

12-18-1980

## Kenyon Collegian - December 18, 1980

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## Majority of Faculty Favor Abolition of Ten-Mile Rule

By LYNN TRAVERS

In a *Collegian* survey of 88 full-time Kenyon faculty members, 61% expressed favor for the abolition of the ten-mile rule, the College regulation requiring faculty to reside within ten miles of the College flagpole. However, only 17% of the respondents stated that if the rule were removed they would consider seeking housing outside of the current limit.

Professors also were questioned on the effects of the various limitations which living in the Knox County area imposes; these involve spouse employment, local public schools, and finding appropriate housing.

Of the married faculty who were polled, 28% felt that their spouse had

had difficulty in finding suitable employment because of the inherently limited employment opportunities in the area. While not a majority, this percentage does reflect an existing problem for many faculty members' spouses who seek employment. Several of those polled stated that the possibility of one spouse's having to commute a great distance to their work so the other could observe the ten-mile rule was wholly unattractive.

The quality of the area schools which the children of faculty attend appears satisfactory to these parents. Only 9.5% expressed objection to sending children to these schools; many were quite complimentary of their overall quality, and few felt that they had problems beyond those which afflict most public schools.

A full 76% of the respondents stated that they had not had problems obtaining suitable housing; however, a significant number face difficulty in the future, as they reside in the McIlvaine Apartments and will have to leave these after two years' residence.

The problem most often cited in relation to the subject of housing is the high cost of what housing is available in the Village; while the situation is somewhat relieved in areas within the limit but outside Gambier, such as Mount Vernon, housing costs drop once outside the ten-mile area, according to many professors. One faculty member who was in favor of continuing use of the ten-mile rule felt if the Trustees were to continue to expect faculty to observe it, they should purchase land in the Village when it comes up for sale, which he stated they have not been doing. "The Trustees should put their money where their principles are," he stated.

The results of this poll are essentially compatible with results of a survey conducted by the President's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women at Kenyon (PACSWAK). That group has particular interest in the subject because of the fact that the rule seems to prevent more females from joining the faculty; those who are married are especially

affected, as unless their husbands can also find positions with the College, they would face the unattractive proposition of commuting to work. Single members of either sex may also be repelled by the limited social opportunities found in Gambier.

In the PACSWAK survey, 60.5% of the respondents wished to see the rule abolished. Less than one percent stated that they would likely live farther than ten miles away were the rule abolished.

Reasons for support of the rule are based on a desire to maintain the residentiality of the College, and to foster student-faculty interaction. However, the small number polled who would even consider seeking a more remote residence suggest that the residential nature would not be profoundly affected by the removal of the rule.

Several professors stated that they felt that the rule was part of Kenyon's very character, and thus its abolition could possibly change that character. One said; "Kenyon is a special place, and you wouldn't like it if it weren't a special place," implying that the rule's results are part of what makes Kenyon a special place.

There were several different reasons given in favor of abolition of the rule. In addition to difficulties for married couples and housing

problems, one which was frequently brought up by those being surveyed was the feeling that the rule attempts, in the words of one professor, "to legislate communities." He, as well as several others, feel that the sense of community and residentiality must proceed naturally, and cannot be enforced by regulations. Many others simply resent what they see to be an infringement upon their rights to choose where they live, though most claimed that they would still prefer to live as close to campus as possible.

A reason for this preference is that when most people join the Kenyon faculty, they are aware of the nature of the community and wish to participate in it fully, both for personal satisfaction and to further one's chances for attaining tenure.

An important fact to note is that while present faculty members for the most part plan to remain close to campus even in the absence of the rule, it is difficult to predict what affect its removal would have on newly entering professors. Faculty members both for and against the rule expressed concern over the possibility of Kenyon's taking on a less residential atmosphere.

One solution proposed by some polled is that of continuing the rule, but allowing for some exceptions, especially in the case of married

*continued on page eight*

## First Semester Scheduling Difficulties Remain Unsolved

On Monday, President Jordan announced his approval of the 1981-82 college calendar. Associate Provost Williamson commented on next year's schedule by saying, "It is hard to imagine a calendar more identical to this year's. The net impact will be virtually zero."



Associate Provost Williamson

The schedule calls for a three-day October break (Friday and a weekend) and one week for Thanksgiving. Since Labor Day next year falls on the latest possible date, classes will have to begin before the holiday. The semester's end will be comparable to this year's also. The only new feature of the calendar is a change in the final reading period and exam schedule. Rather than having a block of reading days and then three or four days of exams, the week-long period will encompass interspersed finals and reading days. Essentially, this plan is meant to spread out the exams and thus ease the burden on students. Also, the calendar will identify the Jewish and Christian holy days and no assignments will be due on these days.

The Academic Affairs Committee deliberated for several weeks on possible solutions to the perennial first semester problems. The schedule must include fourteen weeks of classes and two breaks, October Reading period and Thanksgiving, spaced between Labor Day and Christmas. "We're constrained by the national holidays," explained

Williamson. "The Committee devoted many weeks of discussion to come up with some plausible suggestions for the problems." They recommended a week for October break, and a four-day Thanksgiving vacation. "The problem with this plan is that it is considerably more expensive to the College, and the cost would have to be reflected in the students' bills," said Williamson. The added cost is a result of room and board fees. Also, the fall athletic schedules would be interrupted. "We feel badly that we could not implement the Committee's suggestions this year, but more deliberation on the matter is needed," stated Williamson.

By the year after next, a different first semester schedule may be adopted. Several proposals are being considered, among them, a plan by Professor Smail. The Smail proposal calls for classes to begin after Labor Day, and to end a few days earlier than they do at present. It allows for two week-long vacations, one in October, and one for Thanksgiving. One interesting change Smail's plan entails is that it lengthens each class period by ten minutes and lessens the number of classes each day by one; however, the total amount of class time will be nearly the same as it is this year.

The Smail plan also calls for implementation for a Common Hour. This would be an hour, probably in the morning, when no classes would be held. Professor Smail listed several possible activities for this period: meetings of student organizations, faculty and departmental meetings, informal student-faculty get-togethers, and all-campus gatherings. The Common Hour idea has much support from the administration, and will be considered along with other calendar changes.

"Each of the proposals being considered has certain merits," stated Williamson, and he hopes to be able to recommend a new calendar for consideration next year. Meanwhile, he describes the currently adopted schedule a "compromise, probably unsatisfactory to many people, but less likely to cause undue hardship to the majority."

## PACSWAK Strives to Eliminate Sex Discrimination in All Campus Programs

By JULIA MARLOWE

PACSWAK, the President's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women at Kenyon, is out to make changes. The group, comprised of students, staff, and faculty members was originally created to serve as an advisory body, informing the college president of the problems and needs of women at Kenyon. Recently, however, the committee's scope has been expanded; it now functions as an organization open to all Kenyon women, where they may share experiences and express grievances.

With the enthusiasm generated from greater participation, the committee has been able to define its goals more clearly and take steps toward their accomplishment. At this point, student and faculty members are assessing problems in their respective roles at Kenyon, in hopes of recommending workable solutions.

The women students main concerns include: sexual harassment of women; women's health insurance; the lack of a woman counselor at Smythe House; and the discrimination against women in Kenyon's housing lottery. These problems have been addressed with varying results. A sexual harassment survey conducted last year revealed the need for an official grievance procedure in these matters, for instance, and this is being developed at present. Likewise, coverage for pregnancy related illness is being procured on the student health insurance policy. The desire for a female counselor, though has run into some opposition; it may be that this is a non-essential position which

the college should not hire an additional staff member to fulfill. This issue, as well as possible alternatives to the college housing system, is still being studied.

The concerns of the faculty and staff members of the committee are, accordingly, with the policies that particularly affect them. These include the problematic ten-mile rule, available housing options, and child care provisions. Surveys have been taken on these subjects but the committee has presented no official recommendations to President

Kenyon, and using generic language equivalents for words like "men" and "mankind" where women are also included.

With the added support of new Provost Jerry Irish, the committee is urging more active efforts by the college in recruiting and retaining good women in college administration and teaching. They hope to somewhat relieve the lopsided ratio of men to women on Kenyon's staff by this effort.

Irish will also participate in a committee unrelated to PACSWAK



Three of the members of PACSWAK.

Jordan. Other areas which the women are examining are: the role and responsibilities of visiting faculty members (most of which are women presently, and which most women faculty members are); the image of women presented in college publications; and the language policy applied to these publications. The committee would like to see such materials as the Alumni Bulletin and recruitment pamphlets presenting a fair reflection of women's roles at

that will discuss the prospects of women as subject matter in curriculum offerings.

Since its inception, PACSWAK has attempted to deal with the problems which face women in every aspect of life at Kenyon. These problems may not be easily resolvable, but this committee's attitude is that, even after eleven years on the Hill, women have nowhere to go but up.

## Toward Self-Reliance

We live in an isolated, rural community surrounded by farms and fields. Due to our remote locale, we are an introspective community. Our close proximity to all our neighbors has led to a positive sense of community, and a sense of academic vigor. Further, location has fostered a strong inter-dependency in the community.

