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Faculty Residential Rule Being Challenged

By MICHAEL CAWLEY

The long standing rule requiring faculty members to reside within 10 miles of the campus flagpole is presently under question. In early days, all teachers were required to live in college housing. Later, the faculty was required to live within three miles of the campus. The present ten mile rule, as it is known, has long been justified as a way to foster at Kenyon two parts of a liberal education which are often lacking at higher educational institutions: a community spirit and a close relationship between students and faculty.

The College's reputation for having these two qualities has generally been considered an important drawing card in recruiting students. The catalogue sent to prospective students as a source of

members in residence of a well-defined community devoted to the notion that learning and growth go on well beyond the classroom or laboratory. The "Open Letter to New Students at Kenyon College

College dormitories or apartments. All faculty and administrators reside in the village or nearby. We are an academic and a residential community."

In an era when the administration has felt the need to adopt a stance of "no-saying" in defense of its perceptions of what liberal education at Kenyon should be like, the ten mile rule has been and will continue to be the focus of a clash between faculty and administration over where the rule fits in with liberal education at Kenyon.

According to Associate Provost James Williamson, "the ten mile rule has been valuable to the college. If we're to argue to students that their residence here all four years means something meaningful," he said, "then surely one of the things that makes it meaningful is the accessibility to the faculty."

Williamson stated that "the rule has a symbolic value that's very important. I'd be reluctant to see us give up on that. It has symbolized much of what Kenyon has stood for."

Much of the criticism from faculty concerns its effects on recruiting women and minority faculty members. According to Ms. Kipp, the rule "imposes a hardship on families where both spouses work, which is increasingly the type of family in America." Ms. Kipp cited her attempt to recruit a person for a three year replacement position in the Anthropology Department. "The most impressive candidate was a woman with a husband who was a philosopher. She asked, 'Well, where could my husband work?'" Ms. Kipp cited possible jobs at OSU and other area colleges, but this meant commuting long distances. "It's

All students occupy College dormitories or apartments. All faculty and administrators reside in the village or nearby. We are an academic and residential community.

According to Ms. Rita Kipp of the Anthropology Department, "there are some faculty members who live here and teach here and think it's an eight-hour day. That kind could live twenty-five miles away as well as a block away." She said that it is "naive to think that the only thing that comes between student-faculty relations is miles."

something you have to tell people right away," she said.

Williamson agreed that "the ten mile rule has not been a positive factor in attracting faculty to the college. The degree to which it has hurt the college is anyone's guess. I tend to think that the disadvantages continued on page five

The Kenyon Collegian

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Thursday, December 13, 1979
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio

Established 1856

Director Resigns, SAGA Under Scrutiny

Curtis Burgdorf will resign his position as Food Service Director for SAGA at Kenyon effective December 14. Burgdorf will remain at Kenyon until late January or early February when his replacement will be able to take charge.

"I am leaving strictly for personal reasons, and it has absolutely nothing to do with Kenyon. I have not been unhappy here," Burgdorf said.

Burgdorf said, "I will be moving to southern Minnesota," and "it is not my intention to be working in a food service there." Burgdorf declined to speculate about his plans for the future but said that there were several possibilities which he could pursue.

By LYNN PROTHRO

The resignation of Curt Burgdorf as Kenyon's director of SAGA Food Service and the coincident evaluation of Kenyon's food service by National executives from SAGA here caused the Collegian to investigate. Though Burgdorf's resignation is apparently for personal reasons and unrelated to the food service it has generated more rumors about other resignations or firings within the organization. These rumors are unsubstantial at this time, but with obvious student discontent evidenced in the workings of the Student Food Service Committee and internal organization problems, SAGA appears to be in turmoil and transition.

A movement made earlier this year by the workers to unionize stemmed from labor difficulties. "We tried to negotiate higher wages, better benefits, and respect for seniority," one worker informed the Collegian. The management, however, slighted their attempts and is now facing negotiations with the AFL-CIO.

By maintaining wages at what appears to be minimal levels, one worker stated that \$3.50 an hour is standard even after five years of full-time work. SAGA is inevitably getting few skilled workers. However, the management contends that their wages are above average for Knox County. Regardless, according to economic figures for '78-'79, these wages are far below national average.

The SAGA management "made it very difficult for the workers who

were pushing the union to stay," one worker claimed. "They had several anti-union meetings for us before the vote and padded sample votes against the union." This was combined with appeasement tactics and the indirect threatening of the loss of jobs if they tried to unionize.

Burgdorf claimed that management "did not try to dissuade the employees from unionizing." That would be illegal. "We made sure they considered all the facts." He added that, for example, a union can tell potential members they will get a \$.50 increase in hourly wage, but they can not be held to that by potential employees. "A union is not an all plus situation," he insisted, for example, "the personalization of relationships changes and there is less contact between employee and manager."

The problems with the workers emanates from multiple sources. A profit-making organization, SAGA makes money by cutting costs on food, catering to conventions and vacations, and maintaining an elastic labor supply. This elasticity of the labor supply is, in part, the cause for poor cooks, ventured a Gund official.

The elasticity of labor supply and low wage levels lead to a high turnover rate, making it less profitable to train cooks. "You can't train a cook, and then have them quit at the end of the year," noted one manager.

Steve Coenan, head of the SAGA Student Food Committee, noted that students have two options available to them. "They can either keep SAGA or get rid of it." His committee is working on several alternative plans that maintain the present SAGA organization. "Getting rid of SAGA would make no difference," he commented, "only different managers would be there."

Burgdorf complemented Coenan noting that many of the problems had to do with workers and facilities. "I do not think a change in companies would be of any benefit. A new company means a new manager and thus a total change. There would be all new everything." He felt the confusion would cause more trouble than good.

continued on page five



Students against Henry Kissinger and the Shah marched down Middle Path yesterday in the first active political protest at Kenyon in several years.

Protesters March Against Shah

By ROGER FILLION

Political protest has come to Kenyon College.

Eleven students carrying an effigy of Henry Kissinger marched along Middle Path yesterday in protest of present United States foreign policy, as exemplified by Henry Kissinger.

The initially all male group carried a variety of placards with slogans such as, "Kick the Shah out of America: Free His Assets to Free Hostages." In addition, the group chanted, "Return the Shah, Block that Kick" and "Henry Kissinger is a Murderer."

When asked why the group singled out Henry Kissinger, one demonstrator responded, "Henry Kissinger is the symbol that represents (U.S.) foreign policy." Solomon Njie, who was among the marchers, stated his reasons for marching by saying, "I was here to represent the third world."

Another student was "here to protest Kissinger's implementation of a policy that put a dictator in my country."

Aside from The Collegian, no other media organizations were at the demonstration. When asked why he had not contacted other sources, Bryan Snyder responded that the press was not needed because the march was intended more for educational purposes. Generally speaking, the demonstration had a twofold purpose: it was both a protest against recent U.S. foreign policy, and an attempt to educate the community about the implications of such policies.

There were no major occurrences or disturbances during the event. Most observers and passersby smiled at the marchers, but declined to participate. And while there were generally no large groups of spectators, a large gathering was seen observing the marchers from inside

Ransom Hall. A few mild hecklers provided a slight diversion with such chants as, "The Hell with Khomenini."

The group attracted additional supporters, including some women, during its return walk to the north end of the campus. Such a gathering represented the first organized political demonstration at Kenyon in quite a few years. While the pro-Shapiro movement of 1978 was highly organized, it was not of the same political nature as today's group. The Shapiro movement was concerned with a local, as opposed to a national, issue.

A meeting was planned for yesterday evening to discuss present and recent U.S. foreign policy actions. Among the planned speakers was Professor Richard Melanson, who keynoted the gathering.

In terms of any similar activities in the future, one marcher stated, "Hopefully something will continue to happen."

Editorials Reviewed Another Call To Action

Professional or not, farewell editorials are a *Collegian* custom. It is one custom this editorial board would like to maintain. As our term ends we would like to review some of the policies, opinions, and advances made in this paper this semester.

One of the most important concerns of this board has been to present and foster student opinion on local and national issues. Political Forum Editors Roger Fillion and Wilhelm Merck have made progress in the arduous task of diminishing Kenyon's political apathy. The board has raised many editorial issues, some of which it feels important to review, both for a perspective of our opinion and a final prodding to the issues concerned.

Vandalism and Safety

In relation to a fatal accident, probably caused by student vandalism, *The Collegian* admonished students for their acceptance of and continued dangerous and foolish destruction. We also called for the administration to carefully enforce punishment of vandals and investigate other potential safety hazards on this campus. Some hazards *The Collegian* pointed out were taken care of within a week.

Off-Campus Study

Provost Bruce Haywood declared; "To go away from Kenyon is to pay a price. To give up either a semester or year at Kenyon is to pay a price." *The Collegian* pressed the administration to more openly consider student opinion on the role of OCS and to remove bureaucratic obstacles and discouragement in favor of positive encouragement.

PPL and Reading Period

The Collegian demanded the resignation of the All-Campus Events Committee Chairman when he scheduled a popular and expensive concert during October Reading Period. *The Collegian's* accusation, that a \$3500 expenditure at a time when most students were off-campus was irresponsible management, prompted a controversy over the nature of the reading period itself. We encouraged definition of the period, either acknowledging that it was the best weekend to take care of off campus affairs, or that it was a study period and professors should give mid-terms following, and not before, the weekend. Instead Senate recommended that the period be shortened one day — solving nothing.

ARC and the New Fields

The Collegian suggested immediate construction begin, with deficit spending if necessary, on the critical athletic facilities project. We further asked that the fields be begun first and the Complex groundbreaking over the tennis courts be delayed until after the spring season in order to avoid the great loss in available recreational tennis time. As usual there was no response heard from the administration or student committees.

Outdoor Skating Rink

Council and administrative representatives have promised to construct an outdoor skating rink on this campus at various times in the past few years. The subject was brought up to the Building and Grounds Committee again this year and we saw the need and the rationale for such a winter recreational facility and supported it. President Jordan and Dean Edwards have expressed their support. Time will tell.

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We suggested that Provost Haywood's innovative curriculum calendar change be more carefully considered.

Reading Periods

We were insulted when administrative officials suggested that reading periods encourage students to party and put off work. We examined contrary evidence and expressed the necessity of first semester reading periods in light of the great academic load before Christmas.

The Village Inn

The editor voiced venement student, faculty, and community complaints against the declining service and quality of the Village Inn. There seemed to be some positive effort from the management to improve the VI. Still a long way to go, however, before the food becomes truly digestible.

Journalism Class

Finally, in an effort to upgrade the quality of this journal, the Kenyon literary tradition, and student writing habits, *The Collegian* lobbied for a journalism class in the curriculum. Despite such administrative rhetoric as: "if liberal education stops changing or developing, it will stagnate and die" we were continually rebuffed and told that journalism is a practical art. This board steadfastly refuses to acknowledge any such archaic or intellectually limited argument. Jordan, at least, has made commendable efforts to support us, however.

Thanks and Apologies

Further, the editor would like to interject his thanks to the entire staff, friends, faculty, and administration for their assistance, especially Todd Holzman, Mark Brown, Rob Rubin, Roger Fillion, Sam Barone, President Phillip Jordan, and Dean Robert Reading.

The board would also like to apologize to those people who, in our aim for professionalism, were victimized by our amateurish mistakes.

Finally, we have many improvements in internal efficiency and responsibility. Whether these improvements were evidenced in these pages is for the reader to judge. We have high hopes that Tim Hayes and his staff can make further progress in gaining your respect for this journal next semester. And, Mr. Dougan, the editor has begun work on chapter two. HMCT.

The

Kenyon Collegian

John Palffy, Todd Holzman, Molly Debevoise Editorial Board
Tim Hayes, Jim Reiser, Chris Bartlett

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NO, IT DIDN'T SEEM ODD TO YOU THAT THEY WOULD BUILD A BIG BEAR STORE ON A COLLEGE CAMPUS. "COLLEGE KIDS HAVE TO BUY THINGS TOO," YOU SAID!
NO, IT DIDN'T SEEM WEIRD TO YOU THAT ALL THE CUSTOMERS WERE WEARING SWEATSUITS. "OH YOU KNOW HOW COLLEGE KIDS DRESS THESE DAYS," YOU SAID!
NO, IT DIDN'T SEEM STRANGE TO YOU THAT THERE WAS NO PICTURE OF A BEAR ON THE BUILDING. "THE PLACE SURE LOOKS LIKE A DISCOUNT STORE—MAYBE IT'S A K-MART," YOU SAID!
NO-O-O-O, NOTHING SEEMED THE LEAST BIT ODD TO YOU UNTIL WE WENT IN LOOKING FOR UNDERWEAR AND FELL IN A SWIMMING POOL!
YES, THAT STRUCK YOU AS ODD...

