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Rev. Burt Addresses 150th Matriculation

By Beth Snyder

The atmosphere, for the most part, was relaxed and casual in the Church of the Holy Spirit on Thursday, October 31, as a filled chapel of freshmen and transfer students awaited the Founder's Day Service and Rite of Matriculation. The service was conducted for the students to be officially admitted as matriculants and members of the Kenyon undergraduate community. The service, which marked the 150th anniversary of the founding of Kenyon College, was preceded by a solemn procession of selected college faculty members. After the procession, the entire gathering in the chapel sang an opening hymn and participated in responsive reading; this was followed by the Founder's Memorial prayer and the singing of the anthem by the Kenyon College Choir.

After the singing of the anthem, the Reverend John Harris Burt, Bishop of Ohio, addressed the students. The Bishop's speech focused mainly on the world's problems; the violence, corruption, the general decadence. However, the Bishop saw hope for the world in the "sensitive souls of people who think there is something in the world... the future of

the world belongs to people like that." Burt feels that "the suffering penitent America can become a good America" and that "righteousness is never stronger than in its apparent defeat."

A number of freshmen were critical of Bishop Burt's address. Sue Rosenberg said "I was not impressed by his use of 'now jargon' in his rehash of the world's problems." "It was too religiously-oriented, and if you're not religious, it rubs the wrong way," responded Pauline Reid. Johanna Pyle also criticized the Bishop's discourse, saying, "I thought that it was too long, which was too bad, because if it had been shorter and more concise, more people would have listened. I think it would have been more worthwhile to listen to what he said, but because of the length of his speech, the majority of the people daydreamed."

After the Bishop's address, the students vowed their loyalty to the College in the Matriculation Oath, and everyone sang the Alma Mater. Bishop Burt gave the blessing, and the recessional hymn was sung. All matriculants were asked to sign their names in the Matriculation Book in the Norton Room in Ransom Hall.



A typical Gambier day.

Long Range Planning Confronts Kenyon's Future

By Steven J. Lebow
News Editor

The Long Range Planning and Resources Committee met for the first time on September 20th in Ransom Hall to begin planning Kenyon's future for the next ten years. The committee, which consists of administrators, faculty, students, and trustees, will examine the problems and possibilities that Kenyon faces in the next decade and make recommendations for specific changes to the trustees during the next three years. The committee's importance is understood when it is considered that the last time a committee of this type met (during 1963-65) they made recommendations concerning the expansion of the student body and the changeover to a coeducational institution.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The purpose of the committee is to decide "to what ends ought the college to be directing its energies, what needs are the most critical," said committee member, Professor Clifford Weber. Provost Bruce Haywood suggested the formation of the committee because he felt "the planning for the 1980's was not being done. The only body that could do this was the type of body that this committee affords."

The committee includes President Caples and his staff: James Williamson, Dean of Records and Institutional Research; Lewis Treleaven, Vice President for

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INSIDE SENATE

By Tom Ford

The Student Council is having a difficult time meeting the financial needs of the various campus organizations, the situation is being studied and hopefully there will be no problem by next year.

The money "squeeze", as S.C. President Kevin Martin calls it, is a result of three main factors: More and more organizations are forming on campus and this means that the Council must spread monies thinner to fund the new clubs. Among these are the new athletic clubs which cannot be adequately funded, if at all, by the Athletic Department.

Additionally, inflation causes an average increase of ten percent yearly in operating costs and all allocations must be increased accordingly to allow clubs to continue basic operations.

Thirdly, over the past few years the size of the student body has been increasing which has increased the S.C. contingency fund proportionately. The college has now reached its "optimum enrollment", which means that the contingency fund no longer grows. This, says Martin, is not a problem in itself—however the administration has seen fit to take last year's second semester parking fines from the Council to be used for funding of the House System this year. This action has created a serious funding problem for the Council. These monies are needed by the Council if it is to be expected to continue its funding of campus organizations. If the money is not available then the clubs will be forced to cut back their expenses to a minimum.

In a recent letter the Council has asked Samuel Lord, Vice-President in charge of financing, to "give serious consideration to the reinstitution of (the) former policy of giving to Student Council a

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Steve Montayne, Saga Coordinator

Eight Cent Student Pay Raise Effective In January

By Elizabeth Polish

Student paychecks will rise from \$1.62 to \$1.70 per hour, beginning in January. "This increase is up 6 1/4 percent over last May," said Donald Omahan, Director of Student Housing and Payroll. "This percentage is above the 5.5 government-recommended figure," he said.

Saga Coordinator Steve Montayne said "I do recognize there is a need for student's wages to be re-evaluated, but that for this year and at this point in time our contract is an annual contract and it is based on paying \$1.62 per hour through December and raising it to \$1.70 an hour in January. Under our present contract we don't have the means of paying higher wages for this academic year. We are very concerned that our student workers be paid fairly, and this will certainly have an impact on our contract negotiations for next year."

Saga's payroll is being handled by the school this year to enable Saga to save money on certain payroll taxes, and according to Saga management the savings will be passed on to students through lower board rates. The revision in payroll procedure does not affect the actual amount that Saga's student workers will receive, but will eliminate the withdrawal of taxes and Social Security from student's paychecks because of the school's non-profit status.

The change in payroll procedure also accounts for students receiving checks at four-week intervals, as opposed to the previous two week intervals. Four weeks is the standard amount of time between college payroll checks.

Responding to an Oct. 24th letter from Student Council, Montayne said "Feeding more students in the same facilities and student eating habits

create lines during peak periods of operation. In Peirce an attempt was made to move the salad bar inside the serving area. Thanks to constructive criticism received from various students we were able to move it back into the dining room."

He went on to say that "there was nothing to do because physical facilities are the way they are. The only way to alleviate the problem is through major structural change to the buildings. People had the option of going into Dempsey dining room

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The Social Committee will present Freddie King, blues guitarist, at 8:00 p.m., Saturday, November 9th, in Wertheimer Fieldhouse. Tickets are \$2.00 in advance and \$2.50 at the door for this Fall Weekend concert.

King has been a performer for many years and has been featured frequently at the Ann Arbor Blues Festival. He has recorded albums on Shelter, Cotillion, and most recently, the Atlantic record label. His albums include Getting Ready and Texas Cannonball, and a new album is soon to be released.

Freddie King's most well-known accomplishment was his association and subsequent tour with Leon Russell. King travelled with Russell for almost two years and the exposure he received from the tour has propelled him to the forefront of blues artists.

Chalmers Library Adequate For Kenyon Community?

By Jim Runsdorf

When the Gordon Keith Chalmers Memorial Library opened in 1962 it served 700 students and faculty. Twelve years later, the library is faced with the problem of providing for a Kenyon population that has doubled.

According to Librarian William Dameron, a rural arts college the size of Kenyon should have a seating capacity of 700. Despite continuing efforts to increase seating capacity, resulting in a 30 percent gain over the past two years, Chalmers Library can provide for only 350 students.

