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**Nuclear chemist
and political scientist
goes beyond
the nuclear freeze**

**Students form
College's first
service-oriented
co-ed fraternity**

**Ten track men
qualify for
Conference meet**

Volume CX, Number 26

The Kenyon

Thursday, May 5, 1983



Collegian

Established
1856

Fund-raising efforts offset historically small endowment

By Andrew Huggins

"It is important not to overemphasize the importance of the endowment in discussing Kenyon's financial strength," says Sam Lord, Vice President for Finance. "The endowment is not a major factor in our total budget planning, since it is so small."

As of March 31, 1983, the market value of Kenyon's endowment, the capital base made up of gifts to the college which help to offset operating costs, and particularly student aid, stood at \$15,235,000. Only 3.6% of Kenyon's total operating expenses are covered by this amount, however, as compared to a figure closer to 25% at Oberlin College. Denison University's endowment was \$26 million at the end of 1981, while Oberlin's was at \$106 million. By comparison, Harvard currently boasts an endowment in excess of \$1 billion.

Historically Kenyon has had a smaller endowment than other colleges of comparative size, and it has only been over the past ten years that the College has developed what Lord calls a "very aggressive fund-raising program" with which to balance this small endowment.

Director of Development Doug Givens sees two primary goals focused around Kenyon's endowment. "A recent Carnegie



Vice President for Finance Sam Lord

Corporation study has suggested that an adequate endowment for a college divides itself into approximately \$20,000 per student," says Givens. "Kenyon, however, based on an enrollment size of 1450, currently provides about \$10,500 per student. According to this report, the first goal is to double our endowment to someplace around \$28-30 million. The second is to work toward increasing the percentage of total operating costs covered by the endowment to 25% or so. By reaching these goals, even though tuition will still be rising, we can reduce the percentage by which it rises."

see DEFERRED page 10

College striving to meet fire regulations

By Chris Romer

Last week's fire in Old Kenyon has elicited student concern about fire safety in the College dormitories. At a recent meeting, the Trustee Committee on Buildings and Grounds set aside \$31,000 to meet the requirements of the state fire code. Most important, this money will fund the installment of smoke detectors in every student room. The College was found to be in violation of this rule when Ohio State Fire Inspector Ginger Unruh made her safety inspection in October.

According to Gambier Fire Department Chief Hobart Brown, Unruh stated in her formal report at that time that the College had 90 days to begin work or at least make plans to install the detectors. Brown said that a firm date by when the College must comply with the state code has not been and will not be set. He explained that he and a representative from the state fire marshals office met with College officials "at regular intervals to assure that progress is being made to comply" with the code.

Bud Bueker, a representative from the Ohio State Fire Marshal's Office, said Tuesday that it is not uncommon for an inspector to extend the time frame within which an institution must meet the code regulations. Because, as Chief Brown said, "A firm date is not really feasible," the College has agreed to install the smoke detectors over the summer.



Jim Gibson's Old Kenyon room after the fire on April 23

Bueker said that the considerations of cost and finding a suitable contractor often push the compliance time back to an agreed-upon time, during which fire officials check to make sure the institution is "making progress."

In her October report, which was the result of an investigation requested by the College, Inspector Unruh noted the following violations in Old Kenyon: the dorm had no emergency lighting, no smoke detectors and inadequate (regular) stairwell lighting. She also stated that it is prohibited to prop open fire doors; tapestries are not allowed to be hung on ceilings; mirrors are not permitted on egress doors (those

leading out of rooms); storage is not permitted in equipment rooms; trash cans are not allowed in stairwells; fraternity lounges must be equipped with smoke detectors and fire extinguishers; and large amounts of overstuffed furniture in student rooms must be limited.

Tuesday Chief Brown said, "The College has made a great effort to create studies of cost and have corrected many of the small deviations." He remarked that the College "has made great strides in the past six months," in making plans to comply with state regulations.

see FIRE CHIEF page 10

Religion poll draws diverse response

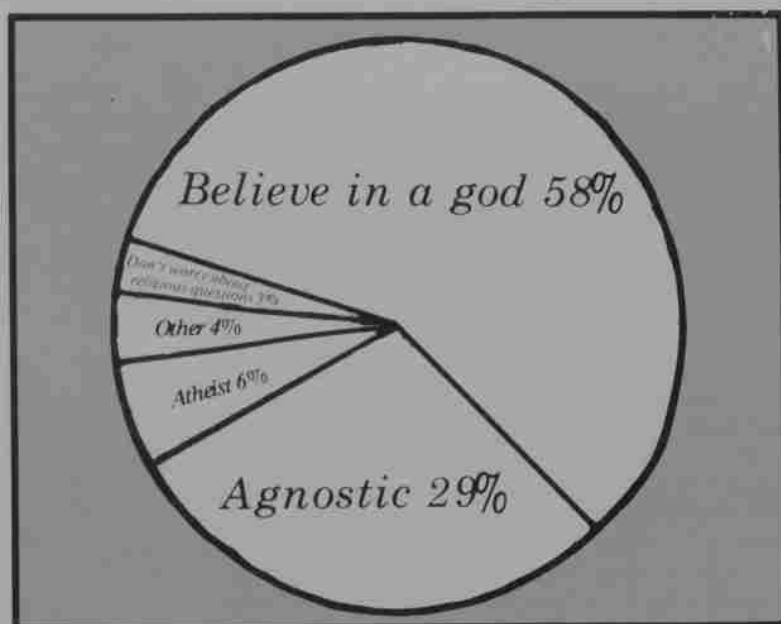
By J. Welsh

In a recent *Collegian* poll answered by over 20% of the student body, 69% of the respondents said they have never been, or been only occasionally, to any religious services here. The other 31% said they go to services half the time or more. Of that 31%, 62% attend every week, 25% attend most of the time, and 13% half of the time.

Surprisingly, nearly twice the number of students who attend services regularly claim to believe in God. 58% of those who answered this question (7% did not answer it at all) believe in a God; 29% are agnostic or don't know what they believe, and 6% are atheist. The remaining students answered that they don't worry about religious questions, or "other."

In an interview last week, Reverend Lincoln Steik said, "Students of college age have never been known to be strong churchgoers. The majority of college students fall in one of two groups: one of those consciously reject organized religion; the second, much larger group, are trying to work out their relation to organized religion—a time for self-examination."

This opinion certainly seems partly born out by the poll. Among those who said they believe in a God but do not attend services, many listed such reasons: "religion is personal, not



organized"; "my religion is a personal one which is divorced from any sort of strictly religious community"; and, "not sure going to Mass is important."

However, an equal if not greater number gave other reasons for not attending. A large number said they were too lazy to wake up on Sunday mornings, and others said Sunday is the only chance they have to rest. Also: "Roman Catholic services are extremely mechanical in their expression of faith"; "no one to go with"; "I was disillusioned by the services here and intimidated by the crusader attitudes of the fellowship groups"; "too political"; and "because there are no good services offered for Jews."

Agnostics and atheists gave a number of other reasons as well: "God is a luxury I don't give myself"; "I needed time to get away from the dogmatic b.s. of the Church"; "Faith in myself is enough. Need God not?"; and "organized religion represents the singular most repressive moral force existing today. To attend any services, to 'patronize' this global conglomerate would directly conflict with my personal beliefs."

Of those who said they attend services here half the time or more, 41% go to Roman Catholic services, 36% attend Episcopalian, 20% Kenyon Christian Fellowship, 11% Jewish, 8% Methodist, 8% Quaker, and 2% Christian Scientist.

The ratings for the major services by those who currently attend were as follows: 76% of the Catholics said the services are good or excellent, while 24% found them fair. No "poor" or "awful" responses were given. 68% of Episcopalians said their services are good to excellent, with 32% fair.

The lowest ratings were given to the Jewish services, with only 10% finding them good, 60% fair, and 30% poor. No excellent or awful responses were given. Comments given by students currently attending the services, as well as by those who once did but have stopped, are revealing. Three criticisms were repeatedly expressed: first, that there is no rabbi at Kenyon on a regular basis. At the moment, the Jewish services, held only on religious holidays, are led by student rabbis from the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. No weekly services are held. One poll said, "Not enough

see RESPONDENTS page 2

Finance Committee revises budget after Council debate

By Peter Terhune

At its meeting this morning, Student Council passed Finance Committee's revised budget recommendations. Under the revisions, the Owl Creek Singers have a total operating budget of \$781, an increase of \$381 over Finance Committee's original proposal. The Committee also cut \$150 from the Debate Union and Music Club budgets, and decided not to fund Respect Life at all, under the stipulation that Council does not fund political or religious groups. The Committee also chose to withdraw funding for the Kokosingers' rented room; instead, that money

was allocated for transportation costs for tours. The remainder of the original budget recommendations were kept intact; revisions were necessary after Finance Committee's proposals failed at Sunday's Council meeting.

Student Council met last Sunday at 6:30 to discuss, among other things, the 83-84 student activities budget, as calculated by the Student Council Finance Committee. The budget took up a large amount of time of the unusually long meeting.

After a review of all of the allocations, discussion ensued on the amount of money given to individual

see FC page 10

The craft of college journalism

College journalists were never meant to be. When God created the liberal arts student, he didn't include as part of the standard equipment the ability to write a creative article, or to design an attractive page. God had in mind three classes a day, a few hours of homework, perhaps a beer or two, and bed. Midnight editorials were never really part of the deal.

It is a given that college journalists and the product of their work are an aberration at best. But this *Collegian* staff accepted its task in the hope that the constraints of life at Kenyon could be overcome to create something less than hideous each week. It was our intention to put out a paper that could convey the news and related items in an informative and engaging format. We hope we were not wholly unsuccessful in this, our bid to buck fate. Along the way we learned some things that they just don't tell you about in the classroom.

We came to understand how difficult it can be to attempt to remain neutral and objective when reporting. We realized more than ever before that while such objectivity is finally quite impossible, a persistent journalist must nevertheless continue to try to communicate the truth; and that the fair truth depends as much on involved compassion as it does on ability to distance oneself from the subject matter.

In a small, strong communal environment such as we enjoy here at Kenyon, these tensions of journalism become intensified. No one can easily write without passion about issues that seem important. Probably the best solution to the dilemma of objectivity is to recognize one's preferences and work with them accordingly. At least then the reader can feel some assurance that the newspapers are willing to take a stance on the many issues that confront contemporary society.

We also cannot take ourselves too seriously, we have discovered. Not many students, faculty, or administrators at Kenyon understand the newsgathering process and its peculiar quirks here. Consequently, on those rare occasions when mistakes do occur, understanding of the limitations in which this newspaper operates is itself in short supply. But those who contribute their energies to the *Collegian* know that a conviction to the methods of journalism is always necessary. Such a belief must be strong to survive in an academic environment not naturally receptive to the demands of newspaper work.

Students who believe in the responsible power of journalism enough to become active in the field are indeed an aberration. We can, however, firmly attest to their lovable character; these are nice aberrations, basically good people. The practice of the journalistic craft in the arena of higher education requires a hardy and stubborn constitution, along with the aforementioned character traits. These qualities can only be appreciated fully by those who must continually work to gain respect not as mere students but as pesky student journalists on the hunt for a story.

As one prominent journalist remarked once upon a visit to The Hill, "The role of a college newspaper is to report the hell out of the College." The *Collegian* subscribes wholeheartedly to this view because we sincerely believe such an attitude fosters a spirit of openness and communication that is basic to a human community. Our education here teaches us to critically examine ourselves and the way in which we choose to build our lives. We live in a time of rapid change and transformation, from which the College is not immune. But the *Collegian*, like any college newspaper, requires a certain amount of cooperation and understanding from the faculty and administration if it is to perform its function in a competent manner. With continued support, the *Collegian* can remain a committed and responsible voice in this village and college.



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.

Jordan's reply satisfies PEEPS

To the Editor:

The PEEPS O' Kenyon received a very satisfactory letter from President Jordan saying that next fall all student rooms at Kenyon will have smoke detectors. The letter also mentioned that all fire regulations will be reviewed, and we trust met. For instance, where is emergency lighting required?