CARTOON BY THE KENYON COLLEGIAN 1979



Political
Forum

Rubin, Iran And Bush, A Continuing Debate

Rubin Lecture Inciting, Insightful

Fool Or Asshole?

By JOHN PALFFY

Jerry Rubin prefaced his 2½ hour radical monologue with the promise that before he was done he would offend everyone in Rosse Hall. He finished his oration to a standing ovation. I'm led to believe that there was some connection since, with the possible exception of some space-out radicals mired in the rebellious nostalgia of the Woodstock Era, Jerry Rubin succeeded in offending everyone.

Rubin's speech was interesting, humorous, and provocative. Especially relevant, though self-incriminating, was a fifteen minute soliloquy on the derogatory connotation of the word asshole. Despite such foolish excesses, however, Rubin incited all but the most close-minded reactionaries to think critically about the role of the United States in foreign affairs and the future of American institutions.

Only the extremely naïve can totally deny Rubin's assertions that America has puppeted and intervened in foreign politics past its moral prerogative. Likewise many of his observations on the influence of big business and politics contain elements of truth and deserve reaction, but to totally endorse Rubin, to be swept up by rebellious emotionalism and his proposals to restructure the American political-economic institution, is to stoop to the same irrational radicalism as he. Rubin's admission that he placed little value on his college education was evidenced by some illogical and erroneous twists and flaws in his conclusions. His presentation of shameful American politics lost much credence when he exploited the audience's emotionalism to endorse a wholesale condemnation of America.

As Rubin implied, there is an obvious tension in the principles that founded American thought. Though founded on revolution it abides by democracy. In practical foreign policy no one can ignore Rubin's claim that America has truly tarnished her democratic ideology, but revolution is still not the answer.

Rubin's suggestion that foreign policy be redirected deserves applause. His observation that the Shah should return voluntarily and "face the music" is obviously the moral ideal. It is also realistically absurd, however. His initial proposal that we return the Shah invites further terrorist action and, assuming the Iranians are in no mood for judicial procedure, would be murder.

Rubin's suggestion that we send Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller to Iran because they are the ones responsible is ludicrous and typical of his mindless wanderings. In his one gesture to moderation, that the US freeze the Shah's assets, denounce him, and return the money to Iran, he approached rationality.

Rubin's solution to the American dilemma is total revolution. Violent revolution was not explicitly mentioned. I'll give him some credit for at least leaving that course open to questions, but complete nationalization and a restructuring of the historical American system is unimaginable. Rubin abandons all hope of working within the American system and principles of capitalism. Despite his personal changes and insightful accusations, Jerry Rubin remains no more than a warped anti-capitalistic radical with no rational base or practical solutions for the American public.

In retrospect, maybe Rubin is right. With a philosophy at least motivated by truth, he may not be an asshole, but his solutions certainly qualify him as a fool.

Just A Carson Monologue

By JIM FREEDMAN

Three cheers for Jerry Rubin's subjective reality. Not only did he succeed in offending everyone in the room, as he promised, but he also gave us a view of the hidden bitterness and cynicism of the 1960s "hip" mentality. I found it most interesting that the problems we face today in this country are all self-imposed. We obviously cannot blame any of America's troubles on anything but our own corrupt system, right? Iran, the Soviet Union and all other countries stand innocently by as we bring destruction upon ourselves.

Now, seriously, of course we have committed significant errors as a nation, and have contributed to the world's current problems. Our corporate giants have taken advantage of the world. But to stab blindly at our country without offering any reasonable solutions to the problems irritates me. Despite many faults, our country's institutions make us one of (if not the) the freest peoples on this earth. I'm all for careful re-evaluation of the governmental and corporate structures, and careful implementation of changes, but I hardly see a working class revolution and promotion of nationalized health care as a foundation for re-democratizing America.

I suggest Rubin try out his Johnny Carson monologue audition with someone else.

Everyone thinks they are aware of the facts in the Middle East, so I may as well appear to be also. The United States has regrettably become involved in some sticky positions throughout the world (i.e. Viet Nam, Chile and now Iran). But to what degree is it responsible for the current problems in the Middle East? The United States has in effect been trying to play the game of politics. It had no choice but to gain influence in the Middle East, which happens to be the center of the world today. Because of untrustworthy relations with Russia, which is desperately willing to support any country that will let them, the U.S. has had no choice in the matter but to spread Western influence so as to balance the scales. It seems to me that the United States has no right to impose itself onto other countries, but Russia can do whatever it pleases. Not so! According to the eye for an eye logic used last week, that is precisely what the U.S. has been doing — balancing the scales.

Admittedly, it got a bit out of hand to the point where the U.S. has been blamed for creating all of the dissension amongst the Moslem countries. It has been said that if it wasn't for the United States the

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Iran: Defense Of The US

By JONATHAN BERNSTEIN

No one is going to dispute the fact that the Shah is an alleged criminal. There are probably very few Americans who care about the general well being of this man, and rightfully so. However, I feel that people who favor the return of the Shah are not looking at all the implications of the situation.

By sending the Shah back to Iran, we could very possibly solve our problem of getting back the hostages. In the same respect, we could be setting a precedent for people with similar causes to take advantage of such situations. The United States would most likely be subject to attack from all third world countries. Not only will the United States suffer, but any country or organization with a similar cause can terrorize its antagonist and probably receive their demands as a result of the methods used previously (i.e. sending the Shah back to Iran).

Everyone thinks they are aware of the facts in the Middle East, so I may as well appear to be also. The United States has regrettably become involved in some sticky positions throughout the world (i.e. Viet Nam, Chile and now Iran). But to what degree is it responsible for the current problems in the Middle East? The United States has in effect been trying to play the game of politics. It had no choice but to gain influence in the Middle East, which happens to be the center of the world today. Because of untrustworthy relations with Russia, which is desperately willing to support any country that will let them, the U.S. has had no choice in the matter but to spread Western influence so as to balance the scales. It seems to me that the United States has no right to impose itself onto other countries, but Russia can do whatever it pleases. Not so! According to the eye for an eye logic used last week, that is precisely what the U.S. has been doing — balancing the scales.

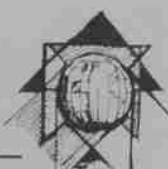
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Iran, Bush Debate

Political

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Moslems will not always be divided in their political beliefs (unless it calls for the destruction of Israel, which is always a good topic for Arabs to agree upon). If anybody believes this nonsense, let him pick up a good history book such as *The Arabs*, by Peter Mansfield. Throughout this book there are passages which illustrate how unloving Arabs (including Iranians, who are actually Persians) have been divided since the times of Mohammed. Don't blame the U.S. for something that has been a problem ever since Sunni and Shiite sects have existed. Get your facts straight!

Some Americans are quick to challenge the actions of the U.S. government (which is excellent and the only way it should be), but I feel that there must be an attempt to support the U.S. at certain times. Whether you like it or not the U.S. is a major power; without her a lot of problems would be solved, but a hell of a lot more would be created. I feel that it is pertinent that Americans remember such incidents as Viet Nam and the fact that we never had any business being there to begin with. Then think what would happen if the United States constantly gets its behind whipped (as it did in Viet Nam) in its dealings with other countries. This will both make the U.S. weaker politically, and it will create many problems internally. Eventually we will reach the point of revolution. While that is good in theory, it is not applicable at this time to a twentieth century country such as the United States.

We must realize that we as a people have voted, being aware of it or not, for the problems that face us today. As soon as one of these problems reaches the surface we Americans begin to close our eyes or insist that we did not know about it or were not responsible for it. We are responsible! So don't always look for an easy way out.

You are Americans (at least most of you are) and therefore you should be looking for a solution which will benefit your country. Everyone else does. We are fools if we don't. If your opinion still reflects returning the Shah after you have thought about what is best for the U.S., then you should stand behind your opinion. But be sure your decision is made as an American.

In my closing remarks I would like to address the foreign students who are currently in the United States for an education. It is very easy to find fault with this country, but it is also very easy to find faults with other countries as well. Opinions on the Iranian crisis are well taken (when they start becoming hypocritical), but you had better let Americans defend your beliefs. As a foreign student taking full advantage of everything the United States has to offer, it isn't your place to criticize this country when it is benefiting you! If there is so much dismay about the United States go back to the "Ayatollah's" open arms and see how warm his welcome is!

Bush; What About Issues

Why Bush?

By ROBIN SALOMON
and ROGER FILLION

This is not going to be a typical essay written for the political forum. It will discuss neither a domestic nor internationally occurring event. Rather we will turn our gaze to a trend materializing right here in Gambier. A rapidly growing number of students have shown a definite attraction to the George Bush for President Campaign. These individuals can be seen sporting their red, white, and blue Bush buttons on their lapels, thus reaffirming publicly their private support for the ex-Texas Congressman.

We must concede that at first we were genuinely thrilled that political consciousness had finally taken hold here at Kenyon. It is about time that our community understand that the real world stretches past the confines of the "magic mountain". In our excitement we rushed up to Bush supporters (who can be distinguished by their seemingly ubiquitous display of Bush paraphanelia) and inquired; "What does this man believe?" Sadly, the responses were disappointing. "Well," we were told, "Bush has great credentials and he is for business and again making America a power abroad." When pushed, every Bush supporter we spoke to revealed an ignorance of where the man stood on the issues. What they told us about Bush does not distinguish him from any other Republican candidates, especially Howard Baker.

Bush has taken typical Republican stands on most issues that he has outlined. He supports the ERA and would like to curb government spending. While he does not support a constitutional amendment banning abortions, he paradoxically is against their being financed federally.

Bush favors "... firm, but even handed approach to international diplomacy ..." Like many of the other Republican candidates, he was against the Panama Canal Treaty. And he still supports a continued US commitment to Israel. Bush's C.I.A. position should not necessarily be seen as an asset, especially in light of the bad image that organization has been developing recently. More disturbing is the fact that he sometimes talks about the need to "destabilize" "unfriendly governments." It was that type action that got this country into its present crisis in Iran.

It therefore seems odd to us that a group of intelligent people who are unanimous in their dislike for Jimmy Carter can back a man who waffles on the issues. We must choose a president based on his beliefs, not his ability to circumvent the issues. The question thus must be asked: "What makes George Bush so specially suited for the most important job in the world?" We challenge Bush supporters to enlighten us, or otherwise reconsider their presidential allegiances.

The Man And His Issues

By WILHELM M. MERCK

George Bush uses a slogan that reads, "Bush: A president we won't have to train." For him it is very apt, as he is the most qualified candidate in the field. His name is only unfamiliar because his record is filled with accomplishment of thankless tasks, as opposed to some candidates who we only know from their regular appearance in *People* magazine. Among these tasks, Bush has been the Ambassador to the United Nations, the Director of the CIA, the Republican National Chairman, and the Ambassador to China. All are jobs of extreme responsibility and he has performed them with alacrity, competence and consummate integrity. Also, Bush has been a Congressman (from Texas) and a successful entrepreneur.

Politically, Bush is a moderate Republican. He favors reducing government bureaucracy, rollback of useless regulation, encouragement of investment spending for a growth economy, a moderate "windfall profits" tax, decontrol of oil prices, and use of all forms of domestic energy. (He has not given his stand on the exploration of the universe.)

Bush believes that it is essential to reverse the current decline of American prestige abroad. He maintains that stronger evidence of support for our allies and a revitalization of the intelligence community is long overdue.

His major concerns for the future of the country are the economy, energy, and international affairs. He believes that they are so closely interwoven that they are actually one problem and should be treated as such.

He contends that America's economy is vulnerable to the precarious energy situation and that in turn is vulnerable to the affairs of unstable nations. His first step would be to put "a firm leash" on inflation through balancing the budget, tight fiscal policy, and cutbacks in the "jungle of conflicting and redundant government regulations, laws, and judicial procedures."

In the energy field, Bush advocates use of synthetic fuels and emphasizes on their development by the private sector, as opposed to the government. As Bush told the House of Representatives: "We have a shortage of energy and a surplus of government. The energy problem requires the best scientific minds, not the best bureaucrats."

According to Bush, the SALT treaty is "seriously defective" and should be corrected before leaving Capitol Hill.

The experience that he has gained in the public and private sectors enables Bush to announce his proposals with the confidence that he will be able to fulfill them.

Aid for the Bush campaign can be enlisted by contacting the author.

Interaction Necessary

Despite concerns about disintegrating faculty-student interaction the Kenyon community is reconsidering two longstanding traditions that foster such integration: the ten mile rule and regulations that require faculty members be invited to student social functions.

