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Swimmers Rank First and Second in Nation



Kenyon's victorious 800 free relay team.

By Kevin Reynolds
For the third consecutive year Kenyon's men's swimming team captured the NCAA Division III Championship, which was held at the Washington and Lee University campus this past weekend. It was the goal of the Lords to win the nationals again, and they were the obvious favorite.

After all, Kenyon was returning with the status of their 1981 team relatively intact, including two individual champions, and both relay champion teams usually unaffected by graduation. Therefore, that Kenyon won the championship was a surprise to no one.

The meet however, was not what one could describe as expected. Coach Jim Steen termed the meet "unusual." As a matter of fact Kenyon did not have a single individual champion, and had only one swimmer finish above fourth, Dave Diminy, who placed second in the 200 free.

To add credit to the claim that the meet was "unusual", Williams College, the runner-up, did not have an individual winner either.

Although the way in which the Lords won the title was atypical, the margin of victory was even more surprising. The

Lords routed the rest of the nation topping second place Williams by 102 points, the largest victory in seven years.

Last year, as a comparison, Kenyon finished 47 points ahead of arch-rival Johns Hopkins. This year Hopkins slumped to fifth, and that leaves Kenyon without an arch-rival. As for Williams, the gap will have to be narrowed quite a bit if they are to seriously challenge the Lords.

Despite the lopsided victory there were disappointments. There are always reasons provided for a less than spectacular performance. The conditions at the pool were not ideal at all. It was a crowded, hot pool, and also a bit shallow, which often hinders times. But as Coach Steen pointed out, the conditions affect everyone. The conditions were not the sole cause of the disappointing performance, and whatever they are, they are meaningless now.

In the meet's opening event, the 500 free, Chris Shedd led the Lords All-American parade, placing fifth. Kim Peterson was 6th, Steve Neri 7th, and Chris Cunningham was 11th.

Cunningham was a real surprise. After not being on the original national roster, Cunningham ended up being one of three freshman All-Americans.

In the 200 IM Diminy showed high tremendous versatility with a superb effort in the prelims. Steen singled out that swim as being one of the most impressive performances of the meet.

The other Kenyon All-American that event was freshman Stuart Gutsche who placed 11th. Steen labeled Gutsche as the most outstanding freshman swimmer. Gutsche also earned All-American status in the 400IM, and missed being a three event All-American by a tenth of a second.

Gregg Parini was the sole Kenyon All-American in the 50 free. Parini was a two time defending champ and record holder in this event but this year he finished fourth. His record was not broken though.

Kenyon's medley relay team of Parini, John Robrock, Shedd and Diminy took second behind Williams, to end day one. Kenyon had only an eight point lead, 77-69.

On Day Two, the Lords left the field behind, way behind. As is tradition with this team, suspense was not included in the entertainment. At the conclusion of this day, the team competition was all but over.

The 400IM began the day and Scott Sterling placed 6th, Gutsche was 10th. Diminy's second in the 200 free was joined by Peterson, Neri, and Emens who finished 8th, 9th, and 11th, respectively. Shedd and Michael Solomon kept the fire burning in the 100 fly, as they became All-Americans with a 6th and 8th place finish. In the 100 back, Parini was 5th, followed by freshman John Callinan, whose standout performance made him All-American with a 6th place finish. The 100 Breast was the final individual event of the day. Robrock took 6th and Peter Loomis finished with 9th. In the 800 free, the Lords capped off the day with a rout. Shedd had a record split time of 1:41.15 to spark Kenyon. Shedd was joined in the relay by Diminy, Parini and Neri. Their

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By Susan B Smith

Coach Jim Steen has a lot to be proud of these days: his women swimmers achieved second place in the first NCAA Division III Swimming Championships over spring vacation.

The Ladies chopped off a remarkable 24 places from their 26th finish in last year's AIAW national meet. Kenyon remained just out of reach of Williams in the early going; however, the margin grew to nearly 100 points by the end of the meet. The final team standings: Williams, 402; Kenyon, 303; Pomona, 277; Smith, 150; Gettysburg, 139; Tufts, Manhat-

tanville (tie), 136; Western Maryland, 120; Franklin & Marshall, U.C.-San Diego (tie), 92.

Based on the Ladies seed times in respect to the rest of the field, they knew they would finish proportionately higher than last year. In fact, according to assistant coach Karen Burke, the Ladies started eyeing the top 10 as soon as they arrived in Boston and saw how well their seeding placed them in many events. In all, Kenyon entered a team of 18 girls, twice as many as last year.

Who could blame the team for their

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Swim Team captains (right to left): Barb Stephenson, Kim Peterson, Laura Chase, Gregg Parini, and Dave Diminy.

Homemaker Schlafly Celebrates The Joys of Family and Hearth

By Sharon Castle

"Do we need a gender free society?" Phyllis Schlafly asked the standing room only crowd, which included a large segment of Kenyon community members and mostly in pro-ERA green and white, at Mt. Vernon Nazarene College last night, March 5.

Schlafly is a member of STOP ERA and has spoken before several House committee hearings on the subject. Her lengthy list of experiences also includes a Master of Arts from Harvard, a law degree from Washington University, a syndicated column, and a stint as a radio and news commentator.

