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Interview with President of National Public Radio on television and society

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Opera Workshop of Kenyon College
presents
Gilbert and Sullivan's
**Princess
Ida**
February 4, 5, & 6 at
the Hill Theatre

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Men take triangular meet

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Volume CX, Number 15

The Kenyon

Thursday, February 3, 1983



Collegian

Established
1856

NYU suit on copyright violation cramps course reading selections

By Lynn Travers

A suit brought against New York University by nine publishers late last December claiming copyright infringement by college faculty members in the use of photocopies of reading materials has had repercussions on the Kenyon campus. At issue in the suit, as well as in Kenyon's evaluation of its use of copied readings, is what utilization complies with the "fair use" doctrine of federal copyright laws.

"Fair use" generally permits people to photocopy copyrighted material for their own use and allows professors to use such copies for their classes. Carol Richer, Director of the copyright division of the Association of American Publishers (AAP), which is sponsoring the publishers' suit, was quoted in *Newsweek* magazine as saying that the copyright infringement comes from the repeated use by the same professors of the same materials: "You can't do it semester after semester," she said. "You have to get permission."

John Elliott, Chair of the Political Science Department, which makes extensive use of photocopied items in many of its courses, cites the fact that "most people in the department aren't satisfied with the existing anthologies" as a major impetus for professors to assign instead "their own informal anthologies" of material "better suited for the in-

NOTICE

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dividual course." He added that until about five years ago, most such readings were placed in the library's course reserve room. This practice was not only inconvenient to students but also annoying to professors, many of whom felt it beneficial for students to have their own copies of the assigned readings. As a result, greater use has been made over the past several years of the photocopy.

Elliott claims that the difficulty has arisen because while some institutions, such as magazines and professional journals, readily grant permission for academic photocopies at no cost, book publishers tend to want payment of copyright fees for

each use of the materials. This cost would have to be passed on to the student, and in some cases could raise the cost of a reprint package considerably. Elliott fears that such a situation could lead professors to choose what articles to present to their classes on the basis of the cost to students, adding that, "picking articles by how much we have to ask the students to pay is an unfortunate way to make an educational decision." He feels that such a limitation is already imposed by choices of books by instructors, and should not be compounded by this restriction.

Since the Department is not copying entire books or readily available materials, Elliott feels there is no "direct cheating" in the copying that is done. He claims that what is used is "one article in a journal, one chapter in a book. Asking students to buy a whole book to read one chapter is an outrage," he concluded.

Copy Center Director Sara Lynn Kerr feels that the NYU incident has "definitely focused more attention on the copyright laws," but pointed out that restrictions regarding copyright violations have been a part of the Faculty Handbook for "at least a few years." She added that in her opinion the greatest problem is not getting the publisher's permission but "looking far enough ahead" in order to have time to write to the

publishers and obtain their permission before the copies are needed. She claims that the Copy Center is "extremely strict" about following the regulations regarding photocopying of copyrighted materials. "Most professors don't abuse" the fair use doctrine, she said, but conceded that there is a "lot of gray area" concerning just what number of words or what number of pages can be copied without liability.

Political Science Professor Harry Clor assigned one out-of-print book to his Criminal Law seminar, the total enrollment of which is 40, and found only nine copies available

for sale, with three on reserve in the library. Although the book could be reproduced relatively inexpensively, Clor says that now "It couldn't be done." Since the Copy Center has shown "concern about other things," he was aware that their policy would preclude such photocopying. He stated that the NYU case involved "grievous violations," such as copying large portions of books and then putting the professor's—not the author's—name on it. While stating that repeated use is against the

see ELLIOTT page 8

Peters new IFC President

By Peter Terhune

Jim Peters of the Psi-Upsilon fraternity was announced the new President of the Inter-Fraternity Council at the meeting Tuesday night. Peters, a junior, ran against Bill Troyer, a junior from Phi Kappa Sigma.

Peters took over immediately, running the meeting, and later conferring with his new executive committee consisting of Vice-President Bob Brooks (D-Phi), Treasurer Frank Mihm (Beta) and Secretary Taylor Briggs (Psi-U).

He also hopes "that those people who are not in fraternities will feel that they have my ear. I will talk as well to any fraternity member who has an idea as to how they would like to see the IFC function."

Commenting on the election, Troyer said, "Well, the primary reason I ran was to bring the Phi-Kaps more into the IFC. I wanted to show that the Phi-Kaps can participate, and want to."

When asked about his plans, Peters said, "I expect a smooth transition. I was on Jeff Bell's cabinet, and I saw what he did and what was important."

Hunt Photo

Changes proposed for Judicial Board

By Lisa Neuville

The Judicial Commission recommended to Senate yesterday adding an all-student committee to the Judicial Board. With Senate approval this and other proposed reforms could go into effect as early as next September.

The Judicial Commission was created by Senate in August, 1982, to study "the College's policies, procedures, and practices respecting student behavior that is in violation of College regulations."

The most sweeping proposal made by the commission called for the

establishment of an Adjudicatory Committee composed entirely of students. The commission, however, decided unanimously not to recommend abolishing the Campus Judicial Board in favor of one run entirely by students. Commission members felt that in a community like Kenyon it is important to consider both student and faculty input on judicial matters. Under the proposed system the Social and Academic Infractions Boards would remain relatively unchanged, with the Adjudicatory Committee added to decide minor social disputes.

The Adjudicatory Committee would mostly handle those problems that "need to be dealt with by someone, but not the Deans," commission member Karen Rockwell explained. An example might be someone bothered by excessively loud music in a dorm. While hesitant to get the other person in trouble, the student does want some quiet. Rockwell felt the Adjudicatory Committee could help resolve such problems. Dean Reading agreed that the committee could be useful.

Reading warned that it shouldn't simply become an alternative to Dean or Judicial Board hearings. He outlined the main problem as a question of "how can we reach an understanding with the Adjudicatory Committee that would allow it to function independently, and still retain a sense of ultimate accountability with the Dean's office?"

Guidelines proposed by the commission limit the scope of the Adjudicatory Committee's power concerning social infractions which don't entail suspension or expulsion. All academic infractions would automatically be referred to the Academic Infractions Board; all serious social infractions would involve consultation with the Deans before they decide which body should hear the case.

Professor Evans, Chair of the Judicial Commission, stressed that the recommendations were a result of a consensus, not a compromise. There was "no hard bargaining and negotiating," Evans stated. The Adjudicatory Committee wasn't proposed to satisfy those who wanted an all-student Judicial Board, but because the whole commission thought it would be a useful addition to the Judicial system.

The only other structural change proposed by the commission officially split the Academic Infractions Board and the Social Infra-

see COMMISSION page 8



Professor Michael Evans, Chair of the Commission

New Archon lottery created

By Brian Kearney

At its weekly meeting last Tuesday, the Student Council Housing Committee decided to take several measures regarding housing in South Hanna. Until last year, these rooms had been exclusively Archon housing. Last year, however, the Administration changed their status to open lottery choices.

Acting on a detailed letter from Archon President Minturn Osborne explaining the purpose of the Archon Society, the Committee decided to review the status of the rooms and take measures to alleviate any problems that have arisen since last year.

At present, the Committee will suggest to Dean Robert Reading and the Administration that any students interested in joining the society must submit a letter of intent explaining why they think they would make a good Archon. The students will have to apply in pairs, with each one writing a letter of intent.

All of the letters will be reviewed

by a committee of three Archon members and two Housing Committee members. They will decide which of the applicants will be allowed to participate in a separate lottery for Archon housing. The committee will choose applications that demonstrate a sincere interest in the Society.

Following this procedure the pairs will be chosen at random with no seniority, according to the number of men's and women's rooms available. Those who pick a triple will have the opportunity to choose as their third roommate anyone on campus, with the stipulation that they too must pay the Archon dues and become an active member of the Society.

The only room retention allowed in South Hanna will be that of the Archon President and Vice-President, who will be able to choose the room and roommate of their choice.

In order to lessen the possibility of a person or persons applying to the

see ARCHON page 8

Retribution is the cure

We at Kenyon enjoy the uncommon opportunity to read and reflect on the great ideas of mankind. But like the wretched high school calculus student who wonders what good her trial by numbers will ever achieve, the *Collegian* casts a skeptical eye at Kenyon's infatuation with the stuff of knowledge, of theory.

What about action? What if, instead of intellectually processing all the ideas kicked around in this place, we would, as a body (corporate, collegiate, corporeal - take your pick), simply believe in them and act upon them for a week, or even a day?

For instance, we could take as our model Walter Berns' PACC lecture last week concerning punishment. Speaking in support of the concept of retributive punishment, Berns noted that people derive gratification from the knowledge that criminals are punished for their transgressions. This theory of justice maintains that retribution handily instills in people a respect for law while satisfying their penchant for vengeance. Let's face it, Berns says, we like to hurt those who hurt us. Why mess around with silly, ineffective ideas like rehabilitation? Let's see some results!

Isn't it about time we at Kenyon took a hint from Mr. Berns? Life on the Hill would surely run more smoothly if we innocents would only demand that those petty hoods among us be vanquished in the name of popular serenity. The *Collegian* calls for Bersian measures as the only truly trenchant remedy for our present malaise - that of a community driven to the wall by riffraff who think they are entitled to do whatever they please. Frankly, it's time to go to the mattresses.