This inter-dependency breeds lasting friendships and a sense of unity at the College. But there is a negative side to this matter as well. We feel that students believe that they are overly reliant on the Administration to support them. We share these feelings.

This point of view is made manifest in three major aspects of student life: housing, eating, and student government.

Students have no choice but to live in housing provided by the College. They are not allowed to live off campus.

Although students are not bound to eat at one of the school's dining halls, they are required to pay for food they may not wish to eat.

At least part of the reason for students' lack of choice concerning where they may or may not live and eat rests in a powerless student government. The two groups which represent student interests are bound in a similar way by the dictates of the Administration.

We believe that the control by the Administration over all spheres of campus life is paternalistic and that such a dominance restricts student choice.

A possible cure to excessive Administrative control here would be for Student Council to organize a campus-wide referendum which would ask students if they were in favor of allowing seniors to live off campus and/or provide their own meals. If only seniors were allowed to live off campus, it is unlikely that the number who chose to do so would be so great that financial problems for the College would ensue. Those students who chose not to make use of the food service, perhaps by forming a food co-op, would probably be so small as to pose no economic threat to Kenyon.

Lastly, Student Council, as the sponsor of the referendum, should also be the body who has final say as to whether these changes are enacted. If students support the referendum, then it ought to be Council, not the Administration, who has the power to bring these changes into effect.

Council ought to consider, upon their return from the Christmas holiday, how to organize the referendum. Its result could very well be beneficial to all of Kenyon. We have confidence that Student Council could capably implement these changes, should the student body decide they are worthwhile.

## The Better Community

In a survey conducted this week of full-time Kenyon faculty members, *The Collegian* has found that a majority of that body were in favor of the abolition of the ten-mile rule.

Faculty expressed a number of reasons why they favored abolition. Many feel they ought to be allowed a choice as to where they might live. Others feel the rule impinges on the sense of a free-thinking community.

The surveyors found that a great number of younger faculty members were in favor of the abolition of the rule. They claimed that it was outdated.

We agree; the rule is outdated and restrictive. We urge the Provost and the President to take immediate steps to have the rule abolished.

Nearly all of those who responded to the survey are enthusiastic about the residential nature of the Kenyon community and want that sense of community to be retained.

The survey showed that a relatively small percentage of the faculty (17%) would consider moving elsewhere were the rules to be eliminated. We feel that figure demonstrates that the special nature of the College would not be altered by the abolition of the rule. Nor do we feel that more than a few professors would commute to Kenyon only on those days when they were obliged to hold classes.

But the possibility might exist. If, however, when faculty applicants came to the College the residential nature of Kenyon were made clear to them, and if only applicants that expressed an interest in living at Kenyon were hired, the result would be a College little different than it is now.

Let the ten-mile run be done with and forgotten!

The

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Volume CVIII, Number 13 ..... Thursday, December 18, 1980

I'M DREAMING OF A.....

CHRISTMAS

## 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.

### Unfair Housing

To the Editor:

Thank you for your editorial in an earlier *Collegian*, entitled Women and the Frats. It is encouraging to see that members of this community are actively examining the social and housing inequities, caused by fraternities on this campus.

Perhaps it should be asked why women are invited to frat parties and activities. Could it be because their company and friendship is enjoyed by fraternity members? If this is the case, then it is difficult to comprehend why these same fraternity members feel they must exclude their friends not because of their qualities as individuals but because of their sex.

This exclusion is further promoted by the College, which gives prime housing to organizations whose membership automatically excludes half the students. Sorority housing should be no different. This is not to say that people who enjoy being together should not be able to live together. There are many such groups on campus right now. But whereas Upperclass Sisters, L.A.K.E., the Mather co-op, P.S.,

and the French and Spanish wings must continually justify their housing by serving the community in a non-exclusive way, fraternities are unquestioningly given their housing status.

In light of Mr. Rance's recent editorial reply, we find that many of his points as to the benefits of fraternities are well taken, though some parts of his letter seemed to be more involved with rushing potential Delta Phi's. Mr. Rance neglects to justify fraternity housing status; indeed, he even feels that their "preferential treatment in the housing lottery . . . does not compare favorably with reality." He forgets that more than half of the South End, which is considered the heart of campus, is continually occupied by fraternity males.

A major part of college, which ideally prepares us for later life, is living with different people and treating them as individuals. How can this happen at Kenyon where fraternities feel that women are good enough to play with but not good enough to live with? Why does the college continually support this blatant sexism by giving these groups preferential housing?

Respectfully submitted,  
Calvin Trowbridge and Sarah Corey

### Farmer Clarifies Incident

To the Editor:

In regards to your article in the newspaper two weeks ago, I feel that I was misquoted. First of all, the object made a weird humming sound. That's what scared the cows. Also, you didn't mention that something dropped out of the object's bottom as it flew away. I looked around to see what it was, but all I could find was an empty Strohs bottle. And that brown sticky stuff you talked about was my tobacco spit. You made it sound like the thing took a dump on my field.

The reason I ran into my house wasn't to get my shotgun; it was gone by then. Actually, I wanted to get my keys to the pickup so I could get to my neighbor's house and use his phone. Anyway, I just wanted to tell you these things so people won't think I'm a lunatic. I'm a responsible citizen just trying to protect my property. Thank you.

Mr. E. Furtz.

## Registration Controversy Begins Anew

By JEFF BARNES

During the week of January 5, 1981, 18-year-old men will be faced with a decision. They can register for the draft, as the law requires, or they can refuse to register and face the possibility of a \$10,000 fine or a five year jail sentence. The decision is an important one and should be given serious thought. There are several points that potential registrants should consider before the week of January 5.

President Carter proposed registration shortly after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. It was part of his "stand up to the Russians" plan, along with the grain embargo and the Olympic boycott, and he announced the Carter Doctrine, his warning that aggression toward the Persian Gulf region would be resisted by American military power, if necessary. Carter's registration idea came as the primaries were beginning and at a time when he, because of his helplessness against Iran, desperately needed to show some strength in foreign policy. Was Carter acting out of a sincere desire to protect our national interests, or was he making

a political move? This question deserves an answer, and if registration was created as a political ploy, the fairness of using eighteen- and nineteen-year-olds to enhance "presidential image must also be questioned.

Congress turned down Carter's proposal to register women as well as men, and the validity of excluding women from the process must be considered. American women have been fighting for their rights for a number of years, and though the right to be drafted was not what they were fighting for, the idea of men dying to protect the womenfolk back home seems a little dated. Many feminists have protested Congress's decision.

People are being compelled to register in a country which is supposed to champion individual rights. Beyond the immediate issue of the necessity of fighting for the Persian Gulf is the larger question of whether the government ever has the right to draft its citizens.

After reading this far, it should come as no surprise to learn that I am opposed to registration. I registered in July, under protest, and I now

regret having registered at all. However, I do not feel that I have the right to tell anyone what to do about registration. What I am saying to those who face registration now is to do some serious thinking about the issue. If you sincerely believe that our armed forces need bolstering, or that the Persian Gulf is worth defending, or that as citizens we have certain duties to fulfill, then you certainly should register. For those opposed to registering, all I can say is to check on draft counselling in your area and find out what your options are.

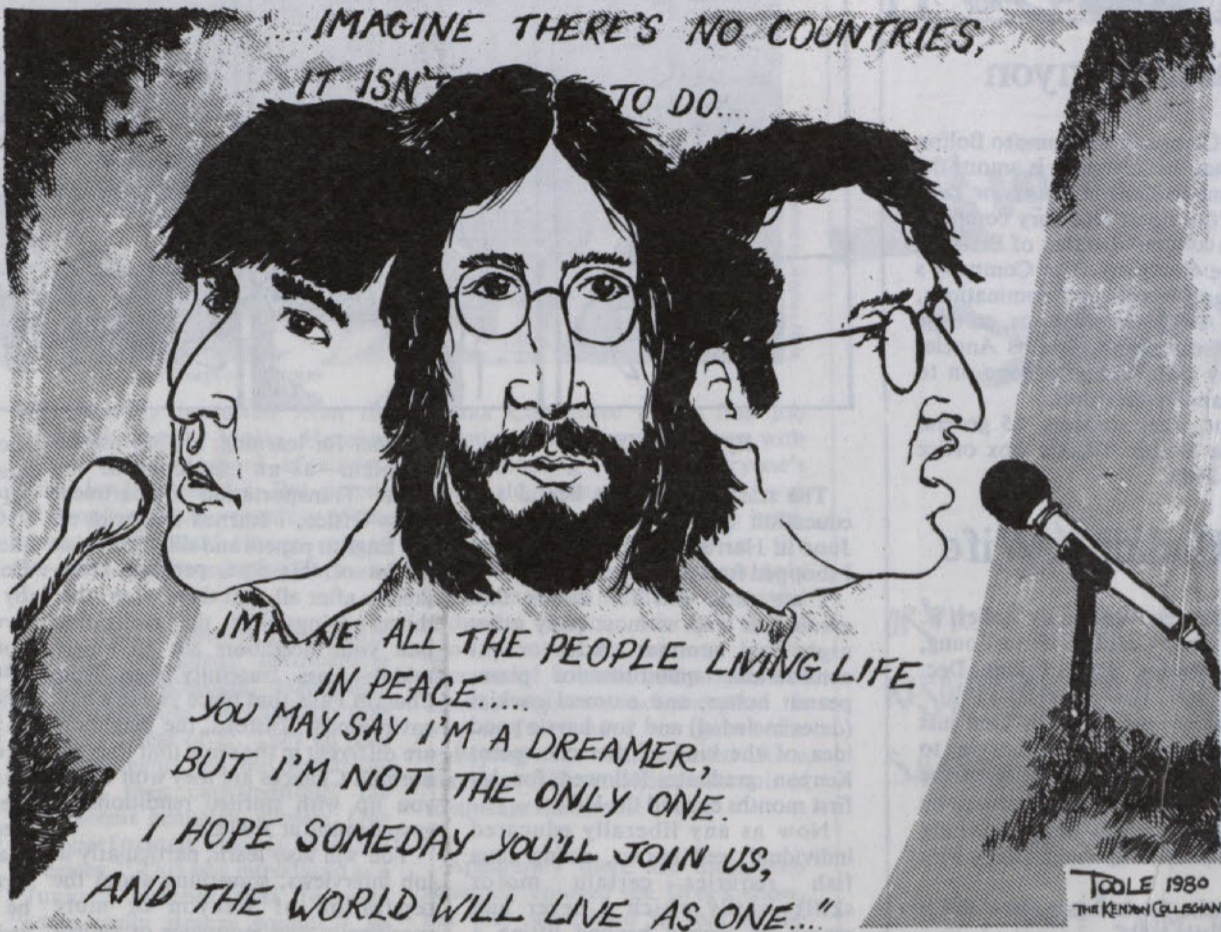
One final thought—some people have argued that the whole issue has been overblown, because "it's only registration—it's not an actual draft." But in January (after registration is over) we will have a new president who wants to increase the defense budget substantially, and who on various occasions has advocated sending U.S. troops to several different countries. In considering all this, and in remembering that the U.S. slid into Vietnam gradually, and with only scattered protest at the beginning, it becomes clear that registration is a serious issue which we would be foolish to ignore.

