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The Kenyon Collegian

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10-25-1979

## Kenyon Collegian - October 25, 1979

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# Inexperience, Neglect Blamed Grounds In Poor Repair

By BRIAN D. RANCE

College administration officials appear to be displeased with the efforts of Maintenance in taking care of college grounds, despite the employment of an horticultural expert as Groundskeeper. Kenyon students have also expressed dismay over the poor conditions of the campus since their return to Gambier this fall.

Maintenance employees, evidently fearing the loss of their jobs, agreed recently to talk to the *Collegian* about this issue.

John Kushan, Director of Admissions at Kenyon, noted that he was very "upset with the way the campus looks." Other administration officials, speaking to Student Council Subcommittee on Buildings and Grounds Chair Bill Corey, expressed displeasure with the condition of both College facilities and grounds at the opening of the fall term. Sam Dobson, Kenyon's former Groundskeeper was replaced last

year by Jeff Dorton, a twenty-three year-old whose duty it was to upgrade the quality and the aesthetic appearance of Kenyon's grounds. Yet comments expressed by maintenance employees both question his ability and the propriety of his actions.

Specifically, the continued widening of Middle Path, trucks being driven on the grounds and consequent neglect of the trees on campus, and the propriety in using valuable maintenance time and machinery to perform duties off campus which implies a sacrifice of College interests are cited as examples of ineptitude by these disgruntled employees.

One maintenance employee notes that "Sam Lord's lawn is being cut and that takes twelve hours of time off our campus. They're (Maintenance) using good days with no rain to cut his lawn and then complaining that it's too wet to take care of Kenyon's property." Although this allegation does not necessarily

imply that labor to take care of Mr. Lord's (the Vice-President for Finance) lawn is being supplied by the college, there is still a considerable cost incurred by the College because machinery and labor that would otherwise be used to maintain College property is unavailable for use. The *Collegian* was denied access to time sheets.

Another employee, again asking to remain anonymous, identifies "trucks all over the grounds" as a problem. "Ruts have been put in the lawn because these guys are too lazy to drive on the pavement. They know it's against the rules." A third maintenance worker observed that "rules are not being enforced."

Noting that Mr. Dorton placed two inches of gravel on middle path instead of the intended one-half inch, Mr. Corey stated that "in my opinion, the amount of gravel seriously worsened the problems with the path." Apparently, the path has grown substantially wider as a result despite recommendations that its



"Lawngate?" Two Kenyon maintenance men bring out the heavy machinery to manicure Vice President Samuel Lord's grass.

width be reduced made by the Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee.

Finally, although there is a definite budgetary limitation with respect to the amount expendable on trees and shrubbery, "little action has been taken to help the situation" suggests a maintenance employee.

The responsibility for these shortcomings lies in two factors if one is to believe the apparent consensus of the employees interviewed.

Several workers noted both Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds Ralston and Groundskeeper Jeff Dorton as the source of problems. One described Dorton as "not mature enough to handle his responsibilities." Another accused Dorton of being "lazy." Furthermore, two employees believe that Ralston is "not following up on his work, inside or outside." In general, three disgruntled workers see "the campus suffering as a result."



Security Officer Reed Moreland issues a Kenyon student one of a diminishing number of parking citations.

## Traffic Citations Decrease Increase in Fines Cited

By SALLY MCGILL

Two years ago, an article in the *Collegian* discussed traffic fines on the Kenyon campus. At that time, there existed a certain amount of student dissatisfaction with the size of the traffic fines. The administration claimed that the large fines were necessary in order to make the traffic control system effective.

Director of Security Arnold Hamilton reported that "two years ago we were issuing 6,000 tickets a year. Last year we issued only 3,000 tickets. This year, so far, the probable figure is even lower." Mr. Hamilton is very pleased with the reduction in the number of tickets being issued, because it is *not* due to an accompanying reduction in the number of student cars on campus.

As a result of the decrease in the number of traffic tickets being issued, the total amount of money that the College has collected from fines has decreased. In previous years the College received an average of \$9,000-\$10,000 each year in traffic fines. Last year, according to Vice President for Finance, Samuel Lord, the revenue from traffic tickets was \$6,669.50.

This money goes into Kenyon's Educational and General Fund, along with tuition to cover the costs of Security, Maintenance, and faculty. Fine money formerly went to Student Council to help pay for social activities. The administration could no longer justify this action

when security costs began to increase significantly, which they did due to inflation and an increase in the number of cars on campus.

Other than the reduction in the number of tickets being issued, the only change that has occurred since 1977, with respect to the traffic control system at Kenyon, is that the Security Office now has a computer to keep track of the tickets that the Security Officers write. This means that the Security Office can now inform students more efficiently when they have accumulated a number of fines.

When a student has accumulated a number of fines Dean Thomas Edwards is informed. He is no longer directly involved with the traffic control system, but he continues to act as a consultant, and he deals with the serious offenders of the traffic regulations. Dean Edwards reports that at this time there exists only a small number (20, perhaps less) of serious offenders.

The increase in the size of traffic fines has had a positive effect on the traffic control system, which according to Vice-President Lord, "exists to control traffic and parking for safety purposes." Dean Edwards specifically expresses a willingness to listen to student complaints about the traffic control system, voiced through Student Council or the Senate. However, at this point, the system is working well, so improvements would be hard to formulate.

# The Kenyon Collegian

Thursday, October 25, 1979  
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio  
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Established 1856

## Haywood Interview

### Liberal Arts Values Examined

By ROGER FILLION

This third part of an interview series with Provost Bruce Haywood with questions concerning liberal education.

Q: Could you describe your definition of what should constitute a liberal arts education?

A: There are several hundred colleges in the United States that call themselves liberal arts colleges. What they have in common, I think, is the belief that the undergraduate years should be given over very substantially to questions having to do with the worth of human existence: with questions of personal values and societal values. To put it another

way: when we think of university education these days, we are likely to think of something that is carried on under the slogan, "value free enquiry." Liberal education is, I think, enquiry that is value laden, or ought to be. It ought to be a form of education that is interested not so much in what students know, but in how they come to know and understand it. It's a form of education which emphasizes the *why* and the *how*, and not so much the *what*.

*Liberal education, and liberal arts colleges, are in a constant process of metamorphosis. Changes take place in response to changes in society, and in response to new areas of human activity . . . if liberal education stops changing or developing, it will stagnate and die.*

Q: Do the elements of a liberal arts education stay constant over time?  
A: Absolutely not, liberal education, and liberal arts colleges, are in a constant process of metamorphosis. Changes take place in response to changes in society, and in response to new areas of human activity. For instance, until 1966 Kenyon College apparently believed that liberal education should not include serious work in the Arts. Until 1966, the faculty did not permit

separated from women. We've adopted a new notion since then. So if liberal education stops changing or developing, it will stagnate and die.