We could start with those cretins who splattered Leonard with blue paint a couple of weeks back. Instead of whining about the shamelessness of it all, we should insist that the culprits be hunted down and humiliating punishment exacted. We'd all sleep easier, knowing these ugly losers were doing hard time on the paint crew this summer or at least made to lick poor Leonard clean.

Similarly, isn't it about time we devise a suitable method of redress for those fiends who keep pilering our button-downs from Farr laundromat? Outfit them in the latest Smurf frippery, we say. Tie them to the Middle Path gates and have them sing, "Have a Smurfy Day!" to the grateful passersby. Or put the loathsome laundry-mongers in the IFC gong show, sans *vetements*. The sight of their pitiful anatomy will bring hearty laughter and reassure the citizenry that law and some kind of order prevails.

Berns tells us retribution is the only way to quash crime. What, then, of bottle-smashers, those punks who heave their drained vessels against doors and well gratings? We know these types are beyond rehabilitation; why not recycle them? As for the Beta-baiters who viciously despoiled the stony pride of our gridiron lads, tar and cement them, we say.

Reforming the judicial process at Kenyon is certainly a noble idea. But without room for effective and gratifying reprisals it will remain only that - an idea, an abstract concept, a fleeting chimera for dreamers who rely on theories to assuage their fears. Only when people see palpable evidence of retribution in action will they be content to obey regulations like responsible adults.

It is in this spirit that the *Collegian* issues the following admonition: all those careless readers who continue to slop spaghetti sauce over these precious pages and then discard them like so many Mike Oxley letters will henceforth be made to eat in the corner.



THE READERS WRITE

The Kenyon Collegian encourages letters to the editor. All submissions must be typed, double spaced. The Editor reserves the right to edit all material while maintaining the original intentions of the submission.

Sensationalist newscasting

To the Editor:

In an age where the television has replaced to a great degree both social interaction and cultural/intellectual endeavors, it becomes increasingly compulsory, if we are to continue to claim a democracy founded on the U.S. Constitution, that local and national news be presented honestly and intellectually. When these two factors in newscasting are diminished, a characteristic of Fascist regimes—propaganda and sensationalism—augment.

I am specifically referring to the CBS National News story of January 24, 1983, about the effects of the economy on lower income bracketed families who can not afford formula for their young (causing physiological if not lethal consequences for the child in question).

The issue—morally and intellectually—is clear cut (to me) without the grossly sensationalistic

presentation on behalf of the CBS "Dan Rather" news. I refer to the emergency room scene where the staff, desperately attempting to save a very young life, failed. The death of this life on TV was an insult to my intellectual ability to form my own personal opinion on the issue (if, in fact, there is an issue!). As well, it was a gross exploitation of the tiny life in question. How the parents of this child allowed such injustice to their child (assuming that the parents had prior knowledge to the coverage), I cannot fathom. Maybe this is the most powerful indictment of the consequences of Reaganomics—that parents will even sell out on their own children in order to receive enough money to get by for another day!

Pearl Devenow

Super Bowl revelation

Dear Editor:

What?? The Redskins? Superbowl Sunday, and I'm sitting there

drinking a Pepsi, watching that disgusting bunch of geriatric cretins from Miami dominate the first half of the game pretty effectively, when what happens but God decides to intervene for the Redskins. But why? When I got thinking about it, I no longer wanted my Pepsi. That aluminum can looked so insignificant, so... nothing, compared to the sight of divine intervention on my TV. There was God, or Yahweh, or Zeus, or all three of them, manifested in the body of John Riggins, crushing his helpless, incompetent victims into the green grass like so many dead weeds ready for the mulch pile. It's definitely time for me to reread, and maybe for the Religion Department here, to reread the prophetic books of the Old Testament, and maybe the Book of Revelations in the New, and see what significance the number 44 has.

Sincerely,
John C. Cubace

Mankiewicz denounces TV's 'remote control'

By Michael Cawley

Before a meager Rosse audience last Thursday night, Frank Mankiewicz, President of National Public Radio, delivered a panoramic view of television's influence on our everyday life and on our political/social attitudes.

In this Student Lectureships presentation, Mankiewicz reviewed his diverse career, on which he based his book about the American media, *Remote Control*, published in 1978. Mankiewicz charged Thursday that television has both homogenized American culture and sold us an outlook on the world anchored in the commercial mission of the industry.

According to Mankiewicz, television has habituated children to violence. "More and more, violence is accepted as a problem-solver," he said. TV's powerful suggestiveness does its work on us all, however. The world of adults is not spared. In our entertainment, "something generally not discussed as having an impact on society," we receive messages about our society that distort our expectations and blur the distinctions between fact and fantasy. Mankiewicz cites the posthumous awarding of the Medal of Freedom to John Wayne, described on the award as being a "Great American." "What did John Wayne do?" asked Mankiewicz. "He worked very hard all his life, he acted in movies for maybe 50 years, made a lot of money for himself and his employers, memorized his lines, hit his marks. Is that a great

American? If he was, then everybody who spent 40 years getting to work on time and doing a good job is equally entitled to the award. John Wayne got that medal because he played great Americans. That is an enormous difference."

to our mayor's offices. As crime subsidized on television, police chiefs were not reelected." Our frustrations with the workings of our justice system result from the disjunction between the cut-and-dry resolutions of police shows' plots and the

What did John Wayne do? He worked very hard all his life, he acted in movies for maybe 50 years... Is that a great American? If he was, then everybody who spent 40 years getting to work on time and doing a good job is equally entitled to the Medal of Freedom.

Mankiewicz told the story of participating in a panel discussion on "Law and the Media," given by the Philadelphia Bar Association. He found actor John Houseman, who played a professor of law on a television series, on the panel of "experts." "I told the bar association I thought the reason they had John Houseman was because they couldn't get Raymond Burr and the reason they couldn't get Raymond Burr was that he was probably addressing a meeting for the Society for the Handicapped down the street."

What is increasingly important in our lives is what we see, according to Mankiewicz. Television's effect on politics is not limited to the biases and distortions of the news, but extends to all facets of programming. At the height of the obsession with crime shows in the mid '70s, "we got into the habit of electing police chiefs

complicated, hazy process of our legal system. Professional football, with its vocabulary, analysis and vision of violence, "habituates the audience to war."

Mankiewicz places much of his hope for reaction and renewal in the initiatives of public opinion. He cites the pressure campaign of the P.T.A. in 1978 to create a family hour. "Probably we ought to have more choices," and with cable television and pay TV "we seem to be heading in that direction. We ought to have our government agencies, the FCC, a little more watchdog than they are."

Whatever happens, there is no turning back. As he writes in *Remote Control*, all changes in television will make shifts in what television does to society, not how much it does. "Television, for reasons it barely comprehends, is affecting our lives in ways which we probably don't comprehend at all."



**The Kenyon
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NPR President rejects TV perspectives

Michael Cawley interviewed Frank Mankiewicz for the *Collegian* last Thursday, on the road between Port Columbus and Gambier.

Educated at UCLA and Columbia, and receiving his law degree at the University of California at Berkeley, Frank Mankiewicz went on to work in law, journalism and TV, and as director of the Peace Corps in Latin America. He also served as Senator Robert Kennedy's press secretary, and as the national presidential campaign director for Senator George McGovern in 1972, making President Nixon's "Enemies List." He wrote two books about the Nixon Administration, one about Fidel Castro and Cuba, and co-authored *Remote Control* in 1978. In 1977 he was named president of National Public Radio.

Collegian: In *Remote Control* you cite the ability of television to "create news," and then shape the coverage so that only one perception of the story is possible. You also cite the trust that the American public has in TV as opposed to other institutions. Are audiences more or less inclined today to be critical viewers of television news?

Mankiewicz: I think people are a little more skeptical of television news but not a whole hell of a lot more. Some people are quite skeptical but the polls still show that television news people are among the most trusted. But the problem lies not so much in news. People are getting more sophisticated, they can evaluate news better. Prime time television, that's what people trust. They come to believe that the police are like the ones they see on TV or doctors, lawyers, businessmen. That's where the audiences are and I think that is where the ideas we get about our institutions are formed.

Collegian: Lately there's been a whole series of television shows that purport to give a more "realistic"

texture to their shows.

Mankiewicz: You mean like "Hill Street Blues?" "St. Elsewhere?"

Collegian: Yes. Do you think that is a step in the right direction in any real, qualitative way?

Mankiewicz: Yeah, it's a step in the right direction. I think "Hill Street Blues" is qualitatively better television than anything we've had in years. Not so much because it gives you a realistic or densely textured picture of police work, although I suspect that it does, but because it's about grownups. Things happen to people, they relate to each other in

news are afraid to spend, say, 15 minutes going into the question of Social Security, what the trade-offs are. That's not because they don't care about old people. It's because they're afraid that the audience will drop, and if the audience drops they won't be able to sell a minute of commercial time for as much as they're able to sell it for now.

Collegian: Lately there's been a little change in the willingness of networks to allow slightly more coverage. I'm thinking of Bill Moyers on CBS...