# John Lennon, 1980: Victim of the American Illusion

By BRYAN SNYDER

Many of us were numb when we first heard the news of John Lennon's murder. Most of us who would not describe ourselves as zealous fans of this rock star felt hollow and dazed. Whether it was the unwelcome exposure to mortality, or the uneasiness accompanying such an act of violence, I felt numb.

We Americans have done rather well at destroying people with dreams: J.F.K., Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Bobby Kennedy—and now John Lennon. I was watching a news report on world reaction to Lennon's murder and heard numerous Britoners indict American society as responsible for his death. Some of my fellow viewers "hrrumphed" at that assertion, as if to indicate that it was not America that killed John, but some autonomous psychotic murderer. "It's his fault," these people seemed to say, thus distancing themselves from any notion that they are part of a greater society as whole, and perhaps then just a little bit responsible toward that society. You folks from New York probably see John as number 701 in this year's tally for armed assault victims. These things happen all the time, but other countries do not seem to run up the body count as we do. We can truly say that we are Number One in Homicide. We have a cheap lot of handguns readily accessible to all



members of our society. That's freedom, isn't it? As the familiar retort goes: "Guns don't kill people; people kill people."

Now let us look at this young American, Mark Chapman. Mark was employed as a security guard and night watchman in an apartment complex in Hawaii. He was married,

at one time found Jesus, and at another time wanted to be a rock star. Unable to self-actualize at anything, he decided to be someone by being the spoiler of someone who was "larger than life." One cannot expect sane responses from individuals who live in a culture that tries to combine us into something we're not. We can buy our love and ourselves back in one grand shopping spree. We hold our illusions with religious fervor, perhaps because we do not want to join the ranks of those greater than life; or perhaps because we want to lie to ourselves that these people are something outside of our mundane world, with which we have never dealt. Mark is now larger than life. Those of us still thinking ourselves mundane call for Mark's life—yet another mundane act.

John Lennon was seen by us as larger than life because he helped to associate us to the 60's phenomenon of the independent rebellious youth culture. It was our culture, gang. Those lyrics of our Wonder Bread years are a part of us that no old sod could understand. In his works, John was both nihilistic and realistic when he wrote of a world without war, hatred, property, and religion—a world based on people loving as people. May I suggest that you bored kids look into this world and try to reassociate yourselves with yourselves, the modern youth culture, and each other, for dreams are still alive, if you are willing.

## Mr. Speaker, We Hope the Lord 'Takes a Liking to You'

By THOMAS SHEHAN

John W. McCormack passed away on November 22, 1980, exactly 17 years after the assassination of John F. Kennedy. As the Democratic coalition which had stemmed from the New Deal lies in ruins, and possibly a new Republican coalition begins, it is fitting and proper to mourn the death of John W. McCormack and the type of man that he represented.

The son of a bricklayer, Mr. McCormack was born on December 21, 1891, in South Boston. Upon his father's death, Mr. McCormack, at the age of 13, quit school and supported his family with a paper route. Later he began to work as an office boy in a law firm, studying law books at night. Without having attended high school, he passed his bar exam when he was 21. He began his political career as a trial lawyer and from there went on to be a delegate at the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, after which he served in the Army in World War I. He was elected to Congress in 1928, and held his seat there until 1970.

When Mr. McCormack entered the

House, it was a club structured by a rigid seniority system where power in the Democratic party was effectually held by the leading Southerners. When the Democrats took control of the House in 1932, McCormack, despite his lack of seniority, received an appointment to the Ways and Means Committee. This exception to the seniority system was made essentially because of Mr. McCormack's exceptional ability.

As Franklin Roosevelt, a member of the first circle of New York society, would previously have been considered by his status at birth to be above politics, so a man like McCormack would have been previously considered as coming from too poor a background to grasp the strings of power. Yet both men lived in an era when the political structure was such that it allowed for men to participate equally on an individual basis.

Security within this structure enabled McCormack to crusade for the labor movement, civil rights, fair housing, Social Security, health and job safety, and especially the Wagner Act, which secured the rights of

union activity. Yet, in the true sense, he could not be considered a liberal. He himself described his politics as "progressive." Philosophically he remained a steadfast Roman Catholic throughout his life and actively pursued that religion's interests.

McCormack's home state of Massachusetts provides a basis for his political ideology. Although the most Democratic of states, it cannot be considered the most liberal; in fact, it is in many respects conservative. Modern politics in Massachusetts has largely been determined by the struggle between the Anglo-Saxon Protestants and the Irish Catholics who immigrated there in the 19th century. The political parties were aligned solidly along ethnic lines: Protestant Republicans and Irish Democrats. Later immigrant groups were, for the most part, assimilated into the Democratic Party, securing its monopoly while making it much more liberal.

McCormack's importance lay in his role as Speaker of the House. He was the first Catholic ever to hold that position. He began his tenure in 1962 under the only Catholic ever to be elected president: John F. Kennedy. Kennedy's relationship with McCormack was always strained; it provides an example of the tension within the Democratic party between a man who was a democrat but not a liberal, and a man who was a liberal but not a democrat. After Kennedy's tragic death, Mr. McCormack, himself a potential candidate for the Presidency, pushed through the social programs of Johnson's Great Society.

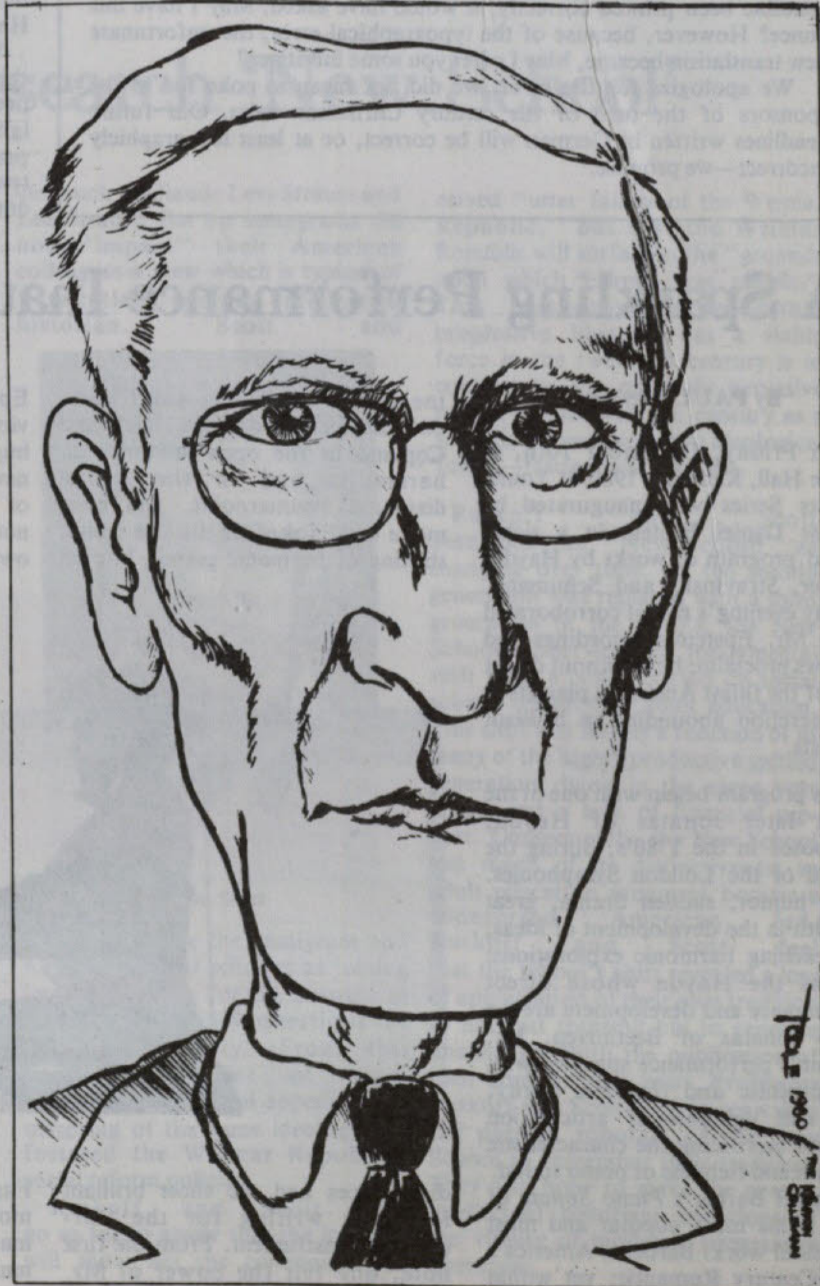
McCormack never separated religion and politics. The solution for the evils of democracy and capitalism was to bind men and unite them within the framework of family, community, party, religion, and country. He was a practical man, not an intellectual. He was a professional politician; while others made money through politics, he did not. For McCormack, the emphasis was not on the citizen as an individual, but man as an individual within an association.

