
The Kenyon Collegian

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Kenyon Collegian - February 7, 1980

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Students Reject OPIRG Charge, Referendum Effort To Continue

By DUNCAN HOLCOMB

The OPIRG referendum has been voted down by students, 488-216. The motion would have needed a simple majority, with at least 25% of the student body voting, to pass. It would then be presented to the Trustees of the College for a final vote. The organizers of OPIRG wanted the affirmative vote of 50% of the student body. If it has passed there would have been a refundable three dollar charge added to the individual student account each semester.

The organizer for Kenyon's branch of OPIRG, Linda Kagan, says that she will ask Student Council to hold another referendum, this time to vote on a somewhat different method for funding OPIRG. With this method there would be a small box printed either on the student tuition bill or registration slip, which can be checked off by the individual who does not want to pay for OPIRG. Kagan calls this the refundable/refuseable method, because even if the individual originally pays the OPIRG tax, he can still have his money refunded at a later date.

Kagan feels that she has been mistreated by the members of the Student Council, especially its president, Graham Robb. She had a number of complaints about the way the entire OPIRG affair was handled by the Council. Kagan said that the Council used a biased question on the voting card, put copies of their letter against OPIRG on the actual voting table, and placed more emphasis on the method of funding than the merits of OPIRG. "It was really a smear job," she said.

Kagan also pointed out inaccuracies in the letter written by the Elections committee of Student Council, and published by the

Collegian. The letter stated that "OPIRG does exist on campus."

This, Kagan insists, is untrue. Any OPIRG must have enough funds available to do significant social research. The Student Council gave OPIRG \$37.25 for the year for this purpose.

"Research groups cannot subsist on club fees," Kagan explains. "It takes a considerable amount of money to do quality research in any field."

The Elections Committee letter also said that the referendum was not so much about the merits of OPIRG as it was about using this particular form of taxation to fund it. Student opinion on OPIRG was portrayed as wholly irrelevant to the voting.

"The issue is so clouded now it's ridiculous," Kagan said. "We can't voice our complaints without being

misinterpreted. The whole funding situation is very simple. 175 schools in 25 states now have OPIRG programs. If over half of the student body at any of these schools ask for a refund, the entire funding situation is again called to a referendum. There is no reason why something so simple should be made so complicated."

Kagan now expects the Student Council to back OPIRG, because she feels that the new method of funding avoids the problems the Student Council had brought up. But it will still be difficult to produce the more than 700 votes that the statewide OPIRG requires.

Student Council president Graham Robb said in reply that he personally was in favor of OPIRG, but not in favor of this particular method of funding.



Time To Star Gaze Again

Astronomy Club members Steve Baas, Scott Paisley, Marion Theroux and Marian Pearce in Ascension Observatory. (Story on page five.)

WKCO Faces FCC Regulation, Seeks Funds For Improvements From Operating Budget

By JEAN LIGGETT

In light of the Federal Communication Commission's recent ruling regarding non-commercial educational stations, the future of WKCO appears uncertain due to a possible lack of funds.

The ruling dictates that unless WKCO increases its power from ten watts to a minimum of 100 watts it will lose its 91.9 frequency on the non-commercial FM band. In June 1978 the FCC announced to all non-commercial FM radio stations occupying the frequency between 88.1-91.9 that if they wanted to insure their present frequency they would

have until January 7, 1980 to file their 100 watt application to the FCC.

WKCO is still in the process of filling out the application. The application was due January 7, 1980. However, the station has received an extension on the license. Presently the college's legal counsel William Cheydaene is working on the application.

According to President Philip Jordan the college cannot determine a possible allocation for WKCO until it receives Cheydaene's analysis of the costs concerning the operation of a 100-watt station.

Last fall the station manager of WKCO, Joan Friedman and WK-

CO's faculty advisors, Howard Sacks and Peter Collings met with President Philip Jordan concerning the FCC rulings. Jordan was supportive of WKCO's goal to increase its power to 100 watts. Additionally, Jordan told them to submit their budget request to Dean Thomas Edwards; this proposal would be included in the student activities budget request list. "I left feeling confident that we would be allocated the money," said Friedman.

WKCO estimated that it would cost a minimum of \$6800 to increase its power to 100 watts (Transmitter (100W), Fm Monitor and Amplifier and EBS Two Ton Monitor). Also on

the budgetary request was a list of additional equipment necessary for stereo programming costing \$4550.

Last week Friedman, Sacks and Collings met with Edwards concerning WKCO's budget request. Edwards told them that the Board of Trustees had approved the bare bones budget "and WKCO was not on it," said Friedman. Edwards then explained to them that their proposal would be considered on the September budgetary list. "We're barely on the list," remarked Friedman. "Chances of us receiving our request are almost nil as it stands now," added Friedman.

Collings felt that one of the top priorities of the budget committee was to assure that faculty, staff and administration would be paid salaries that would be both competitive and keep up with the rate of inflation. "The pros and cons of our proposal were debated and when it was put in front of the other proposals it did not win," said Collings.

However, there was a misunderstanding on the part of Collings and Sacks concerning the college's budgetary process. According to William Reed of the Development Office budgetary requests of the nature of WKCO's cannot be considered until the end of the school year. According to Reed the college does its budgeting twice a year. The initial budget, often referred to as the "bare bones budget" is a conservative estimate of the college expenses. In this budget the college estimates student enrollment and to this it adds the minimum expenses required to maintain academic quality, competitive faculty salaries and the physical plant. WKCO's budgetary proposal will be considered on the September list, according to Reed and Jordan. Douglas Givens of the Development Office explained that if the enrollment of students is higher than their estimation there will be a surplus of funds that the college can draw from.

As far as Edwards is concerned "the college could be setting a precedent by allocating college funds out of its operating budget to WKCO." Givens responded to Edwards' continued on page eight

Food Service Examines Use Of Surplus As Renewal Of Saga Contract Considered

By MIKE CAWLEY

Questions remain concerning Saga facilities, financing and board fees, and management problems as Saga's contract comes up for renewal this year.

At the January 21 meeting of Student Council, Steve Coenen of the Food Service Committee questioned the financial policies of Kenyon with respect to student board fees and the financing of Saga. The financial report of the school indicates that after student board fees had been used for the various expenditures involving the dining service, there was approximately \$45,000 left over. Coenen expressed concern that the money would not find its way back into the food service in improvements.

Mr. Samuel Lord, Vice President for Finance, replied that while "to him (Coenen), it may seem to be curious, there's nothing sinister about it." He explained that there are "many different costs for the school other than Saga" in maintaining a dining service. These costs include maintenance, utilities, and debts like mortgage payments. Lord said that, in the course of making projected budget allotments, the

school seeks to follow a policy of financing so that the fee "is adequate to suit the service."

Mr. Lord stated that, "We have some estimating to do, and we try to make it come out right, but we can't predict it to a dime." He said that, given such inevitable differences



Vice President For Finance Samuel Lord

between projected and real figures, "we try to be a little conservative. Ideally, we come out a little on top, which goes back into other things."

Coenen said, "from my point of view on the Food Committee, I think that every extra penny should be put back into the Food Service." Lord acknowledged that the school doesn't "particularly say that extra money from the dining commons will go back into the dining commons."

Lord said that "the small positive amount we hope for is put into reserves," some of which involve the food service and some of which do not. The important thing, he said, is that "it all stays in the college."

Coenen feels that the extra money could be best and most fairly put to use "for new fryers, new fans . . . I don't want to see the money go anywhere but the kitchen."

Lord, however, feels that past Saga management "has played up, and wrongly, that the reasons for deficiencies have been equipment." He feels that Saga's problems can be attributed to "poor management." Lord mentioned a conversation he had with a past Saga management person who mentioned poor facilities as the reason for problems. Lord responded to him by asking which replacement recommendations haven't been met. According to Lord, management has not asked for improvements. He said that they might not have been vocal about problems because they "didn't want to cause trouble, they wanted to do the best they could with what they had." Indeed, the Kenyon report made by Saga executives visiting the school for an inspection said that Kenyon administrators felt that

"Saga has not responded to requests for guidance in the area of facility planning." Lord feels that "management is the key to the solution."

While the new Saga management struggles to meet the challenge of old and persistent problems, a historical perspective helps to clarify some aspects of the Saga-Kenyon relationship. According to Lord, Saga has, in its twenty year affiliation with the school, "had good relations, by and large, and has helped make a very satisfactory relationship." He said that "in the last few years there has been some deterioration" but that it has been "their fault, not Kenyon's, for a lack of support." He believes that they have not been aggressive in attacking problems. "They just let down," he said.

According to the Kenyon report made by Saga executives, Kenyon administrators told Saga that "if nothing happens after these recommendations (made in the report), it will augment our (Saga's) apparent lack of concern, and make our credibility irreparable." Further, the report warned that if things do not happen immediately, Kenyon will bid for another food service.

For A Louder Voice

The recent confusion surrounding the future of WKCO raises questions concerning the means to strengthening student organizations. The FCC has spurred the radio station to the crossroads: it must either increase its power tenfold or become functionally nonexistent. But WKCO can at this point do little to determine the path to be taken. It must hope that the funding necessary for expansion will be within the means of the College operating budget. If the financial needs are too great as members of the administration claim, and if the College cannot afford the unprecedented funding of a student organization, the community's only radio station will be relegated to an inferior position on the FM band.

WKCO is certainly in a situation rare for a student organization — they find themselves acting in response to laws imposed upon them by the Federal Government. WKCO has literally been forced off the Hill and into the greater society, away from the somewhat imaginary democracy of student government where all operating money is provided. By responding to the needs of the station thus allowing WKCO to increase its power to 100 watts, and extending the audience range to far beyond the Hill, the College would be granting a student organization the responsibility to have an effect upon the world outside of Gambier. In providing the funds, the College would be assuming that the student organization would enhance the college by its beneficent presence in the surrounding area.

