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WKCO to Broadcast 48 Hour Music Marathon

By Michael Cannizzaro



WKCO disc jockey Ben Gordon prepares for the marathon.

WKCO will feature a 48-hour radio marathon this weekend in an effort to raise money for its record library. The programming will begin Friday at noon, and continue through the weekend with a widely varied selection of shows.

Funds brought in by the marathon will help to pay for the expansion of WKCO's record selection. The radio station needs more records in several classes of music, including blues, folk, (both international and American), reggae and showtunes. Record companies no longer send free albums to WKCO, so the station must also raise money to keep its collection up to date.

The news department will also benefit from the show's fundraising efforts. The effort to expand the news department will include bringing out of town speakers here to Kenyon.

These improvements will complement the station's switch from 10 to 100 watts. This increase will cost the station approximately \$15,000, which it hopes to raise from various foundations, grants, alumni, and trustees.

WKCO t-shirts will be given to donors of six dollars or more. Dollar votes may also be placed for a preferred type of music, and the money will go toward the purchase of the selected music.

The station hopes to raise \$1200-\$2000

with this venture, and needs \$900 to break even on the T-shirts.

The station needs to switch to 100 watts, because it is now vulnerable in that if any broadcasting company wants to take over WKCO's frequency, WKCO must spend \$1000-\$1500 for a frequency search. The only way it can assure itself a permanent frequency is to increase its wattage to one hundred. This increase will also include a change from mono to stereo broadcasting.

The increase has been tentatively approved by the FCC, but requires trustee approval to go into effect. The station is required to make 12% of its programming

educational.

The radio normally broadcasts for seventeen hours each day. This includes educational shows, hourly news headlines, and news shows twice daily, and three times on the weekends. In addition, there are music shows ranging from rock to reggae and folk to classical.

The station has 52 disc jockeys with regular shows, and 15 substitutes.

As Susan Hiteshew, manager of WKCO points out, "The WKCO radio station opens more doors." With the success of this marathon, even more doors may be opened.

WKCO Marathon Programming

Friday:	3:30-4:30: John Macionis "Unknown Oldies Show"
12-3 p.m.: Mark Leddy & Nick Sparks "Inventive"	4:30-5:30: Ken Smail's Electric Revue
3-4: Peter Abraham & Tony Wood "Blues"	5:30-6: News Journal
4-5: Don Rogan "Honky Tonk"	6-7: Folk Festival Highlights with Joe Reiley & Bob Cantwell
5-6: Charles Ruben "Music in Thomas Mann"	7-8: Jazz with Matt Bloomfield & Adam Meyer
6-7: Folk Festival Highlights with Joe Reiley & Bob Cantwell	8-8:30: Dr. Mean with the Funkgeist
7-8:30: Jay Tashiro with Terri Lammers	8:30-10: Rob Reading with Keith DeAngelis 50's & 60's Music
8:30-10: History of Motown with Neil Trueblood	10-11: Judy Norman & Friends
Saturday:	11-12: Allison Janney & Andy Simmons, "Fun"
12-2 a.m.: Jimmy La Coste	Sunday:
2-8: Bill Taylor & Pete Propp	12-2 a.m.: Scott Barrett & Nils Samuels
8-10: Bill Robb	2-8: Ben Gordon & Ed Spodick
10-12 p.m.: Jeff Toole	8-10: Marie Hamilton
12-12:30: Radio Charades with Carolyn Capner, & Roger Andrews at 1:30	10-12: Joe Reiley with Royal Rhodes
2:30-3:30: "The Lone Ranger" & "The Shadow" with Susan B. & Radio Swann	

News In Brief...News In Brief

Referendum Passes

Last Sunday evening the student body voted to increase the Student Activities Fee by five dollars for the 1982-83 school year. 44 of the 1094 eligible voters cast ballots; 66 of those students voted in favor of the increase, there was a total of 438 votes in opposition. Thus, approximately 40% of the students appear to have been against the increase, even though only 92 votes (12.3% of the eligible voters) were cast against the proposal.

The increase was originally proposed for three basic reasons. These are: the increased costs encountered by the seven priority organizations; the expected capital expenditures for next year; and a possible increase in the percentage of funds given to special interest groups by student council.

Chair of the Finance Committee, Paul McCartney, noted that the turnout this year was a very good sign that "people do want activities here at Kenyon, and they're willing to pay the little extra money for them." He points out that although more people voted no this year, the number of yes votes also increased because of the good turnout.

The referendum must now go to the trustees this Friday to determine the final outcome. McCartney notes that the

trustees have always accepted the recommendation, and that if passed by the Trustees, the five dollar increase will be binding.

Academic Assembly Meets Next Monday

On February 8 at 4:10 p.m. the Kenyon administration will hold the Academic Assembly for the second semester in the Biology Auditorium. The agenda includes the preliminary 1982-83 college budget (involving changes in tuition fees), an official language policy at Kenyon, and a policy statement on sexual harassment.

President Jordan explained that the official college language policy will avoid "exclusive language such as gender exclusion in college publications and official statements. It will be college policy to use inclusive language."

The administration will also announce a policy statement on sexual harassment and invite public comment on it before putting it into effect.

Student council president Morris Thorpe will give a report and offer an opportunity for comments and questions.

Jordan emphasized that the Academic Assembly "is open to all interested persons." Faculty members and other administration concerned with the academics of the college will attend.

Although the Academic Assembly is not a decision-making body, it allows the president of student council to bring forward issues from the perspective of student council, and allows President Jordan to bring forward issues from the perspective of the administration.

The Right to Choose

Ann O'Donnell, one of the board of directors of National Right to Life, will present a lecture, "The Right to Choose and its Limitations" at 8:00 p.m. Thursday, February 4, in the Biology Auditorium.

O'Donnell will discuss the implications of what the right to choose means when considering an abortion. Her past experience includes a term as President of AWARE, an organization in conjunction with the Center for National Family Planning as a delegate to the Missouri State Democratic Convention and vice president of the National Right to Life. O'Donnell is also a member of the Missouri Citizens for Life Political Action Committee as well as a seminar faculty member of various colleges and universities in Missouri and bordering states. Her recent engagements on pro-life include lecturing at The University of Pennsylvania, Xavier University, and American University.



Be in the vogue. Support WKCO during its February marathon.

Women's Studies Transform Education

By Anna Grimes

The theme "Transformation" predominated Elizabeth Minnich's lecture on "Women's Studies in the Liberal Arts Curriculum," held on Monday, January 25. Minnich, a dean at the Union of Experimental Colleges in Washington, D.C., discussed the fundamental transformation which the liberal arts will undergo with the addition and ultimate incorporation of women's studies into the curriculum.

"The profoundly masculine tradition of liberal arts" is erroneously based on the intentional exclusion of half the human race, and with the addition of women's studies, the liberal arts will be taught from an entirely human, not specifically masculine or specifically feminine, point of view. Minnich elaborated on the intentional exclusion of women with several examples from her own field of concentration, philosophy. "When Aristotle talks about man, he means man," Minnich commented. Rousseau, the great educational theorist,

also intended to distinguish between men and women: "In *Emile*, he tells *Emile* one thing—to be rational. But with *Sophie*, he tells her another...to be manipulative."