The Democratic party lost its

intellectual and moral legitimacy when it sought merely to "liberate" various minorities from binds in society as its first priority, rather than to provide for them. The Great Society could not be maintained without disciplined structure to hold the nation together. The coalition of Wall Street and the Moral Majority will return emphasis back to the individual, as opposed to the community. Politics will probably go back to the criterion of wealth and

background. The success of this coalition will depend on how well private industry can be led or forced to take care for the downtrodden without government programs.

But as for John W. McCormack, it is appropriate to echo the words which Thomas O'Neil, current Speaker of the House, spoke in his eulogy: "Mr. Speaker, when the Lord sees you, I hope he'll take a liking to you."



## Some Helpful Advice on the January Draft Registration

By JAY SPIEVACK

In American history, the draft has always followed draft registration, and war always follows the draft. When the government requires 18-year-olds to register for the draft the second week of January, young people should bear in mind the import of their decision.

Numerous constitutional questions are clouding the issue of draft registration's legality, and for good reason. Let me establish two points debated when considering the constitutionality of draft registration.

Congress approved (by a narrow margin) registration on an unabashedly sexist basis. I do not mean men are being discriminated against, though that is the case. What I am arguing is that women were specifically excluded from

registration because the House Armed Services Committee thought they were incapable of competent military service.

Secondly, the constitutionality of a peace time draft is highly dubious: the Constitution prohibits "involuntary servitude." A federal circuit court in Philadelphia has already ruled draft registration unconstitutional; the Supreme Court will decide the question soon.

More importantly, potential registrants should consider the purpose of draft registration. When President Carter first initiated the registration program, it came in response to a perceived threat to oil supplies in the Mideast. It would seem a rather uncontroversial statement to say that American security does not begin at the Persian

continued on page eight



## 'Acting Co.' To Visit Kenyon

On January 20, 21, and 22 The Acting Company will come to Bolton Theater. Their performances will prove that this company is among the most prestigious organizations ever to come to Kenyon. *The New York Times* has called The Acting Company "the finest repertory company in New York City" and its work has been compared to that of Britain's National Theatre and Royal Shakespeare Company. The Company's productions have been cited for prominent awards and nominations, including two Tony and six Drama Desk Award nominations, an Obie Special Citation for Outstanding Achievement and the Los Angeles Drama Critics Award. Former Company members have gone on to successful careers on Broadway, in films, and in television.

Tickets are \$1 with Kenyon ID, \$2 for other students, \$5 general admission, and may be purchased at the Bolton Theater box office beginning on January 14 or by calling 427-2585.

## Film Preview: The Bishop's Wife

*The Bishop's Wife*. Directed by Henry Koster. Written by Robert E. Sherwood and Leonardo Bercovici. With Cary Grant, Loretta Young, David Niven and Monty Woolley. 1947, 109 mins., B/W. Friday, Dec. 19, 10:00 p.m. Rosse.

This endearing film stars Gary Grant as an angel sent by God just before Christmas to help a bishop (David Niven) who has been trying to raise funds for a new cathedral. The angel, under the guise of the bishop's advisor, shows Niven that his priorities have been confused by his desire to build the cathedral. Everything works out beautifully except for one thing; the angel has fallen in love with the bishop's wife (Loretta Young).

This is a fun film, made to put you in the Christmas spirit—and it does. Try to see it, and enjoy Christmas a little early.

## G.E.C. Will Offer Classes in '81

The Gambier Experimental College (G.E.C.) will have classes next semester. The G.E.C., founded ten years ago, is a student-run organization which offers an unusual array of non-credit courses for the community. Some of its past offerings include: "An Evening of Oriental Cooking," "An Introduction to Sailing," and "An Evening of Sitting Around Drinking Beer Solving the Problems of the World."

These courses are taught by students, faculty, or local townspeople who are interested in offering some study for the general knowledge or amusement of community members.

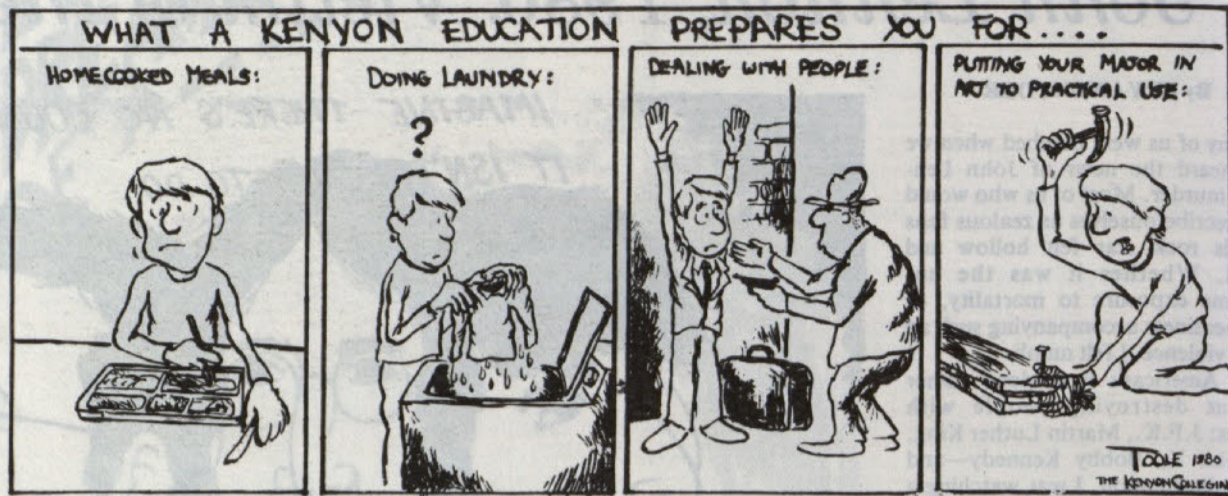
Classes are taught once a week for six weeks. Anyone interested in attending or instructing a course is encouraged to talk with John Litcheff, PBX 2518 or Hil Rizvi. PBX 2427.

## Wow! That Took Guts!

A small article was published in last week's *Collegian* entitled Mochen Sie Panzen? It should have read, Mochen Sie Tanzen? Had the headline been printed correctly, it would have asked, May I have this dance? However, because of the typographical error, the unfortunate new translation became, May I offer you some intestines?

We apologize for the error; we did not mean to poke fun at the sponsors of the turn of the century Christmas waltz. Our future headlines written in German will be correct, or at least less graphically incorrect—we promise.

## Reality and Tuna Fish Await Grads



By JIM REISLER

The stark reality of a liberal arts education hit me sometime in late June in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania as I shopped for tuna fish.

I ate tuna fish for dinner that evening as well as most every other night last summer. Add to that considerable quantities of pizza, peanut butter, and oatmeal cookies (dates included) and you have a good idea of the kind of diet one recent Kenyon graduate followed for his first months beyond the Hill.

Now as any liberally educated individual well knows, eating tuna fish requires certain motor skills—skills which I never had reason to master beyond lifting a fork and swallowing. For one, it takes a can opener which I not only didn't have, but couldn't use anyhow. It also requires the intricate practice of mixing tuna with mayonnaise—a delicate operation I attempted with the help of a plastic knife slyly lifted from a Harrisburg restaurant. I first used the knife on a Wednesday. By Friday, it was broken.