During at least the past four years, WKCO has improved considerably and has reached the point where a louder voice would be a service to the community and not an embarrassment to the college. Although members of the administration say that the funding of WKCO would be dependent upon the operating budget, the matter of public relations is less visible but, in the end, more important to Kenyon. With a six figure budget on its hands, it seems doubtful that the College would consider WKCO simply on its cost, particularly since the FCC regulations will require at least a \$3000, and probably \$6000, outlay even if the station remains at ten watts. The fear of an un-censorable student voice would most likely be enough for the College to let WKCO flounder and fall.

We encourage WKCO to continue to upgrade its quality of broadcasting. At the same time, we urge the College to take note of the improvements and consider the benefits that a first rate radio station can bring to a community. The prospect of greater responsibility will lead to more incentive for professionalism and the resulting expansion and quality of the organization.

Examine Seating

The Clark-Westmoreland debate held last Wednesday proved to be the high point of the school year thus far. The Student Lectureships Committee should be commended for organizing the event. However, we feel that the committee should anticipate future capacity crowds in Rosse Hall. As at previous lectures by Ralph Nader, William F. Buckley, and Jane Goodall, many students were turned away from Rosse before the debate had even begun. Approximately one hundred students were not let in because of the potential fire hazard of an overcrowded Rosse. The Lectureships Committee maintains that "no more than one hundred" people from outside of the Kenyon community did attend the debate.

Despite the fact that the seats occupied by "outsiders" prevented the same number of students from seeing the debate, Student Lectureships Co-Chairman Bob Bradfield told *The Collegian*, "... I don't think there were all that many outsiders. I don't believe that was a major contribution to the overcrowding." The fact is, their presence was a major factor and will continue to be as long as popular lectures are held in Rosse. The possibility of holding lectures in the fieldhouse, or outdoors in good weather, should be investigated.

For future events in Rosse, we suggest that the Student Lectureships Committee issue tickets on a first-come, first-served basis as is done at Kenyon dramatic productions. This works well in Bolton and Hill Theaters, assuring those who are most interested in a particular event that they will get a seat. Such a system at Rosse would be at least a partial solution to an unavoidable predicament.



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.

Seating Policy Criticized

To the Editor:

As members of Kenyon's Freshman class we were very excited at the prospect of seeing our first political debate (Ramsey, Clark, William Westmoreland). We were deeply disappointed, however, when the doors to Rosse Hall were shut in our faces. The reason given for this by Security was that there was no more seating room. We later learned that a great number of the seats had been filled by townspeople from Gambier and Mount Vernon.

Why should students who pay for these lectures be left out in the cold while nonpaying people can watch the debate? It was our impression that it was part of the Student Lectureship Program, and that the two gentlemen were invited here for our benefit. We are no less than appalled at the way the event was arranged. Surely whoever organized this knew that it would be a major attraction because of the current world situation. Why was there no ticket system set up so that we students have a chance to see the programs we pay for? Granted, everyone in the area has the right to see the debate. In that case, couldn't something have been set up in the Fieldhouse to accommodate the huge crowd?

Some sort of system must be set up in these circumstances to treat students with the fairness they deserve. After all, we don't pay \$7,000 or more a year to watch college events on the 11 o'clock news.

Sincerely,
42 Students

Seating Handled Badly

To the Editor:

I am very angry at the way in which the General Westmoreland-Ramsey Clark debate was handled at this College. I think it is absolutely deplorable that all students who wanted to attend were not accommodated.

With current world and national events affecting students so directly, the Student Lectureship Committee and the Administration should have planned for such a large crowd, perhaps by moving the site of the debate from Rosse to the fieldhouse.

In addition, the debate was so well publicized off campus that many of those in Rosse were not associated with the College in any way.

I think that next time such an important or popular event comes to our campus it should be restricted to College personnel. There is no valid reason that such an outstanding

event was denied to many students and faculty, for whose benefit the debate was intended.

Sincerely,
Karen Anderson

ADs Respond

To the Editor:

I am deeply troubled by the gross inaccuracies of several of your stories in last week's *Collegian*. The other well reported stories and numerous advertisements are all hurt by your callous and erroneous babbling. In reference to your statement on page one you reported that Dean Edwards "revoked their party permit and confiscated their tap." True enough. However you go on to say that "The ADs found another tap." In a word gentlemen that is libel. This lie creates the impression that this fraternity disregarded the Dean's word and went ahead with their plans for that night, this is simply not true. You have done damage to the Dean's office and to this fraternity.

Secondly, in your editorial on page two you pronounce unequivocally that the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity "initiated the food-glass-plates fight in Peirce that evening." This is rather surprising and strongly suspect as it was born out at the IFC meeting Tuesday that an *Independent* had started the disruption!

Now all of this is not to say that we are not guilty. Indeed we admit our error in judgement and behavior and will dutifully accept our punishment. I would like to take this opportunity to apologize to the Kenyon community as a whole for our conduct that evening. Moreover, and more specifically, I would like to apologize for the ADs to the new SAGA manager Jerry Sylvester for this atrocious welcome to Peirce Hall. We have great respect for the progress he has made and are deeply sorry for our behavior.

Sincerely,
James T. Goodwin
Alpha Delta Phi

The *Collegian* cannot prove its claim that the ADs did find another tap. But the reporter responsible for the story was approached by a member of the AD fraternity, who asked him where a tap could be found to replace the one confiscated by Security. The *Collegian* has been given conflicting reports about the success of their search.

Response To Editorial

To the Editor:

"The Senate should add a section on food fights so that fraternities know what to expect if they violate the regulations" ... "The college (sic) should clarify its policy in writing to prevent them from occurring in the future." — quoted from a Kenyon *Collegian* editorial, January 31, 1980.

What a good idea. A regulation against food fights. Imagine Kenyon's negligence all these years for failing to inform students the food and dinnerware are not to be thrown about the dining halls. A rule prohibiting food fights, the *Collegian* tells us, is needed to clarify College regulations such as: "any behavior which offends the sensibilities of others (whether students, faculty members, or visitors), or which causes damage to the property of the College, or of individuals, will result in disciplinary action." Likewise, consider the vagueness of this regulation; "Kenyon students are required at all times to show due respect and courtesy, and vulgar behavior, obscene language, or disorderly conduct are not tolerated." Fraternities, as well as know, are also subjected to ambiguous rules, like: "... any group which fails to maintain social decorum, does damage to property, allows wanton or obscene conduct to go unchecked, ... gives encouragement or shows indifference to the disregard of College regulations, or consistently indulges in irresponsible or disorderly activity is open to warning, fine, probation, or to being terminated."

The *Collegian* is correct in asserting that our rules are not specific. Nowhere is there a mention of food fights. When the Senate goes about correcting this oversight, I might also consider legislating rules about dropping bottles on persons' heads, kicking feet through stereo speakers, and flushing toilets after use. Put to the task, I'm certain the senate will discover no end to omissions in our rules.

As I look back on the matter, our lack of having explicit rules began a number of years ago when the Senate first drafted the Principles and Rules of Behavior (in the *Student Handbook*). One of its members, a wise and beloved professor, who respected the intelligence and maturity of Kenyon students, proposed that our regulations should be expressed in terms of common understanding. "If we make a rule about not dropping peas from the table," he argued, "it suggests that it is then o.k. to drop the beans." So the Senate, following that philosophy, rewrote the rules with

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The
Kenyon Collegian

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the assumption that Kenyon students are able to distinguish between right and wrong, and to understand the meaning of terms such as "disorderly conduct," "social decorum," "damage to property," and "respect and courtesy." Senate's naivete is now revealed. As last week's editorial suggests, such phrases make no reference to throwing food. Implied, I suppose, are our obvious inability to make associations or comparisons, to understand concepts, and to detect instances of man's cruelty to man. Certainly if we are unable to grasp such interpretations might we ever be able to recognize how the act of wantonly throwing food symbolically relates to our current concern about world hunger?

Senate now has a mandate. We should no longer rely upon statements that demand individual judgments. Students, deans, and the Judicial Board should be provided with clear, concise, simple College rules that cover all instances. Perhaps together they could be retitled "Please Don't Eat the Daisies."

Thomas J. Edwards

The Collegian editors were surprised by the Dean's response. Can he in fact compare the effect of unflushed toilets and ruined stereo speakers to the danger of knives, forks, plates and glasses flying through the crowded confines of Peirce Hall? Food fights are something different now: they are dangerous. The Kenyon administration ought to establish prohibitive rules against these "food" fights before someone is seriously injured.

Article Misleading

To the Editor:

Since last week's Collegian article concerning the curricular proposal on diversification contained several inaccuracies and misleading statements, as the student members of the Faculty Committee on Academic Affairs, we felt it necessary to clear up the misconceptions produced by that article.

Last week's article misrepresented the proposal as overly complicated. It is really quite simple. If passed, this legislation would require students to take one unit of introductory course work (each department would designate up to two units as introductory course work) in one department from each of the four divisions. Further, to attain some depth in several departments, the legislation would require students to take at least an additional semester course in three of the aforementioned four departments—one of which would, most probably, be in the major department.

The Collegian article neglected to present the arguments set forth by the Committee in support of the legislation. In support of the requirement that students take courses in all four of the divisions, instead of the present three, the Committee stated: "The original legislative proposal from which our present requirements evolved specified that a student take courses from all divisions. We believe the present practice encourages students to think of diversification as a process by which one out of four areas of study is to be avoided, instead of three of four chosen. Thus we suggest a requirement of a unit of study in one department in each academic division, to get students to investigate a broader range of disciplines in the liberal arts than they now do."

The second significant part of the proposal is the requirement that the four diversification units be achieved in courses designated as "introductory." The Committee's rationale for this proposal is this: "We hope to simplify advising and encourage effective study in a variety of disciplines by having some introductory courses designated. When a student has, by prior work or AP, demonstrated a competence in a particular discipline, it is, of course, desirable to begin study at an advanced level. But most students can best diversify their course of study by

taking comprehensive and introductory courses; we hope to encourage a sense of progression within and outside a major, and eliminate from students' choices for purposes of diversification those courses which are interdisciplinary in nature. After students have had introductory courses in particular disciplines, these interdisciplinary courses are most successful."

