

The Kenyon Collegian

12-6-1979

Kenyon Collegian - December 6, 1979

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\$90,000 Grant Spurs MFL

To Fight 'Scandalous' Language Incompetence

By JEAN LIGGETT

Upon the receipt of a \$90,000 grant from the George Gund Foundation The Modern Foreign Languages and Literature Department will establish a highly intensive foreign language program next year.

"The goal of this intensive language program is to accomplish in one year's time the equivalent of two years of a language study through the 'traditional' approach. We want to instill within the student a keener motivation, a more positive attitude vis-a-vis language learning at the early levels than is often the case within the 'traditional structure,'" said Robert Goodhand, Chair of the department.

It is Goodhand's belief that this

method will revive the interest in the study of modern foreign languages at Kenyon and thus counter what a new Presidential commission report terms as scandalous incompetence in foreign tongues. After a year long investigation the report disclosed that only eight per cent of U.S. colleges require a foreign language for admissions, down from 34 percent in 1966. The department has become increasingly aware that Kenyon is not exempt from this scandal.

The purpose of these techniques is to involve the student in the actual learning of the language rather than passively trying to absorb it.

It is Goodhand's conviction that this intensive program would fulfill a need: "Most of us who teach or learn a foreign language are aware of a motivational problem present in the

conventional approach to language learning. After two years, three years, or even five or six years of classroom study, many students feel demoralized by their inability to express themselves with ease in a foreign language. So frustrated are they that they all too often abandon their language study short of enjoying what should be the eventual fruits of their labour: the delight of reading literary classics in the original or the extraordinary enrichment which comes with experiencing another culture through the vehicle of the foreign language."

Goodhand hopes that the intensive language program will "instill within the student a more positive commitment-more joy in learning by building capability and confidence in oral communication as the most

felicitous route towards proficiency in all the foreign language skills."

The intensive program is based on a concept developed by John Rassias, a language professor at Dartmouth College. For 1980-81 four languages will be offered-German, French, Spanish and Italian complementing a curriculum of traditional language courses. Professor Robert Seymour will direct the program.

According to Goodhand the intensive program will be modeled on "Rassias" method instituted at Dartmouth, although the MFL Department will examine variations adopted by other schools and will examine ways that the approach might be tailored to accommodate Kenyon.

The second segment will comprise the first seven weeks of second semester. There will be eight hours of class meetings per week (four with faculty and four with the apprentice teacher) plus one twenty minute language lab session for each day of classes. The third segment will be the first seven weeks of second semester. There will be six-seven hours of class per week (3-4 hours with faculty and three hours with apprentice teacher) plus one twenty minute language lab session for each day of classes.

In the hour of class with the instructor new vocabulary will be presented, dialogues will be introduced, grammatical and phonological features will be explained, and insights into the target culture provided.

The other hours will be spent with



Robert Goodhand

student apprentice teachers. The teachers will be juniors or seniors carefully selected at the beginning of the semester, and trained in three day workshops. They will be paid a salary of \$25 per week. The function of these undergraduate assistants is conducting highly structured, strictly audio-lingual drills to practice pronunciation and grammatical patterns. They are trained to use lively, rapid-fire drill methods keeping students' attention by such practices as rhythmic finger snapping. An Assistant Teacher may point to one student to respond to a question while keeping eye contact with another student.

The MFL Department will be showing a film of the Dartmouth Assistant Teachers doing drill sessions. Any potential AT candidate is encouraged to come see the film. This film gives a fairly good idea of what the Rassias method is all about. There will be a notice in Newscope telling the place and time of the film.

Goodhand stressed that the recruitment of good AT's for the first year will be crucial to the program's success.

The Kenyon Collegian



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Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio



Jerry Rubin wearing revolutionary uniform to House Un-American Committee hearing in 1968.

Ex-Yippie Rubin Lectures Tonight

By ANDY SIMMONS

Jerry Rubin, 1960's political activist and founder of the "Yippies" (Youth International Party), will lecture tonight at 8:00 at Rosse on the topic, "Twenty Years of Change: Sixties Activism...Seventies Awareness." In the lecture, Rubin, one of the Chicago Seven, will present an informal, entertaining oral history of the Sixties in an attempt to explain why it was such a radical decade. He will also discuss the change in the American attitude and his personal changes since then.

Rubin, now 41, was a symbol of activism to American 60's youth. Because of his role in organizing the demonstrations against the Democratic Convention in August of

1968, he stood trial for five and a half months.

In 1967, Rubin's peaceful demonstration in front of the Washington Monument aimed to take over the Pentagon. Many claim that this march marked the beginning of the end for Lyndon Johnson because of the attention it drew to the atrocities of the Vietnam War.

Rubin, now a leading activist against nuclear energy and nuclear arms, participated in the recent demonstration at the Shoreham nuclear plant on Long Island. He was arrested, along with one hundred others for his involvement.

Rubin has authored four books. His two most famous works are *Do It!*, a doctrine on youth activism, and *Growing up at 37*.

Admissions: After The Baby Boom

By SALLY MCGILL

The post World War II baby-boom generated three decades of growth of school enrollment in the United States. According to a National Institute of Education report issued last year, these three decades of growth have ended, however, and educational institutions of all types must now stop to consider the implications of declining enrollments. Kenyon, as a small, private, liberal arts college, is no different.

Beyond a mere population decrease institutional enrollments will be hampered by several relevant economic factors, such as inflation, a decreasing economic base among potential students, and less incentive for a college education.

Elementary school enrollments in the United States peaked in the late 1960's, and secondary school enrollments peaked in 1975. Institutions of higher education are presently enjoying maximum enrollments. From now on, however, enrollments in institutions of higher education will decline steadily, at least through 1990. Specifically, the problem lies in the fact that by 1990 there will be approximately 30% fewer high school seniors than there are now. Unfortunately, things are not looking good for the decade following 1990 either, because an expected upswing in the birth rate which has been falling steadily since 1960, has failed to materialize in the late 1970's.

Another problem faced by small liberal arts colleges stems from demographers' predictions for a change in the ethnic and economic character of students. This change will basically entail an increase in the percentage of students who come from low-income families. John D. Kushan, Director of Admissions, is quick to state that predications for such changes are very general and that colleges are not worrying as much about them as about those predicting decrease in the number of college-age students.

However, reports Kushan, many other people anticipate an increase in

the percentage of high school seniors who seek some kind of post high school education. Two facts temper this good news. First, such an increase would have to be fairly large to counter the simultaneous decrease in the number of high school students. Secondly, nobody can say at this point what types of schools will be the most popular.

Kenyon has one advantage over many small colleges in the "enrollment race", namely, that its student body is quite diverse, as far as geographic distribution goes. Kushan emphasizes that this is a great advantage: "We have a wider population from which to draw our student body than do a lot of colleges." This situation will

definitely help Kenyon, because demographers expect Ohio and Pennsylvania to suffer more of a population decline than other states, due not to a declining birth rate but to families re-locating. If Kenyon depended upon the surrounding geographical areas much as many colleges do, it would be facing much bigger problems.

Kushan related that the basic plans that most colleges are using (including Kenyon) to combat enrollment problems is to make their recruiting programs much more aggressive. Recruiting is becoming a very competitive business. In the past five years, Kushan says, the Kenyon Admissions Office has been making

continued on page six

Senior Funds Collected

By LISA MESAROS

Chin Ho, president of the senior class has been working on a tentative schedule for senior week activities this coming May. "At the moment," Ho says, "many things have already been planned."

Opinions and suggestions have been solicited from the students and planned in such a way that the maximum amount of students will be able to participate. These suggestions were studied during Thanksgiving break.

According to Ho, "things have changed now, out of 327 seniors, 85.3% have signed up." Reviewing the potential festivities, he said, "there will be senior student-faculty participation during the week." A musical is planned at Bolton Theater, it will be co-sponsored by the KCDC and the Senior Class Committee. "It promises to be the event of the year," says Ho. The musical will be a spoof on life at Kenyon.

During the week of May 11-17, KFS films and SCC movies will be shown. Some events scheduled include Cafe a la Istanbul, the 2nd

Annual Philander Chase, Platform Tennis Open, Gund Cookout with live entertainment, and a New Wave Dance.

Also planned is a Gambier Community Parade, Picnics, more cafes, an ultimate Frisbee Champagne Challenge, a Gourmet Dinner, and a Tennis Tournament to mention a few. The beer tent will also be open during Alumni Weekend.

The Senior Class Committee members are Chris Gould, Mark Hallinan, Bill Lipscomb, Stacy Remke, Cheryl Ririe and Steve Sexsmith.

To date the committee has raised \$5600 in funds to add to the \$650 previously in the treasury. As for the 40 seniors who have not yet signed up to have the additional \$20 added to their student activities fee, Ho says, "we'll collect from them."

The 152nd Commencement will take place May 25th, with an after-noon reception. Ho hopes that "the whole week will emphasize a reaffirmation of community and class spirit and as such, will stress and promote community participation."

Make OCS Stronger

Recent *Collegian* interviews with the Provost, students, and faculty have revealed a disinterested attitude toward off-campus study. Despite the employment of a full time OCS director and a part time secretary, the College seems to discourage student participation in the program. Although the College provides the OCS office as a service for students considering an alternative program, Provost Haywood has said that he cannot condone off-campus study, since four straight years is considered necessary for the completion of the liberal arts education at Kenyon.

