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Handicap Awareness Committee Raises Campus Social Consciousness

From Wednesday through Friday of this week, Kenyon students, faculty and administration are participating in Handicap Awareness Week. The program is a part of a repeat of last year's week-long effort to make the college aware of the accessibility of many campus buildings. Since then, several changes have been made, but there is still a long way to go in making the college open to equal opportunity. To begin with, there are no elevators in Bexley Art Hall, Philip Mather or Samuel Mather (three buildings where specific classes cannot be moved to the first floor). Therefore, the art, psychology, chemistry and physics programs are all totally inaccessible to the handicapped.

Yesterday's Wheelchair Day was a chance for various members of the Kenyon community to experience first hand the problems of inaccessible buildings. The Handicap Awareness Committee (comprised of Laurie Brown, Hilary Sparks, Charlie Pohl, Andrew Higgins and Linda Emerson) organized the day so that each person rode in the wheelchair for either the morning or the afternoon, carrying out the activities and business of an average day.

However, when the riders met later that night to discuss their experiences, it was obvious that their day's excursions were far from "average." The fact that they were in a wheelchair suddenly became the physical, mental and emotional focus of their lives. One of the primary obstacles to overcome were the steep, narrow stairs of most Kenyon buildings. For the handicapped, stairs are not merely a

nuisance, but an overwhelming physical challenge. Professor Hecht and Corky Hood said they hadn't realized before what strength and athletic effort it took to wheel the chairs about Kenyon's gravel paths or slide up and down stairs on their hands while dragging the 50 pound chairs behind them. Instead of struggling with the stairs of Samuel Mather, Professor Fenigstein decided to test out the building's freight elevator. He described the equipment as big enough for one



A student struggles to get into his wheelchair at the base of the stairs.

person in a wheelchair, as long as they maintain a crouched position with the head bent. The elevator is without lights or inside controls since it was designed for chemicals, not people. Fenigstein mentioned that if one were the least bit claustrophobic "hyperventilation could set in just thinking about it." He said he felt an incredible helplessness and panic while waiting to be let out. This same helplessness characterized the entire four hours spent in the wheelchair as he

struggled with his lack of independence. The freight elevator is not designed for the handicapped individual trying to get about in Mather.

Other adventures into the unknown were reported at the meeting. Professor Hecht mentioned that he saw Professor McCulloh "make a suicide run backwards down the steps of Ascension." Hecht also said that in order to make the building accessible, a ramp needed to be run down the outside steps onto the ground level. The ramp would run into the grass field, but "aesthetics" must be spared if practicality is to be considered. Eddie Gregory, an admissions member, noted that his aesthetic ideals have altered since his wheelchair experience. Before his stint in the chair, he thought that cement ramps and elevators would deface the traditional architecture of the campus. Now he understands what these changes would mean in terms of the independence and safety of disabled persons. Professor Terry Schupbach (advisor to the Awareness Committee) suggested that perhaps aesthetics are a matter of what we are used to seeing and appreciating.

Pai Purcell, the equal opportunities agent at New Hope School, who has organized Handicap Awareness Days at junior high and high school levels, noted that accessibility goes beyond awareness and aesthetics. In 1977, a federal law (section 504) was passed declaring that institutions must make their campuses (or at least their major programs) accessible by June 1980 if they were going to continue to receive federal funds. Kenyon is not complying with the law at this point.

However, with the establishment of an independent 504 Committee, deadlines may be set on the basis of a priority checklist.

The meeting ended on a positive

Bruce Kiracofe (a former student now working as a lawyer in Columbus) in Ascension's Faculty Lounge, a dinner discussion on Friday with the Tashiro's on "Parenting the Handicapped" in the



A student struggles to get into his wheelchair at the base of the stairs.

note—realistic plans for the development of a permanent 504 Committee were solidified. So far, the program has been a success; awareness set into action. Other events scheduled are today's lecture by

Gund Diningroom at 5:30, and a Fundraising Coffeehouse at the KC from 9-1 (50¢ admission) Friday evening. Everyone is welcome and urged to contribute to the success of this Awareness Program.

Women's Center Dinner Discussion Questions Human Life Amendment

By Lisa Mesaros

Anne Noonan initiated the Women's Center discussion on the Human Life Amendment at dinner in Gund Tuesday. Also present were Political Science Department Chair John Elliott and Circulation Librarian Jami Peelle. Elliott explained the legal ramifications of the proposed amendment, and Peelle called attention to a number of legislative documents concerning the abortion controversy.

Noonan opened the session by reading from the two bills which have been submitted to Congress regarding abortion. The Helms-Dornan Bill bans abortion on the grounds that "human life shall be deemed to exist from conception." The Helms-Hyde Bill differs only in its provision that a therapeutic abortion is permitted (an abortion when the pregnant woman's life is in danger). It was stressed at the meeting that the moral

difficult it is to decide by statute, when life actually begins. Elliott said the law can define when life begins and make a law accordingly. Once a certain point is established for when life begins, further conflict will arise over whether the fetus has property rights and whether it is murder if the fetus is killed when a pregnant woman is killed.

Peelle said that every miscarriage would be suspect: did the mother intentionally harm herself with the intent of destroying the fetus? She added that certain types of IUD's would be rendered illegal because they act after the fetus is conceived.

The bills, introduced on January 10, 1981, have gone to committees, some of which Peelle feels may not be in a position to examine abortion bills. "Strange committees do hearings on them. One was the Committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce. It seemed a weird place for it to be."

A third option, Noonan explained, is the



issue of abortion was not going to be brought into discussion, only the issue of the bill.

Professor Elliott pointed out that if Congress takes a clear stand against abortion, courts will back off when faced with a decision about permitting an abortion. The question arose about how

Hatch Amendment, proposed on September 21, 1981. According to this amendment, states have the right to restrict abortions; the right to an abortion is not secured by the Constitution. Instead of Congress deciding whether abortion is illegal, it would be up to each individual state to decide. "An amendment wiping out all abortions is the hardest thing to get," said Elliott. "The Helms-Hyde Bill would be easier to pass," he continued, "so the so-called 'Right-to-Lifers' will have to settle for that."

Elliott also pointed out that an amendment can later be repealed, citing the historical case of Prohibition. The question was raised about funding to support all the unwanted children resulting from restriction on abortion, since Reagan is cutting back on welfare. No suggestions were made as to where the money would come from to support the children.

It was noted that the pro-choice movement (pro-abortion) is not as well-organized as the pro-life movement (anti-

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Steinem Urges Crowd to 'Humanize' World

By Dale West

Ms. Gloria Steinem spoke to a diverse audience of all ages in a packed Rosse Hall Monday night. She suggested that the crowd use the time as an "organizational meeting" and actively participate in the discussion of "humanizing" the world around us.

Kenyon, Steinem noted, is just beginning the eye-opening realization of the women's movement issue. She applauded changes in the accuracy of language in school policy publications, and the inclusion of women's studies, but added that our campus is a "white ghetto" and that we are "culturally deprived."



"It walks—it talks—it's a feminist!" Steinem shed the old image that feminists have wrongly been propagandized and spent her time arguing for "individual freedom." The basics for which feminism initially fought have been won, she noted; now it is time to push out the minority in power who is suppressing feminist ideas and institutions. She declared that this patriarchal hierarchy is in power because the majority in this country does not exercise its right to vote.