The point then? Beyond the brutal realization that I can't prepare food, it is further proof that Gambier, Ohio isn't an ideal place for acquiring such mundane skills. Four years spent analyzing supply curves and patterns of eighteenth century Irish immigration don't help us pay the rent or for that matter, decide what brand of tuna fish to buy. Decisions like that, as you will learn, are left for places beyond Gambier—places like (God forbid) Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

When I think of Harrisburg, I think of tuna fish, for my inability to prepare much else suggests ignorance. Granted that Kenyon prepared me for a few things—I'm really quite good at laundry for one—but for the most part, it was a

summer for learning. My job was no problem—as an employee of the State Transportation Department Press Office, I learned that with all the English papers and silly *Collegian* articles of this sort, perhaps I am literate after all. But there were other things—things like the realization that your neighbors are no longer middle class fraternity men from Chagrin Falls—that place you in a new environment. Instead, the neighbors are different in the sense that they are normal. Chances are they won't keep you up with spirited renditions of gospel music at 3:00 a.m.

You will also learn, particularly in job interviews, something about the reputation of Kenyon or more specifically, the ignorance of people in their knowledge of what the liberal arts really is:

"What business courses did you take there?" the recruiter will say.

"None sir. It is a liberal arts college," you will say.

"Of course, . . . any accounting, any management?" the recruiter will say.

"None sir. It is a liberal arts college," you will say.

But of those who have heard about Kenyon, the reputation is solid. Carl Sandburg, in his famous biography of Lincoln writes of "wild Irish from the sidewalks of New York [and] . . . youths who had left their classes at Harvard, Kenyon, Oberlin, Knox and many other colleges" who were Civil War soldiers.

Later in the book, we learn about the stunning exploits of certain distinguished Kenyon graduates. According to Sandburg, Lincoln's Secretary of War, Kenyon alumnus Edwin Stanton "trained snakes as a boy and once horrified a quiet family of women and children by entering their home with two large wriggling snakes around his neck." As a Cabinet member, Sandberg informs us that Stanton was "crazy or sick,

more often just plain difficult." One may wonder if Stanton was an I.P.H.S. student.

Other famous alumni mentioned in the book include onetime Supreme Court Justice David Davis, described by Sandburg as "pink-faced. . . five inches shorter and a hundred pounds heavier (than Lincoln)." As a judge, in Champaign County, Illinois, Davis once sentenced a man to seven years in "the legislature." Prosecutor "Lamen whispered to the Judge, who then changed 'legislature' to 'penitentiary.'" Kenyon graduate Rutherford B. Hayes, America's nineteenth President, found the only way he could be elected was to demand a recount of the vote totals in the electoral college. Among more recent alumni, who can forget former circus clown Murray Horwitz, class of 1970 who blessed us with his presence last spring at the Activities Banquet. As for this alumnus, he has returned home and is looking for permanent work—in the meantime covering hockey for a small paper in Pittsburgh.

Professional hockey players are marvelous athletes, make fabulous sums of money, and are fun to watch, but generally don't have much to say. So if you consider speaking to your professors a chore, consider trying to interview an 18 year old French Canadian hockey player who speaks very little English and has no teeth. These and other challenges are what await you—it is said that employers are once again stressing the liberal arts as suitable training. So for God's sake, don't panic—chances are French Canadian hockey players with no teeth couldn't pass Medieval History.

Mr. Reisler, a 1980 Kenyon graduate, now works as a sports-writer in Pittsburgh.

## A Sparkling Performance Inaugurates the 1980-81 Young Artists Series

By PAUL POSNAK

On Friday, December 10th, at Rosse Hall, Kenyon's 1980-81 Young Artists Series was inaugurated by pianist Daniel Epstein in a richly varied program of works by Haydn, Barber, Stravinsky and Schumann. Friday evening's recital corroborated what Mr. Epstein's recordings and reviews proclaim: he is without doubt one of the finest American pianists in a generation abounding in brilliant pianists.

His program began with one of the great later sonatas of Haydn, composed in the 1780's, during the period of the London Symphonies. High humor, sudden drama, great breadth in the development of ideas, far-reaching harmonic explorations: this is the Haydn whose direct continuance and development are the piano sonatas of Beethoven. Mr. Epstein's performance sparkled with an authentic and rhythmic clarity, wit, and lightness of articulation without sacrificing the characteristic warmth and richness of piano sound.

Samuel Barber's *Piano Sonata* of 1949 is his most popular and most successful work. Barber is America's 20th Century Romantic; yet within

the expanse of this big-scaled work, one can feel his debt to Harris and Copland in the open 4th and 5th harmonies and in the strong dissonant counterpoint, and even more to Prokofiev in the quick shifting of harmonic planes, bitonal

Epstein's presence and pianistic virtuosity. He is capable of a really huge sound when needed; but it is never hard, always rich and deep. All of Mr. Epstein's singing tone could not save the slow movement from its own eventual tedium; but the closing

with sweep, relish and breathtaking momentum.

The second half opened with four rarely heard works: Stravinsky's *Etudes*, Op. 7. Quicksilver,

*Preludes and Etudes* and Rachmaninoff's *Etudes-Tableaux*. That this group came off least successfully is both a reflection of Mr. Epstein's newness to these pieces, and of their fiendish difficulty.

The program closed with one of the splendors of the Romantic piano repertoire: Schumann's *Carnaval*. *Carnaval* describes, in 22 scenes and character portraits, an imaginary carnival populated by scenes and people from Schumann's past and from his "artist's dreams", ending in a grand "March of the Band of David against the Philistines" (a heroic waltz!) Mr. Epstein has a bold, full sound, genuine fire and sweep, and a clear conception of each character-piece. The portrait pieces, such as "Eusebius", "Chiarina" and the noble "Chopin" responded best to Mr. Epstein's singing lyricism. Mr. Epstein's *Carnaval*, fine as it is, is not yet fully matured. It lacks the easy grace and charm, the just-right rubato pacing and a fuller expansiveness that comes only with many performances over time. One can be sure, with an artist of Mr. Epstein's stature, that it is only a matter of time.



Pianist Daniel Epstein

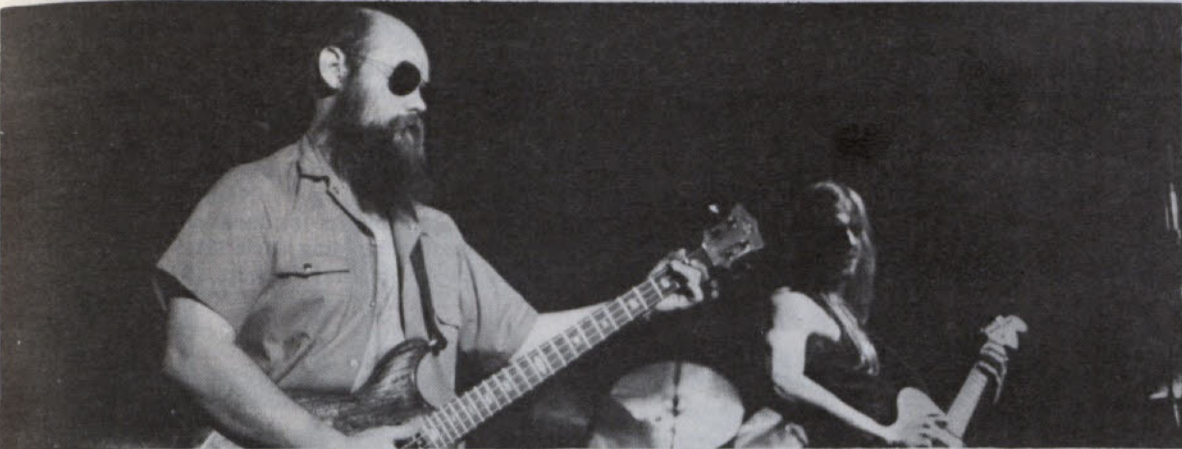
dissonances and the sheer brilliant idiomatic writing for the "orchestral" instrument. From the first note, one felt the power of Mr.

Fugue-toccata, with its brilliant motor-rhythmic passagework and massive sonorities seemed tailor-made for Mr. Epstein, who played

evanescent, these early pieces, contemporaries of *Firebird*, strongly resemble the feverish chromaticism and multiple voicings of Scriabin's

photos by Steve Zachar

# The Dregs Music is 'Genuinely Aimless'



The Dixie Dregs in Concert

By JONATHAN COHEN

If your choice in drugs is quaaludes, or you enjoy thought-and motion-inhibiting experiences generally, then as the radio promotion so eloquently put it, "You missed it dude." Undoubtedly for Dixie Dregs fans, Sunday night's performance in the Fieldhouse was the event of the season. But for the rest of us, I'm not so sure.

The Dregs (the band's self-inflicted nickname) pride themselves on musical virtuosity. The group offers a southern brand of Fusion, the noodling hybrid of Rock and Jazz that demands precision playing, full tilt concentration, and an obligatory line up of guitars, drums and synthesizes (the Dregs droning electric violin is optional). There are hundreds of bands that play this stuff, from the hopelessly mercenary Styx to the more "serious" artists like Jean Luc Ponty and Jeff Beck. The Dregs would like to align themselves with the latter, although despite Jeff Beck's personal interest in the band, they belong somewhere in the middle of the Fusion Spectrum. For my money it's all the same, the great equalizer for such bands being their relentless indulgence in long jams, mindless solos, and a melodramatic roller-coaster effect designed to take the audience on a "journey" that features spacey, mellow valleys and tense, teasing peaks. The ultimate musical climax that this band promises in each of their songs is never delivered. The Dixie Dregs churnout this stuff with a Southern

twist liberally borrowed from the Marshall Tucker-Molly Hatchet "I'm a rebel!" school of aimless riffing-for-the-hell-of-it. But despite the hoopla over the versatility of this band, they sound like everyone else—and they do not play Rock and Roll.