It was Jordan's feeling that our letter reflected a willingness on our part to remove any fire hazards from our rooms, and it is our feeling that this must be the primary concern of all students. In this light we should like to propose that the College not require certain furnishings to remain in rooms. It is often the case that rooms are cluttered with unwanted desks, dressers, bed frames, and shelving units that must stay by order of the Assistant Dean for Student Residences.

Again, we were pleased with the President's response and urge all students to become seriously aware of fire safety at Kenyon.

PEEPS O' Kenyon

Beware of 'apocalyptic vision'

To the Editor:

"Kenyon's Plans for the Future" were partially Revealed to me—even at this great distance—by the recent, remarkable issue of *The Gambler Journal*. I was particularly inspired by Dean Edwards' subtly nuanced discussion of the probable future of Kenyon's venerable fraternities.

Let it be duly noted by those various Alphas, Betas, Gammas and Deltas, and others who read with discernment (especially between the lines) that the fingers of an increasingly visible hand have written distinctly on the plastered walls of their crumbling lodges, and the words are like unto "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin."

My brethren, a new Kingdom has arisen to your South, and its stern judges, having weighed you in the balance, will surely find you wanting. Stultified and sunk deep into the abyss of sexism, as you allegedly are, will you be able to heed the clarion call of a proselytizing Dean who, with all the zeal of a convert, implores you to "find more ways of

maintaining kinds of dialogue, ways that will do more to challenge persons to think and to talk about matters that are important to the world, our nation, our society, and ourselves?" Will you bemused young devils respond to the challenge of this apocalyptic vision of the New Order, as envisioned by our zealous Puritan Mothers—an order written which each of us must achieve her/his "full personhood" in truth "Liberated Community?" Poor lads, you can hardly be saved from these mothers—even by a reincarnated Daniel. More likely it is that the glorious future involved in our behalf by that High Priestess of the apocalypse, Ms. Gloria Steinem, will be realized. Her Vision (or was it an "outrageous" demand, to use her language), might well be realized in the New Kenyon. Day-care centers may yet spring up within the "occupied" halls of those ancient lodges where cheerful paens of praise once were sung to the Muses and Bacchus alike.

Robert H. Horwitz/Futurologist

Respondents criticize College

from page 1

finance to have a permanent rabbi, therefore Jewish religious life is at a minimum. . . . The Jewish life at Kenyon is not supported enough by the Kenyon Administration."

The second criticism is of the fact that Jewish services are held in the basement of the chapel. Said one student, "The Jews have been praying in basements for long enough." Third, a number of people said that the Kenyon community lacks knowledge of and curiosity about Judaism. "I am amazed," said one Jewish student, "at the lack of knowledge students have of non-Christian religions and their lack of interest in learning about them."

While this may be the case, a number of students suggested that students don't care to learn about Christianity either. Michael Renne, who will be heading the Kenyon Christian Fellowship next year, said in an interview that, "The orthodox Christian perspective is not presented well in classes, if at all. It is not given the intellectual treatment it deserves."

He suggested that if nowhere else, orthodox Christianity should be taught in the religion and philosophy departments more than it currently is. "Philosophically speaking," he said, "Christianity is the only system that really provides

answers for man's existence, man's purpose, and where man is headed. . . . Without God, you don't have any foundation for morals and ethics."

Similar ideas were expressed by a number of people in the poll. "I feel that the curriculum of Kenyon is stacked against Christianity. Ideas which are circulating in the philosophy department among the students and the professors often show a lack of understanding of that religion," "Kenyon supports a fairly anti-religious bias"; "I find it indeed sad that Kenyon started out as a seminary and has turned into the den of iniquity that it is now"; and "Why is God a dirty word on campus?"

A President's Advisory Committee on Religious Life at Kenyon was recently formed, and is expected to submit recommendations to President Jordan by the end of the school year. Chaired by Religion Professor Don Rogan, the committee is composed of six faculty members and four students.

Among other things, the group will investigate the issue of whether prayer should exist in college ceremonies, what religious needs of students are not being met, the role of chaplain, and whether religious groups on campus are being aided as much as they need.



The Kenyon Collegian

Established 1856

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Praises Spodick

To the Editor:

Hats off to Ed Spodick (especially in the movie theater!) for bringing to Kenyon a completely revamped and efficiently run Kenyon Film Society. For the past two years that Ed has been Coordinator, I have been impressed by his dedication to showing films that the Kenyon community has chosen to see. Note the spring KFS Open Houses for the purpose of collecting film ideas for the following year. Not only has the KFS shown "golden oldies," but also recent and current first-rate films, all rented at respectable prices. Prior to the last two years, it was difficult for me to recognize the title of most KFS films, let alone decide to attend one. Ed seems ever mindful of detail regarding publicity of films, changes in film scheduling, and efficient organization of his projectionists. His innovations of the Film Series and special weekday movie showings and matinees seem much appreciated; generally well-attended Peirce TV movies are commendations of his full usage of the new wide-screen Peirce TV.

So, next time you enjoy a KFS movie, thank Ed and his crew for a job done with care, patience, and competence.

Diane Collings

Nuclear Chemist and political scientist Kalkstein urges freeze

Interview by Chris Romer
and Michael Cannizzaro

Marvin Kalkstein visited Kenyon last Thursday to provide his perspective, as a political scientist and nuclear chemist, on the issue of the bilateral nuclear freeze movement. He has been involved in the issues of disarmament and the arms race for nearly twenty-five years, and for fifteen years has taught courses about those issues.

In 1969, he testified and lobbied against the Anti-Ballistic Missile, on the grounds that the ABM would be a destabilizing force in the arms race. He has taught courses at various colleges and universities, including most recently the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and the University of Wisconsin in Madison. The *Collegian* interviewed Kalkstein before his PACC lecture.

Collegian: What do you think the impact of this proposed new missile, the Midgetman, will be on the arms race and the freeze movement and on the attempts at negotiations?

Kalkstein: The freeze, at least as presently stated, calls for a total freeze on the testing and deployment of any new weapons systems—nuclear weapons or the delivery systems. So that something like the Midgetman, this new one-warhead missile they're talking about, would not be consistent with a freeze. If you were serious about it being desirable, you would have to convince the Soviet Union that it was desirable, or either convince them that they ought to have as many Midgetman as we do. Or else forego it. My own feeling is that one of the problems is that there has been a lot of focus on the triad—the whole controversy about

the MX or introducing the Midgetman—is how do we somehow improve the survivability of land-based components? It may be that the wisest solution is just to say, "We don't need the land-based component." We still have submarines, which are probably still the toughest problem to deal with for the other side. Tens of billions of dollars have gone into research on anti-submarine warfare. I don't think



Marvin Kalkstein

anyone sees our submarines as being vulnerable during the rest of this century. In addition to these we've got weapons on aircraft. My own feeling is that if we could get a freeze, let's get it, and let's not worry about where we are. The other thing that a freeze will do is to stop things where our land-based missiles aren't really all that vulnerable. There are a number of people who really doubt that the Russians have anywhere near the accuracy that's been claimed. If they don't, then they can't threaten even our land-based missiles.

Collegian: In an article on an opinion page last week, the author was saying that a lot of what the freeze movement has to say is valid, but that one point they usually skip over is about research and development and that, "Sure, we might be way ahead in certain areas right now, and

we don't need to build up in those areas, but if we put restrictions on research and development, by way of cutting funds, then what will happen if the Soviet Union is not going to have those kind of restrictions?"

Kalkstein: How do you know they're not? The whole idea, politically, behind the freeze is that you're talking about something that's bilateral and verifiable, which means that if you arrive at a freeze treaty, it's got to have the conditions that see that both sides are equally affected. If part of it is to end research and development in a certain area, and that's something both sides agree to, they'll be expected to implement it in a verifiable way. While our defense budget is public information, the Russians will have to show, one way or the other, that they also are not funding research and development.

Collegian: How can we come to a mutual understanding of what is verifiable? The whole problem seems to be one of trust. How are we going to get over that?

Kalkstein: You don't. You're not operating on trust. The term verification generally is taken to imply that you've got to be 100% sure, that there's no single cheating event that they could possibly get away with. That's not what it is. The notion of verification is more one of deterrence, of deterring their attempt to cheat. It's not that you have to find every single, possible instance of cheating, but can you prevent them from cheating on such a large scale that it would be destabilizing, and what sort of verification do you need for that?

The freeze talks about three areas to be frozen. One is testing, which is what you do with the product of research and development. You're not likely to even develop unless you're tested and you're sure that what you have is what you want. If you have a ban on testing, that really puts a crimp on research anyway. Are you

going to research and spend lots of money on something that you can't provide yourself with any confidence in by testing? The second thing that's involved is deployment. Deployment of these weapons systems, unless we get too far along with the Cruise missiles, you can verify by satellites—they're big, the aircraft missiles and such. The third part is production, and that's where the main concern is. If you can't have research and development, if you can't have testing, you're not likely to produce something that you haven't tested out.

I think that the Russians have, in negotiations for a comprehensive test-ban treaty, which this administration has sort of put on hold now, agreed in principle to notions of on-site inspections. If you can make a good case for why on-site inspections are important, I think the Russians would probably go along with it. Another thing is that we talk about technical means of

verification; we don't talk about clandestine spying and various intelligence-gathering methods. Not only can satellites see what's going on, apparently capabilities to listen in to communications in other countries are phenomenal. Ex-CIA people say there's very little that gets said in the Soviet Union that we can't hear if we want to.

I think there are lots of ways to deal with problems for verification, and none of it is based on trust. Trust, in fact, doesn't exist.

It's not that it's a problem unique to the freeze. The President's START agreement is an attempt to get agreement on European (weapons). We will still have to have verification—it's not like verification is only a problem for the freeze, and that somehow it doesn't exist elsewhere. Clearly the Administration isn't that concerned, and it's not calling off START and other negotiations because it sees verification as an impossible

see KALKSTEIN page 10

Kalkstein: time running out on the arms race

By Michael Cannizzaro

Dr. Marvin Kalkstein, a political scientist and nuclear chemist, proposed an immediate bilateral nuclear weapons freeze as the best stepping stone to nuclear arms reductions and disarmament last Thursday in the Biology Auditorium. Kalkstein, whose remarks came in a PACC lecture entitled "Beyond the Freeze," asserted that the Reagan Administration's "window of vulnerability" is only the latest in a long series of "gaps" dating back to the Eisenhower Administration's "bomber gap." These claims of vulnerability have served only to mislead the public and continue the spiral toward what he called "nuclear instability," a situation in which one or both of the superpowers would have within their strength the incentive to launch a first strike, regardless of their will.

"Anyone who even suggested initiating a nuclear strike in the 1960s would be immediately carted off to the looney bin," said Kalkstein, who has taught courses on arms policy for fifteen years at various institutions, including several years recently the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Since the

1960's, the situation has rapidly deteriorated due largely to military packages sold on the premises of the various gaps through the years, and until recently, the lack of any economic incentive for disarmament.

In the 1960s, it was generally accepted that in a first strike situation, 10 attacking missiles had to be targeted on one defending missile in order to assure its destruction. This ensured that there was no incentive for either side to attack, since neither had close to such an advantage, despite widespread belief in the United States' absolute superiority. As the Soviet Union drew nearer in weaponry, the situation became less stable in the 1970s, said Kalkstein, primarily because the ratio had slipped to five missiles needed to ensure destruction of one. There was still a measure of stability, however, because such an advantage did not exist for either side at that point. Today, however, the MX missile plan threatens to disrupt the relative balance. The MX, with 10 separately targetable warheads in each missile, could be used to send two warheads to five different targets with a 90% chance of success on each target. "There will now be an advantage to striking first," he said of

the Administration's plans to deploy at least 100 missiles in the next decade.

