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## Kenyon Collegian - October 22, 1981

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## Loans Decrease, Interest Rates Rise

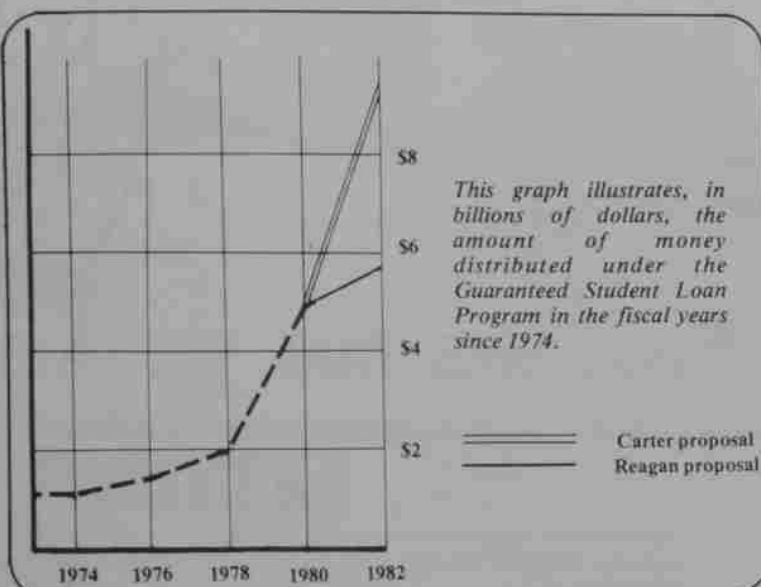
## Government Cuts Butcher Student Assistance Programs

By Martha Lorenz

For the past three years, every college student, regardless of family income, has been eligible for a government Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL). Reagan administration cuts threaten all aspects of this program, which contributed \$5 billion to this year's college budgets.

Under President Reagan's plan, only students who can prove "financial need" are guaranteed to receive loans. Families will be expected to contribute a certain amount each year on the basis of adjusted gross income. Essentially, the plan stipulates that the borrowing limit will be the difference between the required family contribution, plus any college scholarships and work-study assistance the student receives, and the final cost of the education. The maximum loan, \$2500, will be available only to students from very low-income families.

The government will also cut back on Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (renamed Pell Grants). Reagan is increasing the standard family contribution to the college costs from 14% of its discretionary income to 20%. Further, all grant recipients must now earn at least \$750 a year toward their education. BEOG interest rates have also risen, from 3% last year to 5% this year. Interest rates for the Auxiliary Loan



for Undergraduate Students program have jumped from 9% to 14%.

Additionally, Social Security benefits to students 18-22 attending post-secondary schools will be sharply curtailed under a recently enacted law. Specifically, children who become eligible for Social Security payments after July 1982 will not receive benefits beyond high school. Post high students who first become eligible for benefits in the period from September 1981 to July 1982 will only receive benefits through July 1982. Also, students

currently receiving aid (or child beneficiaries who begin their college or post-secondary education before May 1982) will get limited benefits.

Benefit rates for students who are now eligible for continuing benefits

will be frozen at the July 1981 level. Starting in August 1982, these rates will be reduced 25% each year, ending altogether in April 1984. Benefits will not be paid to these students during May, June, July, or August of each year, beginning in 1982.

P. Wesley Tutchings, Kenyon's director of financial aid, feels that the initial cuts in guaranteed loan programs were especially painful because last year, under a "Fair Share" plan, Kenyon finally received the allotment to which he felt it was entitled. In the early and mid 1970's, a school had to show a great number of needy students to receive substantial Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG). The Fair Share Law supplied schools with funds on the basis of individual need, instead of comparing the total requests of large schools to those of smaller ones.

Despite the cuts, aid students here did not suffer as much as those at other universities. Tutchings points

out that "last spring, government funds for Kenyon were cut over \$100,000. Fortunately, we were able to come up with the difference. We decided to cover loans that the incoming freshmen would have received from the government with college loans, and we kept the upperclassmen on the federal money still available to us."

National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) totaled \$104,000 here in 1980-81; the government now allocates Kenyon \$48,000. The college received \$75,600 for the work-study program last year, and this figure as slashed to \$38,000. Students got \$30,000 from the SEOG program last year, and must face a cut to \$12,000 this year.

Tutchings points out that Ohio cutbacks totaled eight million dollars, making the state the second hardest hit in the nation. One problem, he says, is that the government used 1979-80 as a base year for determining allocations, and the Fair Share act was not implemented on page eight

## Peace Coalition Journeys to Toledo For Rally Against Davis-Besse Reactor



KPC members protested Ohio's only operating nuclear reactor.

By Mark Leddy

The Kenyon Peace Coalition journeyed last Sunday to the Crane Creek State Wildlife Preserve, near Toledo, to join in a statewide rally against the Davis-Besse Nuclear Facility. Davis-Besse is Ohio's only operating nuclear power plant.

Although the weather was dismal, with icy rains whipped by 40 mph winds drenching everyone, an estimated 450 people braved the elements to hear a variety of speakers. The rally represented the efforts of an ongoing coalition between the grass-roots anti-nuclear movement and organized labor. Speakers included representatives from the Labor Committee For Safe Energy and Full Employment, and the Steelworkers, Machinists, and State, County, and Municipal Employees Unions, among others, as well as anti-nuclear activists from around the state.

Davis-Besse has one of the worst operational records of any nuclear

health and safety dangers connected with the problem-plagued facility.

Speakers related a recent incident in which an undetermined amount of radioactive gas was released into the air and 75 workers were evacuated. Despite this 90% evacuation, neither the local sheriff nor the county commissioners were notified that anything had happened. Local residents expressed anger at Toledo Edison's negligence in this and other safety matters.

Disgruntlement was also expressed at the fact that rate payers foot the bill to the tune of one million dollars a week for every week that the plant does not generate power, a total of 44 weeks in 1980. Residents and opponents of nuclear power want to see the plant shut down permanently, for reasons of health, safety, and economics.

The Peace Coalition will be having a meeting tonight at 5:30 in Lower Dempsey to discuss the rally. The Coalition encourages anyone who wants to discuss the issue of nuclear power to attend.



J.S. is finally here...popular speaker Joseph Sorrentino will speak tonight at Rosse Hall (see page four).

## Travers Resigns

## Council Discusses MSB Losses, Trustee Weekend

By Brian Kearney

Student Council President Morris Thorpe opened last Sunday's meeting with announcements about Trustee Weekend. The trustees will hold concurrent receptions in Weaver Cottage and Peirce Lounge 4:00-5:30 on Friday. All students will have the opportunity to speak to the trustees at this time.

After Thorpe's report, Lynn Travers handed in her resignation as Secretary of Council. The resignation was effective immediately, and Pam Becker filled in as secretary for the meeting. A new secretary will be elected by student vote. Anyone interested in the position must submit a petition bearing 40 signatures to Council within the next few weeks.

Treasurer Paul McCartney reported for the Finance Committee that the total loss from the Michael Stanley Band concert is approximately \$6200, \$2000 more than anticipated. The total loss comprises about five percent of the Student Activities Fee budget for this year. Social Board's budget for first semester is \$12,000; the MSB concert brought in about \$9,600 in ticket sales, and costs incurred totaled about \$16,000. The MSB concert used up over half of the Board's first semester budget. McCartney encourages students to consider if they want to have their Student Activities Fees spent in this manner. Student input is vital in Finance Committee decisions.

Most of the discussion focused on Council committee elections. The results are as follows: Media Board-Joe Caperna, Craig Richardson;

Gene Sawan, Soula Stefanopoulos, Todd Hengstler; Finance Committee-Chris Pisano, Richard Wolfe, Bob Brooks, Reid Click, Steve Currier, Tim Giragosian; Student Affairs Committee-Lisa Bodager, Judy Painter, Keith Krusz, Joe Reagan, Doug Ramsayer, Rick Fonkalsrud; All College Events Committee-Zali Win, Pam Becker, Brian Kearney, Lettie Teague; Social Activities Committee-Nancy Meyers, Aretta Kanakaredes; Buildings and Grounds Committee-Taylor Johnson, Jeff Zacharia, Brian Ukuyman; Special Projects Committee-Louise Mooney, Ed Spodick, and Karen Rockwell. The chairs for each of these committees will be chosen by the Executive Committee and submitted to Council next week for approval. The Elections Committee will be chosen next week from the members of Council.

Under new business, Housing Committee member Zali Win proposed certain changes in the by-laws of this committee. These changes are designed to improve and update the committee to today's standards. The proposal includes having seven independent members instead of six, and adding a special seat for a living group representative. Additionally, the new by-laws advocate selecting the chair before May 1, making clearer the change between members of one year to the next, choosing the committee in the spring, and requiring a Housing Committee to report to Student Council every week. Student Council accepted this proposal, and Thorpe will take it to Senate on Wednesday, October 28, for final approval.



## Suggestions for Trustees

To welcome the trustees this weekend, we have a few suggestions about changing certain aspects of Kenyon life.

First of all, the administration and all the powers-that-be should seriously consider giving students credit for chemistry, physics, and biology labs. Most students of these disciplines, at least in the upper-level courses, spend as much time in the laboratory as they do in the classroom. We feel that this effort should be rewarded with some sort of academic credit. Of course, these labs are required parts of the courses, and students must perform them to fulfill the class prerequisites. We do not intend this credit system as an extra incentive to major in the sciences. However, it seems practical, fair, and ethical to give students credit for that time-consuming endeavor.

