980

Anderson Beats Opponents in Campus Election; Two Major Parties Garner Only 54% of Total Vote; Students Air Views about Issues

By ANNA GRIMES

The results of the mock election run by the *Collegian* last weekend brought some surprising and not so surprising results. Roughly sixty percent of the student body voted, and Anderson was the winner with a total of 314 out of the 879 votes cast. Carter followed with 271 votes, Reagan with 200, and 94 votes went for other candidates. Some of the "others" were People's Party candidate Barry Commoner and Libertarian Party candidate Ed

Clark. Write-in candidates also included Crispus Attucks, Mickey Mouse and Paul McCartney.

The results of the poll demonstrated a difference in the preference of male and female voters. For Anderson and Carter, approximately twenty more male than females voted for each candidate. But for Reagan, a 2 to 1 ratio between males and females resulted. Only 67 females voted for Reagan, as

compared to 131 males who supported his candidacy. A majority of the student body, if they belong to a party and if they are registered, are Republicans, although several people said they registered Republican before Anderson became the Independent party candidate. There were 245 Republicans counted, against 227 Independents and 176 Democrats. Some voters who were of no party affiliation said they had not officially registered to vote. Reagan voters were largely Republican, Carter voters Democratic, and

and defense questions were less clear. More people were undecided about ratification of SALT II than were for or against it. Numerous voters said they voted undecided because they felt they were not well informed on the present status of SALT II. Reagan voter results were the exception. While more Anderson, Carter, and "other" voters were undecided than for or against, 104 Reagan voters were against SALT II, 70 were undecided, and only 19 favored ratification.

The MX missile question had more

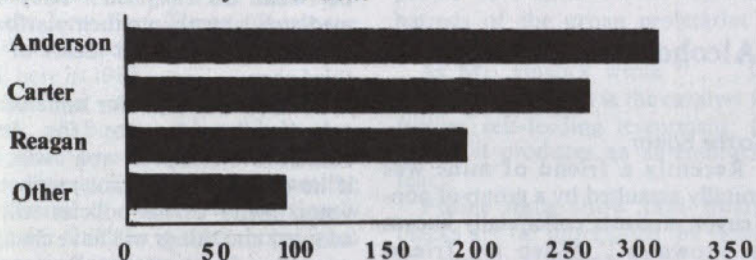
people against its construction than those who voted yes or undecided. Again, many voters said they knew little about it, but were opposed to new construction of missiles of any kind. Reagan voters again were contrary to the majority vote, with 90 for and 43 against construction, as opposed to Anderson voters, who opposed construction by 162 votes and supported it by only 46 votes.

Consistent with national opinion on increasing the size of the defense budget, but in contradiction to their opposition on the MX missile

question, Kenyon voters voted 401 for increasing the budget, 352 for decreasing, and 44 for keeping it the same or improving its efficiency. Reagan voters were the most in favor, with 154 votes for increasing it in comparison to the Anderson and Carter voters who favored an increase by 117 and 101 votes respectively.

The Reagan voters were the most consistent on policy, voting a straight conservative ticket. But there were myriad examples of inconsistent voting.

Students' choice of President



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Anderson voters were mostly Independent and Republican. Carter had more Republican party votes than Reagan had Democratic voters.

On the survey questions, the Kenyon student body overwhelmingly voted for ratification of the ERA, with 552 votes for, 154 votes against, and 174 undecided. Reagan voters were the only ones who opposed ratification, but there was only a difference of five between those against and those in favor of it.

The results on the foreign policy

In a recent *New York Times* article, Edward Fiske reported that the presidential campaign is having a "largely negative impact" on college campuses in the United States. He attributed this to feelings of disillusionment and apathy among students. Of the presidential candidates, Fiske found that John Anderson has both the most coordinated campaign and the most support on college campuses.

A recent *Collegian* survey encompasses the responses of a random sample of 11% of the student body, 54% of whom are males and 46% of whom are females, to a series of questions.

To begin, students indicated whether or not they are registered to

Majority of Students Register to Vote; Candidates Evoke Little Enthusiasm

By SALLY MCGILL

vote. Eighty-three percent of the students (82% of the males and 85% of the females) responded that they are registered. Of this 83% who are registered, 26% each called themselves Democrats and Republicans, while the other 48% said that they are not affiliated with either of the two major parties. Most unregistered students cited "laziness" as their reason for being unregistered.

The registered students who plan to vote or have voted in the presidential election (95% of those registered) then discussed whom they consider to be the best candidate. (The remaining 5% generally said they had not made arrangements to receive an absentee ballot.) Anderson won the most approval. Some students, however, noted that although they think that Anderson is

the best candidate, they do not plan to vote for him. As one sophomore said, "I would just be throwing away my vote."

Students supporting Reagan usually said that they do so because of his economic policies. Also, they state, along with the Anderson supporters, that we need a change in the White House. Carter supporters based their opinions on what they said is a need for experience in the White House.

A total of 14.5% of the students (7% of the males and 23% of the females) have yet to make up their minds about which candidate to support.

Supporters of Ed Clark, the Libertarian candidate, pointed to his progressive ideas and his interest in, as one senior put it, "doing away with some of the privileged classes which exist because of their favored status with the government," as their reason for supporting him. Those students who favored Barry Commoner, the People's Party candidate, cited his plans for improving the economy as their reason for favoring him.

Two patterns emerged in the survey results. First, most students said that the candidate they have chosen to support is "the lesser of three evils," rather than being clearly the best candidate. Second, many of the students who support anyone other than Reagan do so because they vehemently wish to keep him out of the White House.

The *Collegian's* survey results do support the idea in Fiske's article in the *New York Times*. Although Kenyon students' apathy does not extend so far as to mean that many do not plan to vote, they are not inspired by the presidential candidates.

The Ninth Annual Gambier Folk Festival Opens Friday with Music and Workshops

By ANNE NOONAN

Come to the Gambier Folk Festival October 31, November 1 and 2, and listen to the traditional folk music which has inspired American pop music for the last two decades. This Friday, the ninth annual Gambier Folk Festival, sponsored by the Gambier Folklore Society, will be held to entertain and educate the general public on the traditions of folk art. But what is folk art? For that matter, what is the Gambier Folklore Society?

The Gambier Folklore Society is an organization of about eighteen core members composed of Kenyon students, faculty and members of the

surrounding community — all dedicated to keeping the traditional folk arts alive and well. Although the Folk Festival is their main event of the year, the Society also organizes square dances, lectures, and times for getting together to exchange songs. Professor Howard Sacks, advisor to the Society explains that it is their purpose to promote an appreciation of traditional American arts, music, dance, and history. There are many organizations across the country like the Folklore Society, interested in supporting the traditional arts. They believe that the arts foster a sense of community and offer an alternative way of life to our "mass-market"

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The Cornhuskers will open the Folk Festival tomorrow.

A New Political Sensibility

A recent random sample survey by the *Collegian* of 11% of the student body has shown that 83% of that group have registered to vote in Tuesday's Presidential election. Kenyon thus is far above the statewide collegiate average of only 15% as of mid-September. If these statistics hold true for the student body as a whole, this indicates an enthusiasm and concern for political matters.

Students also by and large supported the views of their candidates in the mock election held over the weekend. This was most clearly demonstrated by those students who voted for Governor Reagan. They agreed with his views, including the abandonment of the MX missile project, an increased defense budget, and the non-ratification of the SALT II treaty and the Equal Rights Amendment.

Supporters of President Carter and Representative Anderson were less committed to the policies of their candidates. In both cases, students agreed with at least two of the four stances taken by their candidates.

However, discontent with the two major parties is rife. Nearly half of the students voted for neither Carter nor Reagan. That such a large number did not vote for one of the candidates most likely to be in the White House in January is revealing.

Further, a great many students said they were undecided on the four issues addressed in the survey. This indecision may be due to an apathy toward the candidates. That so many students did not vote for one of the two major party nominees, or have opinions on the central issues of the campaign, shows a basic discontent with those candidates, a sentiment reflected in the rest of the nation.

We urge those students who strongly support either Mr. Carter or Mr. Reagan to vote for them in the upcoming election. One of these two shall be our next President. The two-party system has for decades formed the structure of elections.

Should you not wish to vote for either of these two candidates, then it is important that you vote for the candidate of your choice. That your candidate will not be the winner of the election is not the issue and should not be the deciding factor in your vote.

A vote for an independent candidate has symbolic value. It shows a dissatisfaction with the Democratic and Republican parties and their candidates. It will also show the two parties that if they hope to capture the votes of the newest portion of the electorate in future years, they must take this dissatisfaction into account, address its causes, and thereby align themselves more closely with the new, if as yet undefined, American political sensibility.

Proxies Vs. Divestment

At their Saturday meeting, Kenyon's Board of Trustees voted to reaffirm the Finance Committee's investment policy developed at their February 1978 meeting.

The policy indicates that return on investment is the primary concern of the Board. Consequently, no blacklist of corporations which do business with or in South Africa will be written. However, the document goes on to state that questions concerning human rights can be addressed by the Board by the use of proxy votes. These are the essential points in the Board's resolution.

We are sure that the Trustees did what they thought was best for the College. However, we continue to believe that Kenyon's investment managers should be instructed to divest from those corporations which do not actively seek to correct the apartheid policy of the South African government. We believe that by investing in firms which do not strive to right social injustice, we are at least indirectly supporting such injustice.

The Trustees are to be praised, however, for the time they spent discussing these matters with members of the Kenyon Peace Coalition Thursday and Friday, and in their meeting on Saturday. We hope that they will continue to talk about this matter among themselves and with the student body.

