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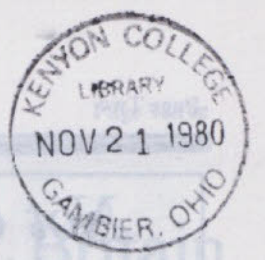
Kenyon Collegian - November 20, 1980

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Failure to Meet a Federal Deadline Raises the Issue of Campus Noncompliance with Handicap Accessibility Law

By ANDREW HUGGINS

The failure of the College to comply with regulation 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which set a date of June 1980 for all colleges and universities to be accessible to the handicapped, could lead to the withdrawal of Federal aid (which includes scholarships and financial assistance) to the campus.

"The 504 regulation," says art professor Terry Schubach, herself handicapped and restricted to a wheelchair for over six months of the year, "is in essence the ERA for the handicapped. It was signed into law in 1977 and stated that by June of 1980 any public or private institution receiving federal aid must be under compliance with this regulation. Since all federal funds received go to financial aid and scholarships, one direct result of failure to comply would be an end to this type of aid."

June of 1980 was five months ago, and Kenyon still remains almost 100% inaccessible to the handicapped.

President Jordan does not agree with Professor Schubach's assessment; the chance of the withdrawal of federal funding to the college because it has not complied with regulation 504 is, "almost zero. This regulation is a Federal rule without any Federal funds to go along with it. The government obviously realizes this and considering



Art Professor Terry Schubach

the current financial situation of private education, the enforcement procedure has been exceedingly mild.

"We are in agreement with the goals of this regulation, and are proceeding towards compliance within our resources, and as more resources are being made available. But accessibility for this campus is an undertaking which in the long run will require hundreds of thousands of dollars."

The actual regulation in question is Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 which states: *No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States, . . . solely by*

reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. Handicapped Individual is defined in the same law as, any individual who has a physical or mental disability which for such individual constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment, and can reasonably be expected to benefit in terms of employability from vocational rehabilitation services.

The combination of a lack of immediate funds with the fact that

there is an extremely small percentage of handicapped individuals on Kenyon's campus addresses the issue: for whom is the campus to be made accessible? As one student said, "Why build things for the handicapped? There aren't any here."

To see what other Ohio liberal arts colleges are doing in response to this regulation, *The Collegian* talked with Mr. James Powell, the Vice-President/Provost at Oberlin College, and the person in charge of regulating Section 504 on the Oberlin campus.

"What I have been doing is meeting with the Vice-President of Business and Finance, and the Buildings and Grounds head, and trying to spur on the Maintenance Department so it at least has accessibility in mind more and more now. Currently we have one dormitory which meets the standards of

504, but we have not launched a massive program to make Oberlin accessible. We are going at it step by step, since we simply don't have the money at the moment."

In an attempt to make the campus more aware of the whole handicapped issue, during the first week after Thanksgiving break the PS Housing Community (2nd floor Mather) will be sponsoring a Handicapped Awareness Week by which they are hoping "to heighten the consciousness of the unique problems the handicapped face at Kenyon." Activities will include a wheelchair day in which students and members of the faculty will actually spend half a day in a wheelchair, attending and teaching classes. In addition there will be a lecture by Mike Zuccaro of Cleveland State concerning the role of the handicapped in today's society, and various other discussions. At the end

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IFC Judiciary Board to Probe Allegations Against Fraternities

By JOSHUA WELSH

Deke President Donald Gibson and Delt President Doug Cobel confirmed reports Monday that their Fraternities will be brought in front of the InterFraternity Council after vacation, in an attempt to see whether the fraternities have violated state or school hazing laws.

Originally, Dean Reading had planned to bring the matter in front of the school's judiciary board, but upon the urging of IFC President Michael Pariano, he changed his mind and turned the case over to the IFC. It is possible that after the IFC hearing the matter could still be brought in front of the Kenyon Judicial Board, but it appears doubtful.

Gibson spoke of two charges being brought against the Dekes — a charge of early rushing, and one of hazing violations. In response to the allegations about early rushing, Gibson said, "We followed all the procedures in the handbook. I don't think we're guilty of early rushing." His explanation for the pre-rush partying is that many Dekes are on the soccer team, as are many freshmen. The partying was considered to be among friends rather than pledges. According to Gibson the party "was not an official frat function. Fraternity money was not used."

In regard to the hazing allegations, Gibson had no comment other than to say that the claims are "false and exaggerated."

Delt President Cobel confirmed that the Deltas are being brought in

front of the IFC Judiciary Board on a charge of alleged hazing violations. The Deltas reportedly had a beer slide, where a floor on their wing was covered with beer and water, and they would get a running start and slide across the floor. Cobel said that nobody forced the pledges to do anything, and that some refrained. "It was not mandatory," he said. "No one was forced to do anything." Cobel expressed the view that there is a discrepancy as to what constitutes hazing. "Interpretation of hazing is a little different between students and faculty. We are not guilty of hazing in my opinion. We did not violate hazing laws even according to their standard."

Dean Reading and Michael Pariano both declined to specify what charges are being brought against the fraternities. Said Pariano, "We're trying to uplift the fraternity image and reputation on campus." He claimed that mentioning unproven allegations before the hearings take place would only serve to create poor relations between the fraternities and the rest of the school.

Both men stressed the fact that fraternities play a vital role in the community and have valuable social services. "Fraternities do various things," said Reading. "It's just that some are less positive than others."

Many people have expressed the view that the Kenyon policy on hazing is too vague. In the Student Handbook, it says: "To abuse or punish a pledge by imposing an unreasonable or disagreeable task, to submit the pledge to physical injury unreasonable physical strain or any

act detrimental to the health or well-being of the pledge, shall be considered hazing and shall be sufficient to initiate investigation by the IFC Judicial Board."

A Senate committee led by Brent Clark had a meeting recently to discuss hazing and the handbook statement. Said Clark, "We recognize the problem that the handbook is general. . . It has to be somebody's judgment to determine hazing."

He also said that the problem was not simple and clear-cut, and that there are many cases where it is hard to determine what is hazing and what isn't. He also spoke of the tradition involved in some of these activities, and the fact that there are those who feel that these traditions aren't wrong and shouldn't be stopped. Dean Reading said "Everybody has thought that the deans know everything (about this) . . . And since we haven't stopped it, that we must think it's okay. This just isn't true."

The IFC Judiciary Board that meets for the hearings will consist of seven members — three faculty advisors and four students. The faculty members are Dr. Robert Burns, Professor Peter Collings, and Professor Greenslade. The students are the President and Vice-President of the IFC, Steve Hern, and Chris Ferrall.

After the hearing, the IFC will send their proposal to Deans Reading and Edwards. Ultimately, they shall decide what punishment, if any, is to be given to the fraternities.

Group Initiates Study of Student Alcohol Consumption

By JULIA ALLAN

The Alcohol Study Group has begun to examine the causes and effects of alcohol use at Kenyon and to determine whether or not alcohol is being abused by the students. How well their goal has been interpreted and understood by the student body is a concern expressed by many of the members. The group's purpose is not to condemn or forbid the use of alcohol at Kenyon, but rather to eliminate its misuse.

This "misuse" was defined in the original proposal by Dean Karen Williamson and Dr. Wayne O'Brien as any "physical, psychological, or

included a number of faculty, students, and administrators. The meetings are presently chaired by Dean Williamson, Dr. O'Brien, Mr. Mike Levine and Senior Bill Cook.

One of the students on the committee, Student Council President Dan Mechem, stressed the fact that the group is not a "vigilante group" in any way, but rather a study group. He said that the group has no intention of preventing student drinking. The group's goal, he feels, is to "poll student's views on alcohol" with complete respect for their privacy.

In conjunction with this goal, the group's primary objective is to gather



Senior Bill Cook, co-chairman of the Alcohol Study Group.

social harm to the student or to friends or relatives."

The group became recognized on March 27, 1980 when President Jordan addressed a letter to the Student Affairs Committee, the Student Council, and the Interfraternity Council. He requested each council's comments on a recent proposal for an Alcohol Task Force at Kenyon. A growing concern towards alcohol-related problems on behalf of the students, administration, faculty, and townspeople had instigated this request. The President felt that "recent moderation had given way to excess, and alcohol-related problems had worsened, affecting individuals and the college as a whole."

In an effort to collect information and conduct an extensive study on this problem, former Dean Corlin Henderson organized this group. They began work on April 15 and

information concerning students' drinking habits and patterns. In order to collect this information, an anonymous questionnaire will be distributed to the students. The basic categories will include the patterns of student drinking, the settings in which they drink, their reasons for drinking, and their previous experience, if any, with alcohol in their family or in high school.

The results of the questionnaire will then be submitted to President Jordan along with the group's suggestions of what it feels needs to be done.

Dr. O'Brien, for instance, feels it necessary to determine whether or not more counseling groups need to be organized. The students' reasons for drinking will determine the focus these counseling sessions will take, i.e., whether to try to alleviate academic or social pressure, or to

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Not an Issue, a Problem

According to Mr. Huggins' article, June 1980 was the target date for all U.S. colleges and universities to be in compliance with regulation 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which mandates to these institutions that their offerings be "program accessible" to handicapped individuals. Kenyon has not made any real visible effort to comply with this legislation. Also, there has been no agreement as to what the effects of this non-compliance will mean to the college.

The failure of the college to comply with the law is not an issue, it is a problem. An issue can be put off — like the inadequacy of the library collection, that comes after the ARC. It is a problem because Kenyon has not been accountable to the national legislation regarding the equal educational rights of handicapped individuals.

While President Jordan states that, "the enforcement procedure (of regulation 504 by the government) has been exceedingly mild," he does not address what immediate commitment Kenyon is willing to make, so that the College will satisfy at least the minimal requirements stated by the law. The remark reflects that the institution has not properly recognized its obligation to establish proper facilities for handicapped individuals.

