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College Cuts Back on Energy Consumption Through Efficiency Projects

By Dennis Moore

With the cost of energy steadily rising, energy conservation has become a major concern in the United States. Kenyon's maintenance department is keeping a close eye on consumption levels here.

Tom Lepley, energy manager and second assistant to the superintendent of buildings and grounds, pointed out that dormitories on the south end are run on a central heating system. This system pipes steam underground to converters in each building, which transform the steam into hot water.

"The hot water that circulates in the south end dorms has only one heating source, which must be set at a temperature sufficient to heat all the rooms," Lepley noted. "This means that the rooms nearest the source are the warmest. Since we have to heat the rooms so that all residents are comfortable, the ones closer to the heater are warmer than the others."

The same type of system is employed in Caples, Mather, and McBride, except that there are individual heat controls with fans in each room. These controls, which keep the building water supply constant, represent the most efficient way to heat structures of that size. Gund, Lewis, and Norton run on gas-fired boilers; Lepley calls gas "the cheapest way to generate heat in this part of the country."

Lepley points out that there is no way to precisely meter the consumption in buildings off the steam loop (e.g., Peirce). The consumption level is calculated by measuring the total usage of all the buildings off the loop and dividing that figure by each structure's square footage.

This chart summarizes electricity and heating fuel consumption on a fiscal year basis. The various ratios show that conservation measures and system improvements have made a definite contribution to cost avoidance.

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
BTU 10 ⁶	134,530	134,462	131,548	130,641
Total Cost	\$447,134	\$493,891	\$560,323	\$619,789
Cost per BTU 10 ⁶	\$ 3.32	\$ 3.67	\$ 4.26	\$ 4.74
Degree Days	7,498	6,777	6,634	6,692
BTU 10 ⁶ per Degree Day	17.94	19.84	19.82	19.52
Gross Square Feet	815,099	844,161	845,843	845,843
BTU 10 ⁶ per Square Foot	16.5	15.9	15.6	15.4
BTU per Square Foot per Degree Day	2.200	2.346	2.351	2.301

BTU: British Thermal Unit
Bolton Theater and Sunset Cottage were added in 1978-79. The Sculpture Studio was added in 1979-80.

Peirce is a particularly wasteful building by its very nature. The constant flood of students in and out of the dining hall let large quantities of heat go right out the door. Additionally, the Great Hall is expensive to service because heat rises to its inordinately high ceiling.

Lepley is currently in the process of calculating the cost of paddle fans, which push warm air from the ceiling back down to the floor for Wertheimer Fieldhouse. "The lights in Wertheimer use 133,750 BTU's (British Thermal Units) per hour," Lepley noted. "The cost for one million

BTU's is \$4.74, and Wertheimer's lights generate 64¢ per hour in BTU usable energy. It's possible that the lights could heat the building if we install the fans.

"We may in the future study the feasibility of this plan for Peirce," Lepley continued, "which would also involve aesthetic considerations."

Maintenance has taken several steps to conserve energy, including insulation of the new ceiling in the Fieldhouse and of the Dance Studio. The hot water storage tank in Old Kenyon, inefficient because of its metal walls (which do not retain

heat well), was also insulated. Lepley mentioned that maintenance plans to work on the tank in Peirce during Christmas break.

In addition, the branch steam lines to Hanna, Leonard, and Ascension were recently replaced, a year after the main line from old Shaffer Pool to Hanna was restored. Maintenance also installed night set-back thermostats in offices such as Sunset and Walton. These units set room temperature at 55° when the offices are not being used, and move back to a comfortable setting at 7 a.m. Lepley is exploring the possibility of installing this system in other buildings.

The energy manager is also considering installing timing devices in the new dorms (Mather, Caples, McBride) which shut off the room fans at certain hours while leaving the radiators on. Lepley is also conducting a feasibility study to see if and when students can go without hot water. Bushnell Hall remains the likely site for the study.

Lepley encourages input from students, and pointed out that the Buildings and Grounds Committee, which meets every Monday night, relays information to him. He is anxious to attend these meetings, and hopes for increased student involvement.

Committee Picks Dalton Scholars



Emily Yukich and Pam Reed, winners of this year's Dalton Fellowship.

By Anne Elk

This year's Dalton Fellowship has been awarded to Pam Reed and Emily Yukich, both English majors. The Fellowship is given annually to students who wish to pursue graduate work in American Studies.

Although the award is sometimes split unequally between a first-place and second-place winner, Reed and Yukich were chosen to share it equally. They were selected for the honor after a process of applications and interviews by the Faculty Committee on Academic Standards. The committee, composed of five professors and Dean Townsend, announced its decision on Thursday, December 3. Winners were chosen on the basis of scholarly achievement and plans for use of the Fellowship.

Yukich plans to continue her studies in English, focusing on late 19th Century literature. Concerning her long-range plans, Yukich stated, "I'll probably end up teaching in colleges, as well as writing essays, both critical and non-critical."

Reed is also interested in American late 19th Century and contemporary literature, "particularly prose fiction and development in the novel form." Like Yukich, she pictures herself pursuing a career in teaching and added, "at some point I would like to both teach and write."

Both women have applied to many of the same graduate schools, including the University of Virginia, Johns Hopkins, Yale, and Stanford, among others.

GEC Courses Add Variety to College Curriculum



GEC Coordinators Allison Shipley and Liz McCutcheon.

By Bill Edwards

Have you ever felt that, as a student at a small liberal arts college in the Ohio wilderness, you've really never learned anything fun or useful—you've just accumulated museum display-case knowledge? Well, you won't be able to complain about the education that is offered here anymore, because next semester will mark the re-appearance of the Gambier Experimental College.

A tradition for over ten years here, the GEC is operated mainly by students for

students, but as the name suggests, it is for the benefit and enjoyment of everyone in the community. It is a collection of a wide variety of courses which are taught by any people who believe they have enough knowledge of their subjects to pass it along to others. As Liz McCutcheon, co-coordinator of the programs says, "There are all kinds of people with all kinds of talents, or people willing to do a little research, and to share it with others. That's what this is—a sharing experience."