The College's concern is understandable. A small four year college must make every attempt to assure that the students admitted as freshmen graduate as seniors. Not only does this require careful admissions, but the College must see to it that the students, once here, stay here. Kenyon's attrition rate is high — the demanding academic environment and the confining social atmosphere make it so. The College expects a certain number of drop-outs, but can not afford to lose potential qualified graduates. From a practical point of view, the College considers it expedient to discourage off-campus study.

But the argument expressed is continually a defense of liberal arts ideology. The position maintains that the continuity of uninterrupted liberal arts study is essential for a full liberal arts education. But the majority of students returning from off-campus study believe that study on the hill can be far more valuable after time spent elsewhere. Off-campus study often enhances the liberal arts education by providing a more diverse and well rounded experience. Kenyon's limited resources require the supplement provided by off-campus study.

From the standpoint of our education, as well as the health of the college, off-campus study should be promoted. The College seems to ignore the success of the Exeter Program, the only viable Kenyon based program. Such programs can make a college more appealing to prospective students. At several liberal arts schools, Kalamazoo College for instance, students enroll specifically because of the off-campus study opportunities and some colleges require such participation for graduation. The future of the Exeter Program, faced with imminent tuition hikes, is uncertain. It is doubtful that the College would react at all to the loss of its only off campus program.

If the College is so concerned that once a student sets foot outside of Gambier he is gone forever, they should be concerned with making Kenyon more attractive, which requires the establishment of strong off-campus study opportunities. By neglecting OCS with the attitude that students should forever stay at Kenyon, they are actually chasing them away. Programs such as Exeter, which provide a Kenyon away from Kenyon, can make Gambier a welcome place to return to. But the present attitude makes the OCS office the forbidding stepping stone for getting out of Gambier. It may be true, off-campus study is presently a liability to the health of the college. But it can and should be an asset. It is time that Kenyon make an effort to create strong off-campus study programs. Otherwise, the door to the OCS office might as well be closed for good.

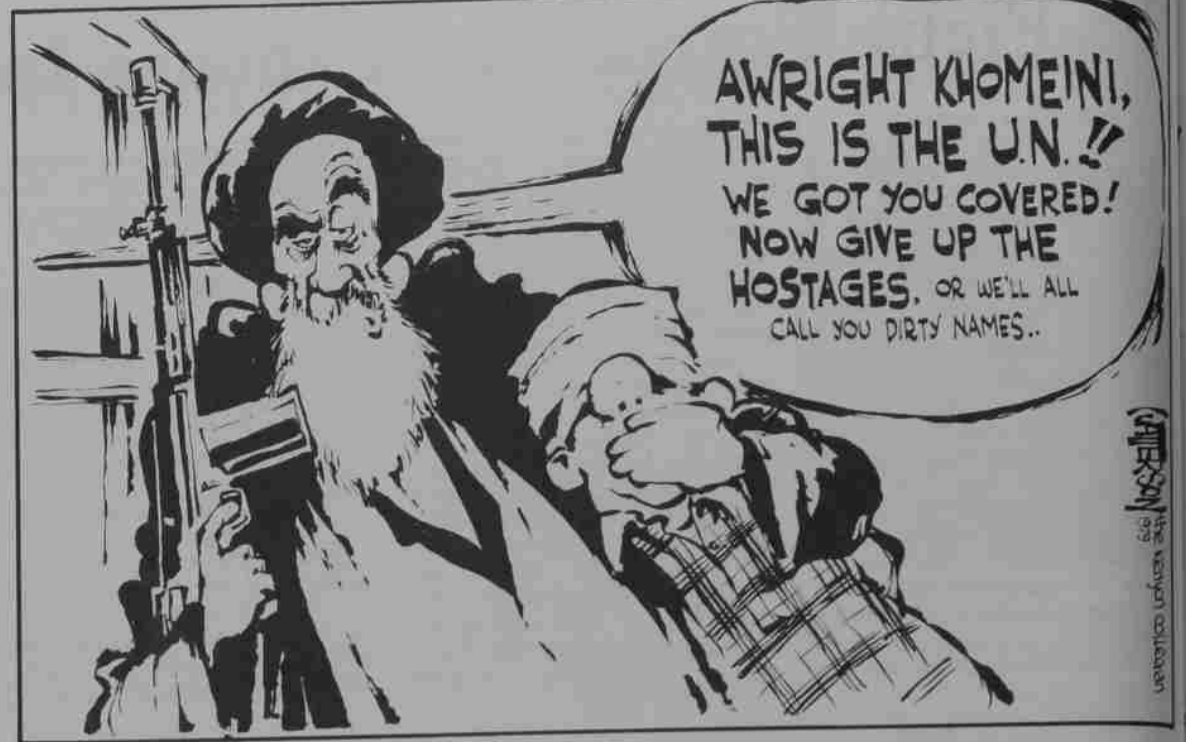
Drive Carefully

Now that winter is here, the roads are icy, it gets dark early, and drivers are speeding down Wiggin and Gaskin streets at unprecedented speeds. Natural winter conditions cannot be altered, but speeding can.

Granted, Gambier is not the most exciting spot in the world, or even Ohio, but that does not mean that we have to liven things up by playing chicken or demolition derby, particularly at three o'clock on Sunday morning — the time when student efforts to remain on Middle Path as they proceed toward their intended directions have become all but futile.

Matters certainly are not helped by the sight of blue maintenance trucks charging through town as if Caples were burning down, but even Maintenance has more of an excuse to drive fast than do students late at night.

If we had wanted to spend our time dodging traffic, we would not have come to Kenyon. Sure, the gravel trucks do it, but they don't know any better. The plea is simple — slow down.



Political Forum

Iran: Student Support of Islamic Uprising

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 HILAL RIZVI

The invasion of U.S. rights of diplomatic immunity in Tehran and its prolonged offensive has provoked a dynamic environment of uncertainty. A continuing wave of pro- and con-American reaction has advanced the crisis to absolutely unspiced magnitudes. While the international political scene has changed, a nationalistic backlash from most Americans has been no less profound. Have Americans examined whether nationalism is really the spirit required to solve the current crisis?

One shudders to think how these sentiments could affect a United States prerogative to end the impasse. What has remained latent in the average person's mind is the question whether he could be misled by the press. Nationalism has a price and it has been paid recurrently over

the decades since World War II anti-Japanese reaction, and Vietnam. Could we fall prey to yet another inaccurate molding of public opinion by the press? Certainly.

The Iran situation is a development of over thirty years of oppression. Oppression by whom? Oppression by a U.S. supported ruling body of monarchs. Were you aware of the fact that the U.S. pride in being a purveyor of human rights was contradicted when Iranians were punished for integrating their culturally polished intellect in everyday life style? Were you aware that Iranians were forced by the Savak (the Shah's secret police) to display portraits of "His Majesty" in public and private institutions and homes. And were you aware that they could not freely worship and admire their saints? Religious leaders and academicians were exiled from the country for publicizing individual rights. Yet the U.S. went along with their support for the Shah.

Economic and politically-strategic interests were to be gained from a stable Iran, and to the United States it did not matter how this stability was assured. Where was "U.S. moral public opinion" when its altruistic government action ignored all

humanitarian considerations? The westernization that occurred in Iran during the Shah's reign cannot be considered development of the country. This attitude is ethnocentric.

Iran was oppressed to westernization, yet this went on for over three decades. Certainly the immediate defensive action of the sacking of U.S. diplomatic grounds and personnel is justified in accordance with international law. Yes, it was an act of terrorism against the U.S.; but thirty years of oppression backed by an egotistical supporter is a far greater terrorism of human rights. During this period hundreds of thousands of freedom seekers were slaughtered and their relatives plundered. It is not in U.S. interests that embassy officials be tried for espionage or the Shah questioned by an international tribunal of jurists (according to Iranian authorities — Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh) because it will reveal CIA acts of terrorism. For most Americans it is hard to digest how the CIA is used to protect U.S. interests in Third World countries (but because this is as yet not proven or not "allowed" to be proven, you'll just have to take my word). The Shah's only status is that of an

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.

Correction

To the Editor: In your November 29 issue I was incorrectly quoted in an article about grade deflation. The quote concerned members of the Class of '79 going to graduate and professional schools. The figures in the article attributed to me were reported incorrectly and I would like to correct them to set the record straight.

The article stated that 18.5% of the seniors who completed a questionnaire last spring were definitely going to graduate school. In actual fact, the figure was 40.7% were definitely going to graduate or professional school. (The 18.5% was the percentage of respondents who, in April or May, had already been admitted to a graduate or professional school for next year and had decided which graduate or professional school to attend.) In addition to the 40.7%, definitely planning to go to graduate or professional school, 29% stated that they were probably going to go and 20.2% stated "maybe" in response to this question.

The article further stated, "Of

those 18.5%, it was asked, "If you attend graduate or professional school, what kind of school is most likely?" This is an error; this question was asked of 89.9% of the students (those who were "definitely", "probably", or "maybe" going to attend graduate or professional school "next year", "within two years", or "eventually.")

Barbara Gensemer

Study Complaint

To the Editor: It was come to the attention of Freshman Council that there is a serious problem in regards to Gund Commons Study Lounge. The problem stems from a fundamental concern of study space on the North end of campus. A large number of students habitually reserve carrels by leaving their books and articles on these desks. The major grievance results when Gund becomes crowded, which is most of the time, and all carrels have been reserved. Students who leave their carrels for extended periods of time are denying others the right to use the lounge.

Although there is a sign forbidding this practice, its effect is negligible.