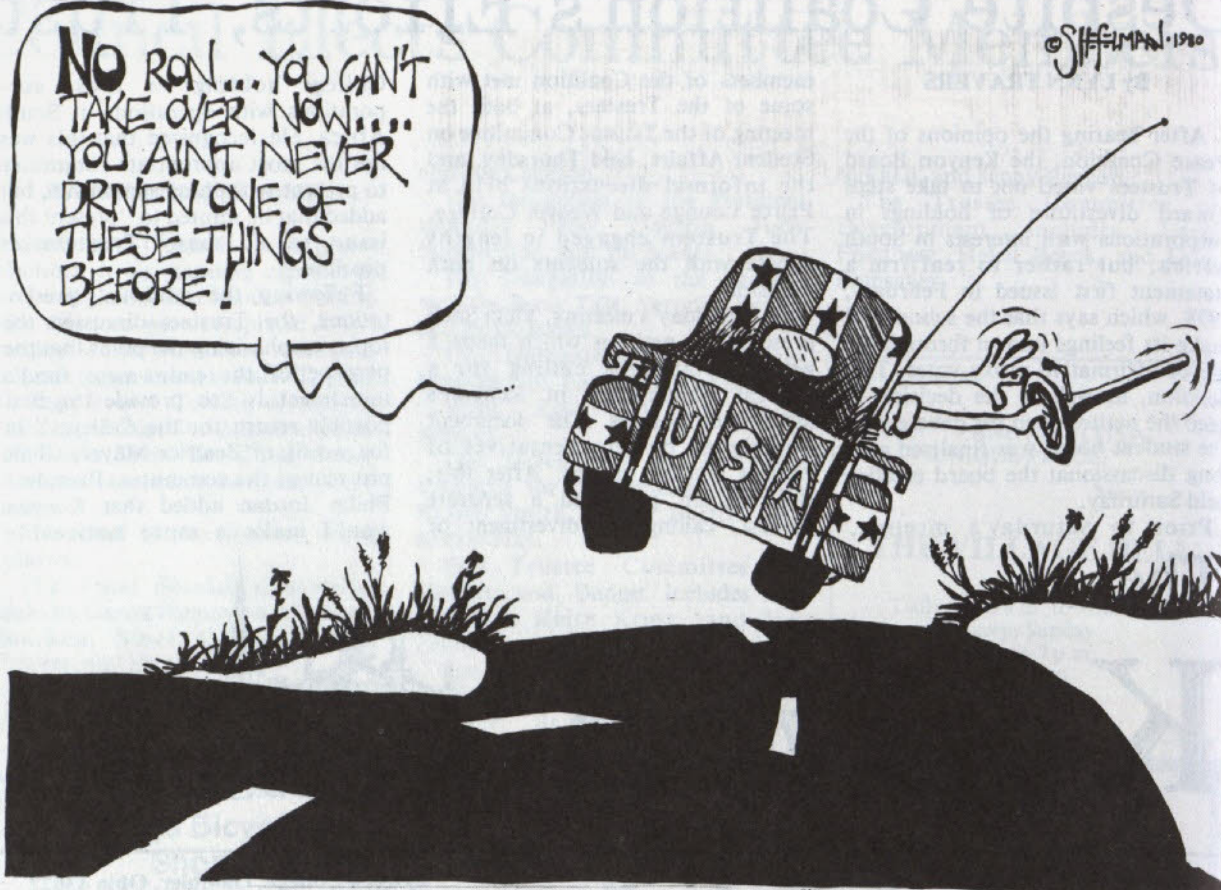
The Peace Coalition, too, is to be praised for initiating this recent dialogue. In order to make the best use of this communication, we suggest that they fully and accurately represent the opinions of both students and alumni in future petitions.

The Kenyon Collegian

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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.

On South Africa

To the Editor,

Imagine yourself on the other side. You are African, resident in Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, Zambia, or Mozambique. Your diet is largely starch and is slight during the end of the dry season. In your village, up to half the babies are buried before age five. You hear of a job in an American company's plant in the Witwatersrand. The working conditions are so good *relative to your alternatives*, you leave home for that job. After hundreds of miles, you arrive to be told that, at the behest of American students, the job is gone.

You ask, "Who are these students?" You are told all are rich with family incomes, incredibly, above \$5,000 a year. Most, as old as 19 or even 20, still live off their aged parents' incomes. Many complain about their food when choosing each night among three protein-rich offerings. They want more plants and more jobs in America, and they celebrate when they can close a plant and deny you a job in Africa. You are mystified. Hopes dashed, you return to your village, to the babies' funerals, and to the conditions you could have begun to change if you could have gained access to the income and to the on-the-job training the plant could have provided.

In 1978, black Africans held 70-80% of the 100,000 jobs with American companies in South Africa. Those jobs were among the best jobs held by black Africans in South Africa. If those companies expand, by 1985 black Africans may hold 75% of a larger number of jobs with those companies.

Rural people need not just income. They need to learn the skills of modern technology. These skills can be taken lightly by Kenyon students who already half know them or who can hire working people to provide them. Subsistence farmers lack those skills, but can acquire them if they can get jobs working with capital.

Governor Rhodes and Governor Carey strive to get plants built in New York or Ohio instead of in South Africa or Texas. Presumably, Carey and Rhodes are right. More plants and more jobs make their citizens better off.

Compassionate Kenyon students might follow the Rhodes-Carey logic. When any American company is undecided between locating a plant in South Africa or elsewhere, picket, write, and argue for the African location *with the Sullivan Code* in

effect. Help Africans obtain the jobs, the skills, the experience, and the leverage that will lift them out of subsistence agriculture and out of the bonds of apartheid.

You can proclaim your triumphant moral superiority when cutting off black jobs to spite white faces at *no* cost to yourselves — you may even get a job in the plant kept here. The costs will fall on people *much poorer than you*. But instead of trying to hurt them, consider helping them.

Alan B. Batchelder
Professor of Economics

Alcohol Still A Problem

To the Editor,

Recently a friend of mine was brutally assaulted by a group of non-Kenyon students colloquially known as "townies." When my friend regained consciousness he indicated these hooligans were under the influence of alcohol when this heinous attack occurred; also another instance of the flagrant abuse of alcohol within the town limits of Gambier. Apparently Mayor Baer's zealous crackdown on open alcoholic beverages had little effect upon these criminals. Perhaps some reconsideration is in order in light of evidence that this ordinance is an ineffectual deterrent to acts of public outrage. After all, parents don't pay \$7,000+ to have their children beaten on, either. To paraphrase, alcohol doesn't beat on people, people beat on people.

With all due sincerity,
Steven L. Hurn

P.S. Where is the "Alcohol Task Force" when you need them?

A Vote For Anderson

To the Editor,

I am writing to you in response to many statements I have heard on campus and have read in the paper. These statements concern a vote for John B. Anderson. Many people feel that to vote for Mr. Anderson would be "wasting" a vote. I will, herein, try to dispel this myth.

Our political system is set up to give people a choice. Our forefathers did not believe in the two party system. When one considers the state of our government today and the

choices we have for the office of the President, one can understand why. We have fallen into a two party rut, yet every so often someone such as Mr. Anderson or Teddy Roosevelt (The Bull Moose Party) feels that something is inherently wrong with the two conventional choices.

An historical look at third party candidates shows that not one of them has ever won. However, those who have won a large percentage of the vote have greatly affected the history of our country. The two major parties, upon seeing how many votes the third party gained, sense that they lack in appeal to the voters. So what do they do? They immediately absorb into their platforms the major points and ideals of the third party.

For this reason, if for none other, people should vote for John Anderson. Perhaps he won't win, but if he draws a significant number of votes, many of his policies will be adopted and things will have changed somewhat for the better. Personally, I think Mr. Anderson could win if everybody who is secretly for him, but is afraid of wasting a vote, would realize that it is not a wasted vote.

Respectfully,
G. Taylor Johnson

Vandalism On Campus

To the Editor,

My purpose in writing is to re-address the serious problem of vandalism on this campus. As house manager in Mather, I have received in less than two months, bills for destruction totalling over \$105. Although not personally liable for repairing damages such as broken windows, battered bathroom stalls, walls spray-painted red and stolen signs, I nevertheless feel obligated to report them to all who do foot the bills — namely, every Mather resident. Why should those of us who respect other's property be held responsible for a delinquent minority? It is very important to report destructive incidents to the house manager as they occur, in order to properly charge this guilty party. This rule applies not only to those living in dormitories, but also to those who live in fraternity houses and apartments. We need to make a concerted effort at reducing the price we pay for destruction.

Respectfully submitted,
Leslie Dotson



Political Forum

By DAVID GROSS

In recent months, Western Europe has been shaken by a series of right-wing terrorist activities. Bomb blasts in Italy, Germany and France have claimed nearly 100 lives since the summer. The anti-Semitic element in the most recent incident on the Rue Copernic illustrates the Fascist character of these extremists. Tensions are high in France as a number of reports relate the desecration of synagogues and the vandalism of Jewish-owned stores.

We must not ignore any surge in Fascist ideology, though the terrorists be few in number and their activities presently unpopular. We need not refer to history books to recall the consequences of Fascism in Europe. This is a pivotal time in European politics. We must watch this situation carefully and use all our

powers of persuasion to make sure that history does not repeat itself.

Without doubt, Fascism is the most heinous and loathsome political ideology in the modern world. Its cry of nationalism and ethnocentrism justifies acts of brutality never before documented. Political and social toleration vanish as particular minorities are singled out as enemies of the state and annihilated.

Fascism is prone to rise in times of economic difficulty. A shrewd politician can successfully exploit underlying prejudices, and unify the people in a campaign of hatred against those "responsible" for their material distress. The population is unified behind a demagogue who subtly solidifies his position as a despot.