The latter regulation is not easily resolved, especially in the face of student complaints over the party permit system in general and the contention that faculty do not belong at some parties in particular. The faculty also does not feel especially welcome or inclined to attend student functions. Despite allusions to the contrary made by Dean Edwards, chaperones, in any form or guise are intolerable, but that should not necessarily preclude faculty attendance at student functions.

The purpose of the rule, as we feel most people view it, is to encourage greater student-faculty interaction on a social and not merely academic level. Where students and faculty have been receptive to this idea it has been successful. Unfortunately there are only a handful of faculty members who have frequented student social circles. Some fault lies in the failure of students to reciprocate, but more than one administrator, much to his lament, has noticed a decline in faculty attendance.

Discarding the rule requiring faculty invitation, as opposed to attendance, would be contrary to the Kenyon ideal and attraction of a close knit community. Perhaps paradoxically we must recognize that there will be times when faculty are not welcome and will not feel welcome, but that is not generally the case. There are many faculty unhibited enough to bridge the obvious social differences with the students. The requirement in principle is worthy. Students and faculty have to learn how to use it, respect it, and prosper from it.

As expected we also would view any change in the ten mile rule, requiring faculty to live within ten miles of the campus, as contrary to the same ideals and attractions mentioned above. The Kenyon situation, its rural Ohio location, will make it harder to attract quality faculty members with the requirement to live near campus, but that is perhaps a sacrifice that is offset by the greater visibility and interaction with those professors who make themselves familiar to the student community. Maybe the administration should consider the implications of the faculty complaint. Gambier lacks cultural and social and entertainment opportunity. That same complaint has been coming from students for years and is indirectly responsible for many problems on this campus, such as alcoholism and vandalism. Maybe a little administrative initiative and community effort are needed to alleviate the cultural wasteland complex that Kenyon has accepted.

SAGA Suggestion Work On Service

On the belief that ubiquitous student complaints on the quality of the SAGA food service have not been transposed to the little blue cards on the dining room tables *The Collegian* would like to examine the typical frustrations incurred in dining at SAGA. It is our hope that we can focus on specific problems that the SAGA management can be expected to resolve immediately and successfully. Until the school can provide them with the proper cooking facilities and until they can somehow work out their own management problems SAGA will be riddled with the problems of inefficiencies and inexperience, and continue to ruin good food in their preparation.

Given these unfortunate circumstances students should not expect miracles out of SAGA. It would be imprudent to trust them with any more complex type of meal plan than the one they can not handle now. What can be expected is a concerted and valuable effort to improve the psychological aspects of food service, such as orderly and courteous service, sanitary and aesthetic dining facilities, and well stocked supplies.

For instance, students are obviously frustrated with SAGA as soon as they walk into Peirce Hall and see a line thirty yards long. If servers were to be more hasty, instead of obviously slow, in putting the entrees out on the heating shelves the lines would move through faster, with the indirect benefits of hotter and fresher food.

Next, it is typical to find that SAGA has no milk, or watered down milk in the machines, syrupy coke, no ice, no salad, no forks or any of a dozen things that workers have not replaced. Maintaining these supplies and quality only takes a little conscientious manpower, but would go far in improving student attitude about the quality of SAGA in general.

There are more frustrations to be met, however. Finding a pleasant seat without used trays and garbage strewn in front of you is often difficult and always unappetizing. SAGA must obviously hire more workers to clear these trays and make dining a little more pleasurable.

One more typical frustration is opening up that big sandwich you have and finding out that it is, in actuality, one ounce of meat and two huge pieces of bread. Most students go right back to the line, fighting traffic going the other way, and get another sandwich. When the two are combined the excess bread is thrown away. It would be ironic, but not surprising, to see SAGA turn around and claim that students are wasting food.

When a student recognizes a specific problem with his food he should take that problem to the manager who should be expected to take immediate and perceivable action to satisfy the complaint.

These solutions are obvious. They do not help the quality of the food per se. Unfortunately complaints in that regard may be useless, but certainly making SAGA a decent place to eat will placate some animosity towards it.

Tangentially a discussion of student alternatives to SAGA may be interesting. Students have little option but to stomach SAGA every night. A true lament, is that regardless of their limited options, students are required by school financial policy to pay and board with SAGA. This problem has obvious efficiencies of scale, but is very problematic since it takes away any chance of active student protest against SAGA. Students are truly caught in the middle. Beyond complaining and hoping that SAGA takes some action they have no means of protest.

We hope our insights are helpful and economic. It seems all the students can do is to raise constructive criticism. It is up to the administration, who is financially and contractually responsible for SAGA to make sure that the constructive complaints and suggestions are followed by the SAGA management.

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.

Look Outside Gambier

To the Editor:

One of the many benefits of a Kenyon education is that as rational beings we all learn to determine the relative importance of an event as it effects us in our own niche in life. For instance, how many of you have spent more time in the last week thinking about the hostages in Iran than the approaching exams? Not

many, I would venture to say. This is not necessarily bad; rather, it is a natural consequence of your being in Gambier, Ohio, where thoughts are centered on Dante and Machiavelli, not the ayatollah.

However, I would beseech every Kenyon student not to allow himself to become so absorbed by the world of the academe that he becomes complacent about the drama of "real

life". America is rapidly approaching a new era. By all standards, the eighties will be a critical decade in determining the future course of our country. In essence, the United States is entering its sink or swim years. This may sound a bit inflammatory, but an examination of our nation's vital sign indicates many ills in various areas. I see

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The 'Society' page



Bing Crosby singing with choir in *Going My Way*.

●●● *Going My Way* ●●●

Going My Way. Directed by Leo McCarey. With Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald, and Gene Lockhart. 1944, B/W, 126 mins. Mon., Dec. 17, Rosse: 10:00.

Going My Way is the nostalgic and somewhat heartwarming story of Father O'Malley (Bing Crosby) who is sent by his bishop to help out Father Fitzgibbon (Barry Fitzgerald) at mortgage-ridden St. Dominic's parish. At first, the younger priest's unconventional methods antagonize his gruff superior, but eventually Father O'Malley wins over the elderly priest, organizes a gang of unruly kids into a choir, and gets the parish out of debt. Along the way, he manages to find the time to sing three songs: including "Too-ra-Loo-ra-Loo-ra", and had it not been 1944, Father O'Malley might even have gotten the girl.

L. Evans

●●● *Rebecca* ●●●

Rebecca. Starring Laurence Olivier, Joan Fontaine, Judith Anderson, George Sanders, Nigel Bruce, Gladys Cooper, and Reginald Denny. Directed by Alfred Hitchcock. Selznick International 1940. 130 minutes, Black and White.

In an attempt to crown his success in *Gone With the Wind*, David O. Selznick chose a vehicle called *Rebecca*, based on the popular novel by Daphne du Maurier. Alfred Hitchcock was imported to make his American directing debut for the film. After his triumph as Heathcliff in *Wuthering Heights*, Laurence Olivier seemed perfect to Selznick for the role of the aristocratic, brooding Maxim de Winter, master of a great Cornish estate called Manderley. Olivier hoped the part of the second Mrs. de Winter would go to his future wife, the exquisite Vivien Leigh, who coveted the role, hoping for the chance to play opposite her lover and mentor. Selznick feared the public would never accept the fiery Scarlett O'Hara in such a mousy character. Joan Fontaine was finally cast, and Olivier remained bitter.

In her recent autobiography, Miss Fontaine claims that Olivier muttered obscenities under his breath during their scenes together, filling her with the real fear which added to the effectiveness of her performance. *Rebecca*, a classic mystery tale, won the Academy Award for Best Picture in 1940. It deals with the second Mrs. de Winter's difficult adjustment to life at Manderley, where the aura of her predecessor, Rebecca, is everywhere. A twist of fate gives the film a stunning and memorable conclusion. Among the superb cast is Judith Anderson as the evil Mrs. Danvers, the housekeeper, devoted to her previous mistress and determined to rid Manderley of the new one. Nigel Bruce, famous for his portrayal of Doctor Watson in the Sherlock Holmes films, and Gladys Cooper, as Maxim's well meaning but sometimes tactless sister and

brother-in-law, are marvelous in humorous portraits of English gentry. George Sanders excels in the part of Rebecca's sly and cunning cousin, Jack. Laurence Olivier is unforgettable as Max, as would be expected of perhaps the greatest actor of our time. Joan Fontaine is also convincing in her role.

This motion picture still retains its original impact after almost forty years. For an evening of stunning entertainment, be sure to see *Rebecca*.

K. Reese Ware

● *Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer* ●

Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer. Color animation, 57 mins. Sat., Dec. 15, Rosse: 8:00, Sun., Dec. 16, Rosse: 10:00.

Last year many students complained that they missed their favorite Christmas cartoon because it was shown while school was in session. Fear no more. The time has come for this tale of the little reindeer who was born with the bulbous red nose to visit Kenyon. Regress and enjoy.

L. Evans



●●● *The Red Balloon* ●●●

The Red Balloon. Color, France, 34 mins. Sat., Dec. 15, Rosse: 9:00, Sun., Dec. 16, Rosse: 11:00.

This short film reveals the cosmic relationship of a French boy with the title character. Boy meets balloon and they become inseparable, blissfully roaming the streets and parks of springtime Paris. This film will delight viewers of all ages and mental capacities.

L. Evans

●●● *Smiles of a Summer Night* ●●●

Smiles of a Summer Night. Directed by Ingmar Bergman. B/W, 108 mins., 1955, Fri., Dec. 14, Rosse: 10:00, Sun., Dec. 16, Rosse: 8:00.

Smiles of a Summer Night isn't really the kind of movie popularly associated with Ingmar Bergman. Lighter in tone than the dark metaphysics of *The Seventh Seal* or *Through a Glass Darkly*, it's really his version of a farce. A sexual game of chess with misunderstandings, wagers and accidents playing major roles, *Smiles* is about as frothy as Bergman gets, although his stern Swedish coldness doesn't exactly allow him to get zany.

The cast of characters includes lawyer Fredrick Egerman, his new young virgin bride Anne, his virgin son by his first wife, Henrik, his luscious former mistress Desiree, her current main squeeze Count Carl Magnus Malcolm, his depraved wife the countess, the lusty servant girl Petra, and the virile coachman Frid. This gang combines in all the right ways on a certain hot summer night in 1901 to foreshadow the erotic contortions of a century. Now don't get the idea that this is a dirty movie, but it is amusing, mildly profound and among the most entertaining of Bergman's works.

J. Agnew

The Christmas Spirit

PEE WEE FERNBUSTER.
ANALYSIS AND COMMENTARY BY.



Here it is Thursday, and you haven't even started writing your term papers yet, have you? In fact, I suppose you're wondering why the hell you're reading my column when you should be at the library. Well friends, it's a good thing you *are* reading my column. I'm in the same boat you are. Yes, I have to write a total of sixty-five pages by Tuesday on material I've never read, for classes I've been to a handful of times this semester. Am I worried? Heck no. Frankly, I plan to write the whole load Monday night, and you can too. Here's how.

First of all, you have to make yourself comfortable. Comfort is very important when writing a major paper, for any discomfort will distract your mind from the task at hand. And what better way to make yourself comfortable than by having a drink or two? Alcohol lubricates the mind and gets the creative juices flowing, and for any serious intellectual endeavor one can never be too lubricated.

The next step is to make sure that you have everything you are going to need at hand. A trip to the library at this point may be advisable if you don't have the books you will be writing on, but if you're really pressed for time you'll just have to wing it. This is why it's important to have those creative juices flowing. I myself once wrote a forty-five page paper in six hours comparing *Moby Dick* to *Paradise Lost* without being sure which was Milton and which was Melville, so it can be done. Sometimes you just have to be a bit vague is all.

Quotes are obtained by letting the book fall open where it may. You can always make a quote relevant to your theme if you try. Another technique is to work with non-existent quotes you found in "the library back home over break."

If you have more than one class to write papers for, be sure to choose a topic that is flexible enough to be used for all your classes. This allows you to complete the work for your second class at the cost of five minutes and a handful of dimes. Just remember that a theme like "Moral Aspects" will work for virtually any department, while not requiring the paper to actually say anything.

Often however, the above techniques will leave your paper lacking in what is commonly referred to as "bulk." When, at six in the morning, you find that you've written only four of the mandatory twenty pages due at 8:00, it is obviously time for some filler. Long quotes (three to five pages each) are the traditional answer, but this assumes you have the time to use books, which you don't. Hence, you will have to resort to graphics. Large charts, fold-out tables, illustrations, and cartoons can be used with telling effect and add several pages in no time. Another little-known technique is to run advertisements in your paper. Computer print-outs are always impressive, and add authority to your arguments, especially if it's a philosophy paper. If you suspect your professor just reads the first and last pages of your papers, sheets of copper can be stolen from the art department and pasted between two pages for that "weighty feeling". Who would ever think a paper that weighs half a pound would have just four pages of writing?