Next on our hit list for this week is a restructuring of student government so that students here could have more of a voice in tenure decisions. Perhaps "restructuring" is not the appropriate word; "reconsideration" is a better phrase. We needn't tear down the whole system and start all over again from scratch, but the voice of the students should extend more fully into this realm. There seems to be very often student frustration regarding such decisions; students have a right to have a greater impact in these cases, for no one knows better than the student if a professor has been a positive addition to the school.

As mentioned last week, student government should move to insure that end of the semester reading periods are absolutely guaranteed. At present, students have no such guarantee, and we could conceivably face a situation in which there is no reading period and we would not be in a position to fight it. This is a problem we should resolve before its negative possibilities become realities. Student Council and Senate, are you listening?

This might be the appropriate time to mention a few potential changes for the *Collegian*. Well, then again, it might not be, but here goes:

This campus needs an informed journalist to assist media organizations. This kind of source would be of invaluable help to the *Collegian*. Our collective journalistic experience is not shabby, but this isn't the *New York Times*, either. If this college really wants to take its newspaper seriously, it ought to start treating it seriously. We want this paper to be a vital part of the community, and are working hard toward that goal, but we need a little informed assistance. We can only apply the knowledge we have, and that is necessarily limited.

This campus also needs to consider granting academic credit to your dedicated editors. This idea has so many pros and cons that it's pointless to try to list them here. Suffice it to say that alleviating the problem of struggling with four courses while editing the *Collegian* would improve participation (at present, less than 1% of you work on this paper) and could subsequently give you a paper that would make Woodward and Bernstein proud.

Well, that's about all for now; we'll save the earth-shattering surprises for next semester. Just a subtle hint, though: keep an eye on Peirce Tower. Inside that ivory castle are devious minds plotting radical changes...

## Lesson in Communication

For a change of pace, we're going to praise a campus organization. (We may be brutal, but we're fair.)

To this organization goes our highest commendations and heartiest praise. You have done a marvelous job of giving the students what they want, and as such, you are living proof that opinions matter.

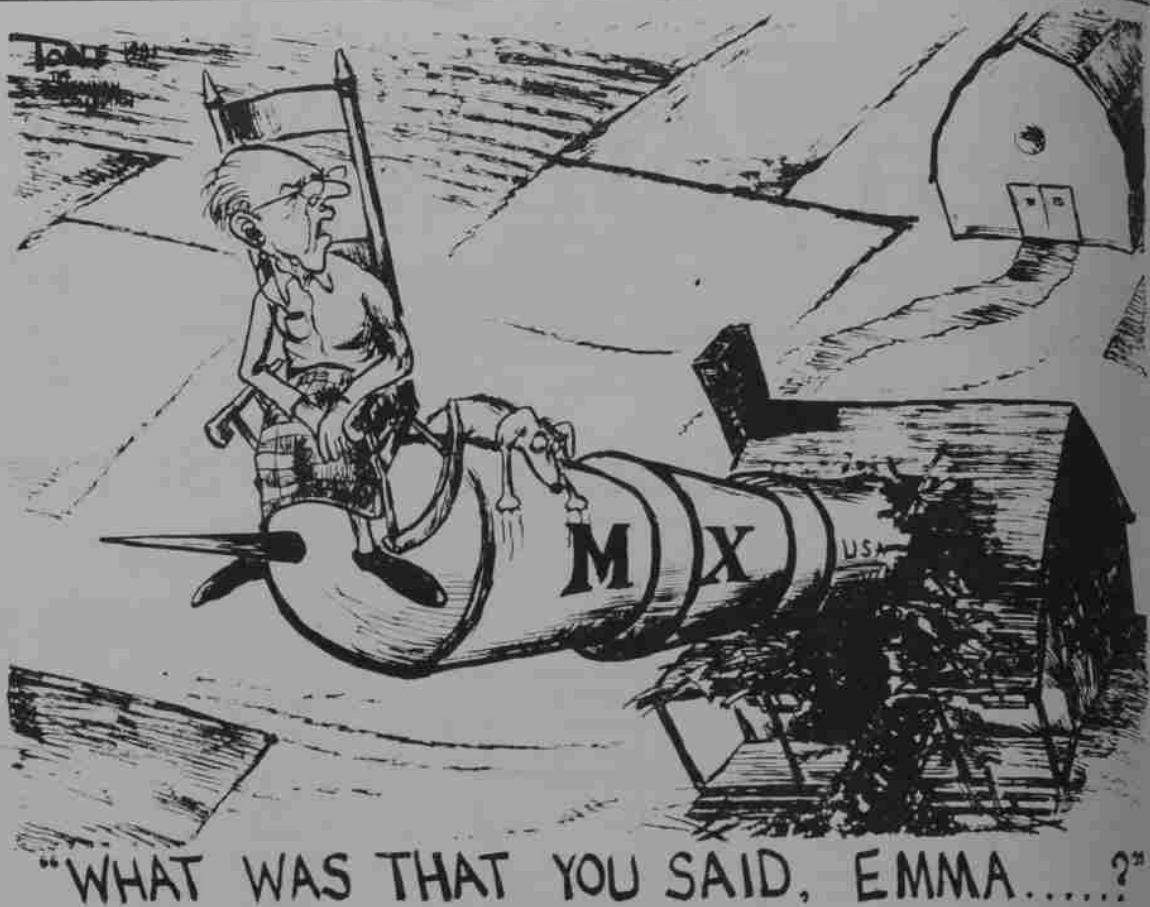
Kenyon Film Society, you're doing a fantastic job.

Oh, maybe it doesn't seem that way when the film gets stuck, or the sound inexplicably goes out, or the picture distorts. Maybe we don't realize how good a job you're doing when we sit in a fully-lit theater and curse your worn out projectors, which every now and then simply have to stop and rest.

But you're bringing us good movies, movies that WE asked for. The entire community should look to you as proof that if you want something, asking for it is a pretty logical step. You're a lesson in mutual respect. You asked us what we wanted last year, we told you, and you listened. The whole college ought to take note of this process. It's called COMMUNICATION.

Keep up the good work, KFS. You're on the right track.

Martha Lorenz	Editor-in-Chief
Chris Burke	News Editor
Lynn Travers	Feature Editor
Mark Esposito, Dale West	Sports Editors
Joshua Welsh	Political Forum Editor
Jeff Toole	Graphics Coordinator
Melinda Roberts	Copy Editing Assistant
Bob Warburton	Layout Assistant
Dan Shefelman	Editorial Cartoons
Stephen Hays	Photography Coordinator
Mallory Cremin, Jim Whittum	Assistants
Stephen J. Szabo III	Business Manager



## LETTERS, LETTERS, LETTERS

THE KENYON COLLEGIAN encourages letters to the Editor. All submissions must be typed and signed by the author[s]. We reserve the right to edit all material while maintaining the original intentions of the particular submission.

### Defends Evolution

To the Editor:

Robert Blythe's article in last week's *Collegian* in support of teaching "Creation Science" in the public schools is more thoughtful than many arguments I have read for the contrary view, which is the one I share. However, I must object to Mr. Blythe's statement that questions about the nature of theories and of science have been discussed "for years with little result." In fact, the philosophy of science has made a great deal of progress in this century. Among other things, we now understand that scientific objectivity is not a simple matter of comparing theories to the data; nor is it simply a matter of stating an issue and letting each of two sides have their say. Science is a continually expanded network of problems and projects, and whether a theory is retained or is rejected depends, typically, on how potent it proves to be in raising further questions. This applies especially well to the theory of the evolution of species; for it itself has evolved and continues to evolve in new directions as determined by the relative success of problems it has suggested. "Creation Science" is not a science or a scientific theory at all, since it plays no significant part in the on-going work of scientists. To teach "Creation Science" as if it were a scientific theory would be wrong. Whether scientists ought to take creationist theories more

seriously than they do is another question, but it is one that can only be answered by those who are familiar with the network of problems and projects that define the current state of research. From a scientist's point of view, there is no single two-sided issue about evolution: there are many many-sided issues, and most of them would not even make sense outside of the general framework of evolutionary theory. Mr. Blythe mentions the well-known gaps in the fossil record, which has indeed been a problem for evolutionary theory—a problem that has generated many fruitful research projects. Happily, this serves to illustrate the points I have been trying to make. These gaps remain an objection to classical variants of evolutionary theory, according to which evolution takes place through a long series of small steps occurring gradually over a long time. But, within the general framework of evolutionary theory, there is now a variant designed to account for these gaps in a new way. This is the theory of "punctuated equilibria," according to which the rate of evolution is uneven. One of the major proponents of this theory is Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard University, who will give a Larwill Lecture, sponsored by the Philosophy Department, next semester, in March. I hope those interested in the issue Mr. Blythe has addressed will be able to attend.

Yours,  
Thomas Short

### Ex-Secretary Explains

To the Editor:

At last week's Student Council meeting, I resigned from my position as Secretary of Student Council. As Secretary, I was directly responsible to the student body who elected me, and therefore I feel that I should not leave the office without a few words of partial explanation.

When I ran for Secretary, I did so out of concern for student communication—communication with faculty, administration, and fellow students. My work with the *Collegian* last year led me to believe that there was a lack of communication in each of these areas, and I hoped to work through Council to improve it.

Unfortunately, I found that what I saw as the priority of Council was not shared by all members of the Executive Committee. I feel that Council's primary, and potentially most powerful, role is that of a forum for student opinion, and of a tool for expressing these sentiments to all members of the College community. In other words, the students, and the students' concerns, must first be addressed openly and honestly; all other action must follow.

Certainly Council has other important jobs, the most prominent of which is the disbursement of the Student Activities Fund through the Finance Committee. Council's Social Board also serves a vital role.

