
The Kenyon Collegian

11-15-1979

Kenyon Collegian - November 15, 1979

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Confusion Surrounds Sophomore's Death

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The circumstances leading to the death, last Thursday, of Douglas Hall Shafer '82 are still in question and under investigation according to latest College administration reports.

An investigation conducted by Charles Mumauw, Division of Elevator Inspection, Ohio Department of Industrial Relations of the Caples elevator system, in which Shafer fell a undetermined distance the morning of his death, concluded that the "system was in perfect working condition and that the accident was, in his opinion the result of 'misuse.'"

Shafer, 19, of Chagrin Falls was pronounced dead at 9:51. His parents and friends were informed at about 6:30, that "there was no hope, Doug's brain had been physiologically dead since the accident," according to Dean Edwards who accompanied him to University Hospital in Columbus.

College officials have established the following facts:

Doug left his room early Wednesday evening to attend a movie on campus. Following the movie he was present at a DEKE lineup in the basement of West Wing, Old Kenyon. At approximately 12:30 a.m., Thursday he left West Wing and went to a gathering in C8, New Apartments, where he was observed as late as 2:30 a.m., and left for

Apartment B-2 where he picked up his pledge book enroute to his eighth floor room in Caples Residence. Doug entered Caples at the same time as another student, then headed for the elevator while the other student used the stairwell.

Shortly after, he was last seen by a sixth floor resident in the hallway near the sixth floor elevator door.

Doug's suite mates said he never returned to his room.

At 7:30 a.m. a custodial worker

found the elevator out-of-service and reported the fact to Richard Ralston at the Maintenance Department. A repairman was sent to check out the elevator and, subsequently, became aware there was a person at the bottom of the shaft. He summoned

help via the switchboard at 8:00 a.m. At 8:03 a.m. the College Township Emergency Squad was phoned, and they arrived at the scene at 8:08 a.m. Rescuers initially reached Doug by being lowered by rope from the fourth floor. He was treated for head and other injuries, then raised some 15 feet on a backboard to the first floor elevator door, which by that time had been pried open. Doug was unconscious throughout the rescue effort. Squadmen transported Doug to Knox Community Hospital in Mount Vernon, arriving at 9:00 a.m. He was treated and, at 10:20 a.m., transferred to The Ohio State University Hospital, Columbus. He was pronounced dead at 9:51 p.m., Thursday.

Discounting mechanical failure, the elevator can be immobilized by activating a stop button inside the cab (which was not activated); by using an elevator key (or some facsimile) to engage door-opening emergency mechanisms installed on each level; or by a passenger forcing open the cabin-mounted door. Investigators continued to seek evidence which supports, or conflicts with, this reconstruction of the incident.

The investigation will continue until such time college officials are satisfied no further information is available.



Doug Shafer (far right) died as the result of an accident in the Caples Elevator shaft last Thursday. His friends remembered him in two Memorial services held Thursday night and Tuesday afternoon.

The Kenyon Collegian



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Thursday, November 15, 1979

Investigators Consider Theories and Questions

By JOHN PALFFY

The incidents surrounding the unfortunate and mysterious death of Doug Shafer raise many questions, theories and concerns, not just about the accident itself, but about possibly related causes and factors, agreed Robert Reading, Assistant Dean for Student Residences, and an investigator of the incident.

Among the questions Reading addressed in Collegian interviews this week were:

How, why and by whom was the elevator stopped where it was found?

Was Doug in the elevator, coming out, when he fell, or is there some other plausible scenario? or another person involved?

If he was stuck in the elevator why did he not go up to the eighth floor, a relatively safe and easy maneuver?

Why was no scream heard?

Why did people not see or hear more?

Why did security not notice his coat stuck in the elevator door during their nightly rounds?

More importantly, is the elevator system adequate?

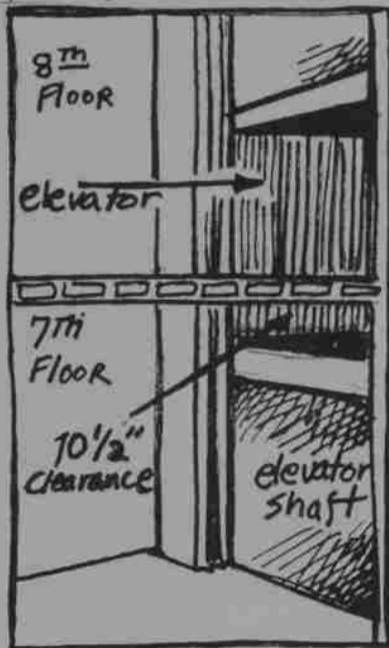
What action can be taken to avoid further problems with the elevator?

What other safety precautions may now become prudent?

What can and should students do to discourage further vandalism?

College investigators are speculating that the incident began with Doug inside the elevator. When, for unknown reasons, the elevator stopped, Doug apparently forced open all necessary doors to the seventh floor (which was accessible only through a 10 1/2 inch clearance near the floor of the cabin — see diagram), threw down his jacket, and attempted to slide through the narrow opening. Fighting the door trying to close and natural forces that would pull him underneath the elevator he lost his balance, and fell

into the shaft. The elevator remained inoperable because his jacket was jammed in the seventh floor, preventing the doors from closing.



The diagram illustrates the 10 1/2 inch clearance that Doug Shafer apparently crawled through.

It is still not absolutely clear that Doug was actually in the elevator or why the elevator was stopped, Reading noted. "Given Doug's known mechanical propensities it seems likely that he stopped the elevator by opening the inside door," he added. "But someone else could have stopped it through the keyhole on the outside of any of the doors. Doug could have arrived at the elevator to find it out of order, or been the captured victim of someone else's prank, but though a mysterious other party is conceivable there is no evidence which would indicate that likelihood. I will not dismiss that possibility, however."

Why someone, alone in the middle of the night, would want to play such games with the elevator is a mystery

to investigators. Reading theorized that one possible motive may have been "to stop the elevator between floors so the indicator lights outside the first floor door would not work, thereby 'hiding' the elevator."

Ironically, "because the position of the elevator made the paddle to open the seventh floor outside door readily available to him, he might have ignored a safe eighth floor exit," Reading lamented. "The Otis elevator man, who was called to repair the elevator stood up on the eighth floor ledge, inside the elevator, and could reach the eighth floor door paddle."

"Why didn't he do it?" Reading asked. "It makes no sense. None of this makes sense," he answered himself.

Friends, who left Doug at about 2:30 said he was drinking, but not noticeably drunk. He had been at a fraternity line-up and two gatherings in the new apartments that evening. He left Old Kenyon before he began drinking.

Reading assured that the lights, emergency buttons, and mechanics were all in working order.

"There are people in the residence who said that they definitely would have heard an alarm or a scream," he commented.

"The fact that he did not scream leaves open the possibility that he was unconscious before he fell. Perhaps he got his coat stuck in the door, realized that the elevator was therefore immobile, attempted to reach down and pull his coat out and thus hit his head before he could scream," Reading speculated.

That would also preclude any chance of grabbing the elevator cables that were looped at the fourth floor on his way down.

"One rumor we have practically dismissed is that, because the light in the elevator would be out (when the inside door is closed) he might have stepped into an empty elevator

shaft," said Reading. Since hallway lights would seem sufficient to see that there was no elevator there and because Doug would have had to make the effort to open the door "that seems improbable."

