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Requests Student Input

Faculty Tables Diversification Requirement Vote

By DUNCAN HOLCOMB

The college faculty met January 28 to vote on proposed changes in diversification requirements. The motion was tabled after a Student Council request that more student opinion be included in the final decision. A meeting between the Academic Affairs Committee and the Student Council is now scheduled for February 18. Final voting is not expected to take place until March or April.

Many faculty members at Kenyon believe that the college's present

academic requirements do not encourage the student to take any courses well outside his fields of interest. The present requirements specify that the student take at least one unit of credit in five departments, which are in at least three divisions. The new proposal advocates a change from 5/3 to 5 1/2/4 — 5 1/2 units of credit in all four divisions — with some interesting but complicated catches. The proposal states that "each department will designate up to two units of course work designed to introduce a student to its particular discipline." Certain courses in any given department will therefore count towards diver-

sification requirements, while others will not. Each student would be required to take at least one and a half units of credit from the appointed courses in three departments, and at least one unit of credit in a fourth. The student must also make sure that one unit of credit is earned in each division.

The proposal carries with it a number of complications. A small department will find it difficult to assign diversification to only four semester courses. Because the variety of courses are changed regularly in smaller departments, for example, sociology, diversification credit may have to be exchanged from year to

year. A course on the sociology of knowledge might fill diversification requirements one year, but when it is offered again two years later, does not. Changes such as this could make it impossible for the registrar's office to keep track of the diversification requirements filled by the student. There is also evidence which suggests that high school students are generally wary about choosing a college with demanding curriculum requirements. This argument was used to defeat a proposed three year program of inter-disciplinary study in 1978.

The attempt to change diversification requirements has been

going on since 1977. At that time Profs. Hoppe and Ward made a preliminary report to the Academic Affairs Committee on potential curriculum changes. A subcommittee was then established to solidify the proposal for faculty consideration. The proposal was presented and discussed at the December meeting of the faculty, and scheduled for a vote in January. Only four students, appointed to the Academic Affairs Committee, had any voice in the legislative process. Student Council president Graham Robb then asked that the motion be temporarily tabled.

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The

Kenyon



Collegian

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Students Protest Draft; Westmoreland, Clark Debate

By LYNN SNYDERMAN

From start to finish, last night's campus events constituted the classic controversy of "Doves vs. Hawks."

General William Westmoreland and former Attorney General Ramsey Clark debated such issues as the draft, military escalation and nuclear proliferation. The events began with an afternoon press conference, followed by a student-sponsored candlelight vigil against recent draft proposals preceeding a 2 1/2 hour debate.

Students reacted strongly to their views, particularly to those of Westmoreland, Commander of Armed Forces in Vietnam. The Kenyon Anti-Draft Coalition, headed by Kyle Henderson, demonstrated its opposition to compulsory selective service registration, the induction of men and women into the armed forces and the growing spirit of militarism by conducting a peaceful demonstration on the steps of Rosse Hall before the Arms Race discussion.

Creating a poignant scene reminiscent of peaceful anti-Vietnam protests of the 1960's, approximately 150 students held candles and sang such songs as "We Shall Overcome" and chanted "No Draft No War."

Before the vigil, organizers Kyle Henderson and Pasq Wilson talked about their intentions. "We don't want to disrupt the debate," Henderson said. "But with Westmoreland coming to campus, attention will be drawn to war and peace."

"It's a consciousness-raising effort," added Wilson. "We want

students to be aware of the increased militarism and what they can do."

The group members stressed that many participants have different reasons for opposing the draft, but they all have the same goals in mind.

"If you've made a decision to resist the draft, the most logical step would be to resist from step one — before registration even takes place," Wilson said. "We want to put the people in the position of having to make an informed decision."

The coalition hopes to have an effect on others outside of Kenyon. "We're here to send a message to the U.S. government and to students across the country," Henderson said.

With candles raised high, the leaders requested a moment of silence in commemoration of those who have died in past wars. At the conclusion, the group filed peacefully into Rosse Hall to hear the debate.

During the afternoon press conference, Westmoreland agreed with a recent prediction of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the U.S. will be fighting the Soviet Union within the next five years.

In response to questioning on the draft, the General asserted his opposition to drafting women. He stated that there would be some opposition to the call and that undoubtedly some would flee to Canada and Sweden "... and they can stay there."

He concluded the conference by describing the world as a salami of which the Soviets are slicing off little pieces. He compared the situation in Afghanistan to the Japanese

bombing of Pearl Harbor in the effect it may have in alerting the American populace.

American security interests.

"The odds for positive action would be enhanced by rejection of



Protesters chant against the draft on Rosse Hall steps

The debate focused on questions of Soviet and American buildup of military forces, particularly in regard to ratification of the SALT II agreement. Westmoreland contended that the treaty would be against

SALT II," he said. "If SALT II is ratified we would be competing in an arms race in which the limitations were being determined by an adversary."

"The Soviet leaders have been

playing games with our political democracy and winning," he continued. "SALT has eroded our strategy of deterrence."

Clark responded to Westmoreland's call for military escalation with quotes from Washington, Jefferson and Eisenhower warning of the consequences of an expanded military.

He stressed the need to curtail military research and to reevaluate the "Might makes Right" question.

Recalling the tragedies of Vietnam, He asked that our government remember the common humanity of all men on earth. He called for a halt in "building bombs" and suggested that the nuclear capacity of Russia and the U.S. be cut unilaterally by 50%. In conjunction, he stated that the defense budget should be reduced by 25% as early as possible and that we should seek to establish a form of world law and government.

But while these men held different views on American strategy, they agreed on some major goals: the necessity of eventual nuclear disarmament of both countries and the immanent need for world peace.

Student Council Opposes OPIRG, Calls For "No" On Referendum

By JEAN LIGGETT

Student Council unanimously voted Sunday to send out an open letter of opposition to the Ohio Public Interest Research Group referendum of February 4 and 5. The letter will be distributed at the dining halls on Sunday, February 3 urging students to vote against the referendum.

OPIRG is a student financed, student run, non-profit organization involved in doing research. According to Linda Kagan, OPIRG representative, the organization can provide a complementary structure to academic work and offer students a chance to work with professors on a different level. Further, it can help organizations on campus and provide students with an opportunity to branch out into the Knox County area by getting involved with issues concerning the county.

Presently there are OPIRG organizations at Oberlin College and Wittenberg University; its headquarters are in Columbus. Each campus sends a representative to the Columbus headquarters. The purpose of a statewide organization is "that if one campus is involved in a big issue it can call on other campuses for funding," reasoned Kagan.

Council members feel that such control exercised over our money by an organization external to Kenyon sets a dangerous precedent.

Council has no objection to the organization per se, but objects to its method of funding. "It would seem to me that they want it funded in this way because it's the best method to get the most money," said Robb. They are going under the assumption that most students at Kenyon aren't paying the tuition bills and therefore those borderline students won't make the effort to get their money refunded."

In order for the OPIRG referendum to pass a majority of 25 percent of the student body must vote yes. However, OPIRG's policy dictates that 50 percent plus one of the student body must vote in order for them to feel confident in asking the college to charge the students. "If the campus does not support it, it shouldn't be there," Kagan affirmed.

If the referendum passes, the administration and the Board of Trustees will then make the final decision on whether or not Kenyon will allow OPIRG to place a three dollar charge on the tuition bill each semester.

It is OPIRG's policy to use the college as its collection agency. If the

OPIRG proposal passes, it will require the accounting office to put a three dollar fee on each student's bill.

Robb is not convinced that OPIRG should be given this special treatment: "The college should not act as a collection agency for an individual club," he maintained. "It's important that students recognize the kind of folly behind the collection procedure," said Student Council Treasurer Brian Rance.

Kagan contended that OPIRG does not support political causes. "Issues become political once candidates take a stand on the issues," said Kagan. "OPIRG does research; when the research is pertinent it advocates change."

However, Robb believes that the organization is inherently political. "An organization is political when it takes a stand on public issues." In the past it has supported the bottle bill and has lobbied against the proliferation of nuclear power. Treasurer Rance believes that "it is unfair for OPIRG to institute a mandatory fee when some students might find the political activities objectionable."

Kagan believes that OPIRG's manner of funding is democratic since students may refund the three dollars.

Sober SOMF:ADs, D-Phis Go Before Judicial Board

The AD and D-Phi fraternities will face the Judicial Board in a February hearing, the Inter-Fraternity Council announced Tuesday night. The Council's action resulted from two events which took place on Saturday. During the morning and early afternoon, Dean Edwards was informed of activity at the AD division in violation of social regulations. The violation was the consumption of alcohol, purchased with corporate funds, without a party permit. The situation was further compounded that evening, when the ADs and D-Phis engaged in a food fight that soon spread across Peirce.

When the Dean was notified of the food fight by the SAGA management, he decided that the SOMF party scheduled for that evening would be cancelled. He revoked their party permit and confiscated their tap. The ADs found another tap.

Responding to charges by some fraternity members that his decision was unduly harsh, Edwards said that he followed an established policy concerning food fights. This policy allows the Dean's office to act on all food fights, depending on the nature of the given situation.

"It was agreed at the IFC meeting that the punishment given to the ADs was proper," said the fraternity's president Jim Goodwin. "One of the students on the Judicial Board will investigate the case."

Vote Yes On OPIRG

On Monday and Tuesday, February 4 and 5, Kenyon students will vote on the Ohio Public Interest Research Group (OPIRG) referendum. If the majority of students support the issue, it will go before the Board of Trustees for approval. If the Board approves the move, the \$3.00 refundable fee will then be added to the tuition at the beginning of next year. The money will pay for student planned and directed research projects that will serve the interests of the college and community.