In an interesting parallel to Gloria Steinem who spoke at Kenyon earlier this year in a dark, unisex pants outfit, with long, teased hair, reminiscent of the 60's, Schlafly also dressed for her part. Almost indistinguishable from Mrs. Cunningham on *Happy Days*, Schlafly appeared in a neatly pressed pink suit, accented with a long, flowing flowered scarf, and a carefully styled hairdo.

Schlafly's talk addressed three areas of concern, the military, the economy, and the family.

"There are fundamental differences between the sexes which we should be able to reflect and honor in roles and laws," began Schlafly. She continued that "role" is a four-letter word to feminists, who want to reject the ideology that they are different from men."

"The military is the cutting edge of that ideology that there is no difference



Phyllis Schlafly relaxes at a press conference

between men and women," Schlafly said. She explained that military recruiters are faced with quotas that must be filled and therefore they "induce" women to sign up for non-traditional, combat related jobs. Schlafly suggested that many women find that they do not like these jobs, and almost one half do not complete their term of duty, evidence that this is an inappropriate field for women.

In another example of the military's

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Olsen's Emotionalism Stirs Crowd

By Bill Edwards

A capacity crowd was on hand in the Biology Auditorium Monday night for a poignant and moving lecture by author Tillie Olsen. She was first published as a young woman in the *Depression* when a career as a mother and a worker prevented her from writing again until her mid-forties. But, as she pointed out, "the things that consumed me and took all my time made me a better writer." Among the works which have earned her wide critical acclaim are *Tell Me a Riddle* (1962), *Yonnadion From the Thirties* (1974), and *Silences* (1978).

Before moving into reading and commenting on excerpts from her writings, Olsen defended her status as a high-school dropout, saying that such persons often accomplish more than their peers who were not dropouts. She believed that her colleges were those of "motherhood, human struggle, contrasts, . . . and the incomparable medium of literature." She said she brought into literature "what is not there very much—some sense of what makes up the lives of most women."

Speaking on *Yonnadion* about a couple in their 20's with several children, she explained that that word, from a poem by Whitman, was an Iroquois term meaning *lament* or *the lost*. She said that it was about a family that migrated from the country to the city, "a form of seeking for human freedom." As she read, she interrupted herself occasionally to explain passages or to relate them to her own life, as when she held up her hands and said "these hands spent two or three years total washing clothes by hand. But we were modern—we had an electric wringer."

She read a graphic description of working conditions in a slaughterhouse, saying, "indeed they (the workers) are in hell, indeed they are damned." She then read of one character who worked in the

assembly-line-like operation of the kitchen and explained, "What I had written here was a miracle of use of the human body with such exact timing, grace, and technique that if you saw it on stage, you'd break into applause." But we do not think of such work in those terms she said, because it is not "stamped as art."

She said that "I Stand Here Ironing" comes "closest to autobiography of anything of mine," and that some of that work had been written literally on an ironing board. She used references to "I Stand Here Ironing" to work into what seemed to be a departure from planned remarks; namely, an impassioned plea for nuclear weapons control.

She spoke emotionally of "that August morning thirty-six, thirty-seven years ago when I first realized I was old," she spoke of the captured Stone Age man in California around the turn of the century who marvelled at simple items in civilization such as a chair or a drinking glass. She called on her audience to inform itself about the situation, saying "You are not a dress on an ironing board helpless before the iron; you are a human specie."

Following the standing ovation given her at the end of her two-hour talk, she concluded, "You're applauding yourselves, for I only put into words what you already felt."



Tillie Olsen received a standing ovation at Kenyon Monday night.

E. L. Doctorow: Art in Life

This week we decided to let E.L. Doctorow's (Kenyon '52) words speak to you about the proposed budget cuts in the National Endowment for the Arts. Obviously, we are all painfully aware of the impact the entire budget proposal will make in all areas of life. But, here is a statistic we thought you would be interested in:

60% of undergraduate students and a larger percentage of graduate students attending independent colleges and universities receive assistance by seven federal student aid programs.

If these programs are cut, aren't we depriving the country of a highly educated population in the future, not to mention a horizon void of cultural richness.

E.L. Doctorow, one of America's top novelists, was asked a few weeks ago to testify before the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee with regard to proposed legislation which would cut the budget of the National Endowment for the Arts. After saying several things in favor of providing money for the arts, Mr. Doctorow then made the following statement of more general import:

"But saying even this, I cannot avoid the feeling that it is senseless for me to testify here. People everywhere have been put in the position of fighting piecemeal for this or that social program while the assault against all of them proceeds across a broad front.

"The truth is, if you're going to take away the lunches of school children, the pensions of miners who've contracted black lung, the storefront legal services of the poor who are otherwise stunned into insensibility by the magnitude of their troubles, you might as well get rid of poets, artists and musicians.

"If you're planning to scrap medical care for the indigent, scholarships for students, daycare centers for working mothers, transportation for the elderly and handicapped; if you're going to eliminate people's public service training jobs and then reduce their unemployment benefits after you've put them on the unemployment rolls, taking away their food stamps in the bargain, then I say the loss of a few poems or arias cannot matter.

"If you're going to close down the mental therapy center for the veterans of Vietnam, what does it matter if our theaters go dark or our libraries close their doors?