Minnich pointed to several other examples to conclude that in all areas of the liberal arts the use of "man" and "mankind" is rarely, if ever, intended to be inclusive of women. Even in the Declaration of Independence, the authors were "perfectly conscious" of what they meant when they said "All men are created equal."

According to Minnich, educators make the mistakes of ignoring this conscious exclusion, and instead teach that the language is inclusive of women. This kind of intellectual dishonesty confuses the men and women being taught in the classroom. With the addition of women's studies, teachers must admit "that our tradition is one which purposefully excluded half the human race."

Minnich then presented a three step progression the liberal arts curriculum

undergoes when women's studies are added. The first is realizing "that everything has been built on the mistake of building our world on the basis of a small part of that world." Once educators admit to this narrow perspective, women's studies are added to the curriculum. "You first find the exceptions, the women who acted like men." The addition phase is problematic, for nothing has been fundamentally changed.

Women's studies then progresses to the third and most difficult phase. Old assumptions must be re-evaluated, new modes of research need to be debated, in every area of study. "When the part (masculine point of view) has defined itself as the whole you can't add to it...you must redefine and reconceptualize the whole."

In history for example, historians must look for research sources in new places. Generally, the source has to be written, but if historians are to find out

continued on page four



Sunday's ice storm glazed the campus. Where were you when the lights went out?

Will the Beat Go On?

Like all other campus organizations, our radio station, WKCO, faces the never ending battle of funding from the Student Finance Committee. WKCO has a unique problem, however. Its low visibility and licensing requirements make it hard to make clear why the radio station exists as it is. WKCO is not a pop station, because it is not commercial. Its purpose is educational. In fact, by law, it is required to have 12% of its programming made up of some informative nature. Therefore, when students turn to 91.9 and don't find Olivia Newton-John going physical, they complain, instead of staying tuned and discovering what alternative radio is all about.

It's easy not to think of all the work and effort that goes behind something you don't see, and that can be totally forgotten by a flick of the dial. But, this weekend, why don't you look a bit harder. WKCO will be on the air for 48 hours straight, soliciting your contributions for particular albums you want to see in their library. WKCO is making a strong statement by undertaking such a venture. They are not content to cut services or give up on their dream of going 100 watts. They are challenging you as well as themselves, to see just what the radio station means to this campus.

We commend the initiative and creativity of the WKCO staff and wish them every success this weekend. Tune in at 91.9 any hour this weekend and enjoy the special shows and people bringing you great musical entertainment.

Collegian's Focus Expands

This semester we will be stressing community interests in the paper, expanding Kenyon's 'magic mountain' mentality. The column "Periscope" will explore Gambier's past as well as living history. "Phenomena," a column dealing with the natural and the supernatural, will research recent medical breakthroughs and the controversy over how they will affect our lifestyles. Emphasis will also be on the "unexplained" and the "unusual."

The Political Forum editors plan to run polls, asking the local population's reaction to current issues and world problems. Questions concerning abortion, capital punishment, the Arab-Israeli conflict, world hunger, unisex language, and Reaganomics often considered "out there—in the real world," affect us all.

We urge all of you, students, faculty, faculty families, the administration and their families, and all community members, to contribute your opinions in our polls. But more importantly, we openly invite you to pursue a particular local historical event or psychic development that you are interested in for "Periscope" and "Phenomena."

We look forward to your response.

GEC Brings You Surf and Spice

If ice, snow, and the mid-winter blues are not for you, the Gambier Experimental College once again offers the chance to temper the dreary month of February with the sun and sea spray of windsurfing, the spice of international cuisine, the art of wine tasting, or the chill of Dracula. The GEC is a unique opportunity to learn something as basic as car maintenance, and to meet different members of the community. We commend the volunteer instructors for generously offering to share their time and talents, as well as the two student coordinators who make it all possible, Liz McCutcheon and Allison Shipley. We hope the Kenyon community will take full advantage of the GEC program.

The

Kenyon Collegian

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LETTERS, LETTERS, LETTERS

THE KENYON COLLEGIAN encourages all letters to the Editors. We insist, however, that the letters be concise and without personal malice. All submissions must be typed, double-spaced on a 60 character line. We request all letters be turned in on Saturdays before 7 p.m. We reserve the right to edit all material while maintaining the original intentions of the particular submissions.

In Remembrance

To the Editors:

I wish to write a few words in memory of my good friend Steve Altman ('79) who died this summer at the age of 24. After years of agonizing treatment, Steve was overcome by leukemia. I write this for those who never knew Steve and never had the opportunity of sharing his strength and joy.

Steve Altman was one of the finest men I have ever known. He was generous, kind, sensitive and intelligent. In the years that I knew him I never once heard him complain about his condition. Never once did I detect a note of self-pity or melancholy. He never even mentioned his illness unless I brought it up. I will never forget the strength and courage he displayed in the face of imminent death.

Mostly, I remember what kind of a friend he was to me. He accepted me as a total person—never rejecting certain characteristics which are unpleasant or unappealing. In fact, he would even see my unattractive qualities as positive aspects to my personality. I'll never forget the day he called me "wonderfully indiscreet." The highest gesture of friendship is merely to accept the person as he truly is.

I owe Steve Altman a great deal. He is a model of courage and selflessness. Without embarrassment I can say that I love Steve Altman and that I'll miss him for the rest of my life. He showed me that I must not let my own problems become the center of the universe. He showed me that I can move out of myself and care for others even as I suffer. It was through him that I learned my most valuable lessons at Kenyon College.

A memorial fund has been established in his memory. Funds will be used to plant a beech grove. Perhaps we can think of Steve Altman when we get wrapped up in a term paper or final exam and feel as if the whole world is coming to an end. The greatest tribute to him would be a conscious effort to emulate his strength and capacity to comfort others in the midst of hardship. In that way we can truly fulfill the promise of a liberal education by becoming better human beings.

Sincerely,
David J. Gross ('81)

ARA Employment Mishaps Questioned

To the Editors:

Kenyon students and the administration deserve an explanation from ARA for the problems that occurred at Gund with student employment following Christmas break. Food Service Director Robert Felice in last week's Collegian article ("Change in ARA Employment Unexpected") cited two reasons for the difficulties. We, however, believe these reasons are excuses rather than a fair explanation for the problem.

Mr. Felice said some of the confusion

developed because it was unclear as to how positions would be filled second semester. Yet the student employees at Gund were informed through a Newscope notice in December that they would continue working the same hours unless they otherwise told the head student manager. No students were otherwise notified.

Also, the managerial switch that Mr. Felice used as an excuse was more in name than in fact since Dorothy Shultz had been serving as acting Site Manager since Thanksgiving. Further, even though her title was Catering Manager, she had worked as the manager-in-charge at some meals since last year, and thus, has been familiar with, active in, and often responsible for major aspects of operations—especially student hiring and scheduling—since then.

Mr. Felice characterized the problem as an "oversight"; we see it as nothing more than a feeble attempt to cover ARA's mistake. ARA is employed by the school and is responsible to the school for its actions. Thus far, ARA has not adequately explained the reasons for this occurrence. It is ARA's duty either to submit an explanation or apologize for it.