We urge all students to vote yes on the referendum. Kenyon's membership in OPIRG will give the students the means for greater community involvement. For instance, the funds could be used to research the installment of a solar collecting device on either the ARC or glass-topped Shaffer Pool which will be converted into a dance studio. The OPIRG Club sees great possibility for such projects as improving the Health Service, environmental and consumer studies in Mount Vernon, and social service programs in the surrounding area.

It is important to note that of the money charged to the students, 10% goes to the statewide organization while 90% returns to the campus. The high degree of autonomy and the local control of the funds limit the possibilities for bureaucratic abuse and fraudulent practices. The OPIRG Club points out that if the students are dissatisfied with OPIRG, they may vote to discontinue funding. The concept is similar to that of the IRS but OPIRG can be disbanded if the tax payers are so inclined.

Student Council, however, is wary of such a funding approach and will therefore distribute a campus-wide open letter of opposition to OPIRG. Council believes that OPIRG should raise money by asking interested students to contribute the money rather than by requiring uninterested ones to refund it. Council fears that OPIRG's manner of fund raising will set a precedent in which college clubs will avoid the necessity of soliciting funds directly from students. They believe that other clubs will follow OPIRG in adding their funds to the tuition bill.

But OPIRG is unique and unlike any other college club. OPIRG's purpose is not to conduct student run activities, but to conduct student planned research projects. Research is almost always beneficial to a college and its community, a fact that will weigh heavily upon the Trustee vote. According to Student Council, the Trustees will never pass OPIRG with its present funding method. But in 125 other colleges and universities throughout the country the refund method has been accepted by trustees and has generally worked smoothly. It seems that Council has overreacted to the fund raising aspect while ignoring the potential value of the program. The manner of funding is a minor consideration when compared to the benefits that OPIRG can bring to the college.

It should be pointed out that Council, apparently in order to support its own stand on the issue, insists that OPIRG already exists at Kenyon since the OPIRG Club receives college funds. But what Council does not bring out is that the club received a mere \$18 for the semester. The OPIRG Club exists here, but only for the purpose of establishing OPIRG at Kenyon. Standing behind their contention that OPIRG is here right now, the Student Council elections Committee writes, "... we are not voting on whether an OPIRG chapter should or should not be at Kenyon, but rather, we are voting on the method of financing this organization." But OPIRG will not exist at Kenyon unless the refund method is approved. The matter is quite simple: a majority of "no" votes means that Kenyon gives up the chance to establish the student planned and controlled research group.

During its five years at Oberlin, OPIRG has been highly successful with the completion of extensive research on truth-in-testing and the bottle bill. Ohio State University has passed the issue and needs only the approval of OSU's board. We hope that the OPIRG issue is a major topic of discussion here during the next few days. The issue is tricky and is easily misinterpreted. The flyer distributed by the OPIRG Club last Thursday was vague, used an abundance of clichés, and only made the issue more confusing. But we urge that the OPIRG newsletter be closely considered so that prior to voting, all students are clear on the methods of funding and approval. We encourage the OPIRG Club to present the specifics of the issue in a comprehensible form to both the students and the trustees.

An affirmative vote on the referendum is certainly worth your three dollars. The risks are negligible; the potential benefits are great. If it doesn't work it can be disbanded. Let's give OPIRG a try. An opportunity to exert some control over our own education should not be passed up.

Sorority Not Needed

The founding of the Tri Phi Women's Organization and its intention to explore the possibility of becoming a sorority raises some difficult questions about Kenyon College itself. Does Kenyon adequately provide women with opportunities in all aspects of college life? If not, would a sorority help remedy that situation? Tri Phi's answer to the first question appears to be no, as evidenced by the goals of its constitution.

Tri Phi states that it wants to "provide women with equality for opportunities in leadership and responsibility roles in an organization." The campus already offers this equality: the editor of the yearbook, presidents of two fraternities, council and senate members, executives of many clubs on campus, and several editors on this staff are women.

Tri Phi also plans "to encourage participation and academic achievement in all phases of college life." Kenyon women participate in every organization, production, recital, and departmental display on campus. Last year 45 percent of the Phi Beta Kappa initiates and departmental award winners were women. It appears that Kenyon women do not need to be encouraged to participate or excel in these aspects of college life; they already do so.

Another Tri Phi goal is to "provide service-related activities benefiting the Kenyon Community." The Chase society, Hannah More Society, Harcourt Club, and Big Brothers/Sisters Association already provide opportunities in this area.

The only Tri Phi request that cannot be filled by existing campus organizations is that of group housing for women who wish to encourage individual goals and self-improvement, hold social functions, and to explore the formation of a sorority.

Although *The Collegian* does not question Tri Phi's right to form a sorority, we feel that by doing so Tri Phi would dilute its effectiveness as a service organization. The strong emphasis Kenyon places on its fraternities occasionally relegates women to the sidelines of campus social life. More group housing options for women would provide them with the same opportunities for unity and security that fraternities offer Kenyon men. Our poll revealed, however, that most Kenyon women have a negative attitude toward sororities. By forming one, Tri Phi would promote the same divisiveness it should be trying to fight. We would support Tri Phi's attempt to strengthen any existing women's group on campus, or to provide an additional group housing option for women. If they decide to form a sorority, we will not support them.

Consider the Change

The proposal for a curriculum change in diversification requirements has been tabled. The faculty honored the Student Council request that voting be postponed until student reaction had been sounded out. To date, only the four students on the Curriculum Committee have had a say on the issue. Most faculty members believe that the proposal will go through. If the consensus of student opinion is negative, the faculty may reconsider or revise the proposal.

The replacement of the present (5-3) requirement with either a (5½-4) or (7-4) setup would considerably reduce the freedom of incoming students. Greater restrictions on course choices would give students less flexibility and less opportunity to pursue their areas of greatest interest. It would be difficult to be a synoptic major, a double major, or a participant in I.P.H.S. The benefits of the change would include the strengthening of weak departments and the assurance that students become exposed to a diversity of disciplines.

When considering what would most benefit the college, both the student perspective and the faculty viewpoint must be given close attention. Clearly, the change would benefit the majority of the faculty since it would strengthen many departments. But if greater restrictions scare away prospective students, everyone will suffer. We urge the student body to weigh both sides of the argument before attending the assembly planned by the Student Council. Campus-wide discussion will bring the issue into focus. The presence of a unified student voice will complement the faculty perspective and allow for the determination of what will most improve the College.

Written Prevention

According to the Senate's rules of behavior as they appear in the Student Handbook, residential groups, or fraternities "... cannot on the one hand be extended autonomy and be supported by the College, and on the other hand use the freedom to distort or deny the ends of the collegiate education, an education which extends to moral and social areas as well as academic ones." Certainly the Dean's decision to cancel last Saturday night's SOMF party was consistent with college policy. Not only had the AD's violated party permit regulations, but they initiated the food-glasses-plates fight in Peirce that evening.

Although the fraternity deserved its punishment, the disciplinary measures were purely arbitrary, based on vague college principles rather than any specific, written regulation concerning food fights. According to Dean Edwards, "if something is reported and evidence (of a food fight) is found, we follow regular procedures." He said that it becomes a decision of the Dean's office as to how and whether action is taken. But nowhere in the *Student Handbook* are the "regular procedures" outlined. In fact, food fights are not mentioned at all. Although the College has clearly become tougher during the last two years concerning fraternities who begin or participate in food fights, there has been no consistency in the form of disciplinary measures. Some fraternities meet the Judicial Board, others go before the Dean while some are let off free altogether. Surely some cases are more severe than others. But the degrees of violation and concurrent punishment should be made explicit in the *Student Handbook*. The Senate should add a section on food fights so that fraternities know what to expect if they violate the regulations.

In addition to the threat of injury they pose to uninvolved observers as well as to participants, food fights can do immeasurable damage to a food service struggling to improve itself. With the fruits of their labor smashed against the wall or strewn across the floor SAGA can hardly be expected to improve food quality and efficiency. The "blow off steam" rationale does little to justify food fights; plates and knives hurled about in the crowded Peirce Hall confines put Spring Riot bottle rockets to shame. There is no excuse for food fights. The college should clarify its policy in writing to prevent them from occurring in the future.

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.

OPIRG Goals

To the Editor:

The overall purpose of OPIRG at Kenyon is to provide research opportunities in areas ranging from social policy issues, such as child abuse and minority rights, to economic and environmental concerns; thus complementing the existing educational advantages of the college. The organization is student funded, student directed, non-partisan and non-profit.

Kenyon, as a residential, academically-oriented college, remains bound to maintaining a community spirit while providing the student with the opportunity to pursue personal and educational goals. The OPIRG club intends to complement and intensify the spirit of the college. OPIRG will work through the college policy of calling for a referendum requiring 50 percent plus one of the students to vote in favor of instating a \$3.00 per semester, refundable fee upon each student. Once OPIRG has obtained the support of the student body



Political

Forum

Anderson Profile

By MARGARET MORGAN

While chances are slim that Jon Anderson will be the Republican nominee for 1980, he represents an entirely new breed of presidential candidate. The ten term congressman from Illinois has baffled audiences with his candor and is slowly gaining support in what began as a rather sluggish campaign.

It is hard to determine just what is that has caused Anderson's campaign to take such an odd course. While he has earned respect as a candidate, few people are willing to guarantee him their vote. Anderson has not been fickle or middle of the road in his policies ... so what is he doing wrong?

Anderson claims to be the candidate of "ideas" rather than "establishment support." His most widely publicized "idea" is the "50-50" plan which is an effort to solve the energy-economics problem. Anderson is proposing a "consumption discouraging" fifty cent per gallon tax on all gasoline sales that would be recycled in the form of reduced social security taxes.

For any presidential candidate to even mention higher taxes in a day when rising gas prices chill most everyone to the bone, is, to say the very least, daring, and perhaps not altogether wise. While Anderson may have a valid point in criticizing President Carter's unwillingness to "really grapple with the energy problem," no one ever said that such blunt and seemingly logical proposals would win the American vote.