Although I see no cause for immediate alarm (the governments are relatively stable at the moment), I do

foresee dire economic conditions in Europe that can catalyze a Fascist movement.

Socialism has lost a good deal of its influence due to its inability to cope with complicated economic problems. The OPEC nations are continually sapping the economic vigor of Western Europe as they increase their dependence upon foreign oil. As the standard of living declines due to the world-wide energy crises, one can confidently predict a rising clamor of Fascist propaganda spewing its political and social panacea upon the eager ears of a distressed population.

A Fascist regime is not imminent in Western Europe nor is it an inevitable consequence of economic stress. Historically, European Fascism has risen through democratic channels, and thus far, right-wing activities have been

roundly denounced by much of the population on the continent. But times are good now, especially for the stable regimes in Germany and France. What happens when their prosperous economies begin to decline as they surely must? Will morality remain steadfast in the face of economic distress or Soviet expansion? If food and gasoline become scarce, will the people rise in outrage against the Fascists who seek an end to their economic woes? Can that underlying anti-Semitism be suppressed as the Arabs demand more sacrifice from the European people?

The Jews in France are worried and are prepared to defend themselves against terrorists if the government fails to respond in full. Some have taken a militant stance that calls for complete retaliation against all acts of violence. The Jews in France are extremely sensitive to anti-Semitism and are determined not to remain passive this time in the face of hostile aggression. Cyclical violence between Fascists and Jews remains a realistic scenario unless right-wing terror can be effectively neutralized.

I believe that all Americans should take this recent surge in Fascist terror quite seriously. It is a clear indication that the seed of hate remains beneath the surface and the fertile soil of economic decline lies ready to nurture it to fruition. Every reasonable step must be taken to prevent these extremists from assuming power. We must work

doggedly with the Europeans to decrease their dangerous dependence upon foreign oil. None of their political institutions remain fully sound as long as a serious energy shortage remains a viable possibility. Arab pressure has already eroded the once strong European support for Israel. Further, energy problems could be blamed upon Israel's intransigence, and European anxiety may very well direct itself against the Jewish population in their own countries.

We must not accept anti-Semitic terror in Europe with a helpless shrug like we did 5 years ago. Media attention does much to spur authorities into prompt action as they seek to convey an image of justice at work in their country. Publicized reports of harassment and lawlessness will force the governments of Europe to respond with effective measures in order to ensure the safety of their citizens.

The solution to economic stress lies in cooperation. A spirit of unity can be created in response to a positive goal such as energy independence. It is possible to withstand material stress without sacrificing moral imperatives. I believe these statements to be as true as they are difficult to realize. I remind you of the consequences of Fascism in order to stress the alternatives to cooperation. Perhaps this will make us all more disposed to work for the more difficult, yet infinitely more preferable goal.

Increased Incidences of Fascism in Western Europe Bring A Plea For Unity

Boston's Racial Tension Is Analyzed As Pretended Suburban Liberalism

By R. GEOFFREY DONELAN

"This is the Boston that surprised the nation with the violence of its reaction to school desegregation in September of 1974, when the city became known for jeering mobs surrounding busloads of black students in white neighborhoods, and later for a 1976 Pulitzer Prize winning photograph of a black teenager wielding the pole end of an American flag on City Hall Plaza, and where a Federal Court has continued to oversee day-to-day operation of the city's public schools to this day, and this Boston has not gone away," (Howard Husock; Boston: The Problem that Won't Go Away, N.Y. Times Mag., Nov. 25, 1979).

Two weeks ago social tension in Boston won a spot on the front page of the *New York Times*. Clearly the Boston Husock spoke of in 1979 is still here in 1980.

And yet when Kenyon students think of Boston, most likely they envision oysters at the Union or shopping at Quincy Market, not the thousands of mothers who anxiously wait for children to come home from school in one piece.

The racial problem in Boston is unique — the city's economy, geography and history make it so. It is unique because, more than anywhere else, the racial problem in Boston is a class problem.

A city of only forty-six square miles, Boston proper supports almost no middle class. The city itself ac-

counts for less than twenty-five percent of the whole metropolitan population. The inhabitants are predominantly white, blue collar, Irish and Italian policemen, firemen and utility company workers. Or, as is natural in a city of burgeoning bureaucracy, they may be low-level government employees.

Racial tension in part springs directly from a shrinking plate of economic opportunity, the scraps of which the blacks and whites must compete for. The shipyards in Charleston closed long ago and scores of shoe factories and other mills have reached industrial senility also. The new jobs in the fast growing high technology area do not provide employment for those displaced by the decline of Bay State heavy industry. Increasingly, these people have taken on the fears and hatreds of the urban proletariat in the French Revolution.

As Mr. Husock wrote "... for whites, this tension is the catalyst for further self-feeding resentment; for blacks it produces an all-embracing fear."

Police data show that Boston blacks are far more often the victims of racial violence than whites. Although only one-fifth of the total population, blacks suffered seventy-one percent of the racially motivated crimes in the first half of 1979.

While whites have been attacked in Roxbury and Dorchester, blacks have been set upon in more than half of the city neighborhoods. As a result, they tend to spend much of

their time on their own turf. Is it any wonder that Kenyon students never see blacks while en-route to the Union Oyster House?

But it is not easy to stay on one's own "turf" in Boston. Currently, Boston blacks tend to stay away from the beaches as well as the ball games. But "you can't really go from one place to another in Boston without also going where you're not really wanted," one Boston native said recently. Undesirable areas for blacks and for whites cannot be avoided without troublesome circumnavigation. The most dangerous areas of all are the ones in racial transition.

But why do blacks bear the brunt of Boston violence? The reason goes beyond their size.

Even before blacks came to the city in any number, there were one hundred years of another kind of racism. In the mid-nineteenth century, Boston received the majority of Irish immigrants. At that time, it didn't take the Irish long to feel the bite of an oppressive Yankee gentry who seemed little different from the English manor lords they so recently left behind. "No Irish need apply" signs make a history of class antagonism which permeated Boston culture and ultimately manifested itself in the chimera of black/white polarity.

It should also be remembered that in the mid-nineteenth century, Boston stood strongly for the abolitionist cause and yet

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Poll Reveals Student Uncertainty On Issues

By SAMUEL ADAMS

It is of significant importance to periodically apply the metaphorical Litmus Papter Test to campus political views to discern (if possible) their probable content. This is because the views prevalent amongst students today are very likely to be those which will be directing policy in the future. An all-college election recently conducted by *The Collegian* attempted just such a "test". The results, not surprisingly, were at any rate revealing.

The election, which included the ballots of about 60% of the campus, indicated a preference among students for Representative John Anderson for President. He was followed in the election by President Carter, and in last place, Governor Ronald Reagan. This is, of course, a reversal of current national opinion, which places Reagan narrowly ahead of Carter, with Anderson a distant third. Yet Anderson has proved to be the most popular candidate amongst college students nationally, so his "win" here comes as no great surprise.

What is unique about Anderson's showing at Kenyon is that nearly twice as many Republicans as Democrats supported him. This seems to controvert what is perceived to be Anderson's propensity to pull votes away from Carter, for in this case it was clearly Reagan who was hurt by the desertion of his party members, not Carter.

Perhaps the most intriguing figures of the election are those that indicate the Presidential candidate by males vis a vis females at Kenyon. While Anderson and Carter were virtually even in male and female supporters, only half as many females as males preferred candidate Reagan.

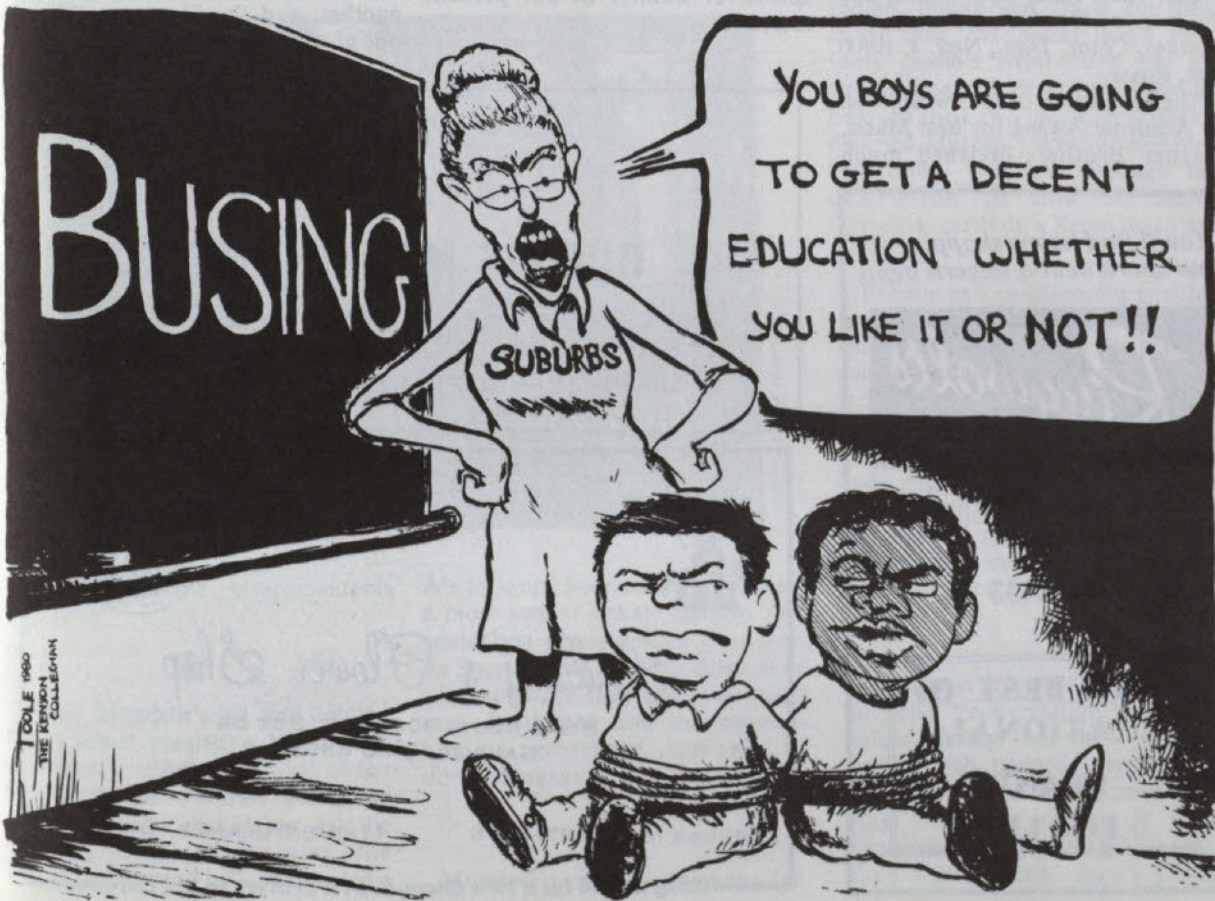
This phenomenon can only really be interpreted in terms of Reagan's failure to support the Equal Rights Amendment. This claim can be substantiated by the ERA portion of the ballot itself, which indicated that Kenyon students favor its ratification nearly four-to-one. It is quite apparent then, that few students are