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## Conservatives Funding Dartmouth Rag

Parker Monroe is a 1981 graduate of Kenyon College. During his distinguished college career, he served as News Editor, Political Forum Editor, and Editor-in-Chief of Gambier's finest newsweekly.

By Parker Monroe

We have been witness to a large increase of Republican interest groups during the past year or two. The Republicans, it seems, are intent on capturing the House in 1982.

Commercials showing joggers sweating through an up-hill climb are the G.O.P.'s television manifestation. We have a long way to go, but we're fighting like hell to make America great again, the ads seem to say.

Republican and corporate (the two are, in a sense, often synonymous) influence regularly reach into the halls of academia as well. For example, *The Dartmouth Review* is making headlines throughout America because the paper, now in its second year, is funded by corporations and alumni to present a more conservative and pro-business point of view than its 182-year-old competition, *The Dartmouth*.

The *Review's* sponsors and editors argue that the attempt to present viewpoints in a different context is healthy, all-American in fact. Many of the sponsors are alumni, after all.

Their point is one to be considered seriously, but ultimately discarded as ill-conceived and improper.

In a free market, there is nothing wrong with papers vying for readers'

attention. That's the way the system works. Each paper asserts its own philosophy, and the groups offer the varied news frameworks from which Americans can gain a broad perspective on world events.

But at Dartmouth, that system shouldn't be applied, and luckily, the administration there is having none of the fledgling conservative paper. *The Dartmouth* has been the instrument through which students have made their views heard for nearly two centuries. In fact, *The Dartmouth* is the oldest college newspaper in America.

As far as I know, no group or individual has ever been denied print, nor has any story unflattering to the school ever been spiked, or banned as potentially dangerous. In

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# Ronald Reagan, Big Business, and the Urge to Merge

By Jeff Barnes

While it may be too early to tell just what effect the Reagan budget cuts will have on the economy, another major change in economic policy is already being felt. This administration's affection for big business is well known. The Justice Department, which is responsible for filing antitrust suits on behalf of the government, is taking a hands off approach to large scale mergers of companies. The most spectacular result of this change in attitude was the Dupont-Conoco merger, which many experts agree would not have taken place under previous administrations, because of fears that the government would intervene.

Other major acquisitions have been made this year, including the purchase of Colt Industries by the Pettit Central Corporation, and the purchase of Standard Brands by Nabisco. The number of mergers for this year is running nearly 40% ahead of last year. There are some other factors involved in the recent wave of mergers, but the Reagan administration has clearly helped to create a favorable atmosphere for such deals.

William Francis Baxter, the Assistant Attorney General, and the new head of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, is the man most responsible for the new approach. He has consistently stated that antitrust suits should only be filed in cases where it would increase the efficiency of the economy. Baxter wants his division to take a tougher stance in cases where competing companies have made agreements to fix prices or



divide up the market, but except for these instances, he wants to see much less government intervention. In fact, he plans to enter some on-going antitrust suits on the side of the defendant (only 3% of the anti-trust cases in federal court were filed by the government last year—most are filed by one company against

another), in cases where he feels that the activity is not only legal, but actually beneficial to the economy. This is a complete departure from the traditional role of the Justice Department.

The kind of mergers that Baxter wants to keep the government out of are "vertical" mergers and "conglomerate" mergers. Vertical mergers take place when a company buys another company which is involved in some aspect of the supply, production, or marketing of its product. Dupont's takeover of the Conoco oil company, Baxter indicated in an interview with *U.S. News and World Report*, is probably an example of a vertical merger, since Dupont's production of chemicals is so heavily dependent on petroleum. Conglomerate mergers involve the buying of a company in a completely different line of business, as when Exxon took over the J.C. Penney Company a few years back. Baxter argues that these two kinds of mergers seldom lead to price-fixing or reduced competition. The only

kind of merger he opposes is the "horizontal" merger, where a company takes over a direct competitor.

Baxter's boss, Attorney General William French Smith, said in a speech in July that "Bigness in business is not necessarily badness." Baxter obviously shares these feelings. He said in the interview that he is not worried that the trend toward merging will result in a concentration of economic power in the hands of a few, and criticized the antitrust division under Carter.

... Small firms do seem to spur more activity; during the past decade, two-thirds of all new jobs in the U.S. were created by businesses with fewer than 100 workers ...

charging that it "continued ... to articulate and endorse the noneconomic and inefficient populist notions that vertical and conglomerate mergers were bad." As of July, 1981, the Justice Department under Baxter's direction had filed

only four new trust-busting suits, compared to twenty-five under the Carter administration during the same time period.

Baxter acknowledged in the interview that the new mergers are partly a result of companies reacting to the new administration. But there are other factors behind the merger trend.

1) The depressed stock market makes some companies look especially attractive, particularly oil companies, whose stock prices may not reflect their real value, in terms of assets and access to natural resources.

2) Inflation in the cost of construction has made it more profitable for larger companies to take over the existing factories of smaller companies, rather than buying new ones.

3) High interest rates and inflation have caused many small businesses to fail, and the costs of new technology, combined with rapid change in the overall economy, have helped to create a situation where only the biggest companies are likely to thrive.

The dollar value of mergers and acquisitions has soared from \$11.8 billion in 1975, to \$44.3 billion in 1980, and projections show that it will exceed \$70 billion this year. Is this trend good for the general health of the American economy? The

... fewer and fewer companies controlling more and more of the wealth of the nation does not seem to be of any concern to the Reagan administration ...

crucial question is whether or not merging really makes the economy more efficient. Advocates for mergers argue that combining two companies under one management reduces administrative overhead, makes it easier to order raw materials in large quantities, and allows more freedom to develop new technologies which help to reduce production costs. All of these things result in lower prices and better goods. Harold Demsetz, a professor of economics at UCLA, points to the value of mergers for increasing competition. He argues that the management of small firms is often disciplined by the threat of a takeover, and that when businesses do reach the size where they can expand their operations, they can save ex-

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## Can the Dems Be Saved?

By Peter McFadden

In dire need of organization, money, and key issues to support, the Democrats seem to lack a future. Luckily for them, the Reagan administration's ability to deal successfully with many problems—domestic and foreign alike—is still in doubt. This may give the Democratic party the break they desperately need.

For years, the Republicans have beaten the Democrats at organization. They are able to spend far more money than their opponents, a deciding factor in many races. Democratic leaders are unanimous in their recognition of this problem. Said Ted Kennedy, "It is clear...that the Democratic party must bring itself into the twentieth century from the viewpoint of technology, organization, and ability to get its message across." It remains to be seen, however, whether the party leadership will respond to the challenge.

The Democrats will need rallying points, regardless of whether they get their millions for campaigning. Several Democrats mistakenly tried to make Social Security a major issue. Their traditional Democratic response was heartily rejected in the last election. Former Vice President Mondale offered a must for the party when he said, "Take a new and fresh look at the approaches we Democrats are recommending to achieve values of social justice and security." He is not asking for an abandonment of traditional Democratic values, but modification in the way they are sought—based on past experience and modern insights.

Three primary issues the Democrats should focus on are education, employment, and the Third World. Much improvement is needed in each of these areas.

1) Education has the potential to become a major issue. In New York City, approximately 50% of the student population fails to graduate

from high school, while many who do graduate have shaky credentials. Republicans have talked about a voucher system whereby a citizen would receive a certain amount of credit for education—either a specified number of years at public school, or the partial or complete funding of a private education. The Democrats should take the initiative and make it a reality.

If such a system were instituted, the poor would be the biggest winners, since they are currently losing the most. But the middle and upper classes would also benefit.

2) Employment is another key issue for the Democrats to focus on. American has a severe shortage of certain types of workers, not to mention high unemployment. In general, the problem is that there are far too many unskilled workers. Automation is replacing many of their jobs while creating openings for skilled workers.

In order to regain traditional working class support, the Democrats should develop a program which would improve workers' skills. Certainly, the American economy would prosper if the necessary workers were made available.

Youth unemployment, especially among minority groups, is at a record high. To rectify this situation, the Democrats should push for the elimination of the minimum wage. The benefit derived from giving each youth a chance to work is too great to pass up. The minimum wage law prevents millions of teenagers from gaining employment.

3) The Democrats should propose a better policy toward the Third World nations. Americans can do much to improve conditions in the less developed countries through low or no-interest loans, which attempt to promote world peace and stability.

The Democrats are not in an enviable position right now. But if they organize and focus on these three issues, they could regain their strength within a few short years. What they do now will determine whether or not they have a future.

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point of fact, *The Dartmouth* has been to students what myriad newspapers are to the graduated American citizenry.

Dartmouth conservatives are not satisfied with the school paper, however. They think it's too leftward-leaning because it sometimes reflects the moderately liberal viewpoints of the administration in Hanover. College conservatives wanted and have their own newspaper now.

But publication of another campus paper (one that uses the name of the College without permission of trustees or the president, by the way) has strained the atmosphere for newspapers at Dartmouth. Because funding for the paper comes from a small and immediately classifiable circle, and because *The Review* is dogmatic in its news framework, it undercuts the very good-natured element that typifies college newspaper. *The Dartmouth Review*, by its very existence, brings the credibility and tradition of *The Dartmouth* into a precarious state.

Unabashed in its conservatism, the paper is selling a political product, not presenting the news and a compendium of student opinion.

Nevertheless, similar papers are now being planned at Harvard, Yale, Brown, and Princeton, and may begin publication next year or sooner.

During his last commencement speech in June, then-President John G. Kemeny said of Dartmouth's conservative voice: "It appeals to the basest instincts in all of us; it appeals to human prejudice. It tries to divide us by setting whites against blacks, by setting Christians against Jews, by setting men against women. And if it succeeds in dividing us from our fellow human beings, it will impose its evil upon a fragmented society."

