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Shain Will Honor Jordan At Inauguration

Charles E. Shain, President Emeritus of Connecticut College, will give the inaugural address for Kenyon's sixteenth president, Philip Harding Jordan, on Saturday, 25 October at 2:30 p.m. in the College Park. The subject of the address is, appropriately, "Introducing Philip Jordan". A reception will be held immediately afterwards in the College Park.

Shain was Connecticut College's president from 1962-1974 while Jordan was a member of the faculty and dean of faculty. Shain assumed the presidency after teaching at Carleton College, Princeton University, and Milton Academy in Massachusetts. He is currently the Director of the Institution for Off-Campus Experience and Cooperative Education. This is a consortium of sixteen liberal arts colleges in New England and New York State, which places students on academic leave in jobs of career or pre-career interests. Shain has received honorary degrees from Wesleyan and Princeton Universities, and Emerson College.

The Inaugural weekend activities begin with the illumination of Old Kenyon, which is co-ordinated by the three fraternities living there,



Dr. Charles E. Shain

Richard Rosenfeld '77, and Professor Richard Hoppe. At 9:00 Friday night Jordan will speak. Then, at 9:15, lights in the windows of Old Kenyon will be simultaneously turned on. Fraternities will march down Middle Path, singing their fraternity songs. Performances by the Owl Creek Singers, the Faculty Singing Group, the Kokosinger's, and the Chasers will follow in the Quadrangle. At 10:00 p.m. concluding comments will be made.

At 8:15 p.m. on Saturday, Rosse Hall will be rededicated by President Jordan. Following this is a performance by the New York Chamber Soloists of Handel's "Acis and Galatea"

Mister Baer Is A Rare Mayor Running Unopposed For His Fourth Term

Richard Baer of Gambier is a rare mayor in 1975. While Mayor Beame is confronted with his community's financial collapse monthly and with many American communities not far behind him, Mayor Baer is one of the few mayors in the country who can lay claim this year to eliminating the local property tax, holding the income tax at 1970 levels, while at the same time beginning a trash collection service at no extra cost to his constituents.

Gambier is, of course, something of an anomaly among towns. The college being the major industry, (employing an estimated 60 percent of the work-force), there have been no lay-offs such as have plagued most communities nationally. No lay-offs have meant no loss of town income tax revenues—the primary source of operating funds for communities, and income from the Federal Revenue Sharing Program have offset the effects of inflation. The net result is that Mayor Baer's Gambier is operating comfortably in the black.

Mayor Baer, who works full-time for Knox County as a construction inspector, considers his position more as a sort of hobby. "I like it. I work with a lot of different people and I'm always learning something new about the mechanics of the operation of the Village."

The lack of industry in Gambier



Mayor Baer

other than the college is seen by the Mayor as a plus for the town. "We are a residential community. The fact that land here is some of the most expensive in the county shows the value people place on Gambier as such. The introduction of industry could chnage all that."

Although the town doesn't actively discourage development, the lack of a system of essential services, such as waste disposal, water, or electrical power capable of handling more than the minimal needs of a residential community discourage

industry.

The college and the town maintain a close relationship, according to Baer. "We work very well with the college. We help them and they help us. It seems to be a very satisfactory relationship for both of us."

While Mayor Baer must deal daily with problems such as welfare, crime, and the demands of the unions, the most weighty problem Baer confronts is a water tower. Installed in 1905, the tower which provides water pressure for the town system is deteriorating rapidly. "About the only thing holding it up there is the paint," said Baer. Work on a new tower will begin sometime next year. It will be financed by a low cost FHA loan, to be paid for out of water revenues.

Baer is a popular mayor. He is running unopposed for his fourth four-year term this November. Keeping costs down in a period which has seen rises in nearly all areas doubtless contributes to his popularity. This year he was able to eliminate the town property tax. "We didn't need the money. We figured people could," said Baer of the decision. The town income tax has remained the same since 1970 at 1 percent. This year the village began a trash collections service—at no extra cost to taxpayers. The \$8000 yearly cost is being met out of town revenue surpluses.

Gund Foundation To Finance Ransom Lectures During Three Year Span

The Gund Foundation announced last Saturday a grant of \$15,000 to be used over a three year span to finance the John Crowe Ransom Memorial Lectures and the publication of the lectures by the University of Virginia Press. The college will provide the funds for the publication of the 1975 lectures and will receive those royalties in order to help defray costs.

English professor Galbraith Crump said that he was "delighted" that the foundation had decided to grant the money and he hopes that the lectures will "get off to a good

enough start" to encourage more support from the foundation at the end of the three years. Crump said that the royalty situation for the 1975 publications has not been decided. The bulk of the profits, if any, will be returned to the account which handles the grant. He said that the cost for the Ransom lecture series over the next three years is expected to be "around \$20,000", but they expect to realize "at least \$5-6,000" in profits from the publications, which would lessen the costs.

Crump also said that the department was considering working

out an arrangement whereby the lecturer would receive "around 5-7 percent" of the royalties.

Concerning the 1976 lectures, Crump said that Saul Bellow has been approached to lecture, although he has not yet received a reply, it is expected within a "matter of days". If Bellow cannot attend the lecture, Crump said that they have a list of three or four others who will then be asked to speak. It is hoped that a writer of critic of international standing and fame equal to Bellow will attend.

Schermer Denied Tenure; Caples Decision Upheld; Complaint Filed

By DIANE EWART

"I was very disappointed in the decision. I thought there was enough evidence to overturn the original decision made by President Caples last spring." This was professor Marsha Schermer's reaction to President Jordan's reaffirmation of the college's refusal to grant her appointment with tenure to the Kenyon faculty.

Jordan's decision, made Monday, October 6, was communicated to Schermer in a letter which she received on Tuesday, October 7. The letter said in part, "I concur with the findings of the majority of the Grievance Committee that discrimination on the basis of sex, violation of academic freedom and procedural error were not demonstrated at the grievance proceedings. I therefore accept the conclusion that the decision need not be reconsidered."

The Grievance Committee, composed of professors James Michael, Daniel Finkbeiner, and Owen York, submitted its report to the Academic Assembly this past Monday, October 20, "in the interest of good communication." The report did not, however, include a statement of what the committee's recom-

mendation and findings were. President Jordan and Provost Haywood refused to comment on the college's decision on the recommendation when it was reached two weeks ago.

Schermer also will not disclose what took place at the hearings of the committee, which comprised a total of thirteen hours in the 26th and 27th of August. However, she stated that she has no objection to others involved in the hearings doing so if they believe that the content of the proceedings should be made known to the college community.

"As far as I'm concerned, I don't feel that I would be damaged by the release of either the file employed in making the evaluation, the statements added to my file subsequent to the decision, the full transcript of the hearing, or the Grievance Committee report. I requested a private rather than a public hearing because I thought it would be less of a spectacle if conducted in private."

