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## Kenyon Collegian - February 18, 1971

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# Fairer independent policy highlight of housing study

by Rob Murphy

In mid-October, 1971, a committee was appointed by Dean Edwards at the request of the Board of Trustees through President Caples to evaluate and recommend appropriate adjustments to the present system of dormitory space at Kenyon. That committee's report is now completed and includes explanations of the present problems, proposed solutions, and basic principles to be followed.

Multiple and varied factors are contributing to the problem of student housing. Primarily, Kenyon's social and extracurricular life has revolved in the past around the fraternities (Old Kenyon, Leonard, and Hanna Halls). As enrollment expanded in the early fifties, a separate housing area for freshmen was created, with Norton, Lewis, Gund, and Watson Halls. Further expansion of upperclass enrollment was provided for by Bushnell, Manning, and Farr Halls.

With the continually changing percentages of affiliated and non-affiliated students each year, proper distribution of the divisions of people became more difficult. Originally, Bushnell and Manning were to house only independents. However, more room became necessary for fraternities, so Bushnell is now under the jurisdiction of Middle Kenyon Association as Manning is of Alpha Lambda Omega.

Over the past decade, Kenyon's enrollment increased from 600 to 850. Although the total number of fraternity members has decreased slightly, the proportion of non-affiliates has decreased dramatically in recent years. (This trend is expected to continue and Kenyon appears to be approaching the time when less than 50% of its students will be fraternity members.)

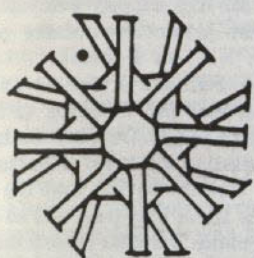
Along with this enlarged enrollment, all dormitory beds have been assigned, whereas in the past, extra beds were taken for granted. Present policy does not permit

students to reside at places other than College operated accommodations unless the dormitory sections where they would normally reside are filled.

If a fraternity does not fill its division, the unoccupied space is assigned to non-affiliated students, with the mutual consent of the assigned students and the fraternity. In spite of the fact that this practice is inconsistent, and tact is employed in the shuffling, it is nevertheless an unpopular situation.

Further problems arose from the remodeling of Leonard Hall in 1961. Not only did the capacity of its division enlarge, thereby increasing the number of independents in each division, but some of the rooms are the smallest and most cramped in the college. Moreover, since the division lounges are regarded as fraternity areas, the non-affiliates do not have a common room that they would be welcome to use.

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## the kenyon Collegian

Vol. XCVII

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, February 18, 1971

No. 15

### Decolonization explained by ex-Panther Anthony tells Black tactics

by Andy Jenks

Earl Anthony, sponsored by the Kenyon Black Student Union, spoke last evening to a group of 200 people in Rosse Hall on the topic of Black Liberation.

Mr. Anthony, former Deputy Minister of Southern California, began the lecture by stating that African Americans in the United States were a colonized people. "We suffer under economic exploitation and oppression, 'by the United States,' he stated. 'We are a colony within another nation,' he continued. He felt that what America has done to the African Americans by forcing upon him different language, customs and institutions was domestic colonization.

The African Americans were colonized, he maintained, to build up this racist Euro-American society. This country, he said was "built up on the sweat and backs of African people... they exploited their human resources."

He went on to discuss the problems of decolonization of both the Africans and the African-Americans. In the process of decolonization he stressed the need for some common basis from which to build. This common basis he called Pan Africanism, which states that all Black people, whether they live in the U.S.A., the Caribbean or Africa, are African people and must unite and struggle together.

The African Americans are struggling in the fight for decolonization against imperialism and according to Mr. Anthony, "America has become the last bastion of imperialism in the world."

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#### Stages of struggle

In this struggle for liberation the African Americans must go through several stages. First is the establishment of a cultural base; "Black people in this country have to begin to relate to their own culture." His second stage was an expansion of the Black Americans' political awareness. He favors the establishment of African American Liberation Schools because "that's the only way we can begin to teach our own politics and culture." The final stage then, will be the struggle itself. In this final stage he felt that violence could be justified. "We have to be prepared... because imperialism will fight to the end... so we must think in terms of violence," he stated. However, he stressed the fact that violence at this point was not appropriate because we are still in the political stage of the liberation.

His eventual goal was that after the several important questions arose. Mr. Anthony when asked why he left

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A Kenyon Sex Poll, undertaken as an independent Math project, was distributed to students yesterday at dinner. Students are urged to return their poll sheets to the collection boxes in the dining halls.

Students are also urged to answer the poll with some seriousness and honesty. This type of data has never been assembled before, and should prove to be of great value.



EARL ANTHONY, formerly of the Black Panther party, spoke on the present plight and future goals of Afro-Americans.



### Provost talks on degree problems

by Tom Stamp

Provost Bruce Haywood addressed Student Council Sunday night and answered questions concerning what he termed, "defining the requirements for the degree."

Haywood began by saying that he that he wished to develop the interest of both student body and faculty in academic problems, and that he was seeking individual responses from various groups. After remarking that the curriculum as it now stands is "prescriptive," and therefore somewhat limiting and in need of change, he commented on the three major aspects of his plan for reform.

The first points made by Haywood concerned comprehensive examinations and "integrating exercises." He believes in their necessity, and said that they are valuable in making the learning experience cohesive. Along with this, Haywood expressed the opinion that interdepartmental majors might be more readily accepted, possibly even encouraged, and that such combinations might present a more meaningful context for the major studies of interested students. The validity of the credit system at Kenyon was called into

question by Haywood, and more flexible programs such as the course-hour system used at major universities discussed.

The Provost then dealt with the compilation of the academic average which determines the eligibility of a student for graduation at the end of four years. As it now stands, failures are not included in this average, and he suggested that as much as one credit (under the present credit system) might be given for such work, noting that even the best of men have been known to fail without severe damage being done to their character. Haywood then questioned the present system which allows for, and in some cases demands that, "equivalent" compensatory work be done for failures, usually meaning the completion of a rather trivial summer school course, noting that the new system could feasibly prevent such a problem.

In his presentation of his third point, concerned with the development of a "free choice" curriculum with only minimal restriction, Haywood made his most radical diver-

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### Senators told of Autonomy successes

by Ron White

In a lengthy meeting Wednesday afternoon, Campus Senate devoted itself to an examination of sectional autonomy, which concluded with the passage of the sectional autonomy proposals of Lewis and Gund Halls.

The greater part of the meeting focused upon a discussion with the past presidents of the three divisions (Archon, DKE, and ALO) that have been living under sectional autonomy. (Four other division also have sectional autonomy, although President Caples has yet to confirm in

writing his verbal approval.)

When asked whether the quality of life improved under sectional autonomy, Damon Kerby, representing Archon, replied that he feels the effects of sectional autonomy have been positive, and reported that no major problems have occurred. He stated that students are more content living under rules that they have had a hand in making.

Pete Williams, representing Delta Kappa Epsilon, echoed this sentiment, saying that sectional autonomy has made it easier to enforce rules,

and has created a greater feeling of respect for individual rights.