The third and final part of the proposal is the requirement students take an additional half-unit in three of the four department to which they have been introduced: "We felt that to require further study in a discipline outside the major would be to gain... some of the seriousness, commitment and confidence that most students now associate only with their major. The requirement is worded in such a way as not to distinguish between major and non-major study; in the early stages of a student's career we want only to encourage further study in several different disciplines."

The Collegian article stated that the requirement concerning introductory courses "could make it impossible for the registrar's office to keep track of the diversification requirements filled by the student." The Committee very carefully considered the logistical requirements of each of its proposals; this part of the proposal would raise no great difficulty for the registrar. Most departments would not, in all likelihood, change their designated courses very often.

The Collegian also made the statement that "there is... evidence which suggests that high school students are generally wary about choosing a college with demanding curricular requirements." These proposals do not include any specific course requirements; they require students to achieve some breadth and depth in a curriculum of their own construction. This is hardly a requirement which would dissuade potential students from applying to Kenyon.

Finally, regarding our role on the Committee, the Collegian stated: "A number of faculty members, including John 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."

First, we are *not* members of Student Council. Second, we were not requested by Student Council, upon our appointments by them to the Academic Affairs Committee, to report back to them. However, it is certainly appropriate for Council to want to be made aware of significant developments in the Committee which are of interest to the general student body. We hope that this letter has served to clarify the issues concerning the proposal; we are also planning on meeting with Council to explore the proposal with them in greater depth.

Finally, only *two* of the students on the Committee voted against the proposal. Further, the two of us who voted against it did so because of opposition only to the additional half-unit requirement; all four of us supported the four-division and designated-course clauses of the proposal.

Sincerely,
Mona Koh
Chuck Konigsberg
Peter Resnik
Mark Rylance

The Collegian apologizes for any inaccuracies which might have been made in the article. It was not the intention of the reporter to present a slanted or biased view of the situation, or portray the diversification requirements in an overly complicated fashion.

All of the facts printed in last week's Collegian article came from statements made by various members of the college faculty. It was the Collegian's error not to substantiate these statements.

Course Changes Necessary

To the Editor:

From the time that each student arrives at Kenyon, the tale of this school's "strong liberal arts tradition" is impressed upon him/her. The outcome of the January 28 meeting of the faculty suggests that this tale is a contrived rather than an actual guiding principle.

Those faculty members who recognize the narrowness of the typical Kenyon student's course selection are to be commended for bringing proposed changes in diversification requirements before the faculty. That body, however, acted in a way antithetical to the liberal arts ideal by deciding to wait for student opinion. It should be obvious to all that the proposed changes are the least that ought to be done to increase the value of a Kenyon education. Why then, the wait to hear from the students? Suppose that most students are reluctant to have to take a broader selection of courses; can it honestly be said that acting according to those students' will would be acting in their best interest? Clearly not. If the faculty is to profess that it knows more about education than the students do, it must responsibly act for the students' good, rather than following their opinion.

Let it further be hoped that the fear of scaring away potential students, which tragically led to the defeat of the proposed courses in the humanities two years ago, is not recognized as a valid reason for rejecting the current proposed changes. Acknowledgement of this fear as a justification for action denigrates all Kenyon students, actual and potential, implying that their value lies only in filling out a class. Too great a concession to the economic needs of the college, such an attitude makes a mockery of talk about liberal arts ideals.

The Kenyon faculty, then, must act responsibly to prevent erosion of Kenyon's image as well as worth. It must, if necessary, sacrifice number of students to quality and character. Only in this way can the liberal arts tradition be preserved.

Nick Pappas

OPIRG Defended

To the Editor:

The recent actions taken by the Student Council over the OPIRG issue were reprehensible. By engineering an election over a false issue, they have killed Kenyon's chances of having a chapter in this worthwhile organization. From the very beginning, the Student Council determined that Kenyon OPIRG must be a Kenyon student organization, responsible to the Student Council and to all the rules and regulations of Kenyon student organizations. The allegation that OPIRG is already at Kenyon was a complete fabrication. OPIRG is *not* a Kenyon club, but a state-wide organization run by the students of *all* the OPIRG chapters. There is a Kenyon club which calls itself OPIRG, whose sole function has been to establish an OPIRG chapter here and which has had the minimal funding necessary to such a goal. This is not the same as having a Kenyon chapter of OPIRG. If a Kenyon club with the same goals as OPIRG were to be established, as the Student Council wishes, it would be totally under the control of Student Council, dependent on Student Council for its funding, and totally ineffectual. OPIRG has the funding and the organization to hire professional investigators and even lawyers to handle the cases with which it involves itself. It is absurd to suppose that Student Council would be willing or able to provide that for a mini version of OPIRG isolated to the Kenyon Campus.

But that was not the only lie. Student Council "decided" that OPIRG needed only a majority of voting students to pass, with at least 25% voting. By this decision, they were able to move the balloting-out

of the dormitories, where, for instance, Student Activities Fees increases are voted on, and into the dining halls, where relatively fewer students vote. But OPIRG's rules are that they will not establish a chapter at a college unless 50% plus one of the student body votes to bring them there. Thus, by proclaiming that OPIRG didn't really need 50% from their point of view, they were able to create an election in which 50% (plus one) was well-nigh impossible.

Student Council's ostensible objection to OPIRG was its method of funding. Why, they asked, must students go out of their way to collect their refunds, if they so desire. As a matter of fact, the method of refunding proposed here was relatively liberal compared to most OPIRG schools, but I'll let that go by. The main point is, that if this is the rule that Student Council sets up, then they themselves must live by it. I most strenuously object to the dissemination of lies and propaganda at dinner on Student Council stationary, printed at my expense. Will they refund my money? Even if I get up a petition of all who agree with me, can we get that portion of the money we feel was used wrongly back from Student Council? I doubt it.

The political interference and propaganda campaign mounted by the Student Council to defeat the chances of an OPIRG chapter here were both offensive and detrimental to the spirit of democracy. By "safeguarding" us from the truth, they engineered an election that would do exactly as they wished, no matter what the outcome. Even if OPIRG had passed, it was highly unlikely that they could have gotten the 50% plus one needed to join the state-wide organization.

From the final results, it appears that the OPIRG chapter might have been a lost cause from the beginning. This is a largely conservative campus, and perhaps Kenyon students do not want a chapter of OPIRG here. If, without propaganda and political maneuvering, an election held in the dormitories had had the same effect, I would not have been greatly surprised. But this example of Watergate politics has left a bad taste in my mouth.

Sincerely,
Steve Bolhafner



Political
Forum

Principles vs Expediency

By ROGER FILLION

The Westmoreland-Clark debate raised an important question about future U.S. foreign policy: should American foreign policy be conducted in a manner compatible with liberal democratic principles, or should it be more practical minded and expedient.

Not everybody agrees with the former, as evidenced by a recent editorial in the *Economist* of London: "The morality that pervaded so many of (Carter's) utterances during his first 1000 days seems subordinated to a new realization that clean living, noble ideas and a trust in democracy do not provide an adequate armour for the real world."

Yet this country has witnessed two recent examples of how expediency can backfire. In both Iran and Nicaragua, the U.S. undermined its own liberal principles, and the aspirations of the Iranian and Nicaraguan people, by supporting unpopular dictators. The U.S. supported the Shah and Somoza so as to prevent the further spread of communism. Ironically, the end results were contrary to what the U.S. desired — political instability within both regions increased.

After events in Iran, more Americans demanded a

reevaluation of U.S. foreign policy practices in light of U.S. democratic principles. The increased publicity surrounding the U.S. involvement in the Shah's regime made more Americans question the wisdom of supporting unpopular dictators.

As Clark made clear, such a policy is again being pursued in Pakistan through the support of the military dictator, President Zia Ul Haq. As shown by past actions, the United States' own economic interests induce this country to use other countries as means for achieving its own economic ends.

Such a view can be inferred from one of Westmoreland's statements: "Our most vulnerable area in the long range is the growing problem of raw materials, such as oil from the Persian Gulf and minerals from South Africa — oil and minerals needed to stroke our industrial machine and maintain our standard of living. Hence the arena of potential conflict is global."

Using other countries for our own purposes is not the best way to achieve our own economic and political interests. Events in Iran confirm that statement, as do the anti-American sentiments that are prevalent throughout the Muslim countries.

Afghanistan provides a strong temptation to revert to a foreign policy that considers only this country's interests.

That is why an olympic boycott becomes unclear: is the true purpose to punish the Soviets for repressing the Afghan people, or is it to prevent the Soviets from further threatening U.S. oil interests?

Protecting U.S. oil interests is important, but one should not forget to "Recognize the common humanity of all people on Earth," as Clark made clear. Otherwise, U.S. policy is merely hypocritical as foreign people are treated in a manner contrary to what the principles of this country demand. We must be wary of our actions when considering alternatives for dealing with the Soviets. A practical idealism is therefore necessary.

Interview: Ramsey Clark

By WILHELM MERCK

The following is the transcript of an interview with former Attorney General Ramsey Clark made shortly after last Wednesday's debate.

MERCK: Do you think the Russians will continue the use of proxy forces around the world?

CLARK: I assume that if the confrontations that we have engaged in since World War Two continue, they will continue to try to develop proxy forces. We might ask ourselves how different that is from supporting Marcos and Thieu. We talked about the "yellowization" of Vietnam, you know, get out and let them fight each other. That doesn't justify it but it may help us analyze it.

MERCK: If they do use those forces, how should we accommodate?

CLARK: I don't think you ought to accommodate it. I think we ought to try to open up relations with Cuba. If we look at history I think we have to concede that we not only made Castro possible, we made him inevitable because Batista, whom we supported, was a very cruel tyrant. There was no opposition to Castro. We isolated him, put an economic embargo on him. We drove him into the hands of the Russians if he wanted to survive economically, politically. I think we ought to open up economic relations with him and try to get him off that kick. I don't think those young Cuban men enjoy Africa all that much, or some of those other places.