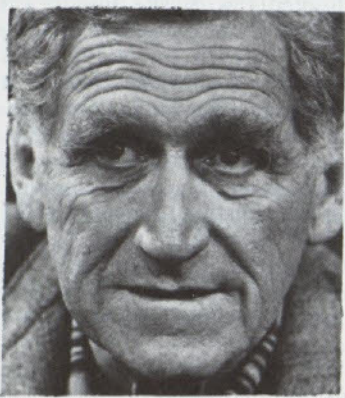
mollified by Reagan's promise to appoint a woman to the Supreme Court. Indeed it is reasonable to surmise that had Reagan chosen to support ERA, he might have guaranteed beating Carter at least at Kenyon.

The voting on policy issues was moderate to slightly conservative, generally, but evinced some sense of uncertainty amongst students. This is particularly evident in the figures concerning the ratification of SALT II, which show a majority against ratification, but 399, or over 45%, undecided. This is probably due largely to the complexity of the issue, as well as to concern over possible Soviet infidelity to the treaty. Uncertainty was also manifest in the MX issue, which is similarly complex. A healthy majority disapproved of the MX missile system, yet one third of those who voted were undecided. The voting on SALT II and the MX missile clearly indicated a certain cautiousness in Kenyon students on the one hand, and a significant amount of uncertainty on the other. These seem to be the ones dominant in America today.

James David Barber, Professor of Political Science at Duke University, recently suggested in an interview with *U.S. News and World Report* that America is in need of a "period of rest" — in need of a chance to sort things out. This uncertainty about issues, concurrent with a distaste for the traditional political parties and their candidates, suggests that America is facing uncertainties far more grave than present policy issues or a Presidential election. What is uncertain are the larger questions: What ought America strive for in the upcoming decades? Where, in short, does the American experiment in government go from here?

This most recent identification of student opinion describes not apathy, but uncertainty. It will, however, be the responsibility of this generation to develop some kind of certitude, a new consensus, to shape and direct this country in the coming years. If we are uncertain, let us hope we are at least prepared.





Whitmore Visits Kenyon

"Conversations with James Whitmore" will be presented Wednesday, November 5, at 8:00 p.m. in Rosse Hall. Mr. Whitmore is famous for man one-man shows where he played such varied roles as Will Rogers in *Will Rogers USA*, Oliver Wendell Holmes in *The Magnificent Yankee*, and Harry Truman in *Give 'em Hell Harry*. Mr. Whitmore won an Oscar for his performance in *Give 'em Hell Harry*.

Mr. Whitmore has recently performed in *The Man Who Came To Dinner* where he played Sheridan Whiteside. His numerous film credits include: *Kiss Me Kate*, *Planet of the Apes*, and *Tora! Tora! Tora!*

In his Kenyon performance, Mr. Whitmore will portray Will Rogers, Harry Truman, and Teddy Roosevelt among others. Mr. Whitmore's visit is sponsored by Faculty Lectureships. Admission to the show is by ticket only.

Elliot Evaluates Candidates

Tonight at 8 p.m. in Philomathesian Hall Professor John Elliott will present "A Government As Good As Its People: The Candidates And Voters in 1980." He will evaluate the quality of candidates in this election and the quality of voters and discuss the relationship between them as it affects the outcome of the election. This is the third event in the four-part PACC sponsored series on the 1980 election.

Pro Musica Premieres

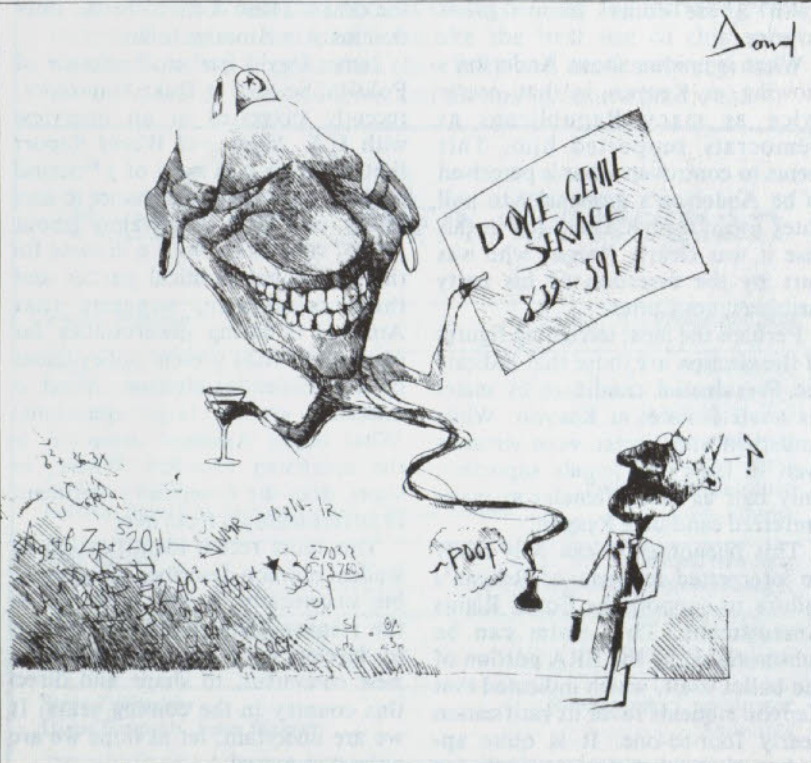
Four members of the Kenyon faculty will perform in the Pro Musica Chamber Orchestra's debut concert Sunday evening November 2 at the Battelle Auditorium in Columbus. The concert will include world-renowned guitarist Michael Lorimer performing the *Giuliani Guitar Concerto in A Major*, *Ragtime* by Igor Stravinsky, Aaron Copland's original version of *Appalachian Spring*, and the *Variaciones Concertantes* of Alberto Ginastera. Regular members of the orchestra are Katherine Robinson, principal second violin, Lucinda Breed Swatsler, principal cellist, and Janet Slack, Bassoon. Paul Posnak will be a guest artist at the concert, playing piano for the Copland and Stravinsky pieces.

The program will begin at 7:30 p.m. Sunday evening. Tickets may be ordered by calling the Orchestra Box Office at (614) 261-7626.

Hay Fever Opens Season

The box office is now open for Noel Coward's comedy "Hay Fever" which will be performed in the Bolton Theater November 6-8 at 8 p.m. "Mainly it's a funny story telling about people in the 1920's and their particular social craziness," said director Thomas Turgeon. "These people fully believe and succeed in replacing normal politeness with artistic talent. Unfortunately they choose as friends people who have no talent and must rely on mere social politeness."

As a result of this peculiar attitude toward etiquette, a simple weekend in the country becomes a chaotic and delightful battle of wits between guests and hosts. Tickets cost \$3.50 or are free to Kenyon students with I.D. and will be available from 1 to 5 weekdays at the Bolton Theater Box Office. Call 427-2585 during box office hours to reserve seats.



This Week's Projections

Kelly's Heroes

Kelly's Heroes. Directed by Brian Hutton. With Clint Eastwood, Telly Savalas, Donald Sutherland, Carroll O'Connor, Don Rickles. 1970, 145 mins., color, USA. Sat., Nov. 1, 8 p.m. Bio. Aud. Sun., Nov. 2, 10 p.m. Rosse.

Look at the funny cast above and imagine a wacky group of soldiers during World War II discovering \$15,000,000 of German gold stored in a French bank. Sounds juicy, huh? Bulldozing through enemy lines, they launch their own attack against the German Third Reich. With Clint Eastwood leading this wacky and unruly bunch and Donald Sutherland, a hippie-like character, driving a tank with "good vibes" and skill, *Kelly's Heroes* promises to be a hilarious portrayal of a not-so-funny time.

Haunted Strangler

The Haunted Strangler. (The Grip of the Strangler). Directed by Robert Day. With Boris Karloff, Elizabeth Allan, Jean Kent, Vera Day, Anthony Dawson. 1958, 81 min., b/w. Fri., Oct. 31, 12 a.m. Bio. Aud. Sat., Nov. 1, 10 p.m. Bio. Aud.