"The United States and Russia were and are still like the two scorpions in a bottle," said Kalkstein. "If one stings the other, it's death for both. A lot has been made of notions of superiority, but superiority has never been the issue." If it were, we would be facing a much more vicious arms race, he said. Because of the relative stability of the past 20 years, the idea of a first strike capability, and hence nuclear superiority, has been out of reach. The MX, he insisted, would undermine that stability with its awesome firepower, pinpoint accuracy, and diverse targetability.

Kalkstein asserted that the freeze does not provide the answer to the arms spiral, but would produce the atmosphere of true stability needed for actual reductions and ultimately disarmament. "The luxury of time has been frittered away—we've accomplished little since (the early '60s). The freeze buys time to move to real reductions," said Kalkstein. "Negotiations in the past on much less important issues have taken 10 years to complete. We don't have that time anymore."



Parting Poetics

On this hill of academe
I've learned to write (and belch) and dream.
So now I call on Kenyon's muse:
southern, gentle and amused.
(Though actually I must admit
I owe the man a guilty debt.
Passed my comps—I stopped to rave
danced on John Crowe Ransom's grave.)
Oh muddy, muddled middle path
mucking up my righteous wrath
at yet another soggy spring
falling. Some are wintering;
bundled up against the wet,
bumbershooting, numbly set
and braced against a burly wind.
God, what else can the weatherman send?
Snow in April, rain in May
February's sunny days . . .
Then let my praise on teachers fall
since weather has betrayed us all.
Wood gets rotten, iron wrought;
These teachers tempered me with thought.
I picture Mr. Frame still teaching
his hands and words so firmly reaching
for the man, the pact, the polis.
For his loss, none may console us:
Mr. Turner spun me 'round,
gave me masks that smiled and frowned.
Turning on a widening gyre
his lectures set my Globe afire.
Karen Edward's words are worth
twice the span of Falstaff's girth.
With her laughing eyes and heart
she taught me much of Shakespeare's heart.
What does Kenyon have to offer?
Just look at what our profs do profer.
The lies agree, 'twas His-story
'til her-story reclaimed some glory.
The feminists got battle-bloody—
the chauvinists got Women's Studies.
Econ profs with knotted ties
knocking naughty Laffer's lies.
Sitting high on Adam's *Wealth*
they laugh at thoughts of National Health.
My Kenyon's trapped in time, not space.
I'll forget my classrooms, but not a face;
not the faces that I know.
I just can't let the people go.
Of all the A's I've ever known
I cherish two, a Czech and Stone.
So many friends I can't acknowledge
'fore I quit this ode to college.
Still, they know their worth—the part of me they fill.
(especially when they pay their "little" typing bill).
A nod to all my freshmen crew
The R. A. staff, a couple Deans and new
friends who deserve better than a list.
To all the girls I've ever kissed.
And one who poked me with her nose—
I called her goon and sucked her toes.
Okay, I won't get sentimental
I'll just pack it up in a U-haul rental:
The sexy days I spent in bed,
the lonely night in Nietzsche's head,
Autumn's awesome softball games,
fucked-up friendships subtle shames,
the metaphysics of my clock,
yet another late-night talk,
running over cars and walls and chance
and every single step I've danced.
I'll leave with what I've earned and paid
and leave this place perhaps a little dis-smayed.

Somewhere Near A Cow Pasture...



Kenyon Financial Aid Office moves to keep pace with the nation

By Lynn Travers

With tuition and fees increasing to over \$10,000 next year, financial aid is necessarily a subject of increasing concern to greater numbers of Kenyon students. Students who previously needed aid now need more, and those who never needed it before now find themselves in need—all at a time in which the federal government is re-examining and sometimes reducing its aid to higher education.

Both Vice-President for Finance Sam Lord and Director of Student Aid P. Wesley Tutchings face the demands of increasing student needs. Lord feels that the exploration of new tuition payment plans, such as the "lump-sum" plan, "reflects an increasing awareness on our part that it's becoming more and more difficult" for even wealthier families to afford a private college education.

Lord outlines the "lump-sum" payment plan, which provides a form of financial educational assistance to families which until recently rarely had to consider it. This plan consists of two options; under the first, the family of an entering student next year could pay four times the 1983-84 fees upon the student's entrance into the College, and then would not have to pay the College for any future cost increases. The second option allows the incoming student's family to pay less than four times the 1983-84 fees; the College computes the interest it can earn on the lump-sum payment and uses that figure to calculate a discount to offer the payer, who is responsible for paying future cost increases. Lord feels that this second plan is the more attractive of the two, since the family involved is essentially "investing money and not paying taxes on it" due to Kenyon's tax exempt status as a non-profit institution. Families get to "use our tax exempt status to their advantage," summarized Lord.

Under the lump-sum plan, there is also the possibility for families to negotiate their own arrangements differing from the two existing plans. In all, Lord says, there are three families participating in the lump-

sum plan next year, all of them following the second option.

"Unfortunately," said Lord, plans such as the lump-sum plan which base their effectiveness on the tax advantages they offer, "work best for the wealthy, and asserted that the increased efforts in aiding the families of wealthier students did not signify reduced efforts towards financial aid for members of lower income groups. "That need is even greater," he said.



Director of Student Aid P. Wesley Tutchings

In the area of Federal aid to higher education, Mr. Tutchings said in a written statement that "the cutbacks will not affect Kenyon financial aid packages at all. In the first place, they were not as severe as everyone thought they would be. In fact, we will be receiving just about the same in 1983-84 as we did this year (1982-83). Secondly, we will be setting aside additional monies for loans and tuition increase off-sets."

If cuts in federal spending will not affect Kenyon financial aid recipients, then neither will Kenyon's budget. Lord pointed out that while total fees will rise 9.9% next year, the amount of money in the budget set aside for scholarships will increase by 17.4%. Both Lord and Tutchings pointed out that Kenyon uses very little federal money in its aid programs relative to the total amount of student aid distributed each year; this is the main reason that Kenyon financial aid packages are not affected by federal cutbacks. Federal programs independent of the College, such as the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL), have, however been affected by new regulations regarding eligibility. A main provision of these regulations is that families with income of excess of \$30,000 are subject to a needs

analysis to determine whether their circumstances qualify them for a loan. "For instance," Tutchings said, "a family of four with one child at Kenyon could be earning \$52,325 and still qualify for the maximum loan of \$2500. A family with two at Kenyon could earn \$75,000 and still qualify for the maximum. The only people who are 'hurt' by these new 'need-based' regulations are those who are receiving other Title IV monies (National Direct Student Loan, College Work Study, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Pell Grants). In the past a GSL could replace the parents' contribution, but this is no longer the case if we have met the established need with Kenyon funds and Title IV monies." Tutchings also pointed out the usefulness of the available monthly payment plans which allow students to spread their tuition payments out over the course of an entire year. A new federal program is the Parent Loan for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) which allows families to borrow up to \$3,000 per year per student, with repayment beginning in 60 days (rather than 12 months after leaving school with the GSL) and a 12% rate of interest (as opposed to 8% for the GSL next year).

The scholarship funds that Kenyon does distribute come primarily from two sources: special endowments and the current operating budget. Tutchings said that 70-75% of all scholarships come from the current operating budget; according to Lord, this percentage equalled \$1,436,000, as opposed to \$177,000 of the scholarships coming from special endowments or gifts.

In the face of future increases, which College administrators say will not be as great as they have been in the past few years, new plans must be made for the continued support of College scholarship programs. Several years ago the Honors Scholars program was instituted to attract the attention of top students to Kenyon; the program, which provides a renewable half-tuition scholarship to each recipient regardless of need, presently occupies \$157,000 of the budget, a "comparatively small" figure, according to Lord, when compared to the total scholarship expenditure. However, in the 1983-1984 operating budget, the Board of Trustees approved the addition of the Presidential Scholar Fund as a supplement to the Honors program.

Lord added that the College is attempting to identify "new sources of aid" for, as Tutchings says, many "sources are drying up." Tutchings also said that "financial aid is and will continue to be a significant portion of any budget, so it stands to reason that additional sources of funding will have to be found even if we just wish to maintain the same percentage of students on aid. We are actively seeking such funding."

Kenyon has a small percentage of students on need-based aid relative to other institutions, with 374 students

out of approximately 1400 receiving need-based aid and 201 of those receiving aid in excess of one-half of total costs. Tutchings says, "The percentage is probably lower than most with whom we like to compare ourselves but it must be pointed out that the vast majority [of other schools] were so heavily dependent on federal funds, [that] the decrease in some programs and the lack of an increase in others has meant a financial draw on their resources, be it current operating or endowment funds. So, in that sense, we were fortunate in not having a greater percentage on aid."

OCIS tackles student awareness

By Karen Friedland

It may not be as clever an acronym as OUR FATE, but OCIS is a further step toward the goals established by OUR FATE.

Newly founded OCIS (the Ohio Coalition of Independent Students) plans to increase student awareness and participation regarding financial aid and educational issues. The new executive board intends to publish newsletters, coordinate letter and voter registration drives, and conduct extensive research projects on financial aid programs affecting students in Ohio's independent colleges and universities.

OCIS was officially formed on February 12, 1983, at Denison University, when 10 Ohio independent college and university delegations ratified bylaws and elected Kenyon sophomore Jim Rossman and Lisa Flowers (of Denison) as acting co-executive directors. OCIS was the result of a nine month movement by Kenyon, Denison, and Oberlin which began in April of 1982 and was originally titled the Ohio Union for the Retention of Financial Aid toward Education (OUR FATE). The need for OUR FATE arose as a reaction to Federal legislation which had proposed major reductions in student financial aid programs.

At a recent meeting at Capital University in Columbus, OCIS elected officers and established a dues system for the 1983-84 academic year. The meeting was attended by representatives from Kenyon College, Denison University, Wooster College, Findlay College, Ohio Wesleyan University, Walsh College, Hiram College, Otterbein College, Xavier University, Franklin University, and the Ohio School of Podiatric Medicine.

The following officers were elected to the board of OCIS: Executive Director, Jim Rossman (Kenyon); Legislative Director, Julie Baker (Hiram); Treasurer, Eric Hauser (Kenyon); Secretary Rich Bink (Findlay) and membership Committee Chair, Todd Brennan (Xavier).

"In order to effectively represent the needs of Ohio students in Washington D.C. and in Columbus, a strong network of OCIS chapters must be developed and the executive board must set up an efficient organizational structure," said Rossman. "At present we have established contact students on over 25 campuses, and 22 campuses have had student representation on either an OUR FATE or OCIS meeting. Next year we will establish an information network between OSIC chapters, campus newspapers, and student governments. By informing and educating each other we can develop and improve Ohio student reaction to federal and state legislation which directly affect our student bodies."

The new board met directly after the meeting and set plans for 1983-84. These included lobbying activities, recruitment drives, and regular newsletters.

College dues for OCIS are based on a fiscal year starting October 1 and running to September 30 of the following year. Dues will amount to \$100 per year, payable to the treasurer. A membership entitles a school to the services of OCIS, as well as membership in the National Coalition of Independent College and University Students (COPUS).

With this COPUS affiliation, OCIS will have direct connections with national policy decisions. OCIS hopes to utilize this link by employing the services of COPUS to provide state and federal information.

tercollegiate athletic programs for women are good. The number and varieties of sports offered and the proportion of women who participate are high."

Another type of guidebook, and often the most amusing to read, is the guidebook which purports to give the "low-down," on the College, or "the inside view." Two examples of this third category of guidebooks are *The Insider's Guide to Colleges*, published by the Yale Daily News, and *The Selective Guide to Colleges*, self-described as "the inside report on over 250 colleges you are most likely to consider," and published by Times Books. *The Selective Guide* states that Kenyon's isolation and self-contained community "can be either cozy or claustrophobic" depending on the student. Kenyon is recognized as a "distinctly academic institution." *The Selective Guide* further reports that "there are probably few colleges better equipped, or more eager, to teach students how to write." English, religion, history, philosophy, anthropology and art history receive mention as the weakest. This guide reports that students' attitudes are dominated by "a strong sense of tradition" and "a conservative mentality." *The Selective Guide* offers this statement in summation: "Kenyon takes the upper crust of the eastern seaboard and introduces it to Ohio. Few could take more than four

years of the intense academics and introverted community, but many don't want less. The prescription for enjoyment is simple: 'A student who enjoys isolation, farms, strong academics, and familiar faces will love Kenyon'."