"The character of this new administration reminds me of nothing so much as some evil landlord from a melodrama, one of those old-time landlords with a black silk hat and a waxed mustache rubbing his hands and chortling with glee as he slips into Washington.

"I am waiting for a rising sound of protest from the halls of Congress, but I have not yet heard declared what we all know to be true—that the so-called economic policy issuing from its government, for all its supply-side jargon and budgetary pieties, is a simple, undeniable eviction procedure, a brutal eviction not only of widows and children but all citizens except the already privileged, all interests except those of wealth and business.

"As a writer of fiction I could not get away with a portrayal of such unmitigated and sanctimonious cruelty; no landlord this infamous would be believed in a fiction of mine. Yet here he is, in one of his guises, pointing to charts and budget ledgers telling us who lives and who dies, and here he is in another, testifying about all the bombs and missiles we'll be able to make from the money we take away from the poor.

"And so in my testimony for this small program I am aware of the large picture and, really, it stuns me. What I see in this picture is a kind of sovietizing of American life, guns before butter, the plating of the nation with armaments, the sacrifice of everything in our search for ultimate society.

"We shall become an immense armory. But inside this armory there will be nothing, not a people but an emptiness; we shall be an armory around nothingness, and our true strength and security and the envy of the world—the passion and independent striving of a busy working and dreaming population committed to fair play and the struggle for some sort of real justice and community—will be no more.

"If this happens, maybe in the vast repository of bombs, deep in the subterranean chambers of our missile fields, someone in that cavernous silence will remember a poem and recite it. Maybe some young soldier will hum a tune, maybe another will be able to speak the language well enough to tell a story, maybe two people will get up and dance to the rhythm of the doomsday clock ticking us all to extinction.

"Thank you."

In Memoriam...

Kenyon College invites classmates and friends of Steven E. Altman '79 to attend a memorial Beech grove tree planting service for Steve on Saturday, April 3, 1982 at 2:00 p.m. in Gambier.

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Administration Moderates Consolidate

By Richard Dempsey

There is justifiable evidence that has surfaced recently to suggest that the conservative White House we have become familiar with over the last year may be taking a gradual swing towards moderate viewpoints. This notion comes at a time when some conservative White House staff members are preparing to leave their positions or have already left them.

The two most notable departures thus far have been that of Martin Anderson, domestic policy advisor to the President, and Lyn Nofziger, longtime Reagan associate and political director for the Administration.

Anderson, who played a major role in formulating Ronald Reagan's economic program both in the 1980 campaign and in the White House, said he will return to his old position on the staff of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. Despite Anderson's assertion that his departure is totally based on his own decision, rumors continue to fly around Washington saying that the departure of the conservative Anderson is another indication of the growing influx of moderates working their way into key positions in the Administration.

This assertion is further strengthened by the departure of Lyn Nofziger, who had been a Reagan associate since the President's California governing days. Nofziger is less subdued about the reasons for his exit. He has publicly stated that he feels too many moderates are being appointed to very influential positions in the Administration.

While Anderson and Nofziger are the most recent notable departures, others have already been planning their own for quite some time now. Michael Deaver is one. According to some reports Deaver, better known as a member of the famous White House trio with Edwin Meese and James Baker, will reportedly leave his position as deputy chief of staff later this year. Deaver has the closest personal relationship with the President of any White House staff member and has been working for Reagan for over twenty years. So what do all these departures indicate?

While the White House continuously denies that any sort of moderate influence is taking shape in the Administration, others say it is. And the departure of these conservative, long time Reagan associates reinforce the latter opinion. It seems evident that there is a sort of minor shakedown going on within the walls of the White House. Many feel the man who is engineering this shakedown is Chief of Staff James Baker.

Baker is considered by many to be a moderate. His close association with the Ford Administration and the Bush for President campaign give sufficient reason for some political analysts to label him as a moderate rather than a conservative Reaganite. Many conservatives feel Baker is responsible for bringing in some of George Bush's staff to work for Reagan. Conservatives, however, fail to realize that Washington itself is part of the reason why an apparently moderate environment is finding its way into the executive corridors. Reagan and his men were outsiders coming to Washington, and many feel the conservative Ronald Reagan (that took over the government a year ago) would not be the same conservative leader after the established policy makers on Capitol Hill had time to

deal with him. For his first year, Reagan was relatively successful in bringing himself to the forefront in Washington and taking a firm stand on his plan to revamp the structure of the government. But now the tide is beginning to change, and that is why many of the President's long time associates may be seeking employment elsewhere.

These people feel the President is not holding firm to the intentions he had before taking office. They feel he will have to compromise on his controversial 1983 budget proposal and be forced to reconstruct other parts of the budget, including accepting some cuts in defense spending. The President is feeling pressure from all sides, including the Republican Party. Party leaders have openly expressed doubt about the President's ability to take the country out of the current economic mess. The bond between all Republicans — moderates and conservatives alike — is still holding, but it is quickly wearing thin. As one high-ranking Republican put it, "We can only support the President so far."

Washington has a way of changing a president. Jimmy Carter became frustrated during his presidency because he was forced to abandon many of his

slated campaign promises. Gerald Ford experienced similar situations. The threat from right wing Reagan to ruin Ford's chances for capturing the 1976 Republican nomination caused Ford to try to be more conservative than Reagan in order to obtain support from party conservatives.