This M-G-M release revolves around a novelist discovering the evils of his past and reverting to his previous criminal self. More exactly, Boris Karloff investigates an old murder case and finds that he himself is the murderer. His baser instincts reappear and he commits further murders until, in a lucid moment, he turns himself into the authorities, who know only his better self.

Another in the long line of Jekyll/Hyde films, *The Haunted Strangler* employs the talents of Karloff in an effort to raise it above others of this genre. If it fails in this endeavor, blame should fall on the spiritless screenplay by Jan Read and John C. Cooper, or on the flat direction of Robert Day. Fortunately, Karloff's ability gives the film credibility and the audience is appreciative.

Even though you've seen this sort of film before, *The Haunted Strangler* is well worth the time if only to see Karloff in his element, the land of horror.

The Army

This Is The Army. With Ronald Reagan, George Murphy, Joan Leslie, Alan Hale, Kate Smith, and the men of the Armed Forces. 118 minutes, Color. Tues., Nov. 4, 10:00 p.m. Rosse.

The big musical of 1943 which won an Academy Award for Best Music, Warner Brothers lavished much

money and talent on this tribute to the American GI. Included is a performance by Irving Berlin himself. Kate Smith performs her awesome version of "God Bless America" and literally hundreds of soldiers cram the soundstage for this gigantic benefit. Many of the numbers have the male stars performing in drag. This picture has never been shown on television and after studying the film for about a year, the Army requested that it be withdrawn. A must see film!

Accompanying this film will be the animated short *Duck-taters*.

Luna



Luna. Directed by Bernard Bertolucci. With Jill Clayburgh and Matthew Barry. 1979, 145 min., Eng. with some Italian sequences - Eng. subtitles. Fri., Oct. 31, 7:30 p.m. Bio Aud. Sund., Nov. 2, 8 p.m. Rosse.

Jill Clayburgh's fine portrayal of a character wrought with difficult contradictions is the outstanding element in *Luna*. Clayburgh skillfully and sensitively plays the part of Caterina, a beautiful American opera star who reacts with both loving generosity and immature self-absorption to the death of her husband. Left alone with her fifteen year old son Joe (Matthew Barry), Caterina moves to Rome, where her love for her career precedes her love for Joe, who worships his mother. This upheaval, during the most sensitive stage of life, causes Joe to become a passive drug addict. This, added to the boy's discovery that his real father was not his mother's husband, causes intense frustration and sexual passion to flare up in the mother-son relationship.

Using rich, picturesque symbolism and good photography, *Luna* makes a necessary study of the acutely frustrating, painful and often incestuous implications of the classic son-lover duality in our present society.

Hitler's Brain

Who Stole Hitler's Brain? (They Saved Hitler's Brain). With Walter Stocker, Audrey Caire. 1964. Fri., Oct. 31, 10 p.m. Rosse.

A horror film to end horror films, *Who Stole Hitler's Brain?* is generally regarded as one of the worst films ever made, mostly because of the absurdity of its plot. Simply put, which is the only way it can be put, the Nazis somehow manage to give eternal life to the brain of their master during the last desperate hours of the Big One. These fanatic survivors attempt to rise again by kidnapping an American scientist as part of their design to conquer the world and fulfill Adolf's dream.

The insanity of the story line should be incentive enough to view this classic, but if you need more: what about the two leads? When was the last time you saw Walter Stocker and Audrey Caire together? Don't pass up this opportunity to see probably one of the best bad movies of our time. Only in America . . .

The Producers

The Producers. Written and directed by Mel Brooks. With Zero Mostel, Gene Wilder, Kenneth Mars. 88 min., 1967, color. Wed., Nov. 5, 10:30 p.m. Rosse.

The Producers is vintage Mel Brooks. His first film, it may be his best. The plot moves along smoothly, the acting is good, and the screenplay is hilarious.

Gene Wilder is an accountant who one day helps Zero Mostel straighten out his books. Mostel is a producer con man who is constantly trying to get old ladies to bankroll his projects. Wilder tells him that the best way to produce a money-making play is to put together a total flop. Mr. Mostel, never one to let an opportunity at earning money pass by, persuades Mr. Wilder to join him in the ultimate flop. While producing an outrageous musical entitled *Springtime For Hitler and Germany*, Mostel sweet-talks all his elderly lady friends and in the process doles out twenty-five thousand percent of the profits between them. The result is hilarious.

Although this film does not show some of the cinematographic subtleties that Brooks developed for his later films, the screenplay and production are definitely some of his best. He allows the movie to be outrageous, yet it is never too ridiculous. Wilder and Mostel wonderfully complement one another, and the film is considered one of comedy's best.

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Folk Festival Opens Tomorrow

continued from page one

society. Tradition must be kept alive to record a society's history. Robert Cantwell, a folklorist and former professor of English at Kenyon, described the situation of lost traditions with an anecdote. He told of an old woman who was a fantastic storyteller. The stories she told had been handed down to her from her family and she in turn handed them down to her grandchildren so that someday they too could carry on the tradition. Then one day the woman bought a television. When her grandchildren came to visit they no



longer wanted to listen to the woman's stories, but only wanted to watch the television. The individual history of the woman's family and culture died out, to be replaced by a more homogenized version.

The first event the Gambier Folklore Society sponsored nine years ago was the Folk Festival. Both were created by Mr. Cantwell and Professor Peter Rutkoff of the History Department from their own personal interests in folklore and also in an attempt to expose students to

the traditions of the area surrounding Kenyon. Over the years the festival has grown to include performers of national prominence, as well as those of regional reputation. As Professor Sacks stresses, "This isn't a little, local festival." This year's festival will be recorded on national radio. The performers this year include the Corndrinkers, Appalachian fiddle musicians; the duos of Malcom Dalglish & Grey Larsen, and Kevin Bourke & Michael O'Domhnaill, players of traditional American, Irish and Scottish music; Jim Brewer, an acoustic Blues guitarist and country and western musician; Clint Howard and Fred Price — who were once members of a band including Clarence Howard and Doc Watson. Terry Schupbach, a professional storyteller, puppeteer and member of the Kenyon Art department, will also perform. Only a few performers are invited to the festival enabling the audience to spend a long period of time with them in close contact. "Name artists perform here for next to nothing because it is a revitalizing kind of weekend for them," says Professor Sacks. "We have none of the glitter or intensity that is typical of many bluegrass festivals." The festival this year is being sponsored by the Ohio Arts Council, as well as its usual sponsors: the Kenyon Student Council and the Faculty Lectureship Fund.

The purpose of the festival has almost been fulfilled. A large variety of people show up every year for this festival, but not as many as would probably enjoy it. There is a myth attached to the music of the Southern Appalachian mountains and their people. A national stereotype (i.e. the Li'l Abner cartoons and the Beverly Hillbillies television series) has been created emphasizing the differences the mountain people have from the rest of the nation and ignoring what they have in common

with rural people elsewhere. These stereotypes present the people of these areas as being ignorant, with little to offer a complex, urban society. On the contrary these people, rich in folk tradition, have much to offer. The average person going to a folk festival thinks that since he hasn't heard of any of the performers playing that they aren't any good.

Another misconception is that Folk music is very old and came directly from England and Scotland. While to some extent this is true, folk music has also been influenced by different cultures. For example, Appalachian music evolved from Anglo-American music which was influenced by the entrance of African slaves into the Appalachian area. Folk music has a unique ability to change and adapt to the characteristics of its culture.

The oldest musical materials found in the mountains today are ballads. Even though most folk songs are accompanied by musical instruments, such as the fiddle,



dulcimer, banjo, guitar or mandolin, the ballad is performed with just the voice. It was created as a type of story-song with rhythms for listeners rather than for dancers. The individual performers dictate the style of music being performed. An Irish



Ceili Band and a bluegrass band can use the same exact instruments and create two totally different types of music. "Style grows out of a collective experience of a people and their shared experience." Many of the songs contain community-based moral lessons, while others relate shared experiences: the parting of lovers, leaving home, a death in the family, unrequited love or a private joke.

Traditional folk music along with the other traditional folk crafts, such as weaving or blacksmithing, is

music. It's a part of life and that's what our music was in the mountains. It was a part of our life." The traditional folk arts of music and crafts are not some obscure form of art. They are an important way of recording history and keeping the sense of community alive in today's society.

On Friday, October 31, there will be a concert at 8:00 p.m. at Rosse Hall featuring the Corndrinkers and Malcom Dalglish, Grey Larsen, Kevin Bourke, and Michael O'Domhnaill. Saturday, November 1, will be a day of workshops at the K.C., where the performers will describe their music and its background. Terry Schupbach will start the day off with a children's concert at 10:30 a.m. At 1 p.m. there will be a workshop on Irish and American Folk traditions, followed by a blues workshop at 2 p.m.; a workshop in singing styles in American Traditional Music at 3 p.m.; and a workshop on Traditional American Dancing at 4 p.m. At 8 p.m., Jim Brewer, Clint Howard, Fred Price, and their sons, will give a concert at Rosse Hall. The day will be completed with a community square dance in Lower Dempsey at 10:30 p.m. On Sunday, from noon until 4 p.m., there will be a crafts sale and demonstration in the Gund Commons Game Room. All events are free and open to the public.

Review

'Germs', 'Indian', A Success

By LISA DISCH

"Play for Germs" and "The Indian Wants the Bronx" provided a vehicle for some of Kenyon's spectacular theatrical talent; but, judging the plays themselves, here's another case where the vehicle was outshone by its drivers. Israel Horowitz wrote the plays with more of an eye to social protest than drama, and therefore set for all those involved in last weekend's

playground suited to the early battle of wits between Bakay and Bob Davis, who played Aristotle the young activist syphillid germ. Lauren Tribby's costumes helped make the distinction between the ready-for-action Aristotle—dressed in sweats—and the older more sedate Socrates who lounged in a bathrobe.