Again, Kenyon receives the most critical comments from *The Insider's Guide to Colleges* concerning its isolated setting: "Got your Ohio map with you? Good. Now, we want you to draw a circle around Ohio State—that shouldn't be too hard. Now find Kenyon. In the town of Gambier. That's right, G-A-M-B-I-E-R. All right, we'll give you a hint. Look about 50 miles north of Columbus, Mt. Vernon? Yeah, that's pretty close..." Despite Kenyon's geographical isolation, *The Insider's Guide* states that most people who come to Kenyon come for the academics, or the school's small size, and recognizes that although Kenyon is isolated, "things aren't as bad as they might sound," citing the College's attempts to bring in good lecturers, movies, and concerts. While described as "homogeneous," the student body is recognized as "an impressive group in terms of academic potential and achievement."

Lisa Birnbach, who wrote *The Preppy Handbook*, was on campus this morning to gather information for an upcoming college guidebook to be published by Random House.

College guide handbooks evaluate Kenyon

By Jennifer Schanupp

The prospective college student considering Kenyon is faced with a barrage of sources of information. Kenyon's self-description in the most recent brochure from the Office of Admissions reads as follows: "Kenyon can do for you what it has done for many students the past 160 years: equip you with the knowledge and confidence to be what you want to be." This brochure, however, is probably not the prospective student's first look at Kenyon. The numerous college guidebooks available attempt to sum up "the essence of Kenyon" from somewhat different perspectives.

A few guidebooks—namely, *The College Handbook*, published by the College Entrance Examination Board; *Barron's Guide to the Best, Most Popular and Most Exciting Colleges*, and *Barron's Compact Guide to Colleges*, both published by Barron's Educational Series Inc.—approach Kenyon from the statistical perspective. Of the information contained in these "statistical" guidebooks, the facts concerning the admission of students, the course of study that students elect, and what students do after they graduate are perhaps of most interest to the hypothetical prospective college student. *The College Handbook* reports the

following figures for the 1981 freshman class: "907 men applied, 596 were accepted, 209 enrolled; 755 women applied, 495 were accepted, 207 enrolled." This guidebook also reports that the student's school achievement record is the most important basis for selection.

As the names of these guidebooks indicate, *The Comparative Guide to American Colleges*, published by Harper and Row, and *Everywoman's Guide to Colleges and Universities*, a self-defined "Educational Project of the Feminist Press," approach Kenyon from a more focused, less strictly statistical perspective. The main thrust of *The Comparative Guide* is, not surprisingly, the comparative approach. The first two sentences of the blurb on Kenyon are: "Kenyon, long a prestigious college for men, in 1969 opened its doors to women and is now a completely coeducational liberal arts college. This move has increased the college's attractiveness, as an alternative, to many students who usually set their sights on Carleton or Oberlin." *The Comparative Guide* further describes this coeducational student body as "superior," with "clear stress on developing student's intellectual powers" through the course of study. This guidebook reports major student concerns as "maintaining strong academic standards and low student/faculty ratio."

Everywoman's Guide examines Kenyon in light of its attractiveness to women students. At the time this guide was published, women constituted 42% of the 1,473 students. *Everywoman's Guide* notes that Kenyon employs an Equal Opportunity Coordinator (Donna Scott), who oversees compliance with equal-opportunity legislation on a part-time basis. The most popular majors for women are literature and social sciences; 2% of the women major in physical sciences. *Everywoman's Guide* reports that "the few student offices available are held by men most of the time." Concerning faculty and administration, this guide states that 18% of the faculty are women, "a proportion below the national average." For every 100 female students there are three female faculty, while for every 100 male students there are 10 male faculty. Of the 18 departments, only one, drama, is chaired by a woman. For aid in pursuing a life-after-Kenyon, *Everywoman's Guide* reports that information about "nontraditional careers, job discrimination, and student-alumnae networks" is accessible to female students. On a three-star scale, Kenyon scores its only star under the category entitled "Women and Athletics." One star indicates that there has been "a start at progress." Furthermore, this guide states that, "Kenyon's intramural and in-



Summer Send-Off

Despite rainy weather and mediocre attendance, Summer Send-Off went as planned last Saturday. Three campus bands, A Likely Story (a bluegrass band from Columbus), and the Speed Bump Cruisers from Dayton provided the entertainment and many people found that the rain was no deterrent to beer-drinking outside. Between 1 p.m. and 7 p.m., the beer truck was emptied of approximately 20 kegs of beer. Shown here are the Speed Bump Cruisers, who finished off the day's events.

Whitman Photo



HAPPENINGS

Saturday

Sophomore Class Dinner

This Saturday at 6 p.m., the Sophomore Class will hold its annual class dinner in Peirce Hall. Tickets should have been picked up either Monday or Tuesday in the dining halls. The Generics will be special guest entertainers for the event.

May Day Arts Festival

On Saturday, May 7, the Visual Arts Club and the Fourth Floor Gallery will sponsor a May Day Arts Festival on the Chapel lawn from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. The Festival will feature music, dancing, artwork, entertainment, and more. The entire Kenyon community is encouraged to attend.

Tentative schedule for the Festival: 12:45—Bagpipes; 1:00—Maypole ritual; 1:20—Chasers; 1:30—Chris Anderson's musical composition for bassoon and flute; 1:45—Owl Creek Singers/Kokosingers; 2:15—Folk-dancing; 3:00—Poetry with Professor Peter Whelan; 3:15—Blues with Neil and Chris; 3:45—A scene from Shakespeare's "Tempest"; 4:00—Ingrid Goff, guitar and vocals; 5:00—Mike Green, closing bagpipes. On-going events include an open stage, progressive print, progressive canvas, puppets, posters, an art sale, FOOD, and lots more.

Co-op Bookstore Book Pick-up

Beginning Saturday, May 7, the Co-op Bookstore will be collecting books for sale during next year. On Saturday, the pick-up will be from 10 a.m. until noon in front of the Post Office. In addition, books will be collected daily during finals week at the KC from 5 to 6 p.m. Pick-up times and locations can also be arranged by calling Lyn or Polly at 2247.

Kenyon Filmmakers' Festival

On Saturday night at 10 p.m., the Kenyon Filmmaking Club will present its second annual evening of films and video productions made by students on campus. Several of the movies included are *Master Hawken and The Seeker* and *The Quarry Chapel Bicycle Man*. An award ceremony and reception will follow and a 50c donation is requested at the door of the Biology Auditorium.



Classics Professor Hiaranne Mills trains several of the students who will accompany her to an archeological site in Greece this summer.

Kenyon students head for Greece

On May 15, 10 students, under the direction of Classics Professor Hiaranne Mills, will set off on a three-week trip to Greece to study and work at an archeological site near ancient Corinth.

Following their studies in archaeological surveying, the group will tour the mainland of Greece, visiting Delphi, Olympia, Mycenae, and other sites in the southern peninsula of Greece. The students will then depart by boat to the Greek Island of Mynos, ending up their three weeks at Thera to explore the ancient city and excavations at Akrotiti.

Mills commented, "I'm really glad that I can offer this kind of opportunity for study and travel in Greece to Kenyon students, and I plan to get some work out of them as well!"

Cinema Scene

FM

Life of Brian

Directed by John A. Alonzo. Starring Michael Brandon, Eileen Brennan, Alex Karras, and Cleavon Little. Released in 1978. 104 minutes. Friday at midnight in Rosse, and Tuesday at 8 p.m. in Rosse.

This looks like a California beach movie that the producers forgot to shoot on the beach. What you have is a standoff between a radio station's deejays and its herd of directors, the latter wishing to eliminate some play time for the airing of more commercials, most notably for the U.S. Army.

Even if you can believe this crapola, you'll have trouble envisioning a "lock-in," where the jocks broadcast to enlist public support for their side. Movies like this generally end up on the cutting-room floor—I'll never know how this one slipped away.

But don't get me wrong. This movie's full of excitement, like people hanging from first floor ledges and sparse dialogue drowned out by background noise. Lip readers will get more out of it than the rest of us. And you can see actors jiggling around just like in that masterpiece, *Car Wash*. Definitely a classic to measure any other film by—to make the latter look good.—M. Karshner,

Directed by Terry Jones. Starring Graham Chapman, John Cleese, Terry Gilliam, and Eric Idle. Released in 1980. 91 minutes. Tonight at 10 p.m. in Rosse, Friday at 10 p.m. in Rosse, and Saturday at midnight in Rosse.

During the mid-70's, when the Python troupe was enjoying frenzied popularity in this country, they produced the brilliant epic about Arthur and the Holy Grail and arguably their best album, "Matching Tie and Handkerchief Set." The late 70s witnessed an inevitable decline, born out by the repetitious and self-plagiarizing *Life of Brian* and the disappointing "Contractual Obligation Album." A filmed version of their stage act, "Monty Python at the Hollywood Bowl," showed them clearly tired of ten-year-old sketches and made one fearful of the future. Within a year however we have gotten Michael Palin's understated and beautifully photographed *The Missionary* and the latest joint effort, *The Meaning of Life* and at least we can rest for a while. The old boys have not forgotten how to write.

When *Life of Brian* originally opened in 1980, there was some silly bally-hoo about its supposed sacrilegiousness. This served to bolster sales and make the writer-actors millionaires. Ah well. There are some splendid verbal jokes (Blessed are the cheesemakers), sight-gags (Brian at his bedroom window) and parody (the final Busby Berkely/crucifixion takeoff). I wince with pleasure every time I see the lispng Pontius Pilate scene, but it would be a mistake to imagine that this is a successful film all the way through.

However, I'm sure it can be argued that any Monty Python is better than no Monty Python, and for the neophyte, *Life of Brian* is a good introduction. It's actually quite funny. One simply sets higher standards for the world's best comic writers.—R. Andrews.

The Tall Blonde Man With One Black Shoe

Directed by Yves Robert. Starring Bernard Blier, Jean Rochefort, Colette, and Pierre Richard. Released in 1972. 104.56 minutes. Friday at 8 p.m. in the Biology Auditorium and Saturday at 10 p.m. in Rosse.

The tall blonde man (Pierre Richard) is a musician who is chosen at random by the head of a secret service organization (Jean Rochefort) as a sacrificial decoy to trap a subordinate (Bernard Blier) who is hungry for his job.

The trap works, but not in the ways intended. The tall blonde man never discovers his role. Secret agents drop like flies around him, and his ignorance is bliss—with the added bliss of a particularly beautiful agent (Mareille Darc) who falls in love with him.

While sometimes a very funny movie, it keeps settling for academic demonstrations of comic ideas and devices. The demonstrations are clever and highly professional. But if the film never fails embarrassingly, it also rarely attempts any exhilarating or even very interesting risks.—R. Greenspun

Willy Wonka & the Chocolate Factory

Directed by Mel Stuart. Starring Gene Wilder, Jack Albertson, and Peter Ostrum. Released in 1971. 98 minutes. Saturday at 2 p.m. in the Biology Auditorium and 8 p.m. in Rosse.

Willy Wonka finds himself getting too old to run his world-famous chocolate factory with the youthful spontaneity that made the factory the mecca of sweet candy. Wonka's cynical edge is developed through a disillusionment with the world and the capacity of man for goodness. A sweepstakes contest is devised in hopes of finding a child successor who has the requisite goodness to run the mysterious chocolate factory.

The finalists are given a tour of the factory. One by one the kids and their parents break a rule out of stupidity and greed and are consequently subjected to "industrial accidents" fantastically comparable to *The Jungle*. Little Charlie and his grandfather remain the sole survivors, but will Wonka hand over control to Charlie?

Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory is a good Finals Week movie, great for those wishing for a nice escapist journey to a fairy tale land of singing plump midgets (oom-pah-loompahs), and elaborate and colorful candy making machines. It's a fun movie if you aren't bothered by its cruel edge as the brats subject themselves to horrendous injury.—J.J. Webster

Sam the Dog

LAST WEEK—Tragedy on the shores of Lake Michigan. Sam the Dog and Coldstone Snout, locked in battle over the magic collar, fall to a mutual death. CURTAIN.



BLACK MICHIGAN WATER USHERS YET-WARM SAM THE MANY MILES OUT TO HIS LAKESIDE GRAVE. LATMAN SNOUT LAY HEAVY ON THE BEACH, UNMOVING, A DISH FOR MAGGOTS AND BIRDS. THE WATCHMAN COLLAR DISAPPEARED INTO THE WAVES. THE OTHERS WEPT GREAT RIVERS. ARBIT, POOR CHILD, COULDN'T BE CONTROLLED; VICTOR CAST STONE AFTER ANGRY STONE INTO THE LAKE; ONCE-BONNY EILEEN NEVER SPOKE AGAIN.

Sane vs. Insane: Psychiatry in the courtroom

By Lisa Disch

Dr. Willard Gaylin's lecture, "Psychiatry and the Law: Partners in Crime" did not deliver what its title promised: a predictable attack on the insanity defense as an instance where medicine and the law join forces to obstruct justice by allowing criminals to use mental illness as a legitimate reason to escape trial. Rather, Gaylin delivered a somewhat unsystematic but thoughtful presentation of medicine and law as adversaries in the courtroom. He argued that although it is necessary for the law to acknowledge mental illness as a determining factor in human behavior, it is unavoidable that the fundamental premises of psychiatry and the law will be at odds with one another.

Gaylin opened this argument with a question: "Does psychiatry belong in the courtroom?" He answered with an emphatic "yes," asserting that the dignity of our legal system depends on the distinction that it makes between the sane—who can be held responsible for their acts—and the insane to whom the concept of

responsibility does not apply. He maintained that law which attempted to hold the insane responsible for what they do would be no less ridiculous than one which considered young children to be fully capable of making complex moral decisions.

If psychiatry is good for the law, then what is the problem? First, Gaylin said that as psychiatry has become more sophisticated, it has discovered that a person does not have to be a lunatic to possess elements of mental illness. Hence, the Durham Law, which states that an individual cannot be found guilty if his behavior is found to be the product of mental illness, can be used to get almost anyone off the hook. Gaylin pointed out that the vagueness surrounding the legal definition of "product" and the medical definition of "mentally ill" would, at its most absurd extreme, permit the junkie who stole to support his habit to pass his behavior off as a result of a mental illness more commonly known as drug addiction. A poor man who stole out of hunger, on the other hand, would have no such scapegoat.

A second and more important explanation for the tension between psychiatry and the law lies in the fact that two fundamental strains of thought in psychiatry rob the law of the assumptions it needs in order to pronounce someone guilty. The law determines an individual's guilt on the basis of whether or not he freely chose to break the law. Psychiatry, on the other hand, assumes that all present action is causally related to an individual's past experience, Gaylin said. Free choice, then, is an illusion: all human behavior is the result of environmental conditioning.

The law also assigns guilt to a person on the basis of whether or not he intended his actions to result in harm to another. In other words, it acknowledges the fact that human beings are capable of hurting one another accidentally.

Psychiatry does not recognize the idea of accident. It assumes that all behavior is intentional, whether consciously or unconsciously so. This definition obviates the need for a judicial system at all; it simply pronounces everyone guilty.

Obviously, psychiatry and the law are irreconcilable on these matters. But how did they get that way? This is where Gaylin made his most interesting point. He suggested that psychoanalysis, which states that behavior can only be understood from the perspective of the person who commits it, is the medical extension of the political theory of individualism on which this country was founded. By asserting that the legal system exists to protect in-



Willard Gaylin lectured last Friday evening in the Biology Auditorium.

dividual freedoms and rights from majority tyranny, we have fragmented our society into a bunch of small antagonistic worlds. In other words, we have lost sight of the fact that individual liberty cannot exist in a society which does not acknowledge the common good. There are some goals upon which all our lives depend and which therefore justify sacrificing individual freedom for the welfare of the whole.

We cannot combat this problem by simply eliminating the insanity defense altogether Gaylin said, for several reasons. First, the idea that a criminal must intend harm in order to be judged guilty necessitates that an individual's mind, as well as his actions, be made to stand trial.

Nor should we turn to anything so ridiculous as a verdict of "insane but guilty" because the insane by definition cannot be held responsible for their actions and therefore cannot be termed guilty. Furthermore, our present attitude toward the

criminally insane conflates the idea of punishment and the idea of treatment, although the two do not mix.

Insanity is a medical condition that requires treatment. But treatment is different from punishment in that it can go on indefinitely and is allowed to inflict pain in order to achieve its ends. Punishment, on the other hand, cannot resort to torture and must be of finite duration.

What Gaylin would like us to do is to retain the insanity defense, but constrict it. We should avoid interpreting mental illness so broadly as to suggest that the law needs to address the problem of treating the "insane." Rather, Gaylin believes, we should recognize that certain crimes are committed under mental or emotional stress, and leave it up to good lawyers and good judges to decide which ones these are, and to what extent a criminal's emotional stability should be allowed to mitigate his punishment.

Alpha Phi Omega - Kenyon's first service fraternity



Matt Eyerman and Lance Jones, officers of newly formed Alpha Phi Omega.

By Charles Needle

Next year, a new fraternity will be a part of Kenyon's Greek system. The College's chapter of Alpha Phi Omega, a service-oriented co-ed fraternity, was initiated by sophomore Lance P. Jones. It is the first service fraternity to be founded at Kenyon.

The idea of the organization was formulated by Frank Reed Horton who was a man active in the Boy Scouting movement and knew the value of scouting ideals. In 1925, while attending Lafayette University, Horton realized the goal he had set for himself during World War II. He served as a Court Martial Attorney and often had to prosecute sailors who had gotten themselves into trouble while on shore leave. During one of these cases, Horton resolved to "help young men get the right start in life by holding up before them a 'standard of manhood.'"

Consequently, the fraternity was founded as an organization open only to men, but it has since changed with the times to become the only co-ed fraternity in the nation.

The group plans not to be just another "housing group" on campus. Its main goal will be to offer unselfish service to the school and to the community. The chapter will also work to develop leadership skills and friendship bonds among its members through the planning of and participation in various service projects. Says Jones: "We will do things directly for the College and community."

Some of the service projects Alpha Phi Omega plans for next year include: food and fund-raising for the Knox County Hunger Committee, volunteering as Big Brothers/Big Sisters, leading the Gambier Webelos Den, helping with Middle Path Day, and planting trees on Arbor Day. Jones believes that these service

projects will "result in a unique kind of friendship developed through working together."

When asked why he decided to start a chapter at Kenyon, Jones responded by explaining that last year as a freshman, he searched for a strong service-oriented organization in which he would be able to develop the same strong friendship bonds as are found among Kenyon's established fraternities. He was unable, however, to find an organization which best fit his description.

Jones came across Alpha Phi Omega this past summer while reading an old *Boy Scout Handbook*. It was then that he decided to draw up a proposal for the College which was then approved during the second semester. Jones added "We are in the process of applying for a chapter petitioning status, and this fall we will work to obtain our chapter charter."

Membership is open to all who participate in a "pledge period" which consists of taking part in one of the group's planned open service projects, reading the history and national by-laws, and "pledging" to follow the ideals of the fraternity. There will be no "rush period" per se, said Jones.

The group has chosen as its advisor Kenyon graduate Louis F. Treleaven, Special Assistant to the President. Members of Alpha Phi Omega for the 1983-84 year are: Lance Jones (President), Matt Eyerman (Assistant to the President), Sally Baird, Thea Carini, Chuck Casto, Chris Derby, Andy Eulass, Mary Firth, Eric Herman, Heidi Hottinger, Matt Irish, Karen Kennedy, Dave Lerner, Bill Marchl, Charles Needle, "Herky" Pollock, Dave Sipes, Jeff Sroufe, Ann Stephens, and Dawn Wilbers. The group has secured housing in the 323-332 McBride wing for next year.

Gordon delivers sex facts to packed Rosse

By Ellen Watson

When a lecture has a title like "Ten Heavy Facts about Sex that College Students Don't Know," it can have two effects. The title may scare some people off ("If I don't know it, it must be really heavy.") or it may entice people to come ("What could I not know?").

Whatever the motive behind the publicity, Rosse was filled with a spirited crowd last Thursday night. The title must have done more enticing than scaring off. Sol Gordon gave a casual, good-natured speech that was not too "heavy" or obscure. He gave good common sense advice on sex, sexuality, and relationships. The speech included many more than ten valuable facts—or, depending on how one divided it up, only one: We need to be responsible, and put sexuality in perspective.

Gordon, a professor of Child and Family Studies at Syracuse University, is the head of several organizations for families, has written many books, and has appeared on television, radio, and in lectures around the world. He is a personable speaker. Dr. Richard Hettlinger started the evening by announcing that Gordon would not use a microphone; "He wants to draw you all closer."

Gordon meanders around the stage when he speaks, gestures with his whole body, and uses different voices and characters to illustrate his points. His speech was strewn with epigrams like, "Any bad situation becomes worse with marriage," and, "Much of the work in the field of sexuality contains false assumptions documented by research." Gordon recognized and made fun of his tendency towards slogans by breaking into a grin and saying, "Write that down," after each one.

The speech gave almost equal weight to current topics like homosexuality, rape, and censorship, and general topics like relationships, love, and marriage. Gordon began by talking about masturbation, "fact number one." The specific question, "Is masturbation alright?" quickly evolved into a general question about sex which Gordon called "The All-American Dilemma—how much is

too much?" Gordon's answer, with regard to masturbation, was, "Once is too much, if you don't like it," but he said if you need a compulsion, that's the one to have—Nobdy ever died from masturbating." "People die from eating too much, or drinking too much."

Gordon also spoke on homosexuality, a "big issue." He admitted that no one knows why people are homosexual or bisexual, although "nobody chooses to be homosexual," first because the social pressure against it is so strong, secondly because sexual orientation is determined by age five. His only platitude here was a good one—"It's not okay to be anti-gay." He drew a parallel between bigots and religious zealots like Jerry Falwell. "God's one greatest law in the Bible is 'Love thy neighbor.' Everything else is commentary."

During the speech and also during the questions afterwards, Gordon talked about physical abuse in relationships. Women often stay with men who beat them because, they say, "I love him." But Gordon replies, "That's not love, that's hate!" No one should stay in a relationship, Gordon stressed if they are physically abused more than once. Even if one knows the cause of violent behavior—possibly a psychological reason like, "He beats her because he hates himself"—this is no excuse for violence. Gordon calls this the "banality of explanation."

A member of the audience asked how much emotional pain one should put up with in a relationship, and Gordon answered, "Some. Every marriage is a compromise." Earlier he had enumerated the ten most important things in a relationship: First, commitment to another human being. Second, a sense of humor. Third, communication; his most important advice to partners trying to develop a relationship is to talk. Ninth is sex, and tenth is sharing household tasks. Numbers four through eight were blank because "We're leaving room for curriculum development." This list puts sex in perspective because "out of the 3,643 things important in a relationship, it's in the top ten," but the next item in line is washing dishes.

Gordon said priority, not exclusivity, is the most important aspect of a marriage. Affairs don't work because "you can't give two people priority."

Gordon even offered advice on the meaning of love. He said if people don't know the difference between love and hate, how do they know when they're in love? The answer is simple—"When you think you're in love, you're in love. But there are two kinds of love—good and bad. Since I'm talking to an intelligent audience, I'll call them mature and immature. Mature love is energizing, and the couple likes to be together. Immature love is a hostile/dependent relationship. They can't stand to be with each other, and they can't stand to be without each other." Love and infatuation, he said, are identical for the first month, "in the summertime, two months." No relationship starts out as a mature one, but it can develop in a few years.