Steinem then turned her message to the four "umbrella themes" that extend across all cultures. Our international awareness through television and computers, she contends, has put us in touch with the widespread suppression of basic human rights. Steinem called for the unification of all groups that have "crippled labels of false conformity." Her goal is the release of the individual caught in these generalized labels, and she lists four freedoms that are necessary before this can be totally accomplished. First and foremost in Steinem's mind is reproductive freedom. If this could be

accomplished, a woman's body could finally "become her own possession," not "nationalized" as it would be under the Human Life Amendment.

Steinem's second point was the need for a redefinition of "work" that would encompass the duties of a homemaker. She followed this notion with a theme regarding redefinition of families. Both would supplant the changing roles of women and men, as well as liberalize the narrow, patriarchal definition of family where man is at the head, working in the labor market, while women is subordinate and left at home to keep house and raise the cheap labor that children supply.

Lastly, the male definition of culture, which Steinem called "successful politics" and propaganda, needs to be

of the present tension. This tension, Steinem feels, "could be resolved" by using rooms like Rosse Hall, "a psychic turf filled with hopes and dreams of what the world would be like" without the strangling definitions that are forced upon the majority. Steinem sees hope of



diverse societies in the future where "people are not born into roles," and where people would "gift each other with the power to make a choice."

Steinem ended her talk with a mutual "deal" and asked the audience to "do something outrageous" in the next 24 hours "in the case of simple justice." An organizational meeting "hasn't done the job" unless the world sees changes in the ensuing hours.

In order to bring about change, we need not only to become consciously aware in our minds, but reflect our thoughts in actions and exercise our right to speak, demonstrate, and vote. Then our government and institutions will accurately reflect the will of all the people.

"It walks — it talks — it's a feminist!"

reassessed. Our world is now being "revealed to us through new eyes," she stated, and the politics of culture need to be altered to reflect the true majority feelings of the American population. Steinem sighted the ultimate "con job" as the institution of religion. Putting patriarchal notions "in the sky and making us follow them" makes religion the worship of the superior WASP male. In this context, then, the altar exists as the place where the male appropriates the female power to giving birth and subjects her to his tyranny in marriage.

The "old think" minority in power in Washington and the "new think" majority in life all over the U.S. is the use

Finance Committee Grants Funding Extensions

By Brian Kearney

At the Student Council meeting of Monday, November 30, the Finance Committee reported that it had granted extensions to three special interest groups that had not raised their matching funds for the second semester. The three groups are A.P.E.S., Music Club, and Flying Club.

In addition, the Special Projects Committee announced that it had approved a proposal to reimburse The Collegian for money spent on a seminar

for four members of the paper's staff. The cost of the seminar was approximately \$30 per person.

President Morris Thorpe reported that Wednesday, December 2 through Saturday, December 5 would be Handicapped Awareness Week at Kenyon. Thorpe and other members of the Kenyon community will be trying to move about campus in wheelchairs to see what it would be like for a handicapped person here at Kenyon.

Thorpe also announced that, according to figures released by the Food Com-

mittee, as of November 17, \$5,652 had been spent to replace broken and stolen dishes and bowls at the two dining halls. This figure does not include the cost of replacing silverware. Thorpe noted that close to \$22,000 will probably be spent this year on items of this nature.

Andy Frisbie reported for the Buildings and Grounds Committee that February is going to be Energy Conservation Month at Kenyon. The dorm which conserves the most energy during the month will receive a keg of beer from Richard Ralston, head of Maintenance.

Guest editorial by Linda Enerson

Handicapped by Our Own Device

The United Nations, in concern for the needs and rights of handicapped people across the world, has declared 1981 The International Year of Disabled Persons. For too long, our society has shut the handicapped away from the mainstream of life. With misguided shame, parents, teachers, employers and administrators have denied these people the right to education, equal employment and the human dignity of independence. Granted, attitudes have changed since it was proper to lock handicapped children in the fruit cellar to "save face". But this ignorance lingers in our own modern awkwardness towards people with disabilities.

Professor Terry Schupbach has been handicapped since birth. She explains that most people grow up with the idea that it is somehow "wrong" to be handicapped. A mother, for example, might punish her son who wonders aloud, "why does that person walk funny?" The honest curiosity of children should not be regarded as wrong, but rather as natural. The mother only passes along her own prejudices and embarrassment by punishing her child. As Schupbach sees it, these destructive attitudes are what make someone handicapped, not the fact that s/he is in a wheelchair.

Building accessibility is closely linked to social attitudes toward the handicapped. If educational and public facilities are not accessible, disabled people are excluded from society. This isolation obviously limits those who are handicapped but it also limits society. If we cannot admit the human potential and capability of those who are "different," we only draw the boundary tighter and tighter around what is labeled "normal". With our vision of the world so confined, we are the ones who are restricted by the "handicap" of our own device.

President Jordan gave varied reactions to the efforts of the Kenyon's Awareness Committee and Program. He stated that it was a desirable thing to have "sensitization" and yet he said "I don't think there is any lack of awareness" on the administration's part towards the needs of the handicapped in this community. If there is no lack of awareness, then why are not the needs of the handicapped being more readily met? Mr. Jordan claims that enormous expenses stand in the way of this project.

Section 504 of the 1977 Rehabilitation Act states: "No otherwise qualified individual shall solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program receiving federal assistance" (SECTION 504; FEDERAL REGISTER, U.S. CONGRESS). Under these regulations, institutions were given until June of 1980 to complete structural changes needed to make basic programs and "benefits" accessible.

Jordan says it is irresponsible that our government demands colleges to make their campuses accessible, yet provides no funds to implement these changes. He further claims "We do not have any direct federal funding... Kenyon is not a federal contractor... There are a few student grant funds... Basic Equal Opportunity Grants and Supportive Educational Grants etc..." Whatever the funds may be called, they fall under the category of federal funding: "Federal financial assistance means any grant, loan, loan contract or any other arrangement" provided by the government: (FEDERAL REGISTER). Furthermore, the college faces the prospect of losing these grants if the situation were exposed to a court of law.

Jordan continued that he is "totally aware of the public law," and that since the enactment of the 504 law, has understood the importance of accessibility. The fact remains that the campus is so inaccessible that Ms. Schupbach has had to crawl to her classes each day she is in a wheelchair (a total of four floors). This difficulty is further compounded by the fact that there are no bathrooms in either the basement or third floors of Bexley Hall, where she teaches. Despite the administration's "awareness" the campus is not in compliance with the law, and is legally liable as a discriminatory institution.

Jordan noted that "not many campuses are accessible." When questioned whether he thought this justified Kenyon's own liabilities, he responded, "It is not simply a question of rectitude. Federal compulsion is not the issue here." Jordan says that the college does the best it can with the resources it has. Professor Schupbach, on the other hand, does not feel that the funds have been used to their best advantage.

The President said the amount of money needed to build elevators in Bexley and the Mather buildings was \$409,000. "This issue is not a question of attitude but a question of money." Money and who gets it, however, is a question of priorities and priorities are a question of attitude. Moreover, The Kenyon College Handbook, clearly advertises the school as an equal opportunities institution that does not discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color, or handicap.