MERCK: If you had been able to speak to Khomeini in November how would you have approached the hostage problem?

CLARK: There are so many things you have to say, but specifically on the hostages, I would point to the individual injustices of it — that you are depriving innocent people of their

continued on page seven



Lectures Address Foreign Policy

As events unfold along the Soviet border, the Kenyon College Public Affairs Conference Center (PACC) presents a five-part lecture series on the theme of Soviet-American relations. Five eminent scholars, representing a variety of professional interests and political outlooks, will address the central issues that affect the ever changing relationship between the two superpowers. The lectures have been scheduled as follows:

"Soviet-American Relations: A British Perspective," by Geoffrey Smith, 4:15 p.m., Feb. 8 in the Bio. Aud.

"From Kennan to Kissinger: What Was 'Containment'?" by John Gaddis at 8 p.m., Feb. 13 in Rosse Hall.

"Inside the Soviet Union Today," by James Billington at 8 p.m., Feb. 28 in the Bio. Aud.

"Human Rights and American Foreign Policy," by Laurie S. Wiseberg at 8 p.m., April 9 in the Bio. Aud.

"The Great-Triangle: Russia, China, and the United States," by Allen S. Whiting, at 8 p.m., April 23 in the Bio. Aud.

This lecture series is the first part of a PACC program on Soviet-American relations. A conference on this topic will convene next September.

Digs Unearth Political Truths

Carol Bier will offer a personal view of contemporary developments in Iran in her lecture "Archaeology and Politics in Iran," this Sunday, February 10, at 8:30 p.m. in the Biology Auditorium. An archaeologist currently completing doctoral work at New York University, Bier returned from Iran early in 1979, where she was excavating at the site of Qal'eh-i Yazdigird at the time of the monarchy's fall. In her lecture she will present an "eastern" view of the east, which she has derived from her study of the iconography of kingship in art and from the finds of archaeological excavations in Iran.

Dance Celebrates Boogie Mania

Of all the little colleges in all the little towns in the world, Kenyon, via Social Board, will host *Casablanca Night*, February 16, 9 p.m.-11 a.m. in Pierce Great Hall.

The evening's festivities will include dancing to "Big Band" sound, provided by an eight-piece ensemble from Columbus, wine punch, and a special pre-dance attraction: a showing of the movie *Casablanca*. Students planning to attend are encouraged to dress accordingly — preferably in forties-style white dinner jackets, fedoras, and padded shoulders.

Tickets can be purchased at Gund and Peirce dining halls beginning February 6, or at the door, for \$3.00 per couple, \$2.00 stag. Here's looking at you, kid.

Parallel Lines Meet Sunday

A meeting of the Parallel Lines is not just another meeting. Its reception-like atmosphere, created by the snacks and beverages served at every meeting, provides a time and place for faculty and students to gather as an informal group and discuss a book of mutual interest. The organization was founded early last semester for students and faculty to discuss specific books outside the regular curriculum. The participants sustain lively discussions which go beyond the usual limits of student-faculty interaction.

This month, Ms. Hansot of the Political Science Dept. will lead the meeting's discussion of Susan Sontag's *On Photography*. It all takes place on Sunday, February 10, at 7:00 p.m. in the Alumni House Lounge. All are welcome.

Program Honors Freshmen

By LARRY EVANS

"We are models in experiencing the Kenyon Experience" said freshman Mike Helme of the newly instituted Honors Scholar Program. Its purpose is to attract more outstanding students to Kenyon and to bring them together once they're here.

The recipients of the Honors Scholar award are given scholarships and take part in seminars conducted by members of the faculty. Program Coordinator Provost Bruce Haywood said the college seeks "to do for the life of the mind what some institutions do for quarterbacks."

Kenyon does not provide these exceptional students with cheerleaders and national television coverage, but the benefits are lucrative. They receive scholarships that are one-half of tuition and renewable for all four years. Mr. Haywood stressed that "Freshman Honors" is separate from the college's regular financial aid program, and he stated that it is funded from "a sum of money the college has managed to save over the

years."

This cache is not being distributed in a frivolous manner; the awards are extremely competitive and based on merit. Last spring, the admissions office sent information to the guidance counselors of secondary schools that had previously supplied Kenyon with superior students. They suggested candidates who were later brought to Gambier and interviewed by members of the faculty. The award winners were selected from this group and twelve freshmen are currently participating in the program.

Members of every department have volunteered to conduct one of the weekly seminars and topics from religious cults to chemical dynamics are being discussed. These students may be the first in years to be exposed to at least one professor from each department during their "sojourn in Gambier."

This may seem cruel and unusual to some upperclassmen, but the freshmen involved are enthusiastic. Nancy Powers thinks "this program is probably the most important reason I came here instead of

elsewhere." The seminars are not graded and no credit is given, but Powers sees this as a plus: "Because you aren't graded, there is no need to take notes, and you can just let your mind run and participate in the discussions. It's learning for its own sake."

Rob Gardiner, also in the program, said that one of its benefits is "getting to meet faculty members and being exposed to the different departments... which will help us pick courses in the future."

The seminar may also help them pick professors. Mike Helme feels that "some of the assignments have been just too much... the complexity of issues varies widely and a lot of times professors adapt to this during the seminars. But based on the reading, their guesses as to what we can do aren't perfect. This should improve in the next year."

Gardiner feels that it's necessary to develop greater rapport with the professors: "It's awkward because we've never seen them before." He suggests that they be held over for two or three weeks to create more effective student-professor

Curtain Rises on Summer Shows

By JOHN WEIR

Henry Adams went to Berlin. The more creative among the "Lost Generation" retreated to Paris. Jack Kerouac, Mort Sahl, and Jack LaLanne discovered San Francisco. If Ted Walch's dream comes true, the famous and talented of our generation will flock to Gambier—at least for the summer.

Now hip deep in plans for the projected June, 1980 opening of the Kenyon Repertory Theater and Festival (KRT&F), Walch is more certain than ever that the project will succeed. "I'm absolutely filled with cautious optimism," he confessed, quipping, "I'm feeling bullish."

In December, 1978, the Bolton Theater opened with Michael Cristofer's *C.C. Pyle and the Bunion Derby*, directed by Kenyon alumnus Paul Newman. Encouraged by favorable response to the production, the College applied to the Gund Foundation of Cleveland for a \$75,000 grant to study the possibilities of conducting a professional summer repertory theater at the Bolton. Walch was approached to act as Director for the study. The proposal was approved, and in May, 1978, he appointed Ms. Mei Lin Turner Assistant to the Director and began work.

A Kenyon alumnus and former English and Drama teacher at St. Albans School in Washington, D.C., Walch is in many ways the ideal choice to fill his position. As producer of *C.C. Pyle*, he recognized the versatility of the Bolton. "*C.C. Pyle* opened up the professional possibilities of the Bolton in such a way as to indicate that the theater could work not only as a splendid academic facility, but as a splendid facility for full professional productions," Walch explained, adding that the Gambier setting is unique because it allows "the Paul Newmans and the Michael Cristofers of the world to function with an artistic freedom they can't find in New York or Los Angeles."

Last September Walch moved to 202 West Brooklyn Street in Gambier, the present KRT&F headquarters.

During the past five months he has consulted the College, the Drama Department, and a number of individuals knowledgeable in the arts and theater management, gathering information and opinions about how the KRT&F could be run. To finance the project, Walch and Turner, with the aid and guidance of Tom Gardner and Mark Jones, New York City based management and development consultants for performing arts organizations, have applied to several major Ohio arts-funding Foundations for grants of various sizes. Walch needs \$300,000 by April 1 to launch the KRT&F this June—money he has already begun to collect in private donations.

Asked to explain the relationship which the KRT&F will bear to the College, Walch replied that the KRT&F will have separate legal status. As President Jordan explained during a meeting of the 6-member steering committee, held last January, the relationship is that of parent-child, the college-parent having obtained the original Gund money to employ Walch and set the project in motion. As parent, Jordan elaborated, the College is willing to help in the assembling of friends and gathering of more funds, but is unwilling to put its own financial assets at risk.

Walch has unusual insight into the liabilities of summer theater in Gambier. As Director of the short-

lived Gambier Summer Playhouse, in operation during 1966-67, Walch learned that a too-modest theatrical project will not draw an audience. "No one came," he stated, simply, reasoning, "I had good talent. But not the best." Accordingly, Walch has set high goals for the KRT&F. "Only if it's the best will people come the distance," he asserted.

Of the many activities scheduled for KRT&F's first



David Snell and Marjorie Johnson perform a scene for the Gambier Summer Playhouse, 1965.

season, those which will affect Kenyon students most are the trainee and Visiting Artists programs. In addition to choosing Equity actors and non-Equity professionals for his company, Walch will audition undergraduate and graduate students for positions as "trainees." During the first season, Walch expects to choose ten trainees, each of whom will pay a projected tuition of \$1250 "which will cover room and board and instruction," Walch explains. These ten will either perform in the company as actors or behind the scenes as technicians and management apprentices. The trainee program will come into its own during the second season, when 30 trainees will be chosen to organize and produce their own season in the Hill Theater.

The KRT&F activity which will directly affect Kenyon students is the Visiting Artists program, which Walch has planned with the Drama Department. Similar to Kenyon's Woodrow Wilson Visiting Scholars program, the Visiting Artists program will sponsor visits to the campus by distinguished professionals from various artistic fields. The artists may be members of the KRT&F company, and will be available not only to Drama students but to students throughout the curriculum interested in a particular artist's craft.

All in all, the KRT&F will have little immediate bearing upon Gambier life after Labor Day. We can anticipate alterations in Gambier's ambience, however. The V.I. is a poor substitute for the Algonquin Hotel (the tables are square, for one thing), and Gambier boasts neither San Francisco's hills nor Paris' bohemian flavor, Peeps notwithstanding, but a change in reputation is a change in reputation. If Walch proves a successful entrepreneur, we may find ourselves, five years hence, trapped at a cocktail party by some set who wants to know, "all about that little artistic haven." Indeed, as Walch suggested, "The more Kenyon can get its name out and abroad, the more it can compete with the Ivy Leagues." Or, as Nick Bakay noted, "Here is Kenyon's chance to truly live up to its reputation as the Harvard of the midwest and beat out all 2000 small, midwestern, liberal arts colleges which claim the same thing."