Schermer has chosen not to appeal the decision to the Board of Trustees, the only remaining avenue of approach within the college. She nonetheless feels that the issue has not been fully resolved and on October 9 filed a formal complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The complaint included not only Schermer's own present circumstances, but those of all women on the college faculty and staff.

EEDC, the government agency having jurisdiction under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in matters of discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or sex, is not a lawsuit. The EEDC's primary objective is to reconcile the differences in cases of job discrimination to the satisfaction of employer, employee, and the law. Only if such attempts fail does the EEDC file suit.

"It was not until after I received the letter from the President that I went to any agency outside the college," said Schermer. "I believe that in the long run my decision to do so was precipitated in part by the members of the administration being quite impersonal. One of the most important features of a school like Kenyon is that contact is close, and one would expect things to be handled in a humane as well as professional manner. From the beginning, if my questions had been answered properly, I would not have had to go first to the Grievance Committee and

now to an outside agency."

Schermer indicated that her main question was, "What happened?" between the winter and spring of 1974, when the chairman of her department could write to her that "prospects are bright," and the spring of 1975 when the decision to refuse the granting of tenure was made.

In November of 1974, Schermer had, in accordance with college regulations, invited Provost Haywood to attend a session of her course dealing with the philosophy of Nietzsche, when he had expressed general pleasure in her teaching abilities and academic competence. The preceding year the department of philosophy had initiated early tenure review proceedings which were intended to show the department's support of Schermer and its recognition of her contribution to the college. President Caples, in a private conversation with her in February 1974, had indicated to her that she was of considerable significance to the college, and that he was appreciative of her work and hoped she would stay at Kenyon. The Provost had agreed that early tenure review could go on, but President Caples vetoed the idea. On June 23 of 1975 the blow fell. President Caples' decision was to refuse Schermer's reappointment with tenure. The reasons given by incoming President Jordan were "deficiency in classroom teaching as appraised by students, colleagues and the Provost," and the fact that "only one departmental colleague recommended tenure for you, with qualifications." Prior to receipt of the statement of reasons, Schermer had asked members of the Philosophy Department what their recommendations had been. She received little response besides the statement by one member that the Provost had told him not to discuss the matter with her. In addition, Schermer had discovered that of the twelve faculty members outside her department whom she had identified as being knowledgeable about her teaching or scholarship, at most two had been formally requested to provide their assessments and recommendations regarding tenure.

The evaluation criteria for the tenuring of a faculty member are stated in the Kenyon College Faculty Handbook and are as follows:

1) The quality of the Member's teaching in the classroom, the laboratory, and the office.

Continued on Page 2



PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION—"Middle East Landscapes and Architecture," by Religion Professor Denis Baly now on exhibit thru November 3-8:30 a.m.-8:30 p.m. during weekdays; 1:00 p.m.-8:30 p.m. during weekends.

Schermer Denied Tenure

Continued from Page 1

2) Availability and responsiveness to students.

3) Participation in the general life of the college.

4) Contributions to scholarly and educational activities.

The college is to be guided solely by these criteria, with emphasis on the first and second items because "teaching excellence is a sine qua non." Written evaluations of the faculty member in question are to be requested by the Provost from each member of the appropriate department and from students designated by the department chairman, and it is upon the basis of these and "other sources of information" that the Provost makes his recommendation to the President.

Now Schermer has made, in writing, a two-year commitment to teach in the Integrated Program in Humane Studies at the request of the program's director, Professor Richard Hettlinger, and Provost Haywood. The Provost, though he had made a negative recommendation to Caples, had expressed surprise to Schermer that the actual decision by the president was negative.

It was this aura of complexity and confusion, of disparity between what all signs had indicated would happen and what actually did happen that prompted Schermer to take her case to the Grievance Committee. She made her appeal on the grounds that her academic freedom and her legal rights had been violated by the decision, and that the proper procedure as outlined in the Faculty Handbook had not been observed. These three grounds are included in the Handbook as sufficient reason for initiating grievance procedures.

The Grievance Committee voted 2-1 to uphold the decision to refuse tenure and made its recommendation accordingly on Sept. 25, although a minority report was filed. President Jordan, who attended the proceedings, accepted the recommendation and restated the decision on October 6. The only further development since then has been Schermer's decision to file her complaint with the EEDC.

The EEDC can require reinstatement as part of the reconciliation, but now the future of the Marsha Schermer tenure case and of Schermer herself is uncertain, especially considering the large number of cases pending before the EEDC.

She says that she did not leave the matter where it was when she received the president's letter two weeks ago, because she feels that every time someone gives up in a situation like this, it will only result in the reoccurrence of a like situation.

Some women faculty members and young faculty members believe that the Schermer case has been in a sense a lesson to them, a matter of "if it can happen to her, it can happen to me, too." The fear even reaches into the ranks of the tenured faculty. One member, for example, refused to testify at the Grievance Committee hearings because he would endanger his own position.

"There is no incentive for change here at Kenyon, and until people feel that they can speak and act in safety, there will be no change," Schermer said. "There are some people on the faculty and administration who are very sensitive to women's issues. But there is still a lot of learning that has to go on here." She recounted the story of one member of her department who had told her point-blank that women did not belong at Kenyon and women professors should not teach here.

"I have been counselled that junior members of the faculty do not speak out. And it's been a case of double jeopardy as far as my experience goes," she said, alluding to the fact that she is a woman faculty member as well as a junior faculty member.

Looking back, how does Schermer feel about the whole thing? "It's been an educational experience. There have been a lot of things I've learned—there have been a lot of things I've learned that I hadn't wanted to learn."

COLLEGE CLOTHING

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Grant Oxford cloth bottom down shirts

Women

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Jantzen sweaters - crew neck at \$14⁰⁰

Sperry moccasins - Topsiders Lanz night gowns

Argyle knee socks Swedish rain jackets

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For Norris And Schism Magazine An Affair Of Divergent American Opinions

By VICKI BARKER

Some people collect match books. Jeffrey Norris, Kenyon senior, publishes *Schism*.

Appearing four times a year, printed in Mt. Vernon, *Schism* can best be described as a Reader Digest of the Left and Right. Consisting solely of reprints from little-known political journals, its credo is "to encourage people to read points of view they otherwise might not; to study primary sources of opinion and to make their own interpretations."

"As far as I know, *Schism* is the only magazine of its kind," said Editor Publisher Norris, "and the library journals seem to think so, too."

"It was started by Don Rice in 1969, as more or less an outlet for Don's own interest in printing and graphic arts, as well as for his interest in diverse political opinion. Basically, it was created as a hobby, and over a period of six years it grew into a business."

Norris' involvement did not begin until late last spring. "A friend who used to teach journalism knew Don well. Don was running out of initiative, didn't have the energy left to pursue it. He called my friend and asked if he knew anyone in Mt. Vernon area who might be interested in *Schism*. Getting rid of a nationally distributed magazine isn't done every day; it's not the sort of offer people are going to snap up..."