Q: In relation to your comment concerning stagnation, persons would argue that there are students today who would like to write Journalism. Hence, why not exploit this desire by offering Journalism courses that in themselves would foster better writing abilities?  
A: One answer would be to say

Art, Drama, or Music to offer majors. So in effect, for nearly 150 years Kenyon had described liberal education in terms which excluded creativity. Since 1966, those departments have flourished here. If I look back over my time in the college, I suppose the most remarkable development of all is in the Department of Art, which is now one of our larger departments. Yet until 1966, it never had more than one full time faculty member. So that's one instance in the way which liberal education does reshape or recast itself. Until 1969, the prevailing mode at Kenyon argued that the best form of liberal education was one in which men were

stantial proposal to introduce journalism as a specific course.

Q: When you say give up, do you mean something else in the curriculum?

A: Yes. If, for example, what this proposal really entails is hiring somebody for the faculty who is a journalist, or who has a degree in journalism, that would mean yielding a faculty position. Which one? How would you decide that? For students it would mean a choice between taking that, and taking something else. What is that something else? If it means giving up the study of the English language, I would say don't do it because that's quite a high price to pay. Besides that, it does have other implications: namely, how far should the college enter the arena of applied courses or purely professional study. And I've never heard anybody in my life claim that Journalism, as a college subject, is a liberal subject. It seems to be a purely applied thing.

Q: How will you go about drawing the line between what is an applied course, and what is something more along the lines of liberal education?

A: There is no hard and fast line. There's always sort of a gray area there, even within a long established academic subject. English is such a subject. For instance, there are those who would argue that it is not liberal for our department of English to teach Creative Writing. Creative Writing, some would say, becomes really a translation into the applied.

*To go away from Kenyon is to pay a price. To give up either a semester or year at Kenyon is to pay a price.*

that the college can't be all things for all men. One of the questions that is always fundamental when there is discussion of this kind is, what will you give up in order to do that? That's a question that we've not really explored and couldn't unless we saw the dimensions of a sub-

There are no hard and fast lines. There are doubtless ways of having Journalism taught to students effectively under the authority, say, of the Department of English without weakening the liberal structure. But it is something that one would have

*continued on page four*

# Journalism: An Art

A brief history of how time flies:  
Seven weeks ago President Jordan addressed a Convocation audience and called for the *Collegian* to shed its recent tendency toward triviality and return to more traditional levels of excellence. Soon after, he offered this paper a commitment to do all he could to aid us in our return to those standards.

Six weeks ago the *Collegian* proposed, in print, that some type of journalism class be implemented in the Kenyon curriculum. We feel that such a class is necessary to develop loyalty and talent, the two major elements in a successful publication. We expressly asked President Jordan for his support in this endeavor.

Five weeks ago Provost Haywood announced to the "Kenyon Now" alumni group, "Kenyon ought not to have a journalism class. The Provost continued by listing some of the reasons why such an addition to the curriculum would not be valuable. One of Haywood's criticisms was that the suggestion smacked of pre-professionalism; another was that journalism teaches poor writing habits. The President remained silent.

Now it is late October. We have no doubt that the President is sincerely interested in helping the *Collegian*. We question the depth of his commitment as well as his understanding of our situation. Of the current editorial staff, seven members are seniors. None are interested in pursuing Kenyon's least publicized academic offering, the five-year plan. Most will put themselves out to pasture for the spring semester. Therefore the *Collegian* will be full of new and somewhat untried personnel, who will need a helping hand.

Elsewhere on these pages Provost Haywood says, "If liberal education stops changing or developing it will stagnate and die." The Provost is perhaps an ironic source from which to seek support, nevertheless, we hope that this time President Jordan is listening.

We ask again that the President's commitment be actualized. We need some sort of journalism class. We need a full-time advisor who is not shackled by another major campus responsibility. We need a way to effectively induce students to sacrifice their time and efforts to occupy the paper's key positions, whether through college credit or financial compensation. In short, we need tangible results from the President's commitment.

## The Kenyon Collegian

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Thursday, October 25, 1979  
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# LETTERS, LETTERS, LETTERS

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.

### ARC Input Sought

To the Editor:

A student committee has recently been formed for generating student ideas and participation with regard to the overall financing of the planned Athletic Recreational Complex (ARC) and the revitalization of Wertheimer Fieldhouse. The \$5.5 million capital project is the largest in Kenyon's history.

Student input is an essential ingredient for the overall success of the student fund raising effort. The next committee meeting, which will be on November 1 at 7:00 p.m. in Lower Dempsey, will focus upon various ideas for student in-

volvement. Dean Thomas Edwards, Vice-President for Development Will Reed, and Kenyon Athletic Director Jeff Vennell will be present and interested students are urged to attend. In addition, future dorm meetings with representatives from the Committee will provide a further means for student voice.

The Committee and the Development Office have formulated some tentative events for student participation, but further suggestions are invited. For instance, a sports film series and a swim-a-thon are two possible activities for a student fund raising effort. In addition, students might actually become involved as

laborers in such necessary activities as the dismantling of bleachers. Furthermore, a student Olympics might be planned so as to nurture interest in the overall project.

Though a student fund raising effort will probably not generate a huge sum of money, the symbolic fact that students are concerned about the project should stimulate potential donors to make generous contributions. Hence, student support is necessary for the overall success of the project. We therefore urge your participation.

The Student ARC Fund Raising Committee



Political Forum

By ROGER FILLION

"The PLO will struggle against any plan for the establishment of a Palestinian entity, the price of which is recognition (of Israel), conciliation (with Israel) and secure borders..." That is a part of the resolution adopted in June 1974 at a meeting of the Palestinian National Council, a group which helps formulate the principles of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The brackets have been added to show the implications of what is otherwise an ambiguous statement: it implies the liquidation of Israel. Given this immoderate approach, the United States should not recognize the PLO until the group accepts Israel's existence.

The simple fact is that the PLO's policy goes against any conception the United States has in regards to human rights. The liquidation of a country and most of its people represents a more extreme position than that of just about any other terrorist group. Hence, any parallels drawn between the PLO and the Civil Rights movement are unfounded: The Civil Rights movement worked within the existing social and political structure of society by relying upon peaceful methods for achieving its ends.

There has been recent talk that the PLO has moderated its attitude by assuming a more diplomatic approach to the Palestinian question. In fact, some Western European countries have recently been moving towards recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians. In particular, the governments of both Spain and Austria have received PLO leaders. Furthermore, Common Market nations are now more open to the question of PLO recognition.