She says that among the courses that people are volunteering to teach this year,

there is one on mythology, an introduction to Dungeons and Dragons, and classes in quilting and cribbage. Complete information and a catalog of courses—there are generally 20-25 offered each year—will be distributed early next semester, with registration taking place in the days following. Dates and times of the courses will vary according to their subject, but each course will have a \$1 registration fee. Allison Shipley is the other co-coordinator, and either of them may be contacted for more information—especially if you want to teach something.

Council Amends Election Rules Following Debate

By Michael Cannizzaro

Student Council, after a lengthy debate Sunday night, approved a revised amendment proposal to Constitution election rules, giving Council the option to waive special elections in which the

President Morris Thorpe, an opponent of the revised proposal, urged a no vote on the revision, saying that it is a waste of time and money to hold an uncontested election, and that no freedom would be taken from the student, since everyone

there would be no votes not to use. The amendment, after a lengthy discussion along these lines, passed by a 12 to 7 margin, with abstentions.

Council discussed the legality and fairness of a system of fines for theft from the food service proposed to Senate. Many members voiced objections to the levying of "arbitrary" fines upon offenders. A motion to send a letter to President Jordan and Dean Edwards voicing Council's objection to the fines passed by 14 to 2, with two abstentions.

The Social Board reported that the Evening at Rosse, featuring Paul Zimmerman, was an overwhelming success, with 400-600 people attending the two shows. The cost per person attending was very low, the Social Board reported, adding that the performance seemed to have been well-received.

President Thorpe reported that the Alumni Office and Career Development Center are organizing a panel discussion on job interviews and resumes. Students interested in working on the program should talk to Thorpe.

Thorpe also announced that the Council-funded Pierce poolroom, which has been losing \$300 a month, will be closed next semester, due to lack of funds.

It was suggested to Council that Professors post booklists for next semester's courses before vacation, so students may buy the books before the break.

In open forum, the music club was congratulated for its successful sponsorship of the Christmas Waltz last Saturday.

College Receives Grant

By Lisa Mesaros

This fall Kenyon College and 24 other institutions of higher education were chosen to share the MacArthur Foundation Grant.

The grant amounts to \$15.6 million. The purpose of the money is to establish a John D. MacArthur chair at the nine universities and a professorship at the 16 liberal arts colleges.

President Jordan said that Kenyon has been considering specific ways to use its share of the money, and that decisions will be reached and disclosed in January of 1982.

John E. Corbally, president of the MacArthur Foundation, stresses the need for such grants (he says that inflation is threatening faculty salaries) and describes the limitations of grants. "Even by providing more than \$15 million, we are doing little more than calling attention to the problem." He adds that "hundreds" of other institutions which need the money will remain in need.



Tom Hedge, Morris Thorpe, and Pam Becker of Student Council's Executive Committee

number of candidates is equal to the number of positions available. Council also discussed a proposal to the senate to use a system of fines against people caught stealing material from the Dining Halls.

The amendment to the constitution election rules which was presented to Council last week was scrapped in favor of one allowing Council the option of waiving only uncontested special elections, as opposed to any uncontested election.

has the opportunity to get onto any ballot. Paul McCartney, who proposed the revision, said that there were three main points against making the option applicable to regular fall and spring elections: it would deprive students who do care about involvement of their right to vote; it would give Council too much power, as in the extreme possibility of bypassing Executive Committee elections; and it would decrease student awareness of apathy, since, with a waived election

A Limited Perspective

Someone asked me the other day how it felt to be leaving *The Collegian* after two semesters as editor-in-chief. The answer eluded me then, and it eludes me now. The experience is one that can only be judged by the perspective of time; looking back on it some years in the future, perhaps the adequate description of feelings will come. For now, though, there is but the limited perspective of aspirations and expectations.

The newspaper as an industry is a highly influential and important contributor to society today. What does *The Collegian* add to this realm?

College newspapers — especially those at small liberal arts colleges with little emphasis on "career-oriented" courses — are in a unique position. Desirous of being set apart as an independent body in and of themselves, college papers suffer the burden of being dependent on college funds.

To function well, to serve the community fairly and without fear of retribution, a newspaper must be independent. *The Collegian*, like so many college papers, must rely on the whims — some would call it the "good judgment" — of the financial directors (in Kenyon's case, the treasurer and Finance Committee of Student Council) to continue its existence. The conflict here is obvious, unavoidable, and tragic: funded BY the college, the newspaper must strive to be independent OF the college, for only in its independence can a college paper well serve its readers.

Some universities — Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth — have arrived at their own solution to this problem. Each of these institutions of higher education has, or will have in the very near future, a paper funded solely by alumni and/or trustees. Thus, they are technically set apart from the college itself. Unfortunately, they are also controlled by a select few, who can afford to — and want to — have complete manipulation of a college paper. Conservatives are funding the current Dartmouth paper, and that paper reflects an amazingly close-minded view. It is not inconceivable that in the future at one of those prestigious eastern universities, we shall see a paper funded by liberals, who will likewise use the media as a personal mouthpiece for political ideologies.

Such a trend will, one hopes, not manifest itself here at Kenyon. Eugene Roberts, executive editor of the Pulitzer Prize-winning *Philadelphia Inquirer*, noted this trend with alarm, but pointed out that he (nor, he believes, anyone else in the newspaper profession with a grain of dignity) would never refer to the people who staff such tabloids as "journalists." He preferred to refer to them as "propagandists." Way to go Eugene.

For all its faults — which are not so many as you may think — *The Collegian* can point with pride to the fact that it continually strives to be fair and accurate. Working within the confines of a small community such as that of Gambier, the editors and staff members sometimes lose sight of the fact that they are involved in a very unique and important profession, one which shall most certainly continue to have a great impact on American society.

In its attempts to reach the truth, *The Collegian* has occasionally offended or misled some members of our small community. Of course such occurrences are unintentional, but it must be noted that in our efforts to service Gambier, we will often "step on somebody's toes." That is a justifiable consequence at which a paper often arrives.