At this point in the interview, Jordan was evasive about time commitments. "We are not going to set deadlines." Without deadlines, it is hard for a project to be carried out in any efficient manner at all. The design and construction of all campus buildings and projects (including the Bolton Theatre and the recently completed Ernst Center) were built around a system of time limits. To this date, Kenyon has set no accessibility deadlines, but what has been accomplished?

Each day she is in a wheelchair, Schupbach must crawl up or down a flight of stairs each time she has to use the bathroom. Jordan says that he is unaware of this situation. "The issue of bathrooms has not been raised with me." On September 10, 1980, Schupbach wrote the President, "The basement, where my office and studio are, has no exit that does not have a full flight of stairs, a fire law violation for someone in a wheelchair I am sure, not to mention a great inconvenience in access to the second floor bathroom."

Moreover, Schupbach has been writing since her first year of employment about the problem of the heavy doors in Bexley. "I teach in a building that I must struggle to get in, and once in must travel a total of four flights of stairs in order to carry out my daily job... I have crawled to many meetings and classes, including my meeting with the parents of my freshman advisees. But one cannot expect students to crawl to class even if they could..."

On April 16, 1981, the date of last year's Awareness Week, three of Schupbach's colleagues, Royal Rhodes, Karen Edwards and Linda Metzler, wrote Jordan regarding their concern over the obstacles with which Terry must struggle with each day: "We can say things about her situation here that she will not say, for she does not wish to reduce the physical and moral problem of inaccessibility to a personal level. We have seen Terry drag her wheelchair up three flights of stairs in Bexley Hall, and we have seen the open wound on her leg that has resulted from it. We have seen deep cuts and bruises on her hands from the efforts to open doors much too heavy for her to open from a wheelchair. We have seen her sick with exhaustion from struggling to get into buildings with no ramps... We have had a handicapped professor here for two years, and we haven't even made her own classroom and office building accessible to her. Terry deserves an environment in which she can perform—with dignity, with ease, and with freedom from pain—the duties she was hired to perform." This letter was never responded to.

Again on September 30, 1981, Schupbach wrote to Jordan: "The doors at Bexley have caused me frustration, anger and physical injury. Will it take an accident or injury to remedy an already humiliating situation? The doors are not an insurmountable problem. I hope that it will be one that is promptly addressed." On October 1, 1981, the president responded to inform Schupbach that the doors of Bexley would indeed be replaced, two and a half years, and many injuries after she had first started to struggle with them.

Perhaps the absence of specific time limits has been responsible for the sluggishness of the college in replacing doors, not to mention their "lack of awareness" to the inaccessible bathrooms in Bexley.

By the end of the interview Jordan agreed that it was important to have long-term goals and deadlines and that it would be a "good idea" to have a specific fund set aside each year for the construction of the much needed elevators in the Bexley and Mather buildings. When asked whether he would assist in ap-

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Ode to Thanksgiving in Exeter (with apologies to Clement Moore)

The following poem was written by Terry Joyce, Kenyon '83, who is currently studying (among other things) at Exeter:

(note: Gerrit and Janet Roelofs live at 13 C Howell)

'Twas the day of Thanksgiving throughout the U.S.
But in the U.K.
these blokes couldn't care less.

Yet at 13 C Howell
there was no despair
For Mom and Dad Roelofs
knew we'd be there

The Brits were all home
knowing not our delight
Of roast turkey and stuffing
they'd taste not a bite

Janet in her apron
assured "Dad" would be back
Bid us all to sit down,
hung our coats on the rack

All seemed quite content
with the sociable chatter
But secretly dreamed
of a Turkey much fatter

As our thoughts of the States
gave a rear to each lash
We all were quite startled
by a deafening crash!

Concern, fear, and worry
enveloped us all
We gave no more thoughts
to Middle Path and Peirce Hall.

When what to our saucer-like
eyes should appear
But a pretty big tray
holding fine English beer

Our kind host's impish face
with a bright smile was lit,
We each knew in a moment
it must be Ger-rit!

Our attention was captured
we all watched him with zeal
Distribute the most essential
part of our meal:

"Now Lager, now Bitter, how 'bout
Guinness's stout?
There's two kinds of cider,
so either drink or get out!"

At such pitiless orders
one hesitates not
In fact every one of us
drank like an old sot!

For a time we discussed
favorite holidays past
But all who were homesick
got over it fast

We guessed, for a moment
how Gambier was faring—
Did they think of us much,
was anyone caring?

Our conjectures were halted,
the feast was brought on

Thanks were given for all our
friends back at Kenyon

As we sat by the tea hearth
with post-repast glasses
There could not have been
happier lads and lasses

Among our twenty we
most certainly agreed
There existed a message
for all you to read:

In this season of goodwill
toward women and men
We send love and best wishes
to all of Kenyon

These warmest of sentiments
perhaps aren't enough
But we're too far away
to send more, so that's tough!

Merry Christmas everyone—cheerio!

Love, (the Kenyon Exeter group)
Terry Joyce Anne Brenner
Lauren Tribby Jennifer Pierson
Betsy Bacon Sarah Corey
Ralph Smith Mike Gee
Kevin Williams Mike Rapaport
Lisa Harpring Warren Pemsler
Margot Maffei Julia Bolin
Kelly Doyle Anne Jay
Lucy Hitchcock Jennifer Schanupp
& the Roelofs

Who, What, Where, Why, When, and How

Speaking on Sanity

On Monday, December 7, Dr. Gordon Shull of the College of Wooster will speak at 8:00 p.m. in Biology Auditorium on: "Alice through the Window of Vulnerability: Reflections on Sanity in a Nuclear Age." Dr. Shull is a member of the political science faculty and is chair of the International Relations Curriculum at Wooster. He has served on the disarmament task force of the Churches Center for Theology and Public Policy in Washington, D.C. He plans to raise some pertinent questions for our time and then discuss them with the audience. The public is cordially invited to all events.

Craft Sale Saturday

The 12th annual Gambier Craft Sale will take place from 11 a.m.-4 p.m., December 5 in the new Ernst Center.

The theme will be an Italian market with booths decorated in Italian colors—green, red and white. Italian dancers will perform from 1:30-2:30 p.m. In addition, the traditional figure "Bufana" will visit at 2 p.m. and bring candy to good children and coal to bad children.

Besides the Italian theme will be some 80 craftsmen featuring their work in pottery, dolls, weaving, wooden toys and tinware.

Mini-Art in Colburn

The Kenyon College Art Department will formally open the 9th annual Mini-Art show and sale at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, December 6 in Colburn Gallery.

The show will then run December 7-14 from 8:30 a.m.-8:30 p.m. weekdays, and 1:30 p.m.-8:30 p.m. weekends.

The exhibit will include such mini-works as drawings, prints, paintings, photographs and sculptures by both students and faculty at Kenyon. The two-dimensional works will not exceed six square inches and the sculpture

will not exceed 12 cubic inches.

The Mini-Art show gives students a chance to experience, on a small scale, the requirements, procedures, and the techniques for entering art shows. It also gives the Gambier and nearby communities a chance to see and purchase original works of art.

Parish Sponsors Sale

The annual Holiday Book Sale, sponsored by Harcourt Parish in Gambier, will be held Monday and Tuesday, December 7 and 8. The sale offers beautifully bound and illustrated books for children and young adults. The selection also includes books appropriate for the Christmas and Chanukah seasons. Refreshments will be available while you browse. The hours Monday are 7:00-9:00 p.m. and Tuesday, 11:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m. The sale will be in the Bedell Room, which is located in the lower part of the Church of the Holy Spirit on the Kenyon College campus.