Gordon doesn't advocate sex for those under 18—"There has to be some disadvantage to being young"—but he believes adults should be free to make their own moral decisions. Although social pressure for sexual activity is "insidious," it is normal not to have sex. "It's even okay to wait until you're married." Sex should be a test of love. Exploitive sex is always wrong, as in sex used "as an avoidance of intimacy." Ideally, sex is part of a mature, loving, caring relationship between two human beings.

Gordon concluded his speech with the quintessential general topic—the meaning of life. He said, "Life is not a meaning, it's an opportunity," made of meaningful experiences. Once you find the meaning, life is over. He read a poem from his book called *The New You*, called "Fortunately, Not Every Day is Important," in which the despondent speaker likens himself to his dying plants. In the last line, a voice, presumably God, chides the speaker to "water the plants and get on with it." This is sensible advice, given in a good-natured way. Just the type of advice Sol Gordon gave in his "Ten Heavy Facts."

KFT prepares for summer season despite problems

By Melinda Roberts

Despite financial problems and a disastrous debut in Columbus, the Kenyon Festival Theater will roll into its fourth season this summer. Two new plays, both under negotiation for Broadway presentation, are scheduled for production in the upcoming season: *Stem of a Briar* and *Hitchin'*. *Stem of a Briar*, written by Beddow Hatch, opens on June 14 and runs until July 9. This comedy is set in the late 1940s and tells the story of a family of lawyers whose only son wants to become a baseball player and the conflict that ensues. *Hitchin'*, a comedy set in Cincinnati in the present time, was written by Lewis Black. The entire play takes place on the wedding day of a family's oldest daughter. Problems arise, however, when the bride-to-be's ex-lover reenters the picture. *Hitchin'* runs from July 19 until August 13.

The KFT is hoping to recoup some of the \$100,000+ loss incurred during its catastrophic 25-day March run in Columbus. Though David Mamet's *A Life in the Theatre* received favorable reviews, other factors contributed to the deluge of financial problems. According to Dennis Fiely of the *Columbus Dispatch*, in his article of April 3, 1983, a major problem was that of identity. The Festival Theater Foundation is an umbrella organization that runs both the Kenyon Festival Theater and the Columbus Festival Theater. That many people did not associate the CFT with the KFT's fine background is one reason for the lack of attendance at the CFT production. Another reason, according to Fiely,

was the location. Though it was called the *Columbus Festival Theater*, the actual production took place in Gahanna. This confusion undoubtedly deterred potential theater-goers. And theater-goers were definitely deterred. Revenues from ticket sales were about \$50,000 behind projections since the attendance at the 31 performances of the show averaged less than 30% of capacity.

Ted Walch, Director of the KFT, states that the Festival Theater will certainly not go back to Columbus in the non-summer months in the next few years. At this point, Walch states, even though the KFT is building a sizable audience and is fairly secure in Gambier, they will probably not venture away from home until the ratio of *unearned* income (money raised by fund-raising activities) falls below 50%. Right now, according to Walch, the KFT raises more than 50% of their income and since their founding have raised more than \$1.5 million. Once *earned* income (revenue from ticket sales) increases to over 50%, then perhaps the Festival Theater can once again contemplate non-summer months productions away from Kenyon.

Like most other repertory theaters, the KFT is having more success artistically than financially. "There is always a problem financially," says Walch, but the KFT has finalized a plan of action for the summer. At summer's end, all outstanding debts should be paid off. Recent fund-raising activities have raised enough money to pay off local vendors to whom the KFT has owed money, in some cases, since last summer. The only obligation the

KFT will have left is to the College, and it will be a small debt that covers mailing and phone costs, most of which were incurred when the KFT was founded.

The College and the KFT work closely together in order to benefit each other as much as possible. The College is very much aware of what goes on at the KFT. President Philip Jordan, Vice President for Development Douglas Givens, Professor Thomas Turgeon of the Drama Department, and two Trustees, James Storer and Edgar Davis, all sit on the KFT's Board of Trustees. The College benefits in that the KFT gives exposure to Kenyon's name in the productions. In fact, the College specifically requested that the Festival Theater form here in order to gain publicity for the College.

The Festival Theater also benefits in many ways from this arrangement. Kenyon's name gives them recognition and they also use the Bolton Theater rent-free. In the KFT's first two years, the College also provided other free services, but now the arrangement is such that the KFT operates on a "pay-as-you-go" system for these services.

Despite these problems, the KFT is preparing for another summer season here at Kenyon, and it looks as if this season will be just as successful, if not more so, than the past three summer seasons. The College and the Festival Theater are working closely together to insure its success, but slowly the KFT is going out more on its own. According to Walch, the College and the KFT are "like a parent and child—and now the child is no longer getting an allowance and is out on his own."



Emiko Ohki performed in last weekend's Spring Dance Concert.

Humor and poignancy add vitality to the Spring Dance Concert

By Jonah Maidoff

Directed by Maggie Patton

Produced by Amy Rose

Lighting Designed by Anne Mundell and Frank Sarmiento

Friday and Saturday, April 29 and 30, the Kenyon dancers presented the Spring Dance Concert. Those of you who didn't go missed out and those of you who did see the show can verify and add to this review. First, in general, the level of dance itself has improved; second the choreography was expanded, showing us a couple of new people creating dances. Another point to be made about the dance concert was the humor and poignancy which played back and forth from number to number.

The first piece, "jumpin' off," choreographed by Maggie Patton, was a very funny and delightfully young work. Each character in the dance was well defined by his/her solos and executed the hopping shuttle around the stage beautifully.

Ann Biddle also created a dance. This moved diagonally across the stage switching off movements and switch kicks. It was strong movement but lacked some direction. This reaction was intentional on the creator's part. The motion was strong, tight and very similar. The title, "Walking the Meridian," can be interpreted as walking the line between the poles or the line which cuts across the zenith, or literally, the highest point of prosperity. If so, thank you Ann for the fearful vision of the future.

"Tracking," by Amy Rose was a beautiful piece which seemed to grow organically, and there was a flow and interplay of rhythm which was both complex and interesting. Dancers would move from action to action often in duets that were rounded and sensual. Last fall Amy's work had a staid quality to it; this Spring, however it was full and, dare I say, complete. Ms. Rose's dance conceptually, and in performance was something to be emulated.

"(+X-X!)," choreographed and danced by Leslie Ross, to the jagged and eerie music of John Cage, started on the floor and moved into open

space. The piece was about stretching and contracting; the movement demonstrated the various ways the body can move in this manner. It should be noted, and to Ms. Ross's credit, that even the most novice dance audience, the movement was such that this idea would come across most clearly.

"Out Of Touch," by Jennifer Mizenko, was her second piece attempted for the stage. The movements, though attractive in the context of the music, proved repetitious. The dancers performed the piece to their utmost abilities, and in particular, Bill Ahrens demonstrated a great improvement since his last appearance in the fall concert, which was, I might add, his first time dancing on stage.

"Novel/Analogous," by Kyle Primous was his first choreographed dance. Bag ladies dancing to Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five's, "The Message," presented us with a pictorial and sound irony. The dance seems important as a countering of the techno-pop rap versus the reality of what is really going on socially. Both the dance and the sound of the music are contrary to the message of the song and the movement of bag ladies. Kyle's piece was well arranged and danced.

After many performances for children young and old over the past three months, "Peter and The Wolf" was performed by two separate casts; one on Friday evening and the other on Saturday evening. The choreography by Maggie Patton is delightful, to say the least. A highly animated performance was given on both evenings to an enthusiastic audience of grown-up kids. The dancers appeared to be enjoying themselves a great deal. This, I believe, speaks for the quality of the choreography.

With the undivided attention and help from Maggie Patton, the Spring Dance Concert was a success. It is apparent that the dancers and choreographers alike worked very hard to a satisfying end. I hope that this becomes a tradition that improves with age.

Kelly Doyle assisted in this endeavor.

Finefrock expands duties to teach classical Chinese

By Amy Durrell

Soon to be added to the list of possible courses for the 1983-1984 school year is a year course on classical Chinese, a language which

has never been spoken but is used only for literature. This is different than modern Chinese which is used for both speaking and some writing today. Jack Finefrock, manager of the bookstore, will teach the course

in addition to continuing his duties in the bookstore. His teaching is an outgrowth of his own interests in the language which he began studying nearly fifteen years ago. Since his first course in high school he has continued studying it in undergraduate and graduate school. He has taught before, though never in this field, and is looking forward to beginning his duties.

Finefrock is enthusiastic about the course and says, "It is absolutely the kind of course for a liberal arts school." He sees many potential benefits from the course, one of which being the quantities of literature available to a reader of classical Chinese. "China has one of the oldest continuing cultures, spanning from 1000 B.C. to 1983 with no breaks." The literature provides a record of that culture in "an emotional as well as rational introduction." The language opens "a window on the world," a world which has both similarities to and large differences from the western world familiar to most Kenyon students, as Finefrock describes it. The poetry is particularly fine, he says, and though some has been translated, inevitably much has been lost in the translation. The study of this poetry is one of Finefrock's strong interests to teach as well as learn.

Finefrock anticipates that the course will meet five hours a week. He said that because Chinese grammar cannot be learned except by reading, the language the class will read ancient Chinese texts. He emphasized, "Chinese is not hard, it is different. Everyone is under the same difficulty, including the instructor. All proceed at the same pace." Finefrock is looking forward to continuing his own learning process and says part of the reason he will enjoy teaching is because, "the teacher never knows that much more than the student. It is a learning atmosphere for all."

Students interested in enrolling may add the course next fall.



Bookstore Manager Jack Finefrock will teach Chinese next year.

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As their last year winds down, McHugh and Zak offer opinions and emotions

By Bob Warburton

Cleveland judge Ralph McAllister will take the bench in Knox County Common Pleas court on July 25 to hear the case of Tom McHugh vs. Kenyon College. McHugh, who is suing for \$657,000 on the grounds of wrongful termination of contract, is guarded when he speaks on this subject, as he will risk no comment that could damage his case.

Basketball/golf coach Jim Zak was also fired, but he has not committed himself to legal action against the College. Both men near the close of their last coaching duties for Kenyon, and they spoke about the emotions they are feeling now and the opinions they have held for a long time.

Describing his feelings, McHugh said, "I think the word would be sad, not bitter. It's very difficult when you have strong feelings for a place like I do for Kenyon. The feeling would be sad, because I've loved the place so much, every second I've been here. I thought I made a commitment to come here and spend the rest of my coaching career here."

Zak said he had mixed emotions. "I have a great sense of gratitude in some respects. It's a great college and it's been so much a part of my life. I've said before that I'm not going to let a few administrators affect my feelings about Kenyon. I think it's a great place."

Athletic Director Jeff Vennell declined to talk about either coach. "I don't think any further comment by me, more than what I've said in the past, can shed any further light on the situation. The emphasis now should be on the future, with our new people."

About a possible lawsuit, Zak explained: "I got the advice of some attorneys. I'm not real sure what we're set on that yet."

Meanwhile, work progresses on McHugh vs. Kenyon. Harry Turner, the lawyer for plaintiff McHugh, is

taking depositions now and will eventually issue subpoenas. As of May 2, former President Caples and McHugh were the only ones interviewed for their statements. Turner would not comment on who would be subpoenaed or who else would be called in to file more depositions for the case.

McHugh, who coached the football squad to back-to-back 5-4 seasons and was OAC Coach of the Year in 1982, does not think his coaching ability is the issue. "I think we're arguing what type of contract I'm on. I don't think we're arguing whether we did a good job."

He even called the football program "the most improved sport in the history of the school." McHugh's lawsuit is based on his premise that he received a lifetime coaching offer from the College. "We thought we did our job," he continued, "evidently they thought something else."

McHugh hopes for answers when his case comes to trial. But answers and explanations have eluded Zak for the past two years. He considers his treatment "unprofessional" and after 13 years at Kenyon, he felt shocked.