By now you have probably guessed that the real secret is just to get in there and write something, anything, to fill space. The truth of the matter is that professors hate papers just as much as you do (that's why they didn't assign any until after Thanksgiving), and a paper that they don't have to waste time over will earn at least gratitude, if not better grades. So just follow these techniques, and you too can turn a week in the library to a weekend at the V.I. See you there.

Practice: Take A Sample Final Exam

To the Freshman

Against the wishes of some faculty members, the *Collegian* wishes to give advance warning on the nature of final exams. Below is a sample exam based on questions that the editors have faced in previous years.

Instructions: Read each question carefully. Answer all questions. The time limit is 4 hours. Begin immediately.

1) HISTORY. Describe the history of the papacy from its origins to the present day, concentrating especially but not exclusively on its social, political, economic, religious and philosophical impact on Europe, Asia, America and Africa. Be brief, concise and specific.

2) BIOLOGY. Create life. Estimate the differences in the subsequent human culture if this form of life had developed 500 million years earlier, with special attention to its probable effect on the English parliamentary system.

3) MUSIC. Write a piano concerto. Orchestrate and perform it with flute and drum. You will find a piano under your seat.

4) SOCIOLOGY. What sociological problems might accompany the end of the world? Construct an experiment to test your theory.

5) PSYCHOLOGY. Based on your knowledge of their works, evaluate the emotional stability, degree of adjustment and repressed frustrations of each: Alexander of Aphrodisias, Gregory of Nicea, Hammurabi, Ramonita II, supporting your evaluation with quotations

from each man's work. It is not necessary to translate.

6) POLITICAL SCIENCE. There is a red telephone on the desk beside you. Start World War III. Report at length on its socio-political effects, if any.

7) ECONOMICS. Develop a realistic plan for refinancing the national debt. Trace the possible effects of your plan on these areas: Cubism, the Donatist controversy, the wave theory of light.

8) PHYSICS. Explain the nature of matter. Include in your answer an evaluation of the impact of the

development of mathematics on science.

9) PHILOSOPHY. Sketch the development of human thought; estimate its significance. Compare with the development of any other kind of thought.

10) MEDICINE. You have been provided with a razor blade, a piece of gauze and a bottle of Scotch. Remove your appendix. Do not suture until your work has been inspected. You have 15 minutes.

11) PUBLIC SPEAKING. Two thousand drug-crazed aborigines are storming the classroom. Calm them.

12) ENGINEERING. The disassembled parts of a high-powered rifle have been placed in a box on your desk. You will also find an instruction manual printed in Swahili. In 10 minutes a hungry Bengal tiger will be admitted to the room. Take whatever action you feel is appropriate. Be prepared to justify your decision.

13) EPISTEMOLOGY. Take a position for or against truth. Prove the validity of your position.

14) EXTRA CREDIT. Define the universe; give three examples.



Ex-Kenyon Cartoonist Syndicated

By SALLY MCGILL

Every college likes to be able to claim a long list of VIP's as alumni. Kenyon now has another name to add to its list. Former *Collegian* cartoonist, Jim Borgman '76, will be having his cartoons syndicated with King Features Syndicate, New York City, January 1st, 1980.

Borgman began his professional work with the *Cincinnati Enquirer* in 1976, when he was chosen from a large number of candidates, including a Pulitzer Prize winner.

Success continued for Borgman. He published his first regular cartoon with the *Cincinnati Enquirer* on June 8th, 1976. As the successor to a cartoonist who had been with the *Enquirer* for 40 years, Borgman had a large task to tackle. He succeeded, winning the Dragonslayer Award in 1977. Then, in 1978, he received the Sigma Delta Chi Award for "distinguished service in journalism in the field of editorial cartooning." Now, his cartoons appear frequently in *Time*. Borgman also contributes regularly to "Cartoon-a-torial," a Newsweek broadcasting project.

Slate attributes Borgman's success to several things. First of all, he is an excellent artist. Secondly, he is an exceptionally intelligent person, who sees things in the world of politics that other people do not see. Thirdly, Slate feels he is steady and

reliable. Finally, he is able to tackle complex and sensitive issues.

Slate still corresponds with Borgman and continues to admire his ability as a political cartoonist "to make powerful, definite statements despite the fact that his political stance is middle-of-the-road." Borgman sends all of his cartoons to Slate, who has put them in the Kenyon archives.

Another member of the Kenyon community, *Collegian* cartoonist, Bill Watterson, also corresponds with Borgman. Watterson, who has worked on the *Collegian* staff since 1976, met Borgman through a mutual friend. At first, Watterson sent his cartoons to Borgman for constructive criticism. Now, he and Watterson simply exchange their cartoons and keep up a friendly relationship.

During the 1974-75 school year, Borgman served as Feature Artist for the *Collegian*. By the end of that year, his interest in cartooning caused him to begin following politics more closely. Developing enthusiasm for political cartooning he became the *Collegian's* Editorial Cartoonist for the 1975-76 school year.

In order to further develop his cartooning talent, Borgman, an art major, took a tutorial with Professor Slate during the second semester of his senior year. Prof. Slate said that he very rarely takes students for tutorials, because he prefers that they enroll in upper level courses. Borgman, evidently, was an

Student Housing Office



HEY! YOU GUYS NEVER TOLD ME ABOUT THIS PART!

A sample of Borgman's work during his Kenyon years.

exception. Slate explained that, "Jim was so advanced and so accomplished, that I could take him and he could benefit."

The tutorial consisted of Slate pulling Borgman on a schedule similar to a daily newspaper's schedule, which meant developing ideas for six cartoons every week.

The tutorial served as wonderful practice for Borgman's present job with the *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

10 Mile Rule

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are outweighed by the positive effects it brings to the college.

Ms. Kipp said that the rule "is motivated by a desire to encourage a spirit of community and non-curricular student faculty interaction. But it is futile to legislate this sort of thing in a contract. Mr. Peter Rutkoff of the History

The rule has a symbolic value that's very important. I'd be reluctant to see us give up on that. It has symbolized much of what Kenyon has stood for.

Department agrees. He labeled the rule "restrictive" and said that "it tries to create an artificial sense of community."

Ms. Kipp feels that with the removal of the rule would come a new and better approach to recruiting which would still preserve the values the school holds. "In hiring, we should be able to say 'Here's Kenyon, we have these values,' and then let them do what they will to measure up to those values." Ms. Kipp said that those faculty members who would live outside the college area would "have to work a little harder in order to do that." Ms. Kipp said that "you can't legislate community, you can't force people into it. All you can do is encourage it."

There are some faculty members who live here and teach here and think it's an eight-hour day. That kind could live twenty-five miles away as well as a block away. (It is) naive to think that the only thing that comes between student-faculty relations is miles.

Both sides agree that the rule is a hardship for faculty members. Williamson conceded that "there are certain costs associated with the rule that people considering Kenyon should be aware of." There is disagreement as to whether the rule is good for the college as a whole. "For individual faculty members, yes, there are problems such as housing and the costs associated with a husband or wife travelling to a job," Williamson said. Despite this, he believes that these problems are outweighed by the good the rule does for the school. Ms. Kipp said that she "wouldn't agree that it helps the college as a whole. Even for people who choose to live in the village regardless of the rule, a great many resent it." She said that the rule seems "almost paternalistic and

long range changes would occur in faculty living arrangements, and how would it affect the school? According to Kipp, "The amount of faculty leaving would be miniscule. It wouldn't even be noticed by students, yet it would help faculty morale." Williamson also sees little immediate change. "If we were to abolish the rule," he said, "I think there'd be very little impact immediately, for two or three years." Mr. Rutkoff said that "Ninety percent of the faculty are here because they want to be here. If they could leave, no more than 5% would take advantage of it."

As for long range changes in faculty housing arrangements, Williamson said, "I think you'd see an increasing percentage of faculty living farther away, probably much

of it coming from newer members of the faculty," Kipp said that "there might be some long-range changes, but families who would choose to live outside the area would always be under ten percent. Ninety percent of the faculty would always be here."

In the recent past, several faculty committees have made recommendations to the Board of Trustees concerning the rule. The Board recently reaffirmed its support for the rule. Individual faculty members have made requests for waiver of the rule which have been officially denied. As faculty feelings intensify, the possibility of the issue coming to a head increases. According to Kipp, the rule "could possibly be changed with something short of collective bargaining, but only when faculty presents a united front and the administration backs the faculty's position to the Board."

The chances are good that the 1980s will see considerably more discussion and debate concerning the ten mile rule and its relationship to the college's future than has been seen, at least publicly, up to now. Kenyon has traditionally billed itself as an institution committed to upholding solid traditions while seeking progressive improvements. The direction of the school in many areas, not the least of which is the ten mile rule question, depends to a great extent on how the Kenyon College community wrestles with conflicts between tradition and change.

Inflation Effects Energy Can Costs Be Controlled?

By LYNN SNYDERMAN

As energy costs continue to skyrocket throughout the world, Kenyon's energy conservation team, in conjunction with the Buildings and Grounds Committee, is working hard to keep expenditures down and make sure that students won't feel the effects of the cold winter ahead.

"The weather forecast, as far as we can tell by comparing temperature trends within the past few years, doesn't look too bad for this winter," said Thomas Lepley, Supervisor of Skilled Trades and Energy Conservation. "Of course, we can't say for sure, but we're hoping for a mild winter."

"Temperatures really affect our energy spending," Lepley continued. "If we do have a light winter, our bills will go down. We're constantly trying to figure out how to accomplish heating and give the campus power in the cheapest, most efficient way."

The college is heated by natural gas through underground steam lines. "Natural gas is the cheapest form of energy for heating," Lepley said.

"We don't foresee a gas shortage but we do have oil reserves and a back-up oil burning system just in case the gas company is forced to cut our allocations, but we don't expect to have to use it."

Naturally, when Kenyon's energy bills go up due to inflation or shortage, the rise is felt in students' tuitions. "Tuition has been raised a lot in the past few years because of this," Lepley explained. "For example, to give you some idea of how much Kenyon spends on heat alone, for the month of January 1979, the gas bill came to over \$45,000. This excludes any electricity used by the college."

It's prices like these that keep the energy committee looking for ways to conserve heat and cut corners. "We've been insulating a lot of buildings all over campus. We have an ongoing insulation program, but it's tremendously expensive and a slow process," Lepley said.

But with all of their conservation tactics, students need worry about getting too cold this year. "We're trying to stick with the federal

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Professor Ken Smail inspects Middle Path which he proposes to brick.

Middle Path Solution 'Buy A Brick Plan'

By LISA MESAROS
and
ANDREA MCEVOY

Saturday to discuss the issue further, Corey said.

With the present path, water stands in puddles and runs off to the sides, eroding soil around bases of trees. Smail's design is to lay a base of sand first, into which water will soak. The bricks would be laid on top, not mortared into place. "Brick streets have lasted for 35 to 40 years in Mt. Vernon,"

Once the brick path is laid it should require no additional care, except for caution exercised in snow plowing; the path would not be plowed right down to the brick; a thin layer of snow would be left on the bricks, and would soon melt away. He said that snow melts faster on brick than on other surfaces.

Smail wrote the proposal several years ago and let it "gather dust" until he was reminded of letting it surface when he read *Collegian* articles discussing the condition of Middle Path.

"What better way to promote a tradition," he asks, smiling, "than to have all these old grads come back with this master list telling where their bricks are located on the path. Maybe each one has bought five or six bricks."

SAGA Needs Experience

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Another SAGA official agreed that a change in management or companies would make little difference in quality at all. "The major problem is that the cooks lack experience and organization necessary to prepare good meals," he claimed. "The recipes and quality of food are not bad, the problem definitely stems from the fact that the workers do not have the organization or experience to prepare quality food."

The SAGA Food Committee is, according to Coenan a viable means to meal improvement. He noted as a

problem that there is not enough interchange between SAGA and the students. The difficulty lies in getting people to quit complaining and do something constructive. Coenan maintained, "we as students need to work with the management. There is a simple organization problem that could be worked out with co-operative thought and action." If a student finds something wrong with his food or service "he should take it straight up to the manager and show him. That way the management will become more aware of what exactly the students want changed."

Professor J. Kenneth Smail has submitted a proposal to the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Finance Director Sam Lord, Director of Development, Will Reed, and President Phillip Jordan, outlining a plan to pave Middle Path in brick and hopefully make the college a large profit.