Kenyon's library contains at present 230,000 volumes and receives approximately 875 periodicals. The number of volumes grows annually by 6,000 to 7,000, while "deadwood" is removed from the stacks to make way for more useful materials. In 1974-75 the library is operating on a budget of



Chalmers Library.

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Faculty Salaries Receive 5% Boost

A 5 percent increase for all non-tenured college employees was approved by the Board of Trustees at a October 26 meeting.

According to the statement sent to the affected, the 5 percent increase reflects, on the part of the Board, "expressed concern for the future of all employees of the college, professional and non-professional, affected by the rate of inflation." The increase is, according to the statement, a material expression of such concern.

The increase is completely separate from individual salary negotiations which take place in the spring for the following academic year. It is a 5 percent across-the-board increase to help offset the effects of inflation.

According to the latest figures, inflation is currently running at an annual rate of 12 percent.

Those unaffected by the increase include custodial and maintenance employees, who are covered by a separate contract, and student employees of the College.

The Kenyon Collegian

— Established 1856 —

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A Kenyon Priority

There is little doubt that the strength of the liberal arts college can be measured in the quality of the faculty, the quality of the students who attend the college and the quality and kind of library accessible to the college community. These three components comprise the essential criteria for evaluating the competence with which the academic institution fulfills the goals it sets for a liberal education. Nothing can be higher on the list of priorities for the college than its teachers, its students and the materials used in the learning process.

It is discouraging to note that an institution as reputable as Kenyon, which maintains a distinguished faculty and graduates a good share of excellent scholars each year, lacks a library of equal stature. The Chalmers Library was built twelve years ago for a student population of 700. Today, that population has doubled and yet the library can still only seat 350 students. While most colleges comparable to Kenyon have libraries which grow annually by 10,000 volumes, Chalmers lags behind by 30 per cent. Some departments have been crippled because their individual library allocations do not meet the needs of their particular fields. Notwithstanding, the amount of money spent each year per student is considerably below par. Physically, the Chalmers Library is inadequate. And unfortunately, it is no longer a place where one can study or read in silence. As one student commented, "the library has become the Kenyon Student Union." This is no exaggeration. Just recently, two students were observed actively engaged in a spirited reading of a play in the middle of the second floor.

Now the question arises: just what are the priorities of this college? At a time when Kenyon is entering its sesquicentennial year and is in the process of raising over 17 million for the purpose of improving existing facilities, it is a deplorable fact that the Chalmers Library figures in no significant way to gain from this expensive operation. If anything, the library may be air-conditioned. But, even this is not an immediate concern of the fund-raising program.

It is now time for the College to confront the sobering fact that if it intends to carry on a tradition of academic excellence, it will have to take a long, hard look at the present condition of the library. After that, it will have to do something about it. The College appears to have ignored a singularly important aspect of the academic experience here. For five years, the physical plant of Chalmers Library has remained inadequate. Yet, nothing has been done to remedy the situation.

From the standpoint of both students and faculty, it would behoove the College to come to terms with a problem which has been disregarded for far too long.



"You have pneumonoultramicroscopicsilico-volcanoconiosis, Mr. Smith. But I'll be damned if I'm going to write out a prescription."

Interview

Ransom Honored By Prof. Daniel And Author Warren

By Richard S. West

Family, friends and Kenyon students crowded into the Church of the Holy Spirit on Friday, November 1st at 2:00 p.m. to honor the life and accomplishments of former Kenyon Professor John Crowe Ransom, who passed away on July 3rd.

Robert Daniel, Professor of English, on sabbatical this year, returned for the service and had these remarks to say about his friend and former colleague:

On this occasion we have come together in the Church of the Holy Spirit to remember and honor a man who, among many other accomplishments, did much to establish the reputation of literary studies at Kenyon College. Although the particulars of John Crowe Ransom's career are well known to most of us who are present, it is appropriate at this time to recall them. Thirty-seven years ago he came to Kenyon as Carnegie Professor of Poetry, a chair that he occupied longer—by one year—than that of the editor of *The Kenyon Review*; and it is especially for his achievements as a teacher that the Department of English holds him in affectionate remembrance. For those achievements, it would seem, his classical studies at Christ Church College, Oxford, and his twenty-three years of teaching at Vanderbilt University had been times of preparation. The best of his poems and essays have assured his place in the American pantheon; and as founder and, for twenty-one years, 1937 to 1958, the editor of the *Review*, he influenced the development of American literature in the mid-century, and the teaching of poetry as well. But it was by his presence in the classroom—by the wide range of his learning, the depth of his commitment to literary values, and above all the unforgettable charm of his manner—that he left an indelible impression upon his students, many of whom, distinguished writers themselves by now, were to influence our literature in their turn. These same radiant qualities characterized his relations with them in conferences and other personal associations. The impression retained in their memories of him recalls the words written by Phaedo at the conclusion of the life of Socrates: "concerning (him) I may truly say, that of all men of his time whom I have known, he was the wisest and justest and best."

Let us now praise a famous man.

Robert Penn Warren, Pulitzer prize-winning author and poet came to pay tribute to his former teacher and close friend. He opened with these comments:

If I understand my old teacher and friend he was a man who very early in life repudiated the more public and secular ambitions that his power of mind must have persuasively proposed. This repudiation was in favor of a more private, rare and difficult joy. In the face of the possibilities that life offered him, he chose to take a poorly paying post, with little prospect of advancement, at a small, southern university—to become, in the end, the John Crowe Ransom who today we mourn and honor, and whose exemplary life and work have honored the human possibility.

Interview

Mr. Warren discussed more fully Mr. Ransom's work in an interview he had with the Kenyon Collegian



Robert Penn Warren during The Kenyon Collegian interview.

earlier that day. While he packed his bags we talked:

Kenyon Collegian: "What do you think distinguishes Mr. Ransom's poetry from that of his contemporaries?"

Robert Penn Warren: "That's a big order, a lot of talk. He occupies a very peculiar position in the moderns. For one thing he laid outside the tradition that we associate with, say, Pound and Eliot and Lafarge, the French symbolist. His roots were very different. He was a classicist by training and he had a strange quality, to summarize it, you might say, a classic purity of outline. His was very organized poetry. The clarity of outline of a poem and yet, on the other hand, you have the sense of all the intensities and depths intensively associated with the modern spirit. There are two levels of his poetry. He said 'I want to be a domestic poet, to write about the common joys and sorrows of the daily life and ordinary human relations.' He did this though in a context, you see, of the classical tradition and then beyond that in the sense of the philosophical meaning of his own age. So he was at the level of a philosopher. He was aware of all the tensions and the problems of the modern age and deeply thoughtful, highly thoughtful about it, more keenly aware of it than people who thought of themselves as moderns. Grafting this with the classic outline of poetry, you see, he then added his own special kind of irony. That irony is basically an antidote for a profound sense of a tragic quality of life yet he never outright explored that tragic quality—he subdued it by this irony that understates it. This is a strange situation. Additionally, which ties into this tragic quality of life, he had a wonderful dramatic sense. Most of the poems are little dramas: the little girl having her pet hen die, or picturing a lover alone in the absence of the other lover or an old man sitting in the twilight. These are all very common subjects, yet the sense of a classical control of outline and ironical restraint make a big difference. He imitated nobody in his own period or in anybody's period."