The teacher recommended Norris, a life-long resident of Mt. Vernon, and Rice invited him to his home, which doubled as *Schism* headquarters. Norris saw what the process of editing and publishing a quarterly journal involved, gave the matter some thought, and decided to do it: "Why the hell not?"

The succession was smooth and uncomplicated: "Basically," Norris said, "*Schism* changed hands without changing money; the business office moved from his house to my house, and that's about it."

The new editor immediately began work on increasing circulation by increasing *Schism*'s visibility. To this end, he has entered the magazine in sundry book exhibitions across the country. About 70 percent of *Schism*'s subscribers are now libraries that learned of the periodical through favorable reviews in the various library journals.

Circulation is about 1,100, including newsstand sales. A number of issues find their way out of the country to Canada, England, India, Australia, Denmark, Holland, and Germany. "Every state in the country, in one place or another, gets it," said Norris.

"Circulation is sparse through the South... the two biggest state are California and New Jersey. Every major college and university except OSU takes it. A lot of Army base libraries subscribe—ten in New York alone. Several government agencies take it... and I'm sure some FBI agent somewhere is getting it, too."

A recent issue of *Schism* carried such articles as "Blacks taking over Police Departments" (from *The Thunderbolt*—"Workers and Farmers Fight Communism and Race Mixing"); "Women in Prison" (from *Battle Acts*—"Women of Youth Against War and Fascism"); "Are you on the FBI's Sex List?" (from *Advocate*—"Newspaper of America's Homophile Community"); and "FBI and Indians" (from *Akwesasne Notes*—"Official Publication of the Mohawk Nation").

Norris selects articles that have a limited readership and often for their extreme views. "The article can't be from nationally prominent publications. I'm interested in viewpoints that don't get a great deal of attention. For instance, the Nazi publications; no one reads them except other Nazis, so they're delighted to have their articles appear in *Schism*, where other people are going to read them."



"I represent extreme points of view, mostly. I take a few middle-of-the-roads (like the Quakers), but I like the Crazies, people no one ever hears from. I've pretty well got the whole gamut covered—from Marxists to John Birchers, to Gay Lib, Women's Lib, Gay Women's Lib... I even hear a Gay Nazi group in California."

"Each issue tries to pick a theme and carry it through."

The last issue was on law and order; the next one is going to deal with court and party politics. As a whole, I try to be unbiased in representing all points of view. Just about anything goes, although I do stay away from articles with obscene materials, or too many four-letter words, because of the high schools that subscribe. Everything goes in unedited except for spelling. Even the grammar isn't changed."

There are some entertaining, occasionally enlightening aspects to the job of Editor of a publication of *Schism*'s nature, Norris showed me a selection of letters to the editor he had received:

"... As a National Socialist, I came across a copy (of *Schism*) at an NSL meeting, thought it very well done (for a non-Nazi publication), and would like a copy for myself. Here's to a better world tomorrow! Long live National Socialism!"

"*Schism*: We have decided to discontinue our exchange with you... Your crypto-liberal notion of continuity between the extreme left and the extreme right is alarming..."

"... Even the only 'racist' in America, George C. Wallace, I keep hearing he is a 'racist', if he was I am sure he would say he was, and be proud of it. I am a 'racist', I am free-white and over 21, and I am very proud of it. If 'racists' like Mr. Wallace, or anyone else who has run or is in politics stated he was for 'white people' he or she would have gotten my vote!"

"Some letters I can make no sense of whatsoever, but we get some pretty good pieces, too. People really put an amazing amount of work into some of those articles... One of the fun parts of being editor is getting all this crap."



Schism Editor-Publisher, Jeffrey Norris

In spite of its relatively small circulation, *Schism* is financially secure. "It's not losing money," Norris said. "I guess you could say it makes a gross profit. The net profit depends on what I do with the magazine. I'm spending more money to promote it, through direct mailing, writing to schools, entering it in those exhibitions... No one's getting rich off it."

"My goal is to increase circulation to 5,000. The magazine would definitely be making a profit then. If I got there, I'd hire a secretary... I'm actually the only staff now, although I do have a friend who types for me."

Norris will graduate from Kenyon in December and plans to obtain his teaching certificate, with the ultimate aim of teaching within commuting distance of Mt. Vernon. He is reluctant to move both himself and *Schism* because *Schism*'s printer has been very good to him. He enjoys living in Mt. Vernon, a community which he feels is not as politically... homogeneous as many Kenyon students seem to think. "There is a liberal clique here," he said smiling, "Of which I am, I suppose, a member."

For the future, Norris wants to leave himself open. "Possibly I'll start other publications, or put *Schism* out more often. I'm planning a bicentennial issue which might become a separate magazine." He is also toying with the idea of a publication for high schools. As for Norris' future in *Schism*: "I'll do it till I get tired of it."

What had Norris done previously in the field of journalism to prepare him for the editorship of a periodical with an international circulation? "Not a damn thing! But I've learned a helluva lot in a short period of time. I knew absolutely nothing about the process of printing. I had never done layout before, and all of a sudden here was this 68-page magazine that had to be put together."

Did he ever feel any diffidence? "Nah, it didn't bother me. I plunged right in. I thought it would be interesting. It's been a lot of fun—I've enjoyed it."

260 Students Stayed In Gambier During The October Vacation

By TOM FORD

During the Fall Vacation last week, 260 Kenyon students remained on campus, mostly to work on academic obligations. Ross Fraser, director of Student Housing said that 100 of those who stayed were connected with athletic teams and of the remaining 160 a good deal of them did not stay the entire week.

Fraser said that some seniors did stay over the week vacation and told his office that they had to use the week to work on their comprehensives. Those who did stay in Gambier for the week's respite had to pay the college \$2.00 for the use of their rooms for each night they

stayed and had to make their own meal arrangements. Many took advantage of the Saga meals, which were served three times each day and for which the students had to pay. The athletes who remained had their food and room bill picked up by the Athletic Department.

Most of the students who chose to spend their vacation in Gambier were permitted to occupy their own rooms; the only dorm which was closed during the break was Watson. Fraser said that most of those in Watson who remained at Kenyon requested to live elsewhere for the

week and therefore it was decided to close the dorm for the vacation. Responding to rumors spread before vacation concerning the number of students who were planning to remain here, Fraser said, "There is no way that 600 people were here."

One break has been criticized on economical grounds. Students last year were deprived of a reading week because of a fuel shortage. They say that a break of one week in November would reduce fuel use more than a break in October. Fraser said that since all the dormitories but one were open, the college did not save any fuel during the week.

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Gambier, Ohio 43022

A Matter Of Priorities

The Health Service and its problems are still with us. Despite pleas for change, nothing has been done about the present inadequacies.

Last year, the Health Service was open eighty-four hours a week. This year, the Health Service was open fifty-three hours a week. Yet, the Health Fee went up five dollars.

Unless one enjoys the ambience of Mercy Hospital, it is not advisable to fall ill between 1:00 p.m. Saturday and 8:00 a.m. Monday, during which times the Health Service is closed.