An argument has been made that the lack of proper facilities is a deterrent for talented, though physically handicapped, students who might have applied to Kenyon for their education. There is no statistical information which proves this assertion right or not. However, a problem can exist when there is only one individual on campus who needs the use of these extra facilities, and there is one — she is a continual reminder to us of the inadequacy of provisions provided for the handicapped. It is this poor foresight which cannot be condoned.

The recently planned activities of the Handicapped Awareness week, which is scheduled for the week of December 1st, and the ramped sidewalks near the College gate are both good first steps in addressing this problem. We encourage the administration to continue to be more active in resolving the problem, and ask for a commitment by the institution to implement a program which will provide proper facilities which will allow for more "campus accessibility" for those who need it.

A Responsible Position

The InterFraternity Council's Judicial Board will meet after vacation to investigate alleged hazing violations by members of the Deke and Delt Fraternities.

They have been charged not only with hazing violations but also with conducting beer slides and holding rush parties before fraternity rush officially began. It has also been alleged that bodily harm has come to pledges and that vandalism has occurred consequent to fraternal functions.

Several members of the community have become involved in potentially life threatening incidents after fraternity parties this year.

Who is responsible for these incidents? No individual, of course, relinquishes responsibility for actions taken while participating in a fraternal function. But it is the fraternities themselves which must be held accountable for their behavior and in a large part for that of the others who attend their functions.

Fraternities here must recognize their responsibility for both the physical and mental condition of those who participate in their activities, both during and after the time that those activities occur.

This accountability is brought home most clearly in view of the allegations of hazing brought against two fraternities.

Members of the community must, however, keep in a clear perspective the role that the fraternities play on the campus. Although it has been argued that they may be discredited for not allowing women to enter into their membership, they also serve a positive social purpose. Further, often it is the fraternities who sponsor innovative community activities and events which benefit not only members of the campus community, but also residents of Gambier and surrounding townships.

Despite their many positive roles here, the fraternities must immediately take on a far more active and responsible position towards the health and well-being of those who participate in their activities. By doing so, they will be able to eradicate completely any conception of them by other students and members of the College as being responsible for initiating other most unfortunate incidents.

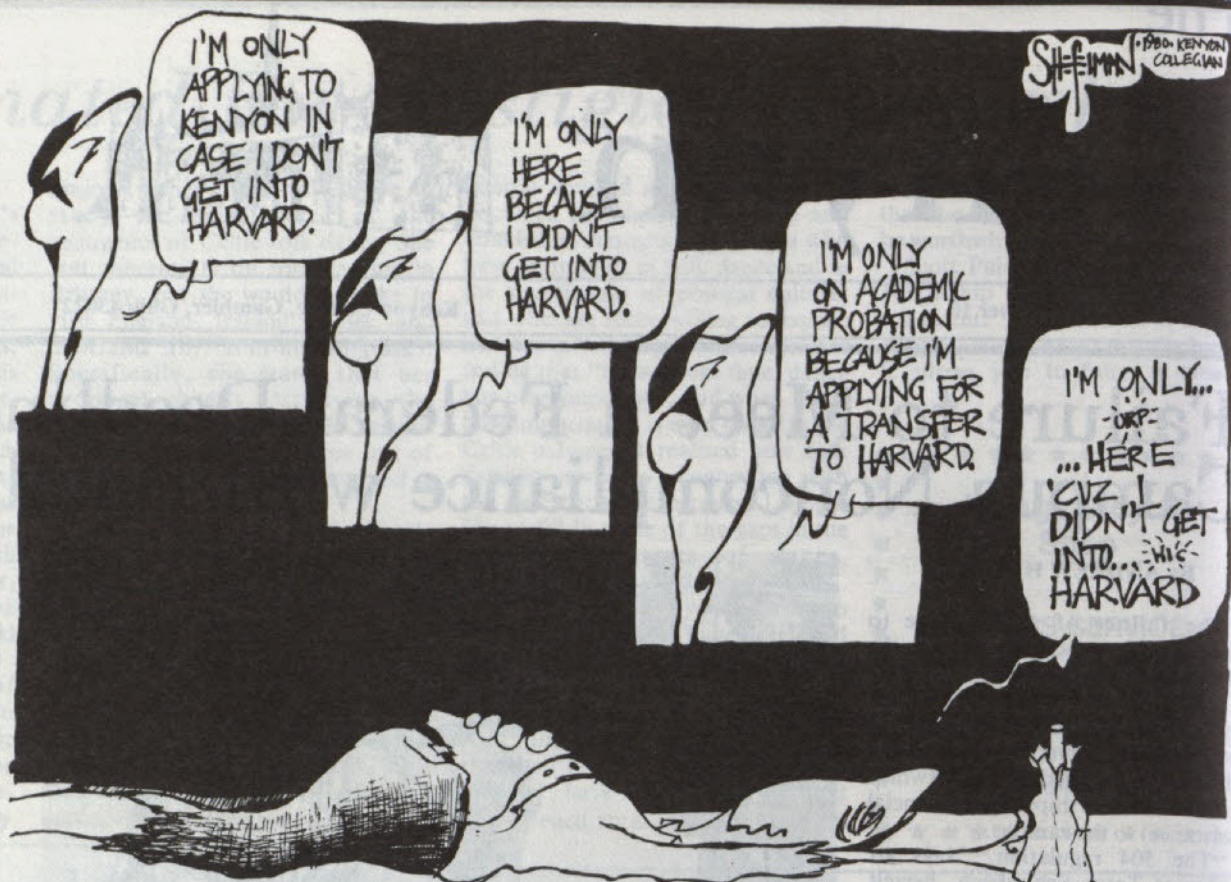
Good Work

Two Kenyon athletic teams have truly distinguished themselves this season.

The water polo team won the Eastern Championships at Penn State recently. The Lords soundly defeated both the host team and that of the University of West Virginia, thus securing for themselves much deserved national prominence. That the team is a relatively new one to the campus only furthers our admiration for their hard work and success.

Our field hockey team began its competition yesterday at Hollins College in Roanoke, Virginia for a Division III title. They are the first women's athletic team from Kenyon to compete for a national championship.

We congratulate both teams for work well done.



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.

Rosse Rules Clarified

To the Editor:

Recent events have led the Film Society to conclude that certain members of the Kenyon community are still uncertain as to Rosse Hall regulations during movies. We wish to take this opportunity to once again make these regulations clear.

Rosse Hall rules clearly state that there is to be no smoking or drinking in any part of the auditorium—this includes the main theatre, balcony, and lobby. The Rosse manager has done his best to warn or expel individuals who violate these rules, but Kenyon students should understand that he is duty-bound to stop any films during which there is excessive smoking and drinking in the theatre.

The Film Society appreciates the efforts of the majority of viewers, who comply with Rosse rules, and regrets having to inconvenience them by interrupting films. However, Rosse Hall is made available for films only through the good graces of the Music Department, and the Film Society must recognize its responsibility to comply with all regulations set forth for the facility or risk losing the privilege of showing films there. Future compliance with Rosse regulations is vital, and the Film Society will appreciate everyone's cooperation in this matter. Thank you.

Kenyon Film Society
Jay Anania
Dan Dietzweiler
Ed Spodick
Dan Zeiser.
co-directors

Counter-point

To the Editor,

Bryan Snyder urges us all to be realistic, to be concerned with income distribution, and to beware of incrementalism when we appraise S. Africa. Fine. What then can one do to be useful?

Divestiture can be pushed. But if its advocates succeed in persuading Kenyon to sell shares, they will simultaneously succeed in getting someone else to buy those shares. What is the point? Nothing would be changed in S. Africa—unless the new owners urged management to abandon Sullivan.

What else? I repeat from my last letter, black S. Africans have just begun to acquire modern technical skills. Yes, most African nations

possess extensive mineral deposits. They also possess extensive poverty. Proximity to minerals is not enough; earned incomes cannot increase until personal productivity increases; to become more productive, individuals need skills and capital. That is economic reality.

That is why sensible men leave independent African countries and travel hundreds of miles to relatively good jobs in S. Africa while socialist Mozambique hires numerous white S. Africans for the skills required to keep the port of Maputo operating. That is why black S. Africans now average incomes higher than in most other African nations (S. Africa offers more capital and more training opportunities).

Eventually, the S. African government may change in a big non-incremental jump, but the truth is that economics, tractor repair, lathe operation, and management are *only* learned incrementally. So what can Kenyon students do? As I urged before, lobby to get U.S. companies to provide more machinery, technology, and managerial competence for S. African workers. But will that help the white minority tribe as well as all the other tribes? Yes. Reality offers no out on that score. They all work together; and as black S. Africans become more productive, the incomes of all the tribes will rise.

However, you can direct assistance more narrowly to black Africans. You can make genuine personal sacrifices and can contribute to the Mennonite Central Committee, 10600 Higgins Road, Rosemont, IL 60018, to support their excellent African vocational schools. You can contribute to a scholarship fund for young S. Africans studying in America. You can contribute to Mr. Arthur Chaskalson's new Legal Resources Centre. It has scored some modest gains for black S. Africans. Best of all, you can acquire managerial and technical skills and take them to Jo'Burg -- or Maputo -- and can set up your own firm to contribute to the increases in majority output that will eventually eliminate both apartheid and poverty in S. Africa.

My list is incomplete. The point is that, beyond rhetoric, one *can* be useful.

Alan B. Batchelder

Food Service

To the Editor,

This letter is the first of what will hopefully be a series of communiques pertaining to some of the more

important observations and plans that the Food Service Committee is making this year. The scope of our activities encompasses input from the administration, Custom Food Service managers and employees, and last, but most importantly, the students who have to eat the food. Through this letter and by other means, we hope to present the problems and plans of the Food Committee and Custom Food Service, thereby facilitating the rapport needed to ensure good food.