But as the play progressed the simple conflict of lifestyles between

'Indian' was as ugly and hostile as the womb was pink and moist. Where the womb was fantastical, the bus stop was realistic to the point of having a real phone booth and real theater posters on the walls. Perhaps these realistic design elements made the second play almost too brutal to watch.

Not brutal to watch, however, were the superb performances given by Bakay as Murphy, Davis as Joey, and Tom Preston who played the Indian. Bakay and Davis cut their larger than live bellies down to a fairly credible street-tough size by developing the dose relationship between their two characters. Bakay depicted Murphy's hostile cleverness beautifully, especially through his description of how to make Christmas cards on a Xerox machine.

Preston had an interesting problem to solve, because although the Indian sparks all the action of the play, he cannot speak English and spends most of his time observing and reacting without words to Murphy's and Joey's antics. Preston's face and body expressed a range of feelings from discomfort, to dubious trust, to fear—all the emotional states of the well-meaning outsider who wants to play along but doesn't understand the game.

Bob Davis deserves special note for his long "conversation" with the Indian during Murphy's absence. Davis' well-directed, well-thought out performance helped retrieve the play from the realm of social commentary and place it back on a more human scale. Joey's conflict



between wanting to help the Indian and knowing that Murphy will renounce him if he does gave depth to what could have been a peachy, one-dimensional play. Davis' sensitive portrayal of Joey's confusion laid the groundwork for the violent ending.

Liz Smithson, who directed 'Indian', obviously tried to keep the play on as human a level as possible. She allowed the violence of the play to build slowly enough that the final attack on the Indian provided a much-needed release of tension. The problem with both plays seems to be that Horowitz had a specific complaint in mind when he wrote them.

Horowitz, in both plays, raises questions about political activism, the viciousness of men and their societies, the nature of friendship, and many other issues, depending on the interpretation. Although he raises them, he cannot answer them and therefore leaves the audience with a feeling of "So, what's the point?"

The intricate sets, use of trapdoor and fog, all helped to make the plays exciting and entertaining to watch. Also, the superb acting and direction emphasized the more personal conflicts of the plays, but no amount of theatrical expertise can disguise a playwright's determination to make a political statement.



productions some insurmountable obstacles.

Anne Mundell's set and lighting for 'Germs' created a delightfully abstract "living-womb" for Socrates, the pacifist gonorrhea germ, played by Nick Bakay. For the opening scenes of the play, the draped fishnet and balloons created a

Aristotle and Socrates developed into a more serious debate on how they could best preserve their own lives. As Socrates and Aristotle debated on when to attack their host, the womb turned sinister and the balloons became grotesque symbols of diseased organs.

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Soccer Defeats Heidelberg and Looks to Fortunes of '81

By J. PAUL WEAVER

Kenyon's soccer team concluded its season on Tuesday on a positive note. In an all-around well-played game the Lords defeated Heidelberg College, 2-1. On a soggy field and in front of a sparse fan turnout, the Lords really looked like they had come of age. Again, teamwork and ball control were the keys to the team's success. It is unfortunate that the Lords could not attain this elusive winning edge until the season's finale, but it is obviously a harbinger of what Lord fans and players alike can expect in the seasons to come.

When I wrote the first article about the Lord's prospects this season I shared Coach Venell's optimism—I still do. It takes a few seasons to turn a program from a struggling squad to a nationally respected team. It was never more apparent that Kenyon soccer could reach these heights than this year. The attitude of conscientious dedication and the cleaner, more "State-of-the-art" soccer that prevailed this year are the barometers of this movement. This is surely a team that rebuilt the foundations of a winning soccer program at Kenyon.

The outcome of Tuesday's game against Heidelberg is clearly in-

dicative of the kind of development and rebuilding that Kenyon soccer will thrive on next year. Both goals were scored by freshmen. This youth movement attributed to much of Kenyon's success this season. Their task now is to improve and to show new recruits what Kenyon soccer is capable of. Scott Levin scored the first goal and Steve Bartlett amassed his ninth goal of the year. The strong play of freshman stalwart Phil Trimble gives the Lords talent in the defense department. Rick Vemone, Peter Fischelis, Paul Tobin, and Rich Klaus are other freshmen who gained valuable varsity playing time this season. Next year's front line will be bolstered by the return from sabbatical of Chris Morley, who will be joined by Fritz Ahlers and potent scoring threat Lionel Bernard. A solid J.V. squad should offer these returners good competition.

Yet graduation losses will take their toll. Missing will be Gerry Stone, an All-Midwest candidate, Frank Spaeth, a fine goalie, Tony Elks, whose astonishing play this year easily makes him the most improved player on the squad, Doug Page, whose consistent play at midfield made him the bane of opposition's attacks, and Chris Bartlett, who had a goal and an assist.



senior goalie Frank Spaeth

The Lords garnered a 7-5-3 record this year and were involved in two one-goal losses. Numerous injuries also played a role in their fortunes. Next year added depth and intensity should bring the Lords much closer to their goal of post-season play. The potential is in their midst and they must only realize it. 'Real' home games on the new athletic fields should also provide a measure of confidence and pride.

The Lords have proved that they can play with anyone in Ohio. It is their imperative next year to win the close ones and to continue improving, and as they do Kenyon should move into the forefront of Division III soccer. Their role as a spoiler will take a backseat to their role as winners. Congratulations to Kenyon soccer on a fine season.

Volleyball Nets Winning Streak

By MARTHA LORENZ

With five wins in its last six matches, Kenyon's streaking volleyball squad has evened its season record at 10-10. The Ladies' goal of a winning season now looks like a realistic one. The squad has eight contests remaining before the Satellite tournament.

In a tri-match last Wednesday, Kenyon blasted Cedarville 15-11, 15-6, a victory that was especially sweet for head coach Sandy Martin, who engineered the win over her alma mater and her former coach. Cedarville, victors over the Ladies last season, lost its two best spikers to graduation and could not keep up with Kenyon. The squad also registered an exciting 17-15, 16-14 win over Oberlin College in a match that could have gone either way.

"We played very well against Oberlin and Cedarville," commented Martin. "We didn't let up, and our offense came right at Oberlin when it had to. Against Cedarville, we played cohesively, got ahead, and didn't give them a chance to catch up."

The Ladies' next win was a 15-13, 15-12, 4-15, 15-13 decision over Newark. Kenyon "didn't really play too well," noted Martin. Ahead 12-3 in the last game, the squad slowed down a bit and allowed Newark to come back and eventually tie the score at 13-all. Kenyon regrouped, however, to notch the deciding two points in a game marred by some poor officiating.

Two days later the Ladies conquered Mt. Vernon Nazarene and OWU but lost to Wittenberg in a quad-meet. In its 15-11, 13-15, 15-7

win over Nazarene, Kenyon controlled the flow of the match and was able to determine the outcome. Against OWU, however, things were quite different. After winning the first game by a narrow 15-13 margin, Kenyon lost a back-and-forth battle, 14-16. Bursting out to a 13-2 lead in the decisive third game, the Ladies let OWU catch up and had to scramble to pull out their 15-13 win. The reason for the 3-15, 13-15 loss to Wittenberg was simple: Kenyon did not play as consistently as its opponent.

The Ladies go on the road to face Rio Grande and Central State today. Rio Grande is "a very strong team," said Martin, and Central is an unknown quality, a squad Kenyon has never faced. The team will be at home Saturday, hosting Case-Western Reserve and Urbana in a 1:00 match-up. Martin feels that, with consistent play, her squad should be able to win both contests. The next two matches, against Denison and Wooster on Election Day, will be tougher, tough. Denison, one of Kenyon's greatest rivals, may be a threat on its home court, and the Wooster contest will probably determine whether Kenyon will be seeded higher or lower than Wooster in the Satellite tournament.

Polo continues startling success

By DON SCHUPE

The Kenyon Water Polo club essentially got its start as an answer to the Kenyon Swim team's desire for a light hearted warm-up prior to grinding out six long months of seemingly endless yardage in Shaffer Pool.

For the first few years of the

element three weeks ago, it was all Kenyon. Whereas in past years the Lords had approached a game with Cleveland State as a "learning experience", this time it was the Lords, led by the superb holeman offense of Greg Parini that doled out the lessons.

Cleveland fell in the end 14-12 behind Parini's six goals and some

foul virtually assures the opposition of a goal in light of its man up advantage.

The second loss saw Kenyon close to within two goals (10-8) of Kentucky, only to lose 16-8 as the result of a strong Kentucky fourth quarter. Kentucky was adept at offsetting the Lord offense, forcing a number of crippling turnovers and bad passes. The Lords got the last word in their third and final game, defeating Michigan State 23-18. Of the ten men who saw action for the Lords, eight scored, with Billy Boofman tossing in 6 alone. It was a satisfying ending to what had been for the Lords yet another step in the direction of Easterns.



photo by Ellen Shrader

Senior swim (and now water polo too) star Steve Counsell team's existence, it lost much of its drive once the swimming season got under way. This year however, Water Polo at Kenyon has taken on a new character; not only has the team set its sights on winning at the Eastern Championships, but the players have also been mixing twice-daily swimming workouts with polo practices from 10:00-11:30 every night. That's three practices a day. At any school, such activity is going to hurt the studies, but at Kenyon, it's tantamount to academic suicide.

Somehow though, the team is pulling it off, and their single-mindedness of purpose has been rewarded by even more impressive showings at recent HEC tournaments, where this past weekend Kenyon soundly trounced Michigan State after having been beaten in close matches by Division I power houses Kentucky and Ohio State.