Scholarship Fundraiser

A fundraiser benefitting the scholarship fund of handicapped students will be held at 9 p.m., December 4 in Kenyon's KC building.

The casual get-together will present a number of musical performers. Sponsors Laurie Brown, Brent Clark, Kenyon art professor Terry Schupbach and others at the College hope to raise local awareness and recognition of the special needs of handicapped people in society.

Chasers Tuning Up

The Chasers, a singing group of 13 Kenyon College students, will present a Christmas concert at 7 p.m., Wednesday, December 16 in Peirce Lounge.

The group will sing a medley of traditional Christmas carols. Holiday cookies and hot cider will be served.

The concert is free to the public.

Defending the Defense: Concerned Americans vs. Hypocritical Soviets

By Michael Cannizzaro

"We threaten no one," he rumbles to the West German interviewers. "We seek military superiority over no one." Thus Leonid Brezhnev, perhaps the most powerful man in the world today, explains his country's "peace offensive." He goes on to say that Russia would like to freeze the number of theater nuclear forces in Europe at the "balanced" levels in which they now stand: according to Mr. Brezhnev, 986 medium range missiles for NATO, 975 for the Soviet Union.

They are even willing to reduce the number of their new SS-20 missiles deployed in Eastern Europe if the United States will scrap plans for deployment of a new generation of more sophisticated medium range missiles. Saying that the SS-20 is not even as powerful as the older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, the Kremlin insists that there is no need for more advanced NATO missiles which would upset the nuclear balance in Europe.

Sounds pretty good to me. However, we must remember that we are dealing with a nation whose troops are about to "celebrate" their second anniversary in Afghanistan, where they intervened to help put down a "minority" rebellion; a nation which has oppressive client states all around the world, whose mercenaries are up trouble through terrorism, export revolution, and outright invasion; a nation which is also the proud owner of the most widespread, deeply rooted, efficient, and cruel oppression mechanism since the S.S., and yet hypocritically calls itself a republic. On the basis of these facts, we must take another look.

When Mr. Brezhnev was talking about "balance" of theater nuclear forces in Europe, and citing the convincing figure of 986 missiles versus 975, he somehow managed to include all allied aircraft armed with nuclear weapons capable of reaching Europe. Yet he omitted hundreds of Russian planes capable of the same (including 150 new backfire bombers). He also forgot to mention the 950 Soviet submarine launch missiles within range of Europe, or even hundreds of missiles based on Russia's Asian frontier which are also in range, all of which combine to far outnumber Allied TNF in the same area. The U.S. position concerning Russian "pleas" for a nuclear freeze in Europe is as stated by



Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle: "We have categorically rejected a freeze because that would leave the Soviets with a monopoly of long-range theater nuclear missiles."

Not only does Brezhnev twist facts, but he is a hypocrite, too. After years of pressing for a nuclear-free zone in the North Sea, Russia was caught "red-handed," when a Soviet sub ran aground several hundred yards from a top-secret Swedish military installation. Not only was it carrying a high-ranking Soviet intelligence officer, confirming its spying mission, but the sub was carrying nuclear weapons. A sincere friendly neighbor policy...

Here we have a picture of a country we really shouldn't trust too far. So when we look at the nuclear balance between the

United States and the Soviet Union, the question is no longer "Can we trust the Russians." As long as there exists a possibility that leaders in the USSR might believe they could wipe out much of America's first strike capability, the world is not at all safe. A deterrent must exist, and that deterrent lies in nuclear balance, or "mutually assured

destruction." This balance has shifted towards Russia in the past several years, and will continue in that direction to the point of making the weapons scale dangerously one-sided.

Russian ICBMs are more accurate and powerful than the American ICBMs. For this reason, a comparable missile, and a

Monet and Algonquin Bring Bazookas to Kenyon

By Ramos Wilhyde

You didn't know we had an Undercover Security Force, did you? Well, it's actually an Undercover Security Team, since it consists of only two members. Unknown to the community till now, Agents Joe Monet and Fuji Algonquin have been patrolling our streets in a beat-up 1972 Nova.

"Yep, they're sort of the 'Rangers' of the Squad," admits our Security spokesman. That is because Joe Monet and Fuji Algonquin are especially trained detective-espionage police-mercenaries with the tools and abilities to go where no regular security officer would even dream of going. "There is more of a need for these specialists than you might think," explains the deans' office. "In a sleepy rural town like Gambier, ghastly atrocities that come out in the open in a city are insidiously concealed behind placid facades. Who's to know when, say, a counterfeiter operation is working in somebody's basement or dorm room? Joe and Fuji are all we have to combat that kind of menace."

The need is of course obvious. Some of their activities this year alone include plundering stockpiles of weapons and ammunition in students' rooms, crushing secret subversive societies, rapping from helicopters with their teeth, and cracking the once-thriving opium trade that used to dominate campus life. "Our primary responsibility, I guess, is to keep the college safe for student democracy," says Joe.

How do Joe and Fuji do that? Well, let's go through a specific case that the agents cracked during October Reading

Period. This one involves a certain student, who we'll call Smith, who was allegedly planning to leave the campus for the weekend. Monet and Algonquin had bugged his room and tapped his phone weeks beforehand, as they had anticipated some kind of trouble from Smith at some point. When they learned that Smith was planning to visit his girlfriend in San Diego, their course of action was all too clear. Smith had to be eliminated, or "neutralized," as they say in Security lingo. There were several ways to accomplish this, but a case of this magnitude needed a sure-fire solution with a minimum of complication. They formed their plan, and put it into action on that Friday of October Reading Period.

Through long investigation, Monet and Algonquin had learned that Smith was planning to leave the grounds via the front entrance at 5:30 a.m. The two professionals set up a killer laser bazooka tripod next to the picnic table in front of the Alumni House. They spotted Smith's Ferrari, fired, and the computerized self-directing laser mini-missile instantly sought out its target and completed its grisly mission.

A rueful Fuji Algonquin sighs. "Contrary to popular belief, public neutralization of students is rare, except in extreme cases where the vital interests of the College are perceived to be in jeopardy." By far their most frequent activity is merely confiscating sophisticated weaponry from dorm rooms converted into ammunition dumps. Strangely, it is usually female students involved in the amassing of weapons, while the male students usually engage in more serious offenses.

safer silo to protect such expensive hardware, are needed in order to retain the balance needed for a deterrent to attack. This is what President Reagan's defense program provides. The MX missile equals its Russian counterpart in accuracy and power, assuring more precision and less left to chance. This leaves the balance more even in terms of quality as well as quantity. In addition, the administration's plan for initial deployment of the first 36 of 100 MX missiles includes "super-hardened" silos, which can withstand anything but a direct hit. This is a less expensive, more realistic alternative for the absurd shell game of shuttling missiles along tracks, leaving to luck and prayer their chances for survival, while wasting vast amounts of land.

The worry that this new program is just the beginning of a massive new arms race is a valid one, but a look at Russia's economic situation puts that worry a little more to rest. The United States will soon no longer be able to afford such huge increases in the military budget; Russia, however, is hard pressed right now to simply maintain its military spending above inflation (or its Russian equivalent). Russian historian Roy Medvedev, a prominent free thinker (a rarity in Russia these days) voiced this problem in Moscow recently: "Our military budget is already at the limit of what the country can afford without cutting back on vital sectors of the civilian economy."