Mankiewicz: Yeah, but Bill doesn't do news, Bill does whatever Eric



Frank Mankiewicz, President of National Public Radio, lecturing in Rosse Hall

the way real people do. Things like racial conflict are left unresolved. I think it's helpful.

Collegian: You make a case that the television news has more of a commercial bias in its programming than any political bias. This commercial bias requires that the news be full of action, flash and excitement, to the detriment of looking at the complexity in an issue or story.

Mankiewicz: Because producers are afraid of boring you. They're afraid that if you get into a serious discussion of social security that you'll switch to another channel. So the result is that all you hear are slogans. The people who produce the

Severid used to do. I mean, he does an occasional documentary, it's true, but that's sort of to keep the franchise. It's alright, I'm glad they do it, and I suppose it is marginally an improvement, but I don't think it affects viewing very much. Television news is still pretty much the same, except the sets are better looking and the graphics are terrific.

Collegian: The media has an inkling of how much they are directly involved in and not merely witness to the political and cultural landscape. Do you think that when the media turns its cameras on itself it does a good job?

see NPR page 8

Post-war journals and The Gambier Post

By J. Welsh

My editor says that, because he ran this article in two segments, I have to come up with a transitional paragraph. Well... this is the second half of the article; what else need be said? It's a lot like the first half.

In 1946 a paper came out which could be called a forerunner of the current *Gambier Journal*. *Per Spectus* ran intellectual and political articles, such as "Machiavelli vs. Christ," "Concentration Camps, USA," and an attack on the press tactics of William R. Hearst. The *Kenyon Mathematical*, born in 1949, included such articles as "The Theory of Fractions," and "An Example of a Continuous Function Without Derivative in Some Points."

The *Kenyon Republican* hit the campus in 1962; it was more a mimeograph than a paper or journal. In 1965 the Kenyon Students for a Democratic Society put out a left-wing publication of similar format entitled *Vanguard*. One of the people involved on it was Terry Robbins, president of KSDS, who later joined the Weather Underground and died in the Greenwich Village townhouse explosion.

Another left-wing underground in the 60's was Z—"a journal of student opinion." Z came out a couple times, and was devoted primarily to attacking US involvement in the Vietnam war. It contained letters from Kenyonites in the war, a couple of transcripts of draft board interviews of Kenyon C.O. applicants, and a diary of a Kenyonite in bootcamp. In a letter to the community, the editors of Z stated their purpose: "We would like to continue to publish Z, varying its emphasis, of course, and including in it articles on problems other than the military, but still problems which may cause some readers sleepless nights."

In addition to these underground/alternative papers, there were the Gambier papers—*The Gambier Star*, *The Gambier Post*, *The Gambier Weekly Argus*, and *The Gambier Observer*. Of these publications, several of which were serious newspapers, *The Post* was the most entertaining. Printed in 1951, this one-page mimeograph contained Gambier news, weather, and gossip, with an occasional national story of great relevance to Gambier, like "Twenty Squads of Policemen are looking for a cold blooded Killer in

the Tenament District of Southern Chicago. He broke out of Jail."

Local news, however, was *The Post's* specialty. "Chutney Beats Cats—Gambier Aug. 14.—Chutney beat up one cat badly and another cat slightly. Brent was walking home with Franklin Miller. Chutney was with them." In another issue, the headline screams "Cat is Killed." "Last night at midnight two dogs were seen going after a cat around the side of Hanfman's house. There followed a lot of Yelps, Meows, and Barks. Later the cat was seen on the ground puffing. The next morning the cat was a small distance away dead. The Doolittle's dog is suspected to be one of the murderers."

Another very big story was that of a dead dog. The story broke on August 22, 1951, with the article "Dog Gone." The article read thus: "A black cocker spaniel was found lying under Welch's porch. It had been dead for days. It looked like Paul Ralston's missing dog, but wasn't tall enough." *The Post* had a regular joke column as well. In that issue the joke was to rename the "Dog Gone" article as "Welches Worry While Worms Wiggle in Woofie's Wool."



No Options

A farce in one act

(It's the fall of 1982. The scene opens in the office of Berry Dentz, English Department Head. Enter Ken Yunlit, senior English major)

Ken: Hi Mr. Dentz. I hope I'm not late.

B. Dentz: No Ken, sit right down. Now what did you have in mind for your senior exercise?

Ken: Well, I've been thinking about it all summer and I'd like to do a paper on John Barth's comic nihilism.

B. Dentz: Do you really want to do a contemporary author? Couldn't you do it on somebody of a more established literary merit?

Ken: John Barth is loaded with established literary merit. Sheesh, they teach his books in classes here, isn't that good enough?

B. Dentz: I know, but we're trying to encourage students to do their senior exercise on the sort of classic which has stood the test of time. You'll read Barth for the rest of your life but this may be your last chance to do an in-depth study of an older work.

Ken: Hmm, I guess that makes sense. I could do my paper on something else I suppose. How about if I did a paper on Shakespeare's conception of evil? I really enjoyed my Shakespeare course and...

B. Dentz: You took a course on Shakespeare?

Ken: Yeah, why?

B. Dentz: We try to discourage students from doing their senior exercise on a subject which they've already studied intensively. We want to see what you have to say on a chosen subject, not what your teacher has to say.

Ken: Okay then... I've always been interested in Dostoyevsky and I've never taken a course on him. I could do a paper on Dostoyevsky's influence on Modernism.

B. Dentz: I'm afraid that Dostoyevsky isn't a proper choice for your English comps.

Ken: Why not?

B. Dentz: He's Russian.

Ken: So?

B. Dentz: This is the English Department. If you want to do Dostoyevsky you'll have to take it up with the Modern Foreign Languages Department.

Ken: But we don't have a Russian Department at Kenyon.

B. Dentz: That's not the English Department's concern.

Ken: This is absurd! You teach other writers in translation.

B. Dentz: Like who?

Ken: One would be tempted to say that Mr. Inkleined teaches a course on Dante and Chaucer. Dante wrote in Italian.

B. Dentz: Well, that's different. Dante's *Old Italian*; nobody teaches Old Italian anymore.

Ken: But nobody teaches Norwegian at Kenyon either! You're saying I couldn't do my English comps on Ibsen because he's Norwegian. Of course we don't have a Norwegian department but that's not the English Department's concern!

B. Dentz: Now calm down for a second. Of course you wouldn't do Ibsen in the Modern Foreign Language Department.

Ken: I'm glad we finally agree on...

B. Dentz: You'd do Ibsen in the Drama department.

Ken: What?

B. Dentz: He's a playwright.

Ken: What about Shakespeare?

B. Dentz: I already told you why you can't do Shakespeare.

Ken: Aargh! Okay, Okay... This is crazy. Let me just think of something else. How about the test? What's the test this year?

B. Dentz: Let's see... if you do the test this year you can either re-write *The Fairie Queene* in a southern dialect or trace the influence of Beowulf on an obscure modern poet, picked at random from a hat.

Ken: God, I think I'll stick to the paper. I'll do my comps on an established English writer of poetry. Is poetry okay?

B. Dentz: Poetry is fine.

Ken: How about... Milton?

B. Dentz: Nope.

Ken: Why not? Why not Milton? Milton was great! He wrote in English. He didn't write plays. He's established. Why can't I do Milton?

B. Dentz: He was blind.

Ken: What?

B. Dentz: He was blind. We don't do afflicted authors.

Ken: What're you talking about? Byron was lame! Keats had T.B.! Homer was blind! What's wrong with their writing?

B. Dentz: Now Ken, Homer belongs in Classics and you know it.

Ken: Okay dammit, let's face it, you've got me by the proverbial dangling participles. I can't graduate without comps and I can't do them without your approval. Can I do my comps on... Hemingway?

B. Dentz: Too sexist.

Ken: Jane Austen?

B. Dentz: Frigid.

Ken: Frigid? How do you know she's...

B. Dentz: It's been documented.

Ken: Walt Whitman?

B. Dentz: Gay.

Ken: Eliot?

B. Dentz: Impotent.

Ken: T.S. Eliot was impotent?

B. Dentz: What do you think *The Wasteland* was about?

Ken: Oh, Thomas Hardy?

B. Dentz: Closet Communist Sympathizer.

Ken: Dylan Thomas?

B. Dentz and Ken (together): Drunk.

Ken: My God! Who do you want me to write about, Rod McKuen?

B. Dentz: Now there's a thought.

Ken: You've got to be kidding.

B. Dentz: No really, I've always rather liked Rod McKuen. Try to have a thesis to me by Friday.

(Scene closes with Dentz putting on a beanie with a propeller and leaving Ken Yunlit muttering "He does calendars...")

Somewhere Near A Cow Pasture...



Dec 8/82

Promising productions in spring season

By Steve Gregg

This semester, over 200 cast, chorus, and crew members representing four different organizations will produce nine plays at four theatres and in two languages.

This Friday, Saturday and Sunday the Opera Workshop will extend to three years its tradition of Gilbert and Sullivan musicals with "Princess Ida." Chorus member Laura Katz notes that, because the show is little known, the cast worked extra hard on it. Unlike "Pirates of Penzance," reputation alone won't carry it. Director Roger Andrews, the driving force behind the Workshop, urges students to get tickets as soon as possible because he expects all performances to sell out.