The United States has refused to

## Imperative for P.L.O. Must Recognize Israel

recognize and thereby talk with PLO representatives until the group recognizes United Nations Resolution 242, which implicitly affirms Israel's existence while maintaining legitimate Palestinian political rights. (The PLO would argue that the Resolution does not imply the latter.) This U.S. policy, which originated during the 1975 Israeli troop withdrawal from the Suez Canal, was a written agreement between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Israel. It was this agreement that former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young violated during his secret talks with the PLO's U.N. observer.

Many persons would therefore argue that such a policy is inhibitive in terms of a Middle East Peace: the U.S. cannot talk with that group which has been the most vocal and active in regards to the Palestinian cause. Yet it is a good possibility that such talks could backfire: Israel could alienate itself from the overall Peace process out of protest. In addition, it is questionable whether the United States could even induce the PLO to moderate its policies, especially in light of recent comments by PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

In response to a question about his willingness to recognize Israel and its right to exist, Arafat responded during a recent "Time" interview:

"Why is this question always being addressed to the victim of aggression? The 4 million Palestinians have the highest rate of education in the Middle East, and yet they are not recognized by many countries. This is immoral; it is an international crime. What have we done to have suffered 30 years without a home, a passport, a nation?"

Aside from Arafat's evasion of the question, it is important to note that it is the PLO and not, as Arafat stated, the Palestinians that such countries as the U.S. and Israel have refused to recognize. The U.S. and Israel's agreement to meet with Palestinian representatives is evidence of both countries' recognition of the Palestinians; yet this recognition does not extend to the PLO as being the representative of the Palestinian people.

Other Arab countries, though not necessarily all the Palestinians themselves, have made this recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. In the past, Arab leaders have specifically referred to the PLO as the sole representatives of the Palestinians. And as Israel's Arab affairs expert Y. Harkabi has pointed out, this general Arab recognition was implicit in the 1969 decision by the Council of the Arab League to choose Arafat as "Representative of Palestine" in the

Council's meetings.

Yet it is debatable whether the PLO truly represents all Palestinians. For instance, analysts have said that Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip have their own local leaders, but fear PLO retaliation if they should decide to openly support such leaders instead of the PLO. Furthermore, Harkabi has pointed out that most of the 1 1/2 million Palestinians Arabs now living in Jordan probably do not even support the PLO. Many of these Palestinians, which constitute the largest bulk of the 4 million Palestinian Arabs living in and around the Middle East, have been integrated socially and economically into Jordan.

Hence, the question of U.S. recognition boils down to a question of unilateral action: should the PLO make the first move by recognizing Israel, or should the U.S. move to break its policy with Israel by recognizing the PLO. The U.S. should not take the first step as it is up to the other Arab countries to moderate the PLO. This becomes clearer in light of the fact that Palestinian repression has not been due solely to either Israeli military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, or Israel's retaliatory raids into Southern Lebanon.

The initial Palestinian refugee problem resulted from the Arabs' invasion of Israel in 1948, immediately following Israel's declaration of statehood. Palestinian Arabs fled from their land largely because of the outbreak. Unfortunately, many Arab countries did not allow Palestinian refugees to settle in their countries out of fear that this would imply recognition of Israel. And more recently, one of the most blatant acts against the Palestinians came as a result of Arab action in Jordan. King Hussein's Bedouin army killed some 3600 Palestinians and ultimately drove the PLO into its present position in southern Lebanon. In short, the present problem is not something that should depend upon unilateral action on the part of the U.S.

The present U.S. policy does not mean that Israel will never negotiate with the PLO, especially given a change in Israeli leadership. It only means the U.S. recognition would be contingent upon the PLO's recognition of Israel's right to exist. Such a recognition by the PLO might even be a result of eventual negotiations with Israel. Such an event might eventually come close to reality, especially in light of Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's recent resignation over the Palestinian question. While Dayan never spoke directly with any PLO representatives, he did have talks with persons supporting the PLO.

# The 'Society' page



Igor and his cronies in "Young Frankenstein"

## ● Young Frankenstein ●

**Young Frankenstein.** Directed by Mel Brooks. With Gene Wilder, Marty Feldman, and Madeline Kahn. Black and White, 105 mins., 1975. Rosse Hall, Sunday, 8:00; Rosse Hall, Friday, 10:30.

One of the mainstays in Brooks' long line of comedy/parody masterpieces, *Young Frankenstein* combines the best of the Brooksonian tradition. A well-written script, underlined with laughter, blends with a talented and creative cast which, under the direction of the zany mind of Mel Brooks, results in an evening of ultimate entertainment.

The script is a lark. Brooks gives us another recreation of Mary Shelley's classic, this time, however, with a comical twist. A descendant of Victor Frankenstein (Gene Wilder) — a college professor constantly ridiculed for his ancestor's madness — is summoned back to middle Europe by an old will. Arriving by train Frankenstein, pronounced fronk-en-shten, is met by Igor (Marty Feldman), a hunchbacked servant with mobile hump and eyes askew, who takes him to Castle Frankenstein. He soon stumbles across Victor's research and is seduced by his forbear's madness, reproducing his experiments. Frankenstein is aided by his lovely but vacant assistant, Inga (Terri Garr), and his stainless-steel housekeeper Frau Blucher (Cloris Leachman).

The monster, Joe (Peter Boyle), enters into the world and perhaps the two sharpest scenes: a brief encounter with a blind hermit (Gene Hackman) whose good intentions are not greatly appreciated; and a foray into show biz, in which Frankenstein and creation, in top hat and tails, perform "Puttin' On the Ritz." From this point, Brooks turns the pressure high and lets the laughter pour out.

The cast works well together and makes this film more than mere slapstick. Wilder plays a level and kindly sort, but when his monster is about to come to life, his eyes are lit by as insane a gleam as any previous Frankenstein. Cloris Leachman does a skillful and witty parody on the Judith Anderson role in Hitchcock's *Rebecca*, while Hackman's hermit is a dexterous comic cameo. Peter Boyle is amazingly deft at being clumsy. He stumbles over, around, and through the scenes creating a frightening, if only from fear of being trampled, character.

D. Zeiser

## ●● The Tokyo Story ●●

**The Tokyo Story.** Directed by Yasujiro Ozu. With Chishu Ryu. Black and White, 134 mins., 1953, Japan. Friday, 8:00, Biology Auditorium, Saturday, 10:00, Biology Auditorium.

The quiet master of Japanese cinema, Yasujiro Ozu (1903-1963), is still relatively unknown in the U.S. Forever in the shadow of Kurosawa's dramatics and historicism and Mizoguchi's emphasis on fantasy and the unreal, Ozu's greatness as a filmmaker lies in his ability to tell the truth about day-to-day realities of

life and death, and simple people living out the present.