When considering Anderson's stand on various social issues two questions come to mind: 1) can such an "independent" be a Republican and 2) if so, can an "independent Republican" possibly win the nomination or the election?

Looking at issues from abortion to welfare, Anderson's platform stands out from the Republican crowd in almost all points. He vigorously insists that all levels of government should be detached from the abortion issue saying that it is "a matter to be decided by a woman in conjunction with her God and her physician."

Also, on women's rights and capital punishment, Anderson is apart from his fellow Republican candidates. He is both the supporter of the three year extension of ERA's ratification deadline, and the only candidate who declares total opposition to the death penalty.

On other issues such as narcotics laws, Anderson's opinion is unique. For instance, he favors removing criminal penalties for possession of marijuana.

While one might not see any problems with this clean-cut platform, and may even admire his originality, Anderson's lack of

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within the first two weeks of the semester whether or not she/he wishes to support the OPIRG research, or to recall his or her \$3.00 fee. There will be a well-publicized list notifying students of when they may pick up their \$3.00 refund outside of the dining halls.

The refundable system worked successfully at Oberlin and Wittenburg, where the number of students retrieving funds has proven to be a successful method for gauging student support of the organization. None of these OPIRG Chapters seeks to take advantage of apathy among uninterested students to obtain their refunds. Instead the fact that the self-taxation system is democratically established by a majority vote gives students the ability to decide for themselves as individuals whether they wish to fund the organization. The responsibility of students on these campuses to consider their interests creates a sense of involvement as active citizens of the community.

A final point to be made is in response to discussions on Kenyon's campus about the possible political implications of a research group.

As a research group funded and directed solely by students, OPIRG represents a campus-wide organization devoted to a range of projects, from progressive social policies to environmental safety. Surely political aspirants utilize issues of public concern for achieving positions of leadership, yet the purpose of OPIRG is not to gain political power as a governing force but instead to complement the community's awareness of immediate concerns with the fundamental research explaining the complexities of problems we face today. The distortion or manipulation of research facts and information is not the purpose or right of a research group. Their purpose is to inform.

We hope that you will weigh the facts after reading materials on campus and attending short meetings about the organization's possible benefits for Kenyon. After considering the value of OPIRG based on individual and group cooperation we hope you will vote on February 4th and 5th in support of an educationally constructive organization.

Sincerely,
Maria Amorcho, Becca Bennett, Elise Bowers, Mike Brownstein, Gail Daly, Laura Heller, Sarah Janicks, Linda S. Kagan, Ellen Loeb, Tim Roberts, James Shorey, Becky Thoman, Myrtle Wilhite, Dan Zeiser

"No" To OPIRG

To the Editor:

On this upcoming Monday and Tuesday there will be a campus wide vote on the proposed funding of OPIRG by means of a mandatory \$3.00 per semester fee to be collected by the College, that could be refunded at a later date. The issue here is not whether or not OPIRG should exist at Kenyon, for in fact it already has existed for the past semester. OPIRG is a registered organization and receives funding from Student Council. However, OPIRG wishes to change its means of acquiring funds in the future, and this is the crucial issue in question.

OPIRG is an organization that would aid students in researching issues such as child abuse, nuclear power, and bottle recycling. The organization also takes part in lobbying efforts in Columbus and Washington D.C. on behalf of a number of pieces of legislation. As a result of the political nature of many of OPIRG's activities it seems most likely that some students will disagree with views expressed by OPIRG. Should these students be required to originally give \$3.00 each semester to OPIRG and then have to make the effort to stand in line for a refund? I think that this would be grossly unfair to those who do not happen to hold the same political beliefs as does OPIRG.

While every other club and organization on campus works very

hard to raise money through dues, films, bake sales, etc., OPIRG wishes to have the luxury of having the College act as their personal collection agency. Obviously OPIRG is betting that most students won't care either way and will not make the effort to get back the \$3.00 that for many of us has been paid by our parents as part of the tuition bill.

I have no objections to having OPIRG at Kenyon and I am sure that there are some students who would enjoy being involved in such an organization, but it should be these students who should voluntarily give their money to OPIRG. This is the way in which every other political organization raises funds for their operations and OPIRG should be no exception.

Therefore I urge you to vote no on the OPIRG proposal.

Sincerely,

Graham Robb

The OPIRG Problems

To the Editor:

Motivated considerably by Mr. Hallinan's letter of last week, I too must oppose OPIRG's attempt to slap a three-dollar surcharge on our tuition bills. Let me share with you some reasons for my opposition.

My sister is a student at Smith College. Two years ago, MASSPIRG was permitted to use Smith's accounts computer for the collection of its funds. When my parents examined the Smith tuition bill, they discovered that a three-dollar charge for MASSPIRG had been included. An asterisk beside that itemization directed them to a manilla data card that accompanied the bill. The card first explained that Smith was collecting funds for every MASSPIRG chapter that year, and then expounded the virtues of the Public Interest Research Groups. My parents denied MASSPIRG the three dollars because they understood the charge to be tantamount to a contribution to a partisan political group.

Understand me clearly. It is permissible for such a group to solicit contributions directly from students. It is permissible for such a group to receive contributions directly from those who understand and support its goals. But MASSPIRG had no right to make a last-minute sales pitch to my parents after it had in fact billed them. MASSPIRG had no right to burden Smith College with a statewide collection drive. And Smith's comptroller wrongly granted a powerful political group access to the college's accounts computer. The comptroller of a college should direct his attentions solely to the financial affairs of that college. He has no business managing the affairs of an outside special interest group. For these reasons, I oppose OPIRG's attempt to impose surcharges on Kenyon tuition bills.

Earl McGann

Referendum Explained

To the Editor:

In order to clarify certain misconceptions about the upcoming election we feel it is our obligation to the student body to explain certain aspects of the OPIRG referendum.

1. A "yes" vote is not a vote "for" OPIRG. It is a vote which states in effect that you agree to have a \$3 per semester charge added to the fees and charges of the college. You must apply during the beginning of each semester to have your money refunded if you care not to contribute.

2. A "no" vote in effect means you do not want this type of billing system, but does not necessarily reflect your opinion of the OPIRG organization.

3. As for the technicalities of this election; unlike voting for an increase in the Student Activities Fee, this referendum will be conducted like any other that is brought before student council. If you do not vote it is not counted as a "no" vote.

Kenyon Collegian

GREAT FIGURES IN NONPOLITICAL OLYMPICS..



According to the constitution at least 25% of the student body must vote (approximately 365) and a majority must vote yes for the referendum to be approved.

4. Since the referendum would raise the fees of the college, the Board of Trustees will have final approval.

5. The voting will take place February 4th and 5th at lunch and dinner, not January 30-31.

6. Clarification: OPIRG does exist at Kenyon College. It is a club which receives funds from the Student Activities Fee. Therefore, we are not voting on whether an OPIRG chapter should or should not be at Kenyon, but rather, we are voting on the method of financing this organization.

Sincerely,

The Election Committee of
Student Council, Freshman Council

OCS Alive And Well

To the Editor:

The Collegian editorial entitled "Make OCS Stronger" requires response in order to correct certain facts and misunderstandings with respect to present College policy.

You state: "The College considers it expedient to discourage off-campus study." Facts show that the College neither actively encourages nor discourages off-campus studies. It must first be understood that the decision to study off-campus, whether abroad or in the U.S., is a personal one. The College, at considerable expense, provides an office and a qualified advisor to facilitate the pursuit of an off-campus study program, once the interest has been shown by the student. Because the College has many constituencies (students, faculty, academic departments, deans, committees, etc.), opinions differ concerning the merit and value of OCS in general, and also the merit and value of particular OCS programs. However, the very existence of an expanded OCS office, both in terms of the Director's position (now 3/4 time) and in terms of physical facilities, should be clear evidence that the College gives official support to helping any student determine the personal worth of an OCS program. The College makes the resources available; it is up to the individual student to take the initiative and seek information and advice. Not only does the College allow and support OCS for those students who can demonstrably benefit from it; the College provides financial aid automatically to financial-aid students who participate in a Kenyon-sponsored program, and on a competitive basis to financial-aid students who are interested in non-Kenyon programs. Although the amount of funding for the latter is not yet all that is needed, the situation has improved over the past few years and may continue to do so. Whatever the amount, it represents considerable capital outlay on the part of the institution.

You state: "It is doubtful that the

College would react at all to the loss of its only off-campus program (i.e., Exeter)." Not only is this untrue, but it ignores the fact that the program was created and is sustained by the College with considerable efforts. Steps are currently being taken through GLCA and through the present Exeter Program Director to try to counteract the announced tuition hike in British universities.

You also state: "It is time that Kenyon make an effort to create strong off-campus programs." Planning has been underway for months in various quarters of the College toward the establishment of several new foreign study programs to be sponsored by Kenyon. It would be premature to say more on this subject at the present time.

In The Collegian Editorial Review of December 13, you mention "bureaucratic obstacles" in relation to OCS. As you did not deal with this in your first editorial, it is difficult to be certain about your reference. If you mean the application process which every student must go through in order to participate in an OCS program, then we must call to your attention the fact that this application is a screening process, not an obstacle; it is a process that is usually required and always appreciated by the specific OCS program to which a student applies. Moreover, it helps to preserve the high quality of Kenyon students who study off-campus, thus insuring acceptances for future applicants.

We trust that the above points will clarify the issues raised about OCS at Kenyon.

The Sub-Committee on Off-Campus Study

Cyrus Banning Thomas J. Edwards
Sharon Dwyer Edmund Hecht

Why Sororities?

To the Editor:

This letter is written in regard to the potential introduction of Kenyon's first sorority. It is important to emphasize that this move has ramifications to the Kenyon community as a whole, and is not just a decision involving a small number of freshmen women or the IFC. If these women see a need for an "all-encompassing women's

social, academic and service organization on campus "as quoted by the Collegian, perhaps there are more viable ways to achieve this goal than establishing a sorority.