The "Smail Buy a Brick Plan" would allow for alumni of Kenyon, graduating seniors, friends of the college, present students and others to buy one or more bricks for the Path at \$50 each and have those bricks endowed in the names.

Profit might come from the college Maintenance Staff to lay the bricks. Smail estimates that it might cost \$5 or less to buy a brick, and if Maintenance set the bricks in place the cost of the operation would be so reduced that the college would make a \$45 profit from each brick. This profit could be used for special funds and scholarships, Smail speculated.

"This plan would be a way to raise a large amount of money for Kenyon above and beyond regular giving," Smail said. Bricks could even be endowed by individuals, Smail went on to say and that possibly initials could be put on the bricks to show those people who donated money for their placement.

Middle Path done in brick could become a new tradition at Kenyon, Smail feels, and as more and more of the Path was completed students could sense the combination of a new and old tradition.

Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee Bill Corey told the *Collegian* that the committee had met with Smail on Tuesday. Corey said that the general consensus of the committee was favorably impressed with the plan, and he "hopes the committee will take the plan under our wing." Another meeting of the committee will be held

Daniel On Home You Can't Please Everybody

By ROBERT DANIEL

A drawing in the next-to-last *New Yorker* shows us a committee chairman who, presenting an award, says to the recipient, "And so with this award we salute you and the whole of your remarkable oeuvre, which includes some of the most hopeless and disheartening books of our time." The writer might be David Storey, whose play *Home* had four performances at the Bolton Theater last weekend.

His play? *Home* is rather an anti-play, which scrupulously avoids such dramatic qualities as suspense and conflict. There is, to be sure, a smidgen of suspense concerning the location of the action, and a morsel of conflict during Act Two, when Kathleen (Carolyn Kapner) vainly attempts to rouse the interest of Harry (Robert Davis), and Marjorie (Ayars Hemphill) expresses her scorn of the other inmates. For the setting represents the terrace of an estate that has become an insane asylum; and if Storey really does not know what *Home* is about (as he has told an interviewer), then he ought to have seen Daniel Parr's setting for the Kenyon production — the stone terrace, naked tree, dry fishpond, and withered leaves — which at the outset brilliantly strikes the note of ruin and desolation.

Home begins with Harry and Jack (Nicholas Bakay), caught in the stasis of mental disorder, exchanging the inanities, the chuckles and guffaws, of ultra-polite English conversation. It ends with Harry and Jack sniveling. Nothing has changed.

Such dialogue, consisting largely of murmurs, grunts, and fragments of sentences, must be murderous to memorize; yet Mr. Davis and Mr. Bakay manage it almost flawlessly. Without straining to reproduce the

exact sounds of English voices, which is next to impossible for American amateur actors, they succeed in suggesting the more varied pitch, or pitches, of spoken British, and never letting the audience remember that offstage they doubtless speak Transatlantic. Miss Hemphill, who is a mistress of disguise, rivals them as a querulous, backbiting, belligerent Cockney — though what a pity it is that her charming voice and fresh good looks have to be submerged by the requirements of her part. Miss Kapner comes to the brink of overacting, though without falling over, and is wholly convincing about her aching feet and lubricious intentions toward Harry. The fifth member of the cast, William Ruppert, acts strenuously in the thankless part of Alfred.

And ah! the direction. Thomas Turgeon surely deserves at least half the credit for the fidelity of his actors' English intonations and their non-repetitive, significant gestures. He moves them effortlessly about the stage as much as the script permits and more, probably, than it demands, and extracts all the variety possible from the four entrance-and-exit ways. Harry-and-Jack and Marjorie-and-Kathleen might easily become mere Tweedledum-and-Tweedledee couples, yet the performers were so well directed that the characters emerged in sharp contrast. Another weakness of the play, that the two women are all-too-evidently going to pair off somehow with the two men, goes almost unnoticed.

Well, you can't please everybody all the time, not even me. I suppose charity should begin at *Home*, but what a choice for the occasion. It makes one look forward to the relatively exhilarating *Summer and Smoke* — and, of course, *Much Ado about Nothing*.



Nick Bakay entreats Ayars Hemphill in *Home*.

'Home' Provides A Subtly Entertaining Challenge

By CARSON E. MACHADO

As I prepare to write this review I can not stop thinking about how much I enjoyed watching David Storey's *Home*. It was a pleasure to watch that small, quiet and subtle piece of theatre.

Different playwrights use different tactics to achieve their purposes, but David Storey's tactics were so subtle that I had a difficult time adjusting to them. Initially I was delighted by what was going on and anticipating what was going to happen, yet I got tired of waiting. However, once I realized that the play was not constructed around a major event but instead that I was gently being urged

to examine five characters in need of and seeking companionship, I was able to appreciate the play as it was written.

Each of the characters had offended, in one way or another, the accepted social mores. These unhappy characters revealed the idea that all men and women, regardless of circumstance, need and seek human compassion and companionship. The major tactic the characters used to come into contact with one another was an ongoing, trite battle over the available chairs. At first this was sadly funny, but with further consideration of the characters' situation — being away

from family and friends and in an institution — it became very real and very human. The actors' tender depiction of these characters and their peculiar interactions was far more gratifying than any hard hitting or straight forward event. While watching *Home* I was reminded how important business is to a play. It is so easy to forget the impact of an actor's physical behavior when one becomes used to concentrating on his speech. The dialogue in *Home* was far more skeletal than many plays. Thus the actions in themselves become important and add to the sadly funny quality of the play.

The design staff also recognized that the characters in this play were seeking human compassion and companionship. The design staff expanded this idea by introducing the concept of decay that results from a lack of human compassion and communication. The costume choices not only defined the characters as people but presented them as the living result of a lack of human compassion. The scenic choices effectively defined the environment. The use of dead leaves in the pond and on the furniture as well as the dead tree established this feeling of decay.

As the play ended it became

evident that these characters were incapable of being compassionate with one another. At this final moment, I was once again struck by the awesomeness of the decaying tree.

I think that nearly every piece of theatre has value though some may be more entertaining or more pleasurable than others. I think that the subtleties of *Home* made my evening valuable and enjoyable. I was altogether pleased with the KCDC production of David Storey's *Home* and I hope that we will have the opportunity to experience more of this type of theatre in the future.

LETTERS, LETTERS, LETTERS

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continued from page three

political, economic and moral cancers attacking the foundations of the country. My proposed cures may or may not be compatible with yours.

In November 1980, we will elect our forty-first president. I strongly believe that history will record this period as one of the most trying times since our formation as a sovereign entity. We must elect a leader with charisma, ability, experience, and the ability to draw talent to the White House with him. It is my contention that only in George Bush can these prerequisites be found. My thoughts are far from universal. No matter. What matters is that I am doing my utmost to ensure the continued strength and prosperity of my nation.

Wherever you are from, you are one of America's elite. Educated at one of the finest private colleges in the nation, you will enter "reality" in a position to make decisions and change things for the better. Don't forget that there is a world in perpetual motion outside of Gambier.

James R. Pierce '78

Sorority Denounced

To the Editor:

In your December 6th issue, an article appeared concerning Kenyon's first sorority. I feel that on the 10th anniversary of coeducation of Kenyon it is unfortunate that some members of the female sector of the community find it necessary to form such an exclusive society. Up to this point in the history of Kenyon women, sororities have been rejected as being superfluous. Interests and activities have transcended the single sexed, exclusive group and extended

into more sophisticated realms, such as the Student Council and Senate, numerous committees, sports, clubs (academic and activity oriented), and community services i.e. Big Sister programs and mental health service volunteers. These activities have served the majority of us well and I find that it is a sad commentary on this year's freshmen women that they feel the crucial need for the security that a sorority would ostensibly provide. In addition, I hope that those who are attempting to establish this organization take into consideration the short time they have been at Kenyon relative to their other "sisters" before jumping too wholeheartedly into this undertaking.

According to the *Collegian* article, Amy Stuart, one of the founders of the "sorority", "saw the need for an all-encompassing women's social, academic, and service organization on campus." After three and one half months in Gambier I would like to know what burning issues are in the hearts of the founders of this "sorority" and what vital services the founders propose to perform for the benefit of the Gambier Community at large. Stuart also is quoted as saying "that their organization will eventually affiliate with a national sorority because it has stability and tradition behind it." I believe she neglected to include "financial tradition" as well into that statement.

If a sorority were ever to establish itself on the Kenyon campus, a possibility I wholeheartedly hope does not occur, it should emanate from a group of girls who have considerably more feeling for "the Kenyon ex-

perience." Those of us familiar with the true Kenyon experience have no inclination, nor have thus far found the need for this kind of social tool.

Stuart is also quoted as saying "that the sorority will be open to everyone." I may be wrong, but doesn't sorority mean pledging and rushing? If this is the case, then the sorority will not be open to everyone and is, by definition, an exclusive organization in desperate need of reevaluation.

I truly hope that as an Alumni I can still read in the Kenyon admissions catalogue that 0% of the women belong to sororities and that 100% of them are independent and creative enough to live without them. I feel bad that there exists on campus an element that craves the safety of the large group and the social crutch which is implicit in the sorority system.

If the freshmen women feel the need for a sorority system, they should have looked for a school which had one, rather than inflict that system upon those of us who chose Kenyon to avoid that system from the start.

Molly Debevoise

Tri Phi Responds

To the Editor:

We appreciate the interest of *The Collegian* as well as the Kenyon Community in the Tri Phi Women's Organization, but before any valid judgement can be made, it is important that we clearly and correctly state the facts.

We as a group feel that your December 6, article, entitled, "Kenyon's First Sorority Forming",

contained many misleading inaccuracies. Our organization is not a sorority. Presently, we are an organization of women interested in community-related services and social activities. As a group we wish to explore the options and implications a sorority could have on the Kenyon Campus and Community. We would like to assure the administration and our fellow students that we have the interests of the community in mind in our pursuits.

We specifically chose the name Tri Phi because we do not wish to label ourselves as a "Greek Letter" organization. The name Tri Phi has no relation to any existing fraternal organization that we know of.

We sincerely believe that our new Women's Organization can be beneficial to the Kenyon Women and the community. *The Collegian* article stated that our organization does not have a constitution. This is in fact another error. We do have a constitution and feel it is important that our purposes and goals be known to the community.

We wish to:

1. Establish an organization for interested women unique to the present Kenyon Community
2. Provide service related activities benefiting the Kenyon Community
3. Provide women with equality for opportunities in leadership and responsibility roles in an organization

4. To learn to share this responsibility and to practice democracy in cohesive units of living.

5. To encourage participation and academic achievement in all phases of college life

6. To encourage individual goals and self-improvement

7. To explore the possibilities and alternatives available to us in choosing a national or local organization.

In closing, we express our genuine interest and feelings regarding the possible formation of a national organization; we will work closely with the administration as well as with our fellow women.

Tri Phi Women's Organization

Ed. — The Collegian stands by the article, including quotes and headlines, as accurate based on the statements acquired from members of Tri Phi. We got the impression, however, that they are confused and disorganized. For instance: Tri Phi does not have a constitution, according to IFC. Further, if the women are not forming a sorority, as their letter implies, then how do they justify their presence in the IFC and what type of national organization are they exploring?

The Collegian is working on an analysis for the next issue exploring the women's ideas, community reaction, and the possible implications of a sorority at Kenyon College. The editorial board has not agreed to a stand on this issue.

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Fires: How Safe Are We Really?

By LISA DISCH

On February 27, 1949, fire destroyed Old Kenyon and took the lives of nine students. That fire resulted from an improperly sealed fireplace. Since then, the college has radically improved its fire inspection, prevention, and alarm systems in an effort to fulfill safety obligations.

Fires at Kenyon have resulted in tragic loss of life as well as great property loss. Although Kenyon's last fire happened over a year ago, recent controversy over the impact of student vandalism and possible administrative negligence on our safety have prompted questions of all safety programs implemented by the college.

Students on campus, especially those living in Caples and in the older buildings on the hill are concerned

with smoke, there would be no way down. Dean Reading shares their concern.

Professor Richard Hoppe, assistant chief of the College Township Volunteer Fire Department, views Caples as a safety hazard — but not because of inadequate safety features. Hoppe feels that, relative to most high-rise buildings, Caples does provide sufficient means of escape for its residents. "Students endanger their own safety by propping open fire doors," Hoppe said.

Richard Ralston, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, agreed with Hoppe about Caples' safety. Ralston said that it is not possible for Caples' stairwells to fill with smoke if the fire doors are shut. "However," Ralston said, "if a basement fire door and one upstairs were left open, the draft created would turn the stairwell into a chimney."

of falling," Ralston said. The fire escapes that remain on Hanna and Leonard are set into the brick. Due to cost, they were not taken off when the buildings were remodeled. "They should not be used in a fire or at any other time," Ralston said.