Of his 54 films, *The Tokyo Story*, made in 1953, is probably his best. With an art so simple as to seem almost artless, Ozu tells the moving story of an elderly couple from the south of Japan who go north to visit their married children and widowed daughter-in-law, all of whom live in Tokyo. Upon their return home, the old lady falls ill, and dies shortly after. The children had gathered at her deathbed, but return home later, leaving the old man alone. It is a very simple story, yet Ozu uses the texture of the film, i.e., the cinematic instruments that give the film its visual and thematic tone, to transform the story above its simplicity while not necessarily sacrificing it to something else.

One sees this most clearly in the segment with the old couple and their daughter-in-law, whose husband has been killed in the Second World War; even something as apparently trivial as giving the young woman a watch belonging to their son becomes a scene of the utmost poignancy. To be cliched about, the nature of the fundamental "rites of passage" is Ozu's chief concern, and from them and from the hands of a magnanimous and civilized artist, he gave us all a memorable film.

F. Bianchi

## ● Harlan County, U.S.A. ●

**Harlan County, U.S.A.,** Produced and directed by Barbara Kopple, Color, 1976, 103 minutes.

Saturday, 8:00, Biology Auditorium, Sunday, 10:00, Rosse Hall.

*Harlan County U.S.A.* documents the struggle of 180 coal miners and their families to win a United Mine Workers contract at the Brookside mine in Harlan County, Kentucky. Producer Kopple and her associates were on hand throughout much of the year long strike and, in a departure from traditional documentary film making, made themselves an element in the proceedings. The film makers took up residence with the miners and were involved in many of the crucial events which determined the outcome of the strike. Although they never go quite so far as to lead the miners on, their perspective still is not the distantly objective one we might expect.

The intimacy of their approach is not fully reflected in the film itself; in fact, the film suggests that its makers are objective. But this has, of course, been precluded by their personal involvement with the people they depict, and a careful viewing of the film reveals its essential subjectivity. By freely intermingling scenes from an earlier, more bitter, strike, (which took place in Harlan County in the 1930's) with those from the current conflict, Kopple seems to be suggesting some sort of profound meaning. But by presenting her message in documentary form, she is disguising its essential subjectivity, and seems to be attempting to sneak a message past the unsuspecting viewer; a message which may not be supported by the events as they actually oc-



curred. The question then becomes, just what is her "message?" Numerous possibilities suggest themselves, ranging from a political interpretation to a sociological one. However, which of these is most appropriate shall be left to the critical capacities of the viewer.

J. Anania and T. Preston

## ● Fearless Vampire Killers ●

**The Fearless Vampire Killers.** Directed by Roman Polanski. With Jack MacGowran, Sharon Tate, and Roman Polanski. Color, U.S., 108 mins., 1967. Wednesday, 10:00, Rosse Hall.

This movie is perhaps the most notorious Roman Polanski has ever made, a bit of innocence that seems out of character in light of his more recent life and works. In 1968 Polanski had it all. He lived the life of the Southern California mod movie director, with all the drugs, sports cars and starlets involved. Then the grimy inevitable underside of the counter-culture blindly picked his life to bloody bits. *The Fearless Vampire Killers* or *Pardon Me, But Your Teeth Are In My Neck* was Polanski's first comedy and it has remained his last.

There's something strange about watching Sharon Tate play the part of victim in this precursor to *Love At First Bite*. Polanski himself portrays the Vampire hunter's addled assistant. U.S. producers cut nineteen minutes of footage, causing Polanski to try to suppress or disown it, claiming "What I made was a funny, spook fairy tale, and this is a sort of Transylvanian *Beverly Hillbillies*." Be that as it may, *Vampire Killers* has its comedic moments, and Polanski is not likely to make anything like it ever again.

J. Agnew

# SAGA Needs Meat

PEE WEE FERNBUSTER  
ANALYSIS AND COMMENTARY BY



Fellow students: Today I should like to address one of the more volatile issues on campus today, namely, the content of the SAGA menu. No other issue touches each of us so directly. On the theory that "you are what you eat", I feel the time has come for me to make a few comments on the matter.

First of all, let us set the record straight. I am perfectly aware that SAGA has taken certain steps to improve their offering, and I freely admit that these efforts have been of noticeable effect. But upon closer examination, these so-called "improvements" are nothing but a craven submission to a small but vocal clique of radical vegetarians. First it was the setting aside of one entree for the "Veggies." And let us not forget last year's abortive attempt to introduce the dreaded soyburger. If we are not careful, we shall soon be down to a diet of cracked wheat and alfalfa sprouts. This sort of diet is all very well for a squirrel, but I myself would sooner eat a squirrel than eat *like* one.

So why is it that "improvements" in the food here always seem to cater to the more esoteric sort of health nut? The first answer that springs to mind is obvious: cattle fodder is cheap. We cannot overlook the second reason however, which is that, though the anti-meat forces are small, they are also well-organized. So what if the vast majority of Kenyon students think of better food as something that involves a big, red, chewy, dripping hunk of smoking meat, and not a cold beanhusk salad, or a turnip and radish sandwich! Who ever hears from them? The sad fact is that we Normals do not bother to raise our voices, and thus are not heard by the SAGA management, whereas the Diet Deviants spare no effort to inflict their bizarre tastes upon the rest of us.

The hour of decision is at hand. Unless we make our stand now, we will be swept under a wave of such culinary gastrations as okra, curry pie, vegetarian "meatloaf," and innumerable bowls of unidentifiable slimy mush. The time has come for the silent majority to stand up for its sacred carnivorous rights. Therefore, I am submitting to SAGA the following list of non-negotiable demands:

- 1) Anyone attempting to sneak out of the cafeteria without his or her meat ration shall be forced to kill something and eat it so as to learn the value of a balanced meal.
- 2) The granola shall be removed and replaced with Boo-Berry cereal (or any other sugar-coated cereal that turns your milk purple).
- 3) The "whole milk" (actually 2%) shall be replaced with cream.
- 4) Decaffeinated coffee, being an abomination and a fraud, (much like near beer) shall not be offered, and the real stuff shall be offered at twice the present strength.
- 5) In order to satisfy those who desire "natural" foods, a choice brew to hops, grains, and barley shall be provided.

Yes, it is time to stand firm against those who would turn their backs on two million years of human evolution. I say if meat was good enough for *Australopithecus*, it is good enough for me.

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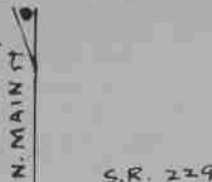
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10 Years of Women

# The First Females: An Act of Courage?

Third of a series

By LAUREN WEINER

Anne Lacy '73 and Kyle McLellan '73 are two of the "pioneers" mentioned by Clark Dougan '71 in an interview for the first article of this commemorative series. Members of the first class of women to arrive on campus in 1969, Lacy and McLellan now share a residence in Washington D.C. where Lacy works as an illustrator and McLellan as a photographer and a nurse.