While one professor, Jeffrey Hart, who is also a political columnist, thought Kemeny's speech was "off the wall," others agreed with its point. For example, some Dartmouth women were annoyed when the new paper claimed in a column that feminist studies should be renamed "lesbian studies." They think *The Review* is an unwelcome addition to the school.

Cynics might prophesy a new era of collegiate journalism, funded by alumni eager to indoctrinate students into their views, and preaching the corporate way. The implication, that of corporate control over college

newspapers through student intermediaries eager to ingratiate themselves with stockholders and board chairmen, is a frightening one. And *The Dartmouth Review* is frightening, but not because it is a new voice. All voices are welcome. It is the very dependence of that publication upon the monies and implicit approval of the newspaper's line of opinion by a few rich men that is fearsome.

Today, college students usually rest easy, knowing that their school's daily or weekly news is presented in as honest and straight-forward a manner as is possible for the editors to achieve. (Whether or not students go on to respect the paper is another matter, of course.)

But the single-interest newspaper threatens the pristine world in which most college papers now exist. They require the voices of all students to react to their one-sided dogma.

And it is that very big-league hutzpah, that worldly imperiousness of the externally-funded *Dartmouth Review* and other such incipient publications, that make them not only an exercise in bad taste but a dangerous phenomenon in the training grounds of tomorrow's journalists.





## J.S. Arrives Tonight

Tonight at 8:00 in Rosse Hall Joseph N. Sorrentino will deliver a lecture entitled "The Decline of the American Dream?"

Sorrentino grew up among the street mobs of Brooklyn. The son of a street sweeper, he was a gang leader, got tossed out of the Marines, and failed out of high school. From this checkered past he rose to eminence in the legal profession, and has since become one of the most prolific speakers in the country.

After graduating from Erasmus High School with the highest average in the school's history, Sorrentino went on to achieve magan cum laude distinction at U.C.S.B., and earned an MA by attending Oxford and U.C.L.A. Experienced as a journalist, a judge, a television personality, and a lecturer, he has taught morality and law courses at U.C.L.A., U.S.C., Pepperdine University, and U.W.L.A. Law School.

Sorrentino has authored several books on morality and law, and has published an autobiography of his early years. Today he manages a legal firm in Los Angeles and is recognized as one of the most dynamic speakers in the nation.

Sorrentino's visit is being sponsored by the Student Lectureships Committee.

## Green Starts Folk Festival

Who is Archie Green? He's one of the most prominent folklorists in this country, and one of the founders of the Gambier Folk Festival, which will be held October 29-November 1.

For four decades Dr. Green has collected songs, stories, and slang from all over the U.S. His main focus is on the lore from coal miners, railroad workers and textile workers from West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Ohio, and basically the southeastern part of the country. This makes Gambier a perfect place for a folk festival.

Dr. Green's lecture on October 29, at 8:00 p.m. in the Bio. Auditorium "Aspects of the 'Folk Song Revival' as a Mirror of the American Experience," will deal with the conflicts in the folk music revival and how it characterizes American life. Dr. Green will show that what we learn in folk music isn't folk music, but an understanding of American society. As Prof. Howard Sacks put it, "it's folklore about folklore."

Archie Green has been very active in many aspects of American folklore. He is very much involved in the government's response to folklore. It was mainly through his activism that the American Folklife Preservation Act in 1976 was enacted. Although he himself doesn't sing, he is very interested in folklore in commercial or popular music. He collected and edited the album, *Railroad Songs and Ballads*, which is a "best-seller" in the area of archival field recordings. He has also written several articles in such journals as *American Speech*, and *Industrial Relations*. He has also written a book, *Only a Miner: Studies in Recorded Coal Mining Songs* which was published in 1972. Dr. Green has also been interested in laborlore, which is the traditional material from the trade union movement. In 1973 he was a Senior Staff Associate of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center in Washington D.C.

Archie Green is not so far removed from blue-collar workers as you might think. He is a long-time member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as well as serving as secretary of Shipwrights, Joiners, and Boatbuilders in his hometown of San Francisco. Dr. Green is a charming man, and an excellent speaker. His lecture no doubt will be fun as well as interesting, so y'all come out, ya hear!



It's a bird, it's a plane — No, it's the John Dix Band, coming to Kenyon soon.

## Production's Charm Captures Audience

By Frederick Turner

The Kenyon College Dramatic Club's production of *As You Like It* came delightfully close to the promise of the play's name. A large and appreciative audience on Friday night was increasingly captured by the charm of the show, and broke out into little bursts of spontaneous applause as the action turned to the comic romantic pastoral of the forest.

*As You Like It* only works on stage if the audience falls in love with Rosalind, and Shakespeare bends his rather remarkable verbal powers to the assistance of any actress in the accomplishment of that project. Rosalind is a wonderful part, and the aptly-named Ms. Disch rose splendidly to the occasion. She combines a fine sensitivity to Shakespeare's language with intelligent acting and great natural charm.

Her Orlando—by comparison, a rather unrewarding role for an actor, who must combine the qualities of bullied younger brother, tough guy, poet, wit, and romantic hero—was played with a certain quiet macho intensity by the muscular Mr. Sharian, who has real promise if he can transcend some of his Joe Namath mannerisms. In a performance somewhat reminiscent of Terence Stamp as General Zod, Christopher MacDonald gave us a competent Oliver; Jonah Maidoff's subtle and endearing Duke Senior was particularly convincing.

Benjamin Currier's Touchstone—the See-Threepio of his pastoral idyll—was delightfully funny (though woefully cut, as were a number of this English professor's favorite speeches). A brooding and impressive Jaques, played by Jonathan Tazewell in a Che Guevara beret and scowl, skillfully conveyed a sixteenth-century melancholy in a twentieth-century style. Andrew Beck

did the wimp Silvius to perfection; Neil Pepe's pathetic Adam and Matthew Schmeer's primitive Corin were effective. Anne Kaplan's Phebe and Candace Owens' Audrey gave this old man several moments of harmless pleasure, while the shy wit of Evelyn Peraresi's Celia and the brooding brutality of Michael

for itself, though I mourned some of the surely necessary cuts. The task of taking bright but inexperienced American undergraduates and making them simultaneously talk in poetry, think in Elizabethan English, and act—"sell the punch," as they say in the stunt business—is a Herculean one. It amazes me every



Celia (Evelyn Peraresi) and Rosalind (Lisa Disch) converse in *As You Like It*.

Zorek's Duke Frederick worked well.

The music and singing were really delightful, and there was a fine crew of pneumatic wenches fresh, as it were, from a Renaissance Faire. I especially enjoyed both the singing and the acting of Joseph Horning as Amiens.

I must reserve high praise for the splendid costumes. Not only were they marvelous to look at and well related to each other, they also helped tell the story in the strongest way, and, I believe, sometimes carried the actors higher than they might have gone otherwise. The combination of home-grown talent and the formidable artistic skills of professional New York theater—Mr. Goldstein is a customer of national importance—seems to work very well here in Gambier.

Harlene Marley's direction allowed this delightful play to speak

time I see one of Kenyon's excellent major productions. But Ms. Marley had much on her side—the charming youth of all of her actors, the real theatrical intelligence of some of them, and the wonderful scope and intimacy of the Bolton Theater, not to speak of the magnificent costumes.

Above all, those delicious scenes between Rosalind, Celia, Orlando, and Touchstone in the forest came through with the real Shakespearean combination of pathos, outrageous humor, sweet sexuality, and psychological depth. I can only thank the company for a fine performance, and apologize for my neglect in this review of all those theatrical technicalities whose very art is to efface themselves before the audience.

## Christian Groups Encourage Fellowship

By Thomas Matthew

One of the most important personal issues of the 20th century has been the growing idea of a secular society. In many cases God has not been killed in people's eyes, so much as departmentalized, until religion is relegated about as much time in one's life as mowing the lawn. For many people, both activities take the same amount of time, effort, and interest.

At Kenyon the increase of secularism has followed this route closely. Originally established as a seminary for Episcopal priests, the College now maintains a cordial but loose tie with the Episcopal Church. Over the past few years, however, Kenyon students have been able, through two organizations—the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and Non-Athletic People, and the Kenyon Christian Fellowship—to increase their own personal, religious goals.

The KCF is an organization whose one 'definitive' purpose is, in the words of junior co-leader Jeff Tikson, "to help people grow closer to God. We want to provide an atmosphere that allows young Christians to learn more about God and their faith, and to encourage them in these things." Of the FCA-NAP junior Ross Miller says, "We're interested in strengthening new Christians, studying the Bible, and most importantly, learning how Jesus would have wanted us to live."

For both organizations the word 'fellowship' is the key. The KCF hosts weekly meetings of 25-45 students with general themes of discussion, and including several speakers each semester, and then during the week people break into five 'family groups' of 7-12 members, where as Tikson says, "the

emphasis is much more on discussion, love, and especially close friendships." Adds Pam Welsh, a junior co-leader of the KCF, "We want to establish a comfortable, warm, and loving place for people, from which they can branch out, and live, hopefully, fuller lives."

The FCA-NAP's purpose is

or Adopt a Grandparent. So the Fellowship as a group is more for people to learn about God and Christianity and themselves with the help of others, instead of on their own, which is usually a difficult thing." Says Tikson, "We see a need for a kind of holistic Christianity, where your faith is reflected in every



Jeff Tikson and Pam Welsh, who lead the Kenyon Christian Fellowship.

simply, in Miller's words, "to provide a fellowship for Christians, whether athletic or not," and hence the meetings stress discussion in addition to rigorous Bible study.