Today, Ronald Reagan faces a completely different situation. The threat is coming from the moderate Republicans to alter the course of his presidency a bit. They say that in order for Reagan to get the rest of his programs through Congress, he must be willing to compromise not only to save himself, but also the chances for Republican candidates in the elections this November.

So the departure of Anderson, Nofziger, and the imminent departure of Deaver all seem to indicate that something is happening in Washington. Whether conservatives like it or not, Ronald Reagan will have to soften up on some of his plans. Don't look for James Baker to be given his walking papers. Baker knows how Washington operates better than anyone in the Administration. He will be an indispensable figure on the President's senior staff for future dealings on Capitol Hill.

Interview with Peace Activist

By Michael Cannizzaro

"I'm here to speak out against all these insane situations around the world." Thus, Betty Williams pinpoints the focus of her lecture tour. Back home in Northern Ireland, her focus is a little more narrow: knocking on doors in her home city of Belfast, Williams and other members of the Peace People Movement, the organization she helped found, invite their "traditional" enemies to have a cup of tea, go to a dance or participate in a weekend seminar. "Some people are receptive, sometimes you get a door in the face, and sometimes you get into heated discussions," says Williams, but the first and third instances are usually productive meetings.

The Peace People Movement, with an official membership of over 100,000 people, was formed by Williams and two other women in order to "bring together the community": that is, bring about a reconciliation between the two warring factions in Northern Ireland, the Catholics and the Protestants. In order to bring about this reconciliation, the Peace People for the past five years have been conducting such projects as intercommunity dances, weekend seminars, and an integrated school. The school, the first of its kind ever established in Northern Ireland, has 15 Catholic children and 15 Protestant children, and a waiting list of 200. The main obstacle at the moment is funding the school, according to Williams, towards which part of her lecture income is headed.

Money, however, is far from the motivating force behind Williams' tour. She is in the United States primarily "to try to get the U.S. out of its apathy." Emphasizing the fact that both here and in Northern Ireland, the youth of the nation are the key to progress, Williams says, "students (here) should be aware of Reagan's cutbacks in education, while at



the same time (that) he is engineering a massive buildup in inhuman weapons... it's insane." Her focus encompasses not only Northern Ireland's senseless strife, but also "all other insanity, such as the neutron bomb, a bomb that kills people but saves buildings and weapons—it's crazy. And the suffering in Cambodia, Argentina, these places that I've been to, I'm here to talk about."

The Peace People Movement has more specific aims in Northern Ireland, however. Though Williams regards the integrated schools as the most promising project for the future, another one is having more of an immediate impact. It's called "Lifeline," and it is designed to help "rehabilitate and resettle" guerrillas who no longer want to fight, but cannot safely get out of the IRA, or whatever organization it happens to be. The project helps the ex-guerrillas raise money to go live with families abroad, any other assistance it can provide to allow an individual the free choice not to fight.

The common point of all the Peace People Movement's projects is choice: all are voluntary, signing the Peace People petition entails no risk or obligation for the Northern Irish; recipients of an invitation to a dance or a weekend seminar, or even a cup of tea and a debate are always free to decline; it is the choice of the parents as to whether their child should mingle with those of another religion, and that choice was created by the first integrated school in Northern Ireland's history. The voluntary nature of the Peace People Movement's reconciliation effort, and the nagging of this effort on a local and personal level are the aspects which Betty Williams feels will bring about its ultimate success.

Baseball 1982

Seven lettermen and two freshmen will take the field when coach Tom McHugh's 1982 Kenyon College baseball team opens a 25-game schedule on Thursday, March 25, by hosting Mount Vernon Nazarene College at McCloskey Field. Game time is 3:30 p.m.

McHugh, starting his 15th season as Lord coach, has veterans available for all positions except shortstop and left field and a pair of defensively talented freshmen, Randy Adams and Ross Cummins filled those jobs capably during the March 7-12 spring training week at the Florida Baseball School, Sanford, Fla.

Along with Adams in the infield will likely be sophomore third-baseman Pete Donoghue, who led Lord batters with a .361 average last season; senior second-baseman Paul Mathews, a .278 hitter, and either senior Mike Voight or Tom Cooper at first base. Voight and Cooper are starting pitchers and will trade pitching

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LETTERS, LETTERS, Coats Clarifies Speech

To the Editors of The Kenyon Collegian:

While I was pleased to see coverage of my remarks of February 21st on Christ's teachings and the requirements of politics, I did not think your reporter's paraphrasings (especially the last sentence) accurately conveyed the sense of my talk. Since this is no unimportant matter, allow me to rehearse here by theme.

In brief, I suggested that the Gospels' account of Christ's words and deeds lend themselves to at least two broad views of political obligation. One, evident in Tolstoy's interpretation, allows no resistance to evil and leads to complete pacifism and rejection of the state. The other, beginning with instances of Christ's own resistance to evil, e.g., driving the money changers from the temple, and focusing on the temporal relations of believers and non-believers, finds a basis for at least minimal accommodation with the state; I noted that in spite of their differences, these two views were in agreement that the

"problem" of politics arises because Christ's kingdom "is not of this world."