This country is merely catching up on ten years of slower military spending that has put it at a disadvantage which, without corrective measures, could become dangerous. It is safer and more intelligent to trust the sanity and judgment of the more than 300 concerned American leaders than to trust an oppressive, totalitarian government not to take advantage of what it may see as a large advantage in nuclear and conventional forces.

War Vets: Maimed Minds

By Martha Lorenz

In the Vietnam War, 56,555 Americans died and 303,654 were injured. But the casualty list should not stop there, for today, many Vietnam vets are struggling with a debilitating and frightening after-effect of that war. They are living in moral pain.

Americans want to forget the war, and the veterans along with it, so we point to simple, obvious problems, hoping for simple, obvious solutions to the vets' troubles. We tend to view the veterans' main difficulty as lack of acceptance and gratitude here at home. However, maybe before we make that assumption about the traumas the vets encountered here, we ought to consider the nightmarish hell they lived through over there.

In his article "Living in Moral Pain" (Psychology Today, Nov. 1981), Peter Marin suggests that the veterans' problems go beyond the limited benefits, the inadequate programs designed for them, and the failure of the United States government to acknowledge its responsibility for many of their traumas. Specifically, the "delayed-stress syndrome" and the after-effects of Agent Orange. He points out that this limited analysis is unacceptable.

According to Marin, there are "two crucial aspects of the vets' suffering that no one seems to want to confront...the first is the unacknowledged source of much of the vets' pain and anger: profound moral distress, arising from the realization that one has committed acts with real and terrible consequences. And the second is the inadequacy of the prevailing cultural wisdom, models of human nature, and modes of therapy to explain moral pain or provide ways of dealing with it."

The nature of the Vietnam War — its excessive cruelty and brutality, its arbitrary violence — scarred many veterans deeply. Quite literally, they brought the war home with them, a war which now rages inside of them.

Our treatment of the veterans' problems is highly inadequate. Most of the current psychological theory focuses

on the idea of the delayed-stress syndrome, which defines "psychological and emotional disturbances that, well after the war's end, emerge in men who previously seemed unscathed." The concept is fairly useful, as it encompasses symptoms which no doubt are attributable to the stresses of the war, particularly flashbacks, paranoia, anxiety, depression, and uncontrollable anger. However, the syndrome is often inappropriately extended to include other emotional problems. For instance, many clinicians point to the war as the cause for feelings of guilt or an inability to love, when such emotions are not necessarily the result of the war. Further, Marin notes, classifying them as delayed stress "obscures the real nature of the veteran's experience."

Current psychological terminology contributes to this unhealthy situation. Veterans who felt an aversion to killing, or who refused to kill, have "acute combat reaction." The after-effects of the brutality are typically called stress, "as it." Marin writes, "the clinicians describing the vets are talking about an executive's overwork or a hysterical housewife's blood pressure."

The extant psychological theory surrounding the treatment of vets hinges on what Marin calls "our great therapeutic dream...that the past is escapable, that suffering can be avoided, that happiness is always possible, and that insight inevitably leads to joy." The Vietnam veterans know that the truth is otherwise, that they cannot undo the killing and the maiming, or deny responsibility for it.

While society remains unwilling to face the questions of morality raised by the war, the vets must confront them every living moment. Unable to rationalize the atrocities of the war, they become isolated from a country which does not wish to try to justify its behavior. As long as it does not want to face such moral dilemmas, society will be unable to help the veterans. When it does — and when it stops classifying vets' problems with inaccurate jargon void of understanding — then and only then will it take a positive step toward finally bringing the veterans home.

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.

Steinem Hidden

To the Editor:

Historically, Kenyon has had receptions for its many lecturers. As a woman of the College Community, I was disappointed that I did not get a chance to meet Gloria Steinem. I feel the College should have had an open reception after her lecture. Why was she so well hidden? If other women did get to meet her, how were they chosen for this great honor?

Sincerely,
Jo Rice, Woman

Get Involved

To the Editor:

For the past year and a half that I have attended Kenyon, I have heard nothing but cutdowns, complaints, and shouts of anger toward the Collegian from all sectors of the Kenyon community—students, faculty, administrators, and Gambier residents. Until now I must admit that I have been participant in this rash of ignorance, apathy, and aversity to personal participation in active change—unwillingness to get involved.

This year, as chair of the Media Board,

I find that the Collegian is in desperate need of an advisor, writers, and funds. However, the Collegian is the only community-wide document at Gambier at present. We cannot afford to lose it nor what it supplies for us. International and national awareness are already low enough; loss of awareness of our immediate community will be devastating.

It seems clear that if you are expressing dissatisfaction with the paper, you must feel it is an important part of your community that is presently inadequate. As a fellow member of the Kenyon

continued on page six

Allison Mackie Finds Broadway Success, Equity at Circle in the Square

By Anna Grimes

"A lot of students here are not very future-oriented, and I don't see why (especially the students). You would think they had at least some idea of what they wanted to do!" commented Allison Mackie, who, being very future-oriented,

next semester and see old friends.

How did Mackie wind up in a Broadway production after three years at Kenyon? "Well, I had already been working as assistant stage manager when *Candida* was here this summer as a Kenyon Festival Theater production. Then rumors began circulating that some

when *Candida* moved to New York. "Then one day, I went down to the KFT office and someone said Michael Cristofer had called and wanted to talk to me. His phone was busy all day long, but finally I got in touch with him. He hedged a bit, then said, 'Well, uh-um—Allison, I think I can offer you a job.'"

Cristofer had reason to be hesitant, for at the time, Mackie was not a member of Actor's Equity, the highly selective union which all performers must be a member of if they are going to work on a Broadway production. Normally, an actor must have 50 weeks experience in Equity productions before becoming a member. Mackie had only 28 weeks, accumulated over two consecutive summers working for KFT. Director Cristofer and production stage manager Michael Ritchie got her an Equity card. She went to New York as stage manager and understudy to Jane Currin, who at the time was playing the role of Prossy.

"It was really a golden opportunity for me to get it. Equity cards are tough to get,

even tougher than two years ago, when you could buy your way into it." Mackie explained that until two years ago, actors who were already members of the Screen Actors Guild (SAG) or the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFTRA), could buy an Equity membership. But this is no longer the case. "It's a real Catch-22, because you need a job in an Equity theater to get work towards your card, but you can't get an Equity job—well, sometimes you can but it's very rare—unless you have a card."

Working on the play has been a great experience for Mackie. "I have learned a lot, I have reached a few of my goals in life, and set some new ones as well." These new goals include studying at the Actor's Studio, a professional organization where actors critique each other through scene work. "This is very ambitious at this point in my career, but I figure I'll audition anyway." An alternative is the Neighborhood Playhouse, more of an acting school, "with kids like Tait and myself. The Actor's Studio is for

all kind of actors." Tait Ruppert, a former Kenyon student, plays Marchbanks in *Candida*, and also plans to audition for the Actor's Studio and the Neighborhood Playhouse.

Candida opened to negative reviews, yet has become a box office success. "We've extended our run, so that tells you something," said Mackie. Originally scheduled through mid-November, it has been extended to run until January 2. "We changed a lot of things about the play—updating it from the Victorian to the Edwardian era in England, changing the seasons from winter to spring—we tried to make it lighter, to give it a more whimsical and romantic note. The Shaw Society, who are the protectors of his estate, saw it and they loved it! They thought it brought out the meaning of the play clearly."