Sororities are by their very nature exclusive. Kenyon already has organizations designed with the intelligent, creative woman in mind. Hopefully the Kenyon community encourages these efforts. Some of the groups into which these concerned women can feed are the Women's Center, The Harcourt Club and The Hannah More Society. These groups are truly open to all women, without pressure to belong. They do not see living, eating and socializing as one body as an integral part of female cohesiveness and success at Kenyon. A spokeswoman for the freshman women argues that "the sorority will be open to everyone." Of course this is not possible, not everyone can afford to belong to fraternities and sororities. Physical space alone would not allow for a large sorority to have a housing system comparable to the present fraternity one, without seriously infringing on the housing option of independent men and women at Kenyon. If these women wish stability and traditional structure they can join groups that meet this requirement and are already open to women; such as the Archons, Psi U's, Peeps and the Phi Kaps (who offer a social membership to women).

One sorority implies the option for more. On a small campus where the social life is already centered around fraternities, sororities would only serve to subdivide it further, male and female are already separated enough without giving further traditional structure to this division. There are many women who feel that the sorority system should not become a tradition at Kenyon.

Legally these women do have a right to have sororities at a college with a tradition of fraternities. It is hoped that these women will realize that this is perhaps not in the best interest of women at Kenyon. The possibility of the introduction of a sorority at Kenyon may well raise questions about the entire Greek system in relation to all of the Kenyon community.

Sincerely,
41 concerned students

The Kenyon Collegian

—Established 1856—

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Gambier, Ohio 43022



Conductorless Group Performs

Orpheus comes to Kenyon's Rosse Hall to present the Third George Gund Concert on Thursday, February 7, at 8:30 p.m. The concert is free to the public, and will include performances of Mozart, Serenade no. 12 in C minor, K. 388 and Symphony no. 29 in A Major, K. 134;



Members of Orpheus in concert

Grieg, Holberg Suite; Stravinsky, Concerto in E-flat Major, Dumbarton Oaks.

They are one of the most extraordinary musical groups in North America. All the members have equal say about programs, soloists, tours, everything. Critic Harold Schonberg of "The New York Times" has commented on their "rich, sensuous sound," and Allen Hughes of the same publication said, "If all orchestras were to follow the example of Orpheus, conductors would become extinct."

Posnak Demonstrates Technique

Paul Posnak will conduct a piano master class on Sunday, February 3 at 4 p.m. in Rosse Hall. Lois Brehm will assist Posnak, performing several pieces. Conducted free of charge, the class is open to the public.

Devonshire Comes To Toledo

On Saturday, February 9, Colburn Gallery will sponsor a tour to the Toledo Museum of Art exhibit, *Treasures from Chatsworth: The Devonshire Inheritance*.

Chatsworth, the palatial, 400-room residence of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, houses one of the most spectacular private collections in the world. The majority of the treasures displayed come from the private apartments of the present Duke and Duchess.

The tour can accommodate 20 people and will depart from Farr Hall at 7:30 Saturday morning. Tickets are \$4.50 for Kenyon students, and \$6.50 general admission and can be purchased from Mrs. Lord in Bexley Hall, room 104.

Review

Musical Duo Charms Rosse

By BILL COREY

Two of Kenyon's very own, Katherine Robinson and Paul Posnak, treated an unusually large Rosse Hall audience to a concert of sonatas for violin and piano this past Sunday that undoubtedly will prove to be one of the high points of the 79-80 concert calendar. Robinson's characteristically pure tone and flawless execution, combined with Posnak's rock solid musical sense and technical prowess, made for a program excellent in both total musical conception and performance. This new duo will certainly be welcome to perform on the Rosse Hall stage anytime!

This Mozart's birthday performance fittingly began with two, two movement Mozart sonatas, K. 304 and 305, in E-flat minor and A major. The group of six sonatas of which these two works are a member was written in 1778 when Mozart was twenty-two, and is generally considered to be a landmark in the composer's writing for the piano and violin. The noted Mozart scholar Alfred Einstein writes: "... These are the first really *concertante* sonatas by Mozart for piano and violin. The violin is no longer condemned to occasional interjections or incidental imitations; it now alternates with the piano, and often ... quite openly and emphatically doubles the melody an octave higher."

The E-minor has been labeled one of Mozart's more tragic and pessimistic works, and it was indeed written soon after the unexpected death of the composer's mother in Paris. The A major, meanwhile, is a brilliant and cheery work. The piano part of these sonatas is much more demanding than the violin part on the whole and the violin part is still largely accompanimental. The duo approached the works sensibly; the rendition was reserved and un-

forceful, yet inspired and without methodical attention to detail, a fitting tribute to one who probably had more to do with the development of duo sonata style than anyone else.

The piano part in the Ives Sonata (No. 4, "Children's Day at the Camp Meeting," 1906-1915, called a Violin Sonata), on the other hand, could be said to be more accompanimental, with the violin handling much of the melodic content. Each of the three movements is based on a hymn tune, each time brilliantly conceived and

of such perfection and inspiration it written. The performers are equal partners in the purest sense, yet the instruments are still written for idiomatically. And the three movements of the piece offer a certain coherence even Beethoven often failed to attain.

A life-long friend of Brahms, and one of his harshest critics, Elisabeth von Stockhausen, was ecstatic about the work. "Of course you are aware that no one can help loving it more than anything in the world," she



Katherine Robinson practices for Rosse Hall performance

carried through. The programmatic nature of the work should not be over-stressed; as Samuel Chertiers says, only "in his larger transcendental sense" does Ives construct the music after his accompanying descriptive notes.

Performers Robinson and Posnak handled the subtle rhythmic and dynamic aspects of the Ives with admirable accuracy. The hauntingly beautiful violin lines of the second movement and the rousing themes of the first and third movements were virtuosically supported and framed by the piano part.

The Brahms Sonata (No. 1, 1880, in G major) was the focal point of the afternoon and the team did a laudable job with this very difficult, very special work.

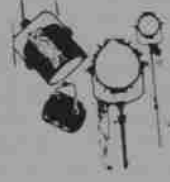
It is rare that a work

writes, "It almost seems as though it were you who invented the dotted eighth ..."

It seemed as if the performers could have used more time to become familiar with the Sonata together. The violinist especially was somewhat uneasy and restrained, and the work seemed to lack some of the rhythmic flexibility, dynamic fluency, and general intensity that it deserved. These are minor points, however, and open to question. The highlights of the piece — the beginning of the Recapitulation in the first movement, the ominous march theme of the second movement, the middle section of the third movement, and the closing measures, were beautifully, masterfully handled.



The 'Society' page



Jazz On A Summer's Day

Jazz on a Summer's Day. Directed by Bert Stern. 1960, Color, 85 mins. Fri. Feb. 1, Rosse: 10:00, Sun. Feb. 3, Rosse: 8:00.



Armstrong sings the blues.

Jazz on a Summer's Day is a film that exuberantly documents the excitement of the music world at the beginning of the sixties. American Jazz was then at a popular and artistic peak, vitalized by the emerging forces of Rock and Roll, but not yet eclipsed by them. Keith Richards says that he learned how to play guitar by watching Chuck Berry's hands in this movie. The presence of Berry, who could still be thought of as a jazz performer at this time, along with such diverse talents as Louis Armstrong, Thelonious Monk, Mahalia Jackson, Anita O'Day and Jack Teagarden, illustrates the tremendous vitality and diversity of the best jazz of the time.

But *Jazz on a Summer's Day* has more significance than its music. A pioneer movie in the documentary field as one of the first music documentaries, many of its stylistic

innovations were later mined by such cinema verite attempts as *Gimme Shelter* and *Woodstock*.

James Agnew

Desk Set

Desk Set. Directed by Walter Lang. With Spencer Tracy, Katherine Hepburn, Joan Blondell, and Gig Young. 1957, 103 mins., Wed. Feb. 6, Rosse: 10:00.

The rivalry and spectacular one-upmanship which dominates Tracy and Hepburn's comedy vehicles has a counterpart in their real lives. Meeting Tracy for the first time, Hepburn worried out loud that she would prove much too tall for him in their first film, "Woman of the Year." Tracy responded, "Don't worry, Miss Hepburn, I'll soon cut you down to my size." This sort of repartee characterizes their eighth film, "Desk Set."

The plot concerns a librarian (Hepburn) who must fight her replacement by a huge computer named Emmy. Tracy, of course, is the representative from Emmy's manufacturing firm. The details are predictable, and almost peripheral to the real show, which is Tracy and Hepburn's shameless showmanship.

D. Dietchweiler

To Have And Have Not

To Have and Have Not. Directed by Howard Hawks. With Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall. Black and white, 1944, 100 mins., Fri. Feb. 1: 8:00, Sat. Feb. 2: 10:00.

In 1944 the movie industry "discovered" Lauren Bacall and Guy Madison, featuring them in "To Have and Have Not" and "Since

You Went Away," respectively. Bacall's debut is legend; Madison has been relegated to obscurity. Perhaps Bacall's famous line to Bogart did the trick: "You don't have to say anything, you don't have to do anything. Except maybe whistle. You know how to whistle, doncha? Just put your lips together ... and blow."

Rules Of The Game

Rules of the Game. Directed by Jean Renoir. With Marcel Pagnol and Nora Gregor. Sat. Feb. 2, Rosse: 8:00. Sun. Feb. 3, Rosse: 10:00.

Any movie made by Jean Renoir must have some merit, but *Rules of the Game* is so outstanding that it has earned a permanent place among the great films of the world. An exploration of the aimlessness and social corruption of France in the period between the World Wars, *Rules of the Game* allows Renoir to express his view of a society headed for destruction through the vehicle of a comedy of manners. Life itself is the "game" of the title, a series of moves and misunderstandings with no ends but pleasure and diversion.