On its most general level the problem centers on certain inconsiderate students who repeatedly leave their books for excessive lengths of time. Most students feel nervous and awkward in removing these books and subsequently don't. For example, on any given evening all carrels are reserved, yet only one-half to two-thirds are occupied. It is recognized that short breaks are necessary while studying, however, it is these extended absences which create the problem.

Numerous solutions have been examined. One being to inform students of the existing regulations and encourage them to move books from unoccupied carrels when necessary. This might require more signs in the lounge and notices in *Newscope*.

Other possibilities involve punitive measures. Perhaps, fines should be imposed on repeating offenders.

The Freshman Council respectfully submits these solutions with the hope that they will be considered and the problem will be dealt with promptly.

Freshman Council 1979-80

The Kenyon Collegian

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The 'Society' page



Wanna Be Somebody? Take Pee Wee's Class



PEE WEE FERNBUSTER. ANALYSIS AND COMMENTARY BY.

Would you like to be a somebody? Tell the great and powerful to **** themselves? Have your picture carried through the streets by ecstatic mobs? Overthrow fascist dictatorships and set up your own in their place? Well, now for a limited time only, all this and more can be yours through the *Pee Wee Fernbuster Famous Holy Man's School*.

No doubt while bemoaning your own negligible chances of achieving fame and fortune you have often asked yourself, "What has this Khomeini character got that I haven't got?" The answer of course is that he has an obedient horde of religious fanatics at his beck and call, while you can't even get the dog to climb down off the sofa. But all this can be changed in just three short weeks when you enter the *Pee Wee Fernbuster Famous Holy Man's School*. Here's just a sample of what you'll learn: Preaching To The Masses, Creative Theology and Its Uses, receiving Divine Sanction for Your Acts, Murder, Lying, Deceit, and much, much more!

Our instructors are fully qualified to teach you in any of the major "fighting faiths", such as Islam, Roman Catholicism, Judaism, Hinduism, Protestantism, Mormonism, or the ancient Pagan customs. Or, for a slight additional fee, we will gladly custom design a faith for your particular needs. Just think of the fun and excitement when your followers take over embassies or mosques, or when you proclaim yourself Pope, and launch your very own crusade! (Helpful business hint: real Popes often crusaded against each other, or their fellow Christians, when the infidel supply ran low.) Or better yet, become a reformer and "purge" an existing religion of its errors, while appropriating its revenues! It's fun! It's easy! And you don't pay taxes!

Your check or money order for \$10.95 to the *Pee Wee Fernbuster Famous Holy Man's School* brings you an easy-to-learn set of twenty one daily lessons, your own bizarre vestments, an informative pamphlet on Swiss bank accounts, and our famous brochure, "Piety for fun and Profit," used by evangelists and TV preachers everywhere. In addition, if you order before midnight tonight, you will receive ABSOLUTELY FREE a copy of *Religious Warfare Through the Ages*, with illuminating chapters on lynchings, burnings, underground arms deals, and, for after you've triumphed, a special chapter on how to set up your own inquisition! Just send your money today to: Pee Wee Fernbuster's Famous Holy Man's School c/o The Kenyon Collegian, Gambier, Ohio 43022.

Yes, within three weeks, you too can be a powerful religious leader and can damn all your creditors to eternal Hellfire! Remember, this offer is good only for a limited time, so act now to launch your career as The One True Prophet.



Jimmy Stewart and Donna Reed in "It's a Wonderful Life"

● It's a Wonderful Life ●

It's a Wonderful Life. Directed by Frank Capra. With Jimmy Stewart, Donna Reed, and Lionel Barrymore. B/W, 1946, 129 Mins. Wed., Dec. 12, Rosse: 10:00.

Frank Capra is the kind of American optimist whoknows that, yes, a man has to go through some hardship, and things might look bleak for a while, but if he's good and honest everything will be Okey Dokey in the end. Capra's chef d'oeuvre is *It's a Wonderful World*, which begins with Jimmy Stewart standing on a bridge wondering if he should jump. He's had a series of business failures, and has been so busy helping others that he feels life is passing him by. Despondent, he wishes he'd never been born. Suddenly his guardian angel (Henry Travers) appears and proceeds to show Stewart what life in Smalltown, USA would be like if he had never been born.

Needless to say, seeing what this one good man has done gladdens his and all our hearts. Donna Reed plays Stewart's devoted and loving wife and Lionel Barrymore is the cold-hearted Scrooge who's defeated him in business by sheer force of avarice. Sentimental without being saccharin, it is an unpretentious American classic, and it proves that life is wonderful, at least as long as the movie lasts.

J. Agnew

● The Tall Blonde Man ●

The Tall Blonde Man With One Black Shoe. Directed by Yves Robert. With Pierre Richard and Mireille Darc. Color, 1973, 88 mins. Fri., Dec. 7, Rosse: 10:00. Sun., Dec. 9, Rosse 8:00.

The Tall Blonde Man with One Black Shoe is a truly hilarious French farce. The title character, played by talented comedian Pierre Richard, is a gentle naif who is accidentally embroiled in the conflict between the embattled chief of French intelligence and his ambitious second in command. Richard, selected at random as a red-herring pawn by the chief, suddenly finds his already chaotic musician's life complicated by bugging, murder and beautiful women in revealing dresses.

All the traditional elements of screwball comedy are here, along with the more modern lunacy of "intelligence" agents who do things like search Richard's tube of toothpaste. The combination of the bumbling spies and the disaster-prone musician combine for a really off-the-wall comedy which careens along with its own logic, its progress guaranteed to have you rolling in those Rosse Hall aisles.

J. Agnew

●●●●● Wizards ●●●●●

Wizards. Directed by Ralph Bakshi. Animation by Ralph Bakshi. Color, 81 mins., 1977. Fri. Dec. 7, Rosse:10:00; Sat. Dec.8, Rosse.

If you were at all inspired or stirred by *Rocky I or II*, or were enthralled by the colorful splendor of Disney's *Fantasia*, or have ever had your funny bone tickled by a Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck, or Road Runner Looney Toon, then Ralph Bakshi's *Wizards* is the movie for you this weekend. Bakshi is the most innovative animated filmmaker at work today. His principal claim to fame, though rather unenviable to some, is the creation of the first X-rated animated flick, *Fritz the cat*. The subject matter of *Wizards*, though, is far less 'risque' but just as realistic; insofar as "fairy tales" can be realistic. The plot revolves around the power struggle between good and evil, an ages-old and well-worn conflict that is given in this movie a unique and imaginative twist. Set in a post-apocalyptic world, human life as we know it has all but disappeared. What remains is a great civilization of disgusting and mindless mutants led by the evil wizard Blackwolf, and a few sparse but powerful and courageous colonies of elves and fairies led by Blackwolf's brother, the good wizard, Avatar. The evil wizard has a lust for power and a political charisma that is akin with Hitler — a juxtaposition that is strongly brought across through the introduction of live footage of the famed fuhrer at work.

The movie's turnabout climax comes at a time when all seems lost, and lends itself in affirmation of the hopeful maxim (and title of the movie's beautiful theme song) "Only time will tell". The flick

is delightful and will appeal to everyone, even to those with the most enlightened of aesthetic sensibilities.

D. Hoffer

● To Kill a Mockingbird ●

To Kill a Mockingbird. Based on the novel by Harper Lee. Starring Gregory Peck, Brock Peters and Mary Badham. Directed by Robert Mulligan. In black and white. Released in 1961. Sat., Dec. 8, Bio. Aud. 8:00, Sun., Dec. 9, Rosse 10:00.

What's it like to be raised in the South by a liberal? Well, that's what Harper Lee's theme deals with from a tomboy's perspective in this excellent film adaptation of her Pulitzer Prize-winning novel.

In an Academy Award-winning performance, Gregory Peck portrays the idealistic lawyer who defends a victim of the South's deep-seated prejudice. Through his daughter's innocent viewpoint, we get a taste of the South's perverse notion of the ideal.

Justice becomes, in effect, injustice, when a black man on trial for the rape of a white girl is assumed guilty before the jury's session.

Ironically, it takes the innocent viewpoint of a child to reveal the fallen state of this world.

H. Oh

Gut Reaction: Return to 'Basics'

By DUNCAN HOLCOMB

It has come to the attention of this reporter that the most 'basic' courses taught at Kenyon, the ones which get to the very 'gut' of the matter, have been considerably altered by the college administration. Such traditional Kenyon guts as "Cowboys and Indians", "Stones and Bones", "Holes and Poles", "Volts for Dolts", "Lutes and Flutes", and "Rocks for Jocks" have become subject to what has been called the Black Doom Effect (also referred to as the Royal Shaft Effect). This occurs when a renowned gut tightens up after it is too late to transfer out.

Classics 14, "Greeks for Dekes" now requires that the student actually read some myths, and the Drama Department even has the gall and audacity to take attendance for Drama 3, "Breathing for Credit". It is with this in mind that I set forth the following tentative list of more 'foundation' courses that should be offered at Kenyon.

Anth 52 — *Fast-Food Chains in Cross-Cultural Perspective.* This course will explore biological and evolutionary data to weigh the arguments that fast-food chains are biologically determined. Considerable emphasis will be placed on the sexual division of labor at the drive-in window.

Art 11, 12 — *Finger Painting.* An introduction to painting as a form of digital interaction.

Bio 34 — *Comparative Human Anatomy.* This course entails evening lab, with field trips.

Bio 46 — *Illegal Plant Physiology.* Investigation of plant growth, morphogenesis and cell differentiation, where to hide your plant, photosynthesis, transport of cannabinoids, and 'nutritional' effects as they occur in *cannabis sativa*. Enrollment limited.