Allison Mackie's eyes shine with the enthusiasm that is found only in those eyes who are doing exactly what they want to do. She has her feet on the ground, but is not afraid to entertain the impossible.



Allison Mackie in last year's *Godspell* Production.

got out of Gambier sooner than she expected. She is currently involved with the Broadway production of George Bernard Shaw's *Candida*, as stage manager and understudy for the role of Prossy, played by Ann Willis. Mackie will return to Kenyon this spring, and was on campus briefly this week to register for

New York producers wanted to move it to Broadway.

When it was confirmed that the play was moving to Circle in the Square for a brief run in the fall, Mackie began a month-long series of phone calls to director Michael Cristofer, asking him if she could stay on as a stage manager

Magic Comedian Comes to Rosse

By Chip Bultman

"They used to have things called 'Evenings in Rosse,' with musicians, hypnotists—that's basically what this is," said Glenn Weiss, All College Events committee chair, referring to Paul Zimmerman's appearance here at Kenyon on Friday, December 11th.

Zimmerman is an entertainer unknown to most of us. He juggles, does magic, performs mime, but, as Weiss points out, he should not be considered a juggler, or a magician, or a mime artist—he's a comedian. "There's something called New Wave comedy," Weiss explains. "It relies on external things—props, falling down, slapstick—Paul is in New Wave comedy. It's also called California comedy, although this is not an accurate description. Steve Martin is the most well known of this genre of comedy."

Tickets for Zimmerman's show will be given out the week before the show at dinner in Gund Commons and Peirce Hall with the presentation of an I.D. If enough tickets are given away then there will be two shows: the first show at its regular time of 8:00, and the second show, if necessary, at 10:00. Also, if there is enough interest, Zimmerman may give a juggling seminar the afternoon of his show. "What we're (Social Board) trying to do," says Weiss, "is a drastic change from the MSB concert—this is going to be on a much smaller scale. We want to see what the people want."



Paul Zimmerman

Housework Unabated by Technology

By Linda Slanec

Inefficiency in the home is actually desired by Americans according to Phi Beta Kappa lecturer Dr. Ruth Cowan. Having completed her undergraduate degree in zoology and graduate work in history, Dr. Cowan addressed the subject of "Women and Technology in America" on November 17.

Dr. Cowan stated that technology and efficient production methods are applied "out there," and that the home is seen as a refuge from the mechanization of work environments. For women whose work environment is the home, this means that as tasks become easier with technological advance, new ones are added or old jobs are done more often. For instance, the advent of the washing machine was accompanied by more frequent laundering and an increase in overall laundering time. Kitchen technology is disguised by the popular colonial style decor.

Attempts to centralize household tasks have been a decisive failure, stated Cowan. Mobile laundry and kitchen units developed by the army in World War I were economical and convenient in the private sphere, yet disappeared before the depression. Community enterprises such as nurseries and vacuum services met a similar fate. Coops were pioneered by a group of Harvard professor's wives, who were halted during the red scare by political accusations.

Decentralization is the nemesis of the

employed woman as well as the housewife according to Cowan. She reported that women see themselves as transient in the labor force and as a result are hard to organize. The role of females in the work force does not necessarily parallel technological advances that reduce the importance of physical strength, although such changes open opportunities. Cowan sees social forces such as sexual stereotyping and events such as strikes and wars as significant in job distribution. She cited the fact that in 1900 66% of American women would have to change employment if a random distribution of jobs were to be attained. Today, 68.7% would need to switch occupations. A random distribution by our race could be achieved if 47% of the population made the appropriate transitions. Cowan also noted that a woman employed full time works 35 hours a week in the home if she has children, and 28 if she does not. A full time housewife puts in approximately 55 hours per week of household labor, a figure that has not changed significantly over the years despite technological advance, and that is nearly equal for urban and rural women.

Cowan also pointed out the lack of knowledge about female technologies. Although childrearing styles and similar practices certainly had a profound influence on people, they were much more likely to record, and we to research, commercial technologies.

This Week's Projections

On the Beach

On the Beach. Produced and Directed by Stanley Kramer. Starring Gregory Peck, Ava Gardner, Fred Astaire, Anthony Perkins. 1960, 133 min.

It is 1963 and World War III is over. The entire Northern Hemisphere has been annihilated by atomic weapons. In a few months, a cloud of lethal radiation will reach Melbourne, Australia, where this drama is set. While awaiting their inevitable deaths, the residents of Melbourne act almost normal.

Ava Gardner, Fred Astaire, Anthony Perkins, and especially Gregory Peck as the submarine captain give fine performances. *On the Beach* is a captivating and horrifying film, with such haunting images as the bombed-out shell of San Francisco. A sailor named Sedwick goes ashore to see his hometown and stays, demonstrating that this fleeting illusion called life has been defeated by mankind itself; and even death is preferable to this tragic existence.

The War Game

The War Game. Directed by Peter Watkins. 1965, B/W, 50 min.

A small English town is devastated by a nuclear attack. The consequences for its surviving inhabitants constitute the bulk of this brilliant film. Peter Watkins directed *The War Game* in documentary style, mixing life-like footage with a bland narrative to produce a motion picture that is both shocking and captivating. Its images are so disturbing and vivid—due to the absolutely phenomenal realism captured by the film's make-up and art direction personnel—that *The War Game*, although produced for BBC-TV, was banned from broadcast in Great Britain.

Perhaps more than any of the other movies featured during "Nuclear Weekend," *The War Game* illustrates the unspeakable horror inherent in a nuclear conflict, and the resultant obliteration of human culture and sanity that it would entail. It quite probably is the most effective anti-nuclear war film ever released, delivering its message by a subtle invasion of the viewer's conscience.

But *The War Game*'s impact is closely rivaled by the actual account of atomic destruction chronicled in *Hiroshima-Nagasaki 1945*. This short subject, which will be shown along with *The War Game* documents the events that surrounded the only use of nuclear weapons in a war. It conveys the sadness and confusion faced

by the cities' inhabitants in much the same fashion as Watkins' film. The reality of these people's plight, however, is in sharp contrast to the "make-believe" nature of *The War Game*. Together, they offer a plea that this kind of fate be avoided at all costs.

Alice in Wonderland

Alice in Wonderland. Directed by Norman MacLeod. Starring W.C. Fields, Charlotte Henry, Gary Cooper, Cary Grant. 1933, B/W, 79 min.

Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* stands as a landmark of children's literature. Its exuberance and charm have delighted millions. The imaginative wanderings of its main character "through the looking glass"—supplemented by the drawings of Tenniel—provided the foundation for this comedy, which sports an all-star cast.



Gary Cooper turns in a lackluster portrayal of the White Knight; Cary Grant is charming as the Mock Turtle. The Mad Hatter is embodied in Edward Everett Horton, while the incomparable W.C. Fields is marvelous as the incomprehensible Humpty Dumpty.