"I have absolutely no idea what went on. I had no idea that this was developing before I was informed about this action. Nobody discussed anything in any regard before it



Jim Zak



Tom McHugh

happened. I have no idea what the order of events was, or why it happened. I was given no reasons. I met with the president and he gave me some vague reasons. Then I talked with Dean Edward and he gave me some vague reasons. I got nothing very concrete at all."

Zak said that his recent work was judged favorably. "The evaluation preceding the action was... what I thought was a positive one."

Before and after he was dismissed, Zak said that he heard "not one word" from Athletic Director Jeff Vennell about the matter. "I don't see how he could be doing his job in light of this," Zak explained. "Whatever problems existed, no one talked to me about them. I did not see any attempt by the administration to correct them."

So Zak's decision on legal action is still pending. "As far as the law is concerned, it just comes down to tenure or no tenure. That's a very difficult question. It was a situation that involves tenure. The question still exists, whether we were tenured or not."

Both Zak and McHugh say that they do not know what they will be doing next year. They will remain in Gambier. "The wheels of justice grind slowly," McHugh stated, "and they can grind on your nerves. I will say that this has been a very trying thing for my family."

There has been prominent media attention, at least state-wide, paid to

the matter, so the situation has been one that the Kenyon alumni could not ignore. Director of Alumni Affairs Jeffrey Robinson plays down their involvement. "There's been very little comment from the alumni," he said. "I think that a lot of people saw it as a time of great turmoil, but this was not the case."

But McHugh says, "I think the alumni have made themselves heard." He said that many of his former athletes have made stands in his support to the President and the administration.

"I know there is a group of alumni who have given us a lot of support," Zak commented. "The only support I see is a good number, a very high percentage, of the athletes that have played for me over the years that have come by to lend their support. They've come back for that reason."

Mike Gibbons, Kenyon '74, is a former football player who feels distressed by the move to dismiss McHugh and Zak, and he takes it as one symptom of misguided efforts from the Kenyon administration. Gibbons was outspoken, and he spoke his piece to the Board of Trustees and the Kenyon Alumni

Council.

The chain of events has worried Gibbons. "People I went to school with felt there was a kind of change of attitude," Gibbons said that the College is shifting their recruiting emphasis away from what he called the "Mid-west, parochial, lower middleclass" student and directing their efforts elsewhere. "I get the feeling that we don't want that kind of kid anymore. McHugh and Zak could be characterized as coming from that population."

For four years, Gibbons played for McHugh and he was a member of the 1972 undefeated Lords team. He now lives in Cleveland and works for the Central National Bank there. News of the firings reached Gibbons, who would not sit still. "When we found out about it, it was pretty well too far along to do anything about it," he commented.

Gibbons says, "I detect an elitist attitude." This involves, according to him, trying to attract more students from prep schools and the east coast. "What they're trying to do is kill the connection with the middleclass parochial schools."

see COACHES page 9



Rapid fire return from Carolyn Donnelly.

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Ladies wrap up season by capturing fifth at tourney

By Anne Allen

The women's tennis team wrapped up its season last weekend by capturing a predicted fifth place ranking at the state tournament. Otterbein's upsets placed them ahead of Kenyon in fourth place, as Wittenberg, Denison, and Oberlin grabbed the top three spots.

In the singles action, four out of five Ladies battled to the semi-finals. Claire Howard and Becky Houpt were defeated in the semis by the number one and two players from Wittenberg. At number three singles, Sarah Overton fell victim to the top seeded player, from Oberlin. Luli Saralegui, the number five singles player, faced "The DU" in the semis and battled to the very end as she split sets, then dropped the third. Freshman Lisa Brown, Kenyon's fourth singles player, lost in her second round match against Ohio

Wesleyan.

In doubles play, the number one team of Howard and Houpt rallied to the semi finals where they were halted by the Oberlin team in an unnerving tiebreaker. Again, Saralegui encountered "The DU" as she and her partner, Overton, lost at second doubles to the number one seeded Denison team. Completing the doubles line-up, Carolyn Donnelly and Kate Simini were

victors in their first round of play, but were knocked out by OWU in the second round.

Overall, Coach Sandy Martin was pleased. She emphasized the fact that if Oberlin had not pulled off some upsets, Kenyon might have placed fourth. "But that was out of our control," she stated. The Ladies were close to moving up, but until next spring they will be content with the spot they captured.

Injury and defeat plague tennis

By Jim Cravens

With the Conference Championships at Wooster scheduled for tomorrow and Saturday, the men's tennis team hopes to redeem a season that has been plagued by defeat and injury. The Lords dropped a dual match to Ohio Wesleyan 8-1 last week, and placed second out of four

teams at the Kenyon Invitational last week.

The loss to Ohio Wesleyan was not surprising, as OWU is expected to make a strong showing at the Conference tournament. One benefit to the match was that junior Andy Folkert continued to play superbly, dispatching his opponent in a match that should qualify him for a seeded berth in the tourney.

The Lords had hoped to defend their 1982 Kenyon Invitational title but they fell to Conference rival Mt. Union. Kenyon was able to eke out a narrow lead over Heidelberg and hold on to second place. Tournament clicks to Mike "Dazz" Simone, who triumphed in a pressure cooker match that ensured Kenyon's second place finish.

The Lords finished sixth out of 14 teams at the conference Championships in 1982 but have little hopes of greatly improving their position this year. A strong all-around effort could produce a third or fourth place finish; however, and the Lords have shown a remarkable ability to rise to the occasion several times already this year.

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Men's Tennis Lords place second at Kenyon Invitational
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 Five Kenyon players reach semi-finals
 Men's Track Kenyon places third at Wooster Invitational
 Women's Track Women place fourth of seven teams at
 ONU Invitational
 Men's Lacrosse Michigan State 13, Kenyon 9

UPCOMING GAMES

Men's Tennis: 5/6-7—Ohio Championships at Wooster
 Baseball: 5/7—at Wooster (1:00)
 Men's Track: 5/6—OAC Championships at Denison
 Women's Track: C.A.C. Championships at Kenyon
 Men's Lacrosse: 5/6—home vs. Colorado College (4:00)
 Women's Lacrosse: 5/6-7—at Franklin and Marshall
 for USWLA tourney

TEAM RECORDS

Men's Lacrosse: 3-4
 Women's Lacrosse: 4-4-1
 Women's Tennis: 4-3
 Baseball: 1-11

Catch-up effort falls short for lacrosse team

Down by four goals early in their Saturday contest against Michigan State University, the Kenyon lacrosse squad battled back against the Spartans, dominated for long stretches of play, but just could not quite finish their attempt to catch-up. The Lords fell 13-9.

The MSU team made the long ride to Gambier that morning, so Kenyon coach Bill Heiser liked his team's chances of looking fresher and more charged up when the game began. The Lords wanted to exploit this and grab an early lead. The opposite happened; the visiting Spartans opened a fast 4-0 lead. "We pretty much controlled the game in the first quarter," Heiser said, but he went on to explain that Michigan State was

able to gain even with an "unsettled" offense. MSU capitalized on the fast break and good movement, even though their offensive coordination was not in tune.

"We were controlling all the ground balls and the midfield," Heiser said, "but it seemed that every time Michigan State got the ball in our end, they scored."

The Lords dominated the second quarter as well, and this time the results were much more favorable for the home team. Kenyon began to attack with skill and hustle, and they outscored Michigan State 5-2 to narrow the gap to 6-5 at the half.

Kenyon continued to press in the third period, and MSU barely stayed ahead. At one point, Kenyon trailed

10-9, but a penalty gave them an extra man on the field. According to Heiser, this moment proved to be the turning point of the game. Kenyon's Peter Abraham rifled a good shot that was turned away by the goalie. The Spartans cleared the ball, then took it up the field and scored.

Heiser would later note the significance of this play. "If we could have made it 10-10, we could've got the momentum to keep on going." As it happened, the Lords' tenth goal never came. Michigan State built on their 11-9 lead in the fourth period, adding two more goals to clinch the win.

Victory was elusive for the Lords, but success on the day came in other forms. Heiser was happy to see that the scoring was spread out through the line-up. Brian Bohn was not 100% following a rib injury, but he returned to play almost a full half and he scored twice. "Also, the midfield scoring increased quite a bit," Heiser said, and this he saw as a positive sign. Kenyon got goals from Pat Grant, one from Abraham and Gil Storey, and two from Jeff Flynn, as the midfielders worked hard to contribute offense. Joel Holmes notched a pair of goals himself to round out the scoring.

For Michigan State, Mark Berman and Riney Wilke led the offense with five goals each.

As the season progresses, Heiser has picked up on a somewhat disappointing trend. "We haven't been able to win the games that have been more or less a toss-up," he said, pointing to the losses against Ohio State, Columbus Lacrosse Club and now Michigan State. In each case, he said, the Lords "played hard and we played well, but we came up short. We did a lot of things well, but we just didn't win these games."

The lacrosse team finishes up its season against Colorado College, on Friday. It is a home game, starting at 4:00.

Track teams fare well under dark and rainy skies

By Tom Matthews

The skies stayed dark and rainy for the men's and women's track teams penultimate meets this Saturday, making for slower than usual times. The women finished sixth in their meet with 46 points, with Spring Arbor College the winner with 101. The men fared a little better at Wooster, where the sun emerged briefly at the end, as they finished third with 88, behind Wooster and winner Grove City College with 129.

The women opened their day in blustery conditions with a first place finish of 50.78 for the 400-meter relay. Junior Dale Slavin hit the track next with a strong 5000-meter run. Ann Batchelder took a third in the 100-meter dash, followed closely by Krissann Mueller in fifth with a 13.51. In the 400-meter dash, sophomore Renee Pannebaker bettered her time to 64.86 in finishing fourth.

In the 1500, Mary Schwendener and Jenny Raymond fought the wind with two solid performances. Senior Wendy Eld picked up another fourth place for the Ladies with her 2:28.67 effort in the 800, with junior Jennifer Johnson close behind. Sophomore Marguerite Bruce won the 200 with a quick 26.61. The meet ended as it began, with a Kenyon relay win; this time, the foursome of Bruce, Batchelder, Mueller, and freshman Bea Huste took the 1600-meter relay in 4:14.2.

The men found themselves in a close contest the entire day, taking numerous second places in the process. After senior Andrew Huggins' second place finish in the steeplechase, the sophomore pair of Chris Northrup and Dave Breg teamed up to take second and sixth in the 1500-meter run, with times of 4:08 and 4:16 respectively. Senior Ross Miller picked up points for the Lords with a sixth place throw of 146' 1 1/2 in the javelin, and 45' 6 1/2 in the shot for fourth.

Junior Tim Fox was sixth with a 43'7" performance in the shot as well. Matt Miller leaped 19' 11 1/2" to take fifth in the long jump, while freshman John Watson was third in the high jump. Senior Fred Barends held down second place in the 200 and 400-meter dashes, with sophomore Pat Shields adding a fourth in the 100 with an 11.65. Northrup ran 2:00 in the 800 for another second place, followed by Huggins' second place finish in the 5000.

Northrup teamed with Matt Miller, Breg, and junior Jim Balliett for an exciting 1600-meter relay which was nipped by Wooster at the line, and finished (you guessed it) second, tying the school record of 3:28.99.

This weekend is the big one for both teams. On Friday and Saturday



Krissann Mueller hits the finish line

the men will be competing at Denison University in their Ohio Athletic Conference championship. Saturday, Kenyon will be hosting the Continental Athletic Conference (CAC) championships for women, where Kenyon will be vying with Ohio Wesleyan for first place.

Then, on Sunday, May 8, the 400 and 1600 relay teams of Huste, Mueller, Batchelder and Bruce will be competing in the national caliber Jesse Owens Invitational, held at Ohio State. For ticket information, please call Eddie Gregory at 2106.

Qualifiers for the conference meet are Ross Miller and Tim Fox, shot put; Pat Shields, 400-IM hurdles; Andrew Huggins, steeplechase; Chris Northrup and Dave Breg, 800; Fred Barends, 200 and 400; John Watson, high jump; and Matt Miller and Jim Balliett, who will join the other sprinters in the 400 and 1000 meter relays.