Chem 38 — *Introduction to Chemical Warfare.* This course will discuss nuclear radiation, napalm, and germ warfare as viable offensive weapons against the D-Phis during Spring Riot.

Drama 7,8 — *Introduction to Paul Newman.* A close examination of the theory and practice of Paul Newman, as he relates to Joanne Woodward.

Eng. 69 — *The Harlequin Romance.* A survey of the traditions of the Harlequin Romance from its basis in the eighteenth century to its modern forms. Special attention will be paid to the varieties of form within the broad generic category of "sex".

Music 11, 12 — *Introduction to Punk Rock.* A cursory examination of the style and thought of Punk Rock, with emphasis on critical listening to major works. A comparison between the Sex Pistols and Mozart may be undertaken.

Phil 14 — *Introduction to Reality.* An examination of reality as it pertains to being, existence, essence, truth, value, and meaning. Prerequisite: Art 11, 12.



Raffle Feeds Knox County

The Harcourt Club is sponsoring a fund-raising drive to benefit the Knox County Hunger Fund. Raffle tickets (\$5.00 each) are being sold by members of the club and at both Peiree and Gund dining halls during the dinner hour. A drawing will be held this Saturday, December 8th for the following prizes: dinner for two at the Colonial Inn, a \$5 gift certificate at Mavis Sporting Goods Store, two prizes for a medium size pizza at the Pirate's Cove, a single album of the winner's choice, three papers typed (twenty page maximum), and 5 rolls B/W 35mm film from the Kenyon Photography Store.

"Home" Takes The Stage

By JOHN WEIR

Director Thomas Turgeon describes David Storey's *Home*, the upcoming Dramatic Club production, with such adjectives as "quiet," "simple," "gentle," and "subtle."

Storey's comedy, which will be performed this Friday through Sunday at 8 p.m. and Saturday afternoon at 2:30 is a departure from recent Bolton Theater offerings: the cast is small, the set simple, and the "message" barely noticeable. At a time in the semester when students are all a little awed by academic work-loads, strained relationships and social malaise, it's nice to know that we can escape to

the Bolton Theater and have our nerves soothed by a play which propounds nothing more intense than the need for companionship.

Storey's play concerns five characters, three men and two women, who meet and converse one sunny afternoon on a patio in what seems to be a sort of park. They talk about the past, God, playing-cards, dentists, the weather — things which make up, Turgeon said, "the connecting tissue in the psychology of real people."

In the process, Storey reveals certain facts about his characters. They are, we see, middle-aged Britons, but as the play progresses,

certain hints are dropped as to where they are in their lives and most importantly, where they are at this "home." Is it a hotel? A retirement village, perhaps? By the end of the play, after all the facts have been divulged, we are left to decide for ourselves.

David Storey is a British playwright and novelist, whose best known work is probably *This Sporting Life*, a novel later made into a film starring Richard Harris. He is 44 years old, the son of a Yorkshire coal-miner, a former professional rugby player, a father of four and, as evinced in a 1970 *New York Times* interview, something of an eccentric. Asked to explain the meaning of *Home*, Storey laconically replied: "No idea." He went on to deny any presence of symbolism in the play, stated that he wrote it in two days, and insisted he had never heard of Harold Pinter, the contemporary playwright to whose work Storey's is often compared. His plays, including *Home* and *The Changing Room*, about a rugby team, have been called "domesticated Beckett," "a parody of Pinter," and "an impudent put-on." Critics have a tendency to over-dramatize; perhaps, in the case of *Home*, this is compensate for its immense subtlety and absence of anything like over-dramatization. Storey's play is anything but parodic, domesticated, or impudent. It is a funny play about likeable people. As Turgeon put it, "*Home* is so simple; a gentle play, which should be perceived in a gentle frame of mind."

The cast of *Home* consists of juniors Nick Bakay, Bob Davis, and Ayars Hemphill, sophomore Tait Ruppert, and freshman Carolyn Kapner. The cast is unusually small, allowing each actor the opportunity to work very closely with the director and each other.



Ayars Hemphill and Carolyn Kapner snicker at Bob Davis' lewd comments in "Home."

"*Home* is a nice change of pace for me," Turgeon said, "because I can work with five actors and one set and the minute to minute changes within the play. It's a stretch for the actors and a different rehearsal process for me — not at all like staging *Aida* with all the elephants."

We're all a little overwhelmed by elephants, these days — elephants in the guises of 20-page papers and overdue work and unread books.

Home should be a nice change of pace for all of us — a funny, warm, touching play which demands nothing more of the audience but that they listen. "With everybody around here on NO-DOZ," Ayars Hemphill observed, "they should welcome the opportunity to unwind for a couple of hours." Tickets are available at the Bolton Theater box office from 1 to 5 p.m. daily and an hour before performances, and are free with a student ID.

Club Sponsors Waltz

Waltz fever? Waltz mania? Oddly enough, these terms, which remind us of recent developments in the discotheque, have been applied with reference to the dancing craze which swept Europe in the 19th century. The Music Club, sponsoring a Christmas Waltz this Friday in the Great Hall from 9 p.m. to 12, will bring to life some of the mystique and grace of the social event which took 19th century by fire.

Vienna was the source of this fire, says Music Club President Bill Corey. "The Waltz, from the German 'Waltzer' — to revolve, had its origins in a humble peasant dance," he said. "It was adapted to meet the insatiable dancing desires of the Viennese, was tremendously successful, and soon the whole Western world was waltzing."

"The waltz was not an elitest social affair. Its rise parallels the rise of romanticism and capitalism. It is the bourgeoisie playing aristocrat, but in

an appealingly sensuous, yet graceful, new way. . . The dance itself was characterized by a certain free-wheeling, free-dealing, get-up-and-go nature," he concluded.

The Christmas Waltz this Friday will feature a small, live orchestra, playing authentic 19th-century waltzes, "which were somewhat difficult to dig up," according to Corey. Mrs. Lois Brehm will also play some of the famous, but more difficult Strauss waltzes on the piano and also, other popular dances, such as the polka, might be piped in via a stereo.

There will be a general Christmas theme to the affair, said Corey. "We're working on a Christmas tree, mistletoe, carolers, and maybe, a visit by St. Nick himself." There will be various sumptuous fare, and waltzers are encouraged to wear formal or semi-formal costume, he noted. Tickets will be on sale for \$2 per person and \$3 per couple.

Archives Houses Kenyon's Past

By LISA DISCH

The success of Kenyon graduates in the fields of politics, writing, and acting is well known. Not so much publicized, however, is the fact that both the James Gamble of Proctor and Gamble soap company, and Coles Phillips, originator of the fade-away style and

painter of risqué posters, got their start at Kenyon. There was corruption in the highest office of the college: President Philander Chase had made himself Postmaster of Gambier in order to send letters free of charge. Pictures of Paul Newman in his college years reveal that he, too, suffered side effects of starchy

institutional food. The Kenyon College Archives, housed in the basement of Chalmers, contain all kinds of information about the college.

Maintained by Thomas B. Greenslade '31, and Mary Melber '80, the Archives are a helpful source of information that is overlooked by many Kenyon students. Within the Archives are bound volumes of *The Kenyon Review*, the *Alumni Bulletin*, *Reveille*, and *The Collegian*, as well as files on Kenyon students and faculty members. Scrap books containing articles written about Kenyon, commencement programs, and all sorts of memorabilia are housed within its walls.

The Archives' prize possessions are its autograph and letter collections which are filed separately in a locked vault. One file drawer is filled with over 2000 letters, most of them original copies, written to, from, or about Bishop Chase.

The most valuable piece of the collection is a book containing autographs of every president of the United States through Gerald Ford. In addition, there is a letter, written in German and signed by Albert Einstein declining an invitation to play with the Kenyon String Quartet.

The Archives can also be used for practical purposes such as determining precedents for Senate or Student Council procedures, or looking up facts about the architecture on campus.

Within the Archives there is a file devoted solely to pictures of the changing Kenyon campus, as well as to events in the history of the college. Another picture file holds shots of the people in Kenyon's past — some of which are embarrassingly candid.

On one wall hangs two wood carvings, one of Philander Chase's log cabin, the other of the oldest fraternity lodge in the country. A set of shelves adjacent to this holds all of the senior honors theses since 1964, bound.



The "Miss Sunburn" advertisement for Unguentine, drawn by Coles Phillips in 1924, was considered too scandalous to be displayed in drugstores. Phillips re-drew the ad, extending the bathing suit to mid-thigh length.

Faculty At Parties Policy Under Question

By ROBERT RUBIN

The sight of a professor at a student party adds an immediate air of legitimacy and respectability to it. Consequently, when students don't want to be legitimate and respectable, there is a lot of grumbling about the student regulations that require the faculty members be invited.

Student Council member Val Schaff questioned the usefulness of the policy at the Student Council meeting two weeks ago. "Some of my constituents had talked to me about how they wanted the party permit policy to be reviewed," he said. Schaff's questions were echoed by Council member Kyle Henderson, who felt that the permit policy often had an effect totally different from the one desired.

"I have heard from a number of faculty members that they don't want to go to many of these parties when they are invited—they don't feel comfortable," Henderson said.

"Only when we go down and talk to them in person do they know that they are really wanted," Henderson said.

"I think if the regulations were lifted there wouldn't be any fewer teachers attending parties," Henderson said. He suggested that the regulations be suspended for a while as a test.

Dean of Students Thomas Edwards pointed out that the rules had been made by the Campus Senate several years ago, as an outgrowth of the old chaperone policy. "The feeling of Senate was that the word 'chaperone' should be omitted since it had outlived its usefulness. But, if you'll pardon the expression, they didn't want to throw the baby out with the bath water."