Security Chief Arnold Hamilton declined comment "until the investigation is complete" as to why security had not seen the coat in the door and investigated.

Reading informed *The Collegian* that he had heard that security had fulfilled its duties by making a full round of the residence at 2:00 and by walking up to the fifth floor without seeing anything at 4:10 A.M.

Reading expressed "some responsibility in my own soul searching" and bewilderment as to why the pranks that have been played on the elevator in the past were tolerated by students. "Earlier this year there were some reports of tampering with the elevator and I

called a meeting for all Caples residents. One thing on my mind was elevator misuse — 5 people showed up. At that point I considered tampering unwise and inconvenient. I thought of it in terms of vandalism, but danger was not on my mind. The only way to get hurt in that system is to be external to the cab. The cab itself is completely safe. It is regularly inspected and has the proper emergency systems. What more could I do then, warn people not to play with it? I don't like to treat Kenyon students like children."

"I have the distinct impression that Caples residents will not tolerate this misuse anymore. They have seen what it can do and have adopted a sense of community responsibility. Now we know the possible consequences. We have to report malfunctions and tampering immediately. It can not be

continued on page five

Calendar Proposed

At the November 12 Senate meeting the issue concerning changes in the school calendar was discussed and recommendations were offered about it. Each year the calendar is brought before the Senate for its recommendations, which are considered by President Jordan before the final decision is made.

Dean Townsend submitted a proposal suggesting that the opening of the College be set back a few days, perhaps until early September, and that final exams for first semester last through December 22.

Along with Townsend's proposal came contention among faculty, administration, and students over the issue of reading week. Graham Robb claimed that there is no "grace period" tacitly recognized by Kenyon students as an extension of reading

period; the reading period alone is regarded as the break.

Provost Bruce Haywood said that the practice of allowing reading periods is unusual. He said that most other colleges simply end classes and go right into exams. The Provost feels that days given for reading before exams simply encourage students to party and put off work.

A straw vote was taken on allowing the October reading period in the future. Six voted to abolish it, five voted to retain it, and there was one abstention. Another vote was held concerning the opening date of the College. Nine were in favor of opening on or after September 2, one voted to open earlier, and there were two abstentions.

The only tangible result of the October Reading Period discussion

continued on page three

Safety Top Priority

The death of Douglas Shafer remains an essentially unsolved tragedy. It should go without saying that Doug's death grieves the entire Kenyon community and serves as a reminder to both students and administrators of their responsibility to community safety. There remain many questions as to how such a thing could be avoided in the future. Those questions should be the subject of much individual introspection. It is to be hoped that further tragedies can be avoided.

Two possible causes for Doug's death were initially considered: vandalism or equipment malfunction. Investigators have dismissed direct equipment failure as a cause, leaving elevator misuse as the likely catalyst for last week's tragedy. But to some extent both students and administrators are responsible.

Of primary importance is the role student vandalism played in the accident. Vandalism has always been looked upon as something of a joke by many students. Doug's death was not a joke. If vandalism was its cause, an examination of our attitudes is needed. No longer can students tolerate vandalism as "college pranks" that may occasionally be inconvenient to someone else. It is a direct and potential safety hazard and can not be tolerated - by anyone - for any reason. No longer can we ignore the possibility that stopping a vandalous act may be saving a life. Doug's death proves this. Because we all tolerated such vandalism in the past we are all in some way responsible for its continued existence on campus.

The administrator should also feel some sense of responsibility. It must take aims both to prevent vandalism in the future and to be better prepared to deal with it in the present. Enforcement of vandalism rules and punishment of those convicted should be stepped up. This is very easy to say. But the biggest task is to stop vandalism before it happens; how can the administration do this once the immediate guilt and shock have passed?

The Caples elevator was repeatedly broken and often a source of student games. The administration must try to discourage foolish and destructive usage. They should also take steps to minimize the potential hazards. In other words, they should anticipate and presume vandalism as a given. This is true of other mere inconveniences that should now be viewed as potentially serious hazards. The PBX system is one example. As it stands, the phones can and are being removed from their place. Why should we wait for an accident to be fatal because there was no operable phone available? Those phones should be secured immediately, even at considerable cost. Other measures that need to be taken are the installation of smoke detectors and emergency fire lights in every dorm.

Elevator malfunction was originally a possible cause. Just because it is not applicable in this instance, the administration cannot ignore the possibility that in retrospect they may sometimes be compromising student safety by not taking proper mechanical precautions against vandalism. That is not totally excusable, but neither is it malicious, foolish or direct vandalism initiated and tolerated by students. The latter is the most crucial point that Kenyon must consider.

Finally tragedies are quickly forgotten. In order to constantly remind students of the grave potential effects of vandalism it is appropriate that a memorial plaque in Doug's name be placed in the Caples elevator.



Political
Forum

Turmoil in Iran: A Clear Perspective

A series of profiles on the various Presidential candidates will continue next week. The "Political Forum" invites the Gambier community to submit articles, written comments, and criticisms in regard to the candidates and any other current events. Letters should be addressed to the Editors of the "Political Forum", c/o The Collegian.

By ROGER FILLION

We are not afraid of your science and your technology. We are afraid of your ideas and your customs. . . . We do not want you to interfere any more in our politics and our economy, in our habits, our affairs.

Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeini was referring to the West when he voiced that statement during a recent interview with Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci. In relation to this statement, the latest events in Iran signify both a secular and an Islamic reaction to Western (and to some extent Communist) values and customs. Furthermore, the recent circumstances throughout the Middle East signify why Islam is such an important element in making that region the most dynamic area in the world today. In order to better comprehend the late happenings in Iran, one must examine both the recent history of the region, and the powerful role Islam has played in shaping Middle Eastern (especially Iranian) society and values.

intervention into the workings of their own country. Hence, observers have pointed out that the February Revolution welded the army, the middle and lower classes, the orthodox Mullahs (or clerics), and various secular leftist groups against the Shah. Such a response was largely a reaction to the past intervention of Britain and the United States in reinstating the now-deposed Shah.

Aside from historical reasons, a better understanding of orthodox Islamic society is also needed to more fully comprehend Iran. Western liberal democracy and communism arise in most persons' minds as the two counterforces in today's world. Yet some observers would add Islam as the newest global counterforce.

Historically, Iran has been the subject of Russian, American and British domination. In their own ways, each of these countries administered Iran so as to further their own specific purposes. Such domination was often done in a manner that largely disregarded the Iranians' own interests. For instance, in June 1941 Britain and Russia both invaded Iran so as to rid the country of German troops and personnel. Following this, the two countries divided Iran into three zones: a southern British zone; a neutral zone around the capital, Tehran; and a Russian region which included some northern regions of Iran.

Gradually the Soviets and the British took control of the civil and military airports in and around Iran. Passport control of all entering and leaving persons was thus under Soviet-British administration. More precisely, as various analysts have stated, the allies utilized Iran largely as a channel through which military arms and equipment could be supplied to the Russians.