But, most inexcusable of all is the critical lack of women's services. Women in need of basic gynecological care have to take their problems to Mt. Vernon or Columbus—if they can get an appointment.

This is not an indictment of Health Service personnel, who tend to be as dedicated as they are over-worked. Rather, it is a plea for an expansion of extant facilities. The present operation does not adequately answer the needs of a community of 1,400 men and women.

The unfortunates who limp to the infirmary on a Saturday afternoon, or a Sunday, or a week-day evening only to encounter a locked door, have got to put their indignation to constructive use. Until student opinion forces a review of health services, administrators will be able to ignore the problem.

—V.A.B.

—Inside Senate—

Extremes Of Campus Life

—PAUL MICHEL—

"It does concern me terribly that there is a need to do things in extremes." This observation by Dean Susan Givens reflects Senate's continuing concern over the non-academic way of life for Kenyon students. At Senate's October 6 meeting, discussion again centered on the "work hard-play hard syndrome" defined in the Brown-Gibson report.

Kim Straus, '76, told Senate that the syndrome is essentially a "release". "One books it all week," explained Straus, "and then one has to do something to either relax or get rid of frustrations...It's not so much 'play' anymore as it is a release from academic pressure." President Philip Jordan noted that this tendency to "play" after a week of work is not peculiar to Kenyon students, but is accepted by many adults.

The role of fraternities in promoting the "play hard" facet of the syndrome was also discussed. "It is the fraternity men who dominate the scene", said Givens. Carl Dolan, noting the dominance of fraternities in Kenyon social life,

asked rhetorically whether frats really have a place at the college. Dolan said that he had "seen too many of my friends go into a frat and be changed by the nature of the frat almost against their will".

Referring to heavy drinking on the weekends, Givens said: "today's student needs to have an 'instant' something or other" as a tension release, and that this something is too often a weekend of inebriation. Straus said that the location and isolation of the campus is probably responsible for some of this attitude. Professor Clifford Weber wondered if it might be explained by the background and nature of the students. Weber also suggested that a lack of non-classroom intellectual stimulation might contribute to the problem.

Senate reached no definitive conclusions on the issue, but a subcommittee will be established to suggest alternatives to the present situation of weekend life at Kenyon. Senate will continue to consider the topics outlined in the Brown-Gibson report.



Letters To The Editor

THE KENYON COLLEGIAN encourages letters to the Editor. All submissions must be typed. The Editor reserves the right to edit all material while maintaining the original intentions of the particular submission.

Defense of Senate

To the Editor:

In his article about the Senate in the October 9 issue of the COLLEGIAN, Peter King stated "Dean Edwards expressed his lack of confidence in many of the standing committees of the Student Council and Senate." I said no such thing. What I said, in response to a suggestion to forward certain study topics to various standing committees of the faculty, was that based on past experiences I had little confidence that those committees would be willing to undertake a thorough study of senate's issues and return meaningful reports—a thought considerably different from the one presented to your readers. My apprehension was about a procedural matter, not reservations about the committees themselves. I have always valued student committees and have advocated student representation on all College committees.

This distortion is only one of many in Mr. King's article. His running theme, that senators "do not know who students are", is embellished by portraying the Senate as a body of ignorants who, in isolation, confine themselves to paper work. Such depiction is a cheap shot designed to get a laugh and to reinforce the suspicions of those who, for one reason or another, are unacquainted with Senate. Such journalistic tactics are often used as a substitute for factual reporting. Those who serve on Senate generally do know students (one half of Senate's voting members are students) and care very much about their lives here. Most senators remain aware, however, that students, as individuals, do not necessarily comprise one common entity. Prating oversimplifications, such as "knowing what we look like", provide little help in ultimately clarifying issues and solving complex problems.

May major objection to Mr. King's article is his obvious lack of homework. He attended a Senate meeting late Wednesday afternoon and his article was in print the next day. Paul Michel, another COLLEGIAN reporter, attended the same meeting and will publish an article about the proceedings. While Mr. Michel confines his report to the business of Senate, Mr. King felt qualified to psycho-analyze it. In attending a single 90 minute session, Mr. King obtained all the information for his expose. He had no apparent

need for background material, research, or interviews.

Since its beginning in 1963, the Senate has made countless contributions for the improvement of student life in Gambier. The Senate provides our only forum where students, faculty, and administrators meet regularly to discuss and evaluate issues, and to effect or legislate possible improvements. As is the case with most governmental bodies, it is less than perfect; mistakes have been made by both commission and omission. The Senate's past successes and failures are a matter of record and are fair game for anyone who wishes to write about them. The Senate's record for 1975-76 is yet to be developed. Currently it is dealing with some timely and important issues, but the Senate's membership composition and working methods sometimes limits its procedures. It has never held itself as a model of efficiency, and while progress can often be tedious and slow, in so sense is it "lost". It meets once a week, and the expression of all points of view are encouraged on any issue. The senior and junior members of the College need to listen to each other, both in and out of the Senate, and despite Mr. King's misunderstanding, visitors are welcomed. If Mr. King complains about the lack of efficiency he should also remember that the alternative to Senate's open debate format is to have all decisions made in the College's administrative offices without the benefit of discussions.

I hope that the COLLEGIAN will continue to demonstrate interest in the Senate's proceedings and to assume the responsibility to keep the collegiate community properly informed about its work, both the good and the bad. The COLLEGIAN is not doing anyone a service, however, when it prints hastily written and ill conceived articles that belie the facts and whose only purpose is to entertain.

Thomas J. Edwards,
Dean of Students

King's reply:

A point which you overlooked is the distinction between the manner in which business is conducted and the business itself. Mr. Michel was concerned with the latter in his article which also appeared in the Collegian the next day. My article dealt with the manner of the meeting and the facts necessary to the business. No amount of "homework" is necessary to know when a job is not being done and an inordinate amount of time is used in the process. Forty minutes of discussion spent in

coming to the conclusion that your terms must be defined in order to use them meaningfully is thirty-five minutes of wasted time.

"Knowing what we look like" is just knowing how we think, which is what Senate does not know. This was what you spent the meeting trying to ascertain. A poll is not only impersonal but inaccurate as well. If you want to know how students think you should talk to students directly. Statistics cannot replace experience.

Open debate is the American way, but talking without facts and using undefined terms is not helping anybody, least of all Senate. I'm glad to hear that students are being listened to these days. The House System and the October Break were widely opposed, but no matter. It's also good to know that the Senate meetings are open to all students, even those excluded in the past.

I apologize for quoting you out of context. Shiftless and lazy students are one thing, but shiftless and lazy faculty members are even worse. I prefer my error; confidence in the faculty should be possible.

If enough people became interested, maybe Senate would get something done.

Peter King

President Jordan will hold open office hours on Monday, 27 October between 2:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. and on Tuesday, 28 October between 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m.