I, then, suggested that the various accommodations of the past two millennia between the mood not to resist evil and the requirement to maintain temporal order constituted the religious traditions we call by the name of "Christianity." And I suggested that while Christ's teaching could accommodate (with distortion, perhaps) injections of Platonism and Aristotelianism by St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas without giving up its distinctive spirituality, I did not believe that it could survive the current demand by some to incorporate the political and economic goals of Marxist humanism, and still retain its identity as the basis for an association of believers heir to a kingdom not of this world.

Sincerely yours,
Wendell John Coats, Jr.
Visiting Assistant Professor

U.S. on El Salvador: Ignorance is Bliss

By Roberto Castillo

Professor Thomas Anderson, the United States' leading expert on El Salvador, says that American policy towards the country is the product of sheer ignorance on the side of the American government. What makes matters worse is that this ignorance is in turn the product of choice.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee's Jesse Helms prevented Professor Anderson from appearing before the Committee. Anderson says that the State Department is driving out of its ranks anyone who knows anything at all about Central America. The result is that Mr. Reagan puts the area's problems in the following perspective: "Very simple: guerrillas, armed and supported by and through Cuba, are attempting to impose a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship on the people of El Salvador as part of a larger imperialistic plan."

The oversimplification makes it easy to conclude that the solution is — contradicting Reagan's words — more guns and the "magic of the marketplace." The emphasis on guns comes to light if we realize, as Reagan himself admitted, that 75% of Caribbean exports already enter U.S. markets duty-free under the generalized system of preferences. As a matter of fact, only about 8% more trade would actually be affected by the new measure.

The plan includes \$106 million in military aid, most of which is going to El Salvador. The right-wing, military-dominated junta of that country has already received \$172 million from Mr. Reagan, including \$55 million rushed in after a successful raid by the opposition on the El Chaparral air base.

The Salvadoran junta has been repeatedly accused — with substantial evidence to back their claim — of flagrant human rights violations by Amnesty International, American and Salvadoran Catholic Churches and the United Nations. The allegedly centrist government of Jose Napoleon Duarte has been irrefutably linked to right-wing death squads responsible for most of the 36,000 deaths of the political strife for the past two years. At least five Americans are included in those killed by security forces.

Pouring dollars into the already-filled pockets of the oligarchy and into the hands of the military will only mean more suffering for the Salvadoran people and will cause a further radicalization of the war.

The Salvadoran Army has about 16,000 men divide that by the \$276 million they will receive by 1983. By the same token, the minority that controls the country's foreign trade will receive \$100 million in "emergency aid" and a substantial chunk of the \$664 million destined for the area in 1983. This minority (3-5% of the population) receive up to 45% of the national income and possess up to 85% of the country's wealth. They have historically resisted all attempts to redistribute both wealth and income. An example is the truncated Agrarian Reform announced in 1979 and killed in 1981. These horrendous conditions have existed longer than the Soviet Union has been a nation, not to mention socialist Cuba. The Reagan plan is designed to prevent any change in these conditions.

Unfortunately, Mr. Reagan's idea of development is like a real estate speculator's. But "developing" a country is different from developing a land plot.



Unusual Faculty Recital

The Music Department will present a faculty recital by Tacy Edwards, flute; Jean Norton, harp; Katherine Robinson, viola; Lucinda Swatsler, cello; and Roger Andrews, piano; on Tuesday, March 30 at 8 p.m. in Rosse Hall Auditorium.

The program will feature a performance of George Crumb's "Vox Balanena" of "The Voice of the Whale" for three masked players. This unusual work, written for electric flute, electric cello and electric piano, was inspired by the singing of the humpback whale, a recording of which the composer heard in 1969. Each of the three players wears a black half-mask throughout the performance of the work. The masks, by effacing a sense of human projection, are meant to symbolize the powerful impersonal forces of nature. The piece is meant to be performed in a darkened auditorium, or under deep-blue stage lighting, to heighten the theatrical effect. The movements of the piece are entitled "Vocalise (... for the beginning of time)", "Variations on Sea-Time: Sea Theme, Archeozoic, Proterozoic, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, Cenozoic" and

"Sea-Nocturne (... for the end of time)". In addition to the three main instruments, the work calls for four antique cymbals, or crotales, which are played by the flutist and the cellist in turn. Many special effects are produced by all three instruments; the pianist will use a paper clip, a chisel, and a solid glass rod about nine inches in length for certain special effects. The musical score gives very precise directions about how the various effects are to be produced. For example, in the case of the piano, the directions for a particular phrase are "Use 3/8 inch chisel with smooth cutting edge. In first phrase, apply chisel (hold in r.h.) to A-natural string at proper point to produce written D-sharp when string is plucked (l.h.). Slide chisel smoothly along string to produce the various pitches."

In addition to the Crumb, two other works will be performed Tuesday evening. They are "Serenade No. 10 for Flute and Harp" by Vincent Persichetti, and "Sonata for Flute, Viola and Harp" by Claude Debussy.

Admission to the performance is free of charge.

This Week's Projections

My Man Godfrey

"My Man Godfrey." Directed by Gregory La Cava. Starring William Powell, Carole Lombard, Gail Patrick. 1936, B/W, 94 min. Wednesday, 10:00, Rosse.

My Man Godfrey is called a "crewball" comedy for its crazy and sophisticated humor. It mixes some zany characters with a typical Depression-era theme to come up with one of the best comedy films of the 30's.