In 1951-53 Iran again tried to assert its authority in regard to its own general welfare, but was again rebuffed as a result of joint United States and British action. This occurred when Iran chose to nationalize a major British oil company in Iran. Even though the British balked at such a move, Iranian Premier Mossadeq continued to implement nationalization in the interests of Iran. Furthermore, the popular leader continued to weaken the monarchical powers of the Shah in his own bid to establish a republican government. Fearing that the communists might take advantage of the instability that such actions promoted, the C.I.A. and Britain helped administer a military coup that forced out the popular Mossadeq, and allowed the Shah to return and regain full control of the country.

Such events have fostered the Iranians' antagonism towards foreign

Hence, when analyzing the Islamic Revolution in Iran, westerners tend to apply their own liberal democratic standards to the situation. Such a method is like comparing apples and oranges. These two forms of society have many fundamental differences. (Yet this does not mean that one cannot still object to events in Iran.)

Unlike western liberal democracies, Islamic societies have more or less derived their social, political, and religious orderings from such spiritual sources as religious tradition and the Koran (which is a kind of Bible for Islam, though the comparison has many shortcomings). Hence, the Islamic republic in Iran is a theocratic society grounded upon spirituality and tradition. Such a society contrasts greatly with western liberal societies: such societies have been founded largely upon rationality and reason. In short, it is difficult to apply western rational standards to a traditional and spiritual society such as Iran's.

Thus, the present turmoil in Iran is largely a result of the interactions between a semiwesternized society and an orthodox class of Mullahs that largely control the masses. This westernization occurred as the now-deposed Shah introduced Western culture and technology into Iran during his attempts at modernization. In addition, many educated Iranians (especially within the middle

Islam's present dynamism is a result of several factors, many of which are related to those historical factors already discussed. Unlike Christianity, Islam has been largely unwilling to compromise with Greek and other forms of rationalist thought. Furthermore, late 19th and 20th century domination in the Middle East was seen by Muslims as a further challenge to the moral purity of Islamic society: such domination allowed for liberal ideas and customs that could not be tolerated within a society whose goal was the promotion of moral purity.

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.

Conserve Middle Path

To the Editor:

Once again the steady creep of technology is advancing upon Gambier, as the problem concerning Middle Path is faced by the college.

It appears that the path is suffering from old age; that it is no longer fit and trim, but rather has grown too large in the last few years. Its appearance has become unsightly to some, particularly the trustees who were in residence last week, and who

moved to find a solution, which has now resulted in the new "test paths" which will be laid down next week. The matter was a topic of the Buildings and Grounds Committee meeting Monday night, which discussed the problem and considered the possible solutions. The meeting was not well attended, especially after the hockey players left, and so I thought the whole matter should be brought to the attention of the community, as Middle Path and its appearance, is an important part of Gambier.

First there is the problem. Not surprisingly, Middle Path has grown substantially within the last decade. While there is no "official" traffic count, one does not have to look very long to see that Middle Path is well used, and abused. The situation was made worse when too much gravel was put down for the new year, effectively turning Middle Path into a swamp of gravel. Steadily, this excess of gravel migrated outwards as the students fought back. Now the sea has been parted, and all that suffers are the trees and the grass. Unfortunately, the status quo is unacceptable.

Then there is the solution. Ahhh yes!! Call in the experts, they know the answers. The answers has consistently been to pave Middle Path, a solution that the college has never accepted for obvious reasons. This time, however, the asphalt solution is not just ordinary pavement, this is pavement with middle path stones, it will look, taste and smell just like the real thing, they say. Yes it will look like the real thing, until the soles of the masses pound those rocks right through the asphalt, (requiring more stones which is the present problem),

continued on page four

The Kenyon Collegian

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Volume CVII
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Thursday, November 15, 1979
Gambier, Ohio 43022

continued on page four

Women's Center Keeps Feminism Alive

By LAUREN WEINER

Fourth in a series

Does a college that has only been coeducational for ten years provide an atmosphere in which feminism can exist? The question is certainly a hard one to answer in the year 1979, when to talk of such things as "the Women's Liberation Movement" is to engage in historical analysis. According to senior Becky Thoman, "women's liberation is an antiquated term — it's not effective, it has bad connotations."

Therein lies the problem for Kenyon's only feminist-oriented organization, the Women's Center. The six year old center, of which Thoman is a core group member, must deal with the problem of discussing issues which have ceased to be of visible popular concern. Although those engaged in feminist endeavors may appear to be "fighting against something that doesn't exist," Thoman contended that there is still a need "to talk about issues that maybe don't affect women now, but will in the future, such as discrimination on the job and sexual harassment." The "protective" atmosphere that a female student finds on the Magic Mountain as well as the association with fading political activism have served to undercut participation in the Center's activities a great deal.

Despite its obscurity, however, the Women's Center has indeed survived for the past six years. Where in the beginning there was a rather cliquish core of founders bound by the effort to establish the Center in the face of administration and student body opposition, presently the 3-member core group welcomes input from

anyone wanting to give it. The tone of the group has become less strident, more open to exploring differing points of view, essentially because of the intimidating effect that politicizing has on the students.

While group members, from a personal standpoint, wish to dispel the misconceptions adhering to feminism — that it seeks to promote

a sexless society, or that it condemns the family as a domestic unit — their purpose is to open discussion rather than to make conversions. Said Thoman, "We're not there to resolve things, we're there to open minds, to have somebody question something." One pattern of behavior is not presented as ideal, but "different role models are presented in a

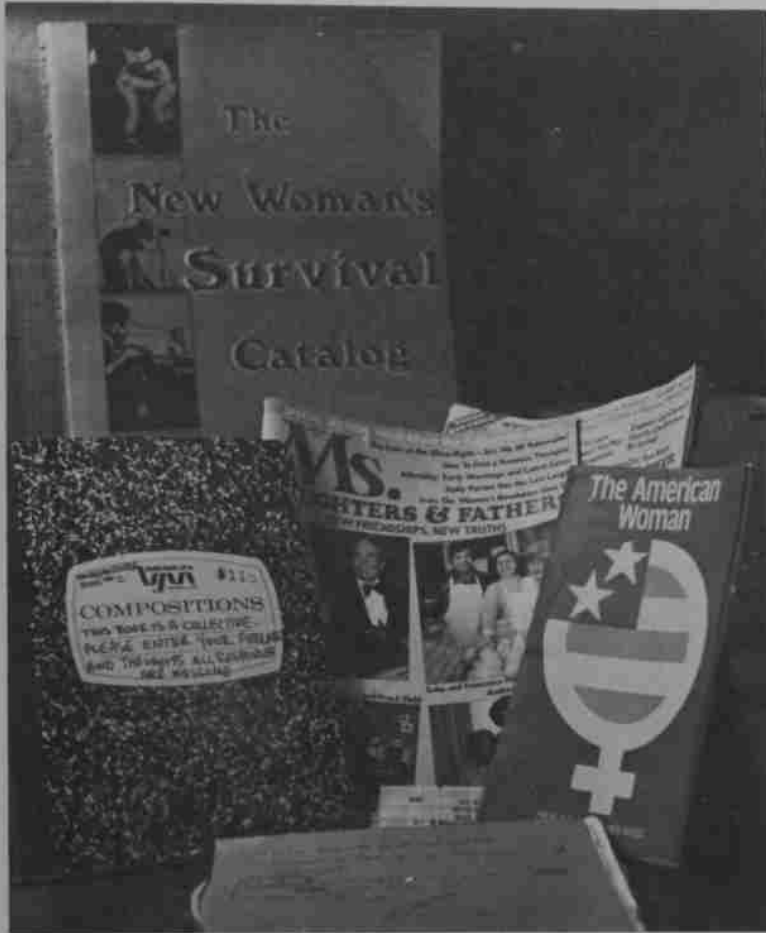
positive way."