To bring you the news, to open your eyes, to keep you abreast of current happenings — that is the duty of *The Collegian*. No group of 10 students working to produce a paper scrutinized by 2,000 critical pairs of eyes can avoid feeling the pressure and strain of the weekly production.

The outgoing *Collegian* staff has served you well in this capacity. We have strived to maintain a certain degree of freedom from, which still recognizing our responsibility to, Kenyon College.

So maybe when this writer looks back on 27 issues of the Kenyon *Collegian*, what sticks out most will be the fact that week after week a very small group of very dedicated students worked diligently toward achieving the practically inattainable goal of respect from the community. The people who cared enough to spend the time, who sacrificed GPA's and social lives, to produce this paper every week, are its very heart and soul. I can't be sure, of course, but I rather suspect that in the future when I think back upon those 27 issues, I will most remember the people, for it was their character, their caring, that made the experience so special and unique.

So when a friend asked me tonight, "Will you miss *The Collegian*?", I immediately answered, "No, it's not the institution I'll miss; it's the people who made the paper all it could be."

Thanks to you all for all you've done — for the paper, for the college, and for me. I shall miss you.

The Kenyon Collegian

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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.

Argument Pointless

To the Editor:

After reading Anna Maria Bartolomeo's piece "A Challenge to Feminism," I was struck at once by the pointlessness of the argument. First, I had to ask where are these "sweeping reforms of the seventies," and who are these "militant feminists"? Yet, most disturbing was Ms. Bartolomeo's inability to see the actual dynamics of the feminist issue. This opposition is not to those legislators and judges who hold the power to change the facade of society, but rather the feminists' antagonism is to centuries upon centuries of sexual separatism that has led to a majority-held opinion that one's sex and gender are of significant importance in determining one's social worth. Therefore, it seems ridiculous to assume that individuals who

are in *actual* seen by society as primarily "members of their sex" should feel shamed in any way by a movement which seeks to obliterate sexism.

Bring on the militant feminists! Build up the lobbies! The fight ain't over yet, men...er, I suppose it doesn't matter.

H.J. Miller

Poland's Tragedy

To the Editor:

It should be brought to the attention of the Kenyon community that at this moment, perhaps the only true freedom movement in the world today is being crushed. Poland's Solidarity Union, with membership of Poland's 300 million people, has been renounced in a martial law decree. Late reports of Soviet "reinforcements" being airlifted into Warsaw underscore the probability that

the swift and brutal end that much of the world has been anticipating for Solidarity is finally here. The union is (or was) much more than a simple union; it is the first manifestation of a down-trodden populace's search for freedom — the second was included in a Solidarity resolution, which preceded the crackdown by hours, calling for free elections to establish a democracy. Solidarity is a rarity in these times of Russian and U.S. "military advisors" and arms sales spanning the globe; the union is indeed an independent movement, whose course is directed solely from within by Poles.

The U.S. Senate has drafted a resolution vowing a total trade embargo on the Soviet Union if it intervenes in the crisis. One can only hope that this will discourage Russia from interfering, and enable the Poles to preserve Solidarity, and work out their own problems.

Sincerely,
Michael Cannizzaro

Grader Policy Is Hypocritical and Inconsistent

By Emily Yukich

As a student who has directly experienced the frustrations of having my work read and graded by an assistant to the professor, I would like to point out some of the hypocrisy and inconsistency involved in this procedure.

Clearly, it is a Herculean task to read thoroughly and sensitively each student's paper or exam in a class of 50-100 students. As last week's *Collegian* article pointed out, dedicated professors such as Mr. Lentz have somehow managed to perform this task without detracting from the educational process. Nonetheless, no teacher in a liberal arts college which is as small as Kenyon and which prides itself upon the intimate interaction between teachers and students should ever have to face this situation. One of the most enticing aspects of the education which Kenyon offers to prospective students is the fruitful give-and-take between student and teacher; it is therefore very disappointing to come here and find that in fact certain courses do employ educational methods which could be had for thousands of dollars less at a state university.

It is true that when an outside reader is going to be used, the class is informed of this at the outset. In my case, I felt that the course material was of sufficient importance that the disadvantages of this method might be balanced out, and I remained in the course. Certainly there was no injustice involved here; the professor conscientiously informed us of the situation and it was my own decision to continue with the course. The great and appalling injustice, however, lies in the fact that at any time during his or her years at Kenyon, a student should be faced with this choice. I made a compromise; but in a true liberal arts education, one should not have to make such compromises. Either the course enrollment should be limited to a manageable number, or it should not be

offered at all, and the professor's valuable energies should be applied more productively to another course.

I refer to this grading procedure as hypocritical and inconsistent because it fails to uphold the educational principles of Kenyon College as set forth in the Student Handbook: "Focus is blurred when there is dispersion over large numbers or over a large body of interests. Kenyon remains comprehensible... Professors, knowing students over years, measure their growth. Students, knowing professors intimately, detect any conflict between what a teacher professes and his or her behavior."

A conflict is easily detected between Kenyon's professed beliefs and its actual policies. How can a professor possibly measure a student's growth without having read his or her work? At the very heart of the learning process is the back-and-forth sharing of questions and ideas. Again I quote the Handbook: "The College continues to think of its students as partners in inquiry, and seeks those who are earnestly committed to learning." This is fine rhetoric, but there

simply is no partnership involved in a situation in which a professor transmits his knowledge to a student and the student in turn transmits his own ideas to a third disinterested party whose only real function is to assign a grade. It is ridiculous to call that a partnership; rather it is a hierarchical and somewhat insulting structure which seriously inhibits intellectual growth on the part of the teacher as well as the student. It seems an arrogant mistake on the part of the administration to assume that a professor cannot or need not be enlightened by a student, and it is utterly inconsistent with the ideals of a liberal arts education. And yet Kenyon includes in its curriculum courses which perpetuate that hierarchical and ultimately sterile view of education. As a result, faculty and students alike are deprived of the opportunity to share and expand on both the intellectual and the personal level. I urge the Kenyon administration and all departmental chairpersons to eliminate this situation immediately, before such mediocrity further pollutes Kenyon's generally excellent learning environment.