Asked if it was an act of courage to enter a previously all-male college, McLellan replied that "it was an act of courage to go to college at all." She felt that adjusting to Kenyon was really no more of a hardship for her than it is for most freshmen. Lacy agreed; if the first 150 freshmen women were looked upon as something of an oddity on campus, she said, "being at college was new, and being an oddity was part of the newness."

The situation was a bit hectic when they first got here. McLellan recalled that the housing situation was "crazy and disorganized." For the first few weeks, since Mather and McBride were still being finished, the women stayed in Watson Hall, the Alumni

House, and in the homes of faculty members.

Both saw some adverse reaction to the presence of women. It was generally thought that academic standards would go down with the institution of coeducation because "the social atmosphere would be overwhelming," said Lacy. She found that the older professors felt constrained to treat the women students with greater formality than the men. McLellan explained that, among the students, many upperclassmen who had gotten used to a single sex situation "weren't happy with the change."

The women themselves had to establish whether they were happy with the separate environment created for them on the Hill. A major point of contention, one that was cleared up quickly, was the matter of diplomas. Many of the women had picked Kenyon on the basis of its past reputation, and so they viewed getting a degree from the Coordinate College for Women in Gambier, Ohio as less than desirable. Having to go through exactly what a Kenyon matriculant had to go through, said Lacy, justified identifying one's self with Kenyon rather than with an anonymous parallel structure. Women were awarded Kenyon

diplomas beginning in 1971, and they were first allowed to sign the matriculation book in 1972.

Although Coordinate College Dean Doris Crozier's separate-but-equal program was "bizarre" in some particulars, it provided that 150 women "didn't immediately get swallowed up" by an 800-male majority. There being so few women at the time, they all got to know each other well over four years. Consequently, McLellan said, "Friendships were formed between women of very diverse backgrounds and interests because we didn't just seek out people like ourselves immediately." In seeking the companionship of "big brother" upperclassmen, the women integrated themselves into the mainstream of campus life with ease, currents of discontent about coeducation

McLellan pointed out that the separate structure, during the three years it lasted, did serve a valuable purpose. The Coordinate College had its own student council, which created an occasion for the women to sit down together and discuss not only matters of student government, but problems they might be experiencing in other areas. McLellan remembers "some crazy open speaking sessions."



President Caples with Terry and Christine Henry, first women to matriculate at Kenyon, in 1972

notwithstanding. McLellan recalled the upperclassmen as "amazingly entertaining people."

Both women have visited Kenyon several times since graduating. Major differences in the student body, Lacy observed, were such things as neater dress and considerably more career orientation. These seemed to her attributable more to national

trends over the decade than to the effects of coeducation. When she was at Kenyon, "people never thought very much about what they were going to do later." There was little career development material available at the time — when seniors were handed a vocational catalogue at the end of four years, the story went, they would search in vain for the section on Philosophy.

## Adams to Lecture in Philo

Carolyn Teich Adams will present a lecture entitled "Social Policy as Social Choice: The Welfare State in Sweden and America" on Monday, October 29 at 8:00 p.m. in Philo. Adams holds a faculty position in the Urban Studies Program of Temple University in Philadelphia, where she is also the Assistant Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. Adams did her graduate work in Political Science at two midwestern institutions — the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), where she earned the M.A., and Washington University (St. Louis),

where she completed the Ph.D. in 1974. Adams' main area of research is comparative policy analysis and program evaluation, with particular emphasis on the urban areas of Western Europe and America. In addition to several studies for the City of Philadelphia, she has written a number of scholarly books and articles in the field of public policy. For the book *Comparative Public Policy: The Politics of Social Choice in Europe and America*, she shared with her two co-authors the 1976 Kammerer Award that year on national policy. She has just completed a book on public policies for working women, *Mothers at Work*, to be issued by Longman, Inc., in November 1979, and has edited a collection of writings on self-help housing programs, which will appear in spring 1980 from Temple University Press.

## Trustees Convene

The Kenyon College Trustees invite the student body to an open meeting in Peirce Lounge Friday evening at 9:00.

The Trustees are on campus for the entire weekend for semi-annual meetings and hope to obtain student input.

## Haywood on OCS

continued from page one

to look at and examine very, very carefully. It's a question then not of a hard and fast line, but how far you're willing to move this kind of shifting gray area. And of course the history of so many colleges shows that before you know it, you can have turned a liberal arts college into a straight forwardly vocational school. You have to be awfully careful.

Q: What would you consider to be the role of off-campus study in terms of liberal arts education?

A: Off-campus study has an appropriate place in liberal education, and higher education generally, provided that it means going off-campus to study. If it means going abroad for experiential learning, that's something students ought to do during their vacations. Because to go away from Kenyon is to pay a price. To give up either a semester or year at Kenyon is giving up something significant. And what I have been interested in is to seek to ensure that the students get at least an even break. One could expand on that considerably by pointing out all the reasons why Exeter, say, is a good program, and why going to an English University simply in isolation may not be a very good thing at all. I have not believed that students, for example, should claim to be going to study in France who know no French. They may learn, but they won't study. It would be a different kind of experience if they don't command the language.

## Brecht Opens Bolton Season

Where on the Kenyon campus can you find gods rubbing elbows with businessmen, Chinese women dancing to German music as well as intermittent indoor rain? The answer may be found at the Bolton Theater this weekend when Bertolt Brecht's *The Good Person of Szechwan* opens.

Written in Nazi Germany in the late 1930's, the play is a very significant work by a playwright who has probably done more than anyone else of this century in influencing the theater of today. Brecht set the play in Mythical China, a place full of anachronism as well as humor, songs, dance, and pathos. According to the director, Miss Marley, the production will be a veritable "salad of theatrical elements."

Basically the play is a fable for our times. Shen Te, the good person, is told to be virtuous by the gods, but she finds this difficult since she is pregnant, hungry and forlorn. The lead in this modern parable is Tammy Thornton, who is assisted by Nick Bakay as Wang the water seller, Josh Parker as Sun Yang, Ayars Hemphill as Mrs. Wang, Tom Preston, and many more; twenty three to be exact. In addition to the

cast there will be four musicians under the direction of Bob Blythe and Brian Wilbert. The music is that of Paul Dessau and was written in the 30's for the show.

The box office is open in the Bolton Theater from 1:00-5:00 p.m.

Monday through Saturday and one hour before curtain time. The show will be at 8:00 p.m. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, October 26-28, and there will be a Saturday matinee at 2:30 p.m. Tickets are free to students with I.D.'s.



L-R Tameron Thornton, Tom Preston, Josh Parker

## Gambier Folk Festival Begins

By MAX PENSKY

On the weekend of October 26, 27, 28, the Kenyon campus will once again be host to one of the community's most popular events: the eighth annual Gambier Folk Festival.