Professor of Philosophy Cyrus Banning, who next semester will begin teaching a course on philosophical issues in feminism, has had frequent contact with the Center. He feels it is a very important extracurricular body, regardless of its size, because "it is one of the few organizations on campus which tries to make better human beings out of people rather than simply engaging them in activities." In that endeavor, Banning believes, the Women's Center addresses "the affective side of the student's life" rather than the recreational, thus providing an extracurricular alternative that, while not frowned upon by the College itself, "is not institutionally emphasized."

Core group member Ellen Montague is hopeful that the Women's Center can perform an increasingly valuable function as a forum for discussion, for men as well as for women, as the issues taken on concern everyone. Given the difficulty of "drawing people out" in a discussion situation when they are not familiar with one another, it falls

to the group members. Montague feels, to plan topics which will, if not make them comfortable enough to immediately express their opinions, "make them more aware of their own opinions, as opposed to the way society says they should think." Will the Center completely drop the role of ideological rallying point as a response to the conspicuous lack of rallies? Thoman indicated that it may have to. "There is feminism on this campus," she allowed, "but we haven't done a lot to support it or advocate it because we spend all our time explaining to everyone what it is."

As for projected plans for the Women's Center, Montague will organize a Kenyon contingent to attend a student conference at Denison University (which has a very promising women's center) in the spring. In the near future, there will be a discussion session concerning women and motherhood and a film in January concerning women in advertisement. Community tables are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Gund Commons. Needless to say, all are encouraged to attend.



A Collection of Feminist literature at the Women's Center

Photo by Michael Baird

Senate, Council See Calendar

continued from page one was that Senate recommended that one day be taken off of the current October Reading Period and added on to the end of the semester Reading Week.

Also proposed at Monday's meeting was a change in the College Constitution under the statutes of Freshman Council. The change would allow for the election of an alternate for each regular member elected to Freshman Council. The proposal was aired by Freshman Council Vice-President Brent Clark, who explained that the purpose of the alternate would be to serve as a back-up to the elected freshman Council member, replacing that member immediately if the member resigns or is removed. The alternate would be as well-informed of Freshman Council activities as the regular member, attending meetings also. The proposal was received favorably,

and Senate decided to consider it more fully at a future meeting before voting on the proposed change.

A last bit of business was the appointment of faculty members to Media Board. Appointees were Professors Joan Cadden and Clark Dougan of the History Department, Richard Kipp of Anthropology, and Gerrit Roelofs of the English Department.

Council Notes

By JEAN LIGGETT

Should exams be scheduled after Christmas vacation? Student Council discussed and voted against this proposal at its November 12 meeting.

Brian Rance made a motion to recommend to Senate that council approve the present calendar. However he emphasized that alternative plans within the structure could be made. Members of council

suggested that first semester begin on September 2 rather than August 28 and end on December 22.

There was concern expressed over the shortening of the first semester reading period by the administration. The rationale of the administration is that less reading period days are needed since there are less exams at the end of first semester than at the end of second semester. Another reason for their decision was that over the years the college has seen an increase in the number of requests for party permits during reading period. This served as an indication to them that not all of these days are being used expressly for the purpose of studying.

Dan Mechem responded "as students we have the free will to choose. We should be able to deal with our free time as we see fit."

Kyle Henderson made a motion to

continued on page five



No Way Out



I am really ashamed to be saying this, but it looks as though Pee Wee is going to be spending Thanksgiving Break here in Gambier, staring at the sky and talking to the chipmunks. I'm not doing this because of my workload—all I have to do is write a short paper due at the end of the term and finish a couple seminar presentations to clear up a few "in-completes" from last semester—but rather, the problem is that, despite my efforts to economize, I find myself in a position of financial embarrassment.

The whole thing began last Spring when I got my financial aid forms. I noticed that Wes Tutchings had put part of my grant down as "work study." Well I don't know about you, but I've got better things to do with my time than shovel out plates of greasy starch for hordes of unappreciative boors, but when I tried to explain that I need my valuable time to keep up with my studies, the only response I got was that Kenyon College is not in the business of subsidizing juvenile debaucheries. Ho ho.

So I showed up in September (nothing ever happens the first week of classes anyway) with a few hundred dollars already gone from my semester's budget. Now I honestly try to keep my expenses down, but mooching will only carry you so far. When I wrote home for a little cash, my parents sent a postcard saying that the money was needed for food, clothing, and my sister's chemotherapy. My second letter suggesting that they cut back on the frills produced no response.

The family was out. By this time, even my humble tastes had put such a dent in my meager bank account that a plane ticket was beyond my means. In fact, the seventy-five dollars in bank service charges seemed to rule out the possibility of even taking a bus. The more closely I examined my situation, the more obvious it became that it would be difficult for me to get out of town, and that nevertheless I had better do so as soon as possible.

I thought of hitchhiking, but when I tried that last year, I was arrested in Gas Station, Georgia on charges of "gross moral turpitude." I was fortunate in that the judge ruled that Age of Consent laws do not apply to reptiles, thus enabling me to get off with a six-month sentence, suspended on condition that I never show my face, or my alligator suit, in town again. Furthermore, the memory of certain charges still outstanding in other towns along the route seemed to dictate a three-thousand mile detour, making hitchhiking a somewhat less attractive alternative.

No matter how frugally one lives, the money still slips away, and my situation is growing desperate. My sign in the dining halls, "Ride Wanted—will share gas and alcohol!" has so far produced responses only from people wanting to share my alcohol, which was not quite the arrangement I had in mind. Despite my modest lifestyle, I don't have quite enough money, and even selling my matched pair of custom pearl-handled bottle openers will not help now. If something doesn't happen soon, the only city lights I'll see this vacation will be those on Middle Path. While you're safe at home wolfing down your third plate of turkey with all the trimmings, I'll be here in Gambier living on canned beans and Pop Tarts. So, if anyone out there is headed for Vegas over break, could you give me a ring? I only have three suitcases and a couch, and I'm an excellent driver, having driven my Uncle's car to second place in the Hogditch County Fair Stock Car Race last summer. I'll get you there in no time. Help give me a vacation I can really be thankful for, and call anytime between two and five a.m.



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Political
Forum

Iranian Hostages: "What Must be Done?"

continued from page two

class) are themselves the products of western universities. Furthermore, the foreign influences during the days of foreign imperialism have still left their marks as not all Iranians have been so conducive to the dictates of the present ruling Mullahs. The women's March protests against the wearing of the traditional chador, or cloak, are among the strongest examples of the inner conflict within Islam itself.

Yet while there is an inner power struggle within Iran, persons have pointed out that the already-mentioned factions within Iran are all united against the United States. All this does not mean that the Iranian students are justified in holding 60 Americans as hostages in the United States embassy in Tehran. It only points to the fact that secular and religious opposition to the Soviets and the West has largely been a result of the recent actions of these countries in Iran. And Kenyon History Professor Kai Schoenhals has pointed out that holding of hostages is a further means for uniting the various factions within Iran against a common disliked object — the United States.