The following weekend the Kenyon College Dramatic Club will present Marsha Norman's "Getting Out." Harlene Marley directs this unusual drama about a young woman in, and (simultaneously) out of, prison. Following the play each night is a cabaret at the Pirate's Cove. The cabaret is free with a

"Getting Out" ticket stub. Otherwise, admission is \$1.00. The director, Carolyn Kapner, and the seven cast members all auditioned unsuccessfully for "Getting Out." The name of the cabaret? "Getting Even."

On February 25th and 26th, Deborah Cooperman and Morris Thorpe will star in "Two for the Seesaw," by William Gibson. According to Cooperman, her senior thesis is "a romantic comedy drama about a flaky dancer and a conservative lawyer." Julie Lyons is the director.

Marta and Alonso Alegria are directing two Spanish plays to be performed on February 26th and 27th in the KC. According to Mrs. Alegria the plays, "El Viejo Celoso" and "La Guarda Cuidadosa" by Cervantes, are *entremeses*: short plays which used to be performed in place of an intermission.

"Grease" is the word on March 25-27. Anne Erskine will direct and Joe Horning will produce the Broadway show for the Kenyon Musical Stage. Horning says that the

KMS chose "Grease" because they "thought it would appeal to the Kenyon community." Based on the large turnout for tryouts (76 people), he was right.

On April 1st and 2nd, three senior drama majors will present their theses in "The Killing of Sister George." Carolyn Kapner and Julie Curtis act, and Aldona Kaman-tauskas is the costume and theme designer for this black comedy about the death of a radio soap opera character. Doud Dowd will direct the KCDC production.

One of the most exciting productions of the season should be Alonso Alegria's direction of the English language premiere of his own play, "The White Suit." The play will feature original music by Carmine Pepe. "The White Suit" is a KCDC production which runs April 14-17.

Finally, Parent's Weekend brings two more productions from the Opera Workshop. Mr. Andrews directs a condensed "Barber of Seville" and an all-female cast in a one-act version of "The Happy Prince."



Walter Berns

Berns argues for retribution

By Laurie Goldenberg

Walter Berns, a resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute and a PACC distinguished visitor lectured last Wednesday in the Biology Auditorium, maintaining that retribution is the ground for capital punishment.

There are three general arguments in favor of punishment: 1) it provides rehabilitation, 2) it deters others from violent crime, and 3) retribution, i.e., that it is morally fitting that criminals should be punished. The last argument is perhaps the most controversial.

Mr. Berns is of the firm belief that criminals must be "paid back" for their crimes in the proportion to pain the inflicted. He, like Kant, agrees that criminals must pay back their crimes irrespective of utility, but that crime, especially murder, demands justice, and justice dictates that the murderers should be executed.

Berns also discussed the arguments against retribution. Retribution, is rejected today Berns said, because some believe it serves no useful purpose, i.e., utility. Others, such as Supreme Court Judge Thurgood Marshall, argue that retribution demands vengeance, and that the Constitution forbids punishment on these grounds. Berns went on to say that retribution is also rejected because it appeals to our more cruel, baser instincts, as well as being unscientific. Criminals today, Berns said, are considered sick, not wicked; judges have been replaced by psychiatrists, and prison guards and the police have been replaced by doctors and nurses. Finally, and perhaps most important, Berns contended, retribution is rejected by bad conscience. "We don't believe

that we can pass judgement," Berns said.

Criminals, Berns charged, "are indeed wicked, not sick... and the wicked should pay for their crimes."

Our compassion for these criminals, Berns contends, comes from our guilt. Perhaps it's not the criminal who is at fault but society itself, we reason, according to Berns. He cited the Attica Prison riot ten years ago as a good example. Tom Wicker of the *New York Times*, whom Berns calls a "limousine liberal," involved himself in the riot. Berns said Wicker paraded his compassion and guilt for these convicts by expressing compassion not for the guards taken hostage or killed but for the convicts. "His soul (Wicker's) is cluttered by ideological debris," Berns asserted. Wicker needed someone to pity, Berns said, and as many intellectuals do, they respond with compassion (often misguided) for the criminals. "Anger can prove useful when properly controlled," Berns maintained. Both anger and compassion can be misguided, and both make you feel good.

Berns concluded his lecture by saying that if the community is to be preserved, criminals must be punished. It is the citizen's desire, in fact, right to be rewarded in the punishment of criminals. Berns mentioned that this kind of ideology perhaps bordered on blood lust, yet reiterated that it is right to feel it when aroused by crime. For this reason, he feels retribution is useful because it promotes lawfulness. The anger that people feel in the face of crime is rewarded. And thus, Berns argues it is appropriate for the law to promote it.

Cinema Scene

Gone With the Wind



Directed by Victor Fleming. Starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, and Olivia de Havilland. Released in 1939. 222 minutes.

Set in the deep South during the Civil War era, this romantic epic weaves together the lives of self-absorbed Scarlett; ultimate cool-man Rhett Butler; naively honorable sap Ashley Wilkes; self-sacrificing prude Melanie; and pitifully loyal Mammy. It is Hollywood at its height of Hollywoodness. Big stars, big sets, and big melodrama abound in this famous flick. It is a Hollywood epic-gaudy, yet entertaining.

Interest is maintained throughout the nearly four hours running time (which is divided by an intermission at the war's close). *Gone with the Wind* is a compelling movie and it appeals to the soap opera mentality in us all. It does not tell us much about the Civil War period (although it reveals much about the late 1930's in which it was made) or the human condition. But it does entertain. Watching *Gone with the Wind* is like an emotional one-night stand: It's great fun while it lasts, but will I respect myself in the morning?—J. Webster.

Cool Hand Luke

Directed by Stuart Rosenberg. Starring Paul Newman, George Kennedy, and Jo Van Fleet. Released in 1967. 129 minutes. Thursday, February 3, at 10 p.m. in Rosse.

Cool Hand Luke is Paul Newman at his finest. Set in a Southern jail during the 1960's, this movie portrays the bad living conditions of prisons during that time and also brings out the hardships and the feelings of the prisoners involved.

Newman, who is in jail for getting drunk and breaking the tops off of parking meters, comes in as the "new kid in town" and gets involved in a boxing match with the prison bully and winds up half dead.

Perhaps one of the most well-known scenes is the view of Newman's stomach after he has eaten 50 hard boiled eggs in less than one hour.

The film is filled with great scenes both in the prison, on the road with the chain gang, and during each of Newman's three escape attempts. For a Paul Newman fan, this movie cannot be missed.—B. Kearney

The Magic Flute



Directed by Ingmar Bergman. Starring Ulrik Cold and Josef Kostlinger. Released in 1975. 134 minutes.

The Magic Flute is a movie with a lightness and charm that seems surprising for the director of *Persona*, *The Seventh Seal*, and *Passions of Anna*. This highly touted film shows the director's love for and understanding of Mozart. Viewers should not be scared off because this film is an opera, for this version comes off as pure entertainment.

Some people consider this the finest movie version ever made of an opera. The cast is Swedish, and not all of the singers are superlative, but the musical end of things is no embarrassment. The man who plays the character Papageno (Hakan Hagegard) has become one of the most popular baritones on the international scene, even though he was almost unknown at the time the film was made.—R. Andrews

Singin' in the Rain

Directed by Gene Kelly and Stanley Donen. Starring Gene Kelly, Debbie Reynolds, Donald O'Connor, and Jean Hagen. Released in 1952. 103 minutes.

While some have suggested that the title of this film comes from a song in *The Hollywood Review* which was released in 1929, this great musical stands on its own as a spoof of Hollywood stars and movies when sound was first introduced to the scene.

Gene Kelly and Jean Hagen play a pair of silent movie stars who must suddenly come to terms with the microphone and the incongruity of the voice and the beauty of Hagen.

Probably the attribute of this film is Gene Kelly's singing and dancing. Besides the well-known song and dance in the pouring rain, he also does a number or two with Debbie Reynolds.—B. Kearney.