"To my knowledge there's not a building on campus that does not meet standards set by fire codes," Ralston said. In February of 1978, however, a fire started by an electrical short caused extensive damage to the 'F' block of the New Apartments. The damage was due partly to the fact that Gambier's snow-covered streets hampered fire-fighting equipment, and also to the fact that smoke alarms had not been installed when the apartments were built. According to Ralston, fire codes do not require smoke alarms in buildings whose second story windows are not more than eighteen feet from the ground.

The 1978 fire prompted the college to install smoke alarms. "Now we have smoke alarms in every apartment," Ralston stopped himself, "well, I shouldn't say that, because every month someone tears one out." Since their installation one year ago, twelve of thirty-four alarms have been replaced.

Another safety feature in all dorms except the Bexley apartments is an automatic breaker system. In the event that a circuit overloads, it shuts itself off before any fuses blow. Although the use of typewriters, study lamps, and stereos are within the circuit capacity of a dorm room, appliances which draw heat — toaster ovens, irons, hair dryers — tend to overload a circuit. The automatic breaker system cannot prevent fires which result from overloaded extension cords.

In addition to Kenyon's present fire safety program of monthly safety surveys, checks of wiring, extension cords, and fire extinguishers, Dean of Housing Robert Reading would like to make up electrical charts for each dorm. The chart would list, in layman's terms, the draw of commonly used electrical appliances along with the capacity of dorm rooms and extension cords. In this way students themselves could help prevent circuit overloads and electrical shorts.

Ralston also has confidence in the safety of Old Kenyon, Hanna, and Leonard. All three buildings were remodeled to comply with new fire codes. Most fire escapes were removed, but firewells were created by installing metal doors at the top of each flight of stairs.

"Fire escapes are now considered safety hazards because of the danger



The new apartment fire in February 1978 prompted the college to install smoke detectors.

over their safety in the event of a fire. Caples' residents fear being trapped in the upper floors of the building because the only aerial ladder in Knox County is five miles away in Mt. Vernon. For residents of the seventh, eighth, and ninth floors, the only means of escape are the two stairwells on either end of the building. Should these stairwells fill

LETTERS, LETTERS, LETTERS

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A Word of Caution

To the Editor:

I am writing to express a concern which is shared, I am certain, by many other members of the Kenyon College community. Frankly, I was disturbed by the behavior of students entering and leaving Rosse Hall between the movies shown on Saturday night. Shortly before the end of the first movie, the Rosse Hall fire alarm sounded just outside the front door of the building. I was surprised when only a few of those within the seating area of the hall showed any serious attempt to honor the alarm by leaving the hall immediately. Perhaps it was because few of those who were within the building while the movie was still playing actually heard the rather subdued sound of the alarm. I was shocked, however, to find that the waiting area in the front of the hall was jammed full of people seemingly deaf to the alarm, pressing forward to enter the hall, and making it difficult for others to leave. Outside the building, people who had come to see the second movie filed carelessly in, past both the ringing alarm, and the lone security officer who was trying in vain to get students to recognize the alarm and leave the building. Fortunately, this time, there was no fire; if there had been, the scene would have quickly become

one of disaster. This is by no means the first example of such behavior. When the fire alarm system is activated in dormitories, for instance, students often respond lethargically or not at all, sometimes refusing to leave the building. Admittedly, there have been an excessive number of false alarms on campus, especially recently, but to allow these to desensitize us only acts to make us ever so susceptible to the "cry wolf" syndrome.

Contrary to the apparently popular belief, fire is not something which "only happens to other people" in the "real world." There have been fires at Kenyon before, and in one particular instance, the results were disastrous. My father, a member of the class of 1949, fortunately avoided the fire which occurred in Old Kenyon, his dormitory that year. Returning from a weekend which was spent off campus, he noticed the fire in Old Kenyon as he walked down Middle Path, suitcase in hand. As it was too late for him to do anything, he was forced to stand outside and watch helplessly as Old Kenyon burned completely to the ground and nine of his colleagues were killed. To hear him recount the grim details of the fire that night and to see photographs of the aftermath, charred rubble which was once a dormitory, always makes me instantly recognize the

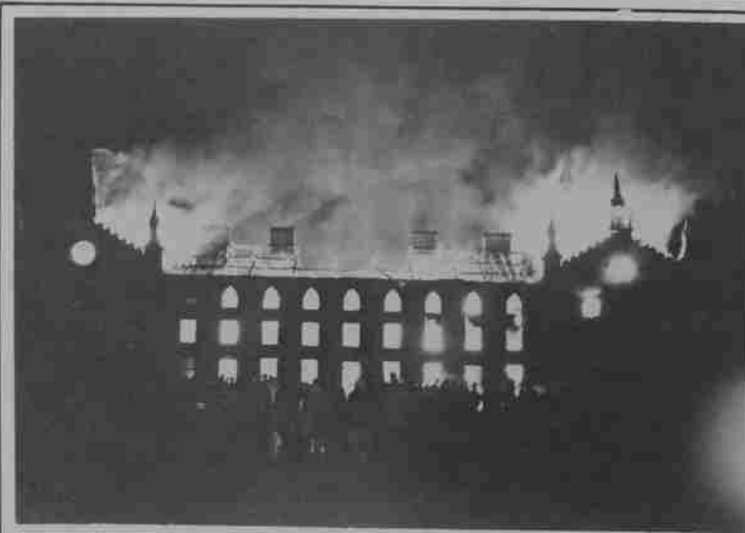
looming reality of fire and the grave damage that it can cause.

All too often it is human nature to finally realize the possible consequences of a particular situation only after they have become painfully manifest. It is at this point, usually too late, that people suddenly decide to think rationally, and inevitably regret their behavior which precipitated the disaster. As much as we'd like to think otherwise, the chances are slim that there will never be another fire at Kenyon. So, and I speak as a realist not a pessimist, for your own sake and for the sake of your friends and associates, please don't disregard the warning of the campus fire alarms or become callous to the reality of fire at Kenyon. A little rationality on everyone's part can, and will, help avert disaster.

Timothy O. Rich

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Kenyon's most tragic fire: Old Kenyon ablaze on February 27, 1949.

Fire History: Up In Smoke

By LISA DISCH

The many fires in Gambier's history have been blamed on several forces: deterioration of stone, student carelessness, arson, and even Divine Providence.

On May 9, 1897, a janitor noticed smoke coming out of Rosse Hall, in the southeast corner of the building, a pile of rags soaked in linseed oil — used to polish the floor for a dance — had ignited. When firefighters reached the scene, the flames had become trapped in the roof, making the fire impossible to stop. The Gambier community watched helplessly as the intense heat melted the classic columns and scorched trees and grass within a one hundred foot radius. In the first minutes of the fire, students helped haul out the building's most prized articles, a piano and an antique chair belonging to Bishop Chase.

According to the *Mount Vernon Republican*, some Mount Vernonites ascribed the cause of the fire to a spiritual "visitation" protesting the use of Rosse, formerly a chapel, for secular purposes. Whatever its cause, until the Old Kenyon fire which caused an estimated one million dollars in damages, the Rosse Hall fire with its fifteen thousand dollars' damages was then considered to be the college's greatest financial and historical loss.

In 1910, a fire in Hubbard Hall, the college library, resulted in five thousand dollars worth of damages. Most of the college's books were saved by an automatic steel fire curtain, but the smoke produced by the fine woodwork as it burned made some treasured articles impossible to save. Among those lost were Bishop Chases' diary and his diploma from Dartmouth. The cause of the fire was unknown.

The Old Kenyon fire in 1949 is the most tragic and most spectacular in college history. Some time around 4 a.m. on February 27, Middle Kenyon burst into flames. Because of the fire walls surrounding Middle Kenyon, students in the Wings had ample time to dress, save their belongings, and do rescue work before walking out the wing doors. Middle Kenyon men, however, had to climb down fire escapes or jump to get out of the building.

The next fires in Gambier's history affected buildings unrelated to the college. In July, 1966 a stack of telephone poles burned, producing a large amount of smoke and destroying the Joslyn Manufacturing Company. In 1970, the first of two Gambier Farmers' Co-op fires caused seventy-five thousand dollars' damages. The second, in September, 1975, accrued another fifty thousand in damages.

In September, 1974, five fires in three weeks led president Caples to release a letter acknowledging the possibility of arson. Three small trash fires in McBride and Mather, as well as a trash fire in a shed near the New Apartments, were extinguished with relatively little damage. The damage done to a barn used to store equipment for the college was more serious.

Kenyon's next wave of allegedly arson-related fires came in May, 1978. Before these, however, was the fire in the 'F' block of the New Apartments. Over a ten day period in May, three fires occurring in the early hours of the morning did over one hundred thousand dollars of damage to college property. On May 1 the SAC burned. Although arson was not suspected at the time, further investigation revealed that the blaze originated from two different sources, making arson a possible cause.

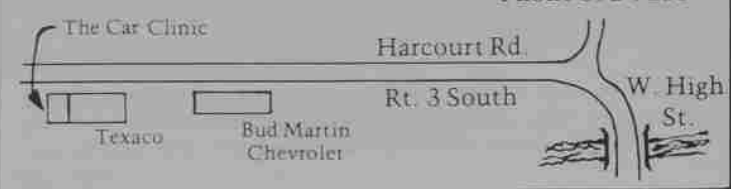
The offices were re-located to the basement of Sunset Cottage, where, on May 9, a small fire was detected before any damage was done. A *Collegian* story reported the comments of fire chief Hobart Brown: "It has been proved that there was evidence of arson. There was gas used in the second SAC fire." On May 11, an old Airplane hangar which contained eighty thousand dollars worth of building material for Bolton Theatre and a ten thousand dollar commencement stage, burned to the ground. Although student "vigilante" groups patrolled college grounds through senior week, the arsonist was never caught.

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Bye-Bye To The 70's: The Decade Recalled

The 70's are already a much maligned period. The tightly clenched fist of the 60's finally relaxed a bit with Richard Nixon's resignation in 1974, but backlash from Watergate and 60's activism have made it difficult to attribute any specific personality to the decade now slipping out the back door. The 70's have been called blasé, pointless, and decadent. Perhaps a brief (and hardly comprehensive) retrospective will let us "Children of the 70's" look with more respect at our parent decade.

BIG EVENTS

It was a great decade for airline crashes, oil tanker sinkings, nuclear "incidents" and disease; the events of the 70's made one wonder where progress was taking us. On the other hand, a tentative peace was provided for in the Middle East, Watergate proved that the governmental system of checks and balances really does work, and the engaging Pope John Paul II breathed new life into the Catholic Church.

Nixon and Henry Kissinger opened up relations with Red China, paving the way for the amazing "China trade" in the UN in 1978.

Assassins put George Wallace and porn publisher Larry Flynt into wheelchairs, and multiple-murderers like Son of Sam, John Wayne Gacy, LA's Hillside Strangler and San Francisco's Zebra Killer eluded police for long periods of time, creating enormous tensions in already frantic urban centers.

The US was hit by Russian flu, Swine flu, and dozens of other new virus strains, while in Philadelphia "legionnaire's disease" cost many lives at an exclusive hotel.

The development of meltdown conditions at Three Mile Island Nuclear Plant added fire to continuing protest against "nukes."

The Ford-Carter debates did little for either candidate, and nothing whatsoever for a bored television audience.

India exploded a nuclear device.

The Mayaguez incident gave a sometimes-stumbling Gerry Ford a chance to prove himself decisive.

The foundation of Apartheid began to crumble in South Africa and Rhodesia.

Margaret Thatcher became Europe's first female prime minister. SALT I flopped horribly.

Terrorists took the lives of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics, but the Games went on.

The mass suicides and slayings at Jonestown, Guyana horrified and sickened the world.

FIGURES

It would follow that the "me" decade would produce quite a number of interesting individuals, and so it did.

Pope John Paul II's much-publicized visit to America recalled the charismatic John XXIII, and raised hope for further ecumenical progress.

Betty Ford spoke with candor about personal problems, giving inspiration to many women and gaining the respect of all her fellow Americans.

Faces like Farrah Fawcett and Cheryl Tiegs dominated the advertising and television industry.

Meanwhile, Back On The Hill . . .

My perspective is obviously limited, and may indeed be a little naive; but given the trauma and the tension and the turmoil of the first five years of this decade, it seems to me that current mood or atmosphere or ambience — I'm obviously uncertain what to call it — is far happier than ever I could have hoped.

The most significant challenge the college has met in the last decade is the implementation of the co-education policy and the integration of women students, faculty and staff into the academic community.