One major problem we face is the lack of coffee cups, glasses and silverware. This is of course an ancient problem not peculiar to just this year, but it is, nevertheless, a problem we can all help solve quickly. We have to stop exporting all these items, via coats and pockets, to our rooms and apartments. The result will be a shorter wait in line where these instruments of culinary consumption won't run out and cause a bottleneck of hungry carnivores, omnivores, and vegetarians. Also, the money Custom doesn't spend replacing "lost" items will be spent on *better food for us*.

Another problem we see is an ever improving one. That is the physical organization of food service workers — who does what, where, and when. As this is Custom's first year here, it took time to establish a routine and start working the kinks out. The Committee, at least, has noticed good, willing progress. However, one exacerbating factor to this progress is student workers who don't show up for work.

The Committee is also constantly dealing with the menu and its improvement. We take note of good meals and bad meals, passing these observations on to Custom managers. This is where we need your input and help. Use the suggestion slips and come to our meetings!

Future plans. Hopefully, after Thanksgiving a new dinner option will begin at Gund Snack Shop. We will be able to get a regular dinner there instead of fighting lines downstairs. 6% beer is something we would overwhelmingly (the Committee took a poll last year) like to see in The Shoppes. The Committee is drawing up ideas for a proposal to the administration that would be amenable to all parties concerned. Peirce kitchen, the major nemesis of good food at the south end, is being studied by architects for overhaul. We look forward to a prompt and beneficial change in those facilities.

Garret Hannegan
Food Service Committee

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Political Forum

By BRYAN SNYDER

Those of us who are dismayed at the prospective course of American politics after the recent somber election should take note of the recent events inside the British Labor Party. A few years ago, Britons elected their counterpart to Ronald Reagan, Margaret Thatcher. Her economic policies have instigated great changes within the political parties of England.

Thatcher ushered in a Friedmanite economic package containing measures designed to dismantle the Welfare State and usher in a free market utopia for the British bourgeoisie. This action has affected the inner structure of the Labor (opposition) Party in a way that we should recognize in the Democratic Party of this country. With the rise of ideology in the Conservative Party in England, there was also a polarized rise of ideology in the Labor Party. We can expect the Democratic Party of the United

States to respond to the Conservatives here in a similar fashion. Thus, the internal phenomenon of British labor policy might provide insight into the coming nature of an opposition Democratic Party in this country.

After the loss of the election to Thatcher, James Callaghan was toppled from the Labor Party leadership. Callaghan represented the moderate, accommodationist sector of the Labor Party, which was ideologically distant from the Party's Socialist Heritage. Callaghan had maintained the Status Quo on the burgeoning Welfare State and had not pressed for substantive Socialist economic changes. This Status Quo was not acceptable to British taxpayers, especially the middle class, which picked up the increasing tax burden. They, like the U.S. voters in the last election, revolted against the taxation and half-way economic policies of Callaghan's rule. The vote was turned toward Thatcher largely because many Labor Party members turned away from their party and

ICARUS II: MICHAEL FOOT IS ELECTED THE NEW LEADER OF BRITAIN'S TROUBLED LABOR PARTY....



toward her.

A struggle within the party was ensured after the defeat of

Callaghan, with the large left (Socialist) wing of the party gathering support from, then undermining, the Liberal and moderate elements of the party. This shift has been accentuated by Miss Thatcher's Draconian cuts in the Social Services offered by the State which the working class had taken for granted.

Three people emerged on the Labor Party's left: Michael Foot, Tony Benn, and Peter Shore. These men were contesting for Party leadership with the entrenched Dennis Healey. Healey is ideologically on the same spectrum as Callaghan, and represents the liberal/moderate wing of the party.

On Monday, Michael Foot gained the Labor Party leadership by

defeating Healey by 10 votes. The more ardently leftist Benn sat this one out, while gathering inner party support for the upcoming major elections. Foot is viewed by most within the Labor Party as an interim party leader and is not considered as vocal as Benn in his promotion of Socialism.

The future of the moderates and liberals in the Labor Party remains in doubt. There could conceivably be a splitting off from the Labor Party to the Independent Party, or the creation of a new Centrist Party. This would keep the Tories in Parliament for a while, but change the tone within Parliament from one of cooperation to one of confrontation. Issues that are likely to cause clashes include British harboring of NATO nuclear armaments, continued participation in the European Common Market, (which undercuts British Labor and economic policy), continued nationalization of industry, and the abolition of the House of Lords.

The realignment of the Labor Party is a return to the ideology that has always existed within the Party. It is a party that must deal with the issues of class, and the economic disparity between classes which had been obscured by the moderates of the party.

Tony Benn often states, "It's time to build a new sort of society where the people who create wealth will determine how it is used." Perhaps the Democratic Party's left in this country will get down to ideological basics in the near future, and offer alternatives to the contradictions that a Ray-gun presidency will accentuate.

A Different Canadian Perspective

By JAMES DEMPSEY

I am writing, not in rebuttal, but to clarify a recent article in *The Collegian* entitled "Canada: A Future Of Federalism Or Provincialism?" by Mark Packer. I was indeed surprised at the author's misinterpretation of the situation in Canada, largely because he is a Canadian.

To begin, the writer stated, "In the wake of socio-political unrest in the Province of Quebec as a result of tensions between English and French speaking Canadians, Canada, as a nation, faces a crisis of unity. . . ." These problems are hardly new to Canada, especially in Quebec where anti-English sentiment has existed since Wolfe conquered Quebec in 1759! Since Canada's inception in 1867, the English-French conflict has only intensified.

The writer also stated that Premier Levesque has "demanded" the secession of Quebec. This is an interesting accusation in light of the fact that Mr. Levesque has viewed separation as his main objective and that he would only follow through with it with a mandate from his people, a mandate he lost last May. The author writes in a tone that gives the reader the impression that Quebec is totally helpless. He states that the federal government in Ottawa has prohibited Quebec from denying the English minority their "cultural rights". This is simply not so, as the English language has been pretty much phased out by the Parti Quebecois. French is now the official language of the province, and all advertising and government business is now in French and only French. Road signs are a key example, as in some instances one can see where the English has been removed. This has created an extremely difficult and unhappy situation for Quebec's English-speaking minority and many have moved to neighboring Ontario to avoid the French uprise. In short, the Federal government has hardly prevented Quebec from denying the English their cultural rights!

The writer states that this is only "half of Canada's problem." Canada has more than one problem. Not only is there a rift between the Federal Government and the provinces, but the economy is in a shambles! The Canadian dollar is worth approximately 85 cents in the USA. Parliament is tremendously unbalanced as the Liberal majority is not represented west of Saskatchewan. The country has also been plagued with labor strife; 40,000 federal clerks ranging from customs officials to mailmen have been on

strike since mid-October, disrupting many federal services.

In regard to the western provinces, the premiers are not dissatisfied with the lack of attention that Mr. Trudeau gives them; they are in fact furious with the Prime Minister's treatment of them. The PM is trying strongly to regulate the west's oil reserves. Trudeau has not totally ignored the western provinces.

Mr. Trudeau did not "decide" that Canada required a new constitution. Canada has been trying to bring their existing constitution home from Great Britain for years. One of Mr. Trudeau's goals has been to do just that, and he is facing the same problems that previous Prime Ministers have had. That is the role of the provinces in the constitution. Mr. Trudeau wants to bring the BNA act home and re-write it so that he leaves office knowing that Canada has a purely Canadian constitution. People within the Prime Minister's own party have said that the constitutional issue is not important at this time and that the PM should concentrate on more important items such as the sluggish economy.

The writer also said that if Mr. Trudeau fails to reconcile the provinces and the Federal Government "he will be forced to resign his position and leave this problem to opposition leader Joseph (Joe) Clark." Since the writer of the article is a Canadian, it surprises me that he is not familiar with how his government operates. If the Prime Minister resigns, he is replaced by someone within his own party, not the opposition leader. Furthermore, this problem would not realistically compel Mr. Trudeau to resign. The writer should know that if a Prime Minister's position becomes questionable, he calls an election, he does not resign. Anyway, it would be a miracle if Mr. Trudeau could reconcile the provinces and the Federal Government!

In Quebec there is apparently a "great deal of sentiment toward absolute autonomy," according to the writer. This is simply not the case. Quebec wants "sovereignty-association" with Canada which would make Quebec a separate country maintaining strong ties to Canada. This includes the continuation of the use of Canadian currency as Quebec's money. There is no sentiment toward "absolute autonomy" because Quebec would collapse if left to govern itself as a nation. The writer also states that the Federal Government has not compromised for fear of "jeopardizing" the economies of Ontario and the Maritime provinces. What about the other provinces? Furthermore, the

Federal Government's lack of reaching a compromise is a result of much more than economic issues; there are political issues at stake as well.

The author also states that the provinces have caught the Federal Government "off guard" in a "united" effort of change. There is a great deal of anxiety between the provinces and this can be seen by observing the annual summer meeting of provincial premiers. Little is accomplished and in regard to the constitutional question, the provinces are all fighting for themselves, not as a unit.

The author suggested that it is very possible that two new countries will "emerge" north of the border and that the United States will have two new states in the west. This is ridiculous because this will simply not happen in the next two years. In light of Mr. Reagan's election as president, the likelihood of this happening is even more remote.

The writer says that the "scenario is unfolding now," when it actually unfolded long ago. The problems have intensified very much in the last ten years, and as a result Canada faces a very rough road ahead. Canada does indeed face grave problems, some of which have existed since Canada's confederation 113 years ago. How does a government deal with people who want to be paid more for working less? These problems could lead to a disintegration of Canada, yet I am confident that this will not occur. Canadians will eventually grasp their destiny, and Canada has the potential to be a great nation.