The movie centers on the weird and wealthy Bullock family, and opens with their participation in an upper-crust scavenger hunt for charity. The hunt takes Irene Bullock (Lombard) and her sister Cornelia (Patrick) to a garbage dump near the East River in New York City. As part of the game, they ask a tramp named Godfrey Parke (Powell) to accompany them. He impresses Irene so much that she hires him as the family's butler.

A visiting friend of the Bullocks recognizes the manservant Godfrey as a former Harvard classmate. It seems that Godfrey's family is as rich as his employers, though he had become impoverished over a broken love affair and had renounced his elite lifestyle to join up with penniless but optimistic bums. However, Godfrey regains his respectability by outsmarting catty Cornelia to establish a nightclub near the dump, operated by his hobo pals.

The film contains some kooky people doing some bizarre things, but the superb acting and skillful direction keeps *My Man Godfrey* in line and under control. The movie works smoothly, so its timeless humor shines through to entertain and amuse. —T.T.

The Godfather

"The Godfather." Directed by Francis Ford Coppola. Screenplay by Coppola and Mario Puzo. Starring Marlon Brando, Al Pacino, James Caan, Robert Duvall, Diane Keaton. 1972, 171 min.

Marlon Brando stars in one of his most acclaimed roles as Don Vito Corleone, the

Godfather. His is the patriarch of a powerful Italian-American family battling against underworld competitors in mobster-ridden New York of the 1940s.

Francis Ford Coppola has brought Mario Puzo's novel to the screen as a brilliant, albeit brutal portrayal of life in the Mafia. Drawing fine performances from a score of actors and actresses, Coppola fashions a vision of a world immersed in hypocrisy; the Corleone men war on opposing families and are battered in return while they perpetuate an Eden-like world within which to shield their wives and children. It's a precarious existence, and often the death concomitant with it cannot be disguised. Such is the case for Sonny, the hot-head son (Caan), who is mercilessly gunned down as he sits in his car at a highway toll booth.

But the blood that is spilled in the name of "business" and family loyalty is but one element explored in the film. The relationship of the Don to his youngest son, Michael (Pacino), is an equally essential aspect, and it is fascinating to study the increasing similarity of the two characters through the course of the movie. Confronted by the powerful presence of his father, Michael develops from an adolescent into a quiet, restrained, dignified man as he prepares to accept his role as the new leader of the family.

It is these dynamic relationships inside the Corleone household that makes *The Godfather* superior to lesser gangster-films of the 1930s and 1940s. Coppola's examination is both accusing and sympathetic, elevating this to a premier position within this genre. —J.T.

Signs of Life

"Signs of Life." Directed by Werner Herzog. Starring Peter Brogle, Athina Zacharopoulou. 1968, German w/English subtitles, B/W, 90 min.

Werner Herzog's first feature film is the second in the KFS series which highlights this director's fine work. Peter Brogle stars as Sirozek, a German parachutist who is injured during World War II and is sent to recuperate on a small

Greek island. Unfortunately, with little to do and too much unoccupied time, he begins to go stir crazy. When his company commander refuses to send him on an assignment, Sirozek resorts to making fireworks in order to amuse himself. He even risks mutilation by holding one in his hand as it burns. Ultimately driven insane by a field of windmills, he makes an attack reminiscent of Cervantes' Don Quixote.

This type of rebellion is indicative of the film's theme: man invariably attempts to wage war on peace. Sirozek's need to remain active and the fireworks that are his signs of being alive or likewise Herzog's means of commenting on the German's traditional love of work.

"Signs of Life" is one of Herzog's best efforts. The interplay it achieves between emotionally charged characters in the picturesque Grecian background makes it one of the finest German films yet released. —J.T.

Brewster McCloud

"Brewster McCloud." Directed by Robert Altman. Starring Bud Cort, Sally Kellerman, William Windom, Shelley Duvall. 1970, 101.

In the tradition of *Harold and Maude*, Robert Altman's "M*A*S*H" has directed a bizarre cult comedy. Bud Cort appears as Brewster McCloud, one of a series of neurotics paraded in front of the screen. His unusual habits include remaining sheltered in the Houston Astrodome as he prepares to attempt a flight with a set of man-made wings.

"Brewster McCloud" is an engaging, if not somewhat improbable film. Much of its entertainment value is due to Cort's antics, although the supporting cast is excellent. Notable among these are Sally Kellerman and Shelley Duvall. The latter made her film debut as an Astrodome tour guide who puts an end to McCloud's dreams of flying.

Although it is often peppered with hilarious moments, "Brewster McCloud" features comedy that may not have universal appeal. Nevertheless, under Altman's direction it is an enjoyable allegory. —J.T.

Music Department to Present Final Viola da Gamba Concert

The Music Department will present a faculty recital by Kenneth Taylor viola da gamba and Lois Brehm, harpsichord and virginal, with Cynthia Snodgrass, viola da damba, assisting, on Sunday, March 28 at 3:30 p.m. in Philomathesian Hall. This will be the third in a series of three concerts this spring which have featured music for the viola da gamba. This final program will offer music written for the bass viol as a solo instrument, and will include French, German and English pieces.