Dr. Appiah-Kubi Gives Lecture On Hunger in the Third World

By Chip Bultman

Some people really do confuse "Kenyon" with the country in Africa that is near Uganda. Many of us can remember more than one occasion during senior year in high school when, after hearing that we would be going to Kenyon, someone would ask quite seriously, "Why do you want to go to school in Africa?"

It is not surprising then that when Dr. Kofi Appiah-Kubi heard that he was invited to lecture at Kenya College in Gambia (Gambia is a small country on Africa's west coast), he should be a bit

confused. Eventually Dr. Appiah-Kubi found out that he would be lecturing at Kenyon College in Gambier, but on his way here from the airport the first town he passed through was Gahana, a misspelling of his native country's name, Ghana.

Appiah-Kubi's lecture "People Hungry in the Land of Plenty—Why?" last Thursday night pertained to hunger in Africa and was part of College Chaplain Lincoln Stelk's series of lectures on world hunger.

Dr. Appiah-Kubi is currently a teaching fellow at Christian Theological Seminary

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West European Pacifist Movement Endangers U.S.-Soviet Arms Talks



Political
Forum

By Michael Cannizzaro

Arms control: perhaps the one most important issue for this and coming generations, this problem is ostensibly being tackled at the Geneva Arms talks. Unfortunately, the actual prospect of arms reduction is not what is at stake at these talks. What will be taking place, in the words of U.S. Ambassador to West Germany Arthur Burns, is "a battle for the soul of Europe."

As a result of recent peace demonstrations in Europe eagerly cultivated by Russia, the pressure in the arms reduction talks rests on the U.S., and Russia is happy to sit tight in negotiations as long as this pressure exists. The expectation, or at least hope, of Moscow is that the European peace movement will kill NATO plans to deploy 572 new Pershing II and cruise missiles, without any Russian concessions. For this reason, there's a distinct possibility that nothing significant will result from the talks on nuclear forces in Europe. Even before the negotiations started, Russian officials in Bonn, West Germany, were trying to convince West Germany that the United States prefers a new deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe to true arms reduction which would make the new weapons unnecessary. Though West Germany is not a party to the negotiations, the views of that country are



of primary importance, and therefore has and will be subject to relentless Soviet propaganda exploiting Reagan gaffes and a doubtful Europe.

The Soviet Union's chief negotiator, 45-year old Yuri Aleksandrovich Kutsinsky, is an expert on German affairs. His extensive knowledge of West German attitudes and law, a doctoral degree earned with a thesis on West Germany, and his fluency in the German language, should be extremely valuable to Russia in presenting Moscow's position to West German officials. His skill at the bargaining table should also be a great asset for Russia; he is said to be a hard bargainer, very suspicious of the United States' motives. His American counterpart, Paul Nitze, a Reaganite hardliner who lobbied against SALT II, believes that America has fallen behind in the arms race, and must negotiate from a position of strength. These two top negotiators are very much like each other in their shrewdness and suspiciousness of each other's country, and, considering

Russia's hopes that NATO's new generation of missiles will be rejected by a pacifist Europe, the prospect of any important accomplishments at these meetings seems dim.

However, there are several advantages in America's position in these talks. President Reagan offered to cancel the new deployment in return for elimination of 600 Soviet SS-20, SS-4, and SS-5 missiles targeted at Europe and already in place. Though Moscow rejected that proposal outright, Russian leaders expressed quiet interest, requesting more information. Soviet leaders are said to be very fearful of the Pershing II ballistic missiles to be based in West Germany, within 6 to 8 minutes striking distance of important Russian targets. This fear will force Moscow to negotiate seriously, but only if and when it is clear that the peace movement cannot succeed in scrapping

NATO's nuclear plan. Here an ironic twist becomes clear: perhaps the most important hindrance to serious arms reduction talks is Europe's pacifist movement, which Russia not surprisingly has wholeheartedly and openly been trying to strengthen, perhaps even covertly.

If Russia's something-for-nothing plan falls through, with the peace drive stalling, yet another major factor pushes the Soviets to serious negotiations: economic pressures at home. Many experts on Soviet affairs, and even some Russian experts agree that Russia and her satellites cannot bear the burden of an escalated arms race without cutting deeply into domestic programs, possibly causing widespread unrest.

However, the risk of failure to call the Soviets' bluff and negotiate for a serious arms agreement, reassuring Europe of America's intentions, presents grave possibilities. If the Soviet gamble pays off, and NATO withdraws its plan without any Russian concessions, the alliance faces the prospect of dissolution and a neutral Europe. In Britain, the weekly, *The Economist*, underscores this danger: "a unilateralist Western Europe (such as Europe if it rejects new arms for her defense) is dangerously likely to become a neutral Western Europe... In the early 1970s, Senator (Mike) Mansfield almost persuaded Congress to withdraw half the American troops from Europe. In the early 1980s America, neo-isolationism—or let-them-look-after-themselvesism—could spread even faster."

This possibility not only has grave implications for the defense of Europe, but also for the United States. Until Russia magically transforms into a trustworthy, non-aggressive nation, it is obvious that the loss of America's fortified Western front would be as a deep crisis as for Russia if Eastern Europe could and did declare its neutrality; the results are practically inconceivable.

The stakes of the Geneva talks are important not only because of the necessity of arms reductions, but more immediately, because of fluctuating public opinion in Western European countries. The struggle between the U.S. and Russia for influence on that popular opinion is building up into a possibly decisive battle over Europe.

Liabilities of Fraternities

By Charles Devens

There are two opposing philosophies at Kenyon: pro-fraternity and anti-fraternity. People's feelings about the fraternities are pretty deep-seated, though we don't often openly debate the issue. But, we show how we feel by example.

The two schools of thought are interestingly embodied in the layout of the campus—the historic buildings of the south end and the modern buildings of the north end; the long-established fraternities occupying Old Kenyon, Hanna, and Leonard, and independents in the New Apartments, Bexley Apartments, and Caples.