Chairman William Klein then asked if the presidents or their executive councils felt they had in some sense been "isolated" from their divisions by sectional autonomy because of the position of authority that it gave them. Kerby stated that this was not the case, and that talking with "offenders" was, in most instances, effective. Tom Hollinger, representing Alpha Lambda Omega, added that yearly renewal of sectional autonomy would keep the

whole fraternity interested in its provisions and enforcement.

Professor Browning asked if some students were afraid to complain about their grievances. Kerby replied that he felt most students are not so reluctant, and that many problems are solved on an individual basis between roommates. Griffith, on the other hand, acknowledged that students sometimes are uncommunicative about their problems, and emphasized that the executive council of the division should try and be aware of such cases.



WORKMEN have attained the fourth of their nine-story goal on the third of women's dorms.



# "You can't take it with you" takes off tomorrow

by Liesel Friedrich

"You Can't Take It With You," probably one of the craziest of the Moss Hart and George Kaufman productions, will be presented in the Hill Theatre, this Friday and Saturday night, February 26 and 27. Produced and directed by Robert Leverone as his Drama 200 production, he is working with a cast of 18 people, ten of whom will make their Hill Theatre "debut."

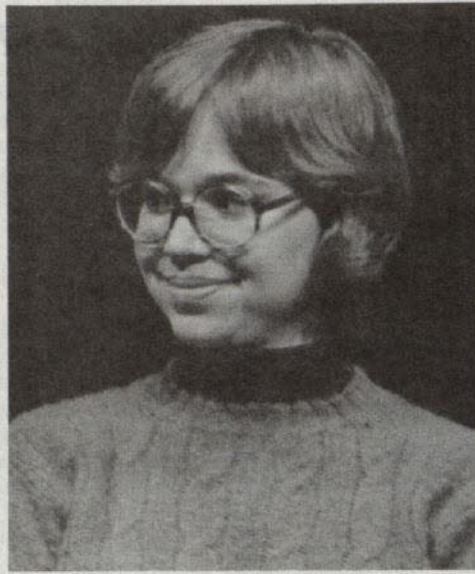
The play is very much like those of Neil Simon in that it is very funny but there is not much plot. Perhaps the lack of plotting is deliberate because the play centers around the Sycamore family and their corresponding lack of direction. "You

Can't Take It With You' is a charade against hoarding and grubbing and grinding in a world that can, instead, be enjoyed. Martin Vanderhof, known as "Grandpa" (Steve Stettler), is the foundation of the family. Thirty five years ago, while riding up to work on an elevator, he decided that drudgery was a foolish game and so he turned around and came right straight down again and has been enjoying himself since. Although he owes 22 years in income taxes, he amuses himself by attending commencements, throwing darts and hunting snakes.

The Sycamore tribe is a mirror image of Grandpa. His daughter,



Ellen Winters as "Penny."



Denise Largent as "Mrs. Kirby."



Todd Levitt as "Kolenkhov."

Penny (Ellen Winters) is an aimless but sincere fool. She has been writing plays for eight years because a typewriter was delivered to their house by mistake. Mr. DePinna (Jim Pugh), an ice-man, has been the guest of the Sycamores for eight years. He poses as a discus thrower for Penny who paints between her playwriting. Essie (Jane Herschopf) practices ballet in the living room as taught by Boris Kolenkhov (Todd Levitt), while her husband, Ed (Bill Nininger) toys with a printing press. All of this is occasionally interrupted by the explosions of Paul (Jim Dunning), Penny's husband, because dynamite is his hobby. In essence, it is a

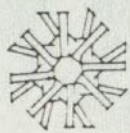
household of odd people doing whatever they please, with no questions asked.

What there is of a plot involves Tony Kirby (Wilder Gutterson) and Alice Sycamore (Lisa Myers), the young lovers. The problem is that the Kirbys (Denise Largent and Tom Hollinger) are very proper and when they come to meet the Sycamores, they are more than upset. The Kirby's appear to be almost satiric in contrast with the carefree life style of the Sycamores. However, a quick night in jail as the result of an FBI investigation of the Sycamore fireworks puts a halt to the rigid pretensions of the Kirby's

and they all live happily ever after.

The first production of the play opened in N.Y. in December, 1936 and won a Pulitzer Prize in 1937. Bob Leverone, the director of the Hill Theatre production, has decided against deleting the dated references to FDR, Father Divine and the 48 states. He feels that they add to the play and make the characters more realistic.

With lighting by Fritz Gahagan, technical design by Mark Rosenthal and Martin Greene as the stage manager, the curtain will rise at 8:30 p.m. Admission is 50¢ for students and season subscribers and \$1.00 for everyone else.



## Opinion

### Seats of wisdom

We cannot help thinking that Kenyon is in some measure insulting its guest and resident lecturers. At least this is what we must conclude judging from three recent lectures, one by Kenyon Alumnus Henry Abraham, the next a faculty panel discussion on bourgeois man and the middle class, and the recent affront being dealt Dr. Wolfgang Leonhard last week.

The insult resides in assuming that these speakers will attract only enough listeners to fill seats of Philo Hall. In the case of the aforementioned programs as well as countless others, the crowd has far surpassed the meager seating capacity of that room.

It almost makes one wonder why Kenyon has spent so much money on a new Biology Building featuring a far superior auditorium for programs of this type. Some may argue that the angle in looking down on the speaker is annoying; but what about the angle looking up at the speaker in Philo for those who are forced to sit on the dusty floors?

In short there is no excuse for continuing this practice of holding public lectures of broad interest in Philo or any other unsuitable place. There is space enough elsewhere for audience and speaker to communicate comfortably. We hope the responsible parties will see to it that this situation be easily remedied.

### Housing feedback

Dean Edwards and the Kenyon Housing Commission whose report appears in essence in today's COLLEGIAN are planning to hold an open discussion of their findings next week.

Much of what appears in the report is controversial and it is for this purpose that the ses-

sion has been scheduled. The Commission is seeking to field criticisms and suggestions so as to produce a system most amenable to Kenyon now. If you have any response to the findings of the Commission make yourself available next week. Watch NEWSCOPE for time and place.

## Subterranean home (sic) news

### Anthony's talk interesting

by Myer Berlow

Earl Anthony is an interesting example of a cultural nationalist. He was thrown out of the B.P.P. because of his Pan-African ideology. He relates to Stokely Carmichael, and as Bobby Seale says in 'Seize The Time': "Stokely Carmichael said some weird things to us. . . power doesn't grow out of the sleeve of a dashiki. That is something the cultural nationalists don't understand." But this sort of criticism is too easy for a white middle class student to flippantly spout off. At least the Kenyon community saw something it would not ordinarily see. Maybe, after that speech, someone will read Frantz Fanon or Bobby Seale with a new perspective. The Zionism issue was more important than the long-haired philosopher from the Freshman class made it

out to be. The problem of anti-semitism in the new left is more substantial than Jewish paranoia (see Lipsett's article in the New York Times magazine section of last month). There isn't space to speak of all the issues brought out by the lecture.