Respectfully,
J. Caperna '84
Paul W. McCartney '84

Signed, John Doe

To the Editors:

Huh?
What do they mean
What do they say?
What are their real names?
Who will teach every rule of their newest games?

One says he learns from (and surely yearns some) the bunny with a bod.

Another sounds, and this astounds, as if he'd talked to God.

But when they try and tell me what they think, I do not know.

I've no choice but to read, alas development is slow.

Put some girls in a fraternity and boys in Bushnell too.

And if you can convince him, Dean Reading in B-2.

Seriously, and on the level, I make a single case.

When writing any article, don't just take up space.

Don't be coy and don't be snitty and always sign your name.

Your writings might affect us all, though we may not think the same.

Minturn Osborne

Books Appreciated

To the Editors:

I am sorry for the delay after the busy Christmas season, but I wanted to write and let you know that we at the Knox County Welfare Department want to express appreciation to the Kenyon

College students who generously donated books at Christmas time. We were delighted to be able to include these books in the Christmas packages we prepared for 33 families.

The Christmas Project Committee and the recipients thank you again for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,
Joyce Heaton
Christmas Project Coordinator
Family Services Unit

Jeff Bell Elected New President



Sophomore Jeff Bell, past secretary of the Interfraternity Council won the bid for IFC president yesterday. Bell, social chairman of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, stated in his letter of intent the importance of continued community activities and responsible leadership on the part of all fraternities. Bell also expressed concern about the fraternity image on the hill, and hoped to see that discussions with the Women's Center on topics such as the meaning of the term "sexual harassment" continue. For the fraternities themselves, Bell stressed the importance of maintaining greater contact with their national organizations, as well as more "open exchange" between the campus frats themselves.

Air Traffic Safety To Shift To Pilots

by Peter McFadden

Most people do not consider questions of safety when boarding an airplane. The air-traffic controllers' strike and two recent accidents, however, have focused public attention on air safety. The appointment of J. Lynn Helms as FAA Administrator has also created somewhat of a stir in the airline industry.

An Air Florida flight crashed on January 13th into the 14th Street Bridge in Washington, D.C., killing four people in cars on the bridge before plunging into the water. Seventy-four of the seventy-nine passengers on board were killed. Just ten days later, a World Airways flight slid off the runway into Boston harbor after landing. Only two of the two-hundred and ten passengers are unaccounted for and possibly drowned. These two incidents ended a record streak of 26 months without a major accident in American skies.

The strike of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization brought the air traffic control system under close scrutiny. The system currently uses fifteen year old computers to track airline flights. With the strike limiting traffic to only 85% of normal capacity, the system will frequently overload. The problem is expected to intensify since deregulation should stimulate air traffic to levels twice as high as today's by the year 2000.

J. Lynn Helms, the new FAA administrator, is aggressively pursuing a complete overhaul of the present system. Basically, he wants to shift responsibilities from men to machines and from the ground to the cockpit. His plan will cover ten years and cost \$8.5 billion.

This new program will include the installation of new computers, airborne collision-avoidance equipment, advanced radar systems, and other technology.

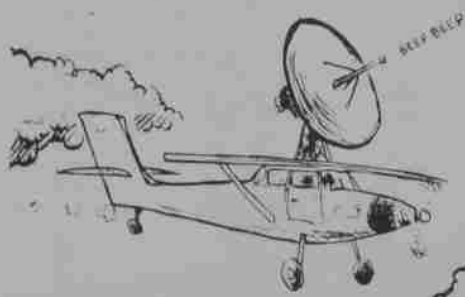
This new program should save billions over the next few years. The \$8.5 billion price tag, however, might encounter problems in Congress. The savings from the new system could amount to as much as \$25 billion by the year 2000. If the new technology is introduced, the FAA will be able to reduce en route centers from twenty to twelve. The number of people needed to work the system will be cut by a third.

The new program would increase air safety while also allowing much more air traffic. The PATCO strike has underscored the need for this radical automation. John O'Brien of the Airline Pilots Assn., an organization which has been a chief advocate of improvement, declared, "Any move to shift some responsibility to the cockpit and to computers is a dramatic change in philosophy from the current ground-based system." An executive of the Bendix Corp., which plans to bid on many of the contracts, points out, "We're building elements of the ground system into the cockpit, making the pilot, in effect, a backup controller." Richard Rirken of the Mitre Corp., which has already developed an experimental system, adds, "Every routine task that a controller can do today will be done by computer."

If Helms can convince Congress to accept his \$8.5 billion plan, air traffic in the future will be controlled more efficiently and safely.

NEW FAA SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR 1983

ON-BOARD RADAR:

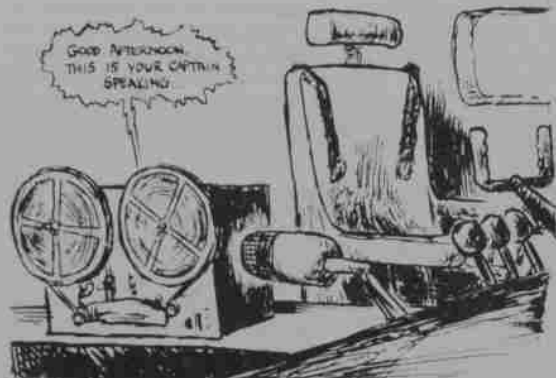


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Political Forum

Congress Should Act to Prevent Air Deaths

By Nicholas Kalm and Michael Cannizzaro
Political Forum Editors

The two recent air traffic incidents mentioned above require some amplification. Air Florida flight 90 leaving from Washington's National Airport and the World Airways landing on Logan Airport's runway were not typical examples of airplane disasters. In the past, tragedies have occurred from either equipment failure (a DC-10 losing its engine minutes after takeoff from Chicago's O'Hare Airport) or pilot error (the runway crash of a KLM jet on a runway in the Canary Islands).

The Air Florida disaster was rather complex. In the first place, the de-icing mechanism on board the Boeing 737 was turned off and the plane sat, in the snow, on the tarmac for approximately 45 minutes before taking off. One eyewitness, the pilot of a Braniff Airlines, told National Transportation Safety Board officials that he actually saw ice caking on the wings of the other plane as he was taxiing in the other direction.

The more insidious problem, however, is the basic problem with National Airport. Built during the Second World War, it was built to accommodate Army transport planes and not the jumbo jets it is now forced to accommodate. Its runway is one of the shortest in the nation. Virtually the only reason for its existence is its extraordinarily convenient location, relative to Capitol Hill; approximate travel time: 20 minutes. Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis commissioned a study late last year to study the safety of the airport. Any Administration decision, however, will meet strong opposition from Congress. Many members have expressed privately their reluctance to travel to the more outlying Dulles and Baltimore/Washington Airports which are now being considered as alternatives for the heavy air traffic volume which our nation's capital now receives.

Clearly, what is necessary here is some sort of altruistic gesture on the part of Congress. Regardless of any aspersions cast on the moral fiber of our representatives, it is doubtful that any of them would want another tragedy in Washington simply because of added driving time.