But why fellowships of Christians devoted more to introspection than to community services? Says Welsh, "This is one of the Fellowship's weakest areas as a group. But individually many people are extremely involved in outside organizations, such as OAPP, Big Brothers/Sisters,

aspect of your life. And just as important, we're trying to meet people's spiritual needs."

It is this need, combined with a desire by many students for an atmosphere of close Fellowship on a largely secular campus, which the KCF and the FCA-NAP are continuing successfully to serve; both for individuals, and in a larger, group-oriented atmosphere. Says Welsh, "I'd like to think people are learning things here that they can use for the rest of their lives."



# Amnesty International Works on Behalf of Prisoners of Conscience; Kenyon Chapter Produces Long-Term Rewards for Its Participants

By Chip Bultman

"Amnesty International is a worldwide, humanitarian organization formed to promote the abolition of torture, and to work on the behalf of Prisoners of Con-

science" (i.e. those persons being held for personal religious or political beliefs), explains Hilary Sparks, one of the co-coordinators of the Kenyon Chapter of AI. "It also works for the abolition of the death penalty," she added.

During the second semester of the past school year, the Kenyon chapter of Amnesty International was established. The Columbus local helped start the group here, and since that time the group has had an active membership of between 15 and 30 people, comprised of students, faculty members, administrative personnel, and townspeople. Last year the group was involved in the Urgent Action Network of AI which involved sending telegrams and air mail to several foreign countries to assist persons believed to be in extreme danger. This year, under the co-ordination of Sparks and Karen Stevenson, with additional support from John Cranshaw, Greg Spaid, and Terry Schupbach, the group is working with the organization's Country Campaign program. This program involves selecting a country deemed particularly of concern to AI and its members, and flooding

government and prison officials with mail concerning those thought to be unjustly held.

Amnesty International was founded in 1961 by Sean McBride, a London lawyer. The organization now has more than 200,000 members

worldwide, in 38 countries with approximately 1700 local chapters. The London chapter, called the International Secretariat, is a research center which investigates news of arrests, unfair trials, and executions all over the world, and provides information to each chapter regarding confirmed human rights violations.



Karen Stevenson and Hilary Sparks of Amnesty International.

Using methods such as those used by the Kenyon chapter, local chapters may appeal to those officials in question, urging reconsideration of cases and releases of prisoners. Due to the information gathering of the International Secretariat, local chapters like the one here at Kenyon, can make informed appeals. Since 1961 AI has helped in the release of more than 13,000 Prisoners of Conscience.

Sparks mentioned that the organization has received criticism from those who believe that the organization's goals are too "idealistic" or from those who believe that the organization is not as impartial and unbiased concerning the investigation of cases as it claims to be. For the most part, however,

the organization has been universally praised for their humanitarian activities. In 1977 AI won the Nobel Peace Prize.

"It's an uphill fight," said Sparks referring to the process of helping someone be freed. "If you're interested only in the immediate gratification as far as your efforts, this isn't the organization for you. But judging from the number of people who have been released over the years, that's a high reward in the long run."

The local chapter of Amnesty International meets twice a month in

Samuel Mather 201. The next meeting will be November 1. For those interested, information about Amnesty International can be found in the Bedell room in the lower part of the chapel. On November 8, from 12 noon until 6 in the evening, there will be a fundraiser in the K.C. Featured events will include a bake sale, an art sale, a puppet show, a silent auction, and ironically enough, a slave auction. There will also be live music. All are welcome.

"It (the Kenyon chapter of AI) is not purely a student organization," said Sparks, "it's also a marvelous chance to interact with professors

and townspeople."

She continued, "It's so easy here to avoid what's going on in the outside world. The added significance of AI is in enlightening one another of outside issues concerning human rights violations."

Sparks believes that many of those that participated in the Kenyon chapter of AI will work with the organization when they leave campus. She concluded by saying that the group aims to "instill a more permanent commitment to human rights."

## This Week's Projections

### ●● Five Easy Pieces ●●

*Five Easy Pieces*. Directed by Bob Rafelson. Starring Jack Nicholson. Kenyon Black. 1970. 98 min.

Following on the heels of his on-screen dominance in *Easy Rider*, Jack Nicholson appeared in this movie, the fourth and last in the KFS series featuring this talented actor. Unlike the traditional American films, which places the central character into a crisis situation from which he must extricate himself, the crisis in *Five Easy Pieces* has occurred before the movie begins.



Nicholson appears as Robert, a talented pianist who angrily departed from his wealthy, musically gifted family's home to immerse himself in the life of the common laborer. He wanders the Southwest in an attempt to find himself, working as an oil-well rigger. Summoned by his sister, he returns home to find his father the victim of a stroke and he faces the same painful interactions from which he had earlier bolted. The question soon arises whether Robert had been escaping from excellence or a fear of failure.

Nicholson gives one of his most intimate performances to date, revealing Robert's complexity via a series of incidents which reflects moments of anger, comedy, nostalgia, and sadness. The result shows the emptiness of two worlds, the one occupied by his family and the other that he shares with a short-order waitress, portrayed by Karen Black. Likewise, it demonstrates that Jack Nicholson possesses a range of emotive expression matched by few actors today.

### ●● Animal Farm ●●

*Animal Farm*. Produced by Louis de Rochemont. Directed by John Halas and Joy Batchelder. Voices by Maurice Denham. Narrated by Gordon Heath. Animated. 1954. 75 mins.

The writings of George Orwell

have long been noted for their political and sociological implications. This week's Wednesday night film offers a rather unusual forum for his ideas, in that it is an animated fantasy.

In *Animal Farm* Orwell's political fable is given magnificent presence and stark reality in some of the finest animated images on screen, while the author's allegorical examination of illusion and disillusion of utopia is rendered fully.

In the film the animals of the world unite in revolt and converge on the animal farm, overthrowing the tyrant. The main point about Orwell's *Animal Farm* is that it has something to say about dictatorships, democracy, and the conflicts between those who toil and those who rule.

The film refuses at any time to surrender to the obvious temptation of slapstick that the barnyard setting of the story might imply. Instead Halas and Batchelder give us the full range of Orwell's satire, compassion, and tragedy.

### ●●● La Strada ●●●

*La Strada*. Directed by Federico Fellini. Starring Anthony Quinn, Giulietta Masina, and Richard Basehart. 1954, BW, 94 min.

Of this early Fellini classic, it has been said that much of the director's now distinctive visual vocabulary is in evidence. Do not expect the surrealism of his later films, however, except in the presence of circus performers, the age-old symbols of human fascination with the grotesque, as protagonists.



In fact, this film signals Fellini's break from the neopressionistic movies of the period.

Fellini's hero is a brutish professional strongman (Quinn), as primitive as a gorilla; the heroine (Masina) is a pathetic half-wit who is sold by her mother to the strongman

to enliven his show; and his "deus ex machina" is a carnival clown who is just as eccentric out of the spotlight as in it. The idea, it seems, is that everyone and everything on earth has a particular purpose, and that loneliness is one of the greatest tragedies of all.

Both protagonists are superb. Masina's performance, incidentally, has been lauded as one of the most grippingly tragic in the history of cinema.

It should be an interesting example of Fellini's power and wit as he tells a story of such homespun wisdom in such an odd medium. In any event, it will be an opportunity to watch, in *La Strada*, the developing style of a great director.

### ●● Bless the Beasts ●●

*Bless the Beasts and the Children*. Produced and directed by Stanley Kramer. Starring Bill Mumy, Barry Robins, Miles Chapin, Bob Kramer. Title song by the Carpenters. 1971. 106 mins.

From Stanley Kramer, who directed *On the Beach* and *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*, comes this humorous and inspiring motion picture.

This movie is about six teenagers whose parents are too busy getting divorced, re-marrying and making fortunes to pay much attention to their sons.

The movie is based on the novel by Gordon Swathout. These six teenagers, who become misfits in an Arizona boys' camp because of their incompetence at sports, decide to free a captive herd of buffalo that is being slaughtered by ruthless hunters.

The film's one flaw is the climactic transformation of the group's leader (Bill Mumy) from a resourceful and understanding pillar of strength into a screaming, hysterical youth.

The film captures the tragedy of abusing our wildlife, and is at the same time a powerful portrayal of irrepressible youth.

## Joel Gajardo's Visit Prompts Response from Student

By Rolf Pendall

Last week Kenyon was graced with the presence of noted Liberation theologian Joel Gajardo, a Presbyterian minister who was recently expelled from Chile.

Mr. Gajardo has just returned from a tour of the Southern Cone, a region which encompasses the countries of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, and Uruguay. He was brought to Kenyon by the Chaplain to initiate this year's series of lectures on world hunger.

In an interview, Mr. Gajardo outlined his views on world hunger in relation to politics. Mr. Gajardo believes strongly in social justice and his commitment to trying to end world hunger reaches past that small issue to the root of the problem.

Hunger goes hand in hand with poverty the world round, but the Latin American case has a few peculiarities. Much of the land that is arable is still uncultivated. In fact, Mr. Gajardo said, approximately 85% of Latin American arable land is not now used.

Most of the remaining 15% is controlled by multinational corporations or by local interests that tie into international markets. As Gajardo sees it, the major problem concerns the immense profits reaped

by the intermediary. Workers are paid very little, and by the time the products have reached their market—many times the U.S.—the price may be high.

Another connected problem lays in the type of crops produced. On land that could be used to make the Latin American countries self-sufficient in terms of food, cash crops, such as bananas, coffee, sugar cane, cocoa, and tobacco are grown.