The fraternity system brings with it certain benefits and liabilities. Yet I am dubious about the system as it stands now, and strongly feel that the liabilities outweigh the benefits.

There must be something attractive about the fraternities, or boys wouldn't join them. What they offer is a ready-made circle of friends that gives its members a sense of identity and belonging. They also, from time to time, organize various perfunctory services for the community.

The problems of fraternities, in addition to the obvious ones of coercive alcohol abuse and other hazing, center around their dedication to antiquated values. Examples of this are sexism, inhibitory social codes, superficiality, a hierarchical mentality, and the discouragement of change.

"Fraternity" means "brotherhood", they don't take women into their fold. The Peeps are an exception, but they are not actually a fraternity, and don't fall under the scope of this critique. The Psi U's recently took a step backward and turned themselves into a "conventional" fraternity, which is a discouraging sign. They were the lone alternative fraternity on campus until two years ago. Now there are none.

The sexism goes deeper than the exclusion of women from the group. Part of the Kenyon idea is to develop well-rounded people, people who enjoy a balance of many disciplines and world-views. The fact that our largest living groups are all-male undermines the effort toward the balanced perspective.

Fraternity members suffer the most from their socially stunted environment. Of course they need a spring riot to vent their frustrations; these people have been living together in the same building all year, out of the proximity of the opposite sex. Men and women living in proximity is a psychologically healthier situation than the one in which fraternities now live.

Fraternities exert an inhibitory influence that retards the social maturity of its members. Energy should be released through rowdy partying or some other "accepted" channel. Since the fraternities promote the myth of the infallible male, the members often find it difficult to

express themselves in other ways, i.e., through a healthy relationship, friendship, the arts, or other creative behavior. It is hard to imagine a significant number of fraternity brothers having anything to do with the Women's Center, for example. And the number of things that are "just not done" seems to be increasing. The system discourages personal growth outside the fraternity. If a member happens to feel a need for a new circle of friends, he gets negative feedback from his brothers, since the objective is to build a cohesive, self-perpetuating group.

The effect of this is to create a superficial environment where people are diverted enough to enable them to sustain their academic efforts, but where the needs for interpersonal and emotional growth are ignored. The average frat party sometimes has good dancing, and always has good drinking, but as a forum for meeting and learning about people it is equivalent to a singles' bar.

The most objectionable aspect of the fraternity system is its hierarchical mentality. People are seen as good enough or not good enough to join. Some fraternities place extreme importance on socioeconomic status, with practices like prejudging via the baby book, and illegitimately procuring personal data forms to learn siblings' educations and thereby ascertain the father's income level. Some fraternities give prep schoolers an unfair advantage during rush period and decision time.

The hierarchical mentality is also evident in many humiliating hell-week practices, which can assume sadistic proportions. Forcing freshmen to stand for eight hours in the cold night with pillowcases draped over their heads, and denying them sleep for extended periods after, might be one of the more bizarre activities. The hierarchy in this case includes pledge-master and pledges.

The fraternities feel that they are tradition-bound, and cannot change. They find the thought of opening up the system threatening. For some reason, fundamental change would damn their established customs. So in this year of flights toward tradition, fraternities become more formalized and more inflexible.

The greatest improvement for the long run would be a basic change in the character of the fraternities, toward something less alienating, less archaic, and more conducive to meaningful interaction. Hopefully they will one day let down their barriers against women. That day seems some way off, though perhaps not.

In the short run, perhaps all we can ask for is a more sensitive, open-minded, less chauvinistic attitude from the fraternities. This kind of change is the first step toward something better, and it can happen at any time.

An Evening With Bolingbroke: Food and Dismay

By Jeff Ehrbar

I'm ready to cross that fine line

—Becker/Fagen

I sweated in the cold. As I walked into Caples after a late night run I saw through the main window Bolingbroke, a large yellow labrador, standing outside. Shivering myself I opened the door and let him in.

He shook himself and shuddered. "It's colder than hell out there."

"Yes," I sighed, "I was just out running."

Bolingbroke stared into my eyes the way a dog can only do. "What's wrong with you?"

"Nothing's wrong," I paused, "I'm quitting school."

A couple approached us so I began to pet Bolingbroke and address him like a normal dog. "Good boy. Give me your paw." After they past we stopped and Bolingbroke growled at me resentfully.

"You're not quitting school," His tone settled. "Hey would you by any chance happen to have any extra food?"

I should have known. The only time Bolingbroke comes around is when he is hungry. Being the kind soul that I am, I opened the door to the stairwell and motioned him to follow. "You're a pal. I couldn't find anything out there tonight." He stopped in his tracks. "Can we take the elevator?"

"What are you, a little kid? You can walk." We went up three flights of steps and came to my door. I pointed to the adjacent lounge. "Wait over there."

I cooked Bolingbroke some hot dogs and took them out to him. He gobbled the first one down so fast he nearly choked.

"These are—ahh—good."

I looked away from him. "Thank my roommate."

He finished the rest of the second one. "So what? You were the one that said that grades weren't all that important."

"They're not. But it's more than that—it doesn't seem like I'm learning anything. I'm just fulfilling

requirements."

"Are you blowing things off?"

"I've worked pretty hard the last couple of weeks." I stood up and started prancing around. "I'm just not getting into it anymore. It's lost its fun."

"It was never supposed to be fun."

"Some people do enjoy learning, you know," I barked. He knew that and I felt embarrassed. I shook my head. "All I worry about is getting by."

He bit into his last hot dog. "You didn't talk this way last year, when things were better."

"I didn't feel this way last year."

"Oh, so when things are going well you're happy, but as soon as they turn a little bit sour you jump from the bandwagon?" He snickered in disgust. "You're like a typical Cleveland Browns fan."

I grew hostile. "Let's not talk about the Browns, O.K.? I'm depressed as it is."

"Don't you see what this place is? It's a karma wheel—sometimes you're up and sometimes you're down."

"My wheel's gone flat."