Finally, a note about the Logan Airport incident. The pilot of the World Airways flight was relying on information which was two hours old. That information stated that runway braking conditions were fair to poor. The updated report, had the pilot heard it, would have told him that the conditions were poor to nil. Obviously, if he had been aware of this, some sort of alternative landing site could have been used. It remains a fact that air travel is still the safest way to go, but an effective government learns from such mishaps and works to prevent their recurrence.

Unwed Mothers Need Help

By Anna Bartolameo

Despite the ever-increasing political attention directed to the problem of unwanted pregnancy, both "pro-life" and "pro-choice" advocates have all but ignored a directly related problem: unwed parenthood. In doing so, they ignore the fact that an increasing number of teenagers are bearing and keeping children—and that their problems deserve as much attention as given those who decide not to bear them.

Recent federal statistics would seem to indicate that the traditional stigma against illegitimacy almost disappeared in the 1970s. During that decade, illegitimate births increased by fully 50%, to nearly one in every six, or 17%, of all births. Between 1978 and 1979 alone, illegitimate births increased by 10%.

No one cause can be identified as responsible for the spectacular increase in the rate of illegitimate births. Observers of various persuasions cite most often the relaxation of sexual mores following the "new morality" of the sixties. "Pro-family" advocates rail against the glorification of prepubescent sexuality in magazine advertisements and television commercials; others decry the lingering influence of a tradition that promotes motherhood as a badge of maturity. All are at a loss to explain why youths of the most sexually sophisticated generation yet have failed to avail themselves of the information about and access to contraceptives that has complemented the increase in teenage sexual activity.

Crucial as it seems, however, the question of what has caused the rise in illegitimate births may be an inappropriate focus of attention for those concerned about unwed pregnancy. Certainly, prevention is important, and all due effort to educate the young about birth control is demanded by the situation. Yet such speculation about the reasons for the increase in illegitimate births has thus far served to draw attention away from the existing problem: What types of aid are available to those who choose to bear and, sometimes, to keep, a child conceived out of wedlock?

Traditional options are swiftly losing their popularity. Marriage is still chosen by 58% of whites and 8% of blacks, down in the last decade from 71% and 26% respectively. Yet teenage marriages are notoriously unstable, especially those based on such a tenuous bond as a shared mistake, and subject to the pressures of instant parenthood. There is, as yet, no shortage of potential adoptive parents, but the emotional toll exacted by cumbersome procedures and irrevocable, unqualified separation deter many from this route.

More than ever, then, unwed parents are electing to keep and raise their children themselves. Sometimes this choice is a sentimental and unrealistic decision; sometimes it is a mature acceptance of responsibility. In either case, both the parent and the child need all the moral and practical support possible. To that end, new procedures and policies need to be pursued. For instance, at

requires, and would provide aid accordingly. Non-monetary aid, too, could be provided by communities including better, more accessible day care facilities, and resource centers for teaching and helping young mothers with effective parenting.

Most importantly, individuals and communities need to provide moral

"Pro-family" advocates rail against the glorification of prepubescent sexuality in magazine advertisements and television commercials; others decry the lingering influence of a tradition that promotes motherhood as a badge of maturity."

present, financial aid from federal and state sources is adjusted to the degree of financial independence of the mother, making it difficult for the unwed mother who remains with her family to obtain aid. An enlightened policy would recognize that, in many cases, home is the best place for a young mother to receive the practical and emotional support she

support for unwed parents by acknowledging and attending to their plight. Only those who give equal attention to women who choose not to abort can truly be called "pro-choice"; only those who show concern for the children actually born as well as those unborn can truly call themselves "pro-life".

War Economy Fuels Unemployment

By William Koggan

The current debate over unemployment has focused on the appropriate fiscal policy to alleviate the problem. This analysis misses the true origin of our unemployment. Much of our structural and non-structural unemployment is due to our "permanent war economy." Our expenditures to fight World War II have brought us out of the depths of the Depression, but thirty years of preparing for World War III threatens to throw us back into one.

If one compares the economies of West Germany, Japan and America, one of the most outstanding differences is their respective levels of military expenditures. In the U.S. over 30% of federal expenditures are for military purposes. West Germany spends 11% and Japan 6% of their federal expenditures on armaments.

The immediate effect of large military expenditures is stimulation of economic activity, but with a long run deadening effect. First, it has forced our research and development dollars to be spent for military purposes and not consumer goods. The argument that military technology is transferable to civilian purposes is untenable. For example, while American engineers in the late 60's were designing "smart bombs," the best and

the brightest of Japan were designing state of the art audio components. Hence, we now have only a minuscule portion of the \$3 billion a year audio market. Once, we dominated this market the way we once dominated the car market.

Second, money used for the military cannot be used to modernize the industrial infrastructure. Because Japan was modernizing its steel industry with American technology in the 60's, in the 70's it was able to successfully compete against the American steel industry. Many of our steel plants still use technology which dates back to the 1930's.

Third, military technology is inherently nonproductive in that we realize no gains in productivity from it. For example, one million dollars spent on tractors saves the consumer money in the form of increased productivity. A million dollars in tanks, on the other hand, adds nothing to the nation's productivity in real terms. Therefore, when the workers who produce these tanks spend their paychecks, they are simply throwing more money at the same amount of consumer goods. This increase in the money supply, while the level of goods produced remains constant (according to conservative economists), is the primary cause for inflation. The defense-oriented economy

has helped cause the decline of U.S. industry's market position as well as unemployment and inflation.

To make matters worse, this inflation-unemployment spiral costs the government billions of dollars and causes it to operate in debt. In the fiscal year 1976, unemployment cost the government \$50 billion in lost revenues and \$17 billion in increased benefit payments, i.e. unemployment insurance, food stamps and welfare. The government deficit for that year was \$67 billion. In fiscal year 1981, unemployment averaged over 8%

or 4% above the full employment level. Some estimates for this year's deficit place it at approximately \$120 billion.

The Reagan Administration's policies will only perpetuate this problem. First, it has increased military spending. In the process, it has cut numerous programs which produce net gains in productivity (i.e. subsidies to the sciences and education). If the Administration insists on pursuing its current course, inflation and unemployment will continue unabated.

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Poet Dunn Visits Kenyon



Poet Stephen Dunn will read his work this Sunday in Pierce.

By Chip Bultman

Stephen Dunn will read his poetry in Pierce Lounge at 8:30 p.m. on Sunday, February 7th.

Dunn has published over 150 poems in numerous periodicals, including *The American Poetry Review*, *Antaeus*, *The Antioch Review*, *The Nation*, *The New Yorker*, *The Ohio Review*, and many others. He has been published in several anthologies and has edited three books of poetry, including *The Other Side of the Shouting* (an anthology of sports poems), and *Silence Has a Rough, Crazy Weather* (an anthology and handbook on teaching poetry to the deaf). Dunn has also received a number of awards and grants, including The Florida Poetry Contest.

Periscope

Double Cheese, Pepperoni...

By Molly Donnelly

Mounds of hot melted cheese, sauce, mushrooms, pepperoni, green peppers, bacon and hamburger all piled on a thick homemade crust and delivered to one's dorm door at one a.m. — what more could a famished student ask for? 9-427-2152, the number we all graduate from Kenyon knowing by heart, has saved many a student from the midnight munchies. But how many of us actually realize that prior to February 10, 1978, the Pirate's Cove was a small two story operation under the dubious guise of Larry's Pizza?