The decade of the 70's saw the successful implementation of the plan to substantially enlarge the college, admit women students, achieve a strong fiscal position, and maintain high standards of faculty and student performance.

Perry Lentz

Harlene Marley

Sam Lord

Kermit the Frog won over the most cynical of TV viewers.

Alan Bakke turned reverse discrimination inside out.

Idi Amin horrified and fascinated the world.

Anita Bryant made for the juiciest of news stories.

Wayne Hays and Wilbur Mills were Ray-ded and out-Foxed, respectively.

Arthur Fiedler conducted himself charmingly into his last year.

Margaret Trudeau gave decadence a bad name.

Erica Jong and Erma Bombeck, polar opposites in terms of personality, became best-selling authors in their own peculiar ways.

The Gang of Four tried to rearrange China.

ENTERTAINMENT

The 70's proved to be a comeback decade for many sectors of show business. Hollywood rebounded; Broadway featured many revivals and little original material.

There were innovations, of course. Television dropped violence in favor of sex, and popular music retraced its roots to the early days of rock and roll.

Hollywood introduced two successful money-making schemes: the disaster movie and the sequel to the disaster movie. "Jaws," "The Poseidon Adventure," "Towering Inferno," and "Earthquake" spawned many progeny of dubious artistic value, but considerable box-office capability.

Hollywood also rediscovered sci-fi. "Star Wars" and "Close Encounters" drew record crowds at home and abroad.

The porno movie also came into its own. Films like "Emmanuelle" and "Deep Throat" made it fashionable to see filth.

While cinema went blue, television went off-color. "All in the Family" opened up the market for plain talk on TV, and shows like "Charlie's Angels," "Three's Company," and "Soap" substituted sex for violence.

Television also began to explore consciousness-raising devices like "Roots", but pure entertainment was not lost, either, as "M.A.S.H." and "The Mary Tyler Moore Show," among other, bore out.

Music moved in two separate directions. Punk rock slowly gave ground to New Wave among the more progressive listeners, and disco entertained the masses.

The deaths of Elvis Presley and Bing Crosby saddened the music world.

Dolly Parton and a southern president increased the popularity of country music.

Big-budget Hollywood musicals like "The Wiz" and "Sgt. Pepper" failed to capture an audience, where earlier "Tommy" had succeeded.

John Travolta brought disco into film with "Saturday Night Fever," with much help from the Bee Gees.

While George Burns found plenty of roles as an octogenarian, old friend Jack Benny passed away, and the death of John Wayne caught the silent majority right in its heart.

Other notable additions to TV included "NBC's Saturday Night," which made big stars out of its "Not-Ready-for-Prime-Time Players," and a steady diet of "Peanuts" specials.

SPORTS

Nothing dominated sports in the 70's like the birth of the free-agent system. Suddenly everybody who could hit, throw, kick, shoot, pass, check, rebound, run, or find a good attorney was worth a million dollars. Ticket prices soared. Athletes lost in fan respect what they gained in salary, and few of them seemed to mind.

Yet the fans continued to pay, because the talent was abundant, and because a few splendid moments made it worthwhile.

In baseball, Roberto Clemente won a World Series for the Pittsburgh Pirates, then died heroically flying to assist earthquake-ravaged Nicaragua.

Willie Mays came home to New York to say goodbye.

Carl Yastrzemski played on and on and on. So did Willie McCovey. And Lou Brock. And Gaylord Perry. And Pete Rose. Meanwhile, less notable careers were prolonged by the designated hitter.

Charley Finley's mustachioed, bickering Oakland A's and the wild 1975 Cincinnati-Boston Series made the grand old game fun again.

Henry Aaron outdid Babe Ruth. Earl Weaver continued to push the right buttons.

The death of Thurman Munson saddened millions.

Walter Alston retired.

Meanwhile, on the gridiron, the Juice was loose. OJ Simpson broke Jim Brown's season rushing record and gave all the praise to his linemen.

Archie Griffin became the first man ever to win two Heisman trophies.

Pro football came to Monday night, and Howard Cosell began to get on everyone's nerves.

Temperamental Woody Hayes lost a big decision in the 1978 Gator Bowl, but equally belligerent Frank Kush won out in Arizona.

And speaking of Bowls, they began to pop up everywhere, even in places like Japan.

George Allen claimed "the future is now," and traded an entire decade of draft choices to prove it.

In Miami, Don Shula mixed youth and experience coming out with pro football's first undefeated team, and two Super Bowl victories.

Over in the NFL, Dallas forged a computerized dynasty while Minnesota's Vikings got older and older.

Then came the rough-house, bullet-proof Pittsburgh Steelers, a team that rose from obscurity to dominance on the strength of events like "the immaculate reception."

Pro basketball took its lumps, as fan interest dropped off despite the continual development of superior talent.

The death of the ABA strengthened the NBA, and brought Julius Erving to Philadelphia, but even with players like Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Pistol Pete Maravich gracing the pro ranks, the colleges cornered the market roundball excitement.

The UCLA dynasty came to an end with the departure of Bill Walton and the retirement of John Wooden.

Al McGuire produced exciting teams at Marquette, but chose to give up coaching after winning the national championship.

Meanwhile players like Scott May, Kent Benson, and Quinn Buckner kept Bobby Knight happy at Indiana.

The Larry Bird — Magic Johnson match-up in the 1979 NCAA title game had everyone talking, but it was Johnson's teammate Greg Kelser who stole the show as Michigan State took all the marbles.

TV covered two Olympiads like never before.

In 1972, Mark Spitz won 7 gold medals, then hid out while terrorists occupied the village.

Olga Korbut transcended politics and won the heart of the world.

An incredible string of events

robbed the American basketball team of the gold medal.

Frank Shorter became the first American to win the Olympic Marathon in 64 years.

Four years later, Olga Korbut returned, only to meet her match in a 14 year old girl named Nadia. Comeneci was more perfect than personable; but in the end she proved she could smile, too.

Dorothy Hamill won the figure-skating gold, and launched a revolution in female hairstyle almost overnight.

Alberto Juantoreno shocked the track world with a double in the 400 and 800 meter dashes.

Sugar Ray Leonard headed a brilliant group of American boxers, but nobody could challenge Cuba's Teofilo Stevenson in the heavy weight class.

Tennis captured public attention in the 70's.

The battle of the sexes culminated in Billie Jean King's defeat of Bobby Riggs for a huge winner-take-all prize.

Billie Jean's day in the sun was almost over, however, as Chris Evert took over her position as the queen of tennis.

Jimmy Connors appeared to be on his way to dominating the men's game before Bjorn Borg appeared and won four consecutive Wimbledon singles championships.

Pro golf became more and more lucrative. Although many players tried to unseat Jack Nicklaus as the sultan of swing, only Tom Watson proved to be a worthy contender.

Nancy Lopez began to dominate the women's tour, but remained humble about it.

Charges of excessive violence were levied against pro hockey, but the game continued to hold fan interest. All time great Bobby Orr said goodbye, but Bobby Hull and Gordie Howe seemed to go on forever.

Bill Rodgers set an American record in the Marathon, despite stopping five times for water, and the mile record continued to fall, most recently to Great Britain's Sebastian Coe.

Stevie Nicks won a triple crown aboard Affirmed — at the tender age of 19 (Cauten, that is — Affirmed

was only 2).

Secretariat was clearly the horse of the decade, but Seattle Slew won a triple crown, too.

Meanwhile, Muhammed Ali's "second career" spanned the decade, highlighted by "A Thriller in Manila" and the Foreman fight in Zaire.

TRENDS AND MOVEMENTS

The 70's saw the US turn inward, creating an interest in everything from self help to self abuse. Health was in; yet personal choice continued to be a battleground, as smokers and non-smokers battled for their rights. Disco created a whole new life for old fads like roller skates. And jogging so captivated the country that its 39th president collapsed during a 6.2 mile race.

Health food led to a broad interest in cooking, and appliances like Cuisinarts and electric woks sold big. Micro-wave ovens and TV recorders made the suburban sprawl still more leisurely.

Conservative dress and short hair styles returned.

Marijuana was de-criminalized in many states.

The Volkswagen Bug gave way to the Rabbit and Dasher.

After tennis or a job, it was pleasant to relax in a hot tub, and perhaps sip a Perrier.

While EST and TM elevated the soul and raised the consciousness, feet remained firmly on the ground in Earth Shoes.

The development of the computer chip led to the manufacture of countless addictive electronic games.

Movie stars tried to save the whales.

The work of Garry Trudeau and B. Kliban touched America's pathos bone.

Television deliberately tried to embarrass adolescents in front of their mothers by advertising things like feminine hygiene products.

Happy faces told everyone to "have a nice day," and reminded us, "tomorrow is the first day of the rest of your life."

A homosexual punk rocker landed three percent of the vote in a San Francisco mayoral election.

Alternative Energy Out

continued from page five

guidelines, like we did last year. This means that office buildings, classrooms etc. will be kept at about 65 degrees and dorms will be kept slightly higher at 68. Of course, this is difficult to stick to completely, because we have a lot of older buildings on campus that are harder to heat evenly," Lepley said.

"In the meantime, we're trying to show students how they can help conserve energy directly," he said. "Through the Buildings and Grounds Committee, we're trying to create a student committee which would basically be an extension of the Energy Task Force started here a few years ago."

"We belong to an association of colleges specifically concerned with this matter. The association sponsors energy audit courses and seminars which can be very useful. We also receive monthly energy management reports from the government which give us new ideas on where and how to save," Lepley said.

But while energy costs are becoming an increasingly hot issue, Lepley does not feel that Kenyon is in a position to convert to an alternative

energy source. "At this time, our prices are already quite high, but the cost of implementing a new system such as solar power would be astronomical," he said.

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Lords Drop Heartbreaker To John Carroll

By TODD HOLZMAN

Hold on to your seats, folks. If the first four games are any indication, this Kenyon basketball squad is going to take its fans on a roller-coaster ride.

An encouragingly large home crowd got its first glance at the 1979 Lord cagers Monday night, as John Carroll invaded Wertheimer Fieldhouse and came out with a last-second 71-69 victory. It is sometimes difficult to identify upsets this early in the year, but a decisive 94-82 Kenyon victory at Ashland Saturday night seemed to indicate that a highly successful pre-Conference performance was on the way.

And for 27 minutes of Monday's contest there was no reason to think any differently. With 12:58 to play, Kenyon had fought off a brief JCU rally at the start of the second half, and seemed fully in control, leading 46-34. Suddenly the Lords went flat, stopped moving effectively on offense, and couldn't find the basket. The roller-coaster had begun to move down the hill. JCU chipped steadily away at the Lord lead until freshman Dave Brown hit an eight-footer to

give the Blue Streaks their first lead at 65-63 with 2:34 left. Kenyon pulled back to a 69-69 tie with a little less than a minute to play as Scott Rogers scored his 39th point on a fifteen-foot jumper. With 48 seconds to kill, and not wishing for Rogers to get another chance to tie or win the game, Carroll coach Sam Milanovich sent the Streaks into a stall. The move was successful, and with 12 seconds to play JCU called time, designed a play for the final shot, and leading scorer Jerry McCaffery drove the right side of the lane for the winning lay-up. Remarkably, Kenyon worked the final second of the game for two in-bounds plays (perhaps a huge Russian center would have helped the cause) but could not get off a shot. End of roller-coaster; anyone for the tunnel of love?

It's a shame that Rogers did not get a chance at the final shot. His 39 points tied a career high (set exactly one game prior to Monday's, against Ashland) and he added 10 rebounds to lead all boardmen on the evening. The balance Jim Zak continues to look for was not obvious Monday night, but Gary Reinke did score 23

points against Ashland, and in a thrilling one-point win over Rogers performance with 12 points of his own. The Wilberforce game was won with no time left on the clock, as Neil Kenagy hit a pressure-filled free throw to send everyone home on time.

The action over Winter Break will be a great gauge of the Lords' potential. December 15 the Lords will be in Indiana to face physical Rose-Hulman in a traditionally bruising encounter. Then comes a twelve day respite, which will be most welcome of all to Rogers, who has been nursing a toe injury since fall workouts. December 27 and 28 Kenyon hosts the Colonial City Classic at Wertheimer for the first time ever. The tournament was formerly played at Mount Vernon High School. Coming in for the two-round tourney will be Western Ontario University, from (can anyone guess) Ontario, Canada, and defending champion Grove City, as well as perennial entrant Mount Vernon Nazarene. The Lords seem to have a good chance to pull out their first Classic championship since 1976 (and the Tim Appleton — Scott Rogers — Evan Eisner team).