Anthony's attitude left something to be desired. His beginning posture of supposedly addressing his talk to the Black Student Union was unconvincing and somewhat silly in that he did not do that after he said that he was going to. His arguments were somewhat lacking in force; he could not decide, it seemed, whether he was a black revolutionary or a black intellectual. He sounded as I expect Richard Wright must have after he left the Party. His cultural

nationalism and his class analysis do not seem to be in a good synthesis, but his talk was nonetheless interesting.

### Council hears Provost

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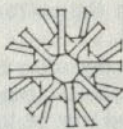
gence from current Kenyon policy.

The new proposal would provide that some work should be done in three of four major divisions, these being Arts, Humanities, Natural Sciences, and Social Sciences. Along with this, an appropriate limit would have to be set on the quantity of work to be done in the students' major division, a point upon which there is much confusion under the present system.

Haywood also expressed the desire for a reexamination of the honors program, believing that honors work should differ from pass work in quality rather than in quantity. He stated that there should be no difference in the quantity of work done by honors in relation to that by pass majors due to the mistaken belief that the latter group is less highly motivated.

Concluding his remarks, Haywood said that under the present system "We are fantastically controlled by our regulations." He added that the viability of present courses and systems must be investigated, and that this is imperative to Kenyon's survival. We must also redefine our curriculum to make it attractive to the independent student, it was commented. Haywood also recommended that students make their feelings known to professors, especially about such critical matters as testing.

After a brief question and answer period which served primarily to reaffirm Haywood's points, Council thanked the Provost and he departed. Business was then turned to, and a discussion as to the feasibility and desirability of the reinstitution of sit-down Sunday dinners initiated by Mr. Rapoport. A rather negativistic discussion ensued, but, since quorum was rapidly waning in the face of "Ben Hur," no vote was taken and the meeting adjourned.



## The Kenyon Collegian

A Journal of Student Opinion

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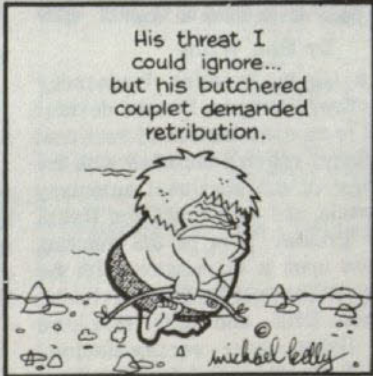
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# Liberal arts college plight seen as continuation of recent trends

by John Ryerson

Kenyon and 47 other private liberal arts colleges are the subject of a recently published report which details trends that portend ill for these institutions. The study, entitled "The Golden Years," is a study of income and expenditure growth and distribution of these colleges over the decade of the sixties.

The study, written by Hans Jenny and G. Richard Wynn from the college of Wooster, is mostly a survey of cross-sectional and time-series income and expenditure data for the 48 schools. But the conclusions of the report are written so that they stand on their own - no statistical or economic knowledge is required to understand their findings. The conclusions that they reach suggest that unless the changes take place in the present structure of private higher education, colleges like Kenyon will die.

Why is the decade of the sixties called the "golden years"? Overall, each year income was greater than expenditures by a small amount - total income growth equalled 9.7% for the period, while total expenditure growth was only slightly greater - 9.8%. But when this data is broken down into individual col-

leges, the number of those showing a surplus declines rapidly over the last three years, while simultaneously deficits soar. Among record affluence, private college have fallen upon hard times.

For example, in data cited by the authors, the number of colleges of the 48 showing a deficit increases from the decade low of 5 in 1964 to 17 in 1967, 21 in 1968, 25 in 1969, and 28 in 1970. No college showed a deficit over \$200,000 prior to 1964 and only five until 1968, but in 1969 the number increased to seven and in 1970 to 12. Clearly the growth of expenditures has been accelerating past the growth of income in the last years of the sixties.

## Factors in expenditure growth

Although for the entire period, growth in income almost matches growth in expenditures, it is evident that the current trends put expenditures rising ahead of income at an increasing rate. These 48 colleges are in trouble, they note, should the trends continue.

In their conclusions, the authors formulate three basic questions, from which some sort of policy-making might arise. They first ask

why the expenditures have risen so much over the last decade. They note that inflation and increasing enrollment have played some part, but look to other factors as the main reasons.

Faculty salary increases, as well as the general increase in wages in the economy, is seen as a major cause of cost increase. In addition, the great proliferation of student services on the private campus (with the consequent need for more Deans, counsellors, admissions officers, etc.) has aggravated the general wage increases.

Other factors cited by the authors included substantial maintenance costs increases due to the heavy building programs of the early years of the period. The colleges have had to rely more and more upon gift income to make up the deficits, and thus the administrative costs of fund-raising have skyrocketed.

Every year these colleges move onto higher and higher levels of fixed costs as these programs are undertaken. No matter what the enrollment, some colleges view their new programs as necessary for the well-being of the academic community.

The final factor is that of student aid expenditures. This component of costs has been the fastest rising one over the decade, very significant in the cases of the smaller schools in the sample.

Costs have been rising for the private liberal arts college over the last decade, but will these ominous

"Financial survival can come at the expense of high academic quality. But when an entire educational system approaches the stage of perennial operating deficits and financial doom, the incentive for corrective action may not be so strong. After all, misery will have good company and plenty of it. And so it is perhaps for this reason that we are spending so much time searching for a new national policy for private higher education."

—Hans Jenny and G. Richard Wynn

trends continue? Jenny and Wynn conclude that they most likely will continue to increase, mainly due to the commitment to the status quo that these colleges possess.

## Commitment to status quo

They note that these institutions proudly hold on to their low student-faculty ratios--their aim is to cater to the individual student. Their mission is student-intensive; every attempt is made to cater to the individual's needs, be they academic, extra-curricular, or social. The cost short-cut of the graduate assistant is unknown in these 48 colleges.

As the economy began to slow

down over the past three years, the number of gifts fell off sharply, and with the rapidly increasing costs due to the static allocation of resources, the colleges got caught in a financial squeeze. Now, what can such an institution as the liberal-arts college do to escape from the squeeze and survive?

There seem to be three roads held out by the authors, each varying in intensity. The first method would be the sacrificing of high academic quality. The second would be an evolutionary process in which these colleges would depart from these

Continued on Page 4

## Letter to the editor

### COLLEGIAN attacked . . .

In regard to your "Opinion" of February 11th, we, as members of the Constitutional Committee, feel compelled to object to (1) misrepresentation of the deliberations of the committee, and (2) insufficient explication of significant terms.

Your misrepresentation is the result of inadequate research, evidenced by your failure to consult directly with any member of the committee. Had you conferred with committee members you would have discovered that our "sights" have not been "set" on the plan you construe as ours. You misapprehended the nature of the governmental structure currently being discussed in the committee. It is not, as you say, a question of two independent councils being forced by grave circumstances to sit jointly. Rather it entails two councils which as a matter of course will meet together. (1) to allocate funds for joint concerns (e.g., publications, social committee, films, etc.), (2) to allocate the remaining funds to the individual councils for their particular needs, and (3) to establish committees for affairs of common interest.