The yearly festival, promoted and sponsored by the Gambier Folklore Society, draws many different and talented people together for a weekend of music, dance, and crafts. Although the festival does not charge admission for any of its functions, it has consistently provided the Gambier community with the finest in folk entertainment.

This year is no exception. The festival begins Friday the 26th with performances in Rosse Hall by the Hotfoot Quartet, a local Bluegrass and Swing band, and by gospel singer Ola Belle Reed, probably the greatest living female banjoist in the world.

Saturday morning features a children's concert at 10:30 p.m. in the KC. Terry Schipbach (a new addition to Kenyon's Art Department) and Tracy's Family Band will perform. The festival continues through Saturday with workshops conducted by Ms. Reed and Libba Cotton, whose unique "cotton-pickin'" style has made her legendary in the world of folk music. A square dance workshop will also be held at 2:00 p.m. in the KC. Saturday night will feature an 8:00 p.m. concert in Rosse Hall by Libba Cotton and Tracy's Family Band.

On Sunday the 28th the Folklore Society will sponsor a Folk Craft Fair in Gund Commons from 12:00 to 4:00 p.m. Students and members of the community will have the opportunity to examine and purchase the wares of local craftsmen, as well as listen to more live folk music.

Since the Gambier Folk Festival was started in 1971 by the Folklore Society and Mike Seeger (brother of Folk singer Pete Seeger), it has provided the Gambier community with excellent entertainment and valuable insight into American folk life. Ed Witkin '82, president of the Gambier Folklore Society, also stresses that the Society sponsors trips to places of interest such as the Columbus Historical Society and the Kent State Folk Festival. It will also sponsor regular square dances in the KC throughout the year. Membership in the Gambier Folklore Society is open to all Kenyon students and members of the Gambier community. "We're trying to encourage the communities' interest in American Folklore," said Witkin. "The Festival is a priceless opportunity for people to really experience the folk tradition."

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# Climbers Tackle Millwood Bluffs

By BETH YUKMAN

The Kenyon Climbing Club made its weekly trek to the rock-faces at Millwood last Saturday, where its members enjoyed an afternoon of rock-climbing and rappelling. The club, consisting of both novice and advanced climbers, drove out to Millwood Bluffs—a ¼ mile of 30-70 foot sandstone cliffs located about 15 minutes away from Kenyon, south of Rt. #36.

The afternoon began with technical and safety instruction for new members. Amy Rose and Coordinator Jon Painter taught them how to tie water-knots (used to make a climber's seat out of nylon webbing), and how to tie bowline knots (used to tie a nylon seat to the climbing rope). They also taught them how to belay a climber, a safety precaution that enables a climber to ascend or descend a rock-face safely. The underlying principle of a belayed system is one of mechanical advantage; this enables a belayer to arrest the fall of someone twice his weight. When the climber actually begins his ascent he calls, "climbing," and the belayer replies, "climb!" signifying that he will immediately begin taking up slack in the rope.

After a climber makes it to the top and can support himself he calls, "off belay," and the belayer replies, "belay off." The climber then unties himself from the rope undoes his "seat," and sends the nylon webbing

down on the climbing rope for the next climber to use.

Aside from rockcraft technique, the art of climbing involves foresight and innovation. A skilled climber like Painter will combine all of these three and appear to "dance" up a rock. Two common misconceptions about climbing are that it requires extraordinary amounts of strength, and that it requires specialized climbing shoes. There are very few moves in basic and intermediate rock-climbing which cannot be executed with a little bit of ingenuity, and a pair of sturdy tennis shoes.

It is extremely important to keep one's body away from the rock because this pushes one's feet outward. The rule "climb with your eyes" means that it is important to look at all possible hand and foot holds before making a move, since supporting one's entire body weight solely with one's arms wastes a lot of energy. A climber never jams his knee into a crack, or places it onto a ledge, as knees can be easily injured and wherever one can place a knee he can also place a foot. It is also important to never use trees, roots, or other vegetation on rocks as holds as they are not very secure.

The Kenyon Climbing Club climbs every Saturday (weather permitting) in the spring and the fall, and also goes ice-climbing in the winter months. The club also takes longer trips, one in the fall and one in the spring, to more difficult rockfaces such as Seneca Rocks in West Virginia.



Ladies Tracy O'Donnell, Chris Schrashun and Kate Lindberg work on their stickwork in intra-squad scrimmage.

Photo by John Kasper

## Ladies Blank Marietta, Now 5-4

By ROB RUBIN

The Kenyon Ladies split a pair of field hockey matches last week, bringing their record to 5-4 with two regular season games remaining.

The Ladies shutout Marietta 3-0 at Airport Field yesterday.

Co-captain Barb Robinson, Anne Himmelwright and freshman Sarah Corey scored goals against Marietta. "Our defense was excellent, again,"

Co-captain Ann Meyer said. "The goalie never even had to touch the ball. We dominated the game. They got down in our part of the field a few times, but they never got a shot on goal."

Last Friday, Division I Ohio State blanked the Ladies 1-0. The Buckeyes were ranked in the nation's top 20 and featured a member of the U.S. Olympic field hockey team according to Myer. Ohio State had

beaten Kenyon every time the teams met, and many expected the game to be a blowout. It was not.

Ohio State led by only 1-0 at halftime, and Meyer said the final score was encouraging despite the loss.

"We definitely gave them a run for their money," Meyer said. "Our defense kept the girl who is on the Olympic team under control. I'd say this was the best game we've ever played against them."

The Ladies play Wooster here on Saturday.

### Spikers Now 9-8

The Kenyon Ladies volleyball squad played a home tri-match on Wednesday night, losing to Cedarville College 15-3, 9-15 and 7-15 and beating Oberlin College 15-9, 4-15, 15-3. The Ladies maintain a winning record with 9 wins and 8 losses.