Mr. Gajardo sees this as a secondary problem, interestingly enough, whose effects could be mitigated by a more just distribution of profits.

Mr. Gajardo was at Kenyon for the week of October 6-12. He took the time not only to speak with *The Collegian*, but also with several classes. His warmth and commitment to his causes shone through all, and the addition he made to the campus while he was here benefitted many.

The world hunger program will continue next month with a look at Asian and African situations. The series will culminate in the spring with a conference with many participants examining the ramifications of hunger on political, social, economic, and religious concerns. The entire program is a project of the Chaplain's office.



## Second Half Comeback Not Enough, Lords Fall to Otterbein At Home

By Dave Deacon

Entering the brutal part of their schedule, which includes games against two nationally ranked teams, the Kenyon Lords had every excuse to take their 4-2 record and call it a good year. After all, this was only the second season in which the Lords, with the smallest squad in the OAC, had scheduled games against such powerhouses as Otterbein and Baldwin-Wallace.

Inexperienced and small, Kenyon hardly seemed likely opponents for the massive 87-man Otterbein Cardinal roster which descended on sunny, cool Gambier last Saturday. The Otterbein entourage, breathing class and wealth, including an elaborately costumed marching band (the "O" squad) and cheerleaders, seemed to swallow up tiny McBride Field, suggesting the great difference in emphasis between the two colleges.

However, Kenyon charged into the game with their own arrogance and abandon, and pushed Otterbein to the limit before succumbing 28-20. Coach Tom McHugh, commenting on the Lords pre-game confidence, said, "The guys thought that they could win. We're a great squad as far as spirit, and we have a lot of pride in ourselves."

Kenyon came awfully close to a

stunning upset. Led by a solid and opportunistic defense, the Lords surged back from a 14-0 deficit to tie the game, then played the Cardinals even down the stretch before Otterbein sealed the game with a seven minute drive down the field. "You're never satisfied when you lose," McHugh reiterated, "but the team put in a good effort. We had some breaks and didn't take advantage of them."

Making Kenyon's effort even more amazing was that they gained only 48 yards rushing against the Cardinals. Coming into the contest McHugh felt the running game would be the key to the Lords' success: "We thought we'd have a good game as long as we moved on the ground and kept control of the ball. Fortunately, our defense made some big plays."

Offensively the Lords sputtered in the first half, while the defense swarmed over Otterbein's fabled wishbone offense. However, the Cardinals were able to convert two Kenyon mistakes into touchdowns and led at intermission 14-0.

Following an interception at the Lord 49, Otterbein took ten plays to reach the endzone as senior Randy Bressle ran nine yards to make it 7-0. Then, after Kenyon received the kick-off and failed to gain a first down, the Cardinals burst in and

trapped Mike Handel at the 18 yard line before he could punt. From the six, the Cardinals handed the ball to Ed Schmidt three times, and on his last effort he scored.

In the second half quarterback Handel and company came out firing, as Kenyon suddenly and explosively re-entered the game. After suffering through a mediocre first half, Handel quickly regained the form he had shown the week before against Marietta. Starting from his own six, he first handed off to junior Pat Hunkler who bulled the right side for eight yards out to the 14 yard line. This presented the Lords with a creatively suggestive second down and two, and they chose this opportunity to shoot for the big play.

Handel simply stepped back in the pocket and threw a superbly accurate spiral to side receiver Graham Heasley striding down the left sideline. Heasley took the pass, veered toward the middle of the field and raced the rest of the way for an 85-yard touchdown. The score narrowing the gap to 14-7.

Then, before the murmur of excitement had left the crowd, Otterbein's punter Jon Mastel fumbled a snap and Kenyon recovered on the Cardinal 10 yard line. Two plays later Handel connected with tight end Doug Heuck for the touchdown, barely getting the pass off before he was hit. So with little more than a quarter left in the game the Lords were even.

Otterbein took the ensuing kickoff and quickly scored, the key play coming on a 45-yard pass from quarterback Scott Gaser to receiver Dave Torgerson. From the four-yard line Gaser ran the ball in himself, giving the Cardinals a 21-14 lead with 14:13 left.

The Kenyon defense continued to pound away against a larger opponent, providing opportunities for the offense. Twice tackle Zack



Space blew by his blocker, the first time sacking quarterback Gasser for a ten-yard loss, the second time causing his pass to flutter off course into the arms of defensive back Marc Murphy at the Cardinal 30.

The Lords failed in their attempt to score, but on their next possession they struck paydirt. On second and seven from his own 44, Handel threw over the middle to Heuck for 27 yards to the Otterbein 29. Then, following an interference call against the Cardinals, Handel fired to sticky-fingered Todd Stoner, who made the reception at the ten, artfully juked two opponents and stepped into the

endzone to close the gap to 21-20.

Here Coach McHugh opportunisticly decided to go for a two-point conversion, but the attempt failed when Handel's pass, intended for Stoner, was blocked at the line of scrimmage.

With over seven minutes left, and the Lords on the verge of a huge upset, Otterbein's offense gathered themselves and embarked on a gutsy time-consuming drive, which ended in a clinching touchdown.

However, even in losing, the Lords conveyed tremendous team pride and character, matching Otterbein's large and talented team hit for hit.



Photo by Jim Whiston

## Truitt's Hustle the Difference for the Lords

By Bob Warburton

The Kenyon soccer team leaped to the front of the OAC North division standings last week, winning its first two league games by 1-0 scores. Team captain Tim Truitt scored both goals on similar plays.

On Wednesday, the Lords beat Wooster at home, then traveled to Oberlin on Saturday and shut out the home team. Kenyon stands 4-6-1 overall, but their 2-0 OAC record is good enough for first place. Truitt's spirited play and two goals, his fourth and fifth of the season, made the difference during the four-day span.

"Tim played last week like he played all of last season," head coach Jeff Vennell said, recalling last year when Truitt earned a spot on the All-Ohio team. "He's getting the opportunities to score that he got last year and now he's converting them."

"Tim and the whole team had a very good week," Peter Hennessy added. "We are playing much better now as a team, and our defense has performed very well."

Wooster and Kenyon tangled on Wednesday in a game dominated by

defense. It was a well-executed but even contest, with most of the action taking place around the middle of the field. Both teams totalled only five shots on goal as the first half ended in a scoreless tie.

Finally, Truitt gave the Lords the goal they needed. Setting up on the right side of the penalty area, he drove a low shot across the field through an open spot on the left side of the net. The unassisted goal occurred at 28:52. With Truitt hustling on both offense and defense, the Lords held off all pressure and goalie Bill Alderman had his shutout.

High winds at game time called for clutch performances when Kenyon traveled to Oberlin. The Lords had their best chance to score in the first half with the wind at their backs, and Truitt was able to come through again.

First winger Steve Bartlett passed to Truitt, stationed once again on the right side of the penalty area. Quickly, he beat a defender who was marking him closely, and as Truitt himself said, "sort of slid it into the goal."

"The goal was almost identical to

the one I scored against Wooster, except it was a tougher angle," Truitt explained after the Oberlin game. "Steve passed the ball to me, but the defender was right on me. I was able to flick the ball over his head and regain control."

Alderman played the first half in goal for Kenyon and he turned back each enemy shot. But after halftime, the two teams shifted sides and Oberlin attacked with the wind, so Vennell made a change, inserting Paul Tobin, a stronger and taller player, in front of the nets. Tobin was flawless the rest of the way and the final score again showed Kenyon on top 1-0.

Team morale was high after their successful week. "Our team is really starting to click right now," Truitt said.

"We were controlling the ball much better than Oberlin did," Vennell said. "I think we had better overall talent than they did. Of course, our defense has been very strong over the last week. We've been playing with the same four defensive players in four of our last five games and that really helps."

## Houston Now Able to Smile

By Susan B. Smith

Last weekend's All-Ohio women's cross-country meet brought a welcomed smile to the face of Kenyon coach Nick Houston.

The Ladies' ninth place finish out of 13 teams failed to tell the whole story. The field included such powerhouses as Ohio State, Bowling Green, and Ohio University. Overall, the Ladies had probably their best meet of the season. Each of the five girls ran a season personal best.

"We might have been pulled along by the fact that we were competing with such good teams," commented Houston. "But there are times in these types of situations where such a large number of good runners are competing that you tend to get discouraged. We were ready to run, however, and I was extremely pleased with the results."

On the three-mile courses, Chris Galinat was the first Kenyon runner to cross the finish line in a time of 20:13 for 55th place out of 95 runners. Rose Brintlinger, the second Kenyonite in, posted her best time of the season with 20:38. Teammate Mary Sorenson crossed the finish line in 20:51, while Ann Batchelder posted 21:16, her best time this season. Jennifer Johnson anchored the squad with yet another seasonal best of

22:25.

Bowling Green took first place with the help of their top runner JoAnn Lanciaux, who broke the ribbon in an unbelievable 17:19 minutes, 10 seconds ahead of the next finisher. Ohio State finished four points out, for second place, while Ohio University went home with the third place trophy. According to Coach Houston, the Division I teams, like Bowling Green and Ohio State, were running in a class of their own; since the Division I schools are able to give out scholarships their selection of runners will always be better. It's hard for the Division II schools to really compete against them as a team. We don't give out athletic scholarships."

Kenyon finished ahead of Oberlin, Akron, Cincinnati, and Cleveland State. Another one of Kenyon's Division II rivals, Baldwin-Wallace, finished just ahead of the Ladies in eighth place.

"We have just three more meets this season," remarked Coach Houston. "We have to continue to improve our times. There will, of course, be teams which we will never be able to reach, but we can work instead on closing the gap. We are shooting for third or fourth in the Ohio Athletic Conference meet a week from Saturday."