Lessons from Iran

By WILHELM M. MERCK

The present situation in Iran brings to the public in simple, concise form a phenomenon that has been conspicuously absent for several years. That is, until the particularly desperate situation at hand, there has been little concerned reaction at home when the lives of Americans abroad are threatened or taken for political reasons. American soldiers in Korea and the ambassador to Afghanistan have been killed recently and the attitude was the old, well, what can you do about it?

It is exactly this attitude that has led us to the point where American embassies are absolutely *le plus chic* for rallies and the occasional takeover. The difference between then and now is that this time, something must be done. Unfortunately for Carter this crisis will not just fade away.

We have gotten ourselves in a well-

nigh helpless dilemma. We have limited courses of action that would have limited, if any, positive results. For the U.S., the crisis in Iran was a lost cause from the start.

Nothing can be done about a lost cause except to see that it does not happen again. Unfortunately for those 60 Americans in Tehran, this preparedness is something that has been out of political fashion for years. Even when President Ford acted quickly and decisively to a successful end in the Mayaguez Affair, he was heavily criticized by the left. Now, when there is a clear and present danger to Americans on foreign soil, there is no recourse and they are at the mercy of a gang of charlatans and an unpredictable tyrant.

With the gift of hindsight, it is easy to see what we should have done to prevent the crisis. With the gift of foresight, it is not hard to see what should be done to prevent its happening again. Hopefully this is where our new-found concern will implement itself. It must be made clear that an incursion of the type that have taken place in Beirut, Tehran and Kabul will bring about a reaction from the U.S. The imminence of that reaction and the recognition of its magnitude would be sufficient deterrent to any future embassy-takers.

Reactions including the deportation of illegal aliens, freezing of assets and economic embargo, according to the particular situation, should be known as the immediate consequence of a transgression of this type. Another reaction that has been "traditionally" withheld is the embargo of aid in the form of foodstuffs. It is surprising how few people know that Iran will receive \$500 million worth of grain from the U.S. this year, and next year. If it is known that America will not always put up with this kind of hand-biting, less of it would happen.

Fortunately there is less than a year left of the Carter administration. The concern now felt by Americans over foreign events like Iran does not seem to have a place in the soft-spoken, cardigan-sweatered White House of today. With luck we will not have another ten days like the last ten before the term is over. Perhaps then we will have a president who has

experience in foreign affairs and the attitude that the U.S. is allowed to assert itself.

Now we all know what some of us knew before; the present approach does not work.

What Should U.S. Do?

By ROBIN SOLOMAN

By now the problem in Iran is a well known fact to all. In 1953, the CIA placed in power the Shah, who eventually cost thousands of Iranians their lives, and who now may be responsible for the death of 60 Americans. What can Carter do to avoid further senseless murder?

Sadly, the President has few options open to him at the present. A tempting remedy would be to send the Shah back to face the people he brutalized for over 25 years. There is little reason why the U.S. should harbor a mass murderer. Unfortunately we can not surrender the Shah for if we acquiesce to blackmailers once, we are then inviting further terrorism.

Thus President Carter is forced to rely on the process of American and foreign negotiators to face the hostages. Yet the longer the ordeal drags, on the more domestic pressure builds for military or political action, which would spell doom for the captives. So at this time the only policy to be followed is that of watchful waiting.

Let us now ponder what Carter should consider if the worst scenario were realized: namely that the hostages are murdered.

Invasion would have to be ruled out because of the military logistics involved and the unlikelihood of young Americans wanting to fight and die in Iran. Also the notion of deporting the Iranian students residing in America is counter productive because it is in our best interests to show these people how our society truly operates.

If the worst were to occur, President Carter should consider the following:

1) Offer a resolution to the U.N. condemning the murder of U.S. embassy personnel and implement a world-wide embargo of exports destined for Iran. This would no doubt be vetoed by the Russians, but at least the attempt at multi-

literal action will have been made.

2) Discontinue exports to Iran. This is a harsh punishment for a nation so dependent on foreign supplies of grain, but it is the burden that they must bear.

3) Sever diplomatic relations with Iran, which really goes without saying.

4) Order the bombing of the F. 16's in the country, because the present anarchic situation may allow these planes to fall into the hands of

the Russians.
5) Nationalize all Iranian interests in America without paying any compensation.

Short of all-out war, these are the only options open to Carter. It is hard to say whether these actions will assuage public anger over the murder of 60 Americans, but as one Kenyon resident put it: the only other alternative open is to "nuke the hell out of them and pave the country over with basketball courts."

Hostage's Wife Airs Views Confident in Diplomacy

By DUNCAN HOLCOMB

(A Mt. Vernon resident, Mr. Bert Moore, is one of the Americans being held hostage in Iran. His wife, Mrs. Marjorie Moore, kindly consented to an interview to the Collegian when contacted by phone Tuesday afternoon.)

Moore has been in Iran with the State Department since July, where he has served on an administrative supervisor for the clean-up operation of the American Embassy compound in Tehran. The compound was razed by Iranian students during their first, unsuccessful attempt to take over the Embassy. Moore is one of about 60 Americans now being held hostage by the Iranians.

Mrs. Moore, a native of Mt. Vernon, has confidence in the abilities of American diplomacy to get the hostages freed. Diplomacy always takes a long time, she says, but it is the only way to deal with the situation. "We can't give the Shah back to the Iranians, because we've already accepted him. It's a matter of trust and honor. And I'm not for sending in the Marines—that's the surest way of getting their throats cut."

When asked whether the Carter administration should have been

better prepared for such an incident, Mrs. Moore pointed out that no one plans for something they simply don't think will happen. Never before has a host nation not come to the defense of an embassy. It is not the fault of the United States, she said, that this mutual trust was violated by Iran.

"The State Department has been very good about calling me, although they don't tell me anything more than what I hear on the news. The calls are more for encouragement than anything else. But now the Iranian students have agreed to pass messages to the hostages. I wrote a note to Bert, just telling him that everything here is fine. That probably did me as much good as it did him."

When asked about the Iranian students in this country, Mrs. Moore said that they should be dealt with on their own merits. "The Iranian students should be afforded the same rights as Americans. We live in a democracy, a free country. People are permitted to protest. Iranians should be deported if they are here illegally," she continued, "but that goes for all illegal aliens. This effort should not be directed solely towards the Iranians."

Low On Taste, High On Flavor

By RICHARD SNOWDEN

The old adage regarding judgments, books and often misleading covers, is aptly applied to the Athens Greek restaurant located at 42 North Main Street in Mansfield, Ohio. While the entrance and decor are strictly 'neo-greasy', the food, service and warm feeling generated by owner-operator Angela Ghesouras and her family makes the stop more than worthwhile.

"Athens" will not appeal to everyone: the menu consists primarily of variations on lamb or beef and pork sandwiches called 'gyros' and 'souvlaki'. Wrapped in buttered Greek peasant bread, the lamb or beef staple is complimented

by tomatoes, spices, onions and a stock-based sauce. The resulting mixture, albeit sloppy, yields an unusual, flavorful taste.