DANCE

This Friday night, October 24, Kenyon College will be celebrating the inauguration of President Jordan. The festivities will include an "Illumination of Old Kenyon" from 9-10 p.m. and an "Inauguration Dance," from 9:30-1:30 a.m. The Inauguration Committee, Student Council and Social Committee have combined their resources to sponsor an extraordinary evening for students, faculty, college personnel, and Gambier residents, to participate in and enjoy together.

Specifically, the "Inauguration Dance", which will be held in the Great Hall in Peirce will be free of charge and will feature "Bill Porter's Bones"—a versatile "swing" band from the Chicago area. Everyone from Kenyon and Gambier community is invited to come and join us in honoring our new President.

Interview With President Jordan

By MATTHEW A. WINKLER

The following interview was held on September 1, the day after President Jordan spoke to members of the community at the college Convocation.

Enrollment

Collegian: President Jordan, you said in your Convocation Address that you did not anticipate Kenyon's enrollment plunging in the near future. Yet, this freshman class is considerably smaller, numbering far fewer students than the Class of '78—a difference of about 60 students. Is this a temporary downward fluctuation? Is this something Kenyon wanted to have happen? Is this actually a serious matter that you wish to consider?

Jordan: Any downward fluctuation is serious. But I believe this is temporary. It was not planned. We don't know yet, fully the reasons for it—although we suspect that it has to do with particularly vigorous competition in the East. Mr. Kushan is going to analyze the reasons for this shortfall in freshman enrollment. We don't want the freshmen to feel, however, that somehow they're deficient substantially because of their somewhat smaller number. We are very pleased with the people we have got. They are good people—the right kind for Kenyon.

The college, however, in its total size is going to be comfortable. It is impossible to get a reliable count this early, but it will be in excess by quite an acceptable margin of the number for which we do our budgetary planning, which is 1400 students. And we will be sufficiently above 1400 so that we do not anticipate any sudden austerities in response to a somewhat smaller entering class.

Location

Collegian: Do you think that Kenyon's location means that the college will have to do something more, beyond the normal accomplishments of those colleges comparable to Kenyon in the East?

Jordan: I think that the location, when people see it, is as much an asset as it is a liability. The important thing is to get people interested in Kenyon to come and visit us. Anyone who has spent any time in Gambier feels its invincible charm, and I think can understand how the kind of college Kenyon is, is superbly suited to the setting and vice versa. I happen to think that our educational purposes are, in some cases, better carried out in a situation like Gambier, than they would be in the suburbs of New York. But, I think that the disadvantages are that it is, perhaps, somewhat less convenient for people to visit. I don't think the location, however, is anything that need seriously bother us. Kenyon has been traditionally a college which is well known and respected in the East—to my surprise, somewhat better known in New York than it is west of Ohio. As I said earlier, one of the principle problems we face is that the northeastern institutions are in a fierce competition for students, and many of them are building their institutions upon expanding enrollments.

Now you said, what does Kenyon need to do? I think it has to spread its name and quality more thoroughly. We have been working this summer on some admissions methods that will do that, using alumni support more systematically than we have in the past. I think also, that the case for the liberal arts college and the kind of education that we offer has to be made more loudly and perhaps, more persuasively than we have felt compelled to do in the past.

Collegian: How would you go about making the Kenyon name more well



Trish Gallagher

known than it is today?

Jordan: There are traditional lines of communication which are the Admissions office, the alumni, present students and faculty. I don't think that good colleges get to be known by gimmicks, and therefore I am not a great believer in great press relations' rushes. Besides, most colleges are doing that these days, and I think the public is getting a little jaded by slick packaging and that kind of business. Also, it isn't our style. There are a variety of ways by which Kenyon can become better known. For example, our singing groups can travel and sing, and people can learn about Kenyon in that way. **The Psychological Record** is not going to have a wide readership with the general public. But there is a wide readership among the public with which we deal and in certain quarters this will be another evidence of our character. I think that another compellingly persuasive thing about Kenyon is what people who have gone to Kenyon accomplish in their lives, and that's not just people who have been out twenty years.

I take the job situation very seriously. But, I also think we tend to hear about the disappointments rather than the successes. We may be tempted to lay too great a stress upon early difficulty—that is, what Kenyon will not necessarily provide is what we might call first job capability, where if you type and take dictation you may be better off at the first level of going into the market. What education here has provided over the years, is the cultivation of certain kinds of talents and the development of certain kinds of powers which bear directly upon your ability to perform any number of jobs. I went to a cocktail party in the New London area last year where the director of the local radio station was also a guest and we fell into conversation. Because there is a lot of talk about vocationalism in colleges, I asked him whether he was particularly interested in hiring people who have come out of college programs in radio or communications. He said, "By all means, no. Give me someone who went to a good college, who can read, write clearly and express himself well. That's what I want, I can train them." I think that you might find it interesting when we have some of our more successful trustees on campus, like Mr. Thomas, Chicago National Bank, or Mr. Smale of Proctor and Gamble or others. You might ask them whether, as leaders of American business, they think that the kind of preparation Kenyon provides is somehow beside the point. They won't say that. In fact, they will say that the sorts of abilities and capacities that they look for are the very ones which students are asked to develop in a place like Kenyon.

Collegian: Do you think that it might be difficult to present that kind of case? For example, you said in your Address, that the press seems fond of recounting our colleges' troubles, reporting our graduates' difficulties finding good jobs or any jobs. And in light of this discouraging press you offered the Mark Twain line: "the

reports of my death are greatly exaggerated." Yet, at the same time, I'm sure you have read an article appearing on the front page of **The New York Times** recently, reporting on a survey done by a professor from Harvard and a professor from M.I.T. about the decline in value of a college degree.

Jordan: Yes, but that depends on what your measures are there.

Collegian: This is true. But in terms of what the potential college graduate sees, or the high school student who enters college and his parents who will pay \$25,000 for that college education—when they read such an article or they hear over the radio or television night after night, reports such as these—do you think that this is a major detraction?

Jordan: It can be. In this country we have gone through an enormous expansion of the college—going sector of our population as part of the kind of impulse to democratization—which is really quite exciting. What has followed is that sort of extravagant expectation which was generated by the expansion of the college age population. It has not materialized in economic and social terms. That is to say, everybody who has gone to college has not therefore ipso-facto had a higher paying job and a superior social position, and what we might call the non-academic and cultural benefits that are so closely associated with college attendance. And that is a let-down. Moreover, we are in a period of economic recession. I do not know of Kenyon

He said, "By all means, no. Give me someone who went to a good college, who can read, write clearly and express himself well. That's what I want. I can train them."

people who graduated in the Great Depression who lamented the fact that they could not go out on the market and get a job. Declining worth in what sense? I'd like, frankly, to see the study. I'd like to know what colleges and what worth.