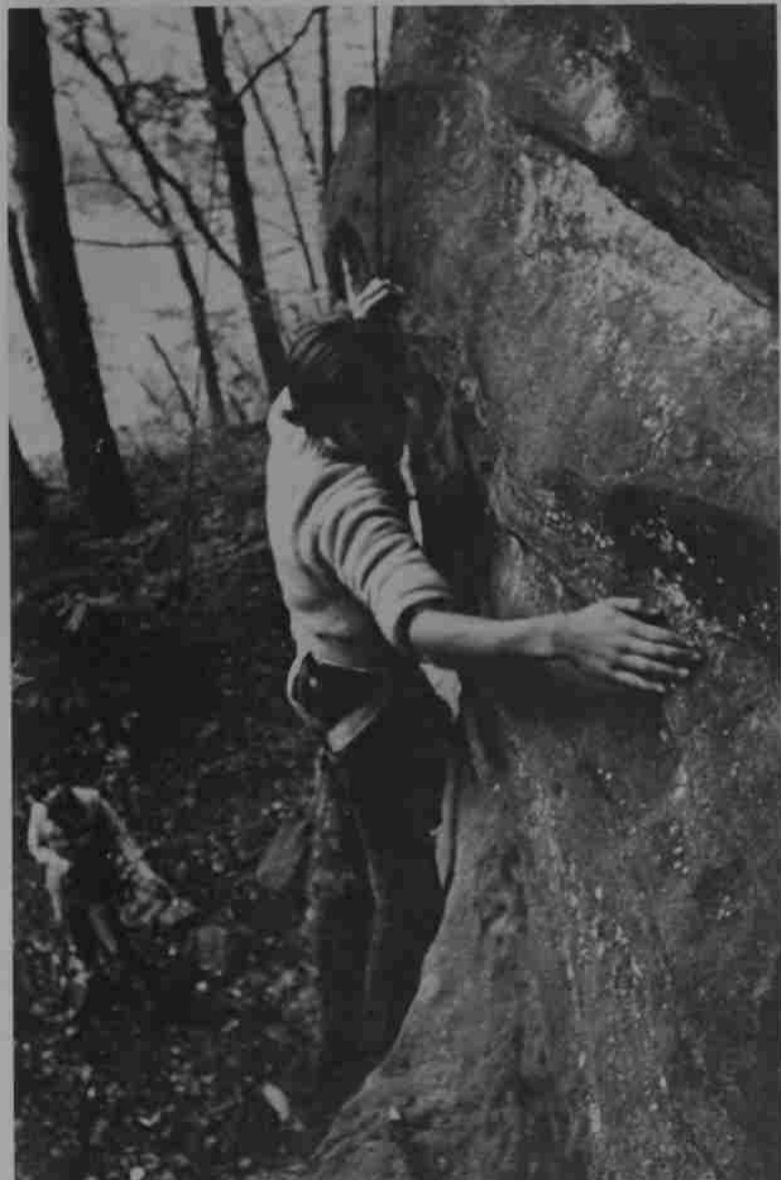
Photo by Chris Bartlett

## Poet Epstein to Read

Daniel Mark Epstein is a 1970 graduate of Kenyon College. His poems have appeared in the *New Yorker*, *The New Republic*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, *The Paris Review*, *The North American Review*, and others. His books of poetry include *No Vacancies in Hell* (1973), *The Follies* (1977) and *Young Men's Gold* (1978), and he has won many awards

for his work, the most recent of which is the *Prix de Rome*, awarded by the American Academy of Arts and Letters (1977). He is presently poet-in-residence at the Johns Hopkins University.

Epstein will read a selection of his poems on Sunday, October 28 at 8:30 p.m. in Peirce Lounge.



Rob Walker ascends Millwood Bluffs as Dave Jonker belays

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# Gridders Down Grove City For First Win

By JIM REISLER

It finally happened. After five weeks of repeated frustrations, Kenyon's football team finally proved its potential by whipping Grove City at their homecoming on Saturday by a score of 10-0 thereby creating speculation that some sort of respectable season may be salvaged after all.

The ten point margin of victory is not at all indicative of the kind of domination the Lords exhibited. Only a rash of four costly fumbles kept the contest from becoming an outright runaway. As usual, the defense was superb, coming up with five interceptions, three of them by linebacker Greg Niehaus, and one each by Tom Bentley and Roger

Pierce. The Wolverines themselves entered Saturday's contest not with a powerful offense but certainly with a team capable of scoring points. In last week's win over Geneva College, they produced three touchdowns, but against the Lords, now averaging a yield of only 12.5 points per game, the farthest they got was the Kenyon 19 yard line.

This drive began midway through the second quarter with a first down on the Kenyon 37 and ended with a field goal attempt which was blocked by freshman wingback Scott Medors. Saturday's game remained a scoreless defensive struggle until late in the third quarter when the timely passing of freshman Mike Handel put the Lords ahead for good. On a

3rd and 16 play from the Kenyon 44, he hit Dave Graham for an incredible 66 yard touchdown pass. Tom Gibson's extra point conversion made the score 7-0.

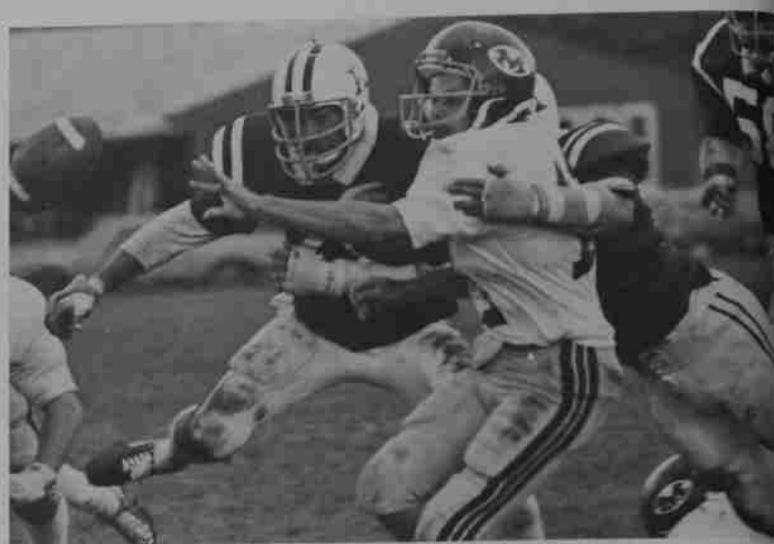
Handel's passing in fact remained consistent throughout the afternoon, indicative of his progress since taking over quarterback duties four weeks ago against Wooster. Handel completed 9 of 17 pass attempts for a total of 153 yards. Additionally, such steadiness through the air helped to relieve backs Jim Mazzella, Pat Hunkler, and John Mackessy from supporting the burden of the offense.

Kenyon ran 37 rushing plays which gained a net total of 87 yards. With Hunkler still hampered by a leg injury from last week, the majority of rushing duties fell to Mazzella who gained 61 yards on 20 attempts.

If the offense showed consistency, the defense was stunning. The Wolverines gained only 92 yards rushing for the game thereby boosting Kenyon's defense against the run to third in the conference. Through six games, the Lords have yielded only 670 net yards for an average of slightly more than 111 yards a game. Their three touchdowns allowed against the run is tops for the league.

The five interceptions tied a school record and a series of outstanding individual efforts consistently pinned Grove City deep in their own territory. A key tackle by middle guard Mike Svihra ended the Wolverines only real scoring threat of the second half when he tackled end Randy Zortman short of a first down on a crucial 4th and 1 situation from the Kenyon 28.