By describing coordination as mere "fantasy," you imply that you have come to an understanding of the meaning of both coordination and coeducation, though you fail to define these terms. Indeed, we would question the validity of any contrived definition, as it would circumscribe the latitude permitted future student governments. We hope that any proposal presented for the consideration of the community will provide for such latitude. On these grounds we object to your assertion that "it is only with this realization (viz., that coordination is fantasy). . . that anyone should venture forth into the formulation of a constitution."

We feel that your editorial was irresponsible journalism. In failing to base your opinion on adequate facts you have abused your position as editor by misinforming the community and this, in turn, has contributed to creating an unresponsive attitude towards an yet-uncompleted document.

Mark L. Denton '72  
Ann E. Wiester '73  
James A. Klein '72

Thomas H. McGannon '74  
Student Members, Constitutional Committee

## . . . and defended

Please permit us to present some facts. At the January 31 meeting, one of your group, namely Mr. Klein, gave a report to Student Council on the progress of the Constitution Committee. The Council minutes read: "Klein informed the Council that the Constitutional Committee had decided to recommend that separate and equal Student Councils be set up by both Kenyon and the Co-ordinate College with certain joint committees."

It seems that at least one of the signatories has a poor memory while in fact all four of you are guilty of inadequate research.

Furthermore, by the above documented statement, it is clear that you have arrived at at least a working definition of "coordinate;" we have not abused our position in responding to your stand we have merely made clear our own observations and recommendations. The COLLEGIAN rejects your groundless and unfair charges.—Ed.

## Lobby formed to seek aid

### Private colleges want public \$

by Steve Stettler

A subject lately of much concern to students at Kenyon and similar independent institutions of learning is the constantly rising cost of higher education. The larger, state-supported colleges and universities have the financial upper-hand today in that students attending a public university in their own state automatically receive a scholarship of sorts. Public colleges and universities receive financial support from the state, thus considerably lowering the expenses they must charge students. Independent schools, however, are still required to charge a large amount of what the education costs them to their students.

**"It is the feeling of the AICUO that the independent colleges of Ohio should not have to fight against the unfair burdens they now share . . ."**

To help present this problem to the public, and attempt to correct it in the state of Ohio, the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio has been formed. Forty-one independent institutions, including Kenyon, Denison, Oberlin, Ohio Wesleyan, Case Western Reserve, and Otterbein are members. President Caples, Kenyon's representative to the AICUO has been instrumental in getting the private colleges of the state to energize themselves in looking for a long-range solution in getting the state to be more equitable in its public policy toward aid to private education. Professors Horwitz and Batchelder have assisted him in this matter. It is the feeling of the AICUO that the independent colleges of Ohio should not have to fight against the unfair burdens which they now share; students today must pay about \$1,000 to \$2,000 more to attend an independent school.

One of the measures which the Association has already taken is

the establishment of the Ohio Instructional Grant Program under which students receive some tuition assistance at independent schools depending on family size and income. Some Kenyon students have received aid under this program already, and amendments to it are being considered, which could provide more such assistance next year.

Many other states adopted various kinds of proposals to achieve these ends. Such programs are being studied by the AICUO's Committee on Research and Planning (of which President Caples is an active member) as alternative routes available for assistance and will be recommending to the Association and state legislature the program it feels is most sound.

AICUO is a non-partisan organization with headquarters in Columbus, where it most recently met with the Governor (a Democrat) and Speaker of the House (a Republican). The Association, working closely with the state legislature, is making an effort to acquaint the citizens of the entire state (especially through organizations such as Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, newspapers, farmers' organizations, bankers' associations, radio, etc.) with the situation, its inequities, and the long-term efforts needed to rectify this. As President Caples says, it will be "a long road."

**"As President Caples says, it will be a 'long road'."**

It seems that the Association's chances for success are good. Many states (notably Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York, and Michigan, among others) have implemented major programs to save their independent colleges and universities with much success. Ohio is currently the first or second state in the nation in terms of the numbers of students still attending private colleges and universities. Approximately

100,000 students attend independent schools, and 265,000 attend the public schools. There are sixty private schools in Ohio. Therefore, there is a lot at stake in this state, and measures must be taken to strengthen and maintain the independent colleges and universities.

**"The freedom of choice and diversity among Ohio schools today is something that should not be lost."**

Such measures would be sound both educationally and fiscally. The value of the physical campuses of the forty-one schools in AICUO is somewhere close to six million dollars, their endowment is approximately three hundred million dollars, their total assets are about nine hundred million dollars, and their '69-'70 expenditures were over two hundred million dollars. If these schools were to close, the state would have to assume the enormous burden of capital investment required to increase state university facilities to accommodate more than a third increase in enrollment. Also, Ohio would lack the broad range of choice that other states with existing private schools would have. The freedom of choice and diversity among Ohio schools today is something that should not be lost.

Professor Horwitz suggests that students should have more concern about this subject. Several years ago, honors theses on the aid programs in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois were undertaken by various students. Horwitz feels this is an area where interested students could contribute time and effort to do significant research, be politically active in a good cause, and learn a lot in the process. Especially in Political Science, Economics, History, and related fields, Horwitz said, if students are interested in the issue, he feels they could be put to work in a variety of ways.

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ROSSE HALL was packed Wednesday night by students and faculty to hear the first B.S.U. sponsored lecturer.

# Earl Anthony discusses Black liberation drive

Continued from Page 1

the Panthers, said that he split with the Black Panthers over ideology. The Panthers feel that "class is the main level of the struggle." The Panthers, he said, want to organize the proletariat in the War of Liberation. Mr. Anthony's point was that if you organize the Black Proletariat then why not the white? (for example the poor Whites in Appalachia) However, this type of organization will never work in this country Mr. Anthony felt, because racism transcends all classes. He feels that the Liberation movement, would come more along racial lines than class lines.

"... it is time to regroup and prepare for the inevitable struggles."

When asked if he would ever leave the country or advocate the establishment of a separate Black state, he said he would not. Mr. Anthony wants Blacks to stay in the United States, but to start teaching their culture and political awareness to children and to start building up the Black community. He feels that the Black community should be the vanguard of the War of Liberation and that they should "crush the structure of this country." However, he con-

tinued, "We can't just prepare for getting out in the front (the vanguard) ... we must learn from our mistakes. ... in 1965-66-67 we were out in the front, in terms of the revolts in the city but we reached a point of diminishing returns. ... now is the time to regroup and prepare for the inevitable struggle."

Mr. Anthony felt, when questioned about the bloodshed he predicted that might occur in order to establish a more humane society, "that sometimes those things are necessary. ... because people who are in power are inhumane and will do anything to stay in power."

The most important move that whites could take in this struggle for liberation, he added, would be to go into their own communities ("move within the mother country") and start organizing politically against racism and to fight exploitation. "Both of us then," he said, "will be striking out against the establishment, then we might be able to do something about leveling this country."