All colleges are not alike. All colleges do not have the same reputation. This is a college which has earned a reputation of such quality that in many circles, the fact that you have gone there is enough to establish your desirability, at least at the earliest level. I think that kind of reputation is deserved. Without wishing to down anybody else, this is a college among the elite, and deservedly. Hence, to attend Kenyon means more than attending other institutions. And there, I am confident, in most cases, is going to be an advantage. That isn't the principle reason why you came. I think it will happen. I think you came because of the intrinsic importance of what you yourself can accomplish when here in this particular setting. So I don't find my faith in the institution at all dampened by this general kind of skepticism. As I've

suggested, I see it in part as a let-down following a kind of boom in numbers and psychology about college going.

Collegian: You suggested that the Federal Government might soon play a major role in assisting private liberal arts colleges. Could you expand on that?

Jordan: I made a predictive statement, I think, in which I said that I thought that the principle sources of support to Kenyon would be private in origin, in the future as in the past, but that we needed to make the case to government, by which I meant State and Federal assistance; and I left that general because I think there are varieties of assistance that may be possible.

Both levels of government now assist in the sense that they provide monies to students who come to private colleges, like the Ohio Instructional Grants program and the Educational Opportunity Grants provided by the Federal Government. That's one form of assistance which, I think, we must continue to support and try to make more generous so that it can help middle income people as well as those at the lower end of the income scale. I think that ought to be for good social purposes as well as for our own interest. It is not my anticipation, however, that colleges like Kenyon will become principally supported by public sources.

Collegian: Do you think the After Kenyon Library should be expanded?

Jordan: I think we need to look very closely at our career counseling and placement function and ask ourselves whether it is appropriate in terms of the need for services and in terms of the costs to do more. I've already discussed this with Dean Givens who essentially has the assignment to look at what other colleges do and what Kenyon might do and who, with Mr. McKean and others in that division, will come up with recommendations.

Chalmers Library

Collegian: How do you plan to study the needs of Chalmers Library?

Jordan: Our agenda for this year is one of close study of Chalmers in relation to the size of the college; the study of students, the collection, its future growth and so on. What we wish to do, and I have discussed this with Mr. Haywood and Mr. Dameron, is to retain the services of a consultant who will do more than simply say "spend." I think that we need an additional piece of advice rather like the kind of sensitivity that was represented in architectural designs for the restoration of Rosse Hall.

I understand that one person who came to look at Rosse said, "Tear it down" and another said, "Blow it up", by Mr. Haywood's report. The right answer was, "Use it to preserve its character and its spirit

because it's part of this campus and renovate it in that way". I take that as a kind of model for the library. We want a library for Kenyon College—for this college as it conducts its affairs with the faculty and students that it has. Simply to tell us to spend more is not to go far enough.

Collegian: The college will have to spend in any event...

Jordan: Of course we will. It is my expectation that Chalmers Library will spend in some manner in physical terms. And the collection, of course, must continue to grow at a reasonable rate. That leads to another kind of question that has to do with study space that I think is associated with this in many people's minds. That is a point that library planners differ over. A library is principally intended for people to go there and use the collection. Its major function is not as a place to go and be quiet and study, or to go and meet friends or whatever. That does not lay the Chalmers question to rest.

Another area of possible relief to the problem (study space)—assuming we are always going to make the dormitories fit for study—and that is to see if additional, presently not thoroughly used space may have carrels in it. We've got on order more carrels and tables for Gund. We will have more there.

Students and Faculty

Collegian: How do you see your relationship with both students and faculty this year? Very few had the opportunity to visit former President Caples. Given this situation, do you see your role as president somewhat changed?

Jordan: No, I don't think its changed fundamentally. President Caples did such a superb job in retrieving the college from very precarious circumstances and presiding over the transition to coeducation that he's left me with an institution that is in the kind of strong condition that I described last night. One of my jobs is to keep it there, which will entail close attention to its management with an able staff that he's left and also make any impetus in the Sesquicentennial Campaign. I came from a small college where I have been dean and teacher—always a teacher—and hence the life of students and faculty is something that I enjoy enormously. I think that's one way to get to know the college. I don't know if that's a sufficient response to your question. This year I want to get to know the college more. I want to sustain the initiatives that have been begun. I want to try to start some new ones and to tend, constantly as my central preoccupation—to the quality of the teaching and learning that goes on here which is what the college is here for.





Along Middle Path

Compiled By DONNA SCHOENEGGE

Thursday, October 23

12:30-4:30 p.m.—Distribution of Concert Tickets, Student Center Box Office.

3:30 p.m.—Soccer against MacMurray College at Airport Field.

4:00 p.m.—Student Centers Committee Meeting, Student Center Room 1.

7:00 p.m.—Volleyball against Denison and Wittenberg at Granville, Ohio.

7:30 p.m.—Career Hour—Mr. Ivan Rollit, President of Columbus Steel Supply Co., Peirce Lounge.

8:00 p.m.—Lecture on Transcendental Meditation, Lower Dempsey Hall.

8:30 p.m.—Gambier Folklore Society Meeting, Peirce Lounge.

Friday, October 24

1:00 p.m.—Lecture by Ms. Jill Ruckleshaus, Peirce Lounge.

8:00 p.m.—The Asphalt Jungle (film), Bio Aud.

9:00 p.m.—Illumination of Old Kenyon, College Park.

9:30 p.m.—Dance Band—Bill Porter's Jazz Trombones, Peirce Great Hall.

10:00 p.m.—The Road to Morocco (film), Bio Aud.

Saturday, October 25

1:30 p.m.—Football at Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.

2:00 p.m.—Soccer at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio.

2:30 p.m.—Inaugural Ceremony, College Park.

4:00 p.m.—Inaugural Reception, College Park.

8:00 p.m.—Shoot The Piano Player (film), Bio Aud.

8:30 p.m.—Concert—New York Chamber Soloists performance of Handel's Acis and Galatea, Rosse Hall.

10:00 p.m.—The Asphalt Jungle (film), Bio Aud.

Sunday, October 26

8:00 p.m.—The Road To Morocco (film), location to be announced.

10:00 p.m.—Shoot The Piano Player (film), location to be announced.

Monday, October 27

7:00 p.m.—IFC Meeting, Lower Dempsey Hall.

Tuesday, October 28

3:30 p.m.—Soccer against Baldwin Wallace College at Airport Field.

7:00 p.m.—Tutoring Program Meeting, Bailey 10.

8:00 p.m.—League of Women Voters Meeting, topic of discussion: "Representative Government—The Presidency", Lower Dempsey Hall.

8:15 p.m.—Sailing Club Meeting.

Wednesday, October 29

9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.—Marine Corps Recruiting, Gund Commons.

9:30 a.m.—Interviews—University of Virginia School of Business, Gund Private Dining Room.

4:10 p.m.—Senate Meeting, Ascension 109.

4:00 p.m.—Volleyball against Ohio Dominican College at Fieldhouse.

8:00 p.m.—Knox County Symphony Rehearsal, Rosse Aud.

10:00 p.m.—Rebecca (film), to be announced.