Of the five interceptions, it was perhaps one by Tom Bentley midway through the fourth quarter which put the "icing on the cake" so to speak. Bentley's interception came at the Grove City 19 and set up a 22 yard field goal by Tom Gibson, making the score 10-0 and creating some additional breathing room for the Lords as time ran out.



Typical scene: Kenyon defense limiting opponent's options

In addition to the strong defensive performance was the punting of Dave Gingery who kicked 9 times for a 37.9 yard average. Through six games, Gingery stands sixth in the conference with a 35.3 yard average.

Saturday's performance leaves the Lords with hopes that the pattern set last season can be repeated. In 1978, the Lords were winless through four games, before turning around to

capture three of their last five games including a memorable 55-0 thrashing of Oberlin. Kenyon hopes to continue its winning ways Saturday against is the last home game of the year. Frostburg, a 14-3 victor over Randolph-Macon this past weekend enters the game with a 3-3 record. Action begins on McBride Field at 1:30.

## Female Mers Crush OWU

By JOE WILSON

Rebounding from their loss to Wooster the previous Saturday, Kenyon's women's swimming team kept their conference championship hopes alive by crushing Ohio Wesleyan University 83-42 on Friday. In what swimming coach Jim Steen termed "one of the finest women's meet ever at Kenyon" the Ladies proved that they have no intention of giving up their conference title this year.

Kenyon dominated the meet from start to finish, setting three Shaffer Pool records in the process. Records

were set by the 200 yard medley relay team of Katrina Singer, Laura Chase, Suzie Stitzel, and Amy Haury, Barb Stephenson in the 50 yard butterfly, and Laura Chase in the 100 yard breaststroke.

None of the lackluster performances of the previous week were in evidence as multiple victories were put in by Stephenson (500 free, 50 and 100 fly), Singer (100 backstroke, 200 IM), and Chase (100 IM, 100 breast).

The women meet Ohio State Friday in Columbus and, if the meet against O.W.U. is any indication, this contest should be close.



Chris Morley's beautiful header against Mt. Union hit the goalpost.

## Hard Week for Lords; Suffer Loss and Tie

By CARIE LEVIN

"It was a game of two distinct halves" commented coach Jeff Vennell after the Lords gave up a difficult 1-0 home loss to the fighting Scots of Wooster Saturday.

It proved not only to be a tough loss divisionally but also emotionally because, according to Vennell, "We're of their ability and could have won" as exhibited by the one Kenyon play in the first half. Overall Vennell was pleased with the first half and felt "we played better than they did. We were quick with the ball, in moving through the midfield, and were quick to go to the goal." The Lords pressured the Wooster defense and tested their goalkeeper with 7 good shots on net. Particular offensive pressure came from forwards Walter Cabot and Chris Morley.

Todd Drennan, the Wooster goalkeeper, proved to be competent in the net with 7 saves and demonstrated better than average skills: "the best we've seen against us this season" expressed Vennell. Kenyon goalie Frank Spaeth also "did his job" well, handling 9 Wooster shots.

The second half was a different story. The Lords did not move through the attacking third quickly enough and were able only to take

one shot that half. Vennell was "disappointed that we didn't maintain the same intensity in the second half that we exhibited in the first half." The Lords slowed down in the midfield where the Scots proved to be very strong. As Vennell explained "we stopped moving, resulting in a loss of intensity, continuity and control of the ball." This enabled the Scots to convert a free kick into their only goal at 18:16 into the half. The problem was, "we allowed the first man who received the ball to turn it when we should have cleared it out," viewed Vennell.

But just as against Mt. Union, Kenyon rallied and played well in the remaining minutes although it was "too well too late."

Fullbacks Matt Gogan and Ed Witkin had strong games as did freshman Garth Rose who held his own in his first start. He was filling in for the injured Doug Page.

The Lords still have a good chance of improving their 1978 5-7-1 record in their remaining games. Yesterday's 1-1 tie with Ohio Northern leaves the Lords 4-6-1 on the season.

The Lords return Saturday to face Otterbein in their last home game at 11:00 a.m. at the Airport Field. They wrap up their season against the Student Princes of Heidelberg at Tiffin Wednesday.

## 11-1 Runners Head For OAC's

By ANDREW HUGGINS

The Kenyon Cross Country team found themselves bounced from one racing extreme to another this past week as they prepared for this Saturday's OAC Championships.

Last Wednesday afternoon, October 17th, the Lords hosted Muskingum College and once again demonstrated to the home crowd their winning ways and then travelled on Friday to Ohio Wesleyan for the colossal Ohio Intercollegiate Championships.

In an impressive show of what is known in cross country as team or "pack" running, the Lords swept the first ten places, against Muskingum beating them 15-50 and in the process gaining their first dual meet winner of the year. Jim Parmele and Jeff Cahn tied for first in 27:28, closely tailed by Andrew Huggins. Senior Jim Reisler followed in 27:43, and behind him in rapid succession came senior Oliver Knowlton, fresh Mike Helme and Alec McKean, senior Tim Hayes, junior Dan Dewitt, and rounding out the top ten was Ed Corcoran, as a long white line of Kenyon runners streamed across the finish line.

In addition to the men's race a "modified" women's contest (featuring three runners) was waged within the same race, with junior Merril Robinson emerging the winner in 32:23. For Coach Nick Houston it was a banner day and a fitting end to an outstanding 11-1 regular season.

Friday's All-Ohio meet featured thirty-five colleges and universities from all across the state, which translates to about 250 runners.

The meet came on a warm fall day with red and yellow splashes of leaves splattered over the five mile course as though to form a path for the

runners to follow. Against this backdrop Kenyon's varsity seven were swept along by the enormous field of runners to what was called "the best



Seniors Jim Reisler and Oliver Knowlton finishing strong

performance in a big meet in Kenyon's history."

Once again Jim Parmele and Jeff Cahn ran together to the finish and

placed 93rd and 95th respectively in the talent loaded field. The top five was filled out by Ed Corcoran, Mike Helme, and Oliver Knowlton, with Andrew Huggins, Tim Hayes and Jim Reisler finishing close together for the 6th, 7th, and 8th positions on the team. In team scoring Kenyon emerged in 8th place among 25 colleges, and when scoring was calculated for OAC teams alone the Lords finished 5th, and welcome portent for the OAC championship.

The past week has been spent "fine-tuning" for this championship, and Coach Houston admits to feeling good about the meet. "Mental toughness is the key now. The training has been accomplished, physically, over the past two months. Now it's no longer a matter of conditioning the body, but a matter of getting the mind in shape. You just can't do well without this type of toughness". A confident varsity team, led by Houston, is looking quite closely this Saturday for one more "best performance... in Kenyon's history."

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