Of course in life (unlike football) misunderstanding and misdirected violence can have tragic and ineradicable consequences. At one point the Marquis orders his servants to "Get this comedy stopped!" to which the overwhelmed servant can only answer "which one?" Remarkable in its ability to reflect a powerful and prophetic moral vision in a classic French form, *Rules of the Game* is a truly sublime film, and one of the classics of world cinema.

James Agnew

Vote Yes For Purity

ANALYSIS AND COMMENTARY BY
PEE WEE FERNBUSTER

When I got back to campus last Wednesday, one of the first things to come to my attention was the referendum to add a \$3.00 charge to our tuition bills for the purpose of funding a "nonpolitical research group." Like all thinking people, I am against shelling out \$54 every year to support a bunch of parasitic clubs whose own members wouldn't fork over a dime to support them, but I am happy to make an exception for this referendum.

Now as any true American knows, "nonpolitical" really means "communist." Nevertheless, I wholeheartedly endorse this group's efforts to make everyone support it financially, even though it means that hard-earned American dollars will be given away to the sinister stooges of Soviet imperialism. Yes, as much as I hate Commies, I realize that the little pinkos are going to create a very useful precedent. Once this referendum passes, the College will be unable to deny funds to any nonpolitical group. Future referendums for these other groups will be unnecessary, since a simple lawsuit can force them to impartially open their coffers to every organization, regardless of its nonpolitical beliefs.

This, then, is why I support the referendum. As Supreme Commander of the local phalanx of the White Manhood Army, I am distressed that our organization has been having some difficulty obtaining funds from Student Council, due to our refusal to provide membership rolls on security grounds, our insistence on our right to carry automatic weapons to meetings, and some trumped-up charges of human sacrifice disseminated by our mortal enemies, the White Persons' Army. But now we will be able to bypass Council altogether for funding, thereby supplying some Real Americans with the wherewithal to prepare for the imminent battle with the Forces of Darkness.

Three dollars a head times 1400 students comes to a tidy \$4350.00, an amount our organization sorely needs. While I obviously can't reveal all of our plans for this money (Certain People on this campus will be sending clippings of this column directly to Moscow), I am at liberty to discuss the non-military uses for the remaining \$350.00.

First of all, we desperately need new uniforms, and a part of this sum would go towards the purchase of boots, riding crops, leather jackets, black capes, and rhinestone belts. We would then refund our members their three dollars (since anyone who donates so generously of his time to the Cause should not be expected to incur any personal financial burden), and then purchase a ceremonial sword for our Supreme Commander. The remaining hundred-odd dollars would presumably be spent on beer.

Everyone who loves his country should vote yes on the referendum. By so doing, you can help us screw those Commie bastards with their own plot (what irony!) and make America pure again! Our future as a nation hangs in the balance.

Campus Opposes Sorority

By LISA DISCH

"Women deserve the opportunity to expand their horizons, just as men do in their clubs and frats," said one sophomore male. "There are enough things on campus to separate people. Fraternities and sororities encourage exclusiveness," a junior female answered. Both comments respond to a recent *Collegian* poll on sororities.

Out of 88 students polled, 25% supported bringing sororities to Kenyon, 66% opposed, and 9% had not decided. Of the women polled, only 14% favored sororities, while 37% of the men felt a sorority might improve the campus.

Robert Reading, Dean of Housing, pointed out that questions about

end would be preferable "so freshman women would feel less pressured to join." Yet 25% favored the North end to preserve some diversity on campus.

Cathy Hazlett, ex-president of the Harcourt Club, said, "As a group we will support the girls' need for another female organization. A diversity of women's organizations is needed on campus." One freshman disagreed with Hazlett, "I don't see a need for any other women's organizations on campus. We have several already that could stand to be built up." Ninety-two percent of those polled felt that women already have ample opportunity to hold positions of responsibility in organizations at Kenyon.

The Women's Center expressed many of the same sentiments as Harcourt, adding: "we do not favor

Kenyon if there had been sororities on campus when they applied, 83% were not influenced by Kenyon's fraternities when they made their decision to attend. One freshman explained, "I didn't like the atmosphere when I visited other colleges that had sororities on campus." One junior disagreed, "certainly our frats are very different from those at other schools (and better, I believe). Sororities could be too." A sophomore commented, "I chose Kenyon because even though there are frats, it has a distinctly un-Greek atmosphere."

For 70% of the people whom Kenyon's fraternities influenced, the fraternities had a positive effect. "I was impressed by the opportunities that the fraternities presented to the college body, and the opportunity that it presented to mix with a broad range of people. A sorority would provide more opportunities for diversity among the student body," said a sophomore.

Many people expressed concern over the effect of a sorority on the atmosphere at Kenyon. Dean Reading commented, "you don't tread lightly on the character of a college, especially one as tradition-bound as Kenyon." One junior said, "it would help perpetuate Kenyon's conservative, upperclass image; it doesn't seem that Kenyon minds having this image." Another junior felt the effect could be positive, "but it depends on the members — you can't stereotype what a sorority would be like." The Women's Center felt that a sorority would bring "more labeling, institutionalizing and/or ritualizing of people in an already secluded college environment."

Some students thought that Kenyon's academic standards would decline if a sorority were to form. One junior stated, "it would undercut the academic seriousness of the school." Another junior gave an opposing view, "it is conceivable that the college may draw more creative and diverse candidates who realize that the college is capable of offering ample opportunity for expression and development of previously untapped and unexplored horizons."

Dean Reading felt that the students and staff of Kenyon should look at the whole question with an open mind. "We need to evaluate what the college has to offer, and if it's not adequate, we'll have to change what we've got to meet more needs for more people."

Collegian Poll

1. Would you like to see a sorority formed at Kenyon?

25% yes; 66% no; 9% don't care

2. If a sorority were to occupy a section of one of the buildings on campus would you want to live there?

13% yes; 49% no; 38% wouldn't matter

3. If a sorority does form on campus, would you like to see it housed in space now occupied by independent women on the South End?

43% yes; 42% no; 15% don't care

4. If a sorority forms, would you prefer to have it on the North End of campus?

25% yes; 53% no; 22% don't care

"the sorority" are premature. "They've got a long way to go before they can be anything," he said. The Deans' staff plans to take its time considering the issue. Reading commented, "You don't just snap your fingers and have a sorority. If a sorority does form, we would like to see it have cohesiveness and staying power." Reading felt that the first obstacle to overcome was the housing question.

Students held differing views of where they would prefer to have a sorority housed. Forty-three percent felt that the South end, because the fraternities reside there, would be the most appropriate place for a sorority. One junior said, "If sororities and fraternities do exist, they should be kept on the same end of campus so that those who want to avoid them can — by one mile." "If a sorority does form," commented one freshman, "the space should be taken from space now occupied by fraternities, not independents." Another junior felt that the South

any social organization — whether it be a sorority, fraternity, or a women's center — which selects its members according to subjective or objective criteria."

The students polled were split on the question of whether or not it is fair to question a sorority's right to form in the face of Kenyon's strong fraternity system. Sixty-five percent felt that it would be unethical to oppose sororities if they are brought to campus. Thirty-one percent defended the opposing point of view. Said one junior, "it's fair to question their rights because the decision to have sororities ultimately affects us all." Another junior disagreed saying, "unless you wish to question the entire Greek system, then it appears that women have just as much right to form a sorority as men do to form a fraternity." A freshman suggested that women be allowed memberships in all fraternities as an alternative.

While 67% of those polled said that they would not have come to



Tri Phi Club discusses ARC fund-raiser

Tri Phis Reorganize Club Objectives

By LISA DISCH

Over the past two months the Tri Phi organization has clarified and reorganized its objectives. The main goal of the Tri Phi organization is to provide an outlet for women interested in social and service activities, as well as to give support to women on campus. The heads of the organization, Anne Kuchinski, Amy Stewart, and Anne Opre, are currently investigating the possibility of forming a sorority, but have not yet decided whether a sorority would be appropriate to their needs or the needs of the campus.

"We were branded a sorority before we even started," said Kuchinski. Stewart added, "Our goals are not typical 'Suzie Sorority' goals. We just want to look into becoming a sorority, but it's been pushed at us."

Tri Phi feels that the campus holds several misconceptions about the club. "We wanted people to know what we were considering, but we were immediately judged on the basis of a stereotypical view of sorority life," said Kuchinski.

Opre explained that the club wanted to give special attention to next year's freshman women. "Forming this group exposed us to people we would not have met if we had stayed within the bounds of typical freshman activities," said Opre. "Our class missed the Big Sister group," Stewart added. "In the beginning of the year, we had no one to talk to except our R.A.'s."

Tri Phi would like to give freshman women a place where they can feel comfortable, and meet people outside of their class. "Not enough people took advantage of Fifth Floor Caples," Opre continued. "They needed to do more publicity for their activities."

Of course Tri Phi would not concern itself solely with freshman women. "I see a need to form a women's support group for all women on campus. Unless you join a sport or something there is very little interaction between classes," said Kuchinski.

In answer to the concern that a sorority would somehow lower Kenyon's academic standards or radically change the character of the school, Opre said, "If Kenyon doesn't lower its admissions standards, there won't be any difference in the women who come here." "Most people come here for academics," Kuchinski added.

Tri Phi feels that campus input on sororities is helpful to them as they evaluate the possibilities of forming one, but they would like to stress that they have not yet made a decision on the question.

This week, *The Collegian* presents a sampling of student and administrative opinion on the sorority question. We do not wish to imply that a sorority is forming at Kenyon, but rather to encourage debate on the issue.