He wagged his head. "You have to take the bad with the good. It makes you a stronger person."

I smiled at this. "O.K., Vince Lombardi."

He grew angry with me. "You know what your problem is?"

"No, tell me, what is my problem?"

"Something's really bothering you. What is it—a girl? Money? The Reagan administration? What is it?"

I tried to get the point across to him. "I told you before. I'm quitting school."

He bit a small piece out of the second hot dog and chewed it. "Don't give me that."

"I am. I'm quitting school and moving to upper Ontario, Magnetawan, Ontario, as a matter of fact."

"Why—was the draft reinstated?"

I sneered at him and leaned back on the legs of my chair. "I just like it up there."

"Have you ever been up there in January?"

"No, I imagine it is beautiful."

"It is—if you enjoy looking at snow. Man, it gets cold up north."

I looked at him curiously. "When were you ever up there?"

"A couple of years ago on an ice-fishing trip. Anyway, you won't go. What do you think this is, Ehrbar, the sixties? You just can't pull up stakes and 'go find yourself' at the spur of the moment. How do you expect to get into graduate school with an attitude like that? Speaking of the sixties,"—he took another bite of his hot dog—"you need a haircut."

"My hair's fine and I'm serious. I'm going."

"Sure you are. And what do you plan to do up there—shovel driveways?"

"I'll find something."

"Right." His mocking voice turned sympathetic and serious. "What is the matter?"

"I'm screwing up. My grades are going down."

He walked up to me and looked up. "You're like Jean-Paul Sartre. You can point your finger at everything around you and condemn, but you aren't strong enough to point your finger at yourself. Maybe you should look to yourself for a second."

He was right. I had been indulging in self-pity for problems that were clearly my own. I sat back down in a slump.

He continued. "You don't want to leave, and you know it. You're too close to too many people around here. So you have a bad semester. Big deal. It's all part of the process. You'll survive."

He got up and walked to the door of the stairwell. "I've got to get going. Walk me to the front."

I opened the door for him and we walked to the front of Caples. A three-quarter moon hung above a purple horizon. "Just bite down for now and you'll make it through." He trotted a couple of yards and looked back. "Remember, it all comes out in the wash." He turned away and dashed off into the night.

I headed back towards my room. In fact, I would do my wash that night...

Tacy Edwards Ends Teaching at College, Will be Missed by Students

By Lisa Mesaros

Tacy Edwards, a professional concert artist who has taught flute at Kenyon since September 1980, will leave in December. She wishes to expand her opportunities in performing.

Reflecting on her year at Kenyon, Edwards describes her Kenyon students as "very receptive. They were eager to learn, they worked hard and prepared themselves." She has found it very fulfilling and pleasant to teach flute here. Much of her satisfaction came from watching her students' improvement: "I have quite a few beginners at Kenyon who have excelled quite rapidly. I find it rewarding to see them enjoying their improvement from the beginning to a recital."

Edwards has performed in a number of faculty recitals and enjoyed working with the faculty members. She explains the process of integrating learning and teaching. She is always learning new musical pieces because "when you teach you need to keep up with the latest repertoire." She feels one must constantly be a student to be a teacher.

Edwards, who has been teaching since age 15, has found that teaching comes naturally to her. "I'm the type of teacher who approaches the student's needs and looks at them psychologically. I get a positive response from the student."

She notes emphatically that "music is different from math or English. If you don't add the motivation of the student doing the work, you don't have anything." Since music lessons are extracurricular at Kenyon and pupils must pay extra for them, Edwards knows that students who pursue private instruction are deeply serious about and dedicated to music.

A native of Lawrence, Kansas, Edwards studied at the University of Kansas. Later she moved to New York to study flute with Harold Bennett, formerly

of the Metropolitan Opera. She also studied with Julius Baker of the New York Philharmonic. In 1974 she became principal flutist with the Hudson Valley Philharmonic. She performed solo work with flute and harp during 1976.

She became interested in teaching at Kenyon because while living in Columbus she found that she "had a lot of free time to teach." However, things became hectic when she "had a lot of social commitments, taking artists out to dinner," since her husband is manager of the Columbus Symphony. Edwards wishes Kenyon were closer to her Columbus home, because commuting two days a week becomes physically taxing. She notes, though, that "once I'm there teaching, I forget the long drive."

Teaching at Kenyon on Mondays and Fridays, Edwards had 14 students taking private lessons and she also coached a flute quartet. She is the mother of twins who will be nine months old this week, and she wants to spend more time with them next semester. Yet she also wants to perform on a wider basis, so she plans to travel elsewhere if she gets out-of-state bookings.

Instead of spending Mondays and Fridays teaching, she will use them to practice the flute. Edwards appears to be adept at balancing two full-time demanding occupations—motherhood and music. "I'm toying with the idea of home education for them," she says of the children.

One highlight of Edwards' performing career came on Far East tour. She played in a flute/harp concert in Bangkok, Thailand. "They aren't exposed to this kind of music. It was new to them." The performers used an interpreter to explain the musical instruments to the Thai audience. After the concert the entire audience went up to the musicians with eager questions. Edwards

found this moving, and said, "Through music we were able to communicate."

She continues on the subject of music as a means of communication: "I listen to all kinds of music. It is an emotional response, a communication, it has psychological influence. It gives students a psychological break from their studies." She comments that "in this country, music tends to be more for the elite; people who can afford ticket prices."

The modern music to which she pays close attention is contemporary classical material, to which she listens on the radio and which she describes enthusiastically as "creative, different and intellectually stimulating."

Edwards taught high school students who were close to her in age when she was 17, when she taught high school-age students who were over 100 from the Midwestern Music and Art Camp. She has also taught pupils who were much older than she.

who had wanted to learn the flute all their lives," who approached it with fresh enthusiasm but were unsure whether they could master the instrument. Edwards found great satisfaction in helping these elderly students to learn.

She says that playing and listening to music refresh and renew one when bored or tired. However, she cautions that "if you are already down and you listen to sad music it will make you feel more depressed."