As for the current problems, Mr. Trudeau has thrown a wrench into a complicated array of issues that much of Canada hardly understands. The Prime Minister, by trying to unify the country behind his constitution, has only separated the country even more.

I view Mr. Packer's article as misleading. He fails to describe accurately Canada's complex problems. One can see this by taking a good look at Canada's history and by reading a responsible Canadian newspaper or magazine. As one who has strong Canadian ties and a strong Canadian background, I am very familiar with Canada and its troubled political situation. I do agree with Mr. Packer that Americans should keep a close watch on developments in Canada for they will no doubt strongly affect the United States in a good or bad way; only time will tell. Nonetheless, Mr. Packer's article failed to define the issues clearly.

The Next Four Years With President Reagan

By BILL KOGGAN

Our hypersensitive press has led many people to assume that the 1980 elections have marked the end of liberalism in America. They tagged this election as the death of the New Deal Democratic Coalition. This is Carter, essentially a non-Democrat, contention and simplistic conclusions. First, only 26.2% of the eligible voters favored Ronald Reagan and many of them were simply voting against Carter. Thus, 74% of the population are against or unsympathetic to Reagan's political policy. Secondly, the conservative element of American society is much more politically active than the liberal element, and thus more likely to vote. Third, Mr. Carter is hardly what one can call a true Democrat. His cure for inflation was to take it out on the working class via increased unemployment. He also alienated the Jews and Black segment of the Democratic coalition. Carter abused the Democratic constituency and when election time came, he could not get the Democrats out to vote for him. Hence, simply because Carter, essentially a non-democrat, loses to a conservative does not mean the Democratic coalition has collapsed. Kennedy, in good form, could have easily beaten Reagan.

What can we expect from Mr. Reagan and his further right, conservative cronies in Congress over the next four years? First for some predictions on our nation's economic situation. First of all Reagan, contrary to his rhetoric, is no friend of the working class or poor. They will take an awful beating from the Reagan administration. This will not take the form of high unemployment but instead a loss of their share of the national income and wealth. This assault will manifest itself in the regressive Kemp-Roth tax bill. Second, by removing the windfall profits tax on oil he will succeed in taking 6% of the GNP from the bottom 90% of the population and giving it to the top 10% of the population.

Unless he is able to remove in-

dexing (cost of living escalator clauses in business and labor contracts) from the economy I see no way of his lowering the inflation rate. A balanced government budget will not do much because it only comprises 18% of the national debt, whereas in 1951 it comprised 44% of the total national debt. The conservative contention that government spending is wasteful and unproductive, hence any reduction in it will reduce inflation, is also ridiculous—seventy-five percent of it is for direct redistribution payments. And the military is the most wasteful part of it all. Tanks, planes, and missiles do nothing to increase the standard of living or increase productivity. Hence under Reagan the rate of unemployment may fall but inflation will not.

Reagan's foreign policy may well be successful in the area of super power relations. He may well be able to negotiate a comprehensive unilateral arms reduction in both strategic and conventional arms. This is possible because the Russians I feel, will actually trust him, insofar as he will be able to get through the Congress what is signed at the negotiating table.

Now, if you are a black South African, or a member of the impoverished segment of the Third World, expect nothing but much grief over the next three years. Richard Allan, the most likely candidate of National Security Advisor under Reagan has long been an advocate of the U.S. reestablishing ties with South Africa. A probable candidate for the position of Secretary of State is the second-in-command at Bechtel Corporation. This corporation has 80 billion dollars worth of construction contracts with the Saudis over the next twenty years. He may well make the Reagan policy toward Israel not all what he promised it would be. Latin America and the Philippines will go up in smoke in the next four years and Reagan will certainly attempt to put out the flames with massive military aid to the nations' dictators.

continued on page eight



Nancy Powers and Helen Pelecanos marathoning.

Last week-end's Piano Marathon raised approximately \$1,000 in pledges from twenty-four hours of continuous music. Performers in the marathon included Mr. Posnak, Mrs. Brehm, Mr. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Smail, Mrs. Slack, Mrs. Dwyer, Mr. Paul Schwartz, The Chamber Singers, The Easy Winners and many students. Boxes will be placed in the dining halls and the SAC after Thanksgiving.

Groove Tube

The Groove Tube. Produced and directed by Ken Shapiro. 75 minutes, 1974. Color, U.S. Sun., Nov. 30, 10 p.m. Rosse.

In recent years, the quality of television has become so low that it has become a parody of itself. "The Groove Tube" takes advantage of this by exaggerating the lows of this popular media. Skits of familiar shows — serials, newscasts, children's shows, and commercials — compromise the film. Some of them are outrageously funny, especially the host-clown of a kiddie show who reads *Fanny Hill* to his young audience, the warning against venereal disease, and the wrap-up of a typical news program.

The Groove Tube has emerged as a cult film. Before the movie was made, videotapes of the original stage production were very popular. Inevitably, on the large theater screen (rather than an actual television set) the authenticity of the satire suffers slightly. In many ways "The Groove Tube" does not transcend its subject: both the original and the copy have a surfeit of commercials, although those in the film are slightly less tasteful than the real ones.

Despite its flaws, *The Groove Tube* remains fresh and extremely funny. Besides, it is only seventy-five minutes long; so think of Bob and Judy — It's better than T.V.

Hettlinger Revises Sex Book; Aims it Toward Young Adolescents

By PENELOPE LICKLIDER

The revised edition of Prof. Richard Hettlinger's book, *Growing Up With Sex: A Guide for the Early Teens*, has recently been released by the Continuum Publishing Corporation press.

In a recent *Collegian* interview, Hettlinger outlined several ways in which the book has been rewritten. The book is now oriented towards the younger adolescent in contrast to the previous edition which was planned for a high school sex education course.

The language of the book has been simplified and it has been reorganized for easier reading; it presupposes no previous knowledge of the physical aspects of sex.

Hettlinger has also updated his approach to the basic ideas expressed in the book: his treatment of homosexuality, for example, is more liberal and understanding. Prof. Hettlinger has also written two other books on sexuality, *Sex Isn't That Simple: The New Sexuality on Campus* published in 1974, and *Living with Sex: The Student's Dilemma* published in 1966. He also runs discussion groups in freshman dorms called Seminars on Sexuality and Birth Control.

Central to *Growing Up With Sex* and his other works are what Hettlinger calls the five fundamental principles about sex.

First, he says, be truly free. It is important to develop one's sexual life according to one's own convictions

and not to be concerned with being "normal" according to certain statistics or social attitudes.

Second, do not treat a person as a thing. Most people, Hettlinger says, would agree with this view in principle, but in practice it proves more difficult to maintain.

The third fundamental principle is do not confuse sex with intercourse. For Hettlinger, sex "isn't something a person does at certain times, but is an inseparable part of life." To the extent that one is a sexual being (i.e. male or female), one's relationships

And finally, Hettlinger says, "thou shalt not conceive an unwanted child."

Prof. Hettlinger points out that the average age of puberty is decreasing by a few months every ten years. Consequently, his book fulfills a relevant need, helping today's youth to develop responsible attitudes toward sex at an earlier age.

The revision of *Growing Up With Sex*, with its orientation towards a younger audience, is a recognition that younger people are gaining more



Professor Hettlinger

involve some degree of sexuality. Hettlinger cites the misinterpretation of Masters and Johnson's work as responsible for the current view that intercourse is the most pleasurable part, and possibly the focus of, intimate relationships. In contrast, a recent survey, conducted by *Redbook* Magazine, has found that for many young women the act of intercourse may not be the most pleasurable, but even the least meaningful or pleasurable aspect of human relationships.

Fourth, do not extend the V.D. epidemic.

knowledge of sex at an earlier age. This is due to less restrictive sexual attitudes on the part of the media, parents, and society. In this social climate, the young adolescent is more inclined to experiment with sex.

Ironically, it is the price of the book which is likely to limit its effectiveness. It is impossible that many "early teens" will be willing or able to spend \$4.95, which is the book's current retail price. Hettlinger feels that it would be more appropriate if the book were published in the form of a trade paperback which could be bought less expensively at the drugstore.

Can You go to a Frat Party and Feel Like You're Not There at All?

I stood in the doorway of one of the basement lounges one night a couple of weekends ago, around midnight. There was a huge party going on—some rock 'n' roll song was blaring all around. *Suffragette City*, I think, the lights were dim and there was a lot of laughing, shouting and drinking. It had been a long night already. My hair and clothes were disheveled, I was hot and sweaty, and I'll admit that even though it was early, I felt quite inebriated. We had hit all of the parties that night and were soon to be criss-crossing Middle Path once again searching for that particular one where they were serving yellow drinks—or were they pink, or mixed? I don't remember.

Anyway, as I was standing in that doorway I began to think: so this is Rush—hey, I've made it through my first college Rush. From the moment I had stepped foot on campus in August that's all I had heard. Rush—something about all the fraternities throwing great parties where everyone went to drink and dance and just have an all-around great time. They were right, Rush had been great. I guess it was just like any other year, only, being a Freshman I don't really know for sure. All those parties, they were great.

Later on that night I found myself with friends, crisscrossing Middle Path again, stumbling to another party. My resistance was a three on a scale of ten at that point and my pace had slackened accordingly. One of my friends jabbed me, "C'mon, I want some of that punch."

"I couldn't drink another sip if you paid me," I replied.

"C'mon," he said as he grabbed my arm. "No wonder they don't

allow girls in fraternities—you're all a bunch of light-weights."

With such an affront to my ego I couldn't help but succumb. Still unwilling though, I added, "I think there's a bit more to fraternities than that."