Jerry Witschger, Mike Helme, Jenny Pyle, and Rob Gardiner participate in a freshman honors seminar.

relationships.

The Provost hopes to extend the program to allow all freshmen the opportunity to participate in seminars like Freshman Honors. Mr. Haywood would like to "identify twenty-five very bright Juniors and Seniors" and involve them with small groups of freshmen in bi-weekly seminars. "They would read books that college age people should be reading... and the seminars would get them talking about common

ideas."

Rob Gardiner feels this would be "a good idea... a lot of people would enjoy it. It would have to be voluntary though, because there is a lot of work and preparation."

But for now, the Board of Trustees has approved the continuation of the Honors Scholar Program for next year. Hopefully it will continue to, as Mike Helme says, "open the door a little bit, so we can see what looks good."

The 'Society' page

Kenyon Film Society

●●● The Kid ●●●

The Kid. Directed by Charles Chaplin. With Charles Chaplin, Jackie Coogan, and Mack Swain. Black and White, 1921, 90 mins. Wed. Feb. 13, Rosse: 10:00.

During the twenties, there were two ways to make a movie popular. The form had to be either sentiment or slapstick, but never both. Film makers felt that mixing the two would result in the failure of one element of the story. But Charlie



Charlie Chaplin and Jackie Coogan battle in *The Kid*.

Chaplin was a genius and he recognized that if an artist thought of a fictional world and sincerely believed in it, no matter what the form was it would succeed. Chaplin believed the transition from comedy to drama could be accomplished by carefully arranging sequences. He proved this with "The Kid," one of the landmarks of American cinema.

The first scenes are solemn. A baby is deserted by its mother and left in a limousine. The car is stolen by a group of thieves who leave the child near a garbage can, where Chaplin's legendary tramp character finds and adopts it. The plot develops from there and it contains some of Chaplin's most hilarious sequences.

The Kid is Chaplin's movie, but it is also special because of the presence of Jackie Coogan in the title role. No child actor has ever been as adept at applying action to emotion and emotion to action. Chaplin recognized this talent and wrote the script around Coogan. Their partnership resulted in an unforgettable film in which humor and pathos are intricately interwoven. Don't miss it!

L. Evans

Sympathy for the Devil

Sympathy for the Devil. Directed by Jean-Luc Godard. With the Rolling Stones. Color, 110 mins. Thur. Feb. 14, Rosse: 10:00.

Jean-Luc Godard, one of the most gifted of visionary film-makers, brings his viewpoint and stylistic skills to the task of recording both

musical and Marxist dialogue in *Sympathy for the Devil*. The musical segments feature the world's greatest Rock and Roll band, the Rolling Stones, in the actual process of creating one of their most famous songs, "Sympathy for the Devil." The organic dialogue of the band in the studio is charted, as the song grows from a loose idea to a structured Rock masterpiece. This metaphor for growth is interspersed with scenes of political dialogue, each process informing the other. Today the apolitical art of the Stones seems more valuable than the propaganda, but the whole stands as an intriguing film experience.

James Agnew

● The Bicycle Thief ●

The Bicycle Thief. Directed by Vittorio De Sica. With Lamberto Maggiorani. Black and White, 80 mins. Fri. Feb. 8, Rosse: 11:00, Sat. Feb. 9, Bio. Aud.: 8:00.

The Italian Neo-Realists adopted, somewhat by necessity, a documentary style which used real locations, amateur actors and grainy black and white stock. The clear masterpiece of this post-World War Two movement is Vittorio De Sica's *The Bicycle Thief*, which characteristically depicts a common man and his relationship with an indifferent society. The man in this case is Antonio Ricci (Lamberto Maggiorani) whose bicycle is stolen, endangering his livelihood. The film follows his struggle to recover it, and he confronts the police, church and other oppressive institutions, all the while giving a gritty lesson in survival to his young son.

What De Sica presents is a world without charity, where survival is a question of constant self-interest and selfishness. *The Bicycle Thief* takes us to a grim wall, and the filmmaker's socialist leanings show us only one way out. Despite occasional didacticism, this is a moving and sincere film, an honest attempt to portray a heartless society from the viewpoint of its most vulnerable members.

James Agnew

● A Day at the Races ●

A Day at the Races. Directed by Sam Wood. With the Marx Brothers, Margaret Dumont, Allan Jones, and Maureen O'Sullivan. Black and White, 1937, 109 mins. Sat. Feb. 9, Bio. Aud.: 10:00, Sun. Feb. 20, Rosse: 8:00.

The movies of the Marx Brothers are pure lunacy. The plots are all the same and the characters never really change, but these films are exhaustingly funny and contain brilliant satire and comic invention. *A Day at the Races* is one of their best.

L. Evans

Many anecdotes have been handed down about the shooting of this movie. The brothers kept a racehorse in their apartment and their dresser drawers were stuffed with barnyard animals. But the most telling story concerns the final race track sequence. Chico read the script and knew which horse was to win. But when the race was to be filmed, Groucho found him making a bet with one of the extras and Chico was putting his money on the sure loser. Groucho told his brother "I always thought you were crazy but now I'm sure of it." Chico replied "what's crazy" and pointed to the board. "The odds on my horse are fifteen to one."

A Day at the Races is escapist entertainment at its best and the odds are much greater than fifteen to one that all who attend will enjoy it.

L. Evans

●● Nashville ●●

Nashville. Directed by Robert Altman. With Henry Gibson, Lily Tomlin, Ronee Blakely, Keith Carradine, Geraldine Chaplin, Barbara Harris, and Karen Black. Color, 1975, 159 mins. Fri. Feb. 8, Rosse: 8:00, Sun. Feb. 10, Rosse: 10:00.

Nashville is a collection of interwoven stories, conventional social criticisms, and country music songs. Although Altman has had an inconsistent career behind the camera, in this film he distinguished himself as an artist capable of describing conventional things without slipping into the obvious.

The texture of *Nashville* is its twenty-four characters, none of whom is fully revealed. But our glimpses into their lives are moving. Lily Tomlin is excellent as a middle-aged singer-housewife who drifts into a one night stand with a young singer. Her character shows no self-deception or rationalization, and knows exactly what she is getting into. With the exception of Keith Carradine, who is as dreary as usual, the rest of the cast is also effective. Their stories are unified by a political rally for a populist presidential candidate whom we never see.

The sound track also helps unify the various plot lines. One of the twenty seven songs, "I'm Easy," went on to win an academy award and to be played to death on AM radio stations across the country. The music can be a little nauseating to those who dislike country music, but all of the songs are short, and they add to the atmosphere of syrupy-sweet Americana that Altman successfully projects.

But the overall effect is neither vulgar nor discomfiting. This is an entertaining film. Parts of it may be unsettling, but audiences will never forget that *Nashville* is "just a movie."



Mayor Baer makes his rounds in Gambier. Photo by Tim Bask

Mayor Baer Keeps Gambier Peaceful

By JIM REISLER

Mayor Richard Baer of Gambier is a man with an enviable job. While big city mayors deal with transit strikes, financial collapse, and other problems, Mayor Baer can speak comfortably of presiding over a town unhindered by many of the economic woes of larger communities.

Gambier is something of a paradox among American villages. With a permanent population of only 650, it is smaller than most towns and supports no major industries except for Kenyon. By employing an estimated 60 percent of the town's population, the college is Gambier's principal revenue provider. Although property taxes have been phased out, a move which Baer implemented five years ago because "it wasn't a fair tax," Kenyon incurs a special income tax which provides more than an adequate amount of funds. The new water system and funds from the Federal Revenue Sharing Program also contribute to Gambier's sound financial condition.

Baer works full-time in Mt. Vernon for the Planning Department of the Ceta Program and considers his position in Gambier a hobby. Mayoral duties occupy upwards of 15-20 hours a week; the balance of work coming mostly in the evenings and on the weekends. It requires an unusual amount of personal contact with town residents, with problems ranging from uncollected garbage to barking dogs.

Renovation of the water system is perhaps Baer's biggest accomplishment in his fifteen years as Mayor. The town took control of the decaying system in 1978 and completed the remodeling of pipes and construction of a new water tower just last year at total cost of \$4.1 million. By then, the seventy-five year old system had deteriorated so badly that it provided inadequate fire protection. Only "the coats of paint held the tower together," says Baer. While the old system held 40,000 gallons of water, the new tower has a 250,000 gallon capacity. Loans for the construction were financed by the F.H.A. and will be repaid over a forty year period through revenues provided by the system.

Baer's administration is also responsible for the development of residential trash collection and a three-fold expansion of the town's sewage plant located south of the campus off Wiggin Street. The garbage collection revision has proven to be quite an innovation in Gambier, saving town residents some \$2-\$3/month.

Expansion of the sewage plant resulted from the growth of the college. Back in 1965 — Mayor Baer's first year in office — The Beatles were big, LBJ poured troops into Vietnam, and Kenyon was an all-male bastion of 800. Now with the addition of some 630 students and nearing the end of a vigorous program of college building, Kenyon's expansion has had a profound effect on Gambier itself. In 1965, the total town budget was \$15,000 yet it is expected this year to exceed \$400,000. The reason for this, explains Baer, was the addition of four salaried employees — a clerk, a maintenance department supervisor, and two laborers.

Through it all, Gambier has managed in Baer's words to remain the "best community around." Property values in Gambier are quite high in comparison to other areas in Knox County. Even with the rapid growth of Kenyon in the last decade, tight zoning and minimal commercial activity have helped to preserve the town's rural atmosphere. Gambier's town council has repeatedly refused the offers of small industrial developers to locate here, Gambier has also managed "to avoid parking meters and stop signs," says Baer.