At the Cleveland State Tour-

excellent play from Bill Derks and Alex Veylupek. Veylupek flooded the Cleveland goal with three shots from the corner where his southpaw has repeatedly given opponents headaches throughout the season. Case Western Reserve was even less fortunate in the next game, falling 16-14 as this time Parini pumped in seven Kenyon goals, 4 of which came in the final quarter.

The Ohio State Tournament this past weekend handed the Lords their first and second losses of the year. The first, at the hands of the Buckeyes was flooded with controversy as faulty scoring and seemingly biased kick-out fouls significantly weakened the Lord attack. Parini, Steve Counsell, and Veylupek were all ejected from the game after committing the maximum of 3 personal fouls. Not only did this hurt the Lords from the standpoint of scoring potential, but a kick-out

Lords Fall to Top-Ranked B-W

By MARTHA LORENZ

Facing one of the finest Division III teams in the nation, Baldwin-Wallace, Kenyon's football squad dropped a 37-0 decision last Saturday. The lopsided score, however, does not give due credit to the intensity with which the outnumbered and overmatched Lords played.

Baldwin-Wallace, which entered the game as the only undefeated team in the Ohio Athletic Conference, boasts the first-ranked defense and the second-ranked offense in the OAC. Senior fullback Joe Portale, OAC scoring leader, teamed up with his fellow rushers to pile up 295 yards and four touchdowns against a tired but gritty Kenyon defense. The Lords, led by Zack Space, Ross Miller, and Defensive Player of the Week Jim Balliett, held B-W to only five completions in 14 attempts, and many times crashed into B-W's backfield to pressure quarterback Brett Albright, who had completed 52% of his passes coming into the game.

Overall, Kenyon head coach Tom McHugh was satisfied with his team's showing: "We played hard and I think we proved that we have a competitive team that can play with any Division III team in the country. Baldwin-Wallace has a very cohesive coaching staff; they've been together as a unit for eight or ten years. They also have a good recruiting program and a great number of players on

their squad (almost three times as many as Kenyon's 40). Essentially, I think we played them tough, although I would have liked to see our offense put some points on the board."

The Lord's offense picked up only 82 total yards against the highly-regarded B-W defensive unit. John Coffey and Mike Handel combined to complete only four of 22 passes, and the running game was not much more effective, netting 52 yards on 30 carries. Kenyon also turned the ball

things were even more dismal for the Lords' offense, as they could not manage to cross midfield. Kenyon never threatened to get into fieldgoal range, and it is to the defense's credit that Baldwin Wallace did not rack up more points than they did.

Kenyon has this Saturday off and will travel to Mt. Union to close out the season at 1:30 on November 8. Mt. Union is another solid team, the only threat to Baldwin-Wallace's division title aspirations, so the Lords will have a real battle on their

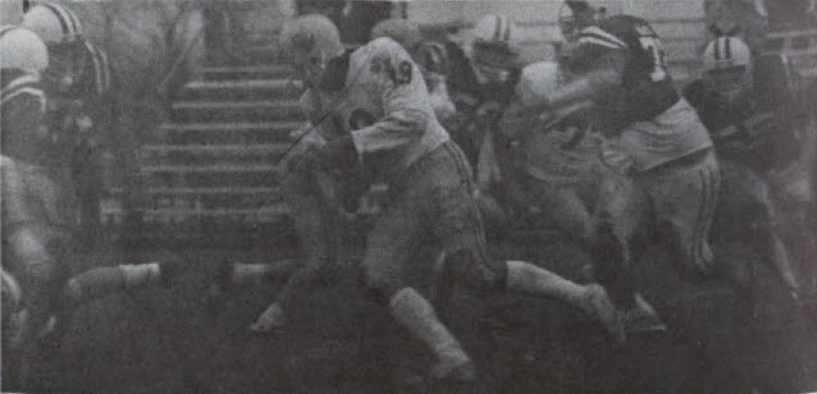


photo by Steve Zacharkiw

Kenyon Defense Closes in on B-W Quarterback Brett Albright over four times, partly due to the cold, rainy weather. One bright spot on offense was the play of senior center Mike Ginley, who was named Offensive Player of the Week for the second time.

As B-W built up a 24-0 halftime advantage, Kenyon could not penetrate past the Baldwin-Wallace 48-yard line. In the second half,

hands. Kenyon, now 3-5, has a shot at registering a victory in its season finale if the Lords can put together a strong offensive and defensive effort. The game will be the culmination of a Kenyon career for Coffey, Ginley, Doug Beach, Greg Geouge, Dave Gingery, Dave Graham, Jim Mazzella, Vic Strimbu, Jim Stueber, and John Washko.

Collegian Sports

A Definition of Success

By ANDREW HUGGINS

Last Saturday Kenyon's women's cross country team finished second at the Ohio Athletic Conference championship meet. Competing against eight OAC schools and some of the most outstanding women runners in Ohio, the meet was the first step in a fitting culmination to the team's first season together.

This coming Saturday the seven member team will be running at Madison, Wisconsin for their regional meet. Senior Gail Daly will be joined by sophomores Chris Galinat and Mary Sorenson, and the substantial freshman contingent of Ann Batchelder, Rose Brintlinger, Jennifer Johnson, and Melanie Pasquale.

The improvement of the women throughout the entire season was made clearly evident at the conference meet, where four of the top seven recorded personal bests for the season, and nearly all had major time drops from the first meet on a hot Saturday morning early in September.

The most visible was that of freshman Rose Brintlinger. At the first meet on September 13, she was the last runner to finish the three mile course, crawling in at 28:54. Her improvement during the season was steady however, and Saturday she was the 5th Kenyon runner, and the 26th conference finisher, with a time of 21:57 over the hilly 5000 meter (3.1 miles) course. She summed up this 7 minute improvement by saying simply, "the first meet was pure agony, but Saturday it was just a lot of fun."

At the "back" of the women's team the improvement was nearly as startling. Freshman Melanie Pasquale, the second to last finisher in the season's first meet, took 2:23 off that first time to finish in 38th place at the conference. Her time of 22:45 would have put her in 7th that first meet.

Then there is the tale of sophomore Chris Galinat. Unsure even if she was going to run this season after a summer of very little running, Galinat, who also competed in the regional meet last year, made steady progress through the season and finished 9th on Saturday in 20:07, good for a medal which was awarded to top ten runners.

The third finisher for the women was sophomore Mary Sorenson in 16th with a time of 21:05. Sorenson not only improved 1:15 from early September but clearly established herself as the solid runner for which she has shown potential through the whole season.

For two of the team's most stalwart runners throughout the season however, the conference meet was less than a jubilant occasion. While other team members in September were still trying to shake early season stiffness out of their legs, freshmen Ann Batchelder and Jennifer Johnson were running consistently in 2nd and 3rd positions for the team. Their times at the conference were not measurably better than other races during the season, only because both were already running tough and solid races in the heat and humidity of September and early October.

For senior Gail Daly the race was more than just a successful performance, it was a competitive breakthrough, which proved that she could run with the top conference runners, as well as some of the best in Ohio. In finishing 3rd in 19:23, only 28 seconds behind B-W's standout Mary Hafner, Daly beat both Gini Fleming of Oberlin, who had defeated her convincingly earlier this year, and the Marietta duo of Libby Johnson and Sally Blakelyt, who are established OAC runners.

Although it is only Daly's first cross country season, she has been a front running conference competitor in track for her four years here. Her enthusiasm for the team and the season is not perhaps as clearly visible as others, but instead she combines hard work and humor with a clear perception of her ability and the team's potential, and is thus remarkably determined toward her sport.

By a purely competitive definition this is not a great team: neither is its character yet reflective of the burden of "greatness." The team is however, a very successful one. It is not a success fortified by a strong running tradition, since this is the first year there have been enough women for a team. The strength and experience of age has nothing to do with its success either, since the team's average age is barely 19 (4 of the top 7 going to regionals are freshmen). The best image of the success of this women's team is I think the team grouping up after a hard quarter mile on the track and running the interval rest quarter together, leaving behind no stragglers, but waiting for everyone. Covered with layers of grey sweat suits and donning different colored hats they circle the track as a team, not acutely aware of any mystique governing their success, but merely content to bolster each other, together, throughout the workouts, and then the races.

The Tale of a Ruffians' Game

By LANCE GERSTENFELD

In it's second year, the Kenyon Rugby Club has attracted new players and a new spirit. Although the team has had problems finding fields on which to practice as well as other assorted obstacles, the Kenyon Ruggers have fared considerably well. Admittedly, the team is still "young" with many of the players never having held a rugby ball before. Returning players from last season have helped guide the team through the beginning stages: learning the rules, the game, the songs.

The entire team can be divided into two groups: the forwards, (which are comparable to the front line in football), and the backs (which are similar to the running backs). Art D. Bond III represents the scrum (forward pack) captain, and Peter Driscoll is captain for the back field. Neither are newcomers to the game, and both are a constant source of inspiration. Practice is a self governed group effort, directed by the captains, stressing conditioning and ball-handling drills.

The initial unifying and guiding force is the coach and choirmaster, Dean Robert Reading. With his years of experience in the field of play,

Reading has imbued the team with a special type of enthusiasm. Many of the ruggers who have played soccer, lacrosse, or even football, find a special thrill in rugby — the non-stop action, no blocking, and the chance for any player to run with the ball are

in Europe, has gained notoriety in the States. Though young, the Kenyon Rugby team has performed well against experienced teams such as Wooster and Denison. Always aiming for improvement with an eye towards the spring season, the team



photo by Phil Norrish

all characteristics of the sport that football lacks. Moreover, the rugby player can pick up the ball and run with it — an apparently frustrating aspect of soccer.

The game of rugby, very popular

is constantly on the lookout for new talent and welcomes any interested individuals, for it takes a certain lot — "rugby is a game of ruffians played by gentlemen."