Toward the end of the discussion he dispelled the 'myth' of Black Capitalism. "There are Blacks with lots of money but there are not any Blacks in a position of 'true power'," (such as control of industrial plant).



## OVER THE HILL

by Herb Hennings  
Sound familiar?

At Union College, only the freshmen students must eat SAGA food. There have been numerous complaints about the practice of "indenturing the freshman class to the cafeteria" and evidence of SAGA atrocities have been recorded, such as the use of spoiled food to save money, bug-killer in the orange juice and the use of meat which has been on the floor. It is the opinion of the Union College newspaper, that because of the fact that SAGA has a monopoly, the students are getting "screwed."

What was the phone bill?

Using student volunteer workers for the first time, the Denison alumni office realized more than \$10,000 in pledges in a twelve day fund raising telethon conducted during January. The students called parents and alumni and asked for donations and to provide meaningful personal contacts with Denison.

Hurry and die, we need money

Wayne State University placement service has added rent-a-pallbearer to its list of odd jobs for students who want extra spending money.

Freshman women choose hours

Ohio University will allow its freshmen women to set their own hours this spring if their parents approve, the president of the University has announced. President Sowle also announced that starting this fall, permission would not be required for freshmen women to determine hours. He cited the fact that sophomore, junior and senior women already regulate

## Senegal culture, West Africa art at GLCA meeting

Senegal Culture will be the focus of this weekend's GLCA Conference to be held at Depauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.

Among the featured events is a West African Art exhibit, a slide show, films, lectures, and discussions.

At present, only 26 members are planning to attend from the Great Lakes Conference Association Schools. Kenyon is not yet represented among them.

Registration for the two-day affair will begin this Friday from 3:00 till 5:00 at the African Studies Center of Depauw. Accomodations will be provided by the Depauw students and faculty. Anyone wishing to attend should contact the Kenyon College Office of International Education.

## Liberal arts college crisis

Continued from Page 3

status quo and improve allocation of their scarce resources. Both appear to be unlikely, according to the authors.

The third alternative, that of increasing the income and holding the status quo somewhat, seems to be the coming alternative. For, as the authors point out, as this financial squeeze spreads throughout all of the small private colleges, "misery will have good company and plenty of it." Federal and state subsidies are thus sought by the colleges, because of the imminent prospect of the death of the small private liberal arts college.

## Report tells shift on Hill

Continued from Page 1

There are further disadvantages (housing-wise) in being an independent student, which are supposedly compensated by giving these students first priority to the rooms of Farr Hall and in off-campus housing, the latter being extremely limited. This system is further complicated by the newly instituted "sectional autonomy", whereby students living in a well-defined, contiguous region mutually accept certain responsibilities concerning life in that region, as defined by themselves and approved by the campus Senate.

Finally, it should be recognized that the Committee on Student Housing was asked to suggest housing changes only for Kenyon without considering the impact of the Coordinate College upon the entire student body and the College community. Because of this limitation, the present report fails to reflect significant factors that need to be taken into account in planning future housing.

Such are the main problems of Kenyon student housing. Before making any recommendations, the report puts forth a statement of principles.

Among these are: The College's policy of requiring students to live in dormitories should be continued, and with greater flexibility.

The freshman dormitory system should be retained in view of its advantages. Freshmen have a low attrition rate, better assimilation opportunities, and a general contentment with the dorm study and social programs.

Upperclass fraternity members should be expected to occupy rooms in their divisions unless bodies outnumber beds (which would then be provided for).

An "open housing" program should be created for independents and fraternity overflow. Assignments to all open housing listings should

be made through a lottery held in the spring. The draw should be held by classes in order of seniority. Unfilled rooms in fraternities should not be included in open-housing listings until all opportunities are exhausted to locate non-members who would want to live there in cooperation with the fraternity.

Open-housing accomodations should be comparable to those of the fraternities. Cer-

### Proposed Dorm Capacities

RESERVED HOUSING	Beds	
	Proposed	Now
North Leonard, Psi U	33	52
Middle Leonard, Delts	38	44
South Leonard, Betas	33	48
Lower Leonard, Alpha Sigs	18	
East Wing, Alpha Delts	39	37
East Division, Peeps	36	37
West Wing, Dekes	40	38
North Hanna, Phi Kaps	27	24
Middle Hanna, D Phis	27	28
South Hanna, Archon	26	28
Manning Hall, ALO's	56	56
OPEN HOUSING		
Bushnell Hall	56	56
West Division	53	38
Farr Hall	30	26
Watson Hall	10-30	
Health Service	8	8
Bexley Place	20	20

tain divisions' boundaries should be altered to accomodate the changing numbers in fraternity memberships.

Each dormitory division should have its own lounge.

The recent appointment of a Director of Residence Halls has been in the interests of many problems that have arisen. The Di-

rector of Residence Halls is expected to work within the law and spirit of the established policies and to make alterations as they occur to benefit both the students and the College.

The assignment of dormitory space for fraternities and open-housing should be reviewed annually.

As for recommendations, the report began with Leonard Hall, as that building has the greatest problems in terms of space. The report proposes that the capacity of Leonard be reduced from 144 to 122 and the divisions be increased from three to four. This fourth division would be in the basement with 18 beds and a lounge. It would be called Lower Leonard.

In Old Kenyon, a significant number of single rooms are larger than Leonard doubles. The committee proposed that a greater balance, or equity, should be brought to the two dorms in proportion to room dimensions. Also, the capacity of Old Kenyon should be increased from 150 to 168. This is to be accomplished by transferring some rooms to different divisions.

Other comparatively minor reductions and alterations are proposed. Lounges not belonging to fraternities will be furnished from College funds.

As for off-campus housing, the College should provide more realistic opportunities for new villiage student residences in the form of co-ops, language houses, and places where groups of students with common interests can live. Also, students should be able to exercise a free choice about their housing arrangements, in terms of whether they care to live on the campus or not.

The committee did not make a thorough study of the needs for married students, which calls for additional investigation.

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# Wrestlers lose in 3-way meet

Kenyon's wrestling team suffered three defeats on one day as they went down to Marietta, Muskingum, and Mt. Union a week ago Saturday. The Lords scored 13 points against Marietta's 25, 7 against Muskingum's 32, and 11 against Mt. Union's 26.