In addition to the gyro and souvlaki, various specialties are offered from time to time which generally feature lamb, either baked or in casserole. For the vegetarian, fancy Greek salads with particularly good oil and vinegar base dressings can be had that are meals in themselves.

Although the Athens Restaurant could probably stand as a particularly memorable spot on its entrees and salads alone an equally impressive reputation could be built upon the selection of Greek pastries

and strong Greek coffee which should cap off every meal. The Baklava, a dessert which is literally 'built' of layers of strudel leaves, sugar, cinnamon and walnuts, is possibly the best item on the menu. The less filling Greek cookies make a nice compliment to the strangely sweet after-lunch or dinner coffee.

While at the Athens, forget the plastic wood paneling, torn vinyl booths, sometimes dirty floors, and cliched Greek travel posters. In the midst of a very fine traditional Greek meal, decor is a trivial matter and with the coming of the check (lunch or dinner for two is under \$8.00) such a consideration is truly superfluous. In the words of Mrs. Ghesouras: "Enjoy!"

Letters: Let's Fix Middle Path Ourselves

continued from page two

or until the path cracks, humps, broken edges and the like, then it will look like a city street.

The other proposed solution is to use iron railings to contain the path, an approach used presently in the center of town. These are very effective, and also very dangerous. They used to be present in front of Old Kenyon to combat the same problem, obviously they didn't do the job or they would still be there.

The two solutions proposed, and the rest paths, clearly indicated the desire on the part of the college, to

find a long term solution that will not radically alter Middle Path. It is my feeling, however, that these two proposed solutions do not fully address the problem. First, they do not deal with the entire problem, and a solution is no good if you must keep repairing the solution. In this light they appear as stopgap measures, but they are too big and expensive for the stopgap solution. Second, these proposed solutions do not address the real problem which is the community's concern about Middle Path. Hold on to the big solutions!!! Let's try to pull the path

together ourselves before we turn it over to experts for major surgery. If the gravel was raked back from the edges, if the excess was carted off, and if people were to stay on the path, we might have won the battle without firing a shot. The fact is, we haven't given the path as it now stands a fair chance. So instead of immediately reaching for the experts and their big solutions, let's give what has worked so well, for so long a fair chance. That way, after all, we have nothing to lose, and everything to gain.

James Shorey



From Here to Eternity

From Here to Eternity. Directed by Fred Zimmerman. With Montgomery Cliff, Burt Lancaster, and Deborah Kerr. 1953, Black and White, 118 mins., Nov. 28, Rosse: 10:00. (After vacation).

From Here to Eternity is one of the best pictures produced in America during the 1950's, and one

of the best pictures of all time. Montgomery Cliff is good, great even, in a very controlled performance.

It's also Frank Sinatra's comeback film, and his humble yet powerful tough little guy performance quite justly resurrected his career.

The plot revolves around the lives of a group of people connected with the Army in Hawaii. Monty is exceptional as a buglar caught between his own standards and those of the Army. Borgnine is at his best sadistic form as a Sargent of the Guard who generally complicates things, and Lancaster is the kind of good solid man that will help us lick the Japanese, despite his steaming affair with Kerr, his company commander's wife. But all their lives are irrevocably changed on that "day on infamy," as director Fred Zimmerman expertly choreographs the island's slow realization of the attack, and America's first brave faltering steps into the war that was to change it so much.
J. Agnew

The Village Market

Gambier's village grocery
Beers, wines, meats, cheeses, produce,
groceries

Hard Line on Vandals Due

continued from page one

accepted by students," he stated. It is generally accepted among the administrators concerned that the greatest potential safety hazard on the campus is student vandalism and mischief. Reading speculated that "the next serious accident will be a student falling off of the Old Kenyon roof." He questioned the effectiveness in increasing security since he wonders if their presence might not encourage vandalism more. "The key," he commented, "is to get a handle on the Kenyon mentality. What is it that encourages such acts and how can they be stopped?" He added that "it is a combination of a student and administrative concern. It may well be that we still don't have a solution to vandalism."

One side effect of vandalism that Reading noted was the "crying wolf syndrome." At Providence College several students died in a dormitory fire because they thought the fire alarm was a prank. He believes that that could be a realistic possibility here and noted that the syndrome might have been a factor in Doug's accident. "There was a constant pattern of people rendering that elevator inoperable. Eventually people begin to ignore the emergency ring." As possible solutions to that problem and discouraging elevator pranks Reading suggested that it would be possible to rig the electronics such that a separate and distinct alarm would sound whenever the elevator stopped between floors, thus indicating either an emergency or a prank.

Another possibility would be shutting down the elevator late at night. In order to avoid a similar accident Reading stated that a protective shield, reaching down one floor from the cabin floor may be installed. That way it would be impossible to slip underneath the cab. He also mentioned the possibility of closing some of the keyholes that open the outside doors or putting cylindrical locks in them. "Limiting access to those keyholes has obvious disadvantages. There is always a trade-off," he noted. There is nothing that can be done about making the inside door unopenable because of fire regulations.

Reading affirmed that he would take further action on other possible safety hazards. *The Collegian* presented the need for emergency lights and fire detectors in dorms and restraints on the PBX phones.

Reading said he was speaking to the United Telephone Service "to see if we are limited to a system that invites problems." As the phones are now they can easily be completely removed. A recent *Collegian* article noted the rate at which the phones were being vandalized and that the phone workers' union requires that there be no restraint. Reading said that adding a restraint "could be a substantial cost, but a justifiable one. I feel that is what we need to do. You can't put a price on human life."

His final comments readdressed the senselessness and potential dangers of destructive vandalism. He assured that he intends to deal harshly with such activity in the future if that's what it takes to put a stop to it.



Photo by Merrill Robinson

Harrier Runs Regional

Kenyon's Jeff Cahn finished 23rd of 99 starters in Saturday's N.C.A.A. Division III Great Lakes Regional Cross Country Championships at Case-Western Reserve University. Cahn, who had qualified by virtue of his 23rd place finish two weeks before in the O.A.C. Championships, covered the muddy 8000 meter (4.95 miles) course in 27:01 to miss selection to nationals by only four places. Baldwin-Wallace won the team title with a low score of 70 points while Vic Smith of Mt. Union took individual honors with a time of 25:53.

Craftsmanship Plus

By ROBERT RUBIN

Where do you draw the line between the work of the craftsman and the work of an artist? The ceramic work of Tennessee artist Walter Hyleck, showing in Colburn Gallery through November 16 along with that of three Maine photographers, forces you to ask the question. The answer is not clear and simple.



"Iris and Dragonfly"

Hyleck's ceramics are masterfully executed. They range from simple vases and dishes to four meticulously crafted hanging bells. The porcelain and stoneware pieces are bold and delicate at the same time, decorated and crafted in a way very reminiscent of pottery from the orient. But what makes them remarkable is the imagery that infuses most of them and gives the show its central theme.

Despite the hint of the orient in the pottery, it is unmistakable as the work of an American artist. Hyleck had decorated his bowls, jars, bells and teapots with a whimsical porcine fantasy set in the Tennessee hill-country that is his home.