Cross Country 2nd of eight in Conference Warmup At Denison

From STAFF REPORTS

Last Saturday the men's cross country team went a long way in establishing themselves as a power in the OAC conference for the 1980 season. Competing in a small invitational of eight conference schools hosted by Denison, the team took second with 55 points, losing only to a strong Otterbein team (34 points) and beating their season nemesis Wooster by a resounding 33 points.

The course itself was run on a mixture of grass, road, and gravel paths, on fairly rolling hills, which although challenging, turned out to be ideal for fast times. In addition to this was the cold weather with temperatures in the 40s, but minus any debilitating wind. Under these conditions the team put together their best performances so far this season and emerged quite satisfied with the result.

The most important aspect of the race, held at an Owens-Corning Factory complex near Granville, was that the scoring five runners from Kenyon all raced very well, so well in fact, that the average time for the top five over a five mile course was cut by 40 seconds. In addition several runners raced to personal bests for

the season, including four of the top five.

Senior Rob Standard took a close second to Dave Burns of Otterbein, after running with Burns and his teammate Jim Kneice for almost the entire race. Following the Otterbein runners' surges at every step, Standard did not let up until the final 100 yard sprint, when Burns' speed overcame him. Standard's time of 25:53 was his first official time under 26 minutes, and marked a school record.

In 8th and 9th for Kenyon were sophomores Andrew Huggins and Mike Helme. Huggins and Helme ran together for the first two miles of the race until a rapidly advancing pack of runners separated them, but the 8 second gap at the end (Huggins' 26:21 to Helme's 26:29) was minimal. Junior Jeff Cahn was close behind in 26:58, finishing in 14th place, which marked the first time ever that the Lords have put four men under 27 minutes in one race. Rounding out the scoring five was junior Ed Corcoran who recorded a

season best time of 27:21. The average time for the five runners was 26:38.

Other outstanding races of the day included Marty Goldman's 28:36 and Mike Glaser's 28:58 which were good for 43rd and 49th places respectively, and made them 6th and 7th varsity finishers. Perhaps the most jubilant runner of the day was senior Fritz Goodman who recorded a personal record of 29:23, finishing in 55th place.

The real significance of this meet was its status as a warmup to the conference meet this Saturday. Of the 5 other OAC schools that were not at the meet, only two, Baldwin-Wallace and Ohio Wesleyan, will be in front Saturday, and OWU, in one coach's opinion, "is not unbeatable for 3rd place." Wooster will still be a challenge, but by beating them decisively Kenyon now has the Scots in a psychologically tough position going into Saturday's race. And for Coach Nick Houston that's just the way he wants it.

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Faulty Reporting Charged By Council

Student Council criticized, last Sunday, the accuracy of the *Collegian's* reporting. A motion calling upon Media Board to help the newspaper verify its sources was proposed by Treasurer Keith Krusz. The motion was passed by Council.

Krusz alleged that there were several recent errors in stories about Student Council and last week's story about South Africa.

Krusz stated that Kenyon's investment officer revealed several inaccuracies in last week's article about divestment.

But Vice President for Finance Samuel S. Lord said, in a recent statement, that the constant exchange of holdings makes Kenyon's financial involvement in South Africa hard to determine at any particular moment.

Several omissions and errors were made in last week's article, "Council Elects Committee Members." The corrections are as follows.

Delegation to the President: Dan Mechem (Chair), Val Schaff, Ron Devore, Judee Silberschlag.

Delegation to the Provost: Brent Clark (Chair), Betsy Tittle, Veronica Smith, Bruce Berlin.

Delegation to the Vice President for Finance: Keith Krusz (Chair), Zali Win, Peter Resnick, Steve Coenen.

Delegation to the Vice President for Development: Joe Caperna (Chair), Ralph Smith, Bruce Berlin, Kristin Hay.

Media Board: Sue Robb, Steve Blomgren, Joe Caperna, Dave Williamson.

Trustee Committee on Development: Larry Friedberg, Doug Ramsayer, Helen Bemis, Nathan Schwartz.

Trustee Committee on Finance and Budget: Keith Krusz, Brent Clark, Jim Zellner, Stuart Sheppard.

Trustees Reject Divestment Proposal

continued from page one

handled by a hired professional. Also, the idea that the money invested in South Africa generated jobs for the Blacks there was presented by Mr. Graham. Kelly Doyle, of the Coalition, took an opposite stand, that Kenyon's divestment would not adversely affect the economy but simply "make a statement (of Kenyon's sentiments)." John McCoy, another Trustee, again raised the idea of utilizing the College's proxy votes to make social statements. He said that large-scale divestment would "make a very large statement to those corporations, with possible bad results for this country." Mr. Koggan outlined some other school's restrictions with respect to investment policies, illustrating his point that it could be possible to invest successfully, even while following certain guidelines limiting which companies in which one may invest.

After continued discussion of this issue, the Trustees agreed to present the petitions to the full Board meeting on Saturday, and to make some sort of formal resolution on the matter. Mr. Koggan felt that this was

a sign that the Coalition had made "good progress" in their dealings with the Trustees, and that this was a "step forward" in achieving their goals.

At Saturday's meeting of the Board, after what was termed "lengthy discussion" by Mr. Bill Ranney, a Trustee, the Board voted to reaffirm a statement first made by the Finance Committee in February, 1978. Several points were outlined in this statement. First, it says that funds should be invested so as to reap the greatest possible return, that professional investment managers should be employed to do this, and that a blacklist of companies in which Kenyon shall not invest should not be developed. Next, it says that steps should be taken to prevent or redress abuses of human rights, and that the most desirable way to do this is through the use of proxy votes. Finally, it states its investment policy: that the College receive proxies for all companies in which it holds stock; that in matters not of social concern it shall vote in agreement with the corporation's management that when a vote concerns a social matter, the

President, who will consult with the Vice President for Finance, will vote in a matter reflective of Kenyon's standards and attitudes; and that if the President wishes to propose a shareholder resolution he must first present this suggestion to either the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees or to the Board itself.

Mr. Ranney pointed out that the Trustees are by the very nature of their job bound to the responsibility of providing the best returns for the College. He, along with fellow trustee Randolph Bucey and President Jordan, stressed that the matter is still very much open for discussion with the student body. All three also expressed the feeling that it was a matter of great discussion among the Trustees. Mr. Bucey stated, "the matter was not treated lightly by any means." President Jordan said the newly reaffirmed policy will serve a "monitoring function," that of ascertaining those issues of social concern to the College and using the proxy vote accordingly. He added that no such issue has come before the board since the initial adoption of the policy.

Boston's Racial Problems Stem From A Falsely Liberal Suburban Population

continued from page three

paradoxically had almost no black population. The dichotomy of liberalism and oppression still emanates from Boston's suburbs and does much to explain the current crises.

In 1973, Boston school superintendent, Dr. William J. Zeany, in an interview with the *N.Y. Times Magazine*, Sept. 30, summed up the suburban sensibility and its effect on black-white inner city relations: "This is class problem . . . we have a suburban ring around the city that likes to think of itself as liberal, and disassociates itself from the problems of the working class. They like to shift the problems of integration into the city. So the people in the city feel everything is against them. They feel if they could just raise an extra \$5,000 to cross the river and move, it would solve all their problems. So they flee. But those who are left are stuck with all the problems."

With so much beyond their own control and with so much neighborhood insularity, poor whites in Boston made sure their schools remained in their power. By 1974, a complex pattern of school designations had evolved into an "unintentional" system of segregation. The blacks complained, and the busing issue arose.

With the advent of the busing issue, blacks became a "political punching bag," as Huscock wrote. "Criticizing their demands guaranteed a white vote for a white candidate." Meanwhile, suburban liberals — many of whom had been outspoken busing proponents — came to be seen as contemporary abolitionists, asking the city to bear the burden of integration. And indeed, these suburban liberals have made it clear that their sympathies are more with the blacks than with the blue collar whites. Ultimately, it was a judge from suburban Wellesley, W. Arthur Garrity, who gave the hated "forced busing" order.

Busing coincided with the beginning of racial change in large white lower middle class sections of Hyde Park and Dorchester, touching off a white exodus and racial violence. Houses in these areas now sell at rock bottom prices and the whites who leave them behind often go bankrupt trying to meet the higher costs of suburban life. Last week's *Times* shows that these problems still exist and could very well reach their original 1974 proportions.

What is being done? It is clear that to denounce busing no longer yields the political profit it once did;

nationwide awareness coupled with suburban liberal pressure makes positive steps politically mandatory. What official steps will be taken is not certain; what can be counted on

however, at least in the immediate future, is the collective relief of all those suburbanites who "cross the river" when the clock strikes five p.m.

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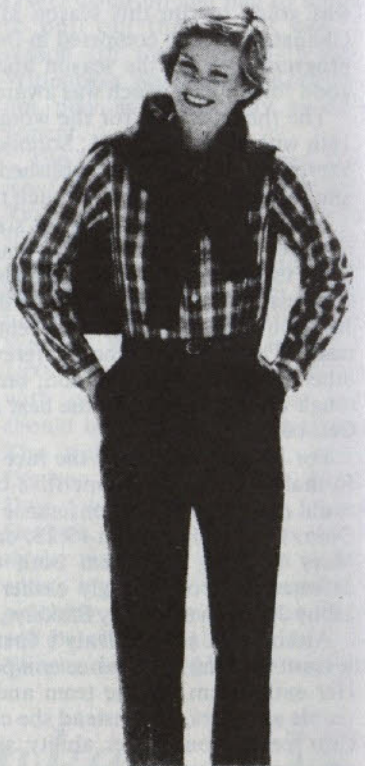
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