"To go to the extreme of eliminating the requirement of faculty at parties would be a poor idea," Edwards said. "Senate spent much of last year saying there was not enough student-faculty interaction, (an outgrowth of the Shapiro controversy two years ago)," Edwards said.

He said the regulations allowed the faculty requirement to be waived if the applicants received permission from the appropriate dean. Edwards added that it was common to waive the regulation for small get-togethers and fraternity rush parties.

Edwards said, however, that he was not adverse to revising the rule, calling the regulations "far from perfect."

Schaff said the Student Council has passed the question of party permits on to the Social Board, which will make a recommendation to Senate if it determines the rules need changing.

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Iran: The Debate Continues...

continued from page two

Moslem Perspective

escaped criminal running from justice. The U.S. protection is absolutely baseless. Does justice still apply to both rich and poor alike?

Any U.S. military offensive really will be motivated predominantly for the security of previous interests in Iran. The lives of the hostages are secondary and a possible excuse for the use of force.

Negotiations between the U.S. and Iran are in deadlock. If most Americans feel they have been confronted by an irrational Iranian authority called Ayatullah Khomeini and that this has dampened every possible opportunity to negotiate, the U.S. is partly responsible. Ever since the turnover in Iran, the Iranian leader has been described as an impossible negotiator. Before any relations with Iran could have been reconstructed after the turnover in government last year, the U.S. has rebutted any accusations made by the Ayatullah with equal aggressiveness. Irrationality cannot be neutralized by irrationality itself: this has hampered any attempts to negotiate the release of the hostages. The Ayatullah is not innately "fanatic", "stubborn", and "enraged". He has, in fact, tried to communicate with the U.S. public through the purchase of newspaper advertisements (for example, refer to *N.Y. Times*, Nov. 18 on page 63).

The crisis has affected the international value of the dollar tremendously. While Iranian

there such tremendous anti-American sentiment in the Moslem countries and the Third World? Have we not done much for their development? Predominantly, the Moslem reaction is in retaliation for all Western customs and values. When I was in Pakistan, most people would sneer at my faded jeans and liberal attitudes towards local customs and religious precepts. There exists an unspoken regret of the West's domination in technological and economic development over the Moslems. One must not forget that during the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, Moslems were superior in culture, civilization, and scientific achievement. Even though a close proximity of origin exists between Islam and Christianity, conflict and competition has been equally keen.

In the past decades, U.S. multinational corporations have no doubt created jobs in Third World countries. However, the profits have been returned home just like the English colonized the resources of British India during the seventeenth and eighteenth century. Moreover, the U.S. has created an arms race among the Third World countries by empowering allies. What good has the arsenal done to the common man when one speaks of human development in these regions? It is unbelievable what proportion of a national budget is directed towards the purchase of arms.

Undoubtedly, most Americans are concerned about humanitarian

Clean Out The Closets

By BRYAN SNYDER

In recent weeks the relations between the United States Government and Iran have reached a new low. The cause for this crisis stems from a poor and "interested" decision to allow the Shah into this country for dubious medical treatment. The mutual reaction has been escalated by both countries and the mass media to dangerous proportions.

The newly emerging "revolutionary" Islamic state embodies a unique combination of nationalism, Islamic fervor, and a twenty-odd year animosity toward American Imperialism and international subversion. This is not a good basis for even the most fundamental foundations of diplomacy and trade. As the old analogy goes: "For the world powers, diplomacy is like parlor bridge. For the others, diplomacy is cut throat poker."

For a country soon to be ignored and isolated (like Vietnam was after the war), the only card that Iran could play was the "illegal" seizing of the American Embassy. This focused attention upon the State Department's decision to admit the Shah into this country.

Neither "legality", illegality, nor morality are applicable to this issue. Past CIA "shenanigans", the amorality of the Kissinger years, and Jimmy's "human rights and modifiable morality" have all but destroyed the State Department's credibility.

The moralistic presidential rhetoric, the sensationalist media coached nationalism, and the other anti-Iranian fervors emotionalism have all increased to an alarming level. The safety of the harassed Iranian students in this country has become more of a problem. They are endangered by those who heed the calls for American solidarity, patriotism, and uneducated reactionary hatred. These people would likely be burning crosses and using other wonderous facets of authoritarian personalities if it were not for the "legitimate" partiotic hatred of burning Iranian flags. This is reminiscent of the Bounty of American Hospitality bestowed on Refugees in Texas.

Our current chief executive continues to expound upon the necessity of American patriotism and morality. But when the patriotism is founded on a history of misinforming the domestic population and good old American racism, morality (like Santa Claus) becomes increasingly difficult to explain to one's children.

Should the American people be involved in this issue at all? The media carries the State Department's wish that the U.S. should have a domestic reaction and a show of support for the State Department's policy. "The American people support the State Department in its god given quest to keep the world free for democracy." This statement was not designed for the Iranians who have had to deal with 'our' State Department in the past; it was instead designed for domestic consumption.

The media and the State Department's promotion of emotionalism has created an environment in which rational thought and inquiry into our actual investment in Iran's past and

present have been buried by rhetoric.

It may be asked why the State Department has not negotiated with the Iranian students? The overt response is that "we (assuming the American peoples' involvement) will not submit to blackmail." Granted, the establishment of a precedent for "gun barrel" diplomacy will have an "unstabilizing effect" on the American empire in the third world and will not be given into. Yet no attempt was made by "our" State Department to negotiate and bargain with the student demands. "We" bargain with battleships and economic isolation. We elbow twist and shove our allies around to "quarantine the aggressor." Yet one of the demands has been squelched — an international inquiry into the crimes of the Shah.

The American State Department and other "interested" parties would not like to see this inquiry happen anywhere. An investigation into the Shah's crimes would translate into a study of the crimes of the State Department and U.S. intelligence agencies. Their actions have been more blatant than those perpetrated in Chile.

One should realize that it is not the American people who are on trial in this issue, but an institution too long dominated by the likes of Mr. Kissinger. After Watergate, people used to talk about "cleaning the skeletons out of the closets" of the "intelligence community." It has become obvious that the makers of those skeletons are still in power, if not in stronger positions than before. The American people are guilty in this issue only in regard to their laziness, negligence, and blind acceptance of the government's foreign policy institutions. The Shah should be bounced immediately from this country. I don't care where he goes and I don't think you do either. We should then "open some closets" because there is no disgrace in that. This opening could give us more than just a rhetoric of legitimacy. It will renew something even John Wayne was into — "fair play."

An Eye For An Eye

By BILL KOGGAN

In order to understand the Iranian perspective, let me briefly reiterate the events which have led to the current Iranian-American conflict. In 1953 the Shah returned to power in a CIA-backed coup. I should remind you that it was the USA and not the Russians, French, Dutch, Mexicans or Bohemians who are responsible for the Shah's return to power. For instance, "Savak", the Iranian secret police, was designed and trained by Americans. Some people contend that the Shah's stay in power was not our responsibility,



Political

Forum

but was instead due to the Iranians' refusal to oppose the Shah. This contention is ridiculous. He used coercive means (i.e. imprisonment, torture, and assassination) to silence his opposition.

These ideas are not the synthesized facts of a misinformed radical. They are found in *The Amnesty International 1977 Report*, which cited the Shah's regime as the worst violator of human rights in the world. Thus, in order to keep a regional policeman in power, the US willfully maintained one of the most hideous despots of the contemporary world.

However, are the Iranians' anti-American sentiments valid? First, let me ask what your reaction would be if the Russians forcefully imposed and maintained a totalitarian regime in the US, and then provided asylum for its leader after the US regained self-rule. To add insult to injury, suppose they provided no legal means for the US to try the tyrant for his crimes. If you can imagine this scenario, then you should be able to understand that the Iranian anger and resentment against the US is legitimate.

Now that I have established the legitimacy of the Iranians' emotions, one question still remains: is seizing the embassy morally defensible? There are two means to defend this statement. The first is to claim that they have violated international law. The second is to contend that Iran has entered into what can best be described as an unprovoked war.

The first point can be put aside quite easily. An Iranian need only reply that by placing the Shah in power and maintaining him for twenty years, the US violated "international law." Every people has the right to self rule.

The second means of defending this position, as being simply a victim in this crisis is equally untenable. In a certain sense we have been in a state of "war" with Iran for the last twenty years. The US has willfully violated Iran's right to self determination through the use of physical force. We considered the French as being at war with the Germans, even after the Vichy government had been established. The Shah simply managed to keep his people in line without any US troops. It should be mentioned that in both of these cases, popular support for the Vichy and Iranian governments existed, but this support was short of the amount needed to sustain a government without coercion. If you accept that the US was the first to violate international law and place itself at "war" with Iran, then the logical conclusion is that the Iranians are simply using the "eye for an eye" moral logic. Hence, we can hardly call their current behavior immoral without simultaneously condemning our own behavior.

When I was in Pakistan, most people would sneer at my faded jeans and liberal attitudes towards local customs and religious precepts. There exists an unspoken regret of the West's domination in technological and economic development over the Moslems.

reaction against the U.S. was gaining support in the Islamic world, there were fears that if all the Arab oil-producers refused to accept dollar payments for their oil, the devaluation of U.S. currency would hit historical lows. At that time the incident in Mecca was staged by a band of Salafite terrorists. Why don't Americans discuss the possibility that these terrorists could be backed by the CIA. As yet this may be questionable, but it is unknown how these terrorists got the sophisticated weapons they used and who trained them. Meanwhile the issue which the press publicized was that there is dissension among the Shiite and Sunni sects of Islam. Possibly, this could have been the objective of the Mecca incident it must be somehow shown to the Sunni Moslem majority that the Shiite uprising did not deserve their support for being overly ambitious. Precisely that effort to cause dissension was in the U.S. interest. Apparently, however, the U.S. objective has not succeeded. The dollar has been on the decline and Saudi Arabia has escalated its price for oil.