In his "Commemorative Jars," he employs a child-like fantasy world that combines a joyous bedtime-story quality with a wistful sophistication. Hi spigs and other animals are taken from rural experience and depicted in a way that makes clear his own sensibilities as a father and an artist. They ascend to heaven on ceramic wings, lead a queue of mice in a retelling of the Pied Piper story and swim the seven seas with grim and heroic determination. But beyond the childlike whimsy can be found a recognition of death. It is mostly below the surface of the works, but in some cases, like the "Cain and

Abel" Commemorative Jar, it is clear for all to see.

The most interesting and important works, however are the four great bells that hang at the north end of the gallery. They are massive works of porcelain and stoneware, but are so delicately executed and decorated that they become intimate statements about his feelings towards fantasy and real life. They begin with "The Crossing", a blue porcelain bell capped with a boatload of pig- pirates grimly rowing in pursuit of some whimsical treasure. Their voyage starts a progression of images that ultimately end with an acknowledgement of the slaughterhouse in "Soweena's Dream," the last of the bells.

Hyleck has taken the craftsmanship of pottery a step further. He has, in fact used the connotations of pottery (simple beauty, practicality and salability) and incorporated them into his images in a way that generally transcends mere craftsmanship, and lets us see the world as he does from his rural Tennessee retreat.

Calendar Proposals

continued from page three

recommend to Senate that the reading period be increased from three to four days. The motion passed.

Robb read the report by the Senate Subcommittee on Student Involvement in Departmental Planning to Council. The committee was formed as a result of the issues raised in the Shapiro case two years ago.

Sexsmith proposed to council that it accept the proposals of the subcommittee but that further work be done on the proposal so that students would have some power in the tenure decision. The motion passed.

In its report, the committee drew upon two sources: interviews conducted by senate with department chairs during last year, and returned student questionnaires which attempted to measure student perception of their involvement in matters of academic planning.

The results of these questionnaires suggests that students do not believe that they are involved in curriculum

decisions. Students appeared to want to play a greater role in academic planning than they do at present.

The responses from the chairs of the departments reveals that all departments support student participation in curriculum planning.

The proposal by the Senate Subcommittee seeks to delegate a greater role to the students in curriculum decisions.

It was proposed that in the spring semester all declared majors will be notified of a time and designated place at which they may participate in formulating a means to convey student opinion on curricular matters. At least fifty percent of all majors must be present to take actions. By majority vote the students may adopt any curricular changes which they deem necessary. The recommendations would be then passed on to the department.

Robb emphasized that students would play simply an advisory role and would not take part in the actual decisions of the departments in curricular matters.

Fine Finish for Lady Spikers

By LARRY O'CONNEL

The Volleyball Team wound up its best season ever with a fine performance in last week's Satellite Tournament at O.W.U. With all six starters back, "we did even better than we had expected at a higher level of play," said Coach Sandie Martin. In their first game, the women beat O.W.U. two games to one but then dropped their match with Wagoner 2-1. The team rallied to beat Malone College 3-2 to finish third of seven teams in the tournament.

This strong finish capped a very successful season in which the women more than doubled last year's total of wins. The Ladies' transformed last season's 7-15 mark to a 15-11 record this year accomplishing their goal of a .500 record and more.

Coach Martin was very pleased with the Ladies' showing in the tournament, citing "the greater familiarity we gained from working together," as one factor contributing to the Ladies' fine play. "The team's spirit at the tournament was very good," she continued.

After a weak start this year due mostly to "concentration lapses", the women had a very strong second half. Though they continually had problems with getting a good bump, they developed into a strong serving team. M.V.P. Lauren Weiner was a particularly strong server as well as the team leader. Additionally Captain-elect Karen Stevenson proved to be a consistently strong player throughout the season and Hillary Sparks came on strong at the end of the year.

Coach Martin is looking forward anxiously to the 1980 as most of the team is returning. "Consistency is the key," she said concerning their goal to win next year's Satellite and qualify for the state finals.

Dance Concert



Photo by Chris Burdett

"3 Graces and an Understudy" was performed last weekend in the Fall Dance Concert by Grace, Diane Elam (standing) and understudy, Nagwa Mikhail

Fall Sports Honorees

- Football
MVP - Mike Svihra
- Soccer
MVP - Tim Truitt
- Cross-Country
MVP - Jeff Cahn
- Volleyball
MVP - Lauren Weiner
- Field-Hockey
MVP - Anne Busch

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Water Polo Makes A Splash

By JIM REISLER

Perhaps it comes from living in Pittsburgh — not much of a city but blessed with powerful sports teams. The Steelers and the Pirates win and after a while, we become spoiled by success. A similar kind of winning tradition exists with Kenyon swimming such that we too expect them to wipe everybody away.

But still another Kenyon swimming phenomenon, quite separate from the phenomenons which have occurred here each of the last twenty-six years is quietly happening. It is the Water Polo Club which perhaps can best be understood as another chapter of the Kenyon swimming dynasty.

In its third year of existence, the Water Polo Club finished this season with a 14-1 record, losing only to Division I powerhouse Cleveland State while winning the Division II Midwest Conference for the second year in a row. At the N.C.A.A. Eastern Championships at Monmouth College this past weekend, Kenyon placed fourth of eight teams, an improvement over their eighth place finish at Lehigh last year.

Such impressive statistics are, if anything, tribute to the progress the club has made since its beginning in

club has made since its beginnings in 1977. Team Coach and co-captain Steve Counsell who has been around for all three years played water polo in high school and arrived at Kenyon fully expecting to continue on a high level of competition. What he found instead was a rag-tag group of swimmers preparing for the winter season by flinging around a ball or two. As N.C.A.A. rules permit only so many weeks of practice before actual competition begins, water polo appeared to be an excellent way of extending the pre-season.

Since then, the team has sought organized competition, and has according to Counsell "come a long way to being competitive at the N.C.A.A. Division II level. The breakthrough year appeared to be last season when Counsell, along with Steve Killpack ('79) built goals, ordered headgear, and began weekly workouts.

Keep in mind that the Water Polo team is a club and doesn't represent the school in an official capacity. Like any other club, it must solicit funds from Student Council and is forced to compete for pool space with everyone else. Team members pay dues and must travel to away matches at personal expense. Counsell estimates that players have paid upwards of \$50 each out of their

own pockets for expenditures. But he says Coach Steen has been cooperative about providing adequate training hours. Schaeffer Pool was reserved for the team twice weekly this fall.

~~At the same~~ In the Midwest Conference, Kenyon competes primarily with Division I schools; Akron, Bowling Green and West Virginia while tangling with only one other Division III team; Denison. For any competition outside the conference, it must travel extensively — usually north to Cleveland or west to Bowling Green and Miami of Ohio.

Competition is perhaps strongest within the team itself. Interest was initially received from thirty or so students at September's Activities Fair but equipment shortage limited the team ultimately to seventeen. With the number of excess swimmers at Kenyon already, the competition to fill those few slots was fierce. Oddly enough, only a handful of swimmers actually made the team, putting to rest the club's original intentions as a means of preparation for winter swimming. Despite such slim numbers, it nevertheless remains a good way "to ease into the swim program" says Counsell.

Little is known about rules in described as a cross between basketball and hockey. Six players



aligned in a 3-3 formation and a goalie constitute a team.