On this sadder note, she touches on a tragedy from the past which had considerable emotional impact on her. This was the death of her childhood flute teacher, of whom she was very fond. The teacher went into a burning school building to save students from the fire, and died in the blaze. Because her teacher did not live to continue her career, as her pupil Edwards felt a special desire to succeed.

So far, she certainly has. And she looks forward to 1982 and its new opportunities for her, with prospective bookings, learning new music, practicing, performing in recitals, perhaps traveling, and raising her twins.

Edwards is scheduled to perform a piece called "The Voice of the Whale" on March 30, 1982 at Kenyon. She will keep this engagement, giving those who enjoyed hearing her play another opportunity to do so.

Daniel Robinson, chair of the music department says

Daniel Robinson, chair of the music department says sophomore Lisa Stearns, "has a different approach with every pupil. She works on technique in a particular piece until you get it right. The best thing about her as a teacher is she cares about her students and she understands. Everybody is going to miss her."



Tacy Edwards demonstrates technique for her final class at Kenyon.

he is "very impressed with her flute playing; she gave a very nice recital. She's been a valuable addition to the faculty."

Edwards' pupils unanimously praise the quality of her instruction and her warm, concerned approach to each student.

Margaret Harding '85 says, "She's a wonderful teacher. She not only knows how to play, she knows how to teach. 'She really makes you want to practice; it's not boring. She makes you feel very positive about playing.'"

Juggler-Magician-Comedian Paul Zimmerman Entertains Crowd

By Brian Kearney

Those of you who missed last Friday night's Evening at Rosse with Paul Zimmerman missed an opportunity to see a very entertaining performer in action. Those of you who were there will surely agree that Zimmerman's show was geared for the college age group and came off as being an enjoyable time. The juggler-actor-magician not only appeared at ease on stage, but responded well to the

remainder of the show. Loaded with many jokes that contained sexual connotations, Zimmerman proceeded to perform more magic tricks as well as juggling feats, with help from members of the audience. As Zimmerman pointed out regarding many of the sexual jokes, "You guys are the ones that think it, I only say it!" Throughout the entire show, he used the audience to complement his show and at one point, when a few members of the audience got up to leave, decided: "What



Paul Zimmerman captures his audience.

hecklers in the audience with such comebacks as, "I love when cousins marry," or "That's why animals eat their young."

The show began with a short period of mime action and a few magic tricks. During this time, his facial expressions were all that was needed to get the audience in a laughing mood for the

the hell, I might as well go along too!" He then proceeded to run out the back doors of Rosse, only to return once again.

The final act of the show was done to music, with Zimmerman dancing up and down the isles and pulling people from their seats to dance also. This truly entertaining performer deserved the applause at the end of the show.

Behind the Scenes: The Technician's View

By Lisa Disch

"Warning electric cues one, two, and three."

"Electric ready."

"Warning sound cue one."

"Sound ready."

A small black and white T.V. screen informs the technicians that cues one, two and three will occur consecutively lasting about 45 seconds. She slides the cross-fade button all the way to the right, which lights a row of small red dots as it passes in front of them. The stage manager and light crew head watch through the dark glass window of the control booth as the lights come up over the stage: orange at first, then darkening. Flash! a clap of thunder, then a spot comes up to pick out several actors on stage.

The atmosphere in the booth is quiet, and maybe a bit tense. Except for an occasional comment over the headsets which link this cockpit to assistants

"The stage will close in fifteen minutes. Company meeting in the Green Room at 7:40," says the stage manager over the air mike which reaches the stage area. She repeats this message over the monitor to alert cast and crew members in the Green Room or dressing rooms. Outside in the lobby, the house manager has arrived and is turning on lights and handing out corsages to ushers. At 7:30 she unlocks a door in the wall of the Bolton and removes a phone and calls the stage manager to tell her the house is open.

For the next half hour the theater, though it appears calm and empty, sparks with behind-the-scenes activity. The sound person turns on the master button for his tape deck and speakers and cues up for the opening of the show. The stage manager holds a company meeting with the crews and the nervous, semi-attentive

the ushers seal off the exits. The house manager phones the booth to tell the stage manager that the house is closed. The first cues are called and the show begins.

For the people in the control booth, it is not the movement and words of the actors which create the show, but rather the cues. The light board, with every moment pre-set in its mechanical mind, hums softly as it creates the setting of each scene. The sound person with his pre-recorded cassette completes this atmosphere. The audience, focusing on the actors, can not conceive that what happens on the stage itself is a small element of time-sequence entirely controlled and directed by the machines in the cabin above and behind their heads. The show ends, not with an actor's final line, but with cue #180 which fades the lights down on a ten count.



The place where it all happens.

backstage and down ramps underneath the stage, there is little noise between cues. Looking over the cavern of seats and far out onto the stage, it feels like the deck of a space ship. One hour ago with the house lights on and actors roaming the stage there was a great deal more activity in the booth.

actors. Finally, everyone gets in place for the opening of the show.

The assistant stage managers check in over the headsets and look to be sure the actors are at their entrances. The light and sound crews make one final check. At 7:55 the house manager rings the warning bell. At 8:00 she rings the second bell and



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The Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity would like to thank everyone who contributed to the Pie-in-the-Face contest last Friday. The event and the party afterwards raised more than \$200 for Knox County's own Turn-the-Tide Charity. While \$200 is not a lot of money, it will surely help to make some people's Christmas a little brighter. Perhaps the greatest success is not the money, but rather the cooperation we received. The Phi Kappas would like to extend special thanks to ARA, *The Collegian*, Dean Edwards, Dean Reading, Buckeye Candy, and everyone who participated to make it a fun time for all. Merry Christmas!

Overtime Victory Gives Lords 3-2 Mark

By Jon Han

The old saying, "When you've got it, you've got it!" held for the basketball Lords as they won their third straight at Tomsich arena, raising their record to 3-2. Kenyon's latest victims were John Carroll University and Rose-Hulman.

Against John Carroll's Sireners, the Lords overcame a 35-34 halftime deficit to win 78-58. The game, Kenyon's second straight 20-point blowout (they whipped Earlham 83-58), avenged a seven-point loss to Carroll last year.