We staggered into a party where *Suffragette City* was playing. It must have been the tenth time we'd heard it that night. Immediately, the group split—half went to the dance floor, the other half, too tired to dance, went straight to the bar. I was in the latter half. In a matter of seconds I was handed a rum and coke by the person who had bruised my ego only a few moments before. As I went to take my first sip he remarked, "There, I knew you wouldn't refuse."

"Are you going to pledge here?" I countered, hoping to change the subject.

"C'mon." He grabbed my hand and we went to dance, splashing our drinks on our way.

As we were bopping around we happened to turn and notice four or five actives in the fraternity dancing and laughing with each other on top of benches. And then a thought struck me. Yes, there is a lot more to fraternities than just drinking. There's a kind of close camaraderie among men in a fairly large social group. "Wouldn't it be great to be a part of something like that?" I thought.

"In the *Suffragette City*..."

The words were ringing in my ears. The actives called my friend over and he got up on the benches with them. Although I knew all of them fairly well I didn't really feel comfortable so I stayed on the dance floor alone and watched them. Then something occurred to me. The real purpose of Rush is to get the freshman guys to

join the frats. What was most important at the parties was that they were having a good time. All of the parties I had been to, upstairs or down, lodge or local, were like that. None of the upperclass men distinguished me from any other freshman women. All that mattered was that women were there. As a matter of fact we had been told at a meeting in our dorm lounge that during Rush we were going to be, in effect, boozed, used, and abused.

"Ahh, wham, bam, thank-you ma'am." And I was still dancing around.

Neither myself nor any other freshman women had been "rushed." No one had invited us to picnics, no one took our wings out to the Cove on weeknights; no one asked us to taste delicious sides of beef or enjoy special drinks at room parties.

Although I had been to all the parties during Rush I felt as though I hadn't actually been there at all. But I guess it's always been this way, at least since the school went co-ed. Still, I wish I could have the opportunity to be able to enjoy that kind of camaraderie. But I suppose the women will just have to accept it, because really you can't change tradition.

"*Suffragette!*"

The song stopped. After a few parting words with the actives, my friend came back across the floor towards me.

"C'mon, let's go—it's getting late," he said.

"O.K.," I replied.

We got our coats and rounded up the others. Saying goodbye, we headed towards the door.

"That was a great party, wasn't it?" My friend asked as we went down the stairs.

"Yeah," was all I could venture to reply.

Mr. Ralph Hammond Says Goodbye to Kenyon

By BARBARA BELOVICH and PARKER MONROE

"Did you hear the one about the Gambier woman with four husbands?" Security guard Ralph Hammond asked the other day. "She got up in the morning with Will Power. She walked around with Art Thritis. She came home with Charley Horse. And she went to bed with Ben Gay." Chuckling, Ralph began to talk about his life and his experience at Kenyon. Ralph will retire on Nov.



Ralph

30, having worked with Security four years.

One of the more loquacious personalities on campus, Ralph said that he has greatly enjoyed his position at Kenyon and that he will miss it when he leaves. He is retiring because operations which have recently been performed on both of his feet make walking painful.

"I've just tried to be a good Joe. Do you know what I mean?" he asked. He went on to say that he doesn't feel that he has an enemy on campus. In fact, he prides himself on the friendships he has developed with students here, whom he considers to be a "wonderful" group.

Ralph said one of the things he enjoys most is stopping by student rooms while on his rounds and talking, laughing and telling jokes.

A Newark native, Ralph, who is now 65, couldn't recall any incidents here which were specifically frightening or exciting. However he did remember one evening last summer when he and Reed Moreland drove down Middle Path in Ralph's Cadillac for fun. Stopping the car in front of Ascension, Reed leaned out the passenger window and asked a group of people standing nearby, "Hey! We're lost. Can you tell me what street this is?"

Before coming to Kenyon, Ralph managed Hammond's Drive-in, an ice cream and soda store for 19 years. He has been married to Judy, "the most wonderful thing in my life", and has two sons, Bob, age 33, and David, age 37, who both live and work nearby.

Throughout his time in Mt. Vernon, Ralph said he had always wanted to work at Kenyon, and that he was thrilled when he joined the security staff four years ago and was trained by Reed, who has become a close friend.

A former safety swimming instructor at camps, and a former scout leader, Ralph has had lots of practice singing folk songs. He said that one of his favorites is a racy love song which he sang some time ago at the KC entitled, "How'd you like to be a pal of mine and a little bit more?" He added that he often plays songs on his Hammond organ when he is at home.

Once he has officially retired at the end of this month, Ralph and Judy will spend three weeks in Florida. Upon their return, he hopes to find a part-time job in Mt. Vernon, but will frequently be back to Kenyon for visits. He went on to say that he hopes "to live to be 100, so I can meet all the pretty girls here."

As he was preparing to leave, Ralph asked us, "Did you hear about the monkey who got his tail stuck in the lawnmower? He told his friends, 'It won't be long now, fellas.'"

A going-away party for Ralph will be held tonight in the KC.

Awareness Week Addresses Importance of 504 Regulation

continued from page one

of the week there will be a fund raising 24 Hour Running Relay, the proceeds of which will be used for a fund for making Kenyon's campus accessible.

Plans for the week were developed in response to the problem of campus inaccessibility, and grew out of conversations with Professor Schubach. "The basic issue here," says Schubach, "is that we're not in compliance with the law. But we're also not in compliance with what we've set for ourselves as a moral standard. Although we say in our handbook that we do not discriminate against race, creed, color or handicap, we do in fact discriminate. If there are two people at the bottom of the stairs at Samuel Mather and one is handicapped, he is

not going to be able to get up the stairs. That is not an equal opportunity."

It is also a form of discrimination.

"... Although we say in our handbook that we do not discriminate against race, creed, color or handicap, we do in fact discriminate. If there are two people at the stairs at Samuel Mather and one is handicapped, he is not going to be able to get up the stairs. That is not an equal opportunity."

However, the 504 regulation does not specifically address complete campus accessibility, but rather program accessibility. Program accessibility means that a han-

dicapped student at Kenyon would have the same opportunity to be exposed to all academic programs normally offered to other students,

as well as "to share in the Kenyon experience."

As mentioned earlier, there is more at stake for this campus than the matter of operating illegally under

the 504 regulation, as well as not meeting Kenyon's own "moral standard." Portions of the Federal aid received by the college goes to scholarships and others forms of aid. Since 28% of the students at Kenyon receive scholarships or financial aid at some time, it is this 28% who would be directly affected by the loss of Federal aid due to noncompliance under regulation 504. Thus the continued inaccessible condition of this campus would affect not only the very small percentage of the handicapped that might currently apply here, it would also affect that much larger percentage of Kenyon students on financial aid. It is clear that this issue carries enormous importance to the entire community.

Schubach elaborates, "I think it's

important to look at campus accessibility as something that's not going to be helping just one or two handicapped people. The number of handicapped people in society is close to 30%, when one begins including the elderly. This means that the 504 is not something designed to help just a small proportion of society." Indeed as PS member Laura Lang says, "By discriminating against the handicapped, they are not being deprived of our abilities so much as we are being deprived of theirs."

The awareness week will culminate with a 24 Hour running relay similar to the one held last year for Cambodian refugees. The money raised will be used to establish a fund for making the campus accessible. Schubach would like to see some immediate response to this fund.

"A lot could be done through the awareness week where alumni contributions are concerned. There are a lot of alumni from this campus that are always trying to donate something, so wouldn't it be exciting if they had something specific to donate it to, instead of giving it to a general fund and having it go to repair furnaces. It could be a challenge fund to the alumni with which we could say, 'Look, we did this, now can you match it for us?'"

"I would like to see the initial money go to making (Philip and Samuel) Mather accessible. Both are program inaccessible, . . . so handicapped students could not take these courses. If we could build a ramp to the first floor of Mather, it would be something to show to the alumni or Trustees as a beginning which would point out how far we still have to go financially before accessibility can be accomplished."

Since there were three years between the signing into law of Section 504 in 1977 and the deadline for compliance in June of 1980, and since Kenyon has not even come close to this compliance, there seems to be a need for a more firm directive, something which Schubach would like to see emphasized even more after the Awareness Week.

"We need some sort of commitment that, 'yes this is going to be one of our priorities, and within a given time frame it will be done.' Without this commitment, we're just going to keep putting it off and putting it off. We need to be in compliance with the law, and it must be a priority since we're already behind (the deadline)."

PS Group Striving for Community Goals

By ANDREW HUGGINS

The Handicap Awareness Week is the largest group activity that the PS community has undertaken so far

PS (whose initials, as any member will quickly remind you, do not stand for anything concrete) had its beginning in December of last year. It went through several stages of

assigned a priori is bound to be constraining," says Witschger. "We needed something definite for the Housing Committee, but I think that the true working definition of PS is being formed every day."

"There is a notion of non-definition which is essential for a community such as ours," says Mike Helme, "where the needs and goals of the group are not always cut and dry."

Another difficulty comes from not having any one point of focus. "It's very hard to have a community atmosphere," says sophomore Laura Lang, "without having a hardfast common denominator to arrange the group around. But in place of this I

men."

The cliché definition which has been used most often for PS is "alternative housing group." Yet this worn out phrase may still be useful in catching some inkling of the group's purposes. The few times that I saw the whole group together were very refreshing experiences: they showed me that the group is a healthy alternative housing group, and that "caring community" is not too weak a description for it. As a successful "caring community", PS has been able to actively pursue intellectual questions which are rampant in a college like Kenyon, with definite group commitments and ideals, and



PS at Home in Mather Lounge

this year, but for the people involved it represents a positive move towards clarifying the sometimes nebulous self-goals of the group.