Ransom, the Critic

K.C.: "How influential was Mr. Ransom in the world of criticism?"

R.P.W.: "That's one of those questions that is asked that you can write a book on, yet I have to answer in five minutes."

"I think one of the best approaches to John as a critic is to think of him in his assessments of what is going on around him in the world of criticism. 'The New Criticism' was a book primarily about other critics; Yvor Winters, I. A. Richards . . . They were the reigning New Critics, and this book gave 'em a name. He pointed out that these people had one thing in common—they chose to look

at the poem—you could extend this to a novel or a picture or anything else—in terms of its construct, in terms of history of ideas in history of the biography of the writer. This book was not the founding of the church; it was denying of it. Ransom said 'They don't agree with each other within this framework and I don't agree with any of them.' He doesn't say there's a clique, a gang, a church, an orthodoxy—quite the contrary. The common assumption was that he meant denying history, or denying biography, or denying philosophy—denying meaning—this is just bullshit. Nobody ever said that. Ransom's training was in Greek philosophy and Greek literature. He was not going to say this. A man steeped in history as I. A. Richards, a classicist by trait, could not say this. But this belief crept in because people preferred to believe it."

"John approached the whole act of criticism with a sense of honest exploration. He didn't try to promote a dogma, you see, he wasn't trying to sell a bill of goods. It was an honest investigation. This kind of honesty and modesty that he approached basic questions with was very unusual. Self-adulation and self-advertisement, some of the worst features of human nature, come to the fore in criticism. Yet John didn't have these."

Personally Influenced

K.C.: "How did Mr. Ransom influence your poetry?"

R.P.W.: "Well, I wouldn't be the best witness on that. We're different kinds of poets . . . very different kinds of poets. But I find myself now fighting off certain moments of imitation. And if I catch them I usually take them out."

"Yet the influence I would say is not so much directed on the poetry itself as on the state of mind about poetry—the way I'd approach it. I had Freshman English with him. Everything he said in class was interesting to me. When he would talk about punctuation, he'd make it mean something. He made things seem significant in themselves. It had some reference to the whole life of the mind. He made people come alive—they wouldn't know what he would say next. As a part of that he was a man of terrific force. He didn't know he had this power but this made it all the more powerful. John was a temperamentalist. He had an energy and just plain joy in life. The whole Ransom family does everything with a ferocious energy—work is play and play is work. I became, by great fortune, their friend. I got their friend in that I mean Mr. and Mrs. Ransom. I'd stay for a couple of weeks at a time—I even came here for two summers just to be around him. This was very important to me. One thing you always knew, you couldn't imitate him; you couldn't be another John Ransom."

'A Flea In Her Ear' Well Worth Seeing

By Stephen Bolhafner

A FLEA IN HER EAR, Georges Feytaud's hilarious bedroom farce, opened last Friday night in the Hill Theater. It is playing again this weekend, and is well worth seeing, especially if you like to go out for an evening and laugh.

Excellent acting and directing are evident throughout the play. Skip Horne's portrayal of two characters, which involves many unbelievable split-second costume changes, is especially outstanding. Although he gives the credit to the costumes, (where, in fact, much credit is due), his role involves much more than costume changing because, with the exception of a few physical appearances, the two characters are totally dissimilar. Skip Webb's portrayal of a jealous husband, is also excellent; he stole almost every scene he was in. I could go on and on, and make

this review nothing but glittering praise for one actor after another. They were all really that good.

There were a few problems opening night with the set. A doorknob fell off early in the first act, which hampered the entrances and exits a bit. Also, my enjoyment of the play was, I think, a bit lessened by the fact that I was too close to the stage. The first few rows of seats should not have been used; if you can get seats elsewhere, do so.

Daniel Parr's sets are superb, and he should be proud of the elevator and the turning bed, both of which worked beautifully. Melissa Clark definitely deserves praise for the costumes she designed, also.

The play is simply wonderful from beginning to end, and the hilarity is pushed almost to the limit. Any further and it would have been tedious instead of funny. As it is, the two intermissions give just the break needed to sustain the play, and make for a delightful evening.



Scenes from "A Flea In Her Ear".

\$500,000 College Profit Put In Contingency

By Matthew Freedman

In the 1973-74 school year, Kenyon College made over \$500,000 through investments and tuition, which amounts to approximately 7 percent of the total budget. This money has been temporarily put into an operating contingency reserve to be used at a later date.

Mr. Sam Lord, Vice-President of Finance, stated that the figure is somewhat over the half-million mark and that this reserve fund was a deliberate action by the Board of Trustees to counter any possible deficits. "We are at the mercy of inflation," said Lord, explaining that this money is in no way profit, but an efficient administration of investments.

The contingency fund was created when the school reached a deficit of \$903,459 in June of 1970. The accumulation of this debt was due to the expanded facilities mandated by the College's Board. The money is "specifically reserved and will be used only if something happens in future years," said Mr. Lord.

The Vice-President of Finance stated this action "responsible" and that the Board the responsibility of maintaining the plan. The goal that the Board of Trustees has set for this reserve account is 10 percent of the total operating costs which is expected to be fulfilled by the end of the year. After the goal has been reached, Mr. Lord said, further consideration will be given to increasing scholarships, and improving the academic program.

A decision has been arrived at by the Board as to specific use of the reserve money. The practical need for such a fund is quite evident, Mr. Lord commented. He explained that Kenyon College is very vulnerable to changes in student population since much of the operating costs come from tuition, unlike other colleges



Vice President of Finance Samuel Lord

whose endowments are many times ours. For example, during 1972-73 Kenyon received endowments of \$6,362,000 while Wooster College received \$13,475,000, Ohio Wesleyan \$15,000,000, Denison \$18,458,000 and Grinnell a total of \$20,260,000. Oberlin College received \$86,381,000 and Wesleyan (Conn.) received \$125,657,000.

Endowments per student also varied accordingly. Kenyon allotted \$4,458 per student while comparable colleges, such as Wooster allotted \$6,791, Ohio Wesleyan \$5,634, Denison \$8,565, Grinnell \$15,418, Oberlin \$31,173 and Wesleyan \$65,548.

In reference to the \$500,000 in the contingency fund, Mr. Lord commented, "It would not take very much of a sway in population to use those funds."



By J. A. Gioia

T.V. Glib; a guide to television at Kenyon for Friday, Nov. 8.

8:00 p.m.

8 — Make Room for Donny (comedy) Tonight: Donny calls off the room searches because he has enough toasters, hotplates and blenders to go into the electric appliance game. (R)

5 — Armchair Theater

"Citizen Caples" (drama). One of the all time cinema classics. A powerful man's last words are "Hush Puppies", and an investigative reporter tries to find out what they stand for. Caples: Charles F. Kane.