Gambier has something of a tradition for electing long term mayors. In Baer's first run for office in 1965, he defeated Leo Wolfe, a three-term mayor, a victory Baer attributes to "a little campaigning." This should be Baer's last term in office; he ran for a fourth time last year.

Students Refurbish Tower

By PETER KAY

In the fall of 1976 a group of Freshmen including Scott Paisley began work on the observatory in Ascension Tower which had, for twenty-five years, been unused and left exposed to the elements, including the birds. Hundreds of hours of work later, a functional observatory now exists on campus. Thanks to Scott and his assistants, the observatory is now almost completely restored to the way it appeared sixty years ago and may be the oldest working observatory in the State of Ohio.

In 1976 a group essentially consisting of John Willcox, Kit Freeman, and Paisley, following a promise by Mr. Williamson that the school would supply the basic tools, went into the observatory and began shovelling out one and a half feet

of bird droppings. The original driving force behind the project was Astronomer Willcox's desire to see the stars. After Willcox left following Fall Semester 1976, the project was temporarily halted for a year and a half. When Scott returned in Fall 1978, he continued to work on the observatory — not so much in an effort to see the stars but for the historic value of the restoration.

The college permanently loaned the original telescope to the Smithsonian, after finding it badly damaged in the observatory. The grandfather of Karl Hoffman, a former student, loaned the present telescope to Kenyon. Hoffman found the telescope in the attic of his home in Granville. He made it fifteen years ago from rummage sale parts.

The final sanding and finishing was completed recently by several members of the Astronomy Club;

Marian Pearce; Manon Theroux; Steve Baas; and Paisley. The Astronomy Club was officially formed last year under the advisorship of Dr. Hoppe and is now advised by Professor McBride of the Physics Department. Support from the College has been given through Associate Provost Williamson from the commencement of the project and also by Doug Givens, Director of Development.

Paisley has been guiding the restoration partly by a description provided him by Kate Allen, a Gambier resident and daughter of a former Mathematics Professor. Ms. Allen used to go to the old observatory sixty years ago with her father. One item that is missing from the observatory is a grandfather clock. A donation of a clock would essentially complete the restoration process, says Paisley.

Now that the observatory is nearly

complete, it needs to be tested. There is a suspicion on the part of Professor McBride and Paisley that heat escaping from the roof of Ascension will distort images as they approach the telescope. By making a comparison of views from the observatory and from the Physics Department's Celestron telescope on

Ascension lawn, McBride and Paisley will measure this distortion effect.

Then, as soon as the grandfather clock is installed, the observatory will be restored and ready for use. It should form a substantial foundation for an active Kenyon Astronomy Club.

Counsell Makes Five Cuts Swimmers Look To Nationals

By ANDREW R. HUGGINS

It's getting to be an embarrassing habit. There's also been a hint of repetition to it, something everyone's noticed. But for Jim Steen, head swim coach at Kenyon, this year's outstanding team is hardly embarrassing; chock full of talent, the swimming Lords spent last weekend against Marshall College, Wright State, and Oberlin, feeding their habit, which happens to be hoarding National Qualifying Cuts.

Friday's meet against Wright State and Marshall College saw the Lords, swimming only a twelve man team, turn in another set of superlative times, including four National Qualifying Cuts. Steve Counsell set three of these; in the 200 breast, the 100 back, and the 200 I.M. Chris Shedd joined Counsell with a cut-off time in the 200 back, of 2:02.60 while freshman Jon Klein narrowly missed in his event (500 free) swimming a 4:52.75, only .05 seconds off. Kenyon beat Wright State, a Division II school, 69-42, and Marshall, Division I, 60-51.

The following day the Lords took a full contingent to Oberlin and triumphed easily, 86-38 raising their dual record to 6-3. The barrage on National cuts continued as five



Freshman Chris Shedd has made four cuts this year

swimmers made a total of eight cuts. Tim Glasser moved ahead of teammate Dave Dinny in National ranking as his 4:44.56 for the 500 free secured him the number one spot. Glasser also made the 100 fly cut. Adding to that, Sophomore Kim Peterson clocked a 1:46.52 in the 200 free to make the National standard, while senior Bill Sterling in the 400 I.M., freshman Chris Shedd in the 200 fly, and junior Bill Derks in the 100 fly all made cuts.

And then, there was Counsell. As though three cuts the previous day weren't enough, he went out against Oberlin and set two more, this time in the 400 I.M. (4:21.29) and the 200 back (2:01.75).

A junior from Ann Arbor, Michigan, Counsell made five cuts in two days, leading the team's outstanding twelve cuts for the weekend. That total gave them 36 cuts for the season, almost twice as many as this time last year.

With the National Meet six weeks away, Coach Steen isn't worried that his team may be swimming too fast too early. "As long as we're swimming fast times while we're tired," he says, "we're all right. And the team is tired, because we've been working very hard, training through every meet. So far we're right on schedule." Obviously, that embarrassing habit is of no concern to Steen whatsoever.

Track Splits First Home Meet

By JIM REISLER

Enthusiasm is an expression which cannot be measured by a simple tabulation of results. Kenyon lost another men's track meet 66-64 on Friday but established itself in the process as probably the strongest group of runners this school has had in years.

Depth remains Kenyon's problem. It is a young team which ran only improve, that is provided its nucleus remains intact. Of Kenyon's five individual winners on Friday, four are underclassmen — three of them freshmen.

The meet began well enough; Tom Foust with a 12'0" first place jump in the pole vault, and Chet Baker with a 37'3" winning throw in the shot put provided the Lords with a slim lead as the track events began.

The rest of the evening proved frustrating however as the Lords never recaptured their early lead. Whatever hopes Kenyon had for victory evaporated in the 880 relay. Winning the race by thirty yards, they dropped the baton on the third exchange. Of the last eleven events, the Lords won only five; Sean Breen in the 300, Dan Wilson in the 440, Andrew Huggins in the mile and two-mile, and the mile relay team of Wilson, Chip Mesacs, Fritz Goodman, and Mike Holmberg.

It remains an eager team but one sapped by a lack of depth and injuries. The return of premier sprinter Eddie Gregory from a hamstring pull should make Kenyon more competitive, particularly as they head into conference meets, the first of which are the O.A.C. Relays at Denison on Saturday.

While the men struggle with depth problems, the women's situation remains brighter. Following a resounding 62-46 victory over Baldwin-Wallace on Friday, the Ladies should look forward what could become their strongest season ever.

Primary reason for optimism lies with the progress of several newcomers. Freshman Wendy Eld running in her first competitive meet the 1000, setting a Kenyon Women's record in the 800 and Fieldhouse records in both. Similarly, Chris Galinat, a survivor from cross country won both the mile (5:56) and the two-mile (13:00).

Although Baldwin-Wallace dominated the sprints by taking five of six places in the 55 and the 300, the Ladies swept the majority of positions in the field events. Linda Enerson back from bronchitis won both the long jump and the high jump, while the Ladies took three places in the shot put; Laura Chase winning that event with a distance of 26'2 1/2".

That strength continued through the middle distances. Former quarter-miler Gail Daly ran the 600 for the first time, setting the second Kenyon Women's record of the evening with a time of 1:34.7. To seal the meet, the mile relay team of Daly, Meg Handel, Suzie Morrell, and Chris Galinat won going away with a time of 4:44.4.

Off to a strong start then, the Ladies travel tomorrow to Ohio Wesleyan in what should prove to be their most competitive meet all season.

Collegian Sports

Olympics Worth Saving

By ANDREW R. HUGGINS

The Olympics are dying. No one is killing them, they are simply choking to death. When Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the Olympics, said: "the most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle," he was painting a dream. It was a powerful dream, but like most great dreams, it is vanishing quickly in the harsh light of "reality."

A U.S. boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics should be avoided at all costs. If a boycott is successfully carried out, the Olympics will, for all intents and purposes, be dead. Moscow would be the last in a long chain of politically marred Games that began in 1936, but whose modern origins are clearly found in the Munich crisis. A U.S. pullout would not be a lone venture. Other countries are already considering the boycott. With the absence of top U.S. athletes, as well as those from allied countries, the international nature of the Olympics would be gone. Perhaps less than half the usual number of countries would be left to compete in a washed out set of Games. One must also remember that the 1984 Olympics are presently scheduled to be held in Los Angeles. If the U.S. boycotts now, will the U.S.S.R. (and with it the Eastern European Communist bloc) feel that their only recourse is to return the favor and boycott our games? After 1984, what nation would want the political and financial headaches that have accompanied the last three? For the survival of the games, it is imperative that 1980 go on as scheduled. A ruined Olympics in 1980, on top of the African pull out in '76 and the terrorist attack in '72, may very well make future efforts to hold a peaceful and international contest seem useless.

Current solutions seem sadly inadequate. The proposal to move the games simply comes too late. Furthermore, if the '80 Olympics are moved anywhere, the Soviets would obviously disagree and refuse to acknowledge the altered games. The only dilemma that would be solved by moving the event from Moscow to a neutral site would be that of the United States involvement. Instead of the Eastern half of the world competing in an America-less games, we would be "free" to compete in a Russia-less games. This suggestion does not solve the problem, but merely reverses it. As a truly international event, a non-Moscow games would be no less a farce than a boycotted games.

The answer seems to be one that should have been implemented many years ago. America should send a team-less contingent to Moscow. No team sports, such as basketball, soccer, water polo, or hand ball would be allowed, as well as no relay events in sports such as track and swimming. In addition all team scoring, such as that in Equestrian and Gymnastic events, should be eliminated permanently. The ugly rivalries created in such a team atmosphere have been tearing at the already weak Olympic bond long enough.

If the Moscow games survive, all future games should be held at a permanent site, the most popular of which is Athens, Greece. Since this is an action that should have been instituted long ago, the International Olympic Committee has no right to declare such a move "impossible." The survival of the Olympics depends on just such an impossible move; if these suggestions are labeled naive, then any hopes for future games are equally naive.

What good are they? Why not let them disappear completely? Why save the Olympics? Don't save them because it is a politically sound move. Don't save them for the sake of tradition. And don't save them for the athletes. Save them for a certain quality of life. In a world painted in shades of grey, a little bit of color every four years can't hurt.