Considering the book upon which it was based, and the actors with which it was cast, it is regretful that this version falls far below its potential. Perhaps the fault lies in director MacLeod's inability to adequately translate the book's vitality to the screen. Alice (Charlotte Henry) does have an elastic neck, but the special effects that produce this and other images cannot overcome the film's variable pace and generally subdued tone. Nevertheless, some notable performances—Fields' is among the best—rescue this movie; although those faithful to Carroll's story and wit may be disappointed, the stellar cast's usually intriguing characterizations make this a motion picture worth seeing.

Fail Safe

Fail Safe. Directed by Sidney Lumet. Starring Henry Fonda, Walter Matthau, Dan O'Herlihy. 1964, B/W, 111 min.

This epic film of nuclear paranoia bears a striking resemblance to Stanley Kubrick's *Dr. Strangelove*. Indeed, the plot is roughly the same, due to a mechanical error, six bombers are directed to drop twenty-megaton bombs on Moscow. The American leadership, under the direction of the President (Henry Fonda), is consequently faced with the harrowing dilemma of how to call the planes back while simultaneously convincing the alarmed Soviets that their mission is merely an accident, a fluke produced by computer malfunction. The sole difference is that *Fail Safe* is deadly serious, as opposed to the grimly humorous tone used in *Dr. Strangelove*.

Thanks to Sidney Lumet's law direction, *Fail Safe* offers a terrifying vision of mankind poised on the edge of total annihilation. Only a last-minute, devastated Presidential decision provides a means to escape that fate. Once his machines—tailored to protect him from inadvertent nuclear suicide—err irrevocably, man must save himself by making undesirable choices. It is the constant threat to humanity posed by our reliance on a computerized, "fail-safe" system for mass destruction that gives this film its power. Machines, it apparently argues, are potentially no less fallible than their human creators.

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'Outrebounded' - by a smaller team' Lords Drop Season Opener 88-80

By Bob Warburton

Team balance, defense and quickness helped host team Urbana College top Kenyon 88-80 in the 1981 season basketball opener.

Kenyon coach Jim Zak tried to explain Urbana's edge: "I thought that we played quite well offensively; still, I was disappointed defensively." But, Zak said, they were a much quicker team and we were outrebounded—by a smaller opponent. Rebounding is a major concern of ours right now."

Through both halves, Kenyon was having an uphill struggle. Freshman guard Chris Russell was instant offense coming off the bench, scoring 25 points, but the Lords trailed 42-36 at the half and 88-80 at the final buzzer.

"We led early," Zak continued, "but they took the lead right before halftime. It was tied at 55 five or ten minutes into the second half and that's when they broke it open. We had a poor five minutes and that was the game."

Urbana played team basketball on both ends of the floor. They threw a balanced offense at the visitors, as five players finished in double figures. Substitute Willie Flunoy led on the scoresheet with 22. On defense, Urbana surprised Kenyon with a full court press that the Lords could rarely crack.

"They pressed a lot in both halves," Zak explained. "We weren't quite ready for that kind of tempo."

Still, Zak looked at the bright side. "We shot over 50 percent from the floor and 18 of 25 from the line. That's about what we want to shoot this year."

Senior captain Bill Melis hit 24 points for the Lords, and Tim Riazzi and Paul Collinsworth added 12 apiece.

Kenyon's first home game is this Saturday against Earlham at 7:30 in the Ernst Center.



The efforts of guard Neil Kenagy will be greatly missed.

Division I Cowboys Swamp Water Lords

By Bob Warburton

The University of Wyoming varsity swim team interrupted their Eastern tour of Division I schools long enough for a meet at Kenyon (two weeks ago). Wyoming beat the Lords 61-33 in the first dual meet ever held in the ARC.

The Cowboys, a pre-season favorite to win the NCAA Division I Western Athletic Conference, thoroughly dominated the home team on a cold, snowy night before Thanksgiving Break. They swept 13 of the 14 events and nine different swimmers combined to set ten new Ernst pool records.

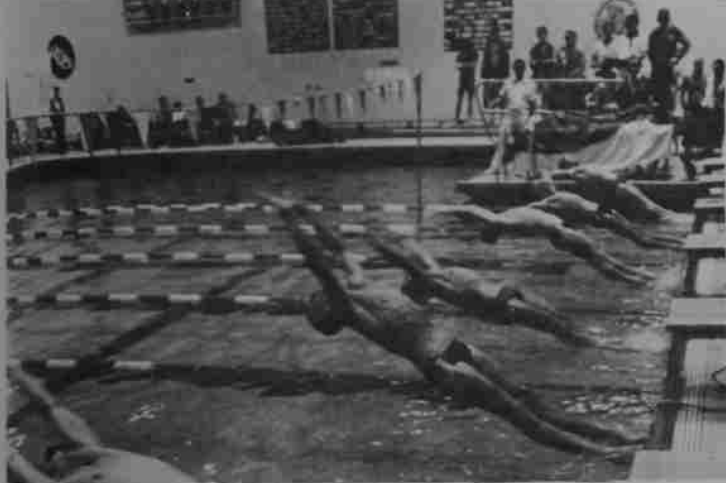
Still, Kenyon Coach Jim Steen was hardly panicking. "It was basically a one-sided meet for Wyoming," he commented. "In fact, they swam better than I thought they would. But I would hardly call it an upset. Quite frankly, I was not the least bit disappointed with our performance."

Some Kenyon swimmers did have a productive night. Dave Dinny logged a NCAA Division III qualifying time (1:45.58) in the 200 yard freestyle.

"Also," said Steen, "we had two groups of swimmers finish below 3:20 in the 400 freestyle relay. Any time that happens, we consider it a very successful achievement."

When asked if his confidence was shaken, Steen smiled and shook his head. "Basically, we are an end of the season team. The Wyoming meet was a good one for us. Over half our schedule is Division I schools, because we consider it good competition to prepare us for the last part of the year."

Wyoming boss Frank Vicchi coached Steen during his college days. "So as a favor, the Cowboys agreed to make an unscheduled stop in Gambier." His teams are always tough," Steen continued. "They train on the highest campus in their league, the highest altitude. When they come down to sea level, they become much more efficient."



The Scribe' a Sports Stooge

By Bob Warburton

The majority of professional sports-writers in the business today come from what I call the Movie Critic's School of Journalism. That is, they try to be as cute and funny as possible, while at the same time insulting modern athletes.

Thankfully, this is not the way the game is run at Kenyon. I have played sportswriter for three months now and no coach, no player or no administrator has ever been snide or bitter toward me. So when I get the chance to voice an opinion, I see no reason not to return the favor in kind.

Although only a lowly freshman, I was lucky enough to land a regular assignment on the Collegian sports staff. Lucky enough to cover the varsity soccer team, a job I inherited from the team trainer. It took me two weeks to successfully match the numbers with the faces, but soon I experienced camaraderie and friendship.

Boss Jeff Vennell was great. He is a writer's dream—a head coach who feeds good quotes and doesn't snarl after a loss. After half a season, I was dubbed "The Scribe" by Coach Vennell. When the team vans were loaded for a road game, he always left room for 18 players and one Scribe.

Christmas came early when the soccer team won six straight shutouts and reached the OAC finals. The locker room was a jolly place. I was flooded with suggestions.

"Hey Scribe, how about a special story about me for my mother to read?"

"You should really do a life history of the No Goal Patrol."

"Hey, next week you should write your story and put down 'by the Scribe.'"