8:30 p.m.

8 — Hey, Artist! (comedy)

Wacky mixups occur when the Bexley gang try to enact the Sistine Chapel

Peircing Comments

T.V. Glib

frescoes in Rosse Hall by suspending people from the ceiling. Special guest stars: God: Thomas Edwards; Eve: Susan Givens.

9:00 p.m.

8 — Security Patrol (police action) In tonight's fast paced show, officers of the security patrol confiscate three beer bottles which are almost full, and tell a roomful of hopheads to turn down their stereo.

3 — Dining Room (mystery)

Tension builds as undercover agent Van Dusenbury infiltrates the SAGA society in order to find out just what becomes of the milk that drips into bowls set under the taps.

9:30 p.m.

5 — Star Check (science fiction) Space cowboy Miles Fromhere transfers from school by putting retro-rockets beneath Peirce Tower and blasting it into orbit. Back on Earth, no one seems to mind. Guest: Peirce Hall itself.

10:00 p.m.

3 — Mr. Martin Goes to Senate (tragi-comedy)

Based on the famous movie of the same name, this is the continuing story of an optimist who becomes unglued in government. Tonight's show: Mr. Martin causes a scene and makes Vice President McKean cry.

5 — The Men from Maintenance (action)

The maintenance men swing into action on a routine Coke machine trashing, only to find a student trapped inside. Their problem is solved when Supervisor Gus points out that it's quitting time.

8 — News: Special Report—The Kenyon Endowment Fund

This award winning documentary cuts through the laundering of money and exposes sources of the endowment as chains of drive-in movie theaters, strip joints, and fast food restaurants.

11:00 p.m.

3 5 8 — News

11:02 p.m.

3 5 8 — Sign off

Our Famous Alumni (Part 4)

Davis' Oration Talents

First Bloom At Kenyon

By Richard S. West

In 1890 William Bodine, Kenyon President, wrote: "Among the sons of Kenyon who have been useful and highly honored, no one has achieved greater distinction than Henry Winter Davis." This is a remarkable statement, for at the time Kenyon boasted a former President, two former Supreme Court Justices, and many distinguished religious men as graduates. By popular standards the title Davis came to hold, that of Congressional representative, is not impressive, but the role he played in the crucial Civil War years does distinguish him as a man of rare talent. That rare talent, oration, first bloomed at Kenyon.

Davis entered Kenyon in 1833, one year after his cousin David Davis graduated. John Cresswell wrote of Davis' years at Kenyon: "His college life was laborious and unsuccessful. The regular studies were procreated with diligence, and from them he derived great profit, not merely knowledge, but in what is of vastly more account, the habit and power of mental labor. These studies were wrought into his mind and part of the intellectual substance by the vigorous collisions of the societies in which he delighted." The societies spoken of are the North/South products of the once united Philomathean society, which Edwin M. Stanton was so deeply involved in just two years earlier. Stanton chose to side with the Northern group while Winter, as Davis was called, selected the Southern society. In defense of his choice, he later wrote, "I was from the South, had been born and bred in the South and why, when there was a Southern society on the hill, I should, join the Northern group, I cannot conceive. . . . The Northerners would never have dreamed of my joining their society. Nothing could have been more disagreeable to me. . . . Their manners and habits were so different from what I had been accustomed." Davis was from Maryland.

In preparation for the debates he never wrote down his lengthy arguments, but instead spoke extemporaneously, having outlined

the major tenants of his thoughts beforehand only in his head, which would become a habit for the rest of his natural life.

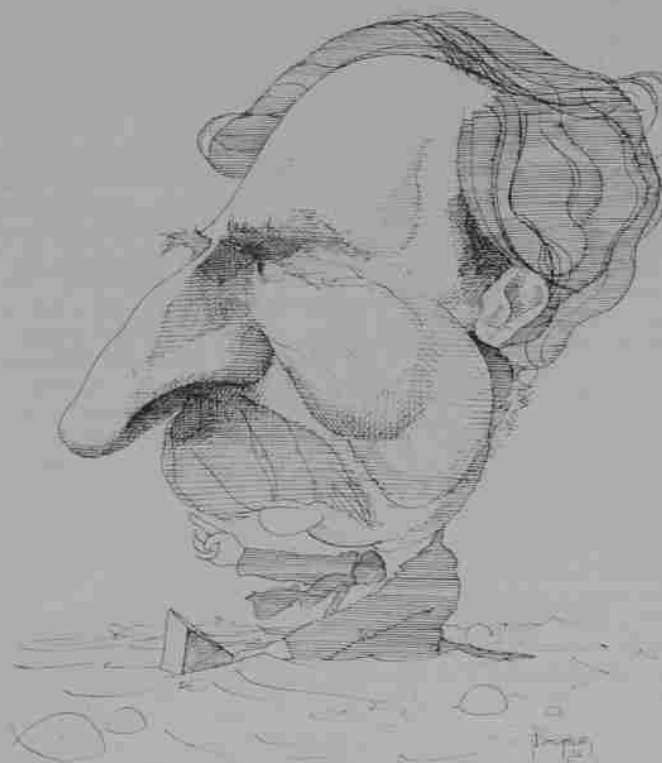
When Davis became heatedly involved in the question of abolition in the 1850's and 60's, his youthful experiences with his father's slaves gave him a unique insight into the Black man's feelings. Combining this with his speaking ability he became in many ways the most eloquent spokesman for their cause.

In 1855 he was elected to Congress from Baltimore as a whig and was re-elected twice as a Know-Nothing. When he announced for a fourth term in 1861 as an "unconditional Union" candidate, he received abuse and scorn throughout the border state of Maryland and yet was only narrowly rejected by the voters. Elected again to Congress in 1863 he served as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

As an outspoken critic of Abraham Lincoln, he toured the country and became a nationally known speaker.

All public officials were afraid of incurring his wrath. He was considered as a Vice Presidential nominee in 1860 by the Republicans and had personal ambitions for the Presidency, which were never realized.

In speaking of his experience at Kenyon, Davis wrote: "Learning must fall like the rain in such gentle showers as to sink in if it is to be fruitful; when poured on the richest soil in torrents it not only runs off without strengthening vegetation, but washes away the soil itself." Ironically, that analogy can also be applied to Davis' years in politics. The torrents of explosive issues that rained throughout his career and caused extensive factionalism refused to let him distinguish himself as a leader of the majority and relegated him to the eloquent head of splinter groups. Like the soil, he was washed away. After being defeated for re-election, he died at the age of 48 on December 30, 1865.



Henry Winter Davis, U.S. Congressman

INSIDE SENATE

(Con't From Page 1)

percentage of those (parking) fines, beginning with the fines collected this semester."

Student Fee Levy Proposal

The Student Fee Levy proposal (formally the student tax) will presently be offered to the Council for its approval and possible amendment before being submitted to the February meeting of the Trustee Executive Committee. The proposal would allow students to vote on raising or lowering the levy for the next academic year when a change is necessary.