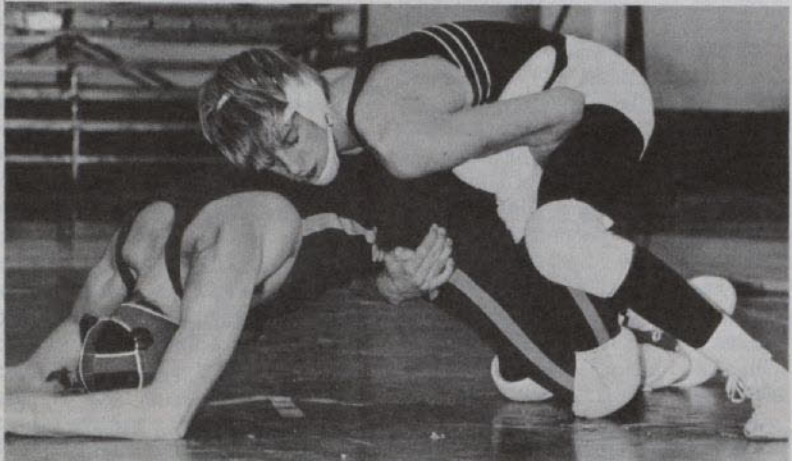
In the Marietta contest, winners for Kenyon were Bob Kirkpatrick, Rick Szilagyi, and Alan Lauer. Kirkpatrick won his 150 pound match by a score of 7-2 over Jeff Barrett. In the heavy weight class, Szilagyi pinned his opponent with 1:30 into the match. Also, Alan Lauer won the 118 weight class by forfeit. Other Kenyon grapplers who scored points were Stu Conway, who lost 9-2 in the 177 weight class; Dave Utlak, who lost 2-1 in the 142 class; and Andy Hill, who lost 8-4 at 126.

The Lords did not fare as well against the Muskingum squad. Although more individual points were made by the Lords, they were outscored easily in their events. The only Kenyon win came when the Muskies forfeited the 126 weight class to Andy Hill. Rick Szilagyi only managed a draw, 6-6, against Roy Swearman, but preserved his undefeated record. Other Lords who came close to victories were Bob Kirkpatrick, who lost 3-2 to Carl Miller in the 150 class, and Stu Conway, who lost 10-9 to Tom Ham-selman at 177.

Against the Mt. Union wrestlers, the Lords recovered somewhat. Lord wins came in the 177 weight class, where Stu Conway beat Nate Smith 10-8, and in the heavyweight class, in which Rick Szilagyi shut out Doug Moore 4-0. Dave Utlak wrestled to a 0-0 tie in the 142 weight class against Jeff Sheffler.



LORD GRAPPLER Gordy Grant tries to figure his way out from under a ticklish situation at the meet on Saturday.



BOB KIRKPATRICK moves in to topple his opponent, and gain a few points, in the Lord meet on Saturday.

# Lords take second to Red at GLCA

by Jim Lucas

Last Saturday, the Kenyon swimmers competed in the Great Lakes Colleges Association meet at Ohio Wesleyan against 8 teams from Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. The Lords' fans were disappointed to see Kenyon finish in second place to Denison by a score of 115.5-107.5; the home team took third with 36 points.

The meet featured a wide variety of spectacles, not the least of which was a Wabash College breaststroker who lost his suit after 25 yards of a 100 yard race. The most important thing to come out of the meet was

the Denison victory, which is seen by many people as being an indication of things to come in the Ohio Conference meet in March.

Overall, the Lords swam well, winning five races, picking up eleven second and third places, and setting one meet record. John Kirkpatrick in the 50 free broke his own record by turning in a time of 22.9.

Though the Lords' two relay teams have been strong this year, Kenyon was only able to win one of the relay events Saturday. The freestyle relay team of Bill Wallace, John Kirkpatrick, John Davis, and Rich James won first place with a time of 3:23.2,

four tenths of a second ahead of Denison's team.

In the 100 yard freestyle, Bill Wallace's time of 51.1 and John Kirkpatrick's time of 51.8 was good enough for a valuable first and second place sweep finish. Wallace also finished third in the 200 free style event. Rich James' time of 2:06.4 was good for a win in the 200 backstroke, and Jim Loomis tied for third place with a time of 2:12.8. The final and most impressive Lord victory came from Doug Neff in the 200 butterfly, whose time of 2:09.6 was well ahead of the competition. In fifth place in this event was Jim Lucas, with a time of 2:17.0.

John Davis took two seconds for the Lords in the 1000 and 500 free. Unfortunately, his times of 10:59.2 and 5:16.7 put him behind Denison's John Riester in both races. Freshman Craig Murray finished third in both distance races.

The 400 medley relay team of Jim Loomis, Mark Frank, Doug Neff, and Jim Fackler finished in second place with a time of 3:55.0. Jim Fackler later came back to take sixth place in the 200 free. Dave Cannon placed third in the 200 breaststroke with a time of 2:28.7. Mark Frank finished close behind Cannon in fourth place, with a time of 2:29.3.

This Saturday, Kenyon will swim the final home meet of the year against Oberlin, at 2:00.

# Lords capture one easily, drop two for 9-12 mark

by Richard Clarke

Following a convincing win over visiting John Carroll in the last home appearance of the season, the Lords suffered discouraging losses to Mt. Union and lowly Oberlin. In both of the latter contests, the Lord led early but a lack of patience offensively led to a disastrous number of turnovers and two losses which leaves their OAC record at 4-8 and 9-12 over-all.

On Thursday night, Kenyon outscored John Carroll 21-4 in the first seven minutes, then breezed to an easy 90-60 victory over the Blue Streaks. The Blue Streaks featured a fast breaking offense, but an alert Lord defense contained that vital element of their game and thus controlled the contest from the opening tip. On the night the visitors shot only 29% from the floor and were forced into numerous turnovers by a pressing man to man Kenyon defense. The easy win gave Coach Zak a rare opportunity to see some of his freshman players in varsity action and all responded quite creditably. Frosh guard Bill Kozy who scored 20 in the frosh's loss to Bliss College in the preliminary, netted 6 of 6 from the charity stripe in a promising performance. Leading the Lord scoring parade was Mr. Consistency Tim Delaney with '24 points (including 10-11 from the foul line) in addition to 8 rebounds. Marty Hunt contributed 16 points and 14 rebounds and held Carroll's leading scoring Jim Peters to 8 points, 15 under his average for the year. Also Jim Smith and Pete Schneeberger added 17 and 16 points respectively to provide Kenyon with a very balanced offensive attack. Kenyon's control of the game extended also to rebounding where they had 52 to the Blue Streaks 38.

## Saturday night

At Mt. Union on Saturday night, the Lords fell victim to their own costly mistakes and a fast-breaking attack keyed by the Purple Raiders diminutive starting guard, 5-7 Mike Gerber. The Lords enjoyed an 18-10 advantage in the early going but an incessant number of turnovers worked against them from that point, resulting in a 102-83 Raider win.

The Lords lead in the early going was largely a result of some deadly accurate outside shooting by Marty Hunt backed by a patient well-balanced offensive attack and a tight defense. However, they demonstrated very little patience the re-

mainder of the game and this in fact is what blew them right out of the contest in the second half. The Raiders rallied to take the lead behind the play of Gerber, who scored 10 points but contributed 12 assists, the outside shooting of Jim Howell and inside hooks of their center Mason. On the strength of the performance of these three players, the Raiders rallied to take a 47-39 advantage, at the half.