Expanded Group Housing Option Adds Variety To Campus Life

By HELEN OH

In the hopes of generating greater diversity, the housing committee developed a group housing option, which allows 16 or 20 persons who share common goals to reside together. Proponents of this option contend that living together facilitates the co-ordination of mutual aims. There are currently 3 distinct groups with varying interests: the Fifth Floor of Caples, the Mather Fourth Floor Co-operative, and the Spanish Wing, also in Mather.

Professor Piano originated the concept of the Spanish Wing as a means of promoting Latin-American and Spanish culture. Under the direction of group leader Roberto Castillo, for the benefit of the Spanish speaking community, the Spanish Wing sponsors numerous cultural events. The activities include: a radio program dedicated to Spanish and Latin-American music and cultural information, slide shows, and parties.

Senior Victor Cole, a second year participant, said, "The benefits of living in a Spanish speaking environment far outweigh the disadvantage of not being able to go abroad." He added, "The major advantage in a functional, living environment is knowing that you have a place to go to, to speak Spanish." Cole felt that, as a result of the group, he is "much more relaxed in using the language."

However, this year's program lacks the substantial participation of 4-5 advanced students, who according to Professor Piano, would apply the necessary, "peer pressure . . . to force the others (beginners and intermediates) into speaking more of the Spanish language." This problem should be alleviated by next year when the intensive foreign language program begins.

This has been an experimental year for the other two groups. The Fifth Floor Caples has been successful in, "integrating freshman women into

Kenyon society," despite the "skepticism of the student body which sat back and watched us," said unofficial spokeswoman Corky Hood.

During first semester the group sponsored several parties which introduced freshman women to upperclass men and women and to women's sports coaches. This semester Corky is "worried about whether everyone will still be gungho," but the group does plan to continue sponsoring social events.

"Keeping up with freshman women is what we all try to do," said Kathy Walker. The group supplemented Hannah More's role as a big sister organization.

As for the Fourth Floor Co-op, their purpose is to provide the South end with a social center. "We're very concerned with social affairs . . . in more than just throwing parties," said Nathan Schwartz. He conceived the idea of the Co-op as a "self-sufficient and independent . . . organization."



Residents of Mather Co-Op enjoy their lounge

They have renovated the lounge to adapt to the needs of a social center. They also assume the responsibility for maintenance of the floor. In addition to parties, the lounge is used for student art exhibitions and campus activities meetings. At Tom Grimes' suggestion, the Co-op has engaged in the business venture of running the photo shop. The profits will be used to fund social events.

"The Co-op is exclusive only to the extent that 16 people live here," said Jon Cohen. He added that "We're community spirited." Most of the

members are involved in student activities.

Group housing is "gaining more appeal," said Lori Nash, Chairman of the Student Housing Committee. So far, 6-8 groups have shown interest for next year.

"The themes or programs around which a group forms . . . are endless," said Dean Reading. "In order to obtain a recommendation from the Student Housing Committee to the Office of Housing, the group must demonstrate some serious purpose," as these groups have done.

Kenyon Falls To Wooster Scots In Overtime Battle



Bolton was hot against Wooster, scoring 17

By TODD HOLZMAN

The College of Wooster suffered several close basketball losses earlier this year, but unfortunately for Kenyon the Scots broke that pattern Tuesday night, sliding past the visitors from Gambier 78-77 in overtime. The contest was as even as the 4-3 OAC records both teams carried into it might have predicted. It took a pair of shaky foul shots by sophomore Lee Svete to give Wooster a 78-75 lead and a tentative lock on the game with just 19 seconds left in the overtime period. Kenyon countered with a quick 17-foot jumper by Scott Rogers, but that ended the scoring. Wooster managed to hold the ball until the final second, when Rogers forced a jump ball with Svete, but the much taller Scot easily slapped the ball into the backcourt to seal the victory.

The Lords, eager to avenge a pair of thrashings delivered to them by the Scots last season, outplayed their hosts for the majority of the evening. But aggressive play could not quite make up for the incredibly hot shooting of Wooster's Jim Burns. Burns hit 16 of 21 shots from the field, most from the 15-18 foot range, and finished as the game's high scorer with 34 points. Worse yet, Burns was not alone — the Scots

shot over 56% from the floor. Rogers led a pretty well balanced Kenyon offense with 27 points, while Gary Bolton came up with 17. Gary Reinke and Bill Melis contributed 14 and 11, respectively. Reinke and Melis led Kenyon's rebounders with 6 apiece, a total good enough to share game honors with Wooster's John Maiden.

Wooster needed the hot shooting from the field to overcome a lack of opportunity from the foul line. The Scots were awarded just 7 free throws, and made 6, while Kenyon hit an outstanding 19 of 20 charity attempts.

Foul shots were the main entree Saturday evening, as Kenyon trounced Marietta at home, 78-63. The Lords hit 24 of 40 free throws in comparison to the Pioneers' 9 of 13. It was appropriate that foul shots counted so heavily in the outcome, because the game featured the most erratic officiating seen on an OAC court in some time. When bodies fell like trees under the boards, the whistles were as silent as Wednesday night's "vigil," but when incidental contact occurred elsewhere, they came out in full force.

For another large and enthusiastic home crowd, however, the sloppy officiating could not obscure a truly fine exhibition of basketball by the

Lords. The shooting of Rogers, who had 34 points and 10 rebounds on the night, was the foundation for victory. Nevertheless it was a virtuoso ball-handling performance by junior guard Neil Kenagy that most delighted the fans. Kenagy broke a clumsy Marietta attempt at a full-court press by dribbling around, through, and under the baffled Pioneers, as Kenyon pulled away to a lead of well over 20 points early in the second half. Then, when the timeclock replaced the Marietta squad as the Lords' chief opponent, it was Kenagy who directed a pseudo four-corner offense that created Kenyon's enormous advantage at the foul line by finally capturing the referee's full attention.

Meanwhile, Rogers and Kenagy had all sorts of help. The Lords shot 55% from the field, as Gary Reinke added 13 points to Rogers' game leading total. Bill Melis had 10 rebounds, and senior Drew Peterson made use of some increased playing time to score 7 points, much to the glee of the crowd. The Lords will take their 4-4 OAC record to Baldwin-Wallace on Saturday evening, then travel home to set the table for Otterbein Tuesday at 7:30 in Wertheimer.

Volleyball Splits Pair

By DAVID COHEN

The Kenyon Volleyball Club opened its season last Sunday at Ohio Northern, narrowly losing their first match to Ohio Northern and then coming back to defeat Oberlin 8-15, 15-12, 15-9, later that night.

After watching Ohio Northern edge out Oberlin in the initial contest of the day, the Kenyon men quickly dropped the first game to Northern 6-15. They got on track for a 15-3 victory in the second game but could not hold on to the momentum and bowed in the rubber game 15-13.

In the match against Oberlin, however, it became apparent that the tri-weekly practices which started last November have finally begun to pay off. The team was strong on fundamentals with generally consistent serving, much improved bumping, accurate sets, and strong spiking; but most impressive Sunday night was the team's defensive play. Although players made some mental errors early on, there was generally good movement and positioning, and an excellent display of blocking; many

an opponent's would-be spike was decisively rejected halfway over the net. Few hits landed untouched on Kenyon's side of the court.

Both Ohio Northern and Oberlin played 6-0 offenses in which there are perpetually 3 spikers in the front row, and a setter who comes from the back. Kenyon has experimented with a variation of that alignment, but newly elected captain Todd Friedlander opted for the improved execution that was gained by switching to the simpler 4-2, which utilizes a front row setter.

Spikers Phil Bousquet, Todd Friedlander, Frank Spaeth, and Clay Paterson usually hit the ball harder than most hitters on other teams, but spike accuracy still needs some improvement. Setting in the 4-2 were Doug Page, Mike Beck, and Dave Cohen, with Nick Boyle contributing some fine back row play. Unfortunately a finger injury in the early going prevented Freshman spiker Damian Young from seeing much action, but Mike Van Der Linden, Reed Parker, Chris Ferrall, and Rick Maier all filled in.

Huggins Sets Record

By JIM REISLER

Under the lights at Ohio Wesleyan the men's track team got off to a rocky beginning in a meet highlighted by some exceptionally strong competition, O.W.U. and Ohio Northern, and a couple of outstanding performances on the part of Kenyon distance runners.

The fact that the Lords amassed only ten points against O.W.U.'s 106, and Northern's 52 takes nothing away from strong back to back performances in both the mile and two mile by Andrew Huggins and Oliver Knowlton. All Huggins did was follow a 4:30 second place finish in the mile with a school record 9:53 in the two-mile, good for fourth position in the crowded 23 man field.

Knowlton ran a 4:37 mile in his first track race ever and surprised everybody by bouncing back 45 minutes later in the two-mile, running a 10:03 for seventh place. Both he and Huggins, members of Kenyon's 11-1 cross-country team, clearly showed by their performances the successful results of two-a-day workouts.

Elsewhere, the critical lack of depth and early-season injuries hampered the overall team performance as O.W.U. won 10 of the other 14 events. In total, only three other Kenyon athletes scored; Shawn Breen finished fourth in the 300, Fred Barends ran third in the 60 yard dash, and Chip Mesacs placed third in the high jump.

Kenyon's biggest enemy appeared to be the experimental makeup of the

team itself. While the 2 mile was stacked with nine Lord runners, nobody ran either the 880 or the 1000 thereby giving both opponents easy points. Of the injured, most sorely missed was Captain Eddie Gregory. In a bizarre first race, Gregory lined up for the 60 yd. high hurdles, moved easily over the first three hurdles before crumpling to the ground with a hamstring pull. As Gregory was scheduled to run both relays, his absence led to disappointments in both events.

Tomorrow evening's meet at Wertheimer Fieldhouse against Oberlin promises better results. With an equally small squad, the Yeomen normally provide a close result. Las Vegas oddsmakers have installed the Lords as favorites.

Women Have Depth

At the same time the men host Oberlin, the 1980 edition of the women's track team gets underway with a simultaneous meet against Baldwin-Wallace.