A professional journalist I once heard speak said that the more a writer covers sports, the more he develops the preference to drop the pad, cap the pen and join the fun on the field. Too true. Covering the Kenyon soccer team this fall, I picked up a fresh interest in the game. The more I watched, the more I wondered if I had the speed and stamina to get in a little time at fullback.

But I only had this problem when I saw a game. I wrote four articles on varsity football games without seeing a single snap from center. This type of coverage takes more legwork than usual. First step: get a play-by-play stat sheet from Coach Tom McHugh the Monday morning after the game. Step two: get quotes to fill in the blank spots. Step three: sit down at the typewriter and fake it.

Both McHugh and Vennell took time to be cooperative, effort that I appreciated. I was sorry soccer season ended—after all, I never got a chance to try any *National Enquirer* sportswriting.

Basketball Trivia...Trivia...

- 1) Which Kenyon Basketball player holds the record for Most Points Scored in a single game?
 - 2) In which year were the Lords regular season Ohio Conference Basketball Champions?
 - 3) How many OAC single season team records do the Lords hold?
 - 4) Of the Top 10 All-Time Ohio Conference Career Scorers how many are from Kenyon?
- Answers:
1) Answer: Tim Riazzi
2) Answer: 1969-70
3) Answer: Six
4) Answer: Never
- Goal Attempts 2,200, Most Field Goals 1,039, Most Free Throws 684, Free Throw Pct. .801
#1 John Rinkka 3,251 #5 Scott Rogers 2,149
#4 John Dunlap 2,156 #6 Tim Appleton 2,062
#10 Jeff Shade 1,742

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Peoplecraft Opens With Reception, Music

By Michael Cannizzaro

A new store opened in Gambier this week: Peoplecraft. A small craft shop, located on the second floor of the Craft Center, celebrated its grand re-opening Wednesday with a reception organized by Craft Center Coordinator Alyssa Solomon.

About thirty people attended the reception, which featured the music of Joe Reilly and Cody Fleming. According to Solomon, the opening stimulated some early sales activity for the shop.

Peoplecraft is, in effect, a "link" between people in the Kenyon Community and Gambier who would like to sell their creative work and those who are interested in buying such products. Only

6% of the sales revenues go to the store for expenses, though that does not even cover the cost of the reception, Solomon notes. The project is aided by funding from the Student Activities budget, which makes up for the loss and allows the shop to be able to afford such a low commission, permitting low prices.

Solomon said that Peoplecraft opened now so that students may take advantage of its bargains and wide range of gift ideas for Christmas. The selection ranges from a "Reagan Blinker Kit," complete with glasses with black and white lenses (for seeing things in Reaganesque black and white), a ray gun, and jelly beans, to such apolitical items as woven jackets, pottery, and jewelry. Hand-made Christmas ornaments, wooden toys, and issues of *Phototype* are also on sale. All mer-

chandise at Peoplecraft is home-made by students or members of the community.



Peoplecraft Coordinator Alyssa Solomon

Solomon mentioned that she was disappointed by the low level of student participation, but said that while new pieces are still being accepted, there is no shortage. Participation by members of the Gambier community, faculty and their families has helped take up the slack.

In addition to the sales aspect of the project, Peoplecraft is also a means of exhibiting one's work, without necessarily holding as a primary goal the sale of the piece. Solomon emphasized that "browsers as well as purchasers" are welcome to visit the shop, which will be open Sunday through Thursday, 7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m., until Christmas.

'We'll Go Back To Coat Hangers'

continued from page one

abortion), nor does it have as many funds. Peelle named some of the groups who oppose abortion: the Ku Klux Klan, neo-Nazis, and the Moral Majority.

The observation was made that "we're going to have generations of rape-victim babies. We'll go back to coat hangers. I don't want to see witch hunts again. We must look at the long-term effects of this. It could lead to repression and guilt-ridden Americans."

Elliott explained that the opponents of abortion (2% of the population) outnumber the supporters of abortion (one-fourth of 1% of the population).

Another student mentioned that pro-abortionists protest that banning abortion infringes on a woman's freedom regarding her body, and that the counter-argument presented by anti-abortionists is that the laws against murder infringe on an individual's freedom to kill.

The idea was brought up that it would help clarify the issue if biology instructor Francis Yow, an embryologist, spoke on the topic of when significant life begins.

LETTERS, LETTERS

continued from page three

community, I urge all of you complainers out there to get involved in the paper—faculty, students, administrators, and Gambier residents alike!

Most Sincerely,
Joe Caperna

Preserve Room Sanctity

To the Editor:

Upon their return from Thanksgiving break to the "freedom" of college, many if not all Kenyon students found evidence of visitors in their humble abodes. I, like many others, found it after shutting my door for the first time; it was staring me in the face, telling me that the door it was defacing costs \$225 to repair or replace. Others were let down less gently: a friendly note from Dean Reading requesting the pleasure of your presence at a discussion concerning the appalling condition of your room ("Sorry Dad"). Yes, Maintenance has invaded the sanctity of the home over vacation. For some odd reason, this offends and annoys me.

Personally, I am not comfortable with the idea that the College reserves the right to enter my room whenever it wants, whether I am present or not. They tell us "take all valuables home with you," but, flying Peasant's Express, I'm in no position to do that. In high school, the administration had enough respect for the students to at least specify that room

searches could only be conducted by authorized faculty and only with the occupant present. Somehow I can't conceive of Dean Reading supervising the "cleaning" of each and every room.

It's not that I don't trust whoever it was who was in my room; it's just that I haven't a clue as to who that might be, and there have been reports of thefts over vacations in recent years.

Perhaps the thing that bothers me most is that instead of unnecessarily violating students' privacy and freedom, Maintenance might have better spent their precious man-hours working on those long overdue lounge doors for McBride and Mather, so a student might at least study in more privacy that can apparently be found in their rooms.


And now I hear "they" "clean" our rooms over Christmas vacation... Thanks, but really, Dean Reading, I can handle that myself.

Name withheld by Request

Concert Clarification

In Mary Herron's review of the Barefoot Dance Concert, one sentence was ambiguous in meaning, and as a result was misinterpreted as an affront to Stacey Temple. The line, "I felt antagonism as I watched Ms. Temple's imitations," should be corrected to "I felt antagonism towards Ms. Temple as I watched her imitations."

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Accessibility Through Action

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appropriating such a savings fund, as well as helping to start a 504 Committee, the President said, "Yes...delighted to help," and suggested that the committee be linked to the Building and Grounds Committee, which meets with the Board of Trustees several times a year. Jordan also agreed that deadlines were probably the only way that projects, long-term or short-term do indeed, get done.

Continued student and faculty interest in this problem is necessary and was the catalyst for the changes that have already occurred on campus (including several ramps, curb cuts and parking signs). However, as Professors Schupbach, Metzler, Edwards and Rhodes mention in their letters to President Jordan, the college cannot wait until there are other handicapped students on campus to start making the major programs accessible.

It is an understandable frustration for the head of a college to have the national government require structural alterations, and yet provide no federal funds to complete the project. On the other hand, is any law irresponsible which prevents physical injury and preserves Constitutional rights.

The Handicap Awareness Program starts off this year on a strong note—the President's positive endorsement, agreement and "assistance" in starting an independent 504 Committee, an annual savings fund, and a system of accessibility checklists and time limits. Accessibility, however, is an ideal which can be realized not through what is said, but through what is done. Until then the college is responsible for what is now a very unequal opportunity.

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