WEEKLY ACTIVITIES

MONDAY

4:30 p.m.—Collegian Editorial Board Meeting.

5:30 p.m.—French Table, Gund Private Dining Room.

5:30 p.m.—Japanese Table, Gund Small Private Dining Room.

TUESDAY

5:30 p.m.—Spanish Table, Gund Private Dining Room.

5:30 p.m.—Modern Greek Table, Gund Small Private Dining Room.

WEDNESDAY

6:00 p.m.—Italian Table, Gund Private Dining Room.

THURSDAY

5:30 p.m.—German Table, Gund Private Dining Room.

SUNDAY

6:15 p.m.—Student Council, Lower Dempsey Hall.

8:00 p.m.—Bridge Club, Gund Private Dining Room.

Shoot the Piano Player. 84 min., Black and white, 1960. In French, with English subtitles. Directed by Francis Truffaut. Starring Charles Aznavour, Marie Du Bois, and Nicole Berger.

For those unfamiliar with his work, Francis Truffaut (*Bed and Board*, *Jules and Jim*, and *Day for Night*, to name a few) is undoubtedly the most celebrated French director of the last twenty-five years or so, and certainly among the top international directors working today. The natural warmth of his characters and the lyrical simplicity of his narrative style have captured audiences around the world, with *Day for Night* winning the Academy Award for Best Foreign Picture as well as a host of other international awards. *Shoot the Piano Player* was his third feature-length film, and is considered by most to be among his finest. It represents his skillful mastery of the medium and his wild and fanciful fascination with cinematic devices. In a half-thriller, half-parody style, Truffaut gives us the story of Edward Saroyan, a once-great concert pianist who works in a tiny Parisian bar, and who becomes involved with gangsters, a beautiful woman and ultimately a murder-flipping back and forth from tragic to comic. *Shoot the Piano Player* is finally a sensitive and profound tragedy about a man's unwilling involvement and final reckoning with his past.

ASPHALT JUNGLE—Directed by John Huston. Screenplay by Ben Maddow and John Juston. From a novel by W. R. Burnett. With Sterling Hayden, Louis Calhern, Jean Hagen, Sam Jaffe and Marilyn Monroe. 1950 B&W 112. Min.

Like many of John Huston's early films (*The Maltese Falcon*, *Treasure of the Sierra Madre*, *Key Largo*), *The Asphalt Jungle* is a story of greed and betrayal involving a small group, banded together in an enterprise to

get rich, who end up turning against one another. In this film a master criminal develops a plan for a spectacular jewel robbery, and puts together a gang to pull off the job. The scheme is a success, but one of the gang members, a crooked lawyer, plans a double cross, and the seemingly perfect crime ends in disaster.

Huston's able direction and the uniformly excellent cast make this one of the best American thrillers, a masterpiece of realism. The film has been re-made three times, though never with the same skill as the original, and has given rise to a great number of other "caper" films, most notably Stanley Kubrick's *The Killing* and Jules Dassin's *Rififi*. It is also of interest for the brief appearance of Marilyn Monroe in one of her early roles. *The Asphalt Jungle* is among Huston's finest pictures, and is an effective vehicle for his consistently fatalistic outlook.

THE ROAD TO MOROCCO—Directed by David Borner. Original screenplay by David Butler. With Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Anthony Quinn. 1942, B & W, 83 min.

Third in the series, *The Road To Morocco* finds Bob, Bing, and Dottie, and the studio machine behind them at the peak of their form. The standardized plot which, like always, finds Hope and Crosby competing for the affections of Miss Lamour gets a shot in the arm from the glossy Hollywood sets and trappings and some inspired craziness from the boys. Butler's loose script and direction, which are careful not to interfere with the high-spirited spontaneity of his leading players, show good comic sense and a neat control of pace. Somewhere in twenty years of practice, Paramount Pictures got the science of packaging Hope, Crosby, and Lamour down to perfection. In *The Road To Morocco*, we get a glimpse of formulated

Hollywood film science at its most versatile and rewarding.

REBECCA—Directed by Alfred Hitchcock. Screenplay by Robert E. Sherwood and Joan Harrison. From the Novel by Daphne Du Maurier. With Lawrence Olivier, George Sanders, Joan Fontaine, Judith Anderson and Nigel Bruce. 1940 B&W 115 min.

Alfred Hitchcock's long and brilliant career has often been divided into two rough phases; that of his earlier days, generally accepted as the period when his greatest films were produced, and the later stage, when he created a series of somewhat more crudely shocking works. "Rebecca" stands out amongst all these as being one of the cleverest mixings of these two styles, blending meticulously his mastery of mystery and his control of mental terror.

The story itself revolves around the wealthy but extremely troubled Max de Winter (Laurence Olivier) who takes a nameless bride, in the form of Joan Fontaine, to his mammoth estate in the South of England. However, the character whose presence dominates the film is a woman we never see—de Winter's deceased first wife, Rebecca. Although the film never actually enters realms of the supernatural or the grotesque as Hitchcock would later do, it has, perhaps as a result of that very restraint, a greater tension and far more suspenseful quality than his later productions, simply because of its adherence to the realm of the all too possible.

Hitchcock could not have asked for a better cast, headed by Olivier, Fontaine, Judith Anderson and a masterly George Sanders. "Rebecca" should surely be seen from the start, as the opening dream sequence sets the tone for the entire film, a film which was certainly on of, if not the most carefully constructed of Hitchcock's works.

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Lords Clean Up Case Then Lose To Oboes

By CHUCK SCHUSSHEIM

The Kenyon booters had a miserable week off from school. Hoping to bolster their faltering title hopes, the Lords took on three of the conference's toughest teams: Oberlin, Wooster, and Mt. Union. They lost the first two games; the third game they were destroyed.

They first hosted a solid team from Oberlin. Kenyon played sound defense, but was outshot 21-12. Oberlin scored both their goals in the first half to jump off to a 2-0 lead.

Jon Carlson picked up a loose ball in a scramble in front of the net and drove it home to bring the Lords within one point of Oberlin. Kenyon had a lot of momentum in the second half, but a disallowed goal and a couple of shots that hit the crossbar cost them several possible goals and Oberlin won 2-1.

Against Wooster, Kenyon was outplayed by a stronger team. Wooster controlled the midfield and held the shots on goal advantage 16-7. Only a strong defensive effort and good goaltending by Paul Abbey enabled Kenyon to stay close. The Lords' offense was frequently thwarted by the Wooster defenders and was unable to muster a sustained attack at any point of the game. Wooster displayed excellent ball control particularly in the first half when they scored their two goals.

The Lords have thus respectably lost the first two games of their "vacation". They were not happy about the losses, but most players felt relatively satisfied with the team's play.