Campus organizations, under the proposal, would submit their projected budgets for the next year to the Council which would compare those figures to the available funds. The Council will then propose that the levy be increased or decreased as the need shows. For example, if campus organizations show a need for an additional \$2,900 then the proposal would be to raise the levy two dollars. Students would then decide on the issue by a general referendum.

This system seems to have definite shortcomings; first, it does not adequately allow for error in budget computation and unexpected or sudden rises in operating materials and costs. Secondly, the student body may well vote down any levy increase without realizing, or considering, the impact fewer funds will have on all campus organizations.

Thirdly, campus organizations may be tempted to inflate their projected budgets, even more than they now do, because the feeling may be that the extra funds may be easily made available.

Before the proposal is submitted to the trustees, these shortcomings should be considered; the attempt to bring the student body into the matter is admirable, but somehow seems to be unworkable.

Faculty Supports Free Collegian

Marsha Rocky Schermer, faculty senator, said that the faculty feels that the Collegian should not be subject to "censor, intimidated or coerced" by any campus organization, but should always strive for accuracy. Schermer was referring to faculty reaction to her report of the Student Council statement attacking the Collegian for what it felt was bad journalism.



Sex On Magic Mountain

By Vicki Barker

Sex Isn't That Simple
Hettlinger, Richard
Seabury Press, 250 pp \$3.50

Sex Isn't That Simple, is not another of that tired old breed of "how-to" books. Rather, it can best be described as a "why-to" book, in that the emphasis is laid on examining one's motives before embarking upon a sexual relationship, and pointing out the pitfalls students tend to meet in this most maddening and rewarding of human encounters.

There are few hitherto undisclosed "facts" revealed, but there are several points made which may furnish food for serious thought. For instance, Hettlinger cites the "new Puritanism of the sexually emancipated" prevalent on campuses today. Whereas twenty years ago a student who had sex was ostracized, today the reverse is true: the student who does not have sex is regarded as a freak.

Hettlinger writes, "If the experience of sex on campus is to be truly rewarding... we have to explore sexuality for its own worth, rather than seeking and using sex as a means to social order or individual pleasure... We have to recognize that sexuality involves the basic fabric of our lives and that the adequacy of our sexual self-understanding will affect both our present role as a student and our future career, social relations, family status, and emotional health (p. 90)."

In addition to covering such topics as "Recreational Sex", "Love and Commitment", and "Gay Can Be Good", there is an appendix which answers frequently-asked questions about birth control, V.D., and abortion.

\$109,350 not including professional and non-professional salaries.

The number of volumes at comparable institutions (some adjustment is needed for variations in student population, tuition, endowment, and current revenue) provides a standard of measurement: Bowdoin possesses over 400,000 and is growing annually by 14,000; Williams has 385,000 (and a new library to be opened in 1975 with a capacity for 500,000); Antioch, with 210,000 is growing annually by 10,000; Beloit has 210,000; and Connecticut College owns 287,896 volumes.

Kenyon annually spends \$139 per student on the library, which compared to Grinnell at \$93, Hamilton College at \$150, Bowdoin at \$290, and Williams at over \$300, gives a rough indication of where we stand. Haverford spends \$306, Swarthmore \$241, Amherst \$251, and Earlham spends \$152 per student.

Mr. Dameron feels that the library should primarily support and enhance Kenyon's academic programs, and is generally successful in meeting these ends.

"The library's collection in Classics was in reasonably good shape when I first came here," said Classics professor Clifford Weber. "It has, however, become increasingly difficult to add volumes. With a departmental allocation of about \$1000, each of the three major sub-disciplines (Greek, Latin, and Ancient History) must operate on a \$300 fund. Since the average cost of a book is \$15, a severely limited number of books can be purchased."

The Anthropology-Sociology Department is the newest addition to the Kenyon curriculum. Special "seed money" along with the normal departmental allotment has, according to Chairman Small, "enabled us to acquire more books and reference texts in the various sub-divisions of Anthropology and Sociology, as well as back issues of the more important journals and periodicals in both disciplines." Anthropology and Sociology are fields growing at a tremendous pace and the number of important books is expanding at a parallel rate. Mr. Small is concerned about this in light

Chalmers Library Adequate?

(Con't From Page 1)

of the rising cost of books and the relatively static departmental allotment.

M. Bellocq of the Modern Foreign Languages Department said he was "satisfied with the Library's adequacy in terms of primary and critical materials." He felt the Library receives a number of "respectable French literary journals," though "It would be nice to be able to afford additional weeklies."

Mr. Drake of the English Department described the Library as "Remarkable". Praising both the collection and atmosphere of the Library, Drake felt that with the completion of present efforts to fill existing gaps, Chalmers "could serve as a model for small undergraduate institutions."

Dr. Eugen Kullmann, religion professor, said that in his department, Jewish Studies, "the library is in not too cheerful a condition."

Both Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Anderson felt that the Library's collections in their departments,

Psychology and Biology respectively, were small but adequate. They cited a lack of financial resources as the limitation on primary expansion.

Senior Pat Regan, doing History Honors work, said the subject of his research has been somewhat determined by the strengths and weaknesses of the Library's collection. He also criticized the noisiness and crowded conditions of the Library. Mark Speiser, a senior in Political Science Honors, has no complaints about the collection; however, he finds studying impossible as "the Library has become the Kenyon Student Union."

Mr. Dameron predicts that the problem of insufficient space is likely to be exacerbated by the trend towards more independent research and new academic disciplines (i.e. Communications) emerging in larger areas, and requiring new materials. He feels that an expansion of the Library will become inevitable within the next few years and that the problem must be dealt with at its financial roots.

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Long Range Planning Confronts Kenyon's Future

(Con't From Page 1)

Development; Samuel Lord, Vice President for Finance; John McKean, Vice President of the College; and Bruce Haywood, Provost. There are four faculty members on the committee, one from each division: Classics Professor Clifford Weber, Humanities, Political Science Professor John Elliott, Social Sciences; Drama Professor Daniel Parr, Fine Arts; and Math Professor Daniel Finkbeiner, Natural Sciences.

Helen Shapiro, Michael Montgomery, Stu Wegener, and Chris Grebey represent the student body. The seven trustees on the committee are Lawrence Bell, Edgar Davis, Pierre McBride, William Chadeyane, Elmer Graham, David W. Jasper, Jr., and Peter Clark. Herbert J. Ullmann, trustee, chairs the committee.

The committee will meet three or four times this year, with most of the work being done in sub-committees. They hope to issue a report of some length, concerning their recommendations, by May. "This (report) would be an appropriate thing to set before the new president," said Haywood.

At the first meeting, on September 20th the faculty were asked to give

brief reports on what they felt should be the concerns of the committee.

Professor Elliott, when asked about the suggestions he had made to the committee, said, "All four of the departments (in the Social Sciences) have above-average and increasing student loads. The average student load for each professor is fifty-nine. In the Social Sciences the average is close to sixty-five." Professor Elliott suggested "maintaining small classes in the introductory level."