Although the ladies enter the meet with superior numbers, eighteen in total, early season injuries have taken their toll. With upwards of five athletes laid low, stress will fall on a largely untested group of middle distance and distance runners.

Chief among them is Gail Daly who moves up from the 440 this year to concentrate on the 600 and the mile relay. Also dealing with the longer events will be Wendy Eld in

the 1000, Laura Jones tentatively scheduled for either the 600 or the 880, and Martelle Porter in the 880. Cross-country runners Sue Lawko and Chris Galinat will run the mile and the two-mile.



Injured Gregory will run again

Most pressure lies perhaps with the sprinters; Baldwin-Wallace promises to have strong runners from the 55 yd. dash through the 220. Marianne Ho will be alone in the 55, while Ellen Perlman and Becky Murphy tackle the 300, and Meg Handel and Susie Morrill run the 440.

Although the schedule lists only three meets for the ladies, they will run five in all, concluding on March 1 with the Ohio Invitational at Ohio Wesleyan.

Sports This Weekend

Tonight

7:30 Women's Basketball home against Otterbein

Friday

4:00 Swimming at Wright State/Marshall

7:00 Indoor Track home against Oberlin

Saturday

7:30 Men's Basketball at Baldwin-Wallace

1:00 Women's Basketball at Marietta

2:00 Men's Swimming at Oberlin

1:00-9:00 Kenyon Volleyball Tournament (Home)

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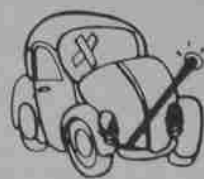
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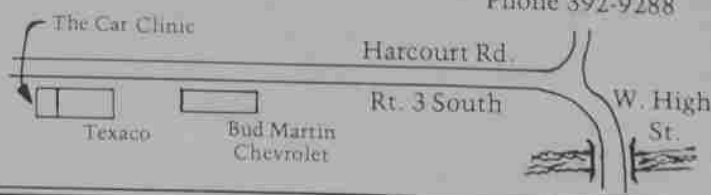
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Women Lose In Close Game

By E. GRAHAM ROBB

On Tuesday night the Ladies played home to take on Denison in what proved to be a game that would go down to the wire. Unfortunately the Ladies were destined to come out on the short end of a 54-48 score.

Denison lead throughout the first half on the strength of their offensive rebounding and fine outside shooting. The Ladies, however, were able to keep the game close, depending as usual on the scoring of sophomore Anne Himmelright (23 points, 8 rebounds) and Captain Mary Ashley (19 points, 10 rebounds). At the half Denison held a 27-24 lead and were able to open up a seven point margin early in the second stanza.

The Ladies, with some improved defense, fought back and actually took a three point lead with just over five minutes to play. However, by this time two starters, guard Celeste



Ladies are slowly improving

Penny and Himmelright had fouled out and the Ladies could not hold off Denison. Denison's stronger bench proved to be the deciding factor, as they simply wore down the Ladies.

Despite the tough loss Coach Karen Burke was happy with the teams performance especially in retrospect to their first game against Denison which they lost by over twenty points. The ladies next home contest is tonight at 7:30 against Otterbein.

This past week the Ladies played their two strongest opponents of the year, Wooster and Mount Union, back to back, and to make matters worse, both games were on the road. Even though the Ladies dropped both games, they were pleased by the improvement in play that has been evident in recent games.

In the contest at Wooster the Ladies ran up against a team which had both superior height and considerably more depth. Wooster held a critical 50-21 rebound edge over the Ladies and rolled to a 86-35 victory. Coach Burke remarked that

Wooster was, "definitely the best team we've played this year."

In addition to Wooster's rebounding, the Ladies committed 34 turnovers, the result being that Kenyon took only 44 shots while the Scots got off over 60. Scoring honors for the Ladies went to sophomore Anne Himmelright with 18 points and 8 rebounds while captain Mary Ashley had 16 points and pulled down 7 rebounds.

On Saturday the Ladies again hit the road, this time traveling to Mount Union. The Ladies played a better game than that against Wooster, especially with their rebounding and team defense. In addition there were less turnovers and as a result the team's shot total was 63. Despite these marked improvements, the Ladies dropped the game 72-35. But for those of you who enjoy comparisons, the Ladies lost to Mount Union over Christmas break by over 60 points.

In the first half of the contest Kenyon jumped out to a four point lead on strong play by Ashley, who

by half-time had tallied 13 points. However, the Ladies went cold and didn't score for over eight minutes, enabling Mt. Union to build up a 40-22 half time lead.

In the second half the Ladies went almost ten minutes without a basket, after which the outcome was not much in doubt. These two scoring lapses wouldn't have been so damaging had Mt. Union not been shooting so well. The Ladies effectively cut off Mt. Union's inside game, but they could not stop their outside shooting as Mt. Union hit consistently from the 18 to 20 foot range, finishing with field goal shooting over 50%.

High scorers for the Ladies were Ashley with 17 points and 9 rebounds and Himmelright who had 14 points and 9 rebounds, which points to another problem for Coach Burke; having to depend on two players for most of the scoring. The problem stems from an overall lack of experience on the team, which Burke views as something that can only be overcome with time.

ARC: Cautiously Optimistic

Plans for the Athletic Recreational Convocational (ARC) are on schedule and ground breaking ceremonies are tentatively set for sometime this spring. According to William Reed, Vice-President for Development, "At this point the general attitude is 'cautiously optimistic'."

Estimated cost for the new facility is \$5.5 million. Construction will begin after half of that total (\$2.34 million) is collected. So far over \$2.1 million has been collected and \$650,000 is needed to reach the halfway mark.

"Much of our funds have come from grants given by foundations and corporations," Reed said, "and with the help of a few private individuals, so far everything has worked out well. It's very important to the schedule however, to begin construction as soon as possible in the spring. If the outer shell of the building can be completed by next November, the interior work can be done straight through the winter."

The ARC is one of the last of a series of College innovations begun in 1969. Included in this series have been housing on the North End of Kenyon, and Bolton Theater. The new complex, whose exterior will resemble that of Bolton Theater, has been designated not only as an athletic building, but also as a building which could be used for All-College events.

"As the word Convocational implies," says Reed, "the building could be used for such college gatherings as Founder's Day. Since the basketball arena has an eventual seating capacity of 4,000, it is simply ideal for this purpose."

Hockey Team Loses

By ART GEHRING

The newly born Kenyon Hockey team fell to a 7-3 defeat to a well organized Columbus Midget squad last Sunday night. The Midgets, composed primarily of 11th and 12th graders outplayed the Lords in the third period, enabling them to pull out a victory from what was an even match for the first two periods. The Lords put together a valiant effort considering that the team had not skated together since their last game against the Midgets, over a month and a half ago. Yet the lack of conditioning and a disorganized defense proved too much for the Lords to overcome as the Midgets scored three un-answered goals in the final 3rd period.

In the 1st period, Kenyon scored twice: with 11:20 to go Kurt Stedje knocked in an unassisted shot, and then with 2:52 Bruce Kinlin scored, assisted by brother Clark and Bob

Olney. Then in the 2nd period Clark Kinlin scored and had the favor returned as brother Bruce assisted.

Although the Midgets had a great deal more skating time than the Lords, (practicing three times a week) they were clearly outplayed in the first period and a half. Towards the end of the second period, however, Kenyon suffered a defensive breakdown; the team could not get back on defense quickly enough after an offensive surge.

winning every single event of the meet. The Lords did not swim their best line up which gave the swimmers a chance to acquire good times in

events other than their specialties. In addition Kenyon entered their swimmers exhibition for the last half of the meet, which meant there was no further point-scoring for the Lords after this.



Tim Glasser sets one of four team records on Friday

Along with winning every event, there were also several outstanding individual performances. Chris Shedd took a first in the 100 yard fly setting a new pool record on the way

and making a National qualifying time cut with his 52.8. Mark Foreman set a new pool record and made yet another National qualifying time cut in the 100 yard breast with a 1:02:7, while Dave Dinny added to an already superb season a new pool and varsity record in the 1000 yard freestyle with a time of 9:52:9. This time shattered the 1979 OAC record held by a Wooster swimmer.

Finally, Tim Glasser set a new varsity record in the 200 yard butterfly with a 1:54.9, which is, according to Coach Jim Steen, the fastest 200 fly time in the Nation, Division II and III.

Tom Taylor contributed to the first place finishes as well, while continuing to exhibit one of Kenyon's finest seasons in diving.

This time last year, three swimmers under Steen had made five National Qualifying cuts. As of the Wooster meet this year, eleven swimmers have accumulated a total of twenty-six time cuts. With four regular-season meets left, the Lords continue to build a top notch national quality team, which is looking stronger all the time.

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Political Forum

continued from page two

discretion in espousing his personal opinion of the American people is not going to make him everyone's favorite candidate.

During his campaign, Anderson has spoken to the voter much the way a parent scolds a high school student that has been labeled an "under achiever." He feels that we have become a nation of "loafers" with a very narrow peripheral vision of interests outside our own experiences. Citing the Cambodian crisis, the candidate fears that America's reputation as a great humanitarian nation is in jeopardy.

For these and other reasons, Anderson wants American concerns institutionalized and faith restored in the ability to settle disputes without bloodshed. He supports SALT II as a tool towards reinstituting the "spirit of the people to be free . . ." Without this spirit he says "MX's and all the rest aren't going to be that important."

John Anderson has some interesting and potentially valuable policies in mind, yet he needs to do some serious convincing in the next few months to even make a run at the nomination in July.

A recent Washington Star article noted that although many Republicans believe Anderson is the "best man," they are supporting George Bush or Howard Baker because they don't think Anderson can win. Here lies Anderson's challenge. If his "aggressive independence" can remove the Watergate tarnish and become an admirable Republican quality, and if he can transform respect into votes, he might well have a chance in Detroit.