In several countries including Pakistan, Libya, Thailand, and Bangladesh, there has been growing anti-American demonstrations of violence. Pakistan was asked by American diplomats, prior to anti-American violence there, to mediate the negotiations between Iran and the U.S. However, the Mecca incident and the U.S. threat to use military action foiled any development. Pakistan has been historically associated with Iran and will not tolerate its destruction by a U.S. military offensive. While it has remained a U.S. ally for a long time, it has been prostituted like many other Third World countries for U.S. interests. However, the role of Pakistan is crucial for it is on the verge of becoming a nuclear power and this may strongly deter U.S. use of force against its neighborly brother, Iran.

"Why", Americans ask me, "is

directives of U.S. foreign policy. However, the price of outright sacrifice of U.S. economic self-interests has restrained Washington from playing the "Grand Savior." There is certainly plenty of room for improvement in U.S. foreign policy. For a peaceful co-existence in this utterly interdependent world we must all make sacrifices to preserve some form of utilitarianism.

The dilemma is open to speculation. Public pressure may force the Carter administration to take the offensive against Iran, but the crisis has developed far beyond Iran itself. American backlash created by the situation continues in an extremist support of self-interest. Any debate on government action has been suspended and there has been a nationalist outrage against Iran, Pakistan, Libya, and other Moslem countries. Perhaps U.S. introspection is really needed at this hour. Isn't it a democratic procedure for which this country remains superior, "no matter what?" However, I for one hope the Middle East and South Asia will not become a showroom for American emotions.

While the chapel bells will chime each afternoon at Kenyon to show support for the American hostages in Tehran, at least 1/1500th of this community will instead hope for an end to all forms of oppression. Otherwise, "Gentlemen/women what a way to behave!"

Hilal Rizvi is a sophomore transfer student from Pakistan.



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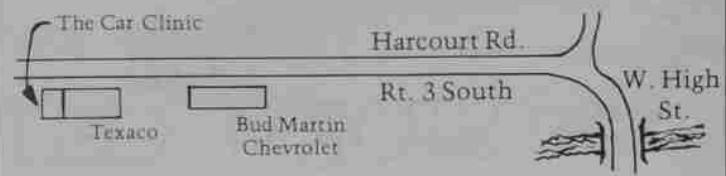
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Goldsen: Media and Children



The Kenyon College community welcomes Rose K. Goldsen on Monday 10 December under the sponsorship of Faculty Lectureships. She raises provocative questions about the effects of media on the way Americans — especially children — understand the world. Her lecture is entitled "Mass media and the Formation of consciousness — The Impact of TV on Culture."

Educated at New York University (B.A.) and Yale University (M.A., Ph.D.), she is currently Professor of Sociology at Cornell University. Professor Goldsen is widely known for her study of the television industry. She is the author of *The Show and Tell Machine* (Dial, 1978) and a forthcoming book about the toy and game industry, *Playtime: Indoctrination Time*.

Kenyon's First Sorority Forming

By JOHN PALEFY

Kenyon's first sorority appears on the verge of realization and hopes to take up residence in the heart of the fraternity system. Proposed by a group of freshmen girls, a sorority has received approval from Activities Dean Karen Williamson and the Student Affairs Committee, and was granted tentative admittance to and a vote on the Inter-Fraternity Council (IFC) Tuesday night. IFC President Ken Rice said the action was on the consensus of the fraternity caucuses.

According to one of the group's founders, Amy Stuart, the girls saw the need for an all-encompassing women's social, academic, and service organization on campus.

Stuart said that their organization will eventually affiliate with a national sorority "because it has stability and tradition behind it."

According to Rice the IFC saw no reason to deny the motion of Anne Oprey, the girl's spokesman, that a sorority be recognized as a voting member of that body. "Since there would only be one sorority we feel they should have the benefits of the Council," Rice noted. He qualified, however, that "if there were two or three sororities the IFC would expect them to form their own council." The IFC will not formally

acknowledge the sorority until they have a constitution and are officially recognized by the school.

The idea of a sorority has been discussed on the Hill before. Due to general disapproval, Kenyon women have constantly rejected it citing sororities as socially exclusive and unnecessary.

Stuart rebutted the argument by allowing that the sorority will be open to everyone.

Recruiting Stepped Up

continued from page one

recruiting trips to distant states such as California and Texas. "We hope to pick up any loss we suffer in the number of students from Ohio and Pennsylvania, in new areas like the Far West and Southwest," Kushan explains. "We want to spread Kenyon's reputation to all 50 states."

The fate of many colleges lies not only in the number of college age students, but in the inflation rate. Financial Aid Officers will have to work extremely hard to develop good programs for financial aid. However, Kushan emphasizes that some type of financial support other than the colleges and the families of students still has to be found. The big question is whether or not there exists enough interest in maintaining private higher education to cause the states and the federal government to offer some good financial aid programs. Kushan relates that there is a bill before the Ohio Legislature. Though it is still in committee at this point, it would allow for both public and private higher education in Ohio.

"This type of thing will have to happen to an even larger extent," states Kushan.

Some people maintain a great deal of optimism for the future of higher education. For example, an article of *USA Today* suggests that colleges

should simply open up to a larger age group, one including people 25-35 years of age. Kushan explains that this is only feasible for colleges located near big cities, where it is possible for them to capitalise on adult education.

However, most colleges are tremendously worried about their enrollments, as a result of reports like the one the National Institute of Education issued. Kushan explained that one must be careful not to draw too many conclusions from such reports or from articles appearing in *Time*, *The New York Times*, *Newsweek* because they contain very general information.

At any rate, Kushan states that "there are a number of schools that will not be as severely effected (by the enrollment crunch). Naturally, we hope that Kenyon is one of them."

Faculty Salaries Reviewed

By PARKER MONROE

During the summer and the latter part of the last academic year, representatives of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), the National Education Organization, and the American Association of University Professors met with faculty members here to discuss the possibility of a faculty collective bargaining organization being formed at Kenyon.

On Sunday, December 2, another meeting was held, and faculty members interested in exploring the possibility of collective bargaining went to air their views.

Nationally, collective bargaining is nothing new. It acts for those professors who feel that their wishes and views concerning salaries and benefits might be more effectively represented by a bargaining organization than by working individually with their school's administration.

There are some who feel that collective bargaining might be effective at Kenyon, or who at least are highly displeased with salaries at Kenyon, because they feel the salaries here are low for a college of Kenyon's reputation. The table below shows the salaries for full professors here, compensation costs to the college (this includes Blue Cross payments, Social Security payments and pension fund costs) and the salary increase rate for continuing faculty members.

There were about thirty who attended the meeting, and the benefits and liabilities of each bargaining organization were discussed. Support was voiced for all three of the bargainers and no consensus was reached. Those present did agree that another meeting shall be held this Sunday, December 9th, so that those issues may be pursued in more depth.

The salaries of the full professors here have been compared to other Ohio colleges and universities with which Kenyon directly associates.

The figures show clearly that salaries (at least for full professors) and compensation costs here are not comparably low. More importantly, the rate increase percentage is not comparably low, either. Nevertheless, some faculty members feel that salaries, and particularly the salary rate increase, should be

higher. This is because inflation has been running at such a pace during the last ten years that many professors are actually earning less in spendable income than they did earlier.

(Salaries and Compensation figures in thousands of dollars. NG means not given, figures from AAUP magazine Academic, Sept. '79)

College	Salary	Av. Compensation	Increase Rate
Oberlin C.	25.6	32.3	6.2
Kenyon C.	25.3	30.0	6.4
Ohio Wesleyan U.	23.2	29.4	7.0
Denison Univ.	22.7	29.1	5.1
Otterbein C.	22.7	27.1	NG
Muskingum C.	23.1	26.1	NG
Heidelberg C.	19.7	24.8	NG
Baldwin-Wallace	21.4	25.5	5.9
Marietta C.	21.7	24.7	5.1
Antioch Univ.	19.2	23.0	10.2

Study Lounge Furnished

By LISA MESAROS

Nu Phi Kappa, the study lounge above Philomathesian Hall is presently being furnished, and chandeliers are being prepared for installation in the lounge.

According to the Development Office, Philomathesian Hall qualified for a grant from the state Historical Society, and the College made up the difference in the expenses. Some of the pieces of furniture were contributed by alumni.

The idea behind creating this study

area was that a quiet study place was needed at the south end of the campus since the library was overcrowded. The English faculty moved to Sunset Cottage, thus leaving vacant space for the lounge.

The furniture is considered extraordinary Old English style, and reportedly the students are eager to use the lounge. Once the needed furniture is delivered, the lounge will be ready; the Purchasing Department ordered four chandeliers from a West Coast outfit and a fifth one, an antique, is being rewired.

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Swimmers Dominate Ohio Relays

By JOEY GLATT

It is no longer necessary to predict the quality of this year's Men's Swim Team; from now on it's only a matter of facts. In this week's All Ohio Relay Meet, the Lords laid the groundwork for an impressive season.