Jeff Beck, who is reportedly producing the Dregs' forthcoming Arista label recording, exemplifies the self-conscious musicianship that The Dixie Dregs offer. They all play their instruments well, but despite the polish of their craftsmanship, the music seems genuinely aimless. One song performed Sunday is titled "Odessey." This was introduced as a "funky" number that features "some really strange sounds." Its monotonous, lurching rhythm was anything but funky, and it seemed that the handful of dancers near the front of the stage were at pains to find a coordinating pattern to the jerky motions the music dictated. But of course these guys profess to be "progressive" musicians, not a primitivistic boogie band.

The music that the band played last Sunday night was sheer self-indulgence. This became clear when the band introduced a certain song as a "choice selection of high intensity Dregs music." Sadly the tune was, despite a shift in tempo, like all the rest of their works—as intense as an electric lawnmower; it made a lot of noise, got the job done, but only went so far as its limited cord would let it.

On a happier note, it is worth mentioning that the All-College

Events Committee did a fine job organizing the show. However, with exams looming over most everyone's heads, the timing of the concert was not as good as it could have been. Also, staging concerts in the fieldhouse in another seemingly insurmountable hurdle to successful shows at Kenyon. It's rare that a good mix can be achieved in the vacuum of a basketball arena, and Sunday night was not exception. It was awfully hard to ignore the walloping echo that behaved like a maniacal fifth musician determined to upstage the band.

Apparently there are those who genuinely enjoyed the Dreg's show, but they were hard to spot at the concert. Despite the traditional yahooping from the small band of neandrathals near center stage, fun times were not in evidence. The Dixie Dregs' short 90-minute set did nothing more than stun the crowd into a zombie-like ambience.

There is a near legendary band from 1965 known as the Sonics. The Sonics play a version of "Louie, Louie" that is far and away the slopiest version committed to vinyl. But despite a set of totally re-invented lyrics, The Sonics play with a true level of ferocity and sheer delight that bands like The Dixie Dregs seem to find alien to their concept of music. The Sonics were a band of little virtuosity and lots of heart, unlike the Dixie Dregs where slick musical package seemed thoroughly uninspired by contrast.

## EPISODE TWO HARDSHIP

SAM THE HUNGRY DOG APPROACHED ORVILLE'S ALL-NITE CHILI GRILLE WITH RESOLUTION. TWO RATHER OMINOUS THUGDOGS SAUNTERED INTO HIS PATH.

"NICE SWEATER, FELLA. VIRGIN WOOL I BET, HUH?" SAM TURNED, AND THE FIRST CHARMER SWUNG; THE HERO SCRAMBLED TO SAFETY JUST AS NUMBER TWO SPLINTERED HIS INNOCENT KNEES WITH A WHISTLING SOFTBALL BAT. SAM ROCKETED DOWNWARD, SHRIEKING. THE ASSAILANTS CLOSED...

SAM THE DOG LAY SHATTERED ON THE ASPHALT, A SOLITARY SHORTHAIK.

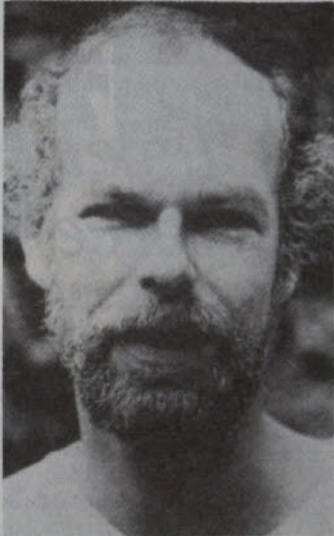
# Professors Rutkoff and Scott Research 'New School'

By LISA BRAIN

The History Club sponsored the first of this year's informal evening discussions in the Village Inn recently. Around 8 p.m., a group of interested students and professors gathered there, ordered a few pitchers of beer and pushed some tables together. They had come to hear History professors Peter Rutkoff and William Scott describe their current research about the often heard of, but little understood, "New School for Social Research," or simply the "New School."

Professors Rutkoff and Scott originally joined forces as a European historian and an American historian respectively, to study the "impact of the European intellectual immigrants upon their American colleagues at the New School." Professor Scott explained that the New School was founded in 1917 by a "small group of American professors from Columbia University." These professors had left Columbia, Scott said, "in search of academic freedom" to express their opinions on controversial social and political issues. In opposition to Columbia's institutional philosophy to have a "value-neutral" faculty, Scott noted that certain professors felt they should have "the right to be political." The first and founding generation of the New School included well-known economist Wesley Mitchell and historian Charles Beard. The founders of the New

School believed in trying to resolve the tension between science and politics in two ways: 1) by generating a new social science to use to reconstruct society and 2) by transmitting knowledge to the general



Peter Rutkoff

public through adult education lectures. The American scholars at the New School have acquired the label "Progressives" today, Scott continued, for their rebuttal of "capitalistic, Christian, national" values and adherence to "socially democratic, secular, international" beliefs. Indicative of the liberal philosophy of the New School, it was the only academic institution in 1939 to offer asylum to German scholars fleeing Hitler. The New School

offered twelve chairs to German professors, intellectuals who had been trained by Weberian thought to value their academic freedom and by the Weimar Republic to pursue social reform.

Rutkoff explained that the American New School professors and the future German New School professors were asking the same question, responding in the same way in their own social and political contexts. Rutkoff stated that several Western scholars in post-World War I Germany were asking, "How do you know society? What do you do with this knowledge? What is the role of science vis-a-vis politics?" Several "progressive" German intellectuals were actually advising the Weimar government, advocating a planned economy and government interventionism—social reforms which resemble strikingly the flavor of the New Deal reforms to come later in the United States.

The New School's acquisition of these German intellectuals who were addressing themselves to the same types of social questions as their American counterparts added more genius and enthusiasm for social science research. The school became focused on the generation of knowledge through original research. The next or second generation of the 1940's and 1950's included more European immigrants concerned with social reform and social science;

men such as Claude Levi-Strauss and Leo Strauss. But the immigrants did not "impact" their American colleagues—a view which is typical of a twentieth century intellectual historian. Scott and



William Scott

Rutkoff perceive the immigrant and American liberal scholars as joining forces to search for the answers to the critical social questions of twentieth century. From this unorthodox point of view, Roosevelt's New Deal appears as an offspring of the same ideology that fostered the Weimar Republic's social reform policies.

Rutkoff and Scott even go as far to assert that the long run will show not the commonly per-

ceived "utter failure of the Weimar Republic," but that the Weimar Republic will surface as the "grounds upon which Europe was rebuilt." This perspective of moderate progressive liberalism as a viable force in the twentieth century is in contrast to the currently pervasive notion of the twentieth century as a struggle between only two ideological forces—fascism and Nazism.

Rutkoff and Scott described the "New School" as changing over time. As the second generation was replaced with a third generation in the 1960's, the New School underwent a fundamental shift from a concentration on social science research to adult education. This shift was largely a function of as many of the highly productive second generation dying in the same year (1961) and a lack of financial support. Consequently, the New School lost much of its distinctiveness as adult education programs became a widespread American fad. Rutkoff and Scott feel that the school's shift revealed a loss of appreciation of their own tradition to not just transmit but to generate knowledge. With the publication of their book in a few years, Professors Rutkoff and Scott hope to reawaken the present scholars of the New School to remember their tradition. They also hope to make the present intellectual historians conscious of the vitality of moderate progressive liberalism.

# Fundraising and Construction For ARC on Schedule

By ANDREW HUGGINS

Exactly seven months after last April's groundbreaking ceremony for construction to begin on Kenyon's new Athletic Recreation Convocation (ARC) complex, the building remains on schedule

through December.