In late 1977, Larry, the owner of Larry's Pizza, mysteriously left town, abandoning his business. With his departure, his house, directly in front of his business, the business and the surrounding land went up for sale at a sheriff's auction to help settle a few of Larry's debts. Larry's property line ran from the village street line back to the village's parking lot and from Farr Hall's alley to the Fireman's path. The two story business building itself consisted of a small kitchen and a galley with a back door opening on to a dirt lot. Larry's came with a fully equipped kitchen and a one room galley lined with booths.

The highest bidders at the auction were two older ladies who'd helped finance the majority of his flagging business. However, after several months of negotiating, Larry's was resold to Will and Marilyn Corrigan and their three partners — Charlotte Hatton and Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Ayers. The five friends had virtually put everything they owned in stock to finance the project.

After a twenty-two year career in the Air Force, Will Corrigan had retired to Gambier to live on a newly purchased 14 acre farm.

Will's wife, Marilyn, a native of Gambier, is credited with being the driving force behind the business venture. Marilyn had always dreamed of returning to Gambier and setting up a small ice cream business. However, after researching the venture her plans were foiled by town zoning laws and the lack of available commercially designated lots. Larry's Pizza enterprise presented the perfect solution.

Charlotte, Marilyn's sister, enthusiastically pooled her resources and helped in the venture. The Ayers were partners for the first year after the sale of Larry's but then sold their share and moved away from Gambier. Thus, the Cove is presently owned by three partners. Will acknowledges that without the

The National Endowment of the Arts Creative Writing Fellowship, and an appearance in a special supplement to the *American Poetry Review* as one of the outstanding younger poets in 1974. In addition, Dunn has had editorial experience as Director of AWP Poetry Series, Assistant Editor of *Flying Magazine*, and Advisory Editor of *The Journal of New Jersey Poets*.

He is currently an Associate Professor at Stockton State College. His five books, *5 Impersonations*, *Looking For Holes In The Ceiling*, *Full of Lust And Good Usave*, *A Circus Of Needs*, his latest, and *Work and Love*, are available at the Kenyon bookshop. The following is a selection from *Work and Love*.

combined resources of all five, the Cove would not be what it is today.

One of the first and many decisions that faced the new owners was the renaming of their business. Since three of the five partners, Charlotte, Marilyn and Mrs. Ayers, were graduates of Gambier High (now Wiggins Street Grade School) they all quickly agreed on the first part of the name. They decided to name the business after their old school team, The Pirates. This nautical theme eventually influenced the names of all the food entrees.

The Cove's early days were quite hectic and the "naive" pirates, as Will dubbed them, quickly learned the ins and outs of business.

The Cove grew daily in its popularity, as did their plans to expand. "One roof just led to another." What started out to be a picnic area addition, turned into the present Captain's Quarters. The partners, limited in funds and swamped in loans, originally wanted something easy and inexpensive. They planned to convert the back lot into a patio. However, to meet the town's zoning standards they would have had to surround the patio with a fence high enough so that "beverages" could not be passed over it. What eventually emerged was a plan to excavate six feet of dirt from the back yard and build a large addition to the galley. The plan included enlarging the kitchen and adding a main entrance way.

In February, 1978 building plans were finalized. For several months the Cove remained open with construction in progress. When construction became too congested the Cove closed for renovations.

As the Cove drew precariously near its August deadline, one which was to coincide with the opening of a new school year, the pace of work increased. Marilyn recounts how often times everyone collapsed at the end of the day, sometimes too tired to return home. They would sleep on the Cove's booths and upon waking the next day resume their work.

The Cove's list of things needed encompassed from a bar to extra coolers. Dorothy's Luncheon, an old Kenyon hang-out back when Kenyon was sans women, supplied the Cove with various tables, signs, and its bar.

Getting the construction loans and funds to supply the Cove's purchasing power, Will admits, was difficult at first. However, once the bank saw the Cove in action, notes flew. The banker would often end up coming to the Cove himself and run around the kitchen, getting all the five partners' signatures. Consequently,

Women's Studies Discussed

continued from page one

more about women, they have to look elsewhere, at oral histories, the activities of women's clubs, and in private journals. The historical concentration on wars, apparent economic and political conflict must be re-evaluated as well. "We should look at the schools and libraries being built by women, the political parties they carried on their backs without the possibility of ever becoming visible." Generally, new and difficult questions

should be discussed, such as what does it mean to be human? Why have women been left out? and Why is something great only if it is the accomplishment of one, and not many individuals?

The changes Minnich sees with the initiation of women's studies will take a long time, but will be worth it. "If we really care about humanity, and not mankind alone, our loyalty has to switch, and a new subtlety of thought will be revealed."

What's Reeling at Rosse

Lonely Place

In a *Lonely Place*. Directed by Nicholas Ray. Starring Humphrey Bogart, Gloria Grahame. 1950. B/W. 91 min. Wednesday, 10:00, Rosse.

Humphrey Bogart is in top form as a short-tempered Hollywood writer in *In a Lonely Place*. He has a rather disturbing propensity to beat up those around him, whether they be friends, acquaintances, or strangers. When a hat-check girl is found murdered in his apartment, he becomes the obvious suspect for the police. Indeed, his explanation has a ring of falsehood to it; he contends that he invited her there to grill her on the contents of a book that she read and that he has been assigned to adapt to the screen.

In a *Lonely Place* features several such barbs aimed at the practices of the film industry, but the emphasis of this movie is the strained love affair between the writer and his neighbor, played with suitable suspicion by Gloria Grahame. It is only a matter of time, she reasons, until the same fate befalls her.

The tension that director Ray pulls out of the script, and the precise performance he obtains from Bogart combine to make this a gripping story.

Finzi-Continis

The *Garden of the Finzi-Continis*. Directed by Vittorio de Sica. Starring Lino Capolicchio, Dominique Sanda. 1970. Italian w/English subtitles, 95 min.

Watching a Vittorio de Sica movie is a primarily emotional experience; one is not so much moved by the mastery of his subject, as by his understanding of it. The

machinations of style become almost forgotten as de Sica's feelings for his characters becomes evident. The screen, at times, becomes lit by the characters' emotions, rather than the cold light of the projector.

The *Garden of Finzi-Continis* is an excellent example of de Sica's limpid style. The movie takes place in fascist Italy where Giorgio (Lino Capolicchio), a middle-class Jewish-Italian student, falls in love with Micol (Dominique Sanda), daughter of the Finzi-Continis, rich, cultured Sephardic Jews who live in an immense old house surrounded by a private park.

This world behind the garden walls becomes enchanted for Giorgio, and he becomes as obsessed with it as he is with Micol. He is frustrated, however, on both counts, for just as Micol does not return his love, he cannot bridge the gap of the Finzi-Continis' aloofness.

One wonders why the Finzi-Continis refuse to change, why they will not awake from their elegant slumber. But to ask that question is to ask too much of de Sica's art; no matter that they are spoiled, antiquarian, depending upon an aloofness that is no longer respected, they possess a beauty and elegance in their private world that is as mysteriously fascinating to de Sica as it is to Giorgio.