On Saturday, Kenyon established that it has the depth necessary to be a national championship team. In a talented field of competitors that included Ohio schools from all three N.C.A.A. Divisions, the Lords finished in an impressive position in one of the top three spots along with Ohio State and The University of Cincinnati. Although the meet was not scored and the exact place is not

known, the Lords swamped all O.A.C. competitors and finished ahead of Division I and II powerhouses Bowling Green, Miami, and Kent State.

Although depth remained the name of this meet, there were nonetheless the ever present individual triumphs. Specifically, three national qualifying time cuts were made; namely Tim Glasser in the 100 fly, John Robrock in the 100 breast, and Steve Penn in the 200 free, establishing firmly that the quest for number one has begun.

The men also finished strong in three other events. Both the 3 x 100 breaststroke team (Robrock, Brad Butler, and Mark Foreman) and the 4 x 100 I.M. team of Joe Wilson, Kevin

Sweeney, Steve Counsell, and Kim Peterson took individual honors. As well, the 800 free relay of Peterson, Penn, Glasser, and Bill Derks, qualified for Nationals in a time which would have won last year's Conference Meet.

Swim seasons typically open with relay meets because they are known to be fun and highly spirited. These meets are also valuable since they establish the extent of a team's depth since it takes more than one performer to win an event.

Kenyon swims twice in competition before Christmas break, tomorrow facing John Carroll at Schaffer Pool at 4:00 p.m. and Saturday, traveling to Denison for a 2:00 meet.

The Birth of a Young Tradition

(first of a two part series)

By ANDREW HUGGINS

On October 11, 1971, three sports scores appeared in Newscope. The first two were men's football and soccer, listed just as they are now, followed by, almost as an afterthought, "And we lost to Otterbein in Field Hockey". Rather than belittling the next stage of the women's fledgling community at Kenyon, this notice, like many at that time, instead marked the beginning of an institution at Kenyon which has since grown considerably. Now it rivals the men's program in prowess, if not recognition.

Today the women's program features seven varsity sports and two full time coaches. Since women, and women sports have been present at Kenyon only a fraction of the College's 155 years, such growth over only nine years is a sign of the sports scene in America, but also of the growing awareness of and towards women at Kenyon.

Behind this growth there are and have been motives and forces of varied importance. Head Coach Karen Burke, who has nurtured the women's program almost from its start, is the human factor in this development. She and the program were helped by an important report which an ad hoc college committee issued, entitled: "Report of the Committee on Equal Opportunity in Athletics at Kenyon."

Burke was hired in the fall of 1972, by then Athletic Director Phil Morse who was, in Burke's words "continuously encouraging and supportive of woman's programs and the addition of new intercollegiate sports." At the time Burke was the only woman on the Physical Education Staff, replacing Janet Kelley who had worked part time the

year before getting Field Hockey and Lacrosse started. In her first year Burke had full coaching responsibilities for Field Hockey, Basketball, Tennis and Lacrosse. Two years later Volleyball was added, which put her in control of five sports for the year, and two at a time in the Fall and Spring seasons.

Of this difficult schedule Burke told the *Collegian*; "Field Hockey and Volleyball balanced themselves out, with Hockey in the afternoon and Volleyball in the evening. But Tennis and Lacrosse in the spring were just totally unworkable, too conflicting." This conflict was eventually remedied by an assistant tennis coach, easing Burke's load. But Burke does not talk of the work involved, so much as the ideas of the program and certain aspects of its early stages.

"Some sports were immediately competitive, such as Field Hockey and Lacrosse, since more girls were skilled in these two. We had a lot from the East, where high school programs are fairly well developed. But other sports went through a three or four year transition period during which the girls went from playing to competing. Basketball is the best example. You just can't play competitively on the collegiate level when you've got girls starting to play for the first time, completely unskilled. The attempt to make that team competitive has been the hardest and the longest. There has simply been a lack of skilled players coming out."

When a college is in need of skilled players, obviously crucial to any team, the institution of recruitment is implemented, which while it is not necessarily a losing team's cure-all, it is important and generally helpful. "Recruiting for women is definitely active here", says Burke, "But not as

intensely or with as much pressure as certain men's sports, football for example, where recruiting is a matter of survival. The recruiting here is true college recruiting, that is, we have to sell the College itself and everything it has to offer. We have no large aid-packages to offer kids specifically for athletics, so our athletes are students first. Top of the list in recruiting is whether or not the girl can comply with Kenyon's academic standards. And then there is the drawback that Kenyon as of yet has no championship teams (excepting swimming) to offer highly skilled girls. We certainly don't have any bad teams but the really good, good basketball players, for instance, are going to look elsewhere for a team." Because of this problem, along with others, there is always the possibility of women's programs, and men's for that matter, stagnating to a degree because of no influx of better players to push performances higher. What the answer would be for the men's team would be a matter of considerable debate, but for the women the answer may still be on its way, since their program is so young.

Reinke Hot for 25 But Basketball Loses

By TODD HOLZMAN

Kenyon's basketball Lords found some of the balance they are seeking Saturday at Xavier University. Unfortunately, a solid overall performance, highlighted by the play of Gary Reinke, was not enough to offset five-man double figure scoring from the tall Musketeers, who came away with an 81-70 victory in the season opener for both teams.

Kenyon Coach Jim Zak was "pleased but not satisfied" with the Lords' initial outing. He described Division I Xavier as "a weird team — they were big across the front line, but they had no inside game, except off the boards." The Musketeers rarely needed to go inside, as they shot 57% from the field and made 13 of 14 foul shots. Zak called the hot Xavier shooting the key to the game, adding, "though their personnel was better than I had thought going into the game, if they hadn't shot so well we would have beaten them. At any rate, this game made us a better team."

The outcome of Saturday's contest was perhaps not as important as the experience and confidence it afforded the Lords. Reinke's performance was especially encouraging. The sophomore played just 27 minutes due to foul problems, yet he came up with 25 points and 7 rebounds to take some of the offensive pressure off All-American Scott Rogers. Rogers had a poor shooting night, but still managed 20 points and a team high 8 rebounds. Zak acknowledged that the game was not one of Rogers' better efforts, but wryly remarked, "how many guys can you say had a bad game when they got 20 points and 8 rebounds?" Zak attributed some of Rogers' problems to unfamiliarity with the new offensive arrangement, which requires the 6'0" senior to play inside a great deal more than in the past. Both men feel that total adjustment is not far away.

The Lords were damaged defensively by the loss of Garry Bolton for 16 minutes in the first half. The junior guard suffered an eye injury that kept him on the bench until after intermission, but fortunately did not turn out to be serious. In Bolton's absence, freshman Mike Barrett came on to play 24 solid minutes, coming up with a couple of steals, and importantly, committing no turnovers.

Sophomore center Bill Melis had trouble on the boards, coming up with just 2 rebounds, but scored 10 points to become the third man in double figures. The Lords shot a respectable 46% from the field, and made 18 of 22 free throws, with Reinke leading the way in both

categories. The 35 points Kenyon's "inside game" — meaning Reinke and Melis — produced is right in line with Zak's hopes for this season's offense. Had Rogers shot any where near his normal percentage from the field, the Lords would have been quite impressive offensively.

Zak was also pleased with the defense, although he cautioned that Reinke and Rogers, both of whom fouled out, must be more aware about fouls in their defensive games. The rest of the Lords fouled just six times, an outstanding figure, especially against a much larger team. The Lords also handled the ball quite efficiently, committing just 13 turnovers.

All in all, Zak's pre-season assessment of his Lords proved highly accurate. If the opener is any indication, Kenyon has an extremely competitive basketball team this season. And if Xavier beats Indiana in the Hoosier Invitational this weekend, Monday evening's Kenyon-John Carroll game should draw a crowd. But come down anyhow, as the Lords open their home season, tip-off time 7:30.

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Ladies Gunning For .500

By E. GRAHAM ROBB

This is the time of year for those preseason articles that always predict an exciting season ahead and encourages all of you to come out and cheer on the team which is undoubtedly better than any before in the school's history. Well this preseason article on Kenyon's women's basketball team has one important difference; it is true.

For the first time in their history, the Ladies will start a front line that will have no fear of being out rebounded and less scored on by the opposition. With last year's two leading scorers, Anne Himmelright and captain-elect Mary Ashley, returning plus the addition of freshman Suzanne Poznanski, Coach Karen Burke expects to field a potent offense. Additionally, this same three-some should provide for steady work at the defensive end especially with rebounding.

Coach Burke's strategy will be to post Poznanski on the base line with Himmelright playing the high post and Ashley playing what will essentially be a wing forward. This should provide the Ladies with a good balance of a strong inside game with the outside shooting of Ashley. Burke should be able to count on double figure scoring from all three.

While the Ladies' inside game will be extremely strong, the team's main question mark is at guard. All three of last year's top ball handlers are gone causing Burke to worry that the team may have problems against an opponent's full court press. Starting at the point guard will be junior Celeste Penney who sat out last year after having played her freshman year. Penney has shown considerable improvement in her ball handling



skills in just the first few weeks practice and Burke believes that all she needs is some game experience.

Joining Penney in the back court will be either Mo Ryan, Dale West or Charlotte Pillsbury, all of whom should see a considerable amount of game time. Since much of the team is new this year Burke expects that it may take a couple of games for the team to learn to play together.

Fortunately for the Ladies their first two games are against two of their weaker opponents: Mount Vernon Nazarene and Mount Vernon Bible College. These games are on the road but should allow the opportunity for the players to get to know one another's style of play. Captain Mary Ashley typifies the team's optimism this year; "For the first time ever, the women's basketball team has a good chance to be .500."