## Five Players Score As Ladies Top OWU

By Amy Sziklas

The Kenyon women's soccer team raised their record to 2-2 by avenging an early season loss to Ohio Wesleyan last Sunday. Despite high winds and threatening rain, the Ladies squashed OWU by a score of 5-2.

In the first half, Sara Overton received a pass from Marianne Ho and chipped the ball into the top corner of the net to score the first goal of the game. Sara, although feeling a bit surprised, got the women started in what became a most fulfilling game. After Kenyon's goal in the first half, OWU scored on a breakaway tying up the game at the end of the half.

In the second half, OWU came out tough and scored after the first three minutes. OWU continued to press

the goal in the beginning of the half and it was not until the OWU center forward slammed a shot at the crossbar of the goal that Kenyon began to regain aggressiveness. The Ladies quickly regained their momentum and dominated the rest of the game.

Laurie Reid tied the game up by scoring on an assist by Marianne Ho. Her shot skimmed the post as it crossed the goal line, it really did go in! Then Laurie came back to score again on OWU when she received a free kick from sweeper Mary Chalmers. The Ladies were up 3-2 against OWU, but they were not finished yet. That quick left-winger, Laurie Reid, was not satisfied yet, and she scored again on a direct kick, wowing the crowd and her teammates.

Marianne Ho, tired of making the assists, stepped into the limelight with five minutes left in the half. Ho received Laurie's corner kick and, after juggling the ball with the OWU fullbacks, smashed the ball through them to score the final goal for the Ladies. The score was 5-2, an awesome showing by the young team.

And Coach Stone? Dave said of the game, "We hadn't been scoring much in our first 3 games. We'd only scored 2 goals so far this season. The difference? David said, 'I made some changes in the midfield to help produce more offense. The score speaks for itself!'"

The Ladies will have a rematch against Denison on Monday. It is here at home and the women hope for your support.





## Psyched for Upset, Ladies Tie the Big Red

By Bob Warburton

Kenyon's varsity talent and bench strength together rose to meet a big challenge in one afternoon, as the women's field hockey team rallied to tie Denison 2-2 in the first game of a doubleheader, then coasted to a 5-0 win over Hiram College.

The Ladies were thinking "upset" as they prepared for Wednesday's twin bill. Through the nine-year history of Kenyon hockey, no team had ever beaten Denison, home or away. So, the largest home crowd of the season gathered at Airport Field

for the main event: The 6-1-2 Ladies against the 8-3 Big Red.

From the start, it was a hard-fought, well-executed game. The lead shifted sides twice before Anne Himmelright scored the only goal of the second half to earn the home team a tie.

"I'm happy with the tie," Kenyon head coach Celeste Penney explained afterward. "I think we played better hockey than Denison. We hustled, we moved the ball around well and we showed that we really wanted this game."

The Ladies found themselves

trailing early, as Clarke Weidlein scored for the visitors just three minutes into the game. But Kenyon kept its composure and 90 seconds later began to mount serious offensive pressure of their own. They pushed hard into the opposing end and battled Denison in a scramble in front of the net. Senior left wing Corky Hood, the fifth Kenyon player to handle the ball on the attack, finally scored by drilling home a short shot, tying the game 1-1.

Kenyon scored on its first real offensive thrust, but Denison did them one better to take a 2-1 lead at the half. With one minute remaining, Meg Filoon scored for the Big Red on her team's 19th and final shot before intermission.

But with just over 15 minutes to play, Himmelright slapped the tying goal past goalies Marleigh Liggett on a penalty corner shot.

Ginger Deely continued her consistent play in goal for Kenyon. In all, she faced 27 Denison shots and handled 16 official saves. Coach Penney rated her performance "outstanding."

"Our psych was really up," Deely commented. "We are all satisfied with the tie because we had never done anything but lose against them. The game was up and down, but we never gave up, even when we were

continued on page eight



## No Relief in Sight for Struggling Ladies

By Martha Lorenz

Kenyon's volleyball squad dropped to 5-16 with losses to Muskingum and Ashland on Thursday. The Ladies face Rio Grande, Sinclair, and Baldwin-Wallace tonight at the Ernst Center in what will be one of the most taxing meets of the year.

The team's losses to Muskingum (15-6, 15-3) and Ashland (15-4, 15-6) were in part due to inferior numbers. Three regulars—Karen Stevenson, Karla Weeks, and Linda McLaughlin—were unable to compete because of injury or conflicting obligation. The Ladies walked into Muskingum's gym with only eight roster players dressed and ready to play. In effect, the Ladies were behind before the match even started.

Coach Sandy Martin was satisfied with her squad's efforts, though. "Both teams were very strong," she noted, "and it was hard to compete because we were very down in strength. The kids did keep trying, and to their credit, they never gave

up. Overall, I'm happy with the way they played."

Because of this disadvantage, Martin has installed new offensive strategy in an attempt to bring the firepower back to the lackluster offense. Without the team's two top setters, Stevenson and Weeks, the Ladies will utilize a 6-0 offense. In this attack, there are no designated setters on the floor; every player is responsible for setting when necessary. Basically, this means that the job of setting up the offense on each rally depends not on two people, but rotates according to situations. Martin hopes that this set-

up, tested in Monday's practice, "will increase the effectiveness of our attack."

Martin is optimistic about the squad's chances tonight, despite the fact that a couple of regulars will probably miss the matches. She characterizes Rio Grande as "a good team," but believes that the Ladies can "play with them," if they play their game. Baldwin-Wallace is a fairly powerful squad, and Martin thinks that Sinclair can be defeated. "They beat us last year," the coach explained, "but I don't think they should have. We can win that match if we do as well as we are capable."

## I.M. Scoreboard

By Steve Behrendt

The Bong 2's defeated the Phi Kaps for the second straight time, 24-7, Tuesday afternoon, to win the "A" League crown with a 7-1 record. Both teams entered the game with 6-1 records, the Bong 2's only loss being to the A.D.'s 14-6, and the Phi Kaps losing earlier to the Bong 2's 12-6.

The Bong 2's were in control of the game right from the start, as they scored on their first possession, on a Tom Cooper to Mike Voight pass of 20 yards. Cooper and Voight connected again in the second quarter on a five yard pass, building their lead to twelve points. The Phi Kaps drove down the field late in the first half, but were stopped on four downs on the Bong 2's thirty yard line, with under a minute to go. On the very next play Cooper rolled left and hit Bob Manowitz on a seventy-yard scoring strike, pushing the lead to 18-0 as they missed their third straight conversion. In the second half Cooper hit Geoff Snow for a touchdown, and the Phi Kaps got on the board on a Barry Cahill to Tom Reiter pass.

The third place A.D.'s were 5-1 going into their last two games but

were shut out by the Phi Kaps, and Barry Cahill's four interceptions (including one for a touchdown), 13-0, and then fell short to the Bong 2's 15-13. The A.D.'s did end up leading the league in offense, averaging 20.5 points per game and in defense, giving up just under seven points per game, and were led by the league leading scoring combination of Mike Barrett to Ron Devore.

In the "B" League the A.D.'s remain undefeated with a perfect 6-0 mark, while the Gaylords and D-Phi's are battling it out for the last playoff spot, both sporting 4-1 records. The A.D.'s are led by Paul Lawson's passing and Jim Gunner's and Huge Forrest's receiving. The Gaylords and D-Phi's are led by the

## Lords Battle Ohio Powers

By Sandy Welsh

In the past two weeks the Kenyon Cross Country team has raced in two meets which represent Cross Country at its finest; first, at Denison, over a lightning fast course, and then last Friday at the All-Ohio Cross Country Championship held at the Methodist Seminary near OWU, a giant race which featured over 200 finishers.

At Denison the Lords took advantage of an arguably short course to record their best times of the season. Junior Andrew Huggins led the team in at 5th place with a time of 26:10 over the five mile course. Senior co-captain Ed Corcoran was second man at 27:30 in 21st place, followed closely by junior Jim Parmele in 27:41. Freshman Dave Breg and Chris Northrup were 4th and 5th men with times of 28:01 and 28:40 respectively. Sophomore Eric Lausch and Steve Kelley produced out the top seven.

The Denison course is always run at the Corning-Owens Fiberglass plant near Granville, and maintains such tight security over the grounds that Denison runners can never get on the course except for meets; hence the course has remained unmeasured and extremely fast over the years.

Last Friday the All-Ohio meet

sponsored by Ohio Wesleyan brought together 34 Division I, II, and III Ohio teams, and some of the most outstanding Collegiate runners in Ohio. The problem with such a huge and fast paced race is that many runners tend to fall back amidst the surging packs, and "get lost" in terms of their normal speed and pacing.

This year the Lords were able to overcome this problem and run up to their potential given the conditions of the race.

Huggins led the team again, finishing 72nd in 27:14, over the hilly five mile course. Parmele was close behind in time 27:40, which brought him in at 96th. Corcoran was the Lords' third man in 28:08, followed by Breg and Lausch with times of 28:30 and 30:45 respectively. The team finished 24th overall, out of 33 teams, and was 16th overall in the College (Division III) scoring.

This Saturday the team is back at Denison, followed by the Conference championship at OWU the week after. Coach Nick Houston is "pleased about our last two races," and feels that "the team is finally starting to shape up. I think we can have a good conference race with the quality of running we've been doing at this point in the season."