On October 18 came the catastrophic performance the team would like to forget. Mt. Union scored goals on each of their first seven shots and won the game 11-1. Kenyon hung tough for the first thirty minutes, trailing 3-1 at that juncture mainly because of defensive breakdowns. Then the Mt. Union front line went to work, constantly outrunning, dribbling, and outmaneuvering the Kenyon defense. One Mt. Union player, Sam Williams, tallied five times. The Lords scored their only goal on a spectacular head by Bob O'Connor off a free kick from Don Gregory.

All three games were decided by the superior offense of Kenyon's opponents. Each team had a couple of players whom Kenyon simply could not contain. Don Gregory should, nevertheless, be cited for three excellent defensive games in which he contained strong opposing players by playing excellent defense. The team's next game will be on Thursday on the lower Airport Field against MacMurray.



GOING DOWN TO DEFEAT—The Lords lose to Oberlin 2-1 in last week's action.

Stickwomen Battle To Stay Tough At Season's End

By CINDY PEARSALL

In field hockey, there are two types of goals that can be made. First, there is the spectacular goal. This is the goal in which one player snatches the ball away from the opposing team, flies down the field with it, nimbly dodging all hulking defense, and places a perfect drive directly in front of the opponents goal cage. Meanwhile, another equally light-footed player has also been

flying downfield, and, just at the right second, she adroitly whacks the ball over the goalie's head. Then the crowd stands and cheers, the players, with beaming faces, jog back to their starting line-up, and the play begins again.

The second type of goal is much less exciting. No one is really sure if the ball actually crossed the goal-line, or when the goalie falls on top of the ball or when the ball sinks into the mud, and no one can see the line anyway.

Unfortunately, in the end, both types of goals count the same (you know; a goal is a goal . . .). If every goal were rated with an applause meter, (like in Amateur Hour), Kenyon surely would have won their game against Muskingum last Tuesday, instead of tying in a 2-2 score.

Kenyon had two spectacular goals, Muskingum had two boring ones. The first Kenyon goal was made by Judy Williams (who placed the perfect drive) and Pam Zimmerman who adroitly whacked it into the goal at just the right second. The second goal was made by Cindy Merritt. It also was of the spectacular type. This was Kenyon's final game of the season (excepting the state tournament which they will play this weekend). Kenyon deserved to win. They should have won. But they didn't, and that's the end of it.

Two other equally disappointing games were played over the fall break. The first was played against Muskingum, who really didn't play all that well, but who somehow won anyway (score: 2-1). The second game, played against Ashland, was rather uneventful; the score was 0-0.

Runners Outclassed. Bounce Back

By JOHN KRYDER

In their October 4th meet with Denison, Muskingum, and Ohio Wesleyan, the cross-country runners of Kenyon didn't run to a surprising finish, as it was hoped they might. Outclassed and lacking their number 3 runner due to injuries, they finished last over Denison's tough but brilliant course. Muskingum over-powered all 3 teams, as they took the first 4 places by a wide margin. John Kryder managed the best for Kenyon, placing twelfth in a time of 28:12. Jamie Doucett ran the course in 29:39 and took twenty-fourth, while Tim Niedermann, Steve Grant, and freshman Hunter Groton, respectively, rounded out the top 5.

Despite that disappointing performance, the harriers did well 5 days later, when they took second in a meet with host Mt. Vernon Nazarene College, Walsh College, and Mt. Vernon Bible College. Walsh, coached by Olympic Gold Medalist Dave Wottle, was first with 32 points, Kenyon had 54, Mt. Vernon Nazarene was third with 65, and the Bible College last with 67. The Bible College had the individual winner, however, who toured the course in a swift 25:54, while excellent times were turned in by Kenyon's Jamie Doucett (26:27) and John Kryder (26:48), who were third and fourth, respectively. Both runners improved their previous bests by nearly a minute with those clockings, as did senior Tim Niedermann, third for Kenyon and thirteenth overall in 29:02. Freshman Dave Troup dipped under the 30 minute mark for the first time, as he was sixteenth in 29:49. His classmate, Tom Bensen, followed right behind him in eighteenth place, to close out Kenyon's scoring.

The Club has two more meets this season: Saturday against Wooster, Muskingum, and Ohio Wesleyan at Wooster, and the OAC Championships at Ohio Wesleyan November 1. It is hoped they will perform nearer to their capabilities in that OAC quadrangular, as well as be in top form for the championships.

Jill Ruckelshaus, Presiding Officer of the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, will be presented by the Student Lectureship Committee tomorrow (Oct. 24) in Peirce Hall Lounge at 1:00 p.m.

Lords In Bad Shape After Dual Defeats

By JOHN VAN DOORN

carrying the ball 21 times for 138 yards. Most of those yards came on long touchdown runs of 54 and 30 yards. And, of course, the defense continued to sparkle as it never permitted Case to move the ball into Kenyon territory. The Lords dominated the game by limiting Case to 177 total yards while Kenyon gained 350 yards in total offense.

On the following weekend, Kenyon lost to Oberlin by the score of 14-6. Jennings, who gained only 28 yards in 15 carries, scored Kenyon's lone touchdown on an end sweep midway through the second quarter. The unorganized and undermanned Yoemen responded on their next possession, marching 79 yards for a touchdown. The successful, if haphazard, P.A.T. conversion was the highlight of the afternoon for the

Yoemen. Holder Jim Krumpakn recovering an errant pass from center, danced around his backfield before flipping the ball to Larry Matus, the kicker, who then rambled in for 2 points. The score stood at 8-6 until the last 36 seconds when Dave Phillips returned an interception 58 yards for the final Oberlin tally. The game statistics show that Kenyon outgained Oberlin 238 to 193 yards, but the Yoemen also had 107 yards on 3 interceptions which stalled several Kenyon scoring drives.

The Lords' split with Oberlin and Case places their overall record at 2-4. Next week's game with Grove City College, at Grove City, Pennsylvania, promises a much tougher opponent than either of the last two. After the loss to Oberlin, the Lords badly need this win to prove that they don't belong in Oberlin's league.

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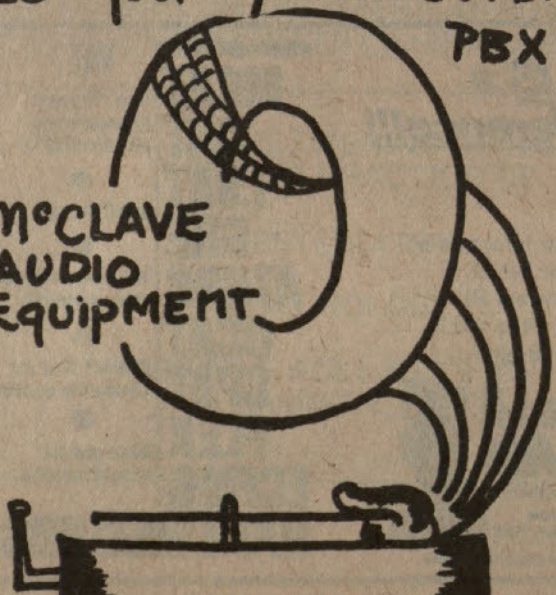
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