There is no doubt that this optimism is fully justified, and barring any injuries to the starters this year's Ladies' basketball team can very easily post a winning record. The team's home opener will be January 16 against Baldwin-Wallace.

Kenyon Flying Club Returns to the Air

By BETH YUKMAN

The Kenyon Flying Club has had a long tradition at Kenyon — in 1934 Kenyon's airport was the first college airport to be officially recognized by the Department of Commerce — but the club has been inactive in recent years. This year, interest in the Flying Club, veritably an institution, has been renewed by two Kenyon students, junior Rich Wathen and freshman Ian Lane.

The Kenyon Flying Club has an interesting history. In 1934, through the efforts of Mr. Wilbur Cummings (Kenyon '02) a School of Practical Aeronautics was established at Kenyon, for which participants received college credit. Kenyon's airport, named Port Kenyon, was used for intercollegiate competition. Kenyon fared well, winning the national championships in 1937 and 1939. After World War II, Kenyon's Flying Club was the sole user of Port Kenyon. In 1972, due to declining interest and rising maintenance costs, the college requested that the F.A.A. deactivate the airport.

The goal of the Kenyon Flying Club is to provide instruction and encouragement in flying. It is open to all members of the Kenyon community, and attempts to provide transportation and financial aid (when needed) to its members.

The training is in two phases. The initial phase consists of ground school classes, which are taught at Kenyon. Experienced pilot Ian Lane, the club's vice-president, instructs with the aid of a Cessna prepared Audio-Visual ground school program. The course, which runs approximately 10 weeks, is designed

to adequately prepare students for the F.A.A. written exam.

The second phase of training consists in flight instruction, and occurs in conjunction with ground school training. Flight instruction is accomplished in two stages: 10-20 hours of dual training and 20-30 hours of solo training. The club uses a Cessna 152 — 2 seater aircraft for training.

The club flies at Knox County Airport; it is an ideal airport for flight instruction because of its proximity to Kenyon, and because it is less expensive and less crowded than most airports. The club works in conjunction with Felton Hammond (Kenyon '50) and Charles Whitney, the heads of Colonial City Avia — at the airport. They have arranged special rates on flying and instruction for club members.

Flying represents different things to different people. For some, it is a sport; it represents a challenge to one's ability in skillfully handling an aircraft. For others, flying is an exemplification of Man using his highest faculty to achieve the ability to travel in a domain once thought beyond his reach. Club vice-president Ian Lane says that he had always dreamed of flying; to him, flying represents, "spiritual freedom".

Participation in the Kenyon Flying Club is an excellent complement to a liberal arts education. Back in 1935, when Mr. Cummings was asked to defend the creation of a flying school at Kenyon, he replied, "Such subjects as navigation, meteorology, and aerodynamics are profound enough subjects to be placed in any liberal arts curriculum."

Student Athlete Hard to Find

By ANDREW R. HUGGINS

The word recruitment is a strange one to hear at Kenyon because its connotations do not (always) fit in with the school's traditional image of academic excellence. Since this academic excellence has been the steadfast theme of all of Kenyon's 155 years, athletics have generally taken the back seat in comparison, and have been relegated to a highly respected, but extracurricular activity.

If a college is to have not only an athletic program but also competitive teams, recruiting is a crucial part of any team's survival. Recently *The Collegian* examined NCAA Division III recruiting in general and then compared the recruiting procedure of two Kenyon teams, football and swimming. Football was chosen because of its exhausting year-round efforts to secure players, and swimming because it is a unique Kenyon team, the only one whose tradition of success regularly brings to Gambier athletes of championship calibre.

Kenyon recruiting follows strict regulations set down by both the NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) and the OAC (Ohio Athletic Conference). One of the most important of these regulations is the prohibiting of coaches to visit a prospective athlete at his home or school. In addition, an athlete can never receive financial aid unless he is eligible according to academic and financial standards set down for all students.

In these two major areas are the largest differences found between NCAA Division I and Division III recruiting. While major universities with enormous athletic budgets like Ohio State can well afford to visit prospective athletes or offer enticing scholarship packages, Kenyon's coaches are forced to rely on the telephone and letters for their recruiting efforts.

There is one final drawback at Kenyon which is perhaps the most frustrating obstacle which coaches encounter; that is, academic eligibility. "It's the philosophy of the college that we recruit student-athletes," says Kenyon Athletic Director Jeff Vennell, "and it's a philosophy we all follow."

a much narrower base to choose from instead of a swimming power like Indiana for instance, which has so many names to choose from."

For Head Football Coach Tom McHugh the saying among coaches, "We sell education", is more a lament, for not only does it mean that many eligible players are lost to schools with lower academic standards and a larger football program, but students recruited don't even have to play football (or any other sport) once they arrive. As a result Kenyon's 55 man squad often goes against 80-plus player teams.

Regardless of the odds, however, the football recruiting goes on, year round. McHugh estimates that close to 2,000 letters are sent out to coaches and athletes, and from November through February his appointment calendar is full of scheduled visits by prospectives to the college. The recruitment push begins each July and August when the first bulk mailing goes out. In addition, during the football season the entire coaching staff makes forays to surrounding middle Ohio high schools to watch, but not speak with, prospectives playing that night.



While often losing athletes to large universities or more football-oriented colleges, McHugh and his staff keep trying, always well aware of the quandary, for football at least, that the idea of "Student-Athletes" sometimes creates.

For Jim Steen, however, the story has a slightly different telling. When he arrived at Kenyon he became the sixth coach to share in the record dynasty of OAC Championship victories. Accordingly, he has available to him what Athletic Director Vennell says is the best way to recruit: "with a quality program and a very good record, very often the team speaks for itself and the coach just finds people to listen to it."

According to Steen, "one of my main goals is simply to advance the name of Kenyon College throughout the country." Apparently he has gone far beyond this in his own recruiting methods. "When I write to a prospective", Steen says, "I like to feel as though I'm writing to an individual. So I personally type all my letters. By necessity there's often a lot of the same information in the letters, but I still want them to be as personal as possible."



Besides a real desire to avoid impersonal form letters, a necessity in a sport like football which requires huge bulk-mailings, there is a unique belief behind Steen's personal efforts. "In a way I've got a chip product, like a Rolls-Royce, to offer which we don't have to hustle. So I'm firmly against contacting someone week after week by phone or mail, which in my opinion might become rather tedious for a prospective and then, who knows, he might become disinterested. I'd usually send out two letters to a person emphasizing what Kenyon has to offer but I'll always be completely honest about the academic program here, and whether or not Kenyon has what this person wants."

Steen especially urges them to visit for "as long as I've coached here, no swimmer has ever chosen Kenyon without first visiting. The visit is extremely important, because I'm really trying to match up people with Kenyon and it wouldn't do me any good to lead someone on about what it's like here. If I see someone who's really "Kenyon Material", I'll do whatever I can to tell him about it, but I'll always try and be as sincere as possible in telling him about Kenyon, no matter how I see him."

There are other attitudes and programs like Steen's and McHugh's among all Kenyon coaches regarding recruiting. Some varied aspects include informational pamphlets and brochures on each sport which present a total picture of Kenyon, its history and present academic structure, along with the players and prospects of each individual sport.

Very often however, the whole arena about which the coaches are constantly concerned goes unnoticed up on the Hill. It is true that Wethermer Fieldhouse is separated from the rest of Kenyon by both distance and design, and so it is perhaps ironic that it is in the Fieldhouse that the majority of recruiting takes place.

While sports and academics have always mixed well in Gambier, there is often a perceptible gulf between the two. Athletic recruiting then, may seem odd to people mainly concerned with education, especially at a school of Kenyon's size, but regardless of Kenyon's athletic stature, recruiting must and does go on, often as a matter of necessity; for without it our teams very often not only can't compete well, but they could not survive.



Swimming Coach Jim Steen re-emphasized the fact that the absolute first consideration is academic eligibility but added, "in my view, it makes recruiting easier, since there's

Club Hockey Faces Off Sunday

After two years of inaction and only two intrasquad scrimmages the Kenyon Ice Hockey club returns to competition this Sunday at 4:00 with a game against a local Columbus midget team (17-19 year olds). Under newly-elected senior captains Wilhelm Merck and Roger Pierce the revamped club has realistically opted to start at the bottom and work its way up.

The captains hope that Kenyon can compensate for their younger opponents' organization with superior natural talent and spirit.

Due to limits of academics, distance, and budget the Kenyon team can only practice once a week.

If all goes well with the proposed construction of a full size ice hockey rink down by the Meadow Lane railroad right-of-way, however, the club hopes to set up a daily schedule of intrasquad and intramural games and climb up the competitive ladder. The future of that rink now rests with Development Head Will Reed.

Tentatively the Lords have scheduled a doubleheader at Oberlin College for the weekend of February 9th. They hope to play one game on Friday night and another on Saturday afternoon. Also among their hopes are similar excursions to the University of Michigan and other neighboring schools. Fans' pressure to revitalize the popular Denison-

Kenyon series seems a little beyond immediate possibility, however, since that team has gone varsity the last two years.

Though slightly unorganized the Kenyon team will not be out dressed in their debut game with the Columbus youngsters. Among the variety of brand new team jerseys will be the green and yellow of King Phillips School as worn by brothers Bruce and Clark Kinlin, the red, white and blue of the New York Rangers as worn by Art Gehring and the black and yellow of the Boston Bruins as worn by the hard-hitting wing John Feely. If all goes well they may also sport the colorful athletic department pullovers.