Heaven Can Wait

Heaven Can Wait. Directed by Warren Beatty and Buck Henry. Starring Warren Beatty, James Mason, Julie Christie, Dyan Cannon, Charles Grodin, Buck Henry. 1978. 100 min.

For those of you who saw *Here Comes Mr. Jordan* last semester, Warren Beatty's *Heaven Can Wait* may seem

repetitive. That's understandable; both are based on the stage play originally written by Harry Segall. Co-writers Beatty and Elaine May have updated the play by making the central character the quarterback of the Super Bowl-bound L.A. Rams instead of the boxer used in the earlier productions.

The plot concerns Joe Pendleton (Beatty), who is killed while bicycling through a highway tunnel. His soul is removed by a heavenly messenger, The Escort (Henry). Unfortunately, The Escort acted too quickly; Pendleton was supposed to survive and continue as captain of the Rams. It's up to the vicar of divinity, Mr. Jordan (Mason), to decide how to correct the problem. Since Pendleton desperately wants to return to Earth, a deal is struck whereby he is allowed to occupy a recently vacated body. That body belongs to a cruel financier who was just murdered by his scheming wife (Cannon) and male secretary (Grodin). The resulting confusion upon Pendleton's reappearance—inside the financier's body—is hilarious. It is left to Pendleton to convince those around him of his true identity.

Lady Vanishes

The Lady Vanishes. Directed by Alfred Hitchcock. With Margaret Lockwood, Michael Redgrave, Dame May Whitty, Paul Lukas, and Cecil Parker. 1938. B/W. 97 min.

The Lady Vanishes is one of the last and greatest British films by Alfred Hitchcock, third in the KFS Hitchcock series. This movie, as well as any other, shows the cohesion, suspense, and sustained entertainment that characterizes Hitchcock's best work.

The opening sequence is in a small inn somewhere in a Central European country, where a transcontinental train has been stranded by an avalanche. With this device, Hitchcock manages to introduce the passengers that will partake in the mystery further down the tracks. The personalities thus introduced, the train continues on its way—and the real intrigue begins.

Miss Froy (Dame May Whitty) befriends Iris Henderson (Margaret Lockwood) as they board the train and they share a cup of tea, after which they return to their compartment. After a nap, Iris awakes to find Miss Froy gone. The duration of the film details Iris's increasingly frantic search to find her, while the rest of the passengers maintain Miss Froy's nonexistence.

The inn sequence now serves more purpose. Each passenger is either friend or foe; neither Iris nor the audience can safely trust anyone. The loyalties of each character are finally spelled out as the film and the train reach their destination. The conclusion is ultimately revealing and rewarding, as is the entire picture. For serious film buffs, this is a must.



Charlotte Hatton, Marilyn and Will Corrigan, proprietors of Pirate's Cove

Will reminisces some of the original notes and back files have pizza sauce and grease marks on them.

During their intensive work sessions the only relief and entertainment they allowed themselves were breaks for food, sleep and occasional coffee. During these breaks they dreamed up some of the nautical names for their entrees. There is only one entree which appears slightly out of place among the "Maties" and Frederic, a vegetarian sub "Pirates Delights" the Frederic. Marilyn invented the name after flipping through a description of the play "The Pirates of Penzance." Frederic was the play's pirate who lacked the meat-eating ruthlessness inherent in a pirate. Likewise the Cove's Frederic, a vegetarian sub, lacks one essential ingredient, meat.

Frederic, Marilyn was responsible for all the Cove's original art work and early accounting. Today, Marilyn still does a major percentage of the business's accounting and correspondence and she also gets up early every morning to make fresh batches of pizza dough.

As August 28 drew nearer, the final touches were hurriedly added, and when Kenyon students returned for the 1978-1979 school year, the Pirate's Cove opened. The Cove originally opened for lunches despite the sparse afternoon business. However, after the Deli bought out the Pizza Villa, and the VI opened for lunch, things evened out. Will admits with relief, "the day they (the Deli and VI)

opened for lunch was the day we closed for lunch." The Cove became strictly an evening enterprise. After a year or so business steadily grew and like "a snowball going down hill," additions to the decor and menu were introduced. More student workers were added to boost the family force. For entertainment, a juke box was added. Gradually a few games were introduced and eventually the pinball and video game room was added.

In the summer of 1979, a small stage was built in the Captain's Quarters. Will delightedly admits it was quite a treat and brought in such performers as Jonathan Winters. The addition of the stage also allowed the Cove to cater to the older patrons. Since May of 1981, the Cove has introduced a monthly Jerry Weaver Band Night which has packed the Cove with diners, who make reservations months in advance.

When asked what the Cove plans for the future, Will hesitatingly admits many of their plans hinge on what the village zoning laws allow. But if business and time permit, the partners are not lacking in ideas. Among a few are an "exterior" face lift and perhaps showing movies such as "Little Rascals" to entertain waiting patrons.

For a business venture that started out intending to be a small ice cream shop, they've come a long way. The partners, as Will so aptly put it, "wound up with a lot more than ice cream."

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Aesthetics Conference: What Makes a Joke?

By Hunter Estes

On January 30, the Faculty Leadership Committee and Kenyon Symposium sponsored an Aesthetics Conference which consisted of three lectures during the day, "Photography and the Idea of Art" by Joel Snyder of the University of Chicago, "Style and Personality in the Literary Work" by Peter Robinson of the Department of Philosophy, University of Cincinnati, and "Jokes" by Ted Cohen, of the Department of Philosophy, the University of Chicago. The day finished with a panel discussion between the three participants on "The Role of the Artist, Critic, and Philosopher in Aesthetics."

To me, the very name of Aesthetics conjured up images of deep, philosophy-laden talks about subjects which would go straight over my head. However, I attended the two afternoon lectures and found the talks very accessible to an English major with two semesters of Introductory Logic under her belt.

In a very clear and thoughtful manner, Prof. Robinson presented her thesis of style as expressing the personality of the writer. She cited *The Ambassadors* by Henry James and *Emma* by Jane Austen, as examples of clear elements of style which seem to reflect their authors' personalities. Character description, and work choice contribute to this unity.

Robinson recognized four problems with the theory of style as personality. There is a mutual dependence upon knowing the personality of the author, and being able to distinguish the elements of his or her style. Next, styles vary from writer to writer, and may or may not show the personality of one writer. The third problem was that of distinguishing the difference between an individual writer's style, and that of a period of writers with no particular style.

Robinson believes that her theory could cover visual art with some modifications for the idea of beauty, which is crucial to the study of art.



Peter Robinson: Equating style with personality

As Robinson finished, students began to stream in for the other afternoon lecture, "Jokes." The attitude of the audience was relaxed and receptive for what they were sure would be a humorous presentation. Again, we were not disappointed. Cohen is interested in jokes as a topic analysis.

Launching into the body of his speech, Cohen wondered why one tells jokes, why one wants to amuse, and why one laughs at jokes. One of Cohen's main points was the idea of intimacy in shared laughter. Jokes exist on several levels of intimacy. One kind of joke is the Hermetic joke, which requires its audience to have a similar cultural background. Cohen cited this joke as an example of a Hermetic joke: "What is Sacramento? A Roman

Catholic stuffed olive." To appreciate such a joke, Cohen explained that one had to be familiar with certain rites and traditions of the Roman Catholic church.