High jumper John Watson flops over

Coaches discuss current emotions

From page 8

Along with Jeff Enck, Gibbons took his fears and his fight to support the coaches to the Alumni Council, which is a governing body for the alumni groups. According to Robinson, "They made some constructive changes out of the dilemma that came about from the

dismissal of Zak and McHugh. What appeared to be a big problem has turned into a positive situation."

A Standing Committee for Athletics has been created on the council, and the goal is to get alumni more involved in recruiting, especially the former athletes.

Zak and McHugh have also taken note of the support that has come from their current athletes. "I've said all along that our athletes have been fantastic," McHugh stated. "Our football players have been fantastic. I didn't want them to get involved. These kids are here to get an education, and they get involved in athletics if they choose. I think they said their piece."

Zak has had students supporting him all along as well. "That was a great feeling to see the individuals and the athletes rally behind my cause. That's part of why Kenyon is so great. There are high quality people with a deep sensitivity for the other person."

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This tree across from the bank near Lewis was downed in the storm Tuesday.

Kalkstein presses for freeze

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problem.

Collegian: Did the Scowcroft Commission report cite submarine-based missiles as the reason that land-based missiles were deemed in that report as not vulnerable at least until 2000, or, if not, what was the reasoning behind the turnaround from the Administration's earlier conclusions?

Kalkstein: Well, I haven't read the whole report, but certainly in the parts that I read, one of the things it cites is that we still have other parts of the Triad which will not be vulnerable because we of the submarine based and aircraft based weapons. I think that the commission's job was to make something salable, some form of the MX saleable. The "window of vulnerability" is the latest of many "gaps" that the American public has seen since the Eisenhower Administration's "bomber gap" and the Kennedy Administration's "missile gap." It's a good way of selling a military budget; to increase appropriations to the military, you've got to cite some sort of threat, some reason for a larger budget. So these arguments are made because the Administration wants to increase military spending; it doesn't mean the threats are here. So far every gap that we've been warned about has not been drawn out. The vulnerability was never there. Clearly if things continue like this, if we don't have a freeze, or something, at some point theoretically, the land-based missiles would become vulnerable. One of the problems that doesn't get discussed, though, is that when they talk about accuracy, they say that the tightest circle that can be

made around half the warheads determines the accuracy; it doesn't at all say how close that circle is to the target—you could have a circle of a hundred yards that landed two miles from the target. It's called the bias factor, and it could be caused by a number of factors, including the earth's gravitational field, or even meteorological reasons. So there's no basis for any confidence in the accuracy figures except that they say all the heads will be clustered in a hundred-yard circle.

I think that the public has got to develop a deeper understanding, and I think that if it does, then we'll see some real changes on these issues.

Collegian: We talked about the many gaps that have been cited through the years. Do you see the American public as more sophisticated in its perception of these arguments?

Kalkstein: I see a beginning. What I see is a need for this movement to grow and to deepen its understanding. It's still almost a gut reaction—all these things are dangerous, they're going to blow up on us if we don't do something, and that sort of thinking. I think that the public has got to develop a deeper understanding, and I think that if it does, then we'll see some real changes on these issues.

Fire Chief encourages College and student safety awareness

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President Jordan said Tuesday also that, as far as he knows, Old Kenyon is "as safe as the Fire Marshal's requirements can make it." Jordan said that the College was complying with the changes that Inspector Unruh had laid down in October. The president stressed, however, that, "This is a community responsibility. We need to have student cooperation."

Fire Chief Brown also emphasized this element of cooperation in compliance with the state fire codes. Last week Brown commented that he thought the College "was lax in regulating the amount of furniture, tapestries, and combustible materials in dorm rooms." But he stressed Tuesday that, "I don't look at these students as kids. They're adults living in dormitory conditions. They have a certain responsibility as adults and a certain liability as adults to conform to fire-prevention standards."

Correction

Last week, in the article, "Student fees for 1983-84 will exceed \$10,000," the *Collegian* incorrectly reported that Vice President for Finance Sam Lord said the College is planning to reduce the fees to below \$10,000 within the next two years. Lord actually said that, "the College hopes to reduce the annual rate of increase in total fees below 10% within the next two years."

Jim Gibson, in whose room the fire occurred, said recently that his plugs sometimes sparked and that he had to tape some of them into the outlets in his room so they would hold. When confronted with this information, Head of Maintenance Dick Ralston said, "You're telling me something I've never heard of before."

Concerning the requirement that

Music department professor Roger Andrews has resigned, and department chair Daniel Robinson took the same action after being denied tenure on Monday, creating a large gap that the College must fill.

Andrews, who ran the Opera Workshop, decided to leave Kenyon in order to get back into "the world of performing." He has been working at the College for the last three years, and besides directing all workshop productions, he taught music appreciation, voice and elective courses. His first teaching job was at Kenyon, he had previously worked as a professional singer, and now Andrews wants to go back into

Robinson, Andrews leave music department

By Bob Warburton

performing full-time. "I didn't think I was getting enough of that here," he commented.

Nancy and Kevin Vogelsang, who tutored at Kenyon this year and were on the adjunct faculty, are in line to replace Andrews. "They're both going to be me next year," Andrews said. "The College has offered us a joint position on the faculty," Ms. Vogelsang added. A replacement has not been named for Robinson, who was denied tenure this month. He would not comment on the administration's reasons, or the future of the Chamber Singers which Robinson directs.

Robinson's contract allowed him the option to work one more year on

the faculty, but he chose instead to leave immediately after the current school year closes. Robinson also resigned as chair of the department, effective this week. Fellow music professor Paul Posnak will assume this job, and he expects official confirmation soon from the administration.

Earlier today, Posnak met with Provost Jerry Irish to discuss the future of his department. Posnak said he wants to make sure "the continuity of the department is fully backed." He is looking for confirmation that the Opera Workshop will continue to exist, and clarification about the Vogelsangs' future duties.

Deferred Giving program vital to endowment

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During the 1940s and 50s, Kenyon's endowment was not forced to increase. During this time, the College operated very much under the principle which President William Foster Peirce set forth at the completion of Samuel Mather in the 1920s: "This is the last building Kenyon will ever need to build." Fund-raising was haphazard, and as Lord says, "If someone died and left Kenyon money, that was fine. That money was not actively pursued, though."

In the late 1960s, however, a variety of factors combined to bring about the decision to expand the

College to its current size, not the least of which was the guarantee of a much stronger financial base. At this time (1968) the endowment was \$9,190,000, and the total operating costs for which this accounted was 8.5%. The departure of Bexley Hall Divinity School to Rochester, N.Y., that year meant that \$2.5 million of this endowment figure left with the school, and reduced the percentage of costs covered to approximately 6%.

The College then began an expansion over a period of years to its present size of 1450, double its size in 1968 and nearly triple that in 1959. Although an extensive fund-raising

program was initiated in 1968, the money has had to go toward increasing the number of buildings in order to accommodate the larger student body, and hence not toward enlarging the endowment. Included in this expansion were such recently completed long-range goals as the Bolton Theater, the ARC, and the Wertheimer renovation. Curriculum was broadened, and faculty size grew as well. As an indication of this growth, Kenyon's student-faculty ratio at present (14-1) is only three students higher than in 1968.

By far the most important method of raising the endowment is through the Deferred Giving program, currently headed by Givens. Although Kenyon has an alumni pool of 8,000 upon which to draw, the College mailing list has over 14,000 individuals on it, including friends of the College and parents, as well as alumni. From this list, 2000 names are culled for the "Deferred Giving market." "These people receive a quarterly mailing entitled 'Partners in Planning,'" says Givens, "in which we present an example of a successful gift granted to Kenyon through deferred giving, and the various options legally available to people for including Kenyon in their wills."

"We have a 10% response rate to this mailing, which is phenomenally high in comparison with other schools. We then operate under the assumption that these people already have an interest in Kenyon, if their name is on the list, and we work to maintain contact with them."

Maintaining contact very often means personal visits to cultivate interest in Kenyon, which includes conducting small seminars encouraging people to involve Kenyon in their estate planning. As an indication of how Deferred Giving is playing a bigger role than ever in increasing Kenyon's endowment, the College has recently hired a Director of Bequests and Trusts, Albert Weidenbusch, who will work closely with Givens in the area of fund-raising.

"With the exception of the plan for a new library," says Lord, "we now have the physical plant which we feel Kenyon needs, and there are no plans to grow further. At this point, our fund-raising efforts can be directed toward raising the endowment. This money will then be used in a variety of ways, including adding breadth and depth to the curriculum, and more importantly, to upgrade student aid, the main area where we now suffer. I am very confident that the next 20 years will see a lot more endowment money brought in."

FC reconsiders allocations

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organizations. Debate focused on the reduction of money to the Film Festival, use of money given to the Music Club, the allocations of money to "Respect Life," and the small sum given to the Owl Creek Singers.

The Owl Creek Singers came to the meeting to complain about what they felt to be an inordinately small amount of money that they received from the committee. Of the \$1,176 that they requested, the committee decided to allocate \$264, contingent upon the group's raising another \$150.62 by Nov. 30; another \$132 will be allocated per semester. The Creeks pointed out that they do not have the funds enabling them to both tour and save enough money to cut a record. Not having the connections of the Kokosingers, the Creeks have a more difficult time locating

profitable places to perform.

Much discussion arose in Council about the money allocated to the Music Club for transportation to musical events. The question was asked as to why should the Finance Committee should support transportation that is only for the benefit of the individuals involved in the club. The committee promised to review this dilemma, as it does conflict with committee policy.

The committee also stipulates that it will give no money to groups of a religious or political nature. There were those in Council who argued that Respect Life should not be given money because it is really a political organization. The Respect Life group claims that it is just seeking to educate the community on abortion and euthanasia by sponsoring debates and informal discussions.

the College provide emergency lighting, Chief Norman Sylvester of the State Fire Marshall's Office said Tuesday, "lighting has to be good enough to light the way to the egress in case the lights go out."

Brown said that emergency lighting has been installed in the stairwells in Old Kenyon. Because the corridors are considered part of the egress, however, the College must eventually provide for emergency lighting there as well. According to the state code, emergency lighting must provide "an independent power source or other approved auxiliary source to assure continued illumination in case of emergency or primary power loss, for a duration of one hour in buildings containing more than 25 sleeping rooms."

In an investigation conducted with a representative from the State Fire Marshall's Office last Saturday, the Gambier Fire Department concluded that the fire was accidental and possibly caused by a cigarette. Brown said that Gibson told him he had, indeed, been smoking in his room late Saturday night.

The state investigator made no mention in her October report of Old Kenyon's not having any fire escape. According to Chief Sylvester, fire escapes are never added on buildings anymore, partly because, as he said, "You often run into fire from below on the way down."

Chief Brown said, "Internal stairwells are sufficient enough. Fire escapes are not required by the Ohio

building code."

Bud Bueker, from the State Fire Marshal's Office, said that today, two separate and remote means of egress are required for each floor of a dormitory building, as are two fire doors and fire extinguishers to be placed within a 75-foot distance of all student rooms.

Brown took contention with Dean Edwards' statement of last week that, "In my opinion, there's no building on campus that's built as well from a fire standpoint as is Old Kenyon." Brown said, "I don't agree. You can get lost in that building very easily (in fire conditions). Just the design of the building is detrimental to rescue practices. There are still a lot of combustibles in Old Kenyon which are not in the dorms they're constructing today."

One of Brown's comments last week concerned the "excessive amount of furniture" in Gibson's room. When asked about the possibility of students having College furniture removed from their rooms, Assistant Dean of Student Residences Rob Reading said, "We don't permit it." He explained that the Trustees made this rule because of limited storage space and the deterioration of furniture caused by moving. Reading commented, "The College furniture does not clog anybody's room. There is not a room on this campus that, with the given amount of College furniture, is unsafe."

That's all folks!



Collegian's last issue