Elliott also mentioned the implications of the college's tenure policy. "Changes in tenure policy," he said, "will especially endanger the Social Science department because the department has relatively few tenured professors." According to Elliott, a change in tenure provides "the possibility of damaging morale among faculty and forced turnover as well."

Professor Parr reported to the committee the concerns of the Fine Arts division. The immediate concern is "the strengthening of existing programs where we could deal with specific needs of students," he said. As possible examples, Parr suggested utilizing established theater artists to work with drama students, making

more art available at Kenyon, and increasing the availability of music performers.

"The basic needs for the science division," said Professor Finkbeiner, "or any other division, is stability in size of departments and strength of departments. There is a need for a continuing flow of good students."

"If the college is to do more than to maintain its present position," said Professor Weber, "the highest priority must be attached to improving the quality of the freshman class and reducing the ratio of students to faculty." Weber also stressed at that first meeting that "we (the college) must begin to spend much more on the library."

Professor Weber also noted that the faculty were not being paid a sufficient amount, considering their high stature and in comparison to the higher salaries of faculty at comparable institutions. "No task before the College can be more urgent than raising the compensation of its faculty out of the depths to which it has been allowed to sink," he said.

Regarding the faculty presentations Haywood noted, "no two of the viewpoints were reconcilable with each other, except

within the frame work of a considerably richer institution."

The committee met for the second time on October 25th, the weekend of the Fall trustees meeting. The committee decided to begin developing models of Kenyon in the 1980's. The models include student populations of 1000, 1200, 1400, and 1600.

Professor Weber appealed to the committee to "deal with the collegiate, rather than the parochial."

Provost Haywood had a different opinion. He felt that the committee "must begin with some kind of divisional inquiry."

There also seemed to be the feeling among some members of the committee that a superficial examination of the school's programs would bring unwanted faculty cuts. Elmer Graham, trustee, tried to assuage those fears. He mentioned the recent 25 percent cut in faculty at Antioch. "We've got to do the planning now to avoid that sort of thing," he said.

The committee seems beset by confusion and lack of direction. They have decided to construct various models and to acquire the necessary

statistical information to do so, but at this point they have very little information. "I find a real lack of statistical information," complained one committee member. "I'd be interested to see a statistical analysis of majors in each department over the last twenty years. I think that would give us some idea of where we're going."

Another great problem the committee will have to deal with is national trends that will affect Kenyon. "The last time this sort of planning was done (1963-65)," said Provost Haywood, "there were certain positive assumptions that could be made—economy and an increase of students seeking a liberal arts education. The enormous difference between then and now is that then we were planning on rising tide of expectations."

The greatest problem that the committee faces is a lack of focus and common direction. Some committee members suggest improvements for the larger concerns, others stress specific divisional inquiries. Priorities for Kenyon have yet to be decided. "Planning is pointless," said the Provost, "unless we proceed from a set of assumptions that we commonly accept."

FILMS at ROSSE

REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE (1955, 111 min., Color)—Starring James Dean and Natalie Wood. Directed by Nicholas Ray.

As the 'auteur' theory of themes holds for Ray, it can be said his themes are that every relationship establishes its own moral code such that abstract morality is an impossibility. Ray's stories deal with loners and their actions when they try or are forced to conform to the standards of our world. The result is invariably harsh and often tragedy. The story of **REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE** deals with James Dean's portrayal of a problem teenager who must combat parents, peers and self morality. Dean died at the age of 24 two weeks prior to the release of this film.



THE LAST PICTURE SHOW (1971, 121 min., Black and White)—Starring Fanny Bottoms, Jeff Bridges, Cybill Sheperd and Cloris Leachman. Directed by Peter Bogdanovich.

It is the first in the current trend of '50's nostalgia films. Bogdanovich used a mix of black and white photography, and ageless Texas towns to create what is considered his best film. The story depicts the disintegration of a town, Texas in 1951. Bogdanovich creates this moral destruction by vividly depicting the impact of war, class struggle, death, age, and jealousy in this innocent Texan town.

THE RED BALLOON (1956, Color, 34 min.)—Directed and written by Albert Lamorisse.

This is one of the most famous short films of all time. It won an Academy Award for its original screenplay, and has been acclaimed throughout the world as a wonderful fantasy of childhood. A boy makes friends with a balloon, and the balloon begins to live a life of its own. The story is a delight, and any further preview could only spoil. Come and see it.

A Notice To All Offenders

If you continue to ignore our request that you refrain from smoking and drinking in Rosse Hall the Administration will begin to have outside people monitor Rosse during film showings. This is good, as people will begin to behave as they should. The only bad thing from the Film Society's point of view is that we will have to pay non-students to keep our fellow students in line. This sum will be considerable, about 25 percent of the amount we were going to spend on films. This is a lot of money (about \$1000.00), and it's too much we can't handle it any other way. If students were to tell their neighbors to refrain from smoking or drinking, we could please the Administration and avoid having to pay fireguards. Please be more conscientious and don't hesitate to call attention if you spot an offender. Otherwise, you can say goodbye to any big films for second semester.

The Victim' Next Week

By Nancy Nadel

The Victim, a play written and directed by Leonard Felder, will be presented by the Kenyon College Dramatic Club and Drama 401 on Thursday and Friday November 14 and 15 at 7:00 p.m. in Rosse Hall.

The play is an allegory of the assassination of Robert Kennedy and is classified as a tragedy with comic elements. It takes place in a prison encounter group. The inmates in this group are Sirhan Sirhan, the assassin of Kennedy and a Palestinian zealot (played by Ken Nadel); Michael, a former lawyer and the group's hero (played by Tom Schmitt); Susan, a Jewess, who is Sirhan's enemy and is also a suitor of Michael (played by Holly Smith); and William, a black who cuts everyone down to size with his wit (played by Dan Malone). Also in the group are Debbie, a former whore who specializes in massage (played by Pam Martin) and Evelyn, a middle-aged woman who is a widow because she murdered her husband (played by Lynn Baker). The group leader is Gordon played by Frank Schmitt, the chaplain is played by Nigel Roberts, and guards are Bill Bass and Michael McSherry.

The play was written by Mr. Felder for his junior honors project and directed by him for his senior honors project.

Tickets for the play may be obtained at the Hill Theater Box Office between 2:00 and 4:00 Monday, November 11 through Thursday. General admission is \$1.00, Kenyon students free with I.D.'s.



Compiled By Kathy Fallon

Thursday, November 7th—

Mr. G. S. MacLean, a graduate student at the University of Michigan will present a lecture on "Blood Circulation in Hypothermic Vertebrates", in the Biology Auditorium at 4:10.

A lecture on the "New American Mandate" will be presented in Philomathesian Hall by Mr. Joseph Tegreene, Kenyon graduate of 1974.

At 8:00 p.m. in the Biology Auditorium, Dr. Richard M. Restak will lecture on "Bioethics".

A play, "A Flea In Her Ear", will be presented at the Hill Theatre at 8:00 p.m.

Student Raise

(Con't From Page 1)

and students did not use that line, so we have closed it. We will welcome any constructive suggestions students have."