Ice Skating Comes To Gambier

By BILL SCHMIEDSKAMP

Kenyon's new ice rink, constructed over Christmas break and currently in use has been met with mixed reaction. The idea of a rink had been discussed for years, but with the formation of a new hockey club the idea became a reality. Representatives of the hockey club met with Dean Edwards, Will Reed (Director of Development), Dick Ralston (Buildings and Grounds) and Bill Corey (Chairman of Buildings and Grounds Committee), and upon receiving approval the hockey club

submitted a plan, and then the budget, totaling \$2416.

Originally it was hoped that the rink could be constructed on the North end tennis courts, so that grading and sand costs could be avoided. In addition, at such a location night skating would have been possible. However, upon checking the level of the courts it was found that one end was two feet lower than the other. This would have meant extra construction to level the area, in order to avoid drainage problems.

Problems have arisen in attempts to use the rink. Right now the surface is rough and marked, reportedly due to skaters attempting to use the ice before it was completely frozen. In addition one skater complained of going down to the rink in the morning only to find standing water due to early flooding, eliminating the possibility of skating for the rest of the day. However, problems of construction and maintenance should work themselves out with time and provide the community with a new source of fun and recreation.



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Lords Lose Close Game To Otterbein In Final Minutes

By TODD HOLZMAN

All-American Scott Rogers scored his 2,000th career point Tuesday evening in Wertheimer Fieldhouse, but the Otterbein Cardinals took charge in the game's last five minutes to hand Kenyon a deceptively harsh 87-71 OAC loss.

Rogers became only the seventh player in OAC history to top the 2,000 point mark, but he is the fourth Kenyon player among the elite group. Perhaps the plethora of prolific scorers Gambier crowds have seen can account for the fact that half of Tuesday's slim gathering showed little or no appreciation for Rogers' achievement when the milestone point was announced. A moment that should have brought down the house did little more than rattle a few window casements — and when the "house" happens to be

Wertheimer, that's not saying much.

Nevertheless, Rogers' moment in the candlelight was emblematic of the character of Tuesday's game. The contest was an artillery battle between two fine sets of guards. Rogers had 24 points and 11 rebounds on the night, while teammate Garry Bolton contributed 17 points, 4 rebounds, and 4 assists. Otterbein's weapons seemed at times transcontinental. Freshman Ron Stewart led all scorers with 27 points, and his backcourt partner, Doug Petty, added 18. Both hit consistently from well outside the parameters of Kenyon's zone defense.

Stewart and Petty contributed mightily to Otterbein's 65% field goal shooting in the first half, but the selves, and the game stayed close for Lords were hitting at a 63% them-

the first twenty minutes; Otterbein enjoying a 43-40 halftime advantage. Kenyon went cold in the second half, hitting just 36% from the field, but for awhile managed to make up the difference with superior rebounding and hustle. What the Lords could not ultimately overcome was a radical turnaround at the foul line. The charity stripe has been kind to the Lords in games of late, but Tuesday night Otterbein hit 25 of 29 free throws (22 of 26 in the second half) to achieve the unjustly wide margin of victory. With a little over 9 minutes left the score was tied at 60, and with 5:07 to go the Cardinals led just 70-65. But past that point nobody in white could find the basket, and the final 5 minutes were a great deal of fun for the visitors.

The loss, coupled with a 61-52 defeat at Baldwin-Wallace Saturday evening, leaves the Lords with a 4-6 OAC record (9-9 overall). Saturday night Kenyon travels to Ohio Northern to tangle with the Northern division-leading Polar Bears. Next Wednesday, the team hosts Capital in the last scheduled home game of the season. An enthusiastic home crowd would do much to atone for Tuesday's shoddy treatment of Scott Rogers. In addition, Rogers needs just 48 points to become Kenyon's fourth leading scorer, and chances are excellent that Wednesday will be the night he reaches that watermark. So turn out and add some bravos as the curtain falls on one of the most remarkable and exciting careers in Kenyon's athletic history.



Bill Melis is fouled as he goes up against Otterbein, Kenyon stayed close through the first half

'70 Graduate Speak

This Friday and Saturday Kenyon will host Dr. Keith Bell, a 1970 Kenyon graduate who is now a psychologist in private practice in Austin, Texas. Dr. Bell has taught psychology courses at three universities and has published numerous articles in the area of sports psychology.

Tomorrow Dr. Bell will be holding a session with Kenyon swimmers in the morning and a session with all coaches that afternoon. On Saturday morning from 9:30 to 11:30 Dr. Bell will hold an open clinic for any interested Kenyon athletes in Lower Dempsey. Topics of this clinic will include: *Goal Setting, Developing a Winning Attitude, Confidence, Performance under Pressure, Performance Evaluation, and Mental Rehearsal*. As a pre-eminent Sports Psychologist, a former all-American swimmer at Kenyon, and a swimmer with times ranked in the top three in the world in his age group, Dr. Bell has both the perspective and the experience for a well balanced view of sports today. All interested students are urged to attend this Saturday clinic.



Ramsey Clark Interview

continued from page three

freedom because of your anger at others. If there have ever been any innocent people working at the American embassy, it is these people. They came after the shah left. Most of them were there a very short period of time. None of them could have been guilty of spying activities. We prosecute foreign spies in our country, whether they work out of embassies or elsewhere. I did a little of it myself when I was in office. I would try to explain to [Khomeini] that it could only hurt his country, the respect for it, the revolution that he symbolizes. I think he is a man that thinks of justice and I would emphasize that line with him.

MERCK: Do you think that approach would have worked?

CLARK: Well, yes I do, but that doesn't mean anything really. I think it would have, I mean it's so unanswerable and compelling. I think it would have worked. And I think that's part of the reason they didn't want me to come. How do you answer those arguments?

MERCK: Domestically, do you

think America is now leaning right, as the popular press would have it?

CLARK: I think fear, insecurity, economic instability, and concern for war tend to make you more conservative, uptight. You can take anybody who reads history books, Durant, anybody; it's circumstances like that that tend to make you protect what you have, to be fearful. These are the machines of history that dominate us unless we come to grips with them. I think in the main you can demonstrate a steady expansion of individual freedom in this country from the beginning. We forget there were slaves. Indians counted for nothing, as we called it then. Women knew their place. Not one in sixty — as Jefferson wrote in his *Notes on Virginia* — were qualified to vote. You had to be rich, freeholder, pretty big hold, and we've expanded all that. We've come a long way and got a long way to go. A lot of promises to keep. That's why it'd be fun to be around if we act rationally, humanely, do a little good.

MERCK: Sure.

Support for the Draft

By MYLES H. ALDERMAN JR.

It is my firm belief that the selective service registration, along with the possible induction of men and women into the armed forces, is the only moral choice that can be made. Those of us who believe in human rights and true justice should see that the draft, unfortunately, is a moral obligation.

I don't wish to be misconstrued. I hate the thought of war and violence. However, given the fact that we, the U.S., have promised military aid to Pakistan, we only have two choices. A) Send a paid volunteer army of men who can not afford to live without risking their lives, or B) send a drafted army of people from all walks of life who unfortunately get drafted. Agreed, both choices are bad, but we must make a choice. I say choose B. How sad it would be if those who have benefitted the least from our society should become the ones to fight for it, while those who benefit that most from it continue to live comfortable lives.

Furthermore, during 'Nam we the American people were very strongly opposed to the oppressive imperialistic actions in that country. We knew that we were acting immorally. Seven years later are we going to allow the same kind of oppression in Afghanistan and possibly Pakistan by the U.S.S.R.? Is it now moral? People need defense in the Middle East. We do not have to supply it, but let's call a spade a spade. If you are willing to watch innocent people have their lives taken then admit that you are setting your morals aside to save your skin. There is nothing wrong with self-preservation, just do not fool yourself into believing that you are doing it for moral reasons. Morality is not sitting in a safe town holding candles in hand, while innocent men, women and children are killed.

ARC Plans 24 Hour Swim

By PAM REED AND CHRISTINE AMIOT

The ARC committee is searching for money and muscle to support its 24 hour marathon swimming relay from noon on Saturday, February 16th to noon on Sunday the 17th. The group wants amphibious types to travel a total of 55 miles in Schaffer pool, 55 being symbolic of the 5.5 million dollars needed to build the recreational complex.

Wendy Lauer, head of the relay committee, expressed the need for the voluntary efforts of everyone in the Kenyon community, both as participants, and as patrons. For the first hour, the committee is asking the cooperation of swimmers on the faculty and in the administration to lead off the nearly 4,000 laps required. The Swimmin' Women have also pledged 6 hours of swimming during the graveyard night shift. The remaining 17 hours will be pledged by different groups of volunteers. So that friends may swim together, Lauer says the blocks of time can be pledged by dorms, frats, and clubs, in groups 20 for two hours, and 10 for one hour. In order to reach the goal of 55 miles, the pace must remain somewhat brisk, so the individual groups can decide the length of each relay leg, allowing for optimal speed and endurance.

Financiers can pledge money, and volunteers can pledge swim time at both Peirce and Gund Monday through Thursday. Lauer estimates that two hundred swimmers will be needed in order to ease the mileage burden and achieve the goal with relative ease; however, she stressed that spirit and enthusiasm, more than distance, are the primary concerns in making the project successful.

The central purpose of the relay is to make the community aware that ARC is coming, and to provide the means by which everyone can have a share in its realization.

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Over 100 turned away from Rosse . . . Seating Arrangement Judged Inadequate

By SALLY MCGILL

Representatives from the Kenyon Security Office closed the doors of Rosse Hall at 7:45 p.m. on Wednesday, January 30, fifteen minutes before the William Westmoreland-Ramsey Clark debate. The action prevented 100 to 150 people from seeing the debate.

According to Mr. James Pappenhagen, Rosse Hall manager, the seating capacity of Rosse is 640 to 650. Sixty to seventy people sat on the window sills and in the aisles during the debate. When security closed the doors to Rosse, the attendance exceeded capacity.