Kenneth Taylor, Associate Professor of Music at Kenyon, has studied viola da gamba with John Hsu of Cornell University, and is on the Board of Directors of the Midwest Chapter of the Viola da Gamba Society of America. Lois Brehm is a member of the faculty of Mt. Vernon Nazarene College and of the Kenyon Music Department, and is organist at the First Presbyterian Church in Mt. Vernon. Cynthia Snodgrass, who is from Syracuse, New York, is also a student of Mr. Hsu.

The program will include "Sonata in C Major" by Carl Friedrich Abel, "Suite No. 4 in D Major" by Marin Marais, and "Sonata in D Major, BWV 1028 by J. S. Bach. The Bach piece is one of several

sonatas written for the viola da gamba by this famous composer, and these works are among the best-known music written for the instrument. Since they are of such importance, they are often performed on the cello, even though they are much better suited to the viol. Marin Marais, a figure of great importance in the history of French Baroque music, wrote in a very different style from Bach. He wrote nearly 600 pieces for the viol, and invented special musical symbols to indicate precisely how the pieces should be played. Marais often called for the bow to be used in such a way that the effect was one of plucking the string. Carl Friedrich Abel, who was born in Germany but later moved to London, was, like Marais, a famous viol player as well as composer. His sonata shows the influence of the sort of music which was being written for the violin family, which developed at about the same time as the viol family.

Another group of pieces will feature the virginal, an early keyboard instrument similar to the harpsichord. They include "Pavana Chromatic" by William Tisdall, "Fantasia" by Thomas Morley, "The King's Morisck" and the "Duchess of Brunwick's Toy" by John Bull.

Sunday's program is open to the public without charge.

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Schlaflly Defends Traditional Female Roles in Society



Phyllis Schlaflly, a member of STOP ERA.

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blindness to sex differences, Schlaflly said pregnant service persons are required to remain on active duty because the army feels it would be discriminatory to do otherwise. Schlaflly fears that this rule reduces the nation's combat effectiveness. "The army is to defend our country and not be a social experiment," she said.

Schlaflly believes that if the ERA passes, and she is sure that it won't, it will require women to be drafted and assigned to military combat.

Concerning women in the work force, Schlaflly said "Equal pay for equal work is now the law of the land" and "the single most non-controversial issue."

"I believe in equal pay for equal work, but not equal pay for unequal work," she expounded. According to Schlaflly, women may make on fifty nine cents to every dollar that a man makes, but this difference is almost entirely accounted for by two factors: 1) most women have been in the work force for only half as long as men, and 2) women work fewer hours.

"It takes 20 to 30 years of career commitment to make it up the ranks, and most women are not willing to make this single-minded commitment." Women's priorities are different, and they value a home, husband, family and children above having a career, Schlaflly said.

Another reason for the pay differential, according to Schlaflly, is that men

traditionally choose "dangerous, rugged, he-man jobs for which they get higher pay and should get it, while most women like nice, inside, sit-down jobs with air conditioning. Women get a trade-off for working conditions in pay."

Working women also have a big impact on the home life. Believing that "a strong society depends on strong families," Schlaflly is concerned that the "macho feminist ideology" is not compatible with happy marriages and motherhood and is breaking up marriages all over.

The ERA would require child-care centers for all children, regardless of need, to "relieve women of the oppressive burden of children," and shift the responsibility of child care from mother to the state.

She cited the movie "Kramer vs. Kramer" as an example of what women's lib does to marriage. "There were no real problems in that marriage, no adultery, alcohol, no financial problems. Then came women's lib and told the woman that she wasn't fulfilled. She got a psychiatrist, (a substitute for religion) and got an affirmative action job. At the end, everyone's unhappy, and there was no problem except for women's lib."

She fears that the ERA will threaten the "traditional rights" of wives and

mothers. "The ERA types are so mean they tried to change the FLA laws giving benefits to widows."

A call to uphold motherhood as an honorable role brought applause from a sometime hostile audience.

Her speech was articulate, forceful, and well-prepared. Schlaflly was less impressive however, in the spontaneous question and answer period. The audience was often frustrated by her interruptions and evasive answers.

She bemoaned the fact that many young college women are not told about the fun and joy of being a mother.

"I've done a lot, but nothing compares to the joy of motherhood and dedication to marriage. That is a joy and fulfillment that women's lib can't offer anything to compare," she concluded.

Men do it Again

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time missed the national record Kenyon set last year by about a second. The score at the day's end was Kenyon: 196 Williams: 118.

"It was a meet of peaks and valleys," according to Steen, who was honored by his fellow coaches as Coach of the year for the fourth straight year. The final day was a bit of a valley.

Peterson and Neri were All-Americans in the 1650. Emens, who was cited by Steen as a standout performer in the Nationals, finished 4th in the hundred. Parini took 7th in that event. In the 200 back Shedd added another All-American plaque to the wall with a 6th place, and Sweetly took 11th. Robrack notched 4th and Loomis 6th in the 200 breast. Solomon became All-American again this time in the 200.

The meet's concluding event was the 400 free relay. The Lords ended the '82 Nationals with a loud bang by winning in record fashion. The quartet of Dinanny, Shedd, Parini, and Emens were clocked in 3:04.87.

Steen credited the seniors as being the key to the victory, as they were the ones "who put the points up on the board." Now Coach looks to the future and switches in stride to tennis.

As for this season and this year's seniors this season was another step along the way to achieve the goal of the team slogan, which is "Making Our Reign Eternal."