In response to further Council criticism Montayne replied, "Student labor hours are running roughly the same as last year; roughly 1000 hours a week. We have not cut student hours, we have changed the hours to fit student eating habits. Very few students lost hours, students were laid off because they could not fit the times needed."

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Along Middle Path

Friday, November 8th—

A philosophical discussion on "Three Views of Language" will be presented by Professors William Klein, Ronald McLaren, and Richard Hoppe at 4:10 p.m. in the Peirce Lounge.

There will be a Phi Beta Kappa lecture on "Chinese-Soviet Relations", given by Professor Donald W. Treadgold, History Department, University of Washington, at 8:00 p.m. in the Biology Auditorium.

KFS will present "The Last Picture Show" at 8:00 p.m. in Rosse Hall, followed by the Little Rascals in "Rushin' Ballet" (short) and "The Red Balloon" at 10:00.

"A Flea In Her Ear" will be presented at the Hill Theatre at 8:00 p.m.

The IFC will hold a faculty/administration / students semi-formal dance in the Great Hall Peirce Lounge at 9:00 p.m.

Saturday, November 9th—

At 1:30 p.m., the Kenyon football team will play Centre College on McBride Field.

Freddie King, a blues guitarist, will give a concert at 8:00 p.m. in Wertheimer Fieldhouse.

"A Flea In Her Ear" will be presented at the Hill Theatre at 8:00 p.m.

Starting at 8:00 p.m., the KFS will show "Rebel Without a Cause", and at 10:00 p.m. the Little Rascals in "Rushin' Ballet", and "The Last Picture Show", in Rosse Hall.

Sunday, November 10th—

The KFS will show "The Red Balloon" in Rosse Hall at 8:00 p.m.

and the Little Rascals in "Rushin' Ballet" and "Rebel Without A Cause" at 10:00 p.m.

This week's segment of the film series The Ascent of Man will be "The Ladder of Creation" shown at 8:00 p.m. and 9:15 p.m. in the Biology Auditorium.

Monday, November 11th—

The Box Office of the Hill Theatre will open for the student-directed play "The Victim" between 2:00-4:00 p.m.

At 4:30 p.m., "The Ladder of Creation", this week's segment of the film series The Ascent of Man will be shown in the Biology Auditorium.

The women's power volleyball team will play Ohio Wesleyan University at 7:00 p.m. in Wertheimer Fieldhouse.

Knox County Mental Health Assn. will present a 28-minute film, Journey. The film deals with what symptoms suggest that you or a friend might need help with an emotional problem, the major fears which keep people from seeking the help they need, and what it is like to get professional help. It will be shown at 7:30 p.m. in the basement at St. Paul's parish house, 101 East St., Mt. Vernon. No charge.

At 8:00 p.m., The Royal Shakespeare Company will present "The Hollow Crown" at the Memorial Theater, Mount Vernon.

Tuesday, November 12th—

There will be a faculty lecture given in the faculty lounge at 8:00 p.m., sponsored by the GEC. Professors Schoenhals and Elliott will speak on "The Ford Administration".

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The Kenyon Collegian Sports

Lords Almost Perform Miracle Against Scots

By Frank Fitzgerald

Who said miracles are made in Heaven alone? Last Saturday the Kenyon Lords almost performed one, falling just short of a highly favored Edinboro State Scots football team, 22-21. Although the entire team was outstanding, the Lords' defensive unit merits special praise in the heart-breaking loss.

The first half was hard-fought, but eventful. Offense predominated, with neither team generating much offensive punch. Edinboro, physically and numerically superior, seemed intent on beating themselves, committing frequent errors. Kenyon's defense provided assistance in this area, forcing several mistakes. The Lords' offense, meanwhile, scored on a 39 yard pass from Jack Forgrave to Jim Myers. Giovanni DiLalla's conversion kick gave Kenyon a 7-0 halftime lead.

Both teams had food for thought during the intermission. Kenyon realized they had a chance for victory—something quite unexpected—while favored Edinboro concluded they had a tiger on their hands. The result was an unbelievable second half.

An Edinboro field goal at the eight minute mark of the third quarter brought them within four points. Then, in the final four minutes of the quarter, Myers scored on a 8 yard pass from Forgrave. Edinboro retaliated with a 76 yard touchdown pass and the Lords came right back on a 50 yard aerial to Bob Jennings for six. When the smoke finally cleared, Kenyon was leading 21-10 going into the final period and smelling an upset.

Edinboro brought out the smelling salts just over a minute later. Rod Jones capped a long drive by ramming into the endzone from the Kenyon one. An attempted two point conversion failed, leaving the Lords a shaky 21-16 lead.

Starting from their own 20 late in the game, Edinboro moved to the Kenyon 2 in 13 plays. With just 11 seconds remaining and the Kenyon fans jumping and screaming for a goal-line stand, Gerry DiGello punched through an exhausted defense for the touchdown. The attempted two point conversion was again repulsed. Although they held the lead for just 11 seconds, Edinboro escaped with their lives and a one-point victory.

The entire Kenyon team deserves greater credit. They took the play to the visitors, exploiting Edinboro's overconfidence, and running up an early lead. The offensive line again provided solid protection, while the defense turned in a stirring performance.

Linebacker Bruce Broxterman played exceptionally well, coming up with two key interceptions. Jim Myers also kept up his record-setting pace, breaking older brother Chris' single season mark for receiving yardage. His 1,399 yards bests the old record of 1,378. But Kenyon truly played as a team, with all deserving a share of the credit.

The Lords, now 2-5-1 on the season, close out the season this Saturday by hosting Centre College of Kentucky.



Jim Townsend (20) makes the tackle as Mike Kennedy (43) moves in to assist and Kevin McCafferty (89) looks on.

A Modest Proposal

The Chauvinist Manifesto

By David L. Bacon

"I hear the Women's Swim Team got stomped by Denison last Thursday night. Tammy Kaplan won the diving competition, but that was about it."

"Hey well that's nothing. Our Cross-Country Team wasn't even allowed to compete in the OAC Varsity meet over the weekend, and they didn't do too good in the JV exhibition race. I guess Kryder and Doucette got eighth and ninth place, but the other guys were pretty far back."

"Yeah, and Rugby lost 14 to zip against Wesleyan, and we couldn't even field a full team. Hell, with Solomon and Szmania playing on bad knees, we might even lose a few guys before Saturday's game with O.B."

"Man, everybody's losing. Soccer and Football both sort of fell apart this year."

"And wait'll the hockey season starts. Those guys gotta go all the way to Columbus to practice, and they just can't get it together with those conditions..."

"Hey, but someone told me the Women's Power Volleyball team is doing pretty good..."

"Yeah, I heard that too. Least somebody wins around here. Hey, maybe that's what we need; a Men's

Volleyball team..."

Women's Swimming? Cross-Country? Rugby? Hockey? Women's Power Volleyball? What's happening here? There has to be a pattern; a lesson to be gleaned from all this, somewhere...