Fire laws state that no people are to sit in the aisles or block the doorways.

Although people from outside the Kenyon community saw the debate, many students could not. Simmons stated that, "There were twenty people from the mass media plus their equipment, but I don't think there were all that many other outsiders. I don't believe that was a major contribution to the overcrowding." Lectureships co-chairman Robert Bradfield said that, "There were no more than one hundred outsiders at the debate."

Promotion for the debate consisted of posters on campus and a news release, which the Public Relations Office sent to local newspapers and radio stations. One of the wire services ran a short preview of the debate.

At any rate, both Simmons and Bradfield believe the overcrowding stems from the fact that though the Committee expected a good turnout, it had not expected so many Kenyon people to attend. "We were as surprised as anyone else," declares Simmons. He adds that generally Kenyon students do not show such interest.

Not even the recent revival of the Draft issue caused the Student Lectureship Committee to expect Kenyon people to turn out in such full force. Pappenhagen stated that the problem resulted from bad planning by the Committee.

Simmons said, "we base our judgements upon past experiences. Only a few people joined in the Kissinger protest, so we thought the same thing would happen with the draft protest, but it didn't". In addition, Simmons maintains that, "we never considered trying to move the debate. The only alternative was the fieldhouse, and that idea was

repugnant to me."

Bradfield expressed another reason the Committee did not think that so many people would not be able to view the debate: "We figured they would let more people in. It did not seem that they let as many people in for this debate as they let in for William Buckley's appearance last year."

Pappenhagen affirms this idea, but states that, "Security was not here for the Buckley speech." Security did, however, have the final say in the closing of the doors for the debate.

Now that the Student Lectureship Committee is aware of the possibility of large turnouts, Simmons and Bradfield promise that it will seriously consider a remedy, such as requiring Kenyon I.D.'s for admittance. The problem lies in predicting whether a given speaker will draw a big crowd. Simmons declares that Edwin Newman and the "Ten Years of Women at Kenyon" lecture may require such a remedy.

One student suggested that closed-circuit television would solve the problem. Simmons and Bradfield both agree that the Committee should consider this possibility for future lectures.



Cantwell, Duff Resign, Plan Alternative Careers

By HELEN OH

English Professors Cantwell and Duff, who is currently chairman of the department, will be leaving at the end of the semester; each has decided for personal and professional reasons to pursue an alternative to teaching at Kenyon. "Both have been important members of the English Department. Their particular strengths will surely be missed . . ." said Bruce Haywood, the Provost, who has been working closely with the English Department to reach a consensus about a new chairman and will work with them further in hiring Cantwell's replacement.

Although Kenyon "students are very serious, easy to teach, and respond well . . . I think eight years is long enough anywhere," said Professor Duff, who has been chairman of the department for the past three. This summer Professor Duff will assume his new position as Vice-President and Dean of Southwestern College in Memphis, where he will continue to work in a limited capacity as professor. He added, "At this point in my career, this opportunity is attractive professionally. I just couldn't pass it up."

Professor Cantwell's future will probably be devoted to writing after his 10 year term at Kenyon. He could not be reached for comment as he is this year's Director of the Exeter Program in England. According to Chairman Duff, Professor Cantwell gave the impression in his letter of resignation that, "He didn't find the

rewards (of teaching) to be what they were at first. Teaching is not what he wants to do the rest of his life."

Of the two professorial vacancies, Cantwell's will definitely be filled. Bruce Haywood, the Provost, is currently interviewing candidates who possess "prime competence" in Renaissance and broad training in literature." He added, "Instead of a practicing novelist or writer," the department is looking for a professor who can "teach Shakespeare and his contemporaries and English 1-2. There is a desire among department members for more minority members, particularly women."

The other replacement for Duff's professorial position is dependent upon the continuation of the Exeter Program. Currently negotiations with the British are being conducted by the Provost and the English Department, to keep tuition costs down. "The British raised fees enormously from the present (annual) fee of \$1400 to \$4800 for next year." However, he is optimistic about the negotiations which if successful will result in the hiring of two professors who will later be given the opportunity for tenure.

From among the nine remaining tenured professors, a successor to Duff's chairmanship will be appointed. The Provost has submitted his recommendation to President Jordan for a final decision. At this point, with regard to decorum, neither the Provost nor the current chairman could divulge the identity of the likely successor.

Fraternities To Elect IFC President

By JODI PROTO

On Monday and Tuesday of next week, the Interfraternity Council (IFC) will hold its presidential election in which all current fraternity members and pledges are eligible to vote. The IFC is composed of the presidents or delegates of the nine fraternities and the Archon society. Its purpose is to coordinate fraternity activities as well as to serve as an intermediary between each of the fraternities and the college administration. Running this year are three candidates: Mike Fitzgerald, Doug Flam, and Mike Pariano.

Mike Fitzgerald thinks that there are some problems between the

fraternities and the administration which he would like to correct." The administration should be seen as a helper, but it is often seen as the enemy." Also, he believes that the administration restricts the fraternities in some ways that it shouldn't. "They should be able to have their own parties on weeknights if they wish. In short, the college's control in school-wide affairs is unquestionable and often helpful, but a fraternity should not be hampered in its internal matters, and if elected, I will stand behind this position."

Doug Flam feels that he has experience for the position of IFC president as a result of his summer job as a counselor, and as Intramural

Chairman of his fraternity. He would like to see fraternities play a bigger role in the college and community. "I would hope to encourage fraternities to get more involved in community and charity projects and in the co-sponsoring of school functions. I would hope that through these projects each fraternity might become a little closer to the others."

Mike Pariano is concerned about the problems that exist between the administration and the IFC. "As evidenced by recent events (i.e. the founding of a sorority, the cancellation of SOMF), the administration possesses much control over the functions of each group and it is through IFC that complaints will be voiced. Therefore, it will take strong leadership and a well developed program to justify the actions and existence of IFC and consequently of all fraternities." Mike would also like to uplift what he thinks is a "generally poor attitude of the Gambier community toward fraternities." "One way IFC could display its utility is by raising funds for local interests and charities."

Housing Options Tallied

By SUZY APEL

The Student Housing Committee has compiled the responses to a questionnaire distributed the week of December 10, 1979. Their goal was to gain some insight into the housing preferences and criticisms of Kenyon students, 370 of the questionnaires were returned.

	Male	Female			
	191	179	4. How would you feel about having an option to rent the Bexley Apartments unfurnished?		
1. Do you favor sororities at Kenyon?			positive	55	43
yes	58	5	negative	31	39
no	70	165	indifferent	85	61
indifferent	54	17			
			5. Have you found the Housing Office responsive to your complaints?		
2. How do you feel about co-ed suites in Caples?			yes	90	79
positive	108	78	no	40	14
negative	18	30			
indifferent	43	35	6. Have you found the Maintenance Department responsive to your complaints?		
3. Would you favor more structured dorm activities?			yes	98	126
yes	64	42	no	39	27
no	56	42			
indifferent	54	57			

The Co-ed Caples suite option was offered as a possible alternative to a request made last year for co-ed apartments. These suites would be for two or six persons, and would provide separate bedrooms and bathrooms for men and women in addition to the co-ed living room.

The response to the structured dorm activity question was positive. Representing the Housing Committee, Lori Nash commented that, "this might be an indication of a positive interest, and encourage concerned students to initiate more activity."

The unfurnished Bexley Apartment question may have caused some confusion. Its presentation was a result of the desire expressed by many students to remove college furniture from the dorms and supply their own. Storage of the rejected college furniture is the main problem. Dean Edwards suggested offering the Bexley Apartments unfurnished to determine the extent of the storage problem. Students housed in the apartments would be eligible for one to one desk, chair, bed, and bookcase per person.

WKCO Faces Stiff Regulations

continued from page one

statement by saying "each particular case has to stand on its own merit." Sacks responded, "I see WKCO philosophically as a community resource. It's a shame that it's perceived as primarily a student organization."

Presently the college must carefully consider all the responsibilities that go along with a 100 watt station. Reed questioned whether or not a small college such as Kenyon can sustain a 100 watt station. Reed feels that if WKCO were to go to 100 watts that it might have to hire a full time manager. "There are also extra costs that would go along with a higher watt station that must be taken into account. Also, as a 100 watt station the amount of regulations it would be subjected to are incredible," remarked Reed.

"There is not doubt in my mind that we can keep up the responsibilities. We'd certainly have to be a lot more community oriented. Further, I don't see any problems as far as it goes with rules and regulations. They seem pretty clear cut to me," responded Friedman.

According to the Program Director of WKCO John Cohen, WKCO has already moved away from being a station that simply blasts tunes to the dorms to being a more community oriented station. "In the past WKCO's programming consisted mostly of rock. This year we've added a sports and news journal, have varied the type of music played, recorded lectures and hope to record recitals and have a children's program on Saturday morning in the near future," said Cohen.

If WKCO does not increase its power to 100 watts then they would have until June 1982 to find a frequency on the commercial FM band (92.1-107.9) said Jonathan David of the Policies and Rules Division of the FCC in Washington D.C. If the case arose that WKCO remained a 10 watt station, then Kenyon would have to pay up to \$3000 for an engineering study to find a frequency on the commercial FM band. Additionally, WKCO would have to pay \$3000 to the FCC for its new frequency on the FM

commercial band according to David. However, if the case arose that Kenyon could not find a place on the commercial FM band then the FCC would have to guarantee its present frequency "only if it meets the requirements that it can't move," said David.

According to David the rationale for the FCC ruling is that "there are a limited number of frequencies available for non-commercial stations (88.1-91.9) 10 watt stations by their nature have a greater potential for causing interference in terms of coverage area," said David. To illustrate an example, presently a non-commercial station in Columbus could not occupy WKCO's frequency. It's the FCC's contention that a higher watt station should have priority over a 10 watt station because the latter is capable of serving a much larger area simply by virtue of its coverage area. "The FCC's ruling makes sense but it's too bad for the ten watt stations," remarked Collings.