Labor Spokesmen to Speak



William W. Wimpinger

At 8 p.m. on Monday, March 29 William W. Wimpinger, International President of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, will present a lecture dealing with organized labor and its role in democracy.

Sometimes described as a "seat-of-the-pants socialist," Wimpinger is a

left-of-center progressive and believes that Western European-style democratic socialism offers viable and necessary alternatives to chronic economic stagflation and corporate dominance in the current U.S. political economy.

The active labor leader excelled quickly in the field of mechanics throughout his youth and in 1951 was appointed to the IAM's national field staff. From this point on he held various positions in the organization and was elected International President in 1977.

Known to his friends and associates as "Wimpy," Wimpinger defines the mission of the trade union movement as service to the oppressed, disadvantaged and dispossessed.

In addition to his involvement with the IAM, Wimpy is a member of the Executive Committee of the International Metal Workers Federation, founder and president of the Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition, and co-chair of the U.S. Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee.

Lady Swimmers Grab Second

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openly optimistic view? The first day of competition brought with it all that Kenyon had hoped for. The Ladies jockeyed to a second place position behind Williams, while the University of California-Pomona-Pitzer remained just short of breathing room in third—just nine points behind.

While Williams came away with numerous first place finishes on Thursday, Kenyon's depth helped them a great deal, though they failed to capture an individual title that day. In the 50-yard breaststroke Laur Chase stopped the clock at 32.96 for third place just ahead of teammate Renee Pannebaker, who finished fourth. Also in the event was senior Amy Hauri who finished sixth.

Thursday's relay events found Kenyon warmly welcomed with two third place awards. The 800 freestyle relay, consisting of Rose Brintlinger, Amy Lepard, Laura Chase, and Maria Ferrazzo, finished in a time of 8:06.88. The 200 medley relay team of Ann Batchelder, Beth Birney, Amy Hauri and Barb Stevenson recorded a time of 1:55.63. Williams took first place in both events, with times of 8:03.54

and 1:52.47 respectively.

The second day of competition arrived with a new sense of hope as Kenyon prepared to compete in another set of strong events. However, the day ended with the Ladies in third, four points behind Pomona. The final standings at second day: Williams, 289; Pomona, 228; Kenyon, 224; Gettysburg, 105; Smith, 104.

Some strong showings from the Kenyon pack kept Pomona just barely out of reach and constantly looking back. The final event on Saturday—the 4400-yard freestyle relay—found the two teams at a 227 point deadlock.

Pomona stroked in just one-tenth of a second ahead, in what appeared to be the icing on the cake. However, their triumph lingered for only a brief time: Pomona was disqualified, giving Kenyon 26 more points and the final second place trophy behind Williams.

The second place trophy marks the Ladies' Highest achievement in their six year history, and sets an impressive goal for years to come.

Nobel Prize Winner Speaks

By Brian Kearney

On Tuesday, March 2, Mrs. Betty Williams, recipient of the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize delivered a lecture to the Kenyon Community in Rosse Hall.

Representing the "Peace People" organization, a group she helped to found, Williams discussed the incidents that led to her involvement in the movement, and then examined some of the problems that the Peace People try to combat throughout the world.

After witnessing the death of three innocent children in Ireland in an IRA related shooting, Williams began organizing people in a movement against the use of guns and violence. "Children do not start wars," she stated, "but they are getting killed."

With Peace for Ireland on her mind, she and other women went door to door asking for support and organizing rallies for peace. Williams noted however that Peace is more than just rallying. "Peace is

a seven day-a-week, lifetime commitment."

Williams believes the only way to achieve world-wide peace is to gain all the power and then control it.

The Nobel Prize winner also questioned the practice of the Catholic Church in blessing people to go to war, and, at the same time, condemning abortion.

In closing, she labeled herself a realist because she works in the midst of war and famine. Williams emphasized the importance of a look at reality and stated that "common sense and small intelligence will tell you what is wrong—you don't need a degree to see the problems of the world. The truth hurts, but we have to face it."

Baseball Preview

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and first base assignments. Last year Voight batted .240 as a part-time outfielder and DH, while Cooper was a .208 hitter as an infielder and pitcher. Voight had a 4-6 won-lost record with a 4.16 ERA; Cooper was 3-4 with a 5.03-ERA.

Senior Bob Manowitz is back for a second year in centerfield, flanked by Cumming and senior Chip Mesics.

One of the highlights of the week in Florida was the emergence of junior Graham Heasley as a reliable catcher. As the Lords' rightfielder last year, Heasley batted at a .292 clip with 20 RBI's. A wide receiver in football—as is Cumming—Heasley handled the catching chores as well as the Lords won two of seven games against opposition that included Div. I Northern Illinois and LaSalle and NAIA powerhouses Belmont, Tenn., and Carson-Newman, S.C.

McHugh was pleased with the team's progress in Florida, particularly with the consistent fielding, not only by the starters but also by the reserves.

"The biggest plus was discovering some bench strength," the coach said. "The games in Florida proved we have a number of athletes who can play baseball. Everyone we used played well."

Sophomores Evan Zuckert and John Stanforth and freshman Mike Hanley are the extra infielders; Geoff Cartlett is a capable outfielder, and freshman Dan Pantic backs up Heasley.

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