The first half was a see-saw battle, as the lead changed hands several times, each time shooting very well. However, the second half belonged to the Lords, as they shot a scorching 64% from the field. Their defense baffled the Sireners, holding them to only 23 points in the second half. Once again, the Lords' success was due to their fast break and stingy defense.

Seniors Gary Reinke and Bill Melis combined for 17 of Kenyon's 38 rebounds, a major factor in the squad's successful break. The Lords were led offensively by Reinke and Tim Riazzi, who scored 18 and 20 points, respectively. Melis and flashy Ron DeVore accounted for 20 points, as ten Lords broke into the scoring column. Passing wizard Chris Russell dished out four assists, and solid play by John Savage, Mike Barrett, and Paul Collinsworth bolstered the Lords' effort.

Rose-Hulman's Engineers probably hated their six-hour journey back to Terre Haute, as the Lords defeated them in overtime, 77-73. Rose-Hulman coach Munchner was slapped with two technical fouls during the course of the evening.

Kenyon built up a 13-point lead in the second half, but a full-court press by the Engineers helped them crawl back into the game. Hulman eventually tied the score at

59-59. Despite the efforts of Munchner and his crew to salvage their "Eastern swing," the Lords completely dominated the overtime frame.

Riazzi led the Kenyon scoring with 16 points, and Reinke and Russell added 15 and 13, respectively. Melis' 10 rebounds paced the Lords, and his two big tip-ins during the extra period gave the team momentum it never lost.

The key to the Lords' win was poised play in the face of Rose-Hulman's defensive tactics. The ball-handling of Riazzi, Russell, Savage, and Mike Barrett kept the squad in the game, and clutch free throws by Savage and Riazzi "surged" them on. Collinsworth and DeVore also turned in fine performances.

The ball-hawking Lords will take their 3-2 record into Christmas break. They hope their momentum will stay with them during upcoming OAC play, which begins January 9 against Denison.

Senior Captain Nets 36

Anne Himmelright Sets Record in Basketball Team's Loss to Trumbull

By Martha Lorenz

Anne Himmelright's record-setting offensive performance was not enough to overcome Kent State/Trumbull, as Kenyon dropped a 107-58 decision. The Ladies' basketball team is now winless in four games.

Himmelright hit a blazing 16 of 28 (57%) from the floor and connected on all four of her foul shots in setting the new Ladies' record. The senior co-captain's 36 points brought her all-time high career total to 954 — 54 more than Mary Ashley's ('81) second place mark of 900. Sophomore Co-Captain Mary Salmon is fifth on the career scoring list with 174.

Kenyon could not stop Trumbull all evening, as the host squad connected on 56% of its shots. The Ladies allowed Trumbull to penetrate inside in the first half; in the second half, they conquered that problem, only to discover that some Trumbull players had hot hands from the outside. Six Trumbull players scored in double figures.



Senior Anne Himmelright stands alone atop Kenyon's scoring list.

In addition to her 36 points, Himmelright pulled in seven rebounds.

Salmon netted 16 (with 10 rebounds), and freshman Robin Muller hit for six. Starting forward Polly Hecht missed the game with a neck injury.

Himmelright's performance broke her own single-game standard of 31, set in the 1978-79 season against Marietta College. The previous record was set by Ashley, who netted 30 against Mt. Vernon Bible College in her freshman year.

Himmelright's pace-setting offensive work is just part of what has been a truly outstanding athletic career for the native of Hartsville, Ohio. A four-year letter winner in field hockey, her heroics were an integral part of that squad's 1980 AJAA National Tournament success. An intense athlete who leads by example on the field, Himmelright has earned the

world's phosphate, the bulk of the world's reserve of diamonds, and the entire world's reserve of chromium. The industrial nations also depend on the Third World for the following: 93% of their crude oil, 76% of their rubber, and 49% of their lumber. "Who in their right senses will call such a land poor? Who in their right minds will call such a land useless?" asks Appiah-Kubi.

The governments of Third World countries are partly to blame, he admits. Cash crops such as rubber, tea, cocoa, and coffee are grown and exported because they are profitable on the world market. In the past few decades production of these cash crops has increased while those that harvest the crops go hungry.

The governments of the Third World are not the only ones responsible for their present situation. Appiah-Kubi claims that the world's system of economic trade is unjust. "The Ghanaian farmer would have to sell at least 400 tons of his cocoa in order to be able to pay for one tractor. And if he did that, would you call that just? Would you call that fair?" Appiah-Kubi asked his audience. He feels that the countries of the Third World are selling themselves economically by continuing to produce the cash crops of colonial times. He believes that these countries should begin to do "serious soil and agricultural research" so that they can produce enough food for the starving of their countries. If this is done Appiah-Kubi feels, these countries will have met half of their economic needs.

Concluding his speech, Dr. Appiah-Kubi expressed the hope that the economically progressive nations would continue to provide food aid to the economically developing nations such as Ghana. He said that the economically developing nations of the Third World need to learn the technique and research necessary to produce successful food harvests. However, he assured those present at the lecture, that the nations of the Third World would not "ever rest on your charity, for this has led us under."

respect of teammates, coaches, and opposing teams alike.

"She is a player who absolutely never quits," Martin emphasized. "Anne is a very team-oriented player. She always works hard, which is sometimes difficult to do." Senior Grace Keele, captain of this year's field hockey team, concurred, adding that Himmelright is "a fine athlete," who has never had a serious injury.

If the past is any indicator of the future, the Ladies can continue to count on strong efforts by Himmelright. Barring the unexpected, she will become the first Kenyon female player ever to score 1,000 points. Forty-six points shy of that impressive goal, Himmelright has a legitimate chance to score number 1,000 at home; the Ladies come back early from Christmas break for two games at the Ernst Center. If things go as they have thus far, that point will come January 13 against Lake Erie. Any student who returns to campus early will have a chance to watch a player who is arguably Kenyon's best ever reach a pinnacle that no woman here has even approached — 1,000 points.

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