The next category is the Affective joke. Humor and intimacy arises here from shared attitudes or prejudices. Ethnic jokes are examples of this type. Cohen does not rate these jokes as good jokes.

The third type of joke Cohen expanded upon was the conditional joke. This sort calls for some past knowledge about what is being made fun of, but the knowledge need only be minimal. A grasp of the proper stereotype is enough. Lightbulb jokes are prime candidates of this sort.

Cohen noted that it is vital to tell the

right joke to the right audience. If a comedian must explain the background, the joke is ruined. He compared this to examining a work of art, where one must have some kind of prior knowledge in order to truly appreciate it. And, like art, a joke must be a good one in order to last; to be invigorating and pleasing each time one is exposed to it, and to entice one to want to experience it again.

Expanding on the feeling of intimacy between joke-teller and listener, Cohen affirmed that the accessibility of the joke depends on shared knowledge, and this promotes the sense of intimacy. Cohen stressed that this sense of community must come naturally and can not be forced. The joke teller must feel something for the joke. Telling a racial joke to bigots when one does not share the prejudice is to compromise one's sense of identity to be part of the community. Cohen is not impressed with Johnny Carson's method of telling jokes, claiming he gives no spark or feeling for the joke, and tells them obviously just to get a reaction, there is no intimacy between Carson and his audience.

If a joke offends a person, yet he or she laughs anyway, then he or she is in some way forsaking a vital part of himself or herself to laugh at the joke.

Cohen wrapped up his talk with a comment on the "pure" joke—a joke that requires no special background for the teller and listener, and the only reason one might tell it at all and expect others to find it funny, is that the teller finds it funny. Cohen doubts that there are any such jokes.

The Pirates of Penzance

The Kenyon College Department of Music will present Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera "Pirates of Penzance, or The Slave of Duty" in three performances next weekend. The musical is being produced by the Opera Workshop under the direction of Professor Roger Andrews. Performance times are Friday, February 5, at 8 p.m.; Saturday, February 6, at 4 p.m.; and Sunday, February 7, at 2:30 p.m. All performances will be in Hill Theater on the Kenyon College campus.

The setting of the musical is a rocky seashore on the coast of Cornwall. The year is 1877. Frederic, a young man ruled by his sense of duty, was accidentally apprenticed to the Pirates of Penzance when he was a boy by his nurse, Ruth. Now that Frederic is 21, he is out of his indentures and free to

leave the Pirate band. Ruth, who is now 47, convinces Frederic that she would make a fine wife for him. But when Frederic sees a bevy of beautiful maidens, he renounces Ruth and implores any one of them to help him become respectable by marrying him. One of them agrees, but complications arise when it is discovered that Frederic's birthday is February 29, and that he is therefore not 21, but 5. An expedition of English police and the Englishman's sense of duty to Queen Victoria manage to save the day.

Ticket information is available in the Music Department Office in Rosse Hall, Phone 427-2244, ext. 2197.

Because the expenses for this production are more than the opera workshop can afford, donations will be gratefully accepted at the door.

Music View

Romance Seduces Rosse

In an attempt to break away from the sentiment and superficiality of the final period (1770-1800), composers began producing music now referred to as the "Romantic Style." Romanticism embodies a general reaction against the final structure of the Classical period, and thus strives to return to a more simplistic style which incorporates naturalism, human emotion, coloration, and freedom from the strictness of the classical form. Many truly Romantic composers (Berlioz and Liszt) had a great deal of difficulty writing with a form, i.e. the sonata or a four movement classical symphony, thus they created forms which were more readily adapted towards internal expression (symphonic poem and overture-fantasies, etc.). To illustrate their dilemma think of your favorite Haydn or Mozart sonata. Barring raptures, this sonata probably has a steady antecedent (anticipatory phrase), consequent phrase, and fits neatly into four or eight to sixteen or thirty-two bars. Does this "suggest" anything to you? Perhaps rolling hills, trickling brooks, noon combat, or utter defection come to

mind. However, all "Romantics" were not that programmatic. But, in comparing the two styles, one can easily find a general melodic expressiveness present in Romantic music which is not present, or at least is more subdued in Classical pieces.

Friday night's faculty performance of exclusively Romantic music featuring Paul Posnak incorporated a number of familiar composers: Chopin, Mendelssohn, Faure, Liszt and Brahms. Posnak does his best technical work when confronted with elaborate scale passages or particularly ornamented sections in which he demonstrates his "weighted hand" technique.

I felt that the best pieces of the concert were the C minor nocturne, opus 48 by Chopin, the E major nocturne opus 36 by Faure, and without exception the Paganini etude #5 in E major by Liszt. These pieces in particular demonstrate Posnak's ability to synthesize complex passages. The problems in the concert were largely due to tempo or rubato extremes (the A major, Chopin, was too fast) but these flaws prove to be insignificant in relation to the otherwise superb performance.

If you still believe that Kenyon lacks a certain romantic aura, and you did not go to this concert, you have not quite figured out where to look.



Paul Posnak practices his art

Art View

By Mallory Cremin

Photography is art. The first camera was invented about four centuries ago to aid painters in getting the exact details and spatial relations of their subject. They wanted to produce a very realistic picture. The initial reaction to photography was of fear and doubt from other artists, and incredible enthusiasm from the masses. Since then we have grown familiar with the benefits and drawbacks of the "instant" picture. It is no longer considered a threat to the existence of all the other arts—such as painting, drawing, and etching. In fact, all these forms of art acknowledge and incorporate photography as art. Since photography is basically mechanical and chemical, and is taken from the real world, there is no craft to criticize. Although the craft is very different from other modes of art, there is plenty to criticize in a photograph from subject choice, angle, clarity, and content, to color and contrast. The photographer's

eye, his or her ideas behind it, and his or her work after it, create the picture.

The popular claim against photography is that the subject has equal right to the beauty of the picture as the photographer, because he or she has only captured on film what exists in reality. However, reality is apparent in a painting the same as the reality can be distorted and manipulated in a photograph. If the photographer can not take full credit for the contents of his or her photograph, then the painter can't take full credit for his or her colors, nor the sculptor for the substance of his or her materials.

Photography has a special relation to its subject in that all the details are true because the contents are from the real world. Photography is the only objective art in this respect. The photographer can not change details or gestures to reflect his or her personal feelings about the subject. The subject of the picture is authentic.

The photographer creates visual statements about the world around him or

her. There is a special beauty in the straight depiction of reality, but if this is not enough, the photographer has countless ways to manipulate the image in the darkroom (e.g. adding or subtracting parts, applying colors, bending the image.) Some photographers make pictures without film. They arrange objects on the light sensitive paper in the darkroom. The result is a black and white image of abstract shapes. "Still life" photography is the art of arranging objects for the camera. Some photographers make sculptures to photograph, resulting in two works of art. (Often the photograph is more aesthetically pleasing than the sculpture.)