In the second half, the Lords made a comeback at the opening of the half behind the play of Tim Delaney, who netted 22 of his 28 points in the second half. However, the Lords were unable to whittle away much at the Mt. Union lead because whenever the Lords did get close Howell would hit a bucket from the outside or Mason would throw in one of his frequent hooks. The Raiders were also aided by a sensational free throwing performance, shooting 22 of 25 for the evening. Coupled with the Lords' turnovers, the Raiders slowly pulled away to notch their sixth OAC win against 7 losses and appear to have the best shot of being the number one seed in the OAC tourney. High scorers for Kenyon were Marty Hunt with 32 and Tim Delaney with 28 markers. For Mt. Union, the top point-getters were Howell with 30 and Mason with 26.

## Oberlin game

On Tuesday the Lords traveled to Oberlin for the last game to be played in the Yeoman's old fieldhouse. Next year they will move into a brand new 3 million dollar complex which is near completion now. The Lords moved out to a 28-20 advantage in the first half on the strength of some strong rebounding and torrid free throw shooting. (They sank their first 10 in a row and all 17 of 17 for the game) with five minutes left in the half, Coach Zak had Kenyon run a stall in order to protect the lead and avoid some of the turnovers which plagued the team in the Mt. Union contest by a patient slow-down offense. The Lords didn't score again before the half but neither did the Yeoman, hence Kenyon held a 30-22 advantage at the intermission.

In the second half of play Kenyon maintained their lead with some accurate passes for easy shots and an alert defense which took advantage of every break afforded them by Oberlin. However, after holding a 45-37 advantage, the Lords col-

Continued on Page 6

# Trackmen finish ninth in OAC indoor contest

by Jon Tom

The Kenyon cindermen finished ninth out of twelve teams last Saturday in the First OAC Indoor Relay Championship Meet by beating Oberlin, Wittenberg, and Muskingum. Although the Lords only managed nine points, there were some fine performances.

The long jump relay of Perry Thompson, George Letts, and Ron Callison took fourth with a total jump of 60'11 1/2". Thompson's encouraging jump of 20' 7" spurred the Lords on.

Letts, Thompson, Joe Chu, and Pete Galier also teamed up to win a fourth place in the 8 lap relay. Unfortunately, Letts' injury in this early race hurt Kenyon in later events. Even without Letts, however, the 4 lap relay of Galier, Thompson, Bob Patrick, and Chu managed a

sixth place finish.

Mt. Union literally ran away with the meet by winning six out of twelve events and scoring a total of 93 points.

The track team is suffering more and more from a depth and manpower problem. Injuries have hurt the Lords substantially through the season. Tyree Wilburn and Barry Hall, have been out of action at vital moments; and now George Letts' injury increases the problems the Lords face. Also, the spring varsity track team will lose some members of the present indoor team through them going to other spring sports.

This Saturday the Lords face strong teams from Wooster and Hiram at 1:30 in Wertheimer Field House.

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# Friendship, conflict unlikely-Leonhard

by Adam Gilbert

"I exclude the possibility of friendship as had previously existed and also exclude the possibility of a military conflict." That is the forecast of one very astute follower of the Moscow-Peking conflict, Mr. Wolfgang Leonhard who lectured here last week. Presently teaching history at Yale University, he spent ten years in the Soviet Union during which he studied for one year at the Comintern School, the highest institute of ideological training for foreign communists.

Mr. Leonhard opened his lecture with some comments on the nature of viewing the conflict. It is his contention that the dominant way of looking at the conflict in the United States and Great Britain is to see it as being nationalistic. What is overlooked is the fact the struggle must be viewed from the international framework of Communist countries.

## Soviet influence

With that in mind, Mr. Leonhard began his formal presentation of the history of the Moscow Peking conflict. Prior to 1953, all communist parties were virtually under control of Stalin. This Soviet influence was due to 3 basic interrelationships of communist countries to the Soviet Union. First of all, the Soviet Union

the exception of China and Yugoslavia, communist countries were financially dependent on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Leonhard marks the year 1956 as the formal start of the Moscow Peking conflict. Prior to that date, he acknowledges the growing autonomy of the Chinese Communist. In 1927 the Chinese followed Soviet directives to the letter. After the revolution, Mao-Tse-Tung and followers took refuge in Chenkashan and built a guerilla base. From 1928 to 31 Mao came into control of more and more territory. By 1931 you have the establishment of the Chinese Soviet Republic headed by Mao. From 1931-34 there is a struggle between the Chinese Soviets and the troops of Kwantung and also the development of interior strife between pro Mao and pro Moscow factions.

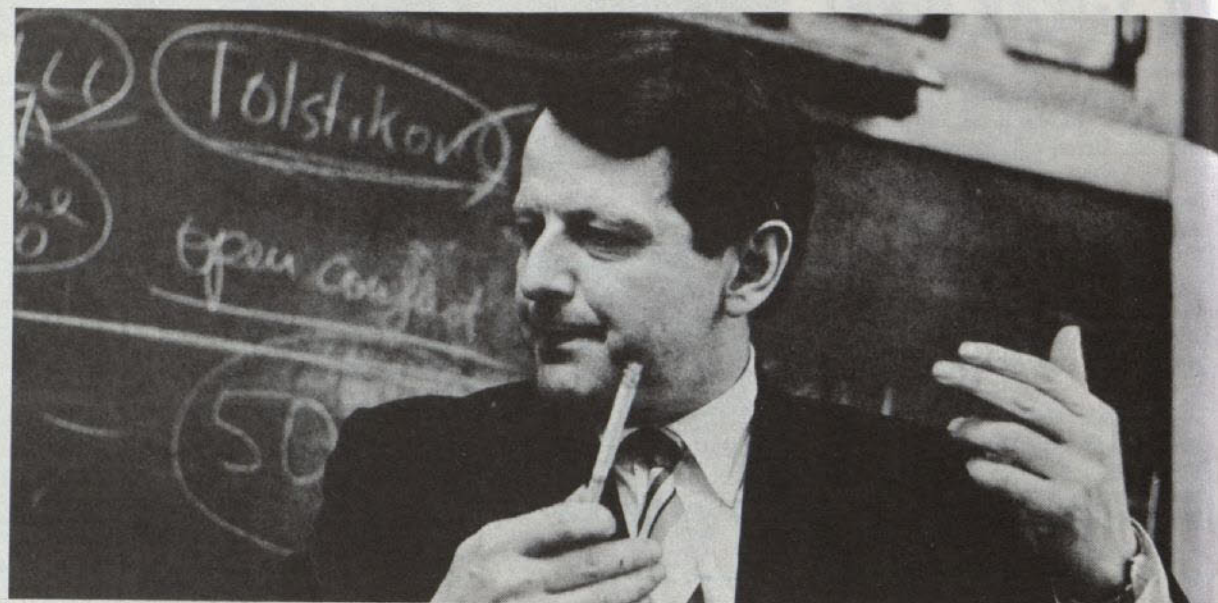
By 1934 the Chinese Soviets gave up to Chiang Kai-Shek during what has come to be called the "long march," the Chinese Communists found their identity and began stocking munitions and began making use of printing presses for propaganda purposes.