Foreign Correspondent



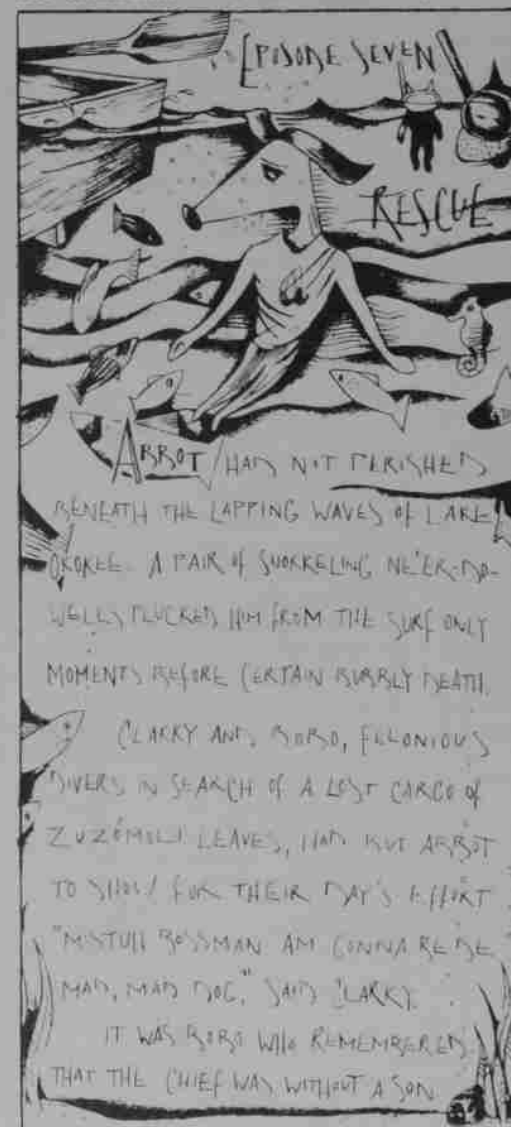
Directed by Alfred Hitchcock. Starring Joel McCrea, Lorraine Day, and Herbert Marshall. Released in 1940. 120 minutes. Wednesday, February 9 at 10 p.m. in Rosse.

The second film in the KFS Alfred Hitchcock series gives the viewer a feeling of why the "Master of Suspense" has that title. Hitchcock really does it up in this movie and keeps the audience on the edges of their seats.

Since it's never fair to reveal the plot of a Hitchcock movie, it will suffice to say that it involves a young reporter sent to Europe in 1939 because his publisher thinks that "a crime is hatching over there."

The young journalist ends up being chased by Nazi agents and finds himself in the middle of a sometimes sinister Europe.

For those who can't stand to see some far-fetched excitement and melodrama, *Foreign Correspondent* may not be for you. But if suspense with no strings attached is what you like, this movie is a must.—B. Kearney



Last Week—Sam the Dog settles in with his new friend Victor while overweight Eileen leaves Indiana for her mother's house in Minneapolis. It is revealed that their lost child, Abbot, may yet be alive.



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American Cancer Society

Pothanger Press revolts against technology

By Ricky Altmiller

For those of us who refuse to tell the little box at MacDonalds that we want a large fries and coke, or shake with rage when the computer makes a mistake and charges one thousand dollars for a two minute phone call, the Kenyon Art Department has recently become a humanized outpost in the midst of a computerized world.

This "revolution against technology" revolves around the recent recovery of a 19th century printing press, known to the Kenyon students of the 1960s as "The Pothanger Press." Kenyon acquired

of the Prix de Rome poetry prize, Steve Davis, presently a Philadelphia-based artist, and Kenyon's Greg Spaid.

Posters advertizing poetry readings and other campus events, as well as entirely hand-produced books were provided by the "Pothanger" printers. Along with its unique lettering, the press reproduced lithographs, etchings, and woodcuts. The "Pothanger" was independently financed. Time was the most expensive commodity in production. Finding the necessary letters and putting them in place on the plate was often a long and tedious process. The case that contained the letters

for the press' potential to "recreate the book as an art form," in her words. A moving company from Coshocton agreed to move the press into the basement of the Bexley art building. The entire press had to be dismantled. Every nut and bolt was undone, and at the end, no one piece weighed less than 250 pounds.

The challenge of putting back together an unfamiliar piece of machinery from a still more unfamiliar time period posed a daunting prospect. Garhart and Schupbach labored tenaciously, with the help of other Art Department members and students. Characteristic of the "Pothanger's" history, interest in the project was sporadic. Work proceeded slowly, depending on numbers of volunteers and the amount of time everyone was able to spend. Finally, around Christmas of 1981, the press was ready to go. All those involved were unkindly rewarded for their diligence—when the press broke the first time it ran. That meant another wait until the pieces were welded back together. An installment of an electric switch marked the final step of the "Pothanger's" renovation. Finally, the press was completely functional at the end of last semester.

Electricity has made the press faster and easier for more people to use. The letters and/or image are arranged in a plate backwards. This plate is then set in a part of the machine called the "chase." After a roller inks this plate, the plate is sandwiched together with another plate, which holds the paper. This is known in printing jargon as having the plates "kiss."

While the intricacies of the press' machinations aren't necessarily visible to the untrained eye, the activity stimulated by the "Pothanger's" potential is striking. Part of this growing interest is tied to the prospect of interdepartmental and student utilization of the press. For example, last Tuesday's demonstration of the "Pothanger" featured the creation of a playbill combining a woodcut with hand-set lettering. Each of the playbills for the upcoming production of "The White Suit" will be an original artistic endeavor. Present "Pothanger" enthusiasts hope that such publicity will spark the interest of other facets of the Kenyon community. A work of art, created on high quality paper, is much more pleasant to look at and touch than a quick photocopy. As one enthusiast in the Bexley basement said last Tuesday, "It's like vegetables from your own garden."

This attitude may be catching on. A few days after the press' first demonstration, Professor Galbraith Crump came to the Bexley basement to inquire about the possibility of a special inset of the press' work for the patrons of the *Kenyon Review*. Also, future international poetry readings at Kenyon will include handprinted translations.

It seems paradoxical that an inanimate object might aid in our understanding of people who have lived before us. However, the printing press' role has always been to communicate information. This information has always been based on timely concerns and values. Kenyon's "Pothanger" is no different. The mechanics of this form of printing create an ambience of fellowship. The spontaneous excitement transmitted by those visitors milling around, trying to get a better view of the press in motion last Tuesday, revealed a unity of purpose not always evident at Kenyon.

Although it is operable, the press' development is by no means finished. Its Bexley workshop still needs to be finished. The Art Department welcomes those willing to help and encourages anyone who wants to learn about type to stop by Bexley. Also, anyone who has access to antique type is invited to contact the Art Department. Future publications from the press will probably feature a different insignia, that of the "Lambgate Press."

In any case, this is one machine left that doesn't talk back.



Art Professor Terry Schupbach at "The Pothanger Press"

the press during the '60s because, at that time, many of the major printers were changing their printing formats. Since a hand-set letter press from 1898 was hardly a suitable piece of equipment, the College was either given the press, or paid a minimal amount for it. Art Professor Greg Spaid believed that the only cost to the College may have been the hauling fee.

How the name "Pothanger Press" came about isn't clear. One account says that it may have a connection with drug use. Another version contends the name was associated with a sculpture teacher who is no longer at Kenyon. At any rate, each piece published featured the "Pothanger" insignia, reproduced from a woodcut. Most of the work published under this logo was student designed. Organization of the printers was based on an informal apprenticeship arrangement, with underclassmen following their more experienced elders. Some of the more illustrious student printers included Daniel Mark Epstein, recent winner has its own interesting history.

Arranged in a typewriter format, the letters has its own interesting history. Arranged in a typewriter format, the letters most often used were placed closest to the printer. This type of case was known as the "California Job Case," since printers created it in order to facilitate moving to California during the Gold Rush. Older cases had been arranged with small letters on one side, and capitals on the other. We still use the terms upper and lower case, as a result, when describing the alphabet.

Interest in printing faded at Kenyon somewhere in the early to mid-1970s and the press remained deserted in its basement room of Peirce Hall. Yes, this is what the sign down there refers to. Three years ago, Art Professors Martin Garhart and Terry Schupbach went to investigate and found the dusty press intact, along with other precious antiques such as toaster ovens and ancient overstuffed chairs.

This was the beginning of what Schupbach termed, "an exhilarating, but exhausting job." Unfortunately, not everyone shared the enthusiasm



HAPPENINGS

Drama events

The Kenyon College Department of Music will present Gilbert & Sullivan's "Princess Ida" in three performances this weekend in the Hill Theater on the Kenyon College Campus. Curtain times will be 8 p.m. Friday, February 4; 8 p.m. Saturday, February 5; and 2 p.m. Sunday, February 6. "Princess Ida" is being produced by the Kenyon Opera Workshop, directed by Roger Andrews, Assistant Professor of Music at Kenyon. The Opera Workshop has produced two other Gilbert & Sullivan operettas in the past two years: "Patience" in 1981 and "Pirates of Penzance" in 1982. Both productions have been sell-outs for all performances.

"Princess Ida" includes, among other unusual features, a take-off on a Tennyson poem, a parody of Handel oratorios, some jokes at Shakespeare's expense (including a comic Richard III), three men who imitate monkeys, a Victorian picnic, several music hall numbers, and a sprinkling of gruesome puns. It is an utterly English entertainment, full or harmless fun and sparkling melodies.

The plot is typically absurd. In order to fulfill the terms of an arranged marriage, a prince and his two buddies sneak into a women's college, with the intention of confronting the headmistress, Princess Ida. They are followed by an army who storm the castle by force and threaten to execute Ida's brothers unless the marriage takes place. Ida staunchly maintains her independence until she hears that her father has been tormented by the kindness of his captors, and, coupled with the desertion of her followers, this proves to be the final straw. Of necessity, she gives in, and the pre-destined order is restored.

The Bolton Theatre box office is now selling tickets for Marsha Norman's *Getting Out*. The play was first performed at Louisville's Actors' Theatre Festival of New American Plays. It then moved to New York, where it became one of the highlights of the 1979 season.