Finances for the Complex are moving along equally well, says Director for Development Doug Givens. "The goal for the ARC is still \$6 million, and of that amount we've raised \$4.15 million. This fall money has come in from a lot of

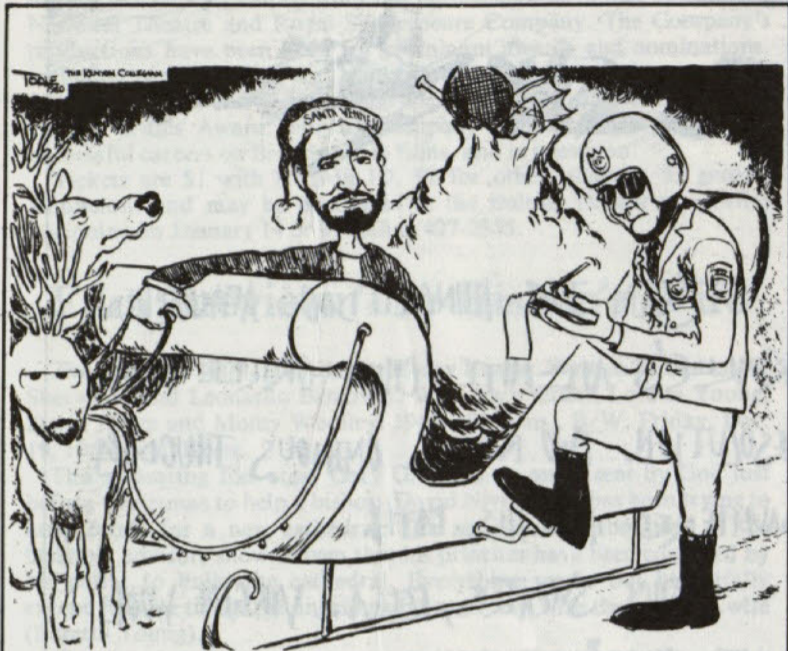
individuals, and a few corporations and foundations. We've got a lot of requests outstanding at the moment, there are a substantial amount of people interested in donating. Within Knox County our goal of \$400,000 is very close to being met, as we've raised about \$350,000. There has been marvelous community support on the project.

"Our goal is to raise the remaining \$1.8 million by the building's dedication next September. I'm extremely optimistic over the fundraising especially since we've never raised this much money in so short a time period before."

Now that the ARC's roof is on, work will continue throughout the winter inside, according to on-site construction Director Wes Hansen. "We will be concentrating almost completely on finish work. All painting, ceiling work, electrical and plumbing will be done." As to the rumor that the new pool will be ready for use by April, that hope is a bit premature, but says Hansen, "We've set June as a goal to finish the pool and we're trying to expedite its construction as much as possible so that we can move on to other phases of the building."

Scheduled improvements for Wertheimer include a full-length tartan surface where the existing basketball court and tennis courts are now. The Basketball floor will be transferred up to the new dance studio in Shaffer, and the bleachers will be split between supplementing those on McBride field, and then for

having some T-shirts with an ARC related theme put up for sale to students," says Smith, "and we would like to raise enough money for students to be able to donate something." Named gift opportunities for donations range from the building itself (\$1.5 million) to individual lockers (\$100). "The



## Some Christmas Cheer (With Apologies to Clement Moore)

By MARTHA LORENZ and ANDREW HUGGINS

'Twas the night before finals, when all through the ARC  
Not an athlete was stirring, in a setting so stark;  
Laundry bags were hung by the lockers with care,  
In hopes that George Christman soon would be there;  
Students though tempted did not go to bed,  
As visions of flunking danced through their heads;  
KCO was playing the usual clatter,  
As I sat with my books piled high in my lap;  
When out on the courts there arose such a clatter,  
I sprang from my chair to see what was the matter.  
Away to the window I flew like a flash,  
Tripped over my barbell, and fell with a crash.  
The moon on the nets shone with a glow  
Reflecting the glimmer of the new-fallen snow,  
When, what to my sleep-starved eyes should appear,  
But an odd looking sleigh, and what looked like reindeer,  
With a bearded old driver, moving pell-mell,  
I knew in a moment 'twas Jeff Vennell.  
More rapid than buzzards his coursers they came,  
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name;  
"Now, Washko! now, Q. Sparks! now, Standard and Daly!  
On, Truitt! on, Thomas! on, Counsell and Penney!  
To the top of the nets! To the top of the wall!  
Now, exercise! Exercise! Exercise all!"  
As soccer balls before goalies do fly,  
When a game could be won, it ends in a tie;  
So up to the ARC-top the coursers they flew,  
With the sleigh full of gear, and old Vennell, too,  
And then in a twinkling, I heard overhead  
The sound of those deer yearning for bed.  
As I came back inside, and was turning around,  
Down from the roof came Vennell with a bound.  
He was dressed all in sweats, both his pants and his shirt,  
And his clothes were all tarnished with Mt. Vernon dirt;  
A bundle of kneepads were flung over his shoulder,  
And he looked like Sue Hudson, just a little bit older.  
His eyes—how they twinkled!—his dimples how merry!  
His face, By God, was incredibly hairy!  
His droll little mouth was drawn up in a smile,  
And his expression was that of a true sportophile;  
The end of a whistle he held tight in his mouth,  
The sound it emitted was heard North and South.  
He had a thin face and was really quite gaunt,  
A man wholly unfit for a cold winter's jaunt.  
Wertheimer drafts had enfeebled his health,  
I laughed at his physique, in spite of myself;  
A wink of his eye and a twist of his head,  
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread;  
He spoke not a word, as he filled up each sack,  
With the help of his tiny elf-friend, Jim Zak,  
In each laundry bag he stuffed rolls of tape,  
To cover each team member's bruises and scrapes;  
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,  
Long pining for sleep, they shot off like a missile;  
But I heard him exclaim, as he drove out of sight,  
"Good luck on your finals, since you've been up all night!"

## Men's and Women's Swim Teams Defeat Conference Rival Denison in Double Victory

By CLAIRE FAY and ROSE BRINTLINGER

"In spite of some apprehension about putting the men's and women's teams together, I thought the meet went really well," said Barb Stephenson, a captain of the women's swim team, regarding the

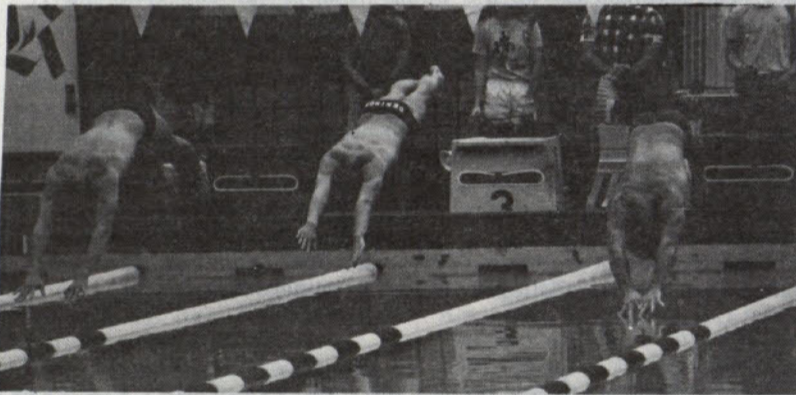
importance on performance at dual meets at this point in the season. "We're working on developing swimming finesse especially with the women's team," said Steen. "The important thing now is to concentrate on technique and to build conditioning," he continued. The

one of the men's captains, the trip is important because it will build a base for the training and conditioning of the team, and it is the time when the team can concentrate most completely on swimming alone. He feels that the women's presence on the trip offers the team the best opportunity to get to know each other as individuals, and will bring about a greater unity of the team.

The team is looking forward to the second annual dual meet with Johns Hopkins on January 16. This meet is particularly important to both teams because of the rivalry that has existed for many years due to the fact that both schools are top contenders for the National title in Division III men's swimming, and came to a head last March when Kenyon defeated Hopkins for the championship.

Coach Steen attributes the mutual respect between the teams to the highly competitive nature of each school in swimming as well as academics.

This will be the first time that the women will participate in the annual event; they will kick off the meet at 2:00 p.m., followed by the men who will swim at 4:00. Because it will be the last important event to be held at Shaffer Pool, due to the fall opening of the ARC, the meet will be even more significant for the Kenyon team.



December 13 meet against Denison University. The swim meet was the first in Kenyon Swimming history to include both the men and women's teams.

Both of the Kenyon teams were victorious. The women defeated Denison by a score of 80-51, while the men scored 60 to the opponents' 35.

Although Coach Jim Steen was pleased with the outcome of the meet, he does not place too much

coach believes emphasis on technique as well as conditioning during the season will lead to the integration of the two for the important end of season meets.

As Stephenson commented, "We aren't really concerned with times at this point in the season—we're working towards end of season goals."

Over Christmas break, the team will be training in West Palm Beach, Florida. According to Jim Parker,

## Lords Fall to Cleveland State, Defeat Wilberforce Handily

By MARTHA LORENZ

Kenyon's basketball squad split its last two games to even its record at 4-4. The Lords, after falling to Cleveland State University on Saturday, rebounded to defeat Wilberforce University on Tuesday.

Kenyon was physically overwhelmed by CSU; the Vikings, now 4-1, had a great height advantage which the Lords could not effectively neutralize. Kenyon put together a valiant defensive effort, though, and

in fact led through the opening 10 minutes of the first half, 12-5. A 17-0 scoring spurt by CSU's front line gave the Vikings a 22-12 advantage—a lead they never relinquished.

Lords' coach Jim Zak pulled his starting five from the floor with four minutes remaining in the game and his team trailing 67-47. Inexplicably, CSU coach Ray Dieringer left his starters in and watched them role up the score, 86-54. Dieringer's actions displeased not only Zak, but also the Viking crowd, which booed loudly as

the final minutes ticked away.

Led by center Bill Melis, who was the team's leading scorer against CSU with 13 points, Kenyon bounced back to knock off Wilberforce, 66-53. The victory, the Lords' second home win in as many starts, was keyed by Melis' strong board work and a fine defensive effort by the entire squad. Gary Reinke and Mike Barrett helped Melis roll up a 45-31 rebounding advantage. It was not a good night for the Wilberforce cagers; seven of their players could not participate because of academic ineligibility, and two of their starters suffered the indignity of missing slam dunks in the second half.