There are many sides to the art of photography, the most wonderful being the straight forward unchanged picture. It represents a world with which the viewer can sympathize. No matter what the subject is, it is ridiculous to deny the aesthetic beauty of a good photograph, nor the talent of a good photographer.

Photography, a neglected medium?

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Meet Top Competition

Swimmin' Women Prepare for Nationals

By Susan Smith

Although half the season has already passed, the women's swimming team has had little time to relish over its outstanding accomplishments.

The squad will swim against two more power-houses this weekend: Clarion State University, which captured the Division II national title last year, and Ohio University, which also boasts an unending supply of outstanding swimmers.

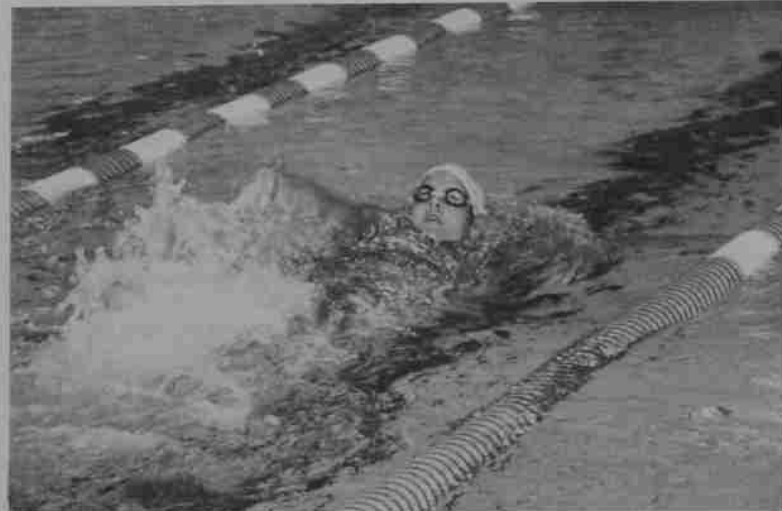


Photo: Hays

Why does a small college like Kenyon appear to be burying themselves under such top-ranked competition? According to Coach Jim Steen, the better the competition is during the season, the better his squad will perform at the Division III National Championships. "These teams have provided us with a good opportunity to swim against tougher competition than the teams we tend to swim against during the season. As a result, by the end of the season when we

swim against other Division III teams we'll be in a better situation."

Carrying a virtually spotless record on their shoulders, the Ladies are rated as one of the top Division III squads, which, according to Coach Steen, has its disadvantages too: "Last year we were the underdogs going into the end of the season. This year we're the favorites. It has both its advantages and disadvantages, and we're hoping to play on those advantages."

Last Friday the Ladies swam against Case-Western Reserve and Wooster in what turned out to be a rigorous but victorious meet for the Ladies. In the double dual meet, Kenyon swamped Case-Western 94-27, and at the same time skinned by Wooster, 68-59. Although, the Ladies outscored Wooster by nearly 100 points for first place at the GLCA meet two weeks ago, Wooster proved to be threatening competition at Friday's meet.

On Saturday, Kenyon swam against even stronger competition -- Wright State University, a top Division II contender. Although the Ladies were outscored 90-49 the experience is what counted. Kenyon pulled in some impressive times in the wake of its opponents, however. Beth Birney took first place in the 100 yd. backstroke with a time of 1:07.921, while teammate Maria Ferrazza recorded 2:04.957 in the 200 yd. free style and 58.263 in the 100 yd. free style.

At the GLCA meet two weeks ago, the Ladies played host and victor, accumulating a score of 486 points. A total of seven teams participated in the seasonal event.



Ladies Skid to 0-9 With Losses to Denison, Marietta

By Martha Lorenz

Still searching for a winning formula, the Ladies' basketball team dropped to 0-9 with losses to Denison and Marietta.

In the 68-51 loss to the Big Red,

Kenyon attempted only 19 shots in the first half, a major factor in the Ladies' 43-25 halftime deficit. The squad outscored Denison in the second half, 26-25, but it simply was not enough. Denison's Missy Charman, the game's high scorer with 28, was far and away the dominant offensive force throughout the contest. Mary Salmon led the Ladies with 16, while Anne Himmelright and Robin Muller hit for 16 and 10, respectively.

Kenyon had no offensive rebounds in the first half, but Polly Hecht solved that problem for the Ladies. If any one player stood out in the second half, it was this aggressive sophomore from Woodstock, Illinois, as she hit the boards and forced half a dozen Denison turnovers. Hecht finished with six rebounds, and Anne Himmelright had nine, and Salmon grabbed eight.

Against the Pioneers, the Ladies solved their rebounding problems, winning the battle of the boards by over 20 as Salmon hauled down 17 and Muller seven.

Trailing by only two at the half, 24-22, Kenyon finally succumbed to Marietta's relentless full-court press. The press and the rather arbitrary refereeing combined to hassle the Ladies into too many turnovers, which ultimately led to the 60-40 loss. Himmelright notched 15 for the losers, while Salmon popped in 13 and Muller had nine. In the recent games, Salmon has found her shouting touch, and her offensive contributions could turn out to be a big plus for the Ladies.

Kenyon traveled to Capital last night and returns to home court Saturday for a 2 o'clock encounter with Urbana, 59-44 winners of last year's contest. Next in the Ernst Center will be OSU (Newark), 19-1 last season, which will be here for a 7:30 game on Tuesday, February 9. A turnout equalling the fine showing of Kenyon supporters at the Denison contest could help the Ladies register their first win of the season.

Ash and Barends Shine in Early Season Track Meets

By Steve Behrendt

The men's and women's indoor track season opened two weeks ago with a triangular meet at the Ohio Wesleyan University campus.

The men's team finished second, as OWU scored 93 points to best Kenyon (45) and Ohio Northern (35). Fred Barends led the Lords by running the 300 yard dash in 33.6, a personal best. He finished a good meet by placing second in the 60 yd. dash and in the 440. Matt Miller, running for the first time in two years, finished second in the 265 Intermediate Hurdles, clocking in at 34.8. In the field events, he won the Triples Jump at 38-2 1/2 and was second in the long jump at 18-7 1/4.

Another personal best was accomplished by Andrew Huggins, as he ran a 4:27.1 mile, good enough for third place.

The women's team placed third behind OWU and wooster at the same meet. Freshman Elizabeth Lant was Kenyon's only individual winner that day, as she ran the 265 Hurdles in 41.1. She also finished third in the 60 yard hurdles.

Wendy Eld and freshman Jenny Ash were the only athletes to achieve second place finishes. Eld was runner-up in the 1,000 with a 3:06.9 mark and Ash ran the mile in 5:44.3. Another freshman who placed in her first collegiate meet was Lisa Mueller. She took third in the Long Jump and fourth place in the 265 yard hurdles.

Last weekend, both squads hosted Oberlin and ONU. The women topped

Oberlin (68-53) while the men placed second between ONU and Oberlin. The women were paced by Ash as she won both distance events: The mile run (5:58)



Photo: Corvill

and the 3000 meter (11:39.5). The men were again led by sprinter Barends, who demonstrated his versatility by winning the 500 meter run with a time of 69.22, anchoring the victorious 3200 Meter Run.

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