Getting Out will be performed February 11, 12, and 13 at 8:00 p.m. in the Bolton Theatre. The box office is open 1:00-5:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Tickets are free to Kenyon students and \$3.50 for the general public. Call 427-2585 between 1:00 and 5:00 for more information.

Note: This play contains strong language which may be offensive to some.

Seven O'Clock Series

This semester's Seven O'Clock Series will begin tonight in Peirce lounge. The series is sponsored by Dean Townsend's office and the topic for tonight's discussion will be "Taking off—Interesting and Productive Ways of Using Time Away from Kenyon." The meeting will feature students who were off campus during the fall of 1982.

In addition, next Monday, Dean Townsend will sponsor a discussion entitled "How to Study More Effectively." This meeting will take place in McBride Dorm Main Lounge.

Poetry reading

The Poetry Circuit of Ohio will present Richard Shelton of the University of Arizona on Feb. 6 at 8:30 p.m. in Peirce Hall Lounge.

Shelton's first book, *The Tattooed Desert*, won the International Poetry Forum's United States Award in 1970, and his more recent book, *The Bus to Vera Cruz*, was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award.

He has been the recipient of an NEA Writer's Fellowship and three Borestone Mountain Awards. His prose and poetry have appeared in more than 100 magazines and journals, including *The New Yorker*, *The American Poetry Review* and *The Antioch Review*, and have been translated into five languages.

Upcoming lectures

On Monday night at 8:00 in the Biology Auditorium, Professor Kenneth King of the Psychology Department will give a lecture entitled, "The Neuropsychology of Pain, or, Is It All in Your Head?"

Professor King plans to discuss the mysterious phenomena associated with pain and the body's biochemical actions and reactions to pain. In particular, Mr. King would like to examine why the body senses pain when there really is none, and why the body sometimes fails to sense pain when it is present.

On Wednesday, February 9th at eight o'clock, Faculty Lectureships and the PACC will sponsor a lecture by Fr. Ernest Fortin of Boston College in the Biology Auditorium.

The topic of Fr. Fortin's lecture will be, "Christian Commitment and the Duties of Citizenship."

Next Thursday morning at 11 a.m., Joan Straumanis will present a lecture entitled, "The Sex/Value Shift: Patterns of Linguistic Change," in the Biology Auditorium.

Straumanis plans to speak on the various words that have become "sex-marked," such as "waitress" and "chairman." She notes, however, that the lecture will deal mainly with philosophical as opposed to political questions.

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Runners take first triangular meet

By Tom Matthews

Last Friday night, Kenyon's men's track team recorded an unofficial first place in their triangular meet against Oberlin and Ohio Northern. Although the meet was not officially scored, when the overall points were tallied, Kenyon came away with its first tri-meet victory in four years at Wertheimer Fieldhouse.

Once again sophomore Chris Northrup and senior tri-captain Fred Barends led the way in the men's scoring, as each finished the evening with three victories. Northrup was triumphant in the 500, 1000 and 800-meter dashes, breaking his own 800 school record by two seconds in the process with a quick 2:01.1. Barends in turn ran away with the 55, 400 and 300-meter dashes, and in addition, ran a pair of strong anchor legs on the Lords' 800 and 1600 relays.

In the field events the Kenyon team fared nearly as well. Senior Ross Miller led a sweep of the first

three places in the shot put, followed by Tim Fox and Joe Coates. In both the long and triple jumps, junior Matt Miller brought home first place honors. In addition Miller gave the Lords a second in the 300-meter dash. In the high jump, freshman John Watson tied his all-time best of 6'2" to win his first collegiate meet. However, disaster struck in the pole vault when sophomore John Dulske landed too far right and suffered a broken wrist. He may end up missing most of the season.

In other running events, sophomore Dave Breg captured a second place for Kenyon in the 800-meter run with a 2:03.4, while freshman Scott Lerch added a third in the 500, and junior Jim Balliet was close behind Barends for a second in the 400. Senior Andrew Huggins scored two second places in the mile and 3000-meter runs. Also running in the mile, freshman Jim Borwick ran his best time of the season. Sophomore

Pat Shields, coming off a leg injury, gave the Lords their final first-place finish with his victory in the 200-meter hurdles.

The women's meet, against Oberlin, was slightly less competitive for the Ladies, since Oberlin brought a much depleted team. Highlights of their evening included captain Wendy Eld's fine 2:36 victory in the 800-meter run, and freshman Bea Huste's victories in the 300- and 500-meter runs (as well as a third in the 55-meter dash). In addition, freshman Peggy Rule brought in two firsts in the long and triple jumps, and a second in the High jump. Freshman Carrie Pivcevic also competed in the high jump, scoring a fourth place for Kenyon. Sophomore Margurite Bruce came away with a 1:05.2 victory in the 400 meter dash, with Eld hanging on for a third place in the same event. Sophomore Kris Ann Mueller and junior Lynn Crozier bolstered Huste in the 55 meter-dash with their second and fourth place finishes, respectively. Sophomore Lynn Riemer was second and third respectively in the 800- and 500-meter runs, while Jennifer Johnson, a junior back from the Kenyon-Earham program in France, took a fourth in the 800.

In the distance events, run mainly without Oberlin competition, seniors Mary Sorenson and Chris Galinat and juniors Dale Slavin nevertheless divided up their task well. Sorenson and Slavin pushed each other in the 3000 to two strong finishes, while Galinat led all three in the mile with her 6:06 victory.

This weekend the women compete on Friday against Mt. Union at Mt. Union, while the men travel to Denison for the highly competitive Livingston Relays on Saturday.



Lords leave no survivors

By Alex Velupek

Defeat not. Wright State denied. Wooster denied. Kenyon Lords; awesome or what?! Swimming studs waste both Wooster and Wright State in one weekend. Wooster lacks a booster; Wright State was wrong. Wooster Scots, swim a lot, all for naught, win not. Take your bagpipes and kilts elsewhere. Wright State; Wilbur and Orville namesakes, flight right not-crash landing. Survivors not. Catch the first flight back to Kitty Hawk, whimps.

Enough of all this talk about only the studliest of the Kenyon 'mers in the last few articles. Now it's time to meet the people behind the scenes-the studs who make up the bulk of the

quite-Kenyon superstar status-behind the Lords' undefeated dual-meet record. First there's big-man Sam Brief, a name he aquired after allegedly swimming briefly in a meet wearing only his Fruit of the Looms (not to be mistaken for Peter Loomis, Fruit of the Loomy). Our next contestant is Steve Golding, a sprinter from Timbuktu, Ohio. Steve's interests include waterskiing in his bathtub, ordering pizzas to unexpected friends, and imitating Ed McMahon's dog.

Then there's Jeff Moritz, a Siamese twin whose better half stayed in Siam. Jeff is, well, just a nutty kind of guy. Finishing up our



Freshman Peggy Rule won the long jump

Swimmin' women win big at Wooster

By Amy Lepard

Last Friday afternoon the Kenyon Lady Swimmers went up to Wooster to swim their old time rivals.

Kenyon prevailed, 81-69, but it was tough. Not all the Ladies were swimming their events and Coach Steen suggested that the Wooster Girls were "out to get" the Kenyon Ladies and unless the Ladies had some good swims the Woo could win. Wooster proved to be taking a low key approach to winning and began by just touching out the ladies medley relay. Despite AJ's (Karen Agee) 56.8 split in the 100 freestyle, the Woo beat the Ladies.

The Ladies had strong finishes in the 1,000 free with Mamba, No Legs and Tummy taking 1,2,3 respectively (Rose Brintlinger, Chris Heggie, Jeanne Tummel). Mamba also swam an awesome 200 yd. butterfly with her best in-season time of 2:21.8, and if you have ever seen her swim butterfly untapered you would agree it is awesome. Lep (Amy Lepard) won the 200 and 500 yd. freestyle both with best in-season times in the 500.

Mary Ellen Kosanke won the one-meter and three-meter diving which helped the Ladies out a great deal. The Ladies, not wanting to lose to the Woo, put The Professional (Nadine Neil) in the 200 breaststroke for some points needed to assure a win. Nads, Renee Pannebaker and Kris Kennard took 1,2,3 in that event proving the Ladies are better breaststrokers. While the Beast from Woo won the 400 I.M., the Ladies took second, third, and fourth and then cruised to a win with a winning team of Lep, Claire, AJ and Mamba in the 400 free relay. The Ladies won the meet 81 to 69.

Although they never found the Hilton, they did manage to make it back to Kenyon to wish Carol Leslie a happy 21st birthday. Saturday the Ladies and Lords got together for a coed meet against Wright State University. Although they had some outstanding swims, the Ladies fell before the rough Division II competition. The 200 yd. Medley Relay of Birns, Nads, Thumper and Wheels made National Cuts with a time of

1:48 while placing 2nd to WSU. (Beth Birney, Nadine Niel, Anne Vance, Elizabeth Batchelder). Lep then made an impressive showing in the 1000, a performance which earned her a spot at nationals in the 1650.

Animal (Trish Homans) also went her best of the year, 11:46 in the 1,000. Thumper (Anne Vance) and AJ both swam their best 50 fly times in-season going 29 and 28, respectively. The Ladies continued to swim like... well they did continue to swim and while some times were not fast the Ladies did have some good swims, and are learning how to improve starts, turns and overall pacing in their races.