"We would like to see this issue made more real and more pertinent to Kenyon," says PS member Jerry Witschger. "By examining the question of accessibility we hope eventually the question of handicapped discrimination will be addressed."

Junior Hilary Sparks reiterates: "It's something that we are all excited about, both in itself, and concerning the benefits we can receive from such a group effort."

growth, from informal dinner discussions where phrases such as "self-less giving" were introduced as group concepts, to heated arguments over the group's goals and its very definition. Included in these arguments was the question of the group's relationship to Bedrock, an independent campus organization which the group was originally in charge of, but late in the year decided to separate itself from. Too often PS finds itself associated directly with Bedrock, which as Sparks points out, "is a completely different group."

Definition has always been a problem for PS. "Any definition

think we have such things as a commitment to being socially aware, of fostering individual growth, and a basic belief in the well being of

have created a synthesis of individual and community which may always be "limited" to an ever changing definition.

Handicapped Awareness Week

December 1: Pre-Wheel Chair Day Discussion, Lower Dempsey, 5:30

December 2: - Wheel Chair Day, 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

8:30: Lecture by Mike Zuccaro of Cleveland State, Bio Aud.

- 9:30, reception for Mr. Zuccaro, Peirce Lounge

December 3: Post-Wheel Chair Day Panel Discussion, Peirce Lounge, 7:30

December 4: - 5:30 Bedrock Dinner in Gund Large Private Dining Room, Speaker Terry Schubach. "The Handicapped Accessibility at Kenyon: Is it our Responsibility?"

- 8:00, Lecture/Discussion in Weaver Cottage: "Parenting the Handicapped"

December 6-7: 6:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m. 24 Hour Running Relay, to raise money for handicapped accessible fund.

The Greek Revival of Mt. Vernon

By RICHARD WATHEN

While most Kenyon students have admired many of the houses in Mount Vernon, and particularly those along Gambier Street, few of them are aware of their historical background or importance. Mount Vernon has architecture which is notable not only in the state of Ohio, but throughout the country. The Ohio Classics Conference, for example, chose Mount Vernon for their annual meeting specifically because of its examples of American "Greek-Revival" architecture.

Last Saturday, members of the conference went on a walking tour with two members of the Knox County Historical Society, James P. Buchwald and Steve George (president of the Society).

Gambier Street in the years before the Civil War was the neighborhood of Mount Vernon's wealthy artisans. It should be remembered that the houses that have survived since then are not representative of that period; the majority of people lived in simple cottages, which have long since been demolished or destroyed by fire.

However, the homes left standing can tell us much about 19th century society. In spite of the relative primitiveness of the area, the predominant architectural style

between 1830 and 1860 was "Greek-Revival." Riding the crest of the wave of enthusiasm for the new democracy, Greek-Revival tried to imitate the forms of ancient Greece and Rome. It is suggestive of the spirit of the time in America that newly established artisans would build houses in the wilderness which were reminiscent of temples. A Greek-Revival edifice is characterized by large pillars, a pedestal (the triangular roof over the front of the structure) and its symmetrical box look. The American Legion building, built in the 1830's, on Gambier Street is an excellent example of Greek-Revival. Builders of the time were faced with the problem of making conventional materials look like white marble. Whole trees were hewn into pillars and sand was added to paint to give a stone-like appearance to the exterior of the building. Carpenters used building manuals which described precisely how to carve an Ionic or Doric pillar, and ornament the pillar capital, and place a pedestal correctly. Step by step, these manuals describe everything a builder had to know about constructing a Greek building out of wood. In many of Ohio's houses today it is possible to see the finished designs that were taken from these guides.

The Civil War brought changes to both architectural design and class structure. Men of humble backgrounds, who made money by trade in the war, or who had learned technical skills in the military (such as engineering), became the richest members of the community. They erected their houses on what was to become East High Street.

In the 1850's, Mount Vernon architects began to feel the influence of the "Italianate" style. "Italianate" was the result of impressions made on Romantic architects by the Villas of Italy. These houses featured front double doors, overhanging roofs supported by ornate brackets, and elaborate woodwork tracery on the porch and entryway. The boxiness and symmetry of the Greek-Revival style was less strictly observed. These characteristics were present throughout the architecture of the period, and culminated in the "Queen Anne" style at the end of the century. "Queen Anne" incorporates a turret, and is distinctive for the multitudinous nooks and angles created by the roof and windows. "Italianate" houses often had a cupola on the roof. During the summer the cupola served to create an upward draft and draw cool air through the house. The pervasive opulence and sensuality of



these houses mirrors the romantic vision held of Italy. As with the popularity of Greek-Revival, it is interesting to note that the circumstances in which these houses were built, and the people who built them, were incongruous with the style of the house. One could conjecture that luxuriant architectural expression served as a much needed release from the strict Victorian social mores that pervaded the upper classes. Or perhaps the owners simply liked the way that the style looked and thought that it was fashionable. The Russell-Cooper house on Gambier Street, for example, was originally built in an austere style called "federal"; in the 1880's Mrs. Cooper decided that she wanted a house which was more in keeping with the era and with the time and her social status. She had extensive renovation done and ended up with a highly ornate Italianate-like style of house.

The latter half of the 19th century saw the birth of the "Second Empire" architecture; it was named after the reign of Louis-Napoleon in the 1870's. These houses were constructed with squared "Mansard Roofs" which allowed the use of the attic for living space.

Almost two centuries of architectural styles can be found in Mount Vernon. Recently a concerted effort has been made on the part of business and local government to preserve many of the city's historical buildings. Because of this, many of the finest examples of 19th century American Architecture still stand in Mount Vernon. The Chamber of Commerce publishes walking tour books for both Gambier and High Street. The booklets give a brief history of the houses as well as describe their architectural significance. They are available at the Mount Vernon Chamber of Commerce office for fifty cents.

Reviews

Continuum Offers Powerful Schoenberg

By ROGER ANDREWS

On Friday evening, November 14, an enthusiastic Kenyon audience was treated to a performance of twentieth century music offered by Continuum. With such sincere, good-



Continuum

natured performers, much of the forbidding chill that "modern" music can engender, was alleviated. The players were of great technical reserve and interpretive subtlety; the results were especially felicitous.

The opening Stravinsky Sonata for two pianos might almost have been criticized for its lack of clarity, was not the attendant softness of tone so appealing. The music seemed friendly, and not at all difficult to appreciate. The executants were Cheryl Seltzer and Joel Sachs, who are the directors of Continuum. The following three short pieces for clarinet, also by Stravinsky, were particularly soft-edged, playful and good natured. Anand Davendra was

the clarinetist, and his geniality was welcomed.

Leon Kirchner's Trio added Beverly Lauridsen, cello, and Geoffrey Michaels' violin to the proceedings. This piece was knottier than the previous selections and

it was a colder experience than anything up to that point.

A group of songs by Charles Ives ended the first, rather long half. This introduced the remaining performers, Victoria Villamil, soprano and Jayn Rosenfield, piccolo and page turner. Things became harder going here, what with Ms. Villamil's bleating voice and the perversity of Ives' idiosyncratic style. A high degree of showmanship was maintained however, and the audience seemed pleased.

The entire second half was given over to a performance of Schoenberg's lurid masterpiece, Pierrot Lunaire. Here, an attempt at atmospheric lighting made reading of the text close to impossible, but did at least suggest something of the salon environment that saw the first realization of Pierrot, nearly 70 years ago. Of course, Rosse Hall has all the ambience of an operating theater and being able to watch the instrumentalists was also distracting, but some of the peculiarly decadent quality of the work did survive. Perhaps it always will.

In this work Ms. Villamil came into her own. Her carefully considered readings of the poems, in an, at times, spine-tingling *Sprechstimme*, were eerie and evocative. All of the players were fine and, considering the lack of a conductor, very tight in their ensemble accompaniment. Crumb and Davies being perhaps the most famous expositors, the particular style and color of Schoenberg's music has remained a thing unto itself. The players of Continuum gave us the work as well as it has ever been heard, I am sure, but one wonders whether people will ever wish to dally long in those murky, disturbing waters.

Inconsistency Mars 'Gamekeeper'

By ELIZABETH G. SMITHSON

In Loree Freidman's *The Gamekeeper*, presented last weekend by the K.C.D.C., audiences discovered that not only is God (Samuel Howell) still alive, but that he is an ineffectual puppet dictator answerable only to the true creator and destroyer of the universe, the Gamekeeper (Ken Keuffel). The latter enlisted God and his cohort, Satan (Michael Zorek), to entertain him, an easy task throughout history. But now, due to rampant chaos, the Gamekeeper threatens to destroy humanity unless one good person is found who can transcend his miserable existence. Living without a God, that person must also serve as a model for a kind of future humanism.

Parts of the play were, as the Gamekeeper would have it, amusing. But others were, in his own words, 'not very entertaining'; those that took place in the Furstein apartment, plus the numerous scene changes, were interminable. The pace of the action shifted radically from the first few scenes in heaven and Central Park, filled with action bordering on slapstick, to the bickering Fursteins-Dana (Elizabeth Winans), her mother Janice (Maria Ehrlich), and father, Philip (David Gross) — whose chatter was less than exciting. Dana and her father are given the impossible task of talking over the phone to one another. Conversation over wires does not make drama. Mr. & Mrs. Furstein bicker at each other ad nauseum, terminating in a crescendo of 'shut-up's'.

The Gamekeeper's choice of Dana as typically miserable is unsatisfying. This youthful, attractive, upper middle class girl's situation was trivial.

When the numerous subplots might have come together at the end of the play, each story had its own separate conclusion. Two couples come together, the Fursteins

dissolve their marriage (an admitted improvement), while the bag lady (Julie Curtis) is left to swill alcohol in the gutter. Had the play remained a farce, this inconsistency would have been admissible and far less confusing. As it was, the audience didn't know whether to laugh or cry.