The rules however are something else — on the surface, its objects are simple; that is putting a ball in the net. Yet, from Counsell's description it is more complicated. The offense revolves around a player in the middle — a little like the 7'2" center phenom in basketball — who receives the ball and then is either fouled or takes a shot. Probably it is better to be fouled since the chances of a clean shot within the tangle of arms and elbows are virtually nil. Even with the advantage of percentages, there are risks to be had by fouling, as the consequences involve either a free pass or a thirty-second penalty, depending on the severity of the offense. Nonetheless, water polo is not the mass mayhem it appears to

the casual observer. — There is passing and playmaking, even though it is sometimes accomplished with a fair amount of thrashing about.

Since any number below one is foreign to most Kenyon swimmers, some felt this weekend's fourth place finish may have been better. It will lose, however, only one starter, Steve Penn, to graduation. The rest, juniors Counsell, Conrad Kohrs, Jim Parker, Bill Derks, Mark Foreman, and Kyle Hickok, sophomores Dan Johnson, and Greg Parini, and freshman Rick Fonkalsrud from a strong nucleus for next season. Although twenty six is perhaps too high a number to shoot for right away one in 1980 would suit most Kenyon Water Polo players admirably.



Tri-captain Karen Yeaw 'flies' toward finish.

Ladies splash to "4"

By JOE WILSON

If anyone had doubts about the effectiveness of the famous Kenyon taper, they were eliminated last Saturday at the women's small college swimming and diving championships at Denison University. Kenyon's lady swimmers were at their very best in capturing their fourth consecutive state championship.

The women started off slowly but gained momentum throughout the long eight-hour meet, refusing to let anything stand in the way of number four. One of the biggest disappointments of the meet was the disqualification of the 200 yard medley relay team in the first event of the meet, for a false start. While most teams would be negatively affected by such an occurrence, they ladies realized they would just have to fight harder for the championship. The 500 freestyle was next and despite several significant time drops on the part of the women, they still found themselves behind Wooster by a sizable margin. But things began to pick up after that with fine performances in the 200 IM by Katrina Singer, Laura Chase, and Suzie Stitzel, 100 freestyle by Amy Haurly, 50 breaststroke by Chase, Haurly, and Kay Hawn. The real turning point came when Stitzel, Karen Yeaw, and Barb Stephenson took 1-2-3, respectively, in the 100 fly.

After that, Wooster, with the exception of a few individuals, seemed powerless to stop the oncoming purple tide.

While almost every swimmer had lifetime best performances, several swimmers deserve particular note. Senior tri-captains Mary Boutselis, Karen Yeaw, and Wendy Lauer all put in outstanding performances which greatly aided in getting the team rolling. Katrina Singer's victory in the 100 backstroke also helped greatly. Divers Barb Stephenson and Val Taylor, finishing 9th and 11th, respectively, put in one of Kenyon's best ever diving performances. Finally, topping off the meet was the victory of the 200 freestyle relay off Amy Haurly, Wendy Lauer, Ann Vance, and Mary Boutselis. It was one of the finest performances this writer has seen in his numerous years of swimming.

Coach Jim Steen, obviously proud of his team, commented "there was no way they should have won but they went out and fought all the way." Apparently they fought hard enough as the ladies won by a 60 point margin, beating a Wooster team which had beaten them by 55 points in a duel meet.

Finally, credit must be given to the many Kenyon fans who attended the meet. Captain Mary Boutselis commented, "I don't know what we would have done without all the support they gave us."

Bethany Ends It All, 21-17

By JIM REISLER

Perhaps it was a fitting end to a frustrating season after all. To repeat a seemingly common occurrence, the football Lords saw a ten-point lead slip away and dropped another game in the waning moments Saturday, this time 21-17 to Bethany College of West Virginia.

For three quarters, Kenyon did virtually everything required of a winning team — building up a commanding 17-7 lead in the process. Within minutes, however, the Bisons struck back, first after a costly pass interference penalty kept alive a drive at the Kenyon 11 enabling them to gain sixteen yards and score from three yards out, and secondly when Bison quarterback Jeff Beer connected with speedy end Denny Williams for a 55-yard touchdown pass with only 1:32 left in the game to seal the coffin for Kenyon.

It was precisely this combination, Beer to Williams, which proved to be the Lords' main problem for most of the afternoon. As usual, the Lords defense was stingy against the rush, shutting down Bethany's running game to a total of minus 27 yards. So the Bisons took to the air, scoring their first and third touchdowns on passes. Altogether, Beer threw 31 times, completing 15 for 261 yards which pushed his season total to more than 1700 yards.

After Bethany took an early first quarter lead on a 34 yard touchdown completion from Beer to Jeff Severino, the Lords came back to build up a 14-7 half-time lead. With the Bisons unable to sustain any kind of substantial running game against Kenyon's solid defensive front, they fumbled at their own seven, a break which quarterback Mike Handel quickly converted into a four yard touchdown pass to Jim Steuber.

On their next possession minutes later, Kenyon drove 47 yards to the end zone in seven plays, the big play coming again on a Handel to Steuber pass, good for 17 yards which set the Lords up with a first end goal from the seven yard line. Three plays later, Jim Mazzella plunged over for a touchdown from a yard out. Tom Gibson's conversion made the score 14-7.

a field goal from 33 yards out, midway through the third quarter, to complete the Lords' scoring for the day.

Even with the Kenyon offense completely shut down in the fourth quarter, Saturday's performance has perhaps the most balanced performance of the season. Bethany outgained the Lords in total yardage, but the Kenyon attack showed greater consistency — of the 223 total yards, 126 were gained passing and 17 yards were made on the ground. Quarterback Mike Handel was 8 for 17, splitting his completions among three different receivers, namely Steuber who caught 5 passes for 56 yards, and Dave Graham who had three receptions, good for 64 yards.

The rushing game was less successful but respectable, gaining 97 yards in 44 attempts for an average gain of just over two yards a carry. Jim Mazzella, recently voted Kenyon's most valuable offensive back, was again the leading rusher — gaining 80 yards in 24 attempts. In addition, Jim Ginley gained 33 yards while Pat Hunkler rushed twice for 2 yards.

Thus the Lords close the season 2-7, a record hardly indicative of how close they came to having a winning season. Blessed with a solid defense but a young and inexperienced of-

fense, Kenyon entered the season with high hopes, but a combination of bad breaks, injuries, and fate appeared to be their downfall.

Thirteen players graduate this year, a situation which puts tremendous recruiting pressures on Coach Tom McHugh and his staff. Seven of those players are defensive starters so the biggest recruiting effort lies ironically with rebuilding the third best defense in the Ohio Conference. In addition, two of the seniors conclude the season as legitimate All American candidates: the first, Middle Guard Mike Svihra, who is, according to McHugh, "The best I have seen at that position", and the other a nominee for Academic All American defensive back Greg Niehaus who has been a four year starter.

Next year Kenyon enters the Ohio Conference for a two year commitment. Six new opponents, Case-Western Reserve, Ohio Wesleyan, Heidelberg, Otterbein, Baldwin-Wallace, and Mt. Union, will tangle with the Lords come next season.

The burning questions remain — can the offense with another year's worth of experience produce with more consistency and can those stalwart members of the defense be replaced? For answers to those and other questions, we'll be in touch next September.

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