Melis netted 18 points, Barrett 14, and Tim Riazzi 13, as Kenyon hit 44.8 percent from the floor. The Lords' next contest will be in the Colonial City Classic at Mount Vernon High School.

Gund. . . . 2  
Norton. . . . 1  
Lewis. . . . 1  
Mather. . . . 2  
Old Kenyon. . . . 1

Leonard Hall. . . . 1  
Farr Hall. . . . 2  
McBride. . . . 1  
Caples. . . . 2

To be continued next semester. . . .

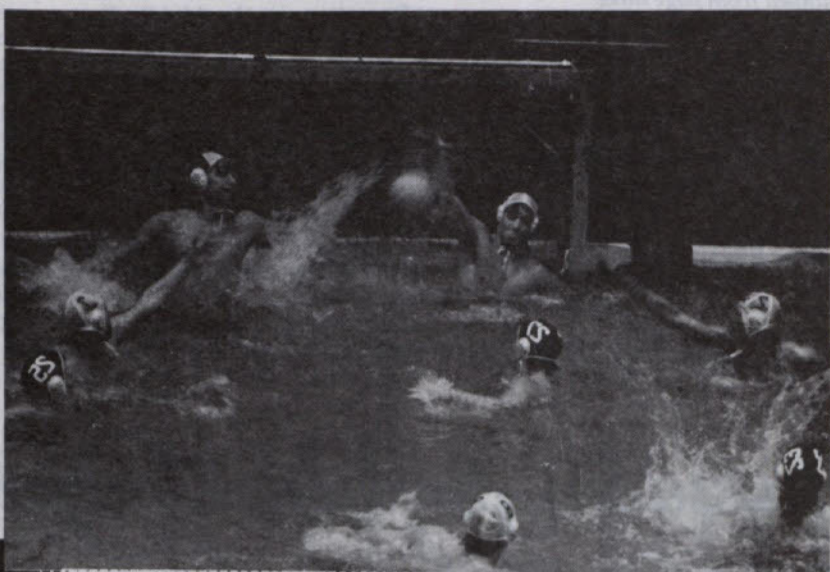
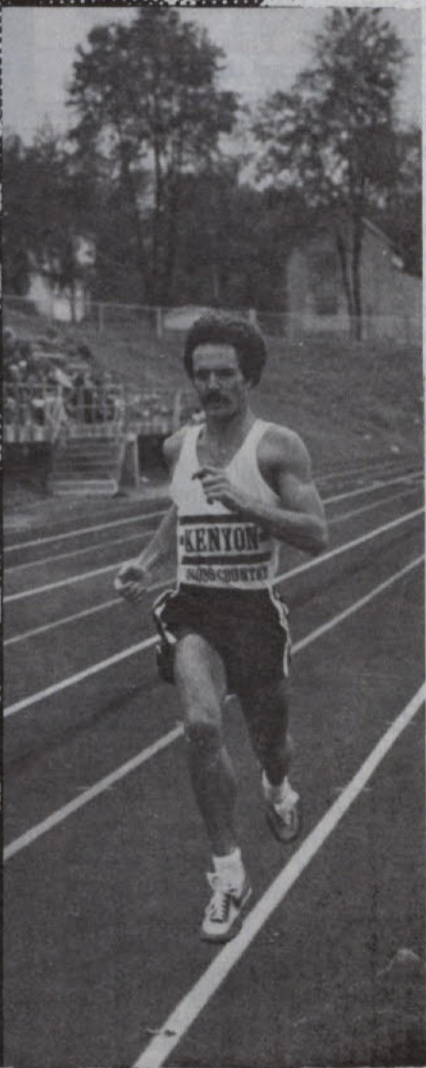


Photo Essay conceived of by Steve Zacharki

Layout by Steve Zacharki and Andrew Huggins

Photos selected in collaboration with John Wagner

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John Wagner  
Steve Hays  
Peter Ekland



# 'Try Driving Up to an Exxon to ask for some of "Our" Oil'

continued from page three

Gulf. But there are powerful forces in America that would commit American lives to the taking of oil fields that do not belong to us in the first place, rather than cut domestic consumption of oil or pursue alternative energies. Furthermore, not only is it not "our" own oil in the Middle East, but when it gets to America, it is still not "ours." Drive to your neighborhood Exxon, explain that you're low on cash and ask for some of "our" oil.

But more likely that a superpower

confrontation in the Middle East, which would escalate to nuclear holocaust, is a deployment of American troops to the Third World. The popular revolutionary movement building in El Salvador demonstrates that America is backing yet another unpopular and repressive regime in Latin America. Our support of right wing governments, hell-bent on the silencing of political opposition, will create a crisis which might demand American military intervention. I, for one, will

not participate in the killing of nuns, social workers, and people fighting for justice and freedom. The remarkable thing is that America, a nation born of a revolution, is now in the business of smashing popular revolutions for human rights all over the world.

I urge you to consider seriously these reasons and investigate others before signing up for an army aimed at crushing liberation movements in the Third World. Let me ask you: if

America goes to fight in South Africa, whose side do you think we will be fighting on—the white minority side or the black majority? Which side would you want to fight for? Americans should be fighting the rise of racism in America, not enforcing it in other countries.

In a time of growing minority unemployment, an increased division between rich and poor, and accelerated urban decay, it is a miscarriage of justice that we spend \$40 million on draft registration and

not on putting youth to work rebuilding the cities of our nation. But registration is just a small element in the inflationary military spending that is killing our economy.

A national debate will rage over the upside down priorities in the 1980's, and I hope you will join the side of peace and justice by refusing to give, or expressing your dissatisfaction in giving your name and phone number to the Pentagon war machine.

## President Jordan Elected Chairman of AICUO

—Courtesy of Public Relations—

President Dr. Philip H. Jordan, Jr. has been elected chairman of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio (AICUO).

In a Columbus meeting, Jordan asked the independent college community to strengthen student opportunities for making educational choices without financial restraints.

Jordan said that while current enrollments show continued growth on many independent campuses, the realities of demographic change and documented tuition gap expansion threaten to erode all enrollment gains. Reduction of the ever widening gap thus will be an issue of top priority among the independent colleges during the upcoming year, Jordan said. In particular he noted that the focus would be on financial



President Jordan

discrimination, which increasingly affects students desiring to attend Ohio's independent institutions.

When asked to explain such discrimination, Jordan identified those public policies which designate state treasury funds as educational subsidies for the exclusive use of all Ohio residents enrolled at in-state public colleges and universities. Meanwhile, equally qualified residents are denied similar entitlement if they choose the educational services of Ohio's independent institutions. Jordan further noted that educational subsidies are issued to all public sector students without any consideration of financial need. This, according to Jordan, works against the legislature's stated concern for best utilization of the limited public funds available.

Jordan indicated that legislation already being considered can be instrumental in containing the critical tuition gap which continues to widen as a financial barrier between students and many educational opportunities which best meet their needs. He identified Senate Bill No. 171, sponsored by Senator Stanley J. Aronoff, as the bill which would soften existing inequity by providing a modest tuition subsidy for those qualified at in-state independent colleges and universities. In addition, Jordan explained that the legislation would assure good stewardship of the state's finite money resources. Under Bill 171 the student selecting an independent college education would be well served at considerably less than one half the cost to the taxpayer which would be required if he or she chose a public institution.

## Faculty Support Abolition of the Ten-Mile Rule

continued from page one

couples where both spouses are employed. This compromise would place the responsibility for deciding who would receive an exception on President Jordan and the Board of Trustees. Those opposing this solution point to the possible complications involved in this decision-making.

This same professor, as well as some who live within the limit but outside of the Village, raised the point that proximity to campus does not guarantee full accessibility between students and faculty. Indeed, these professors felt that they were in their offices for a greater amount of time than many who reside just a few blocks from campus, as a result of the fact that they do not go home during their non-class and non-office hours, but rather spend this time in their office.

A solution currently employed by a few faculty members is that of maintaining a residence within the limit in name only, while actually residing somewhere outside of that area. One professor who is doing this points to the expense and general hardship involved in this method. This arrangement is allowed with the tacit approval of the Administration.

Perhaps the strongest and most universal argument made against the rule is that it may prevent not only more women faculty from coming to Kenyon, but that also many top-

quality candidates of both sexes are lost as a result of this restriction. When asked if they knew anyone who had chosen not to join the Kenyon faculty because of the ten-mile rule, 80% replied that they did not know anyone personally who had made this decision; however, 27% of these stated that they were aware of the fact that some candidates have lost interest in making full application for a Kenyon position upon

learning more about the nature of the College. This could be due not only to the ten-mile rule, but also to the general isolation of Gambier.

It is not now possible to determine the fate of the ten-mile rule. Much discussion of the subject has taken place, and the controversy shows little sign of relenting. However, regardless of individual stands on this issue, the Kenyon faculty seems to be committed to main-

taining, and even further developing, the most positive aspects of a residential college.

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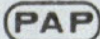
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