There were several good per-

formances. The scenery was functional though little form followed. Despite the excellent ground plan which provided an interesting space for the actors to move in (particularly when the ladders were used) it was aesthetically boring. The angel's hair, like so many aquarium filters, was



Gamekeeper

formances. Sam Howell stood out as the "all-impotent" and bumbling deity. Michael Zorek looked like the devil incarnate, and played the part with fervor. Many of the actors, however, were weak, suffering from a lack of energy and direction.

The black and white costumes, with an occasional slash of color,

distracting as well.

To the director's and cast's credit, they played to two full houses with a very warm reception. It was an admirable attempt at an exceedingly difficult script in which the audience was to be laughing at one moment and immersed in melodrama at the next.

KOKE SCENE

By BRUCIE HAYWOOD

— Exclusive from Interview Magazine. —

The effect was more devastating than having the clearing smoke from the allies 1943 raid on a stuttgart ball bearing factory reveal a Iaco Bell or the set for Tara. The Kokosingers, the most ultimately outrageous trend setters of all time, space and perhaps even in the recent history of Manhattans' east side, outdid themselves by wearing of all things, blue blazers and khakis to their fall concert in the obscure and soon to be fashionable Rosse Hall, Saturday night. I can't remember exactly what they wore last year but I recall it was something similar, but equally outrageous. The pure magic of Kokosinger chic is that it anticipates nothing! I personally have always felt that their costume pays homage to recent neo-fascist trends in Argentine design. At any rate, Vreeland, who was sitting in the orchestra, not fooling me for a moment in her Thomas B. Greenslade disguise, looked very piqued, fearing that her new expensive line of terrorist outfits personally blood stained by Members of the Red Brigade soon wouldn't even be found in Bendells' basement or The Storm Cellar.

But how could she ever hope to compete with The Kokosingers, or as they are known to their millions of adulating fans, The Kokes. I can remember an hysterical Christian Dior leaving one of their concerts yelling 'Rien Rien!'. However, it is a verifiable fact that the Kokes, like the Stones, had their origins as a (believe it or not!) strictly musical group. Like the Stones they still use their performances as a medium, to dictate people lifestyles and the way they dress. But the Kokes are even more effective at this than the Stones, just go to any of the world's fashionable spots, Beverly Hills town houses overlooking Hollywood, Trader Vics at midnight, a pool side in Westport Connecticut or Middle Path Gambier, Ohio, and what do you see? Certainly not people wearing beads and earrings, and tracks went out when someone mistook Micks' for vericose veins. Yes these things are all OUT and what you see these days are people meticulously adhering to Koke Chic.

Why all this popularity? Is not the public more discerning these days than it's ever been? However unlikely

this may sound, I think that the Kokes appeal might have something to do with the fact that their music is fun to listen to. Their concert had relatively little publicity. They were no press notices, and many people mistook their posters as ads for the Kenyon Iconoclast Society's mid-winter picnic. Yet still they managed to nearly fill Rosse, for outdrawing the passe', tuxedoed Continuum who played the night before, in spite of that other group's saturation publicity in Newscope and the Collegian.

Musically, the group performs popular tunes, Muzak, in a capella harmonic arrangements for male voices, perhaps accounting for their all-important ability to appeal to both the New Wave set and the New York Gay Scene. This is not as easy as it sounds. They literally have to bend over backwards. They must perform their music perfectly or else it will sound like Vasily Alexiev with a hernia. Each member must be absolutely familiar with the music and their voices must blend exceptionally well together. Fortunately they proved equal to the task Saturday night, displaying a mastery over their material that left them free to display their renowned "Je ne sais quoi." Group member claimed they received much encouragement from the enthusiasm of the audience which included Lorna Luft, Lee Randsiwill and The Owl Creek Singers; yet conspicuously absent were Margaret Trudeau, Truman Capote, Caroline Kennedy and Anne LaBlanc. Rumor has it though that they were backstage giving the boys encouragement and hernia tests.

I could go on forever about the performance, about the many solos and numbers done by various fragments of the group, and give special notice to the efforts of musical director Stefan Pakulski (who although his mother is a duck, is rumored also to be the son of director Roman Polanski) were not these things to totally irrelevant. Talent is never a consideration with international celebrities.

This Friday the group leaves for the big apple to be photographed with a prize winning Black Angus steer by Warhol, adding much fuel to the hot rumor that they are slated to star in his up coming remake of 'The Agony and the Ecstasy' for which Tatum O'Neil and Benji have already been cast.

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Water Polo Captures Eastern Championship

By DON SHUPE

Next year, when the Kenyon Water Polo Club travels to the Eastern Championships, they'll be going as defending champions. This past weekend the Kenyon Water Polo Club finally put it all together, winning their first ever Eastern Water Polo Championship.

The action took place at Penn

apiece. Steve Counsell added two, while assisting on four others. Counsell noted: "Physically, the Penn State game was our toughest. In looking back on it, I think it got us off to a perfect start, preparing us physically as well as mentally for the games that followed."

West Virginia defeated the University of Connecticut in the first round, and therefore met Kenyon in

Millersville a strongly contested 13-11 defeat. The game itself was never entirely "in the bag," until the final minute of play, when Bill Fullmer's deflected shot from out front fell softly into the corner of the Millersville goal. Up by two with less than a minute to go, Steve Counsell recalls thinking, simply: "Finally."

Finally, after three long years of building from scratch, the Kenyon Water Polo Club had gone as far as it could by winning the Eastern Championship. For Counsell, who scored a whopping five goals and as many assists in this, the final game of his career, the victory was all that he could have hoped for. Joining Counsell in graduation will be Bill Fullmer, Bill Derks, Conrad Kohrs, J. Kyle Hickok, and Mark Foreman, Kenyon's outstanding goalie, who Counsell said, "was absolutely at his best this past weekend at Easterns."

In particular, Counsell had a great deal of praise for the Kenyon substitutes, who "are placed in an extremely tough position by having to come into the game at odd times to play odd positions." It wouldn't be going too far to say that Kenyon apparently has the finest group of substitutes in the East; Although the fact remains that over half of this year's starting seven will be lost to graduation, prospects still look good for the future, as several highly skilled and up-and-coming players will be back next year.

All in all, the Kenyon victory at Easterns was fitting for a team that had so clearly dominated its league opponents throughout the tournament season. Continuous hard work and dedication to the goal of "winning at Easterns" proved to be the deciding factors which propelled Kenyon's Water Polo Club to the top of the ladder. With continued strong leadership and dedication, there's no saying how long it may be before Kenyon unwillingly gives over its current crown.



Gregg Parini (center) in the midst of close coverage.

Ladies Defeat Lynchburg, Move to NCAA Semi-Finals

By MARTHA LORENZ and JULIE GOLDBLATT

Anyone who thinks that field hockey is at all dull has not seen Kenyon in action. The Ladies, who defeated West Virginia Wesleyan with only three seconds remaining in double overtime to propel themselves into the National Tournament, performed the same magic in their opening playoff game yesterday at Hollins College in Roanoke, Virginia. This time, the squad battled Lynchburg College to a 0-0 tie at the end of regulation, and when neither team scored in either overtime period, college's version of the Kardiak Kids did it again.

The two squads entered a flick-off, with each team taking five shots on goal. Lynchburg scored twice, but it was not enough, as the Ladies prevailed on the strength of tallies by Co-Captain Susie Morrill, Celeste Penney, and Anne Himmelright. Coach Karen Burke praised goaltender Ginger Deely, whom she said played "a very good game" in

containing Lynchburg's offense.

Kenyon advanced to the semi-finals after that victory, taking on Hartwick (N.Y.) College this morning. A victory would give the team a clear shot at the coveted National title (the Denison Red may be dead ahead); a loss would put the squad into a consolation game. Either way, the Ladies will play their final game on Friday, and will be one of the top eight Division III teams in the country.

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Kenyon Historical Site Serves as Additional Study Lounge

By BOB LANGE

The Nu Pi Kappa Hall has been remodeled and is now available for student use. Located above Philomathesian Hall in Ascension, Nu Pi Kappa has undergone complete renovation in an effort to

Provost James Williamson is directing the project. Because of its historical significance, the room is to be made available to the public. The college plans to host musical recitals and other public activities on occasion in Nu Pi Kappa.

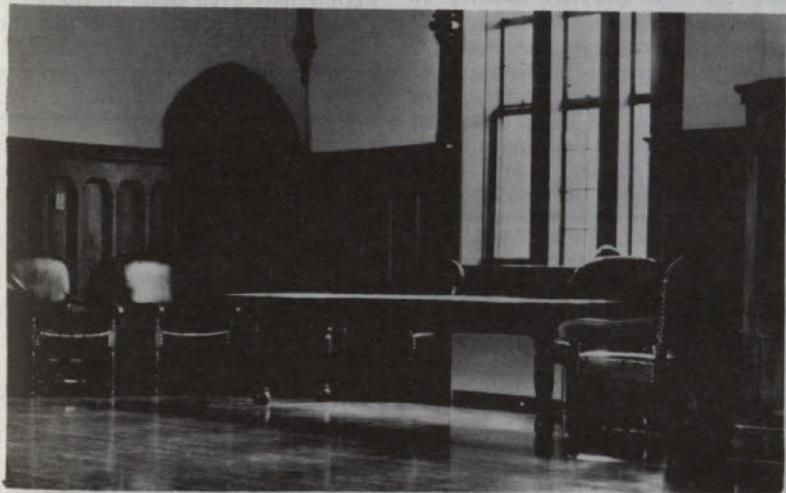
The actual renovation was a costly

daytime is quite worthwhile. The lettering which appears in the glass is the initials of the original Nu Pi Kappa literary society members and contributors.