By the final relay the Ladies were pretty well swamped by WSU (the jukebox jammers), but a rough and determined 200 free relay went 1:44.8 and qualified for nationals. The relay included Wheels Claire Howard, Rini (Renee Pannebaker) and AJ, all time sprinters with all splits under 27.0 for 50 yards. After the meet the Ladies ate their cake, compliments of Tummy's mother.

Next weekend the Ladies swim Wittenberg, Ohio University and eat pasta (Mama Razz). These final two meets will leave the Ladies ready for two weeks of serious taper and conference prepping including a special orientation on the number seven. The Number Seven???



Chris Shedd (center) leads the cheers

Kenyon swim team. These fellows would be stars of any other Division III school, but instead of whimping out for personal fame and glory, they unselfishly came to Kenyon to be an essential part of a National Championship team. So we say thanks to the master recruiter, stud head coach Jim Steen. You know him, you love him, you just can't swim without him: Jim Steen, ladies and gentlemen.

Today then, let's meet the humble freshmen - those studly 'mers of not-

lineup is sprinter Rennie Worsfold. Rennie loves fried cantaloupe and women who talk in their sleep.

These are just some of the studs that constitute the core of Kenyon's swimming success. These guys deserve the recognition. And that will wrap it up this edition of a look at the people behind the scenes of Kenyon swimming. Stay tuned next week, when our guests will be David Letterman and Chevy Chase, the great-grandson of good ole Philander himself.

Deep problems plague Ladies

By Martha Lorenz

The gloomy question now facing the women's basketball team is not "when" but "if" they will crawl out of the abyss into which they have fallen. Their record stands at 0-9, there are only eight active players, nobody - but nobody - is 100% healthy, and Tuesday night the squad lost by a disheartening 55 points. If that's not a school record, it's got to be close.

When a team goes not only winless but stumbles along with eight players, there have got to be reasons beyond the obvious ones. Yes, there are injuries, an epidemic rash of injuries. Yes, the College is taking on schools with women's programs more established than its own. And yes, the all-time scoring leader and the 6'1" center aren't around.

Unfortunately, there are deeper problems. They are complex difficulties, ones which will not be easily solved. They are also standing in the way of this team making any headway this season.

The first question that must be asked is whether the coach and the players get along. The fact that both parties had different answers to that query may indicate some problems

with communication. The coach, Sandy Martin, says that pointing fingers is "too easy to do. We have had problems, but we talk them out. I don't know what can be resolved because it's a matter of differences of opinion... The situation is workable together... I appreciate input from my players, but when a decision is made, it has to be done."

Coach Martin certainly has players who'll give her input. Some might even be called outspoken. Whether that's good or bad remains to be seen. One thing is certain, though; on a team that's 0-9, either someone's talking too much, or someone's not really hearing what's being said.

The next question is whether there's dissension among the players. One locker room visit brings a definite negative reply to that query. They are together, they want to win, but they do have different ideas about the dynamics of the team. One player suggested that perhaps the Ladies have "too many Chiefs and not enough Indians." Another wondered aloud whether what she said was being heard by Coach Martin. A third suggested that perhaps she wasn't saying the right things, or saying them right.

see STRUGGLE page 7



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 Women's Basketball . . . John Carroll 63, Kenyon 42; Marietta 68, Kenyon 43
 Men's Track . . . Kenyon placed first with 81, beating out ONU (49) and Oberlin (43)
 Women's Track . . . Kenyon over Oberlin, 90-27

UPCOMING GAMES

Women's Indoor Track: 2/4-at Mt. Union (4:00)
 Men's Indoor Track: 2/5-at Denison; Livingston Relays
 Women's Swimming: 2/4-at Wittenburg/OWU (4:00); 2/5-at Ohio U./Ball State (2:00)
 Men's Swimming: 2/4-at Oakland/Clarion (4:00); 2/5-home vs. Oberlin (2:00)
 Women's Basketball: 2/5-at Urbana (11:00); at OSU (Newark) (7:30)
 Men's Basketball: 2/5-at Wittenburg (7:30); 2/9-home vs. Muskingum (7:30)



Injuries cause Lords to falter

By Bob Warburton

An injury problem - affecting starters and reserves, ranging from the flu to a bad ankle sprain - has popped up to cause one more headache for basketball head coach Jim Zak.

The headache got worse last week, as the Lords fell twice and their record dipped to 5-13. First, Ohio Northern University bested the Lords 57-41 for a Saturday win. Then, Wooster did a 64-43 number on them. Both were road losses, and both times Zak was travelling with an injury-riddled load.

"Our problem has been more physical than mental," Zak asserted. He said poor health, not poor attitude, has been a deciding factor in the defeats. "We're suffering from assorted bumps, bruises, and illness. And for that reason, we're not at the top of our game."

Many players are hurting and missing court time. Center Steve Daniels sat out a lot of action, and Hugh Forrest is not 100% healthy. John Riazzi, another key starter, has been hobbled by a sprained ankle for two weeks. Riazzi's ankle has been swelling up painfully at times, negating his attempts to come back.

"We are practicing with a small number of guys," said Zak. "These

nagging injuries can really affect a team badly."

Kenyon lacked the bench experience to pull off an upset against ONU, still another nationally-ranked team that the Lords have battled. Against this squad, it took time for the Kenyon offense to get untracked and the home team jumped far ahead in the early-going. In fact, Kenyon got off to a bad start in both halves, and it cost them.

Zak said, "We had two bad three-minute stretches and that was the ballgame. We never got out of the blocks. And I think we played them very even after that."

The game three days later was never close, as Wooster controlled the pace and won by 20. Zak called the Lords' performance "very flat" and the home team coasted.

The Lords are a very young ballclub. Injuries have meant increased playing time for the freshmen Lords. Zak has cited the improved play of Brian Merryman, Craig Spahn, and Pete Aherne, all of whom are playing more now.

Morale is good, even with the injury problem, Zak says. To keep it high, Zak says his job is to "keep the team working as hard as they can. You have to go hard, and convince the players that by working hard you can still go out and do it."

College to hire football coach in March

By Bob Warburton

The successor to Tom McHugh, a coach to head the Kenyon football and baseball programs, will be selected and announced on or about March 1, 1983. Meanwhile, the College has narrowed the choice down to a final list of four applicants, and administrators continued their second week of interviews.

88 Applicants

The application deadline expired after 88 people submitted their names and resumes. The preliminary work, headed by Athletic Director Jeff Vennell, began. Bill Heiser and Pete Peterson, the two senior football assistants, aided in the process. Neither coach opted to apply for the job that opened up when Kenyon declined to renew McHugh's contract.

"The College decided to go outside the school to find a new head coach," Vennell stated.

The three men finished their first task. They went through the pile, separating the names. Some met the desired criteria, some did not. Vennell talked about the important points to be considered. "We are looking at their general philosophical approach about how Kenyon, as an academic school, fits in with Division III athletics. We want to know about their knowledge of the activity in this case, football and baseball. We consider their ability to lead the assistant coaches, their ability to recruit, and their attention of detail and organization. There is an evaluation of their football expertise, but we have no preconceived notions of theory."

Vennell, Heiser, and Peterson selected the candidates who would be given a second look. "Next we did some checking," Vennell explained. "Resumes and records can only tell us so much. So we made some telephone calls and talked to some people."

After the initial stack was narrowed down, Dean Thomas Edwards was called in to render his opinion as a college administrator. "We reached full agreement among the four of us, and we decided on the people we wanted to interview," continued Vennell.

The Final Four

So the "Final Four" of sorts was selected. Each man would be required to coach both baseball and football. Starting last Monday, each came to Kenyon for extensive interviews and the grand tour.

The first was Larry Kindbom. Kindbom has spent the last seven

years as a coordinator (offense at one point, defense at another) at Akron University. He attended Kalamazoo College, where he once shared a room with Kenyon's own Coach Peterson.

Mario Russo, presently the offensive line coach at the University of Wisconsin, came next. He is up for the Kenyon job after having coached at Denison and Heidelberg. Russo ran the baseball team at both those schools.

Just last Wednesday, Walter Nadzak came in as the third candidate to be interviewed. He held the head coaching spot at the University of Connecticut.

Mike Deal is the last scheduled to meet with Kenyon officials. Deal coaches football as an assistant at

tains. An open house at the Alumni House is set up for an informal meeting with any interested students. Selected faculty members, admissions people, and other administrators take time to meet and talk with the applicants.

At one open house, Russo met and talked with six football players. They discussed the football program, and Russo heard descriptions of Kenyon academics and the team attitude. In turn, he offered his theories on team training and the type of systems he prefers for offense and defense.

Vennell says that the College is very much interested in hearing student-athlete appraisals of each candidate, but he asserts that "it is an administrative decision."



Wisconsin line coach Mario Russo visited Kenyon last week.

Wabash, where he also coaches baseball.

"These are all good people," Vennell asserted. "I'm very impressed with the qualities of all these people."