In January of 1935 you have the conference at Tsumyi in which Mao threw out the Moscow leader and established himself as leader. We have the establishment of Yanan as the new capital of the liberated territory and the "sinification" of Marxism - the adaption of Marx to specific Chinese conditions.

From 1935 we skip to Sept. 3rd, 1942 when the Chinese Soviets under Mao disobeyed the Soviet directive of 'stop attacking Chiang Kai-Shek and attack Japan' -- (the Soviets meaning stop your revolution and attack Japan.) In spring of 1942 Soviet emissaries come over to China to discuss the adaptation of Marxism to China. It was about this time that Leonhard was at the Comintern School and while reading a magazine 'Bulletin of Bourgeois Opinion and News' he noticed an article written by Mao. Immediately he knew that something was going on.

## Next stage

The next stage in the development of the conflict came between 1950 and 1953 in which the Chinese and Soviets quarreled over strategy for the North Korean Communists. In 1954, Moscow under the rule of Khrushchev attempted to reach an agreement with the Chinese Communists and reunify the party with the two umbrella doctrine. In this model, the USSR would be the big



WOLFGANG LEONHARD, former East German minister of Agitation and Propaganda, lectured here Thursday on the "Moscow-Peking conflict."

umbrella, the model for the world, and the Chinese Communist became the model for developing nations such as in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Mr. Leonhard sets March 1956 as the starting point of the Moscow Peking Conflict. It began with the Chinese Communist protest of the new Soviet Doctrine of peaceful co-existence and peaceful transition to Socialism. The reasons for the conflict obviously go further than the Soviet doctrine. Leonhard tries to sum them up in 3 points. Firstly, the two countries were in different stages of development. The USSR had completed industrialization while in 1956 the Chinese were just beginning. Secondly, each country had a different type of leader. The Soviets had bureaucratic leaders with a technical education while the Chinese leaders had emphasized literature in their studies and then be-

came guerilla leaders. And finally, the Soviets and Chinese differed in their ideologies.

## Three periods

Leonhard divided the period from 1956 to the present into three different stages. The first stage which he calls the period of internal controversy, was not open confrontation but a period in which each side thought they could overcome differences. The second period was one of open conflict which lasted from April 60 to July 63. Both sides knew it would be hard to win and began publicly attacking each other. For example, the Chinese accused of Soviet leadership of adventurism by installing missiles in Cuba and then accused them of cowardice for removing them. From 63 to the present, you have a real split in Communism with each side with its own communist block. After July of 64 the Chinese accuses the Soviet Union

of being capitalist and put them on the same par as the United States. In March of 1969 you have the first border conflict between the two nations. The Chinese call on the Soviets for a 'historic apology of the Czarist annexations.' In Sept. of the same year, border talks were begun which failed because the Chinese were interested only in the border question while the Russians hoped to use the border conflict as a tool for reconciliation.

As to the nature of today's situation, Mr. Leonhard sees the conflict from three perspectives. Firstly, it is an ideological conflict, with each side drawing different conclusions from different experiences. Secondly it is a power conflict with each side trying to win allies in the world communist movement. And lastly it is still a conflict between two nations both in very different stages of economic development.



CHATTING informally with Kenyon students, Professor Leonhard answers further questions.

was considered the "successful one" of communist nations. What had thus developed was a pupil teacher relationship between the communist countries and the USSR. Secondly, it was in the Soviet Union that one received common ideological training, at such places as the Comintern School. And lastly, with

## Cagers make mistakes, drop games

Continued from Page 5

lapsed offensively and defensively and the momentum switched to the Yeomen, who started pressing at half court and again Kenyon suffered the ignominy of a large number of costly turnovers. The result was that Oberlin finally took the lead 47-46. The lead then changed hands several times before Oberlin took the lead for good on a bucket by guard Marty Dugan 54-53. The home team added a basket by high scoring guard Vic Guerrieri (who was held to 11 for the evening) for a 56-53 edge. The Lords never could get any closer than a single point the rest of the way and

were eventually done in at the free throw line when Everett Glenn and Eric Johnson hit key 1-on-11 attempts in the waning moments of the game to seal the Lords' fate.

High scorer for the game was the Yeoman's Johnson with 21 points. For Kenyon, Marty Hunt hit 17 and Tim Delaney and Jim Smith each

added 16. Incidentally, Delaney hit 8-8 at the line in the game and has now hit 26 of his last 27 but it went all for naught as Kenyon suffered their second straight OAC loss and fourth of their last five in OAC encounters, as the season approaches its close with the OAC tourney beginning next weekend.

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## Les's line-up

by Leslie Fradkin

1. Spencer Davis and Peter Jameson  
'It's Been So Long' (Mercury)  
A: It's been so long since "Gimme some Lovin'" and "I'm a Man." The old Spencer Davis sound is gone and Spencer has teamed up with Peter Jameson for this excellent album. It is quite an interesting album, displaying diverse musical styles centering fortunately, on acoustic work. "Balkan Blues" is a fine cut. Good time music, with a relaxing flow.

## 2. Emitt Rhodes (Dunhill)

B plus: Emitt Rhodes did just about everything on this LP except press the copies. All instruments, vocals, songs, and engineering are by Emitt. He sings just like Paul McCartney, writes just like Paul McCartney and somehow manages to retain his identity. Commercial FM sound - great for Beatle fans and curiosity seekers alike.

## 3. James Taylor and The Original Flying Machine '1967' (Euphoria)

B: As an example of James' music, this album is pale indeed. But as an archives record - some great fun.

## 4. Jesus Christ Superstar (Decca)

C plus: Not all the performances are as well known as Decca would have us believe. As opera - a failure. As rock - well, there is so much else that is more satisfying. As a listening experience - very necessary.

## 5. Mountain 'Nantucket Sleighride' (Windfall)

B-: A more complex and less stable album than "Climbing," this LP has some genius (Don't Look Around, "Nantucket Sleighride") and some clunkers ("The Great Train Robbery"). Features usual frantic yet tasteful guitar work of Leslie West and some exceptional keyboards by Steve Knight.

## 6. Chicago III (Columbia)

C-: Not as impressive as the first two releases. Flashy here, absurd there; many cuts lack horns, and Chicago ends up sounding like

Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young. I wonder if they could ever "Sing A Mean Tune" in ONE record.

## 7. Byrds - "(Untitled)" (Columbia)

B plus: I'm sorry. The concert is... Well, not too good. Vocals in general on the whole leave lots to be desired. But the studio LP is just alright! "Chestnut Mare" is one of the best Byrd songs ever. Album makes definitive background music.

## 8. Badfinger - "No Dice" (Apple)

A plus: No matter what anyone says, these guys are great. Their vocals are really extraordinary and they are rapidly maturing as songwriters.

## 9. Grand Funk Railroad - "Live Album" (Capitol)

D-: The only thing that this set proves is that Grand Funk is the waste I always thought they were.

## 10. Danny Cox - "Live At The Family Dog" (Sunflower)

B: An engaging performer, a great singer, a damn good guitarist and a fine LP. Acoustic, bluesy.

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