Where did those John Rinka days go; what happened to that magical, single-sport season? It wasn't really so long ago that Chris Myers was hauling in the pigskins at a record-setting clip, to the screaming, multitudinous approval of the Knox County-ites, was it? Who can forget the Dave Cronin Lacrosse days, when students were so tightly packed around the field, it made the noon crowding at Peirce Hall pale in comparison? Ah, where are those days of Marty Hunt sweetening the basketball score with his marshmallow shot—a shot that held an overflowing crowd spellbound? What, what caused the tragic loss of this single-sport season intensity, why are we now forced to watch 10 mediocre teams every season instead of one solid winner? Why?

It's the Women.

Yes, it's Kenyon's unwanted inundation with Women—those economically necessary little creatures who throw normal male sanity into perpetual imbalance. It is

Ladies Finish Season With Best Record Yet; Defeat Wittenberg 2-0

By Pamela Olsyn

Compiling their best season record yet, the women's field hockey team finished its schedule Thursday with a 2-0 victory over Wittenberg. Their seventh shutout in ten games, this was particularly gratifying as Wittenberg was one of three teams to defeat the Ladies in their 1973 campaign. All told, Kenyon ended with a 6-3-1 record.

Defense In Control

As has been the case most of the season, the defense kept Kenyon in control, allowing Wittenberg only four shots, none of which had to be cleared by the Kenyon goalkeeper. While Kenyon developed a scoring offense this year, it was the defense which bore the greater part of the work. Five times they allowed no shots at goal while allowing only two and four on two other occasions.

Offense should not be slighted, however, as Kenyon maintained possession of the ball a majority of the time. An offensive drive late in the first half gave Kenyon a lead which it never relinquished. Anne Jenkins was the first to find the nets. While the Ladies tallied four times, only this goal and a second-half goal by Cindy Merritt counted as the other two were called back due to penalties. Right wing Merritt found an empty goal and promptly delivered one of her patented long hard drives into the left corner.

As far as the season went, the team solved most of what had been deemed early-season problems. An experienced defense developed into a strong, coordinated unit. Scoring was not usually lacking as Kenyon outscored their opposition 27-6, allowing only Denison, Wooster, and Ohio Wesleyan to score. Perhaps one of the teams biggest pluses was the relative youth of the team. Top scorer Anne Jenkins is a freshman as is Judy Williams, one of the two runners-up. Anne tallied eight times this season as Judy and junior Cindy Merritt scored five each. In addition, Cindy led the team in assists.

Three seniors started for the Ladies. Offensively, the right inner and left wing positions were filled by co-captains Nancy McSorley and Robin Smith with Liz Parker nailing down the left halfback slot. All three helped the Kenyon scoring effort, Robin with four goals and Liz and Nancy each with one. Two other seniors aided Kenyon, Beth Lerch coming in at right wing and Sally Washam at fullback.

The other problem cited by Coach Burke at the beginning of the season may or may not have been solved—this being the gaining of experience at the goalkeeper's position. While freshman goalie Pam Olsyn may as well have been playing under winks for lack of action in the Kenyon half of the field, she came through on those rare occasions when the defense let someone sneak past, clearing 37 of 43 shots taken at goal.

Next year should prove to be another good one for the Ladies. All members of the team saw some action this year. Offensively, too, people are ready to step in, with one of them, Holly Reed having scored this season. While only two defensive players will be graduating, three freshmen gained experience which may help Kenyon to maintain a strong unit. One of these, Ann Smith helped the scoring effort, adding a goal in the 10-0 slaughter of Baldwin Wallace. The next step for Kenyon is to compile an undefeated record. Next year may be the year.

SPORTS

Lukacs' Line

By Paul B. Lukacs



"First I'll cut off the ring and then maybe I'll cut off his neck."

George Foreman

And we believed him. Not because he was a championship talker—that may have belonged to Muhammad Ali—but because he had knocked out Joe Frazier in two rounds, Jose Roman in one (not that anybody cared about that one), and Ken Norton in two. In 32 months he had knocked down three men twelve times, and it had taken him all of 11½ minutes. Ali, on the other hand, had lost a fifteen round decision on March 8, 1971 to the then heavyweight champion Frazier, and "the greatest" had quickly become "the second-best." Right worse. A then unknown by the name of Ken Norton won a split decision from Ali, broke the former champ's jaw, and destroyed the legend.

Ali last stepped into a boxing ring as the heavyweight champion on March 22, 1967 in New York, where he destroyed Zora Folley in seven rounds. Then the government and the World Boxing Association took the title away from him and stole two and one-half years of his career. By the time he started his comeback Joe Frazier was the champion; Ali was number two. During the four years between championship fights his ego had suffered, and his loss to Frazier was a shattering blow.

Yet it took Muhammad Ali only eight rounds, one more than he had needed against Folley, to win the greatest fight of his career. In beating George Foreman he showed us that he is undoubtedly the greatest boxer of his time and perhaps the greatest ever. He showed that he had what he needed, much the same as that loud-mouthed kid named Cassius Clay had showed Sonny Liston.

The Fight

It was a beautiful fight, a classic matchup of a boxer versus a slugger. Ali had lost to a slugger before; Frazier. Foreman had never lost to anyone. The challenger came out into the ring ten minutes before Foreman and after leading the partisan crowd in a chorus of "Ali, Ali," started to dance around the ring with lightning speed. He moved his feet faster than at any time before the comeback, and it was obvious that he could still "float like a butterfly."

But could he "sting like a bee?" The answer was no, until the eighth round. George Foreman was obviously the aggressor, it was only Ali's speed and intelligence that saved him from annihilation. The champion continually tried for that one punch that would floor Ali, but that head kept getting out of the way and the punches missed.

In the sixth round Ali began to tease Foreman, much as he had done against Frazier in 1971—holding his hands out, daring Foreman to come at him. Foreman did, time and time again.

By the seventh the champion was tired. He moved slower than he had in the previous rounds, and the ever-alert Ali noticed. The man who, as heavyweight champion, had never had to go more than two rounds in a fight was tired, and in that decisive eighth round it was a quick left-right combination that sent Foreman down.

Afterwards

Now, after the actual fight, Foreman is claiming that it was a quick count and that he would have otherwise gone on to retain the crown. But one had only to look at Foreman being helped out of the stadium, his legs too wobbly to support him, to know that Ali would have knocked him down again.

As for the new champion, he still debates on whether to retire. If he does, he would go out as the second man in history to retire with the championship. Yet Muhammad Ali is a man of pride. It hurts him to hear those who say that it was a fluke; that Foreman is the better fighter.

Ali went into this fight in as good a shape as he had ever been. He trained harder and longer than ever before. It has been his pride that has brought him this far, and it will be his pride which will take him on. He wants—and in a sense, needs—us to believe him when he says "I am the greatest." On Tuesday night, October 29, 1974, Muhammad Ali completed one of the greatest comebacks in the history of sport. He defied the odds. He defied the experts, and he defied those of us who did not believe. What more must he do now?