Carter Inadequate

By ROBIN SALOMON

On January 22, Jimmy Carter soundly defeated rival Democrat Edward Kennedy in the Iowa caucuses. This causes us to pause and analyze what the President has accomplished over the last three years. Despite what the press espouses, this administration has made concrete gains especially in the field of foreign affairs. But it is my contention that these accomplishments have only been extensions of the Nixon-Ford policies and that America's problems have yet to be constructively approached.

To substantiate this proposition one must determine what Carter would consider the highlights of his Presidency. With the exception of slashing the annual budget deficit, most policy gains have come in the realm of foreign affairs; namely the Camp David accords, recognition of mainland China, and the Panama Canal treaty.

The President has slashed over \$20 billion from the federal budget which has distinguished him from his predecessors. Carter deserves praise for this that the press has not given him. He should be encouraged to further cut the budget as long as he remains President.

The Camp David agreements and subsequent peace treaty, though much heralded by the press, were only continuations of Henry Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy. The former Secretary of State achieved two minor troop disengagements in the Sinai and nothing on the West Bank or Jerusalem controversies. This is because the parties involved would not accept any more change than was achieved. With the momentum generated by Sadat's mission to the Knesset, Carter was able to broaden Kissinger's work by achieving full withdrawal from the Sinai. But the difficult West Bank and Jerusalem problems remain unresolved. Carter's Mideast policy is only an extension of past initiatives.

U.S. Policies: Failing Or Infallible?

Recognition of mainland China was an inevitable occurrence that should not have surprised the 25 Congressmen who have taken Carter to court over the matter. Gerald Ford contemplated the action during his tenure as President and doubtless would have done what Carter did, had he won the election.

The Panama Canal treaties were signed during this administration but would have been completed anyway if Ford were now President. The treaties were negotiated during the last three administrations so Carter can hardly claim full responsibility for this achievement.

In light of all this, it would be wrong to condemn the President as ineffectual or non-productive. However, it would be erroneous to refer to the past administration as "unique." At best, it has only perpetuated the policies of the Nixon-Ford era.

The country's interrelated economic and energy woes still go unresolved. This administration has not reached a consensus on how to solve these maladies facing our nation. With this in mind, I see no reason why Carter deserves to be even considered in 1980.

Invade Mexico

By JAMES AGNEW

In a recent statement to the press President Carter said something to the effect that, quoting the *Kenyon News*, "the release of the American hostages in Teheran is a prerequisite to a new and mutually beneficial relationship with Iran . . . (who find themselves) fearing the Soviets nearby in Afghanistan." In this slip of the tongue the clue to the entire scenario of recent events is exposed. A great web of collusion reaching the highest levels of government of the two so-called "Super Powers" can be clearly seen, revealing an astonishing and sickening disregard for autonomous states on the part of both giants and their highest leaders.

Put yourself in the place of our President: helpless in the face of the seemingly intransigent Iranian mob holding our citizens hostage. His Annapolis-trained mind quickly races to a number of remarkable but appropriate conclusions. He runs to the "hot-line" in order to speak to his good friend Leonid. The plan these canny Georgians come to? Simply this — the Russians invade their neighbor Afghanistan, thereby threatening the Iranians. Khomeini in terror turns to the U.S. for arms and support as Red troops jostle and jockey on his border. The United States makes such help conditional on the release of the hostages. *Voila!* They are free. Carter sends Brezhnev some Wild Turkey and he gets some vodka.

But what else is in it for America? Allow me to explain. What is our most pressing problem? Energy? Good, one point. Moving on — if the U.S.S.R. can move into a neighboring country why can't we? No good reason? O.K. now, what country adjacent to the United States has recently discovered large amounts of oil and would be (in fact, *has been*) a military pushover? If you said Mexico, you may be destined for the State Department.

The invasion of Mexico would not only feature short supply lines, but would also be a simple way to stimulate the economy, militarize and tame American youth, seize some oil, and flex America's military muscle. America is happy, Russia is happy, and Carter gets re-elected. It is so obvious that one wonders how our brilliant local political scribes Merck and Fillon have missed it in the gallons of ink they have poured on the situation in the pages of this newspaper. Can we take it from their silence that perhaps the Republicans are involved in this plot? Will we see George Bush as King of newly occupied Mexico? Richard Nixon perhaps? The possibilities boggle the mind — but don't worry, you'll be drafted soon anyway. Better learn some Spanish, and for God's sake don't drink the water.

Boycott Olympics

By JAMES FREEDMAN

What a naive comment weight lifter Robert Giordino made when asked about the propriety of boycotting or relocating the Olympic games: "I don't believe the sports world is any place to voice political opinions." The inanity of his words is not due to Carter's linking of the Afghanistan troubles to the games, which is reason in itself to oppose conducting the games in Moscow, but to the behind-the-scenes activities of the Soviets. Calling these Olympic games a "major milestone in human history," the Russians are nonetheless terrified of the "ideological contagion" that will occur. Imagine having your newspapers and magazines seized upon arrival in Russia. Soviets have warned their citizens that Americans will bring poisoned gum and exploding toys into the country, and are shipping all children to summer camps, preventing their seeing the capitalist influx. Dissidents are being arrested or shipped to other regions to prevent any troubles too. Isn't that mixing politics with athletics as well? The whole scenario reeks of the 1936 "farce Hitler mastered."

I find the Soviet's actions no less appalling than our European "allies'" failure to stand behind Carter's call for a boycott. The French, in their usual haughty manner, do not plan to consider a boycott, and Italy and Germany have

tried to avoid the issue altogether. So the world, much in the way it did in Nazi Germany in 1936, will flock to an evil aggressor's lair and boost the economy while symbolically condoning their horrid action. The world was sure that anti-Semitism and Hitler's advances were not important enough issues to boycott the Olympics, just as they are sure that the Soviets are not posing a threat to world peace today. Guess again.

Carter And The Crisis

By DUNCAN HOLCOMB

The crisis in Iran is a difficult one for both sides involved. Both see the situation as more than a practical problem — it is also a matter of principle.

President Carter is unwilling to concede anything to the Iranian "terrorists" until the hostages are released. He did not return the Shah or any of his wealth to Iran. He refused to admit any wrongdoing on the part of the American government. He has only beefed up the American military forces in the Middle East, and called the Ayatollah Khomeini a few dirty names. The President's rationale for this policy is that if we give in to these terrorists, we will soon have to give in to others throughout the world. Americans, he says, will no longer be safe anywhere.

The Ayatollah has adopted an equally rigid position. He also sees the situation as a matter of principle. In a recently published statement the Ayatollah revealed his rationale behind the injustice he realizes he is doing to the American hostages: "It is more disgraceful and shameful to submit to cruelty than to do injustice to others."

Khomeini believes that since his people have "submitted to cruelty" for so many years, they must have some way of telling this to the world. He also believes that without the hostages, Iranian grievances would

never be heard. He may be right.

President Carter's handling of the crisis in Iran is typical of American foreign policy since the Second World War. He is operating under the assumption that "what is right for America is right for the world." Carter honestly believes that the nation is the vehicle through which the whole world might adopt a rational political and economic system — a system which engenders profound respect for human rights.

But because he and so many others believe this, they are willing to sacrifice their ideals in a particular situation for the sake of foreign policy in general. In short, President Carter is more concerned with the American reputation abroad than he is with freeing the hostages, or dealing with the Iranians both justly and equitably.

Carter's handling of the situation is itself somewhat suspicious. Having benefited greatly from the crisis in Iran, Carter does not seem anxious to resolve it. He has refused to negotiate until the hostages are released, thereby prolonging the controversy indefinitely. In this context, the accusations that Senator Kennedy is a political opportunist seem particularly inappropriate.

The crisis this nation now faces demands that we re-examine our foreign policy. We must come to realize that any situation must be dealt with on its own merits. The United States has committed grave and terrible crimes against the Iranian people. We must allow the Iranians to air their grievances. Only then will the intense hatred of the Iranian people be turned away from the innocent hostages. It is the only hope of release.

It is only when the United States is ready to take full responsibility for its foreign policy that crises like those in Iran and Vietnam will cease to plague us. Only then can we begin to live up to the high standards we have set for ourselves.

Curriculum Vote To Wait

continued from page one

Academic Affairs chairman John Ward feels that the curriculum legislation is basically good, and is being considered on its own merits. He also feels that the students should voice their opinions. "The ball is now in the Student Council's hands. They must discover the facts of the situation from their own members who are on my committee, and then perhaps hold some sort of an open student meeting. Graham Robb can work something out." A number of faculty members, including Ward, did not understand how the Student Council had not been told the facts of the proposed changes, when four of its members were partly responsible for them. Three of the four students were even opposed to the changes, but had not brought the matter in front of Student Council.

An alternative proposal will be presented by Kenneth Smail of the Anthropology Department. Smail suggests that the complicated system of courses "approved for diversification" be dropped, and students only be required to achieve one unit of credit in seven departments and four divisions. "The 7/4 proposal avoids the attempt to legislate greater

depth in certain of the diversified disciplines." Although Smail's proposal is considerably more easily implementable than the 5/4, it is expected to gain much faculty support.

According to committee member Howard Sacks, the first proposal may not pass either. "The changes are disliked for two reasons," he said. "Some faculty members feel that the proposed changes are not good enough, that specific course should be required. Others feel that the present diversification requirements are the best ones." Sacks said that a 60% majority of faculty is needed for the motion to pass. The issue may be decided by the amount of student support or opposition it gets.

The proposed change in diversification requirements will have immediate effects. Students in IPH will have a greatly reduced range of freely chosen courses. Under Smail's plan IPH requirements would be nearly impossible to fill. Second, the proposal will increase enrollment in the least popular divisions — Fine Arts and Natural Sciences. This may turn the voting into a "patron" issue between faculty in the different divisions.

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