As each prospective coach comes to the Hill, he faces a thorough agenda. He is formally interviewed by President Philip Jordan, Vennell, and other Kenyon athletic coaches. At dinner (the visit lasts from noon to noon the next day) each of the four meets with the football captains-elect and the student baseball cap-

Women struggle

from page 6

Having thus raised the questions, it's time to go for the answers. The most important thing the players can do is not give up, either on the court or in the locker room. Dedication on the floor and communication - not just lip service - in the locker room is a combination that can spell "victory." The coach, on the other hand, has got to maintain respect by establishing herself as the authority. Martin's job is the really hard one, because she's got to walk the fine line between being receptive and being taken advantage of.

The signs that this team is falling apart are there. The schism between the coach and the players can be bridged, if there's a rededication to a singular goal. That goal now should not be winning; that goal now should be communicating.



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Cambridge Diet poses risks

It has come to the attention of the Health Service that the Cambridge Diet is being promoted here at Kenyon College. Since students are selling, taking and promoting this extremely low calorie diet, a warning statement must be released from the Health Service.

This diet, which is extremely low in calories, can not be endorsed as being a safe mode of weight reduction for the Kenyon College student population, which consists largely of adults by years, but adolescents by growth requirements. Presently there are no known "morbidly obese" students at Kenyon College. The "dieting population" consists largely of normal weight- mildly obese individuals, who desire the benefits of a trim body. The Cambridge Diet has no place in the dieting plans of this population. A morbidly obese adult may undergo such an extreme diet, like the Cambridge Diet, as an alternative to surgical measures such as gastric stapling or intestinal by-pass. But, even under such conditions it is recommended, by the Bariatric Physicians, American Dietetic Association and the Health Service, that the person be under the direct care of a physician familiar with the diet and the metabolic, nutritional and, at times, life threatening derangements that might occur - in other words, in a hospital.

The warning label on the Cambridge Diet reads "Consult your doctor before starting this diet. In particular, individuals who have heart, cardiovascular disease, stroke, diabetes, gout, hypoglycemic, chronic infections, the very elderly, growing children, ADOLESCENTS or anyone under medical care for any other condition should diet only under direct medical supervision" This should scare away most potential users of the diet, but it doesn't. Furthermore, most patients don't consult their physicians at all. But, the warning label has another benefit . . . if anything happens it provides protection for the company. Anyway, one can not be sure that their hearts, kidneys and everything else is in perfect condition. A physician can't even give you that guarantee. The risks are too great.

For the majority of student dieters, the source of the problem is poor eating habits. Quick weight-loss plans may offer short-term solutions associated with some dangerous or untoward side effects, but do not encourage permanent healthy eating or weight maintenance. The Kenyon College Health Service, as does the medical communities and American Dietetic Association, promotes a balanced approach to eating which includes the basic food groups, decreased caloric intake associated with increased caloric expenditure. Learning to eat - how to eat, what to eat - is the only way one can begin to gain control of a weight problem.

Tracy W. Schermer, M.D.
College Physician

Finance Committee defers official budget allocation

By Charles Needle

Mary Chalmers reported to Student Council Monday that the Finance Committee met last week to discuss the budget for the College. She said that no official decision as to the amount of funds allocated would be made until the committee knows the exact enrollment figure. In addition, Finance Committee will discuss the Kenyon Subscriptions and Advertising Bureau (KSAB) at Friday's meeting.

Eric Hauser, Chair of the Financial Aid Committee, reported that the overall reaction to their recent newsletter was favorable. The committee plans to publish a second newsletter after its OUR FATE meeting at Denison on February 12. Jim Rossman, Co-Chair of the

Financial Aid Committee, says he plans to travel to Washington, D.C. to meet with congressmen as part of the COPUS (Coalition of Independent College and University Students) program to learn more about organizing, lobbying and funding state organizations. "COPUS," according to Rossman, "is an organization designed to inform students and increase participation."

Council President Paul McCartney commented that the Financial Aid Committee has "done an outstanding job this year." He added that "Kenyon is now taking a leading role in OUR FATE."

McCartney also explained that due to the resignation of Josh Welsh, Council is now accepting letters of

intent for a second male to serve on the President's Ad Hoc Committee on Sexual Harassment. There is also one vacancy for the Buildings and Grounds Committee due to Taylor Johnson's resignation. All letters of intent are due in the SAC by 4:00 p.m. Friday.

Soula Stefanopoulos, Chair of the Delegation to the Provost, reported that the College will be receiving a grant this fall to expand the computer center and "make it more available for student use."

The Student Affairs Committee, chaired by Tom Faulkner, welcomed the addition of two new organizations to Kenyon: the Christian Science Group and the Backgammon Club.

Commission proposals aim to improve continuity

from page 1

tions Board into two distinct bodies. Although in the past these two Boards served different functions, all the members of the Academic Infractions Board also served on the Judicial Board (Social Infractions Board.) The new system wouldn't alter the nature of these bodies (the function and the student/faculty ratio would remain the same), but it would alleviate some of the burden on members who formerly served on both Boards.

The other reforms proposed by the commission were recommended to improve communication and continuity in the judicial procedure. The focus of these reforms would revolve

around the orientation program the commission says should be developed for new Judicial Board members. At the beginning of each year members of the Judicial Board and the Deans would get together in a workshop and discuss how to handle judicial matters. Using old cases as examples, with the name(s) of the student(s) involved removed, the commission hopes that these workshops would create a continuity in Judicial Board procedures and decisions from year to year.

Judicial Board members met with the Deans at the beginning of the current academic year to discuss Judicial Board procedures. Both Roy Wortman, Chair of last year's

Judicial Board, and John Elliott, Co-Chair of the Judicial Board this year, felt that this was a smart and useful practice.

One of the more controversial and least developed sections of the commission's proposal dealt with confidentiality of Judicial Board cases. The commission recommended that the Dean's office inform the Student Council of all guilty findings and, in serious cases, that the *Collegian* be encouraged to report the violations. In both these cases the names of the student(s) would not be revealed. Commission members claimed this reform was not designed to hurt the students, but to inform the community that the College finds these practices unacceptable. Several commission members also felt that reporting serious infractions would serve as a deterrent to other students.

The proposals made by the Judicial Commission are only recommendations. It is now up to the Senate to decide whether to pass any Judicial Board reforms.

Elliott proposes three solutions

from page 1

copyright law, in most cases "nobody knows where the boundary line is; it's a complex law."

Elliott outlined three possible solutions for the problems posed by the new awareness of copyright laws. First, the course reserve room could be used extensively once more, an inconvenient measure. Second, professors could assign the "mediocre" anthologies now available and cease making their own personal and informal anthologies with photocopied material. Third, professors could go about getting permission from publishers to use the articles, pay the fees, and pass them on to the students. In any event, Elliott feels that "Students are going to face more trouble and/or greater cost."

Archon lottery precedes others

from page 1

lottery only to get a larger room than they might get in the open lottery, those accepted would be required to become social members and pay those dues if they are not selected to live in South Hanna as an Archon.

Although the exact details are not yet finalized, the Archon lottery will precede all other lotteries. Letters of intent will be due either immediately before or after Spring Break.

The Housing Committee plans to have an open informational meeting to discuss this policy sometime around the 15th of February.

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NPR President decries nefarious influence of TV on society

from page 3

Mankiewicz: They're probably a little bit more self-conscious, that's true. But I think they're very defensive. They're very quick to deny that they have any impact on the campaign, that television has any role beyond telling you, showing you what's happening. Networks have their own TV critics now, they talk about it every once in a while, but they're really very tame. Jeff Greenfield, on CBS . . . Jeff is a television critic the way Joe Garagiola is a baseball critic. He depends on the medium for his livelihood. These people are much more apologists than critics.

Collegian: Campaigns, you say, have become little more than spectator sports geared almost entirely to television. Do you believe that television has had such an impact upon the actual political field of candidates that you find a new kind of candidate emerging, a "television" candidate?

Mankiewicz: I don't know, that's hard to say. If there had been no television or if it weren't as dominant as it is, would the same people be running?

Collegian: Yes.

Mankiewicz: Some would. Would they have been elected to the Senate to get in the position to run?

Probably. Mondale is a figure I think who'd be around anyway. Reagan in a very special way.

Collegian: I'm thinking of people like John Glenn, former astronaut, and Gary Hart.

Mankiewicz: I think they are helped along enormously by television. Well, John Glenn, the space program and television were very intimately related. We know about John Glenn because he was an astronaut, but we know about astronauts because they were on television. If there hadn't been television, there might not have been a space program.

Collegian: What do you think television does to our sense of history?

Mankiewicz: Well, it's true that television captures for us a history that's very narrow, very limited. Just whatever happens in front of the camera. But history is always very selective anyway, written by historians, things selected by them from among a whole variety of

events and things that suit their view of what's important.

Collegian: One of their main tools is narrative continuity, they want to give a sense of the relevance of the past to the present to the future. Has



television altered our sense of that?

Mankiewicz: I think it has in the sense that it's more immediate now, it's a series of snapshots of what things were in a given time. If you go back into the archives of television news in the last 20 years you don't get much sense of the flow of events, I think that's probably right. I just wonder how much use historians are going to make of those archives. I hope they don't rely on it. If you

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