Among the other values which can be found in the hall are a large oriental rug, a set of well-fashioned replica chairs, and five chandeliers, one of which is an original antique. Large library tables, upholstered chairs, and desk chairs are also included for studying purposes. All of the furniture is fashioned in an 1800's style and is of particularly excellent quality.

The remodeling of Nu Pi Kappa is not complete. Plans for additional tables lamps, serving tables, and sofas have been made. The college wishes to remain consistent in the quality of the hall's furnishings and additions to these furnishings will be made as additional funds are acquired.

Nu Pi Kappa remains open during the day and evening and is closed at 2:00 A.M. It is assumed that the students will respect and appreciate the hall's worth, not only as a room of material value, but also as a place of historical significance and practical function. It is something which can be utilized and appreciated by the entire school.



recreate its original 1800's appearance. This nostalgic debate hall will serve as an open study lounge.

Ascension Hall was built in 1856 and is among the oldest buildings on campus. The top floor room originally functioned as the meeting hall for the Nu Pi Kappa debate and literary society. Over the years the room has undergone many changes in appearance and utility. Most recently, the partitioned hall served as faculty offices for the English department. These offices are now located in Sunset Cottage.

A \$1,000 grant from The Ohio Historical Society was obtained by the Development Office to aid in the renovating procedure. Associate

endeavor. The hall's beautiful stained glass which appears on the west wall was found in very poor condition. A thorough cleansing of the glass and reinforcement of the stained glass frame was implemented. In its present condition, a good look at the window during the

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No Court Action Has Been Taken Against Eight Students Who were Cited for Violating a Village Ordinance

By J. SCOTT BARRETT

With a number of uncertainties concerning the alcohol warnings of recent months still persisting, the Kenyon community has yet to witness an additional police action concerning the violations. It was approximately two months ago that eight Kenyon students were cited for violating laws prohibiting the possession and or consumption from open containers of alcoholic beverages in public; the exact legal status of the eight was in doubt, however.

The eight violators can now be said to have been "warned", as no court action has been taken against them. College officials are confident in asserting that the threat of prosecution never really existed.

In the wake of the crackdown an attitude of doubt has grown regarding the arrests' actual impact of the Gambier community. Paul Quinn, one of the eight individuals warned, feels that the recent warnings "consisted of a threat."

Barbara Belovich, also warned, described her confrontation with the police as intimidating. "I was faced by two cars and three officers; it seemed a little ridiculous." In assessing the effectiveness of such police action, Belovich added that the warnings "don't really curb abuse, but merely keep it off the streets."

Impetus for such sudden enforcement of the law is still unknown. Both Mayor Baer and Deputy Sheriff Bob Lyons declined comment on the warnings.

Dr. Frank Yow, Kenyon biology professor and Gambier Village Council member, explains the arrests as part of a uniform policy kept by the Council. While admitting that uniform enforcement of the state liquor laws "has not been the record," Yow insists that no bias towards students. "We were actually more concerned with people in general breaking the law," Yow says. At the beginning of last summer the council discussed stepping up enforcement of the law.

In another Council meeting last year, coordination of College and Village policy was discussed in conjunction with the Kenyon administration. "The College's position is to reason with the people while the Council's position is to treat everyone alike," Yow explained, adding that "the College ought to know and understand its responsibilities."

Malcolm Bone, another Council member, stressed a general satisfaction among Gambier residents with the conduct of the College. "A large percentage of the students respect the law," Bone claims. "The few individuals who choose to disobey the law become our business when in the Village." Bone adds that the College "doesn't enforce its own rules."

The Student Handbook states that "The College expects that individuals will respect responsible standards regarding the use of alcoholic beverages;" it goes on to say that "drinking shall be confined to the immediate vicinity of residences or lodges."

Arnold Hamilton, head of Kenyon security, says that "rules and regulations will be enforced as written." Nonetheless it would appear that violations of state and local ordinances occur that have incited the Gambier community.

Referring to the recent warnings, Dean Thomas Edwards says "I think the Village thinks that liberties taken by students would infringe on the sensitivities of the people."

As a citizen of Gambier as well as a member of the Kenyon Faculty, Dr. Yow seems to agree: "I am concerned about open fraternity parties that don't discourage community kids from coming." Indeed, fears that run deeper than mere apprehensions about public drinking creating a bad image of the town are not uncommon among council members.

"The problem is getting worse every year," says Malcolm Bone. "We (the council) want the law enforced."

President Jordan regards the problem of alcohol abuse at Kenyon as a "dilemma." "We don't want perpetual surveillance," says Jordan. "The best way to deal with the problem is an acknowledgement that social drinking has its dangerous implications. Kenyon has a responsibility to provide an atmosphere for making alcohol a

pleasant part of our lives."

Citing cooperation and Village authorities in enforcing the law in the past, Jordan optimistically hopes for a "sense of proportion" regarding alcohol use among students.

Under the constraints of the college alcohol policy which calls for

a respect of student judgement, the Gambier community, it would appear, has taken it upon itself to enforce the law within its jurisdiction. While disciplinary actions thus far could be described as moderate, a certain tone has already been set which would seem to prevent further violations within the confines of Gambier.

Study of Alcohol Use Underway

continued from page one

concentrate on the students' past.

Dean Williamson feels that the information provided in the questionnaire will help the group determine the ways in which they might help the students make better decisions concerning their drinking habits. She sees one of the main problems the group faces right now as deciding on what to focus.

She has suggested offering educational programs to the resident advisors on how to deal with alcohol abuse as well as to the students. According to Williamson, making people aware of the problem and trying "to touch their lives before difficulties arise" was the primary concern of the study group.

Bill Cook has suggested offering alternative means of entertainment on weekends to shift the focus away from alcohol, if indeed there is too great a focus on it. He feels that the questionnaire will be most helpful in estimating just how serious the problem is.

"It is not the group's goal to find solutions to the problem but rather to administer this extensive questionnaire and then to evaluate this information and make recommendations to the administration on what the Study Group feels needs to be done," he

said.

One of the ways in which Dean Williamson views Kenyon as "unique" is the relatively liberal attitude the school has toward alcohol use. She feels that maybe "the open attitude" is, in some ways, aggravating the problem, and that perhaps "there should be more academic and emotional support groups for the students."

Cook agreed that Kenyon's isolated and self-contained environment is a possible contributor to the problem. Without means of transportation, a student is automatically limited as to what he or she can do on a weekend. He hopes that the questionnaire will determine whether it is the isolation, social or academic pressure, or a student's previous experience with alcohol that is posing the main problem.

The idea of an Alcohol Study Group has existed in many colleges and universities throughout the country for a number of years. The University of Massachusetts, for instance, conducted a survey and found that 25% of the student body admitted to driving while drunk. The college embarked on an educational program to alert the students to the hazards of drunken driving and enforced stronger traffic regulations.

The initial effects of the program were positive; the number of drunk drivers and alcohol-related accidents were reduced.

After a short span of time, however, the numbers returned to their former level. Dean Williamson recognized the need of a study group to gear students to making better decisions about how, where, and why they are going to drink, and emphasized that the study group could not make these decisions for them.

Future considerations of the group will include the type of questions in the questionnaire: for example, whether or not it should be given to the faculty, and whether questions concerning one's past history with alcohol are pertinent.

The group's main problem lies in construction of a balance between sensitizing the questions so that people are not afraid to answer them and still obtaining desired information.

The principal philosophy of the group is embodied in the closing statement of the proposal: "We must commit ourselves to the prevention of abuse and the resultant negative consequences — we must commit ourselves to helping members of the Kenyon community make responsible choices about drinking."

Policies of Reagan Administration May Trigger Leftward Shift in Country

continued on page three

(Does this recall Iran?) It should be noted that Reagan, as shown by his Californian governorship, is subservient to the will of his advisors. Hence if you want to know what America's foreign policy will likely be over the next four years just examine the records of his foreign policy advisors.

The social policies of the Reagan Administration should be a disaster. Although not his fault, you can expect the ERA to fail. Yes, believe it or not. An anti-abortion constitutional amendment may well be in our future. Also, prayer in the school

may be brought back. Do I hear a call for a ban on homosexuality anyone?

The real problem with Mr. Reagan, in my eyes, is that he will not deal with the fundamental problem of our economy—a declining rate of productivity. And he may seriously damage the system's ability to legitimize itself. The current economic order has two major contentions to legitimize its existence. One is that it provides the highest standard of living and those who don't make it economically can expect the government to provide for them. Until now the conservatives

have been contending that the current inability of the system to meet people's material needs is due to the government. If they disassemble the welfare state and decrease government's role in the economy and the people's economic situation does not improve then the system will lose its ability to legitimize itself. People may even begin to think the system is the problem and not the solution. A swing to the left anyone?

Reaccreditation of College is Examined by Council

At its meeting last Sunday, Student Council examined the Self Study Report on the Reaccreditation of Kenyon. The report was written by Professors Marley, Brehm, Hettlinger, Williams and Associate Provost Williamson. Student Council addressed several topics of the report, including fraternities and the Computer Center.

One member stated that there is sufficient student interest to establish a computer science major. He also stated that the Computer Center is not able to meet the needs of students. Council formed an ad hoc committee, chaired by Peter Dayton,

to further examine the report.

During Committee Reports, the Special Projects Committee reported that it has distributed all its finances for the semester.

During open forum, Treasurer Keith Krusz stated that the conversion of WKCO to a 100 watt station does not depend on an increase in the Activities Fee, as reported last week in *The Collegian*. WKCO will finance its conversion independent, he said. The radio station will use Council funds to provide educational programming that is required of 100 watt stations.



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