## Ruggers Lack "Animalism"

By Jack O'Lantern and Buck A'Roo

Still young in their second year, the Lord Ruggers are well on their way to exhibiting true rugby spirit. Something that comes only with time, experience, and a real excitement for the game. However, Kenyon's Rugby Football Club has only one thing left which they must imbibe together—animalism. Animalism in the sense of "uninhibited vitality" and a healthy desire to beat the opponent into the dirt. Most of Kenyon's games have been reflective of this—they have clearly dominated other teams numerous times, but because of this one lacking element, they have usually been unable to win. It doesn't seem to be only a matter of "trying" hard enough, for there is plenty of energy exerted on the fields.

Last Saturday's game at Wittenberg was evidence for this—the game was well played, but the lack of animalism and experience led to a lack of team cohesion and team unity. Wittenberg's tries were scored on breakaways due to the Lord Rugger's inefficient tackling. The "A" game's one try was scored by Jeff Grover, leaving the score 16-6. The "B" team had better success, beating Wittenberg 4-3. The try was scored by Tom Newman, after

receiving a dazzling pass from flyhalf Rob Reading, the team's intrepid coach and referee.

This week's 18-0 victory over a short-handed Baldwin-Wallace team at Rugby Bowl near College Park, showed the team at a new peak. Their four tries were spread evenly over both halves, while B-W threatened a score only once. The animalism that was so painfully lacking in the Wittenberg game came forth in the slashing runs of Baynard Damallie and Pheltcher Driscoll. Kenyon's tries were scored by Tom Newman and Bob Mullarkey in the first half and Art Bond and Jim Martin in the second half. Bond's score was the result of the scrums first collective push into the end-zone as their animalism emerged and they heaved B-W backwards eight meters for the score. Bob Mullarkey kicked the conversion for two points.

The Kenyon Ruggers clearly have the potential for a winning season this year. There seems to be enough enthusiasm on the team, and the remainder of the schedule will test the Ruggers' will to win while providing an opportunity for many victories and much bloodshed. More home games are scheduled this year than last, which should have an effect on the final standings. And remember folks, there are no winners in rugby, only survivors.

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### A League

	W	L	PF	PA
Bong 2's	7-1		112	62
Phi Kaps	6-2		152	65
A.D.'s	5-3		164	54
D-Phi's	1-7		53	151
Beta's	1-7		26	175

### B League

	W	L	PF	PA
A.D.'s	6-0		20	12
D-Phi II	4-1		52	14
Gaylords	4-1		44	32
Spanish Bombs	2-3		34	25
D-Phi III	2-3		33	53
Phi Kaps	2-3		0	33
N. Leonard	1-4		0	12
Dekes	0-5		0	0

### Freshman League

	W	L	PF	PA
Beer Bongers	5-1		128	26
Mather 1st Floor	4-1		112	20
Gacks	4-2		87	75
iCBM's	3-2		41	52
69ers	2-3		58	78
Holmbergs	2-4		33	55
Kilroy's	2-4		43	129
Uncle Geo's	0-5		33	86



# Financial Aid Recipients Face Troubled Economic Future

continued from page one

plemented until the 1980-81 fiscal year.

One of the problems Tutchings faced in making aid decisions was that reports from Washington this summer concerning the BEOG were inconsistent. The size of the grant, initially set at \$2,000, was cut three times during the summer. The government finally arrived at the figure of \$1,750, which is guaranteed only to the neediest of families.

Because of this instability, it was, as Tutchings called it, "an unbelievable summer around here. We just had to sit here and wait for some

determination from Washington, which came fairly late for us anyway. The government works on a schedule that does not coincide with Kenyon's. Basically, their reasoning is that we don't need this information until September, when school officially opens. The problem with this idea is that, yes, classes start in September, but we allocate aid during the summer months."

Funding prospects for further student aid are dim, at best. A Senate appropriations subcommittee has approved only \$2.37 billion for Pell Grants, down from last year's \$2.56 billion. The SEOG was dealt a harsh blow, receiving a 40% cut, from \$370

million to \$215 million. The subcommittee also recommends a 35% cut in State Student Incentive Grants, and a massive \$100 million reduction in National Direct Student Loans, to \$186 million. The Reagan administration originally indicated that it would utilize federal capital contributions to restore the NDSL funds for 1982-83, but it is not longer committed to doing so. NDSL faces a challenge to merely retain its present level.

"Students have relied on these programs, and now they have no alternatives."

Another problem students needing aid will encounter is that the Department of Education, itself in danger of dissolution, has not yet published the Family Contribution Schedule. The schedule, now three months late, is used to determine the

point where it would be wise not to depend on NDSL and SEOG at all. We might have to rely on collections we get from former borrowers in the NDSL program, which may not amount to enough. With cuts in the entire federal

## "Hugeness Destroys Initiative"

continued from page three

penses by acquiring the assets of less efficient firms.

These arguments are challenged by the contention that large firms have a tendency to become bureaucratic and complacent. One economic expert states that "Large companies are not innovative. Hugeness destroys initiative." Small firms do seem to spur more activity; during the past decade, two-thirds of all new jobs in the U.S. were created by businesses with fewer than 100 workers. Walter Adams, an economist at Michigan State University, attacks the current mergers, calling them "... short-term games that will not create a single new job, build a single new factory or add anything to U.S. technology. The economy is likely to be hurt by merger activity that is

senseless and in fact, creates Brobdingnagian corporate masters with no need to compete or push hard." He notes that "oil companies say they need profits to expand in gas and oil. . . . What they really want is to diversify through acquisitions and get into other industries."

The urge to merge is already having effects on the economy. Many economists point to the huge loans that merger candidates must obtain as a factor in keeping the money supply tight. "The merger trend and the competition for capital it entails are probably helping to keep interest rates up," according to one executive.

So big business is booming these days, while big government (social programs, that is—not defense) is on the wane. Reagan seems to have an

endless faith that his beloved private sector will save us all. Whether the ever increasing number of mergers will revitalize industry, and lead to more jobs and cheaper goods, or simply concentrate economic power, is an open question. It does seem ironic that big government is held to be wasteful and inefficient, and a major cause of our economic problems, while big business is assumed to be more efficient and good for the economy. (Even if it does receive massive subsidies and tax exemptions from that same bloated government.) The social change that will result from fewer and fewer companies controlling more and more of the wealth of the nation does not seem to be of any concern to the Reagan administration. Corporations already have a sizeable influence on the political process in this country, through lobbying and campaign contributions, and that power would increase if the current move toward merging and acquiring is allowed to continue. There is some truth in the belief that bigger means more efficient, but that is not the only criterion for judging these mergers. American cherishes the notion of the free enterprise system, and the value of individual initiative, but these notions look rather quaint in a time when only the big seem to survive.

Denison game, had to rest. The younger players made valuable contributions to the Hiram win and picked up important game experience.

Hill finished up Hiram with her second goal of the game, as they upped the count to 5-0 after intermission.

## Field Hockey Continues to Roll, Buries Hiram College

continued from page seven

losing." Later that day, Kenyon fielded a mixture of varsity and JV players for their game with the Hiram Terriers. Through the entire game, 0-5 Hiram, a team going through a rebuilding season, had only a handful of rushes into the Kenyon end, and their offense was credited for only one official shot on goal. Susie Miller started in goal for the Ladies and finished with an easy shutout.

Meanwhile, the Kenyon offense complemented the tough effort on defense by jumping to an early 4-0 lead. At 15:31, Kate Lindberg converted a hard, short shot to open

the scoring. Center Sarah Hill drilled home another shot less than five minutes later to give the home team a 2-0 advantage.

Lindberg, with an assist from Hill, pushed in her second goal with 29 minutes elapsed. The Ladies put relentless pressure on the Hiram goalkeeper and it paid off three minutes later when Missy Connell took a pass in front of the net, set up and fired in a long-distance shot. That closed out the first half scoring with Kenyon ahead 4-0.

Kenyon's bench strength came through for Coach Penney when several starters, exhausted after the

## Travers Explains Decision, Gets Support

continued from page two

sponsoring events ranging from Coffeehouses to the recent Michael Stanley Band concert.

I chose to resign because the way in which my differing views of the ends of Council was received only impeded the efficiency of the Executive Committee, and as a direct result, that of Council. Such a result does not promote student communication, nor does it facilitate the smooth operation of any of Council's functions. I am not one to impede progress.

Sincerely,  
Lynn Travers, '84

### Community's Loss

To the Editor:

Since the Student Council minutes go unnoticed by a deplorable majority of students, I am sure that many may not be aware of the quiet resignation of Lynn Travers as secretary of Student Council.

It wasn't a decision made lightly, for Lynn entered her term as secretary with hopes and plans for increasing student/administration communication. Lynn felt

tremendous pressure from Executive Committee to resign. When she saw that fighting this pressure would obstruct the functioning of the council in areas she felt were primary goals of the Council, she decided to resign quietly.

She may have taken the line of least resistance for the good of Council but this issue must not be ignored. Lynn Travers' resignation is Council's and ultimately Kenyon's loss, Mr. Thorpe.

Respectfully,  
Kris Richardson

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Tutchings on aid cutbacks: "In the end, everybody loses."

need for all federal programs except the GSL in the 1982-83 academic year. When the Family Contribution schedule is published, it is still subject to congressional review and one-house disapproval. This bureaucratic muddle may continue to plague the college loan program for quite some time.

"Students have relied on these programs, and now that they have no alternatives," Tutchings says. "The government thinks that states may pick up the slack, but there is no precedent for this. State education funding is notoriously low; states have spent very little money in this area before, and there's no reason to assume they will now. It's getting to

program, increasing interest rates, and rising tuition costs, students and their families will have to bear a larger financial burden. Tutchings does not think this trend bodes well for the future of higher education. "The education of young people is beneficial to the country in the long run, and many cannot afford, or will have to delay, entering even public institutions. In the end, everybody loses."

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