The New Year begins January 3 for Kenyon, with a visit to highly competitive Urbana. The Lords host Ohio Wesleyan on January 5, and Mt. Union on January 8 before closing out the holiday schedule on the road against Denison January 12. The OWU and Denison games, both natural geographic rivalries, are unfortunate victims of Kenyon's long winter break again this year. Both would draw well, were people around to enjoy them.



Rogers on his way to game high 39 points

Women And Title IX

By ANDREW R. HUGGINS

Last of a two part series

For Women's sports at Kenyon, much of the advancement made over the last five years was a direct result of specific recommendations made in the final form of an "internal review" of Kenyon athletics directed by the college, entitled: *Report of the Committee on Equal Opportunity in Athletics at Kenyon*.



Karen Burke

The impetus for this highly detailed thirty-one page report were a number of complaints voiced at a Women's Center table discussion in the fall of 1977. A document entitled "Articulation of Concerns Regarding Women's Athletics" presenting these concerns in written form followed this.

Burke says of this review: "It helped bring about a more general awareness of women. It directed attention to aspects of women's sports such as budgets, and it really helped to focus women's sports into a total Kenyon picture."

The Committee came up with the general goal "of assessing the needs of Kenyon students and of determining whether these needs are being met equitably for both sexes." One of the first finds was that total equality in athletics would be implausible as well as unnecessary, "if only because females have been denied equal opportunity in athletics from their earliest educational experiences." With this information in mind the committee thoroughly reviewed women athletics at Kenyon, exploring strengths and weaknesses as well as all original concerns.

An interesting discovery was made in the area of Physical Education, when it was found that P.E. classes "appeal to the interests and abilities of a greater percentage of female students than male students." The Committee's recommendation was

for optional credit to be given in Physical Education classes which would especially benefit women, already active in non-varsity sports, by setting up a "training ground" from which they could enter competitive interscholastic sports.

When the three areas of Equipment and Supplies, Scheduling, and Coaching and Staffing were looked into, the Committee made several recommendations, the most important of which was to hire another full-time woman coach. While several part-time coaches had been and are being used, it was the feeling of the Committee that male coaches for women's teams or part-time women were not as effective in the overall program as another full-time coach would be. The hiring of Sandy Martin, head Women's Tennis and Volleyball coach, fulfilled that recommendation.

The subject of facilities, semi-adequate for men but woefully poor for women, were discussed carefully and three concerns were investigated, 1) that the use of other facilities were constituting "a violation of the letter and spirit" of the Final Title IX Regulation Implementing Education Amendments of 1972, 2) that the condition of the facilities were, "at the very least... causes for discomfort and annoyance and at worst pose threats to the health and safety of our student athletes," and 3) suggestions for the new athletic complex. The recommendations that emerged from this were for a co-educational training room (which is now in effect), more efficient use of lockerrooms (still pending), work on the fields and the track (still pending) and consideration of a new Athletic Complex, for which a massive fund raising effort is already in progress.

These two motivating forces,

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Hockey Outskated In Opener, 5-1

By JOHN PALFFY

Hampered by a lack of team practices and crucial academic absences the Kenyon Hockey Club lost its season opener, 5-1, to a local Columbus team on Sunday. Physically Kenyon was dominating, but their younger and seasoned opponents displayed better passing and out skated them. With much of their first two offensive lines still home cranking out final history papers, the Lords found themselves victims of their own lack of team coordination. Only a first period goal by defenseman Alex Luckars prevented an embarrassing shutout.

Typical of the mistakes resulting from a lack of team practice was an unusually high frequency of offside calls against the Lords. The unfamiliarity in coordinating blue line rules could have been avoided had they shot the puck into the offensive zone and outskated their opponents for it.

Goalie Mintern Osborn made some excellent saves, kicking away some 25 shots in protecting the Lord net against a barrage of Columbus shots. Otherwise, the Lords mustered little offense, blowing several breakaways and amassing only ten shots on goal. Still the first line of Bruce Kinlin, Norman Walker, and Bob Olney crossed the blue line with consistency and dominated play in their offensive

zone for awhile. The second line of Robb Walker, Roger Pierce, and John Palffy spent most of their time in their own defensive zone and in their offensive corners forechecking.

On defense Steve Polk played well and Walter Cabot rifled several hard slapshots at the Columbus net. Luckars' goal resulted from a successful pokecheck on the Columbus

blue line.

When the Kenyon returns after Christmas, they hope to be in better shape and to work on some rudimentary crucial passing skills and line work. Hopefully then they can abandon their more physical play in hopes of adopting a more refined passing and skating game against future opponents.

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Ladies Romp After Opening Loss

By GRAHAM ROBB

The Women's Basketball team opened the season by splitting their first two games; losing last Thursday to Mount Vernon Nazarene 58 to 37 and then by defeating Mount Vernon Bible College on Tuesday 51 to 44. Still the Ladies showed significant improvement over the first two games, particularly on defense.

In the opener at Nazarene, Kenyon went almost ten minutes before getting their first point of the season, which came from the freethrow line. This set the tone for the whole game as the Ladies shot a dismal 25% from the field and were 9 of 25 at the foul

line. While Nazarene shot only 26%, not much better than Kenyon (25%), they had more chances than the Ladies, leading in shots 102 to 58. Clearly, Nazarene's success lies in its offensive rebounding, as they out rebounded Kenyon by a 70 to 52 margin. Although Kenyon matched fairly evenly height wise, "we just did not box out at all" commented Coach Karen Burke.

Burke thought her team handled the ball well, but was disappointed at the lack of balanced scoring. Anne Himmelright led the Ladies with 21

points and 18 rebounds while captain Mary Ashley had 14 points and 11 rebounds. However, only one other player, guard Celeste Penny, managed to get a bucket.

The main problem appears to lie in defensive rebounding and learning to play together, seeking as how only two of the starters Himmelright and Ashley, had started a Varsity game before.

Tuesday's win over the Bible College showed to more of an extent the Ladies potential. Although the score was close, Kenyon was well

in control throughout the game and Burke took out most of her starters towards the end. Scoring honors went to Mary Ashley as she compiled 24 points and 11 rebounds, while Himmelright contributed 12 points and took down 14 rebounds. There were a number of players adding to the scoring this time, a sign of a more complete Kenyon team at work.

"We played a better game this time, especially on defense," said Burke. The Ladies controlled the boards as they outrebounded the Bible College 40 to 27. Still the team appeared not to shoot as well as it can, so this will be something they must concentrate on for the future.

Still, the performance was a big improvement over the Nazarene game as the Ladies played with much more confidence and their offense showed better passing.

If Kenyon can improve its shooting, it should be competitive with any team on their schedule. With a split of their opening games, both on the road, the team looks forward to the Ohio Wesleyan Tournament and their home opener against Baldwin-Wallace on January 16.



Walter Cabot and Jerry Stone were recently voted onto the All-OAC Soccer First Team. In addition, Stone made the All-Ohio Honorable Mention squad, while Cabot made both the second team All-Ohio and Honorable Mention All-MidEast.

Only A Teenage Madness?

By JIM REISLER

Jimmy Cannon, the eminent New York Post columnist of a generation ago enjoyed losing himself in sentimental journeys back to his childhood. Cannon was an Irish Catholic growing up in a New York ghetto, so life was hard and his columns reflected it.

As a youth, he played stickball, tapped fire hydrants, and gambled. More than once, as he liked to relate, the police were forced to haul him away for collecting on bets on craps games.

As a product of the middle class, I never engaged in such pastimes. Unromantic as it sounds, we never used manholes for bases nor old socks for baseballs in the suburbs and instead of stickball in the schoolyard, I played softball on a prep school field and went skating on Sundays at an ice chalet. In most ways, Cannon and I had a wholly dissimilar adolescence; that is with one exception. That exception is a mutual love of sport, an interest which Cannon carried and used both

as pleasure and occupation for the remainder of his life.

My first hero was a has been wide receiver named Gary Ballman. Ballman actually wasn't bad and even managed to make an all-pro team once but spent his entire career toiling for the Steelers, which in those days was a rag-tag collection of castoffs. Then there was baseball at decrepit old Forbes Field where the results were at least slightly more successful with the Pirates.

This love for baseball extended however to a kind of adolescent fanaticism of anything remotely jocklike such that by age 11, I was a certified grade A sports freak. Everybody knows of one in their neighborhood — the little kid with acne, too scrawny to play little league but who can recite the lifetime E.R.A. for every National League pitcher. Well, I was one of them and by 1969, was attending some 20 baseball games yearly at Forbes Field. The Steelers that year lost 13 of 14 games; winning only on opening day when their quarterback

ran the wrong way on a broken play for the final touchdown. I saw that game as well as every other Steeler home game that season. Damn, they should give me a medal.

In time, I got to stalking stadium exits and hotel lobbies in pursuit for the autographs of big-time jocks. Eventually, I learned the angles — in hotels, it was best to wait by the baggage rack where most players would deposit their luggage while at stadiums. It was important to reach the team bus soon after the game as placekickers were notoriously early dressers. In time, I acquired a valuable souvenir collection — namely two bricks, and a chair from the since demolished Forbes Field, a size 15 pair of football shoes rescued from a Pitt Stadium trashcan, and an autographed baseball, compliments of a White Sox third string catcher.

As college students, we are considered above caring for White Sox catchers and other such drivel. Serious matters like exams, graduation, and the future loom ominously on the horizon, causing us both a lot of anxiety and comy as it sounds, the wish for a simpler time when such considerations were foreign.

This week I resign as Sport Editor of *The Collegian*. Ideally then, I needn't any longer to take any interest in wide receivers, White Sox catchers and other related concerns but will continue to throw a genuine love for athletics. Though some things never change — 39 year old Willie Stargell had perhaps his finest season ever in 1979, most things do; in particular our perspective.

Gary Ballman has since retired and after playing on a team which won six games in three seasons, he probably dropped all connections with football and hurried back to his hardware business in Sheboygan. I realize that athletics isn't as idealistic as imagined and that the athletes themselves are in it for the money. But tell that to an 11 year old kid chasing through hotel lobbies after White Sox third string catchers and he won't believe you. I didn't.

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The Kenyon Collegian Sports

Review Helps Women

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Burke, and the ad hoc committee or "internal review" have enabled women's sports at Kenyon to continually shift upward in development over the past nine years and have provided an ample base for future teams. Yet the external image of committees and research does not mean women's sports have been

totally subject to rigid and tightly controlled planning. As Dean Edwards, a former Kenyon coach, puts it, "There was more of an accommodating and fitting in of women rather than precise pre-planning. It was more evolutionary. For instance, Lockerrooms for women weren't added to the fieldhouse until after the arrival of women."

Burke agrees and adds, "the college always gave full cooperation in adding sports. The women's

programs were not unfairly treated."

It is now Fall of 1979, and women's sports have gone beyond novelty and are now a young tradition. Field Hockey, coached by Burke finished with a 7-5-1 record, swimming won its 4th consecutive Ohio Small College Championship, Volleyball had a solid 15-11 year, and the Soccer Club made excellent progress towards the establishment of an eighth varsity sport for women. And while the aforementioned line in Newscope "And we lost to Otterbein in Field Hockey" is not to be taken as a metaphor for women's sports' early years, perhaps in looking back on it, it provides a humorous and true contrast to what was and what is. This contrast, representing a clearly favorable trend, is the metaphor by which the bright future of women's sports at Kenyon can be viewed.

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Swimmers Dominate Again

By JOEY GLATT

The Lord swimmers easily handled Denison in their first dual meet of the season last Saturday, winning by a score of 64-47. This meet typified what all of the Ohio Small College meets will be like this year.

The competition is such that the Lords are able to swim events other than their specialties. This adds some competition to what would be a totally non-competitive situation and also provides an opportunity for the swimmers to experience new events and improve on weak areas, gearing towards perfection at nationals.

The highlight performances of the meet came when Tim Glasser and Steve Penn each chalked up another national qualifying time cut. Glasser qualified in the 200 fly with an outstanding time of 1:58.3, establishing a new pool record. Penn made the 100 free with a time of 48.5, adding to the two cuts he has already made.

Another fine performance came when Joe Wilson set a new pool record winning the 1000 yard free style in a time of 10:21.5. This was followed by a first place performance in the 200 free style by freshman John Kline in one of the only closest races of the meet, and an exciting win by senior Doug Hoffer in the 50 free with a time of 22.9. Finally, credit should go to the breaststrokers, John Robrock, Mark Foreman and Brad Butler who are proving to be the strongest (and much needed) breaststroke team ever at Kenyon.

The Lords will travel to Florida for a rigorous two week training session over Christmas break and will return north to meet Johns Hopkins in Baltimore on January 14th at 11:00 a.m. Students who are home for vacation in the Washington-Baltimore area should attend this meet as it is sure to be the most exciting of the dual meet season.

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