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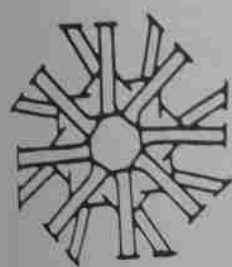
Kenyon Collegian - September 16, 1971

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Volume XCIX

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1971

No. 1

NIXONONOMICS

by Steve Stettler

Last Monday evening Philomathesian Hall was packed for Kenyon's first lecture program of the year, the Economics Department's very able presentation and discussion of Nixon's Game Plan II. Prof. Gensemer opened the session with some background material on American domestic economic policy, noting especially the United States' economic record since World War II. He stated that the escalation of our expectations concerning the economy and the government's control of it during the apparently more stable fiscal decade of the sixties was also a major contributor to our financial legacy today. Cited as the last two steps in the economic crisis which caused Nixon to adopt his recent radical policy were the recession of 1970 (the first since 1960), and especially the loss of faith in the dollar this summer in Europe.

Professor Paul Titus gave a brief outline of Game Plan II, including: 1) the wage-price freeze, 2) the removal of a 7% excise tax on automobiles, 3) the allotting of a 10% tax credit to firms investing in plant equipment for one year, and a 5% credit the following year, 4) the acceleration of a \$50 increase in personal exemptions to 1972, 5) the reduction of government expendi-

tures by deferring the date for a new welfare reform program by six months, and by reducing federal employment by some 10,000 people; and internationally by 6) establishing the floating dollar and 7) imposing the 10% import surcharge.

Prof. Titus then commented that few economists regard a wage-price freeze alone as effective; it tends to be ineffective after a longer period of time, due to market and labor pressures. However, he supports the freeze, as he feels it sufficiently shocked the public into realization of the economic situation, and will prepare the way for less rigid controls.

In attempting to define the cause of inflation, he rejected the opinion that the national aggregate demand was pressing on production (noting that industry is now operating at 73% capacity and unemployment during the Nixon administration has risen from 3 1/2% to 6%), and rather presented the ideas that either excessive increases in money supply or a cost-push influence on prices were the root of the problem. The Nixon Administration is guilty of excessive increases in money supply in 1971, at the inflationary rate of 12%, but the mildly inflationary 5 1/2% rate in 1970 and the 4 1/2% rate before that are not so staggering or damag-



PROFESSOR CARL BREHM of the Economics Department presents his analysis of Nixon's new economic policies.

ing. Titus felt, rather, that the unionizing of industries and the vast controlling oligopolies present in today's big business caused cost-push to play the most vital role in inflation by pushing for wage contracts which overanticipate future price increases (some as much as 10 - 18% annually). He sees the already-established contracts in big business as definite stumbling blocks for whatever stabilization techniques Nixon plans to employ after November 13.

Prof. Titus' suggestions for improvement are: 1) For the Federal Reserve Board to reduce the current excessive growth in money supply to no more than 5% annually, and 2) for labor wages to be brought in line only with annual increases in productive efficiency by federal government intervention similar to that imposed on the steel industry during the Kennedy administration, if necessary. Noting the short term effectiveness of such measures and the paucity of alternatives, he closed with a picture of a long and difficult, and very possibly unsuccessful, period of transition in the future.

Continuing the discussion, Prof. Carl Brehm presented his views on the wage-price freeze, stating that the most that can be said in its favor is that its anticipated psychological effect on public behavior may work. He felt that the freeze does not deal with the underlying causes of the economic situation, and that as time wears on, more will become dissatisfied with Nixon's Game Plan II. "The wage-price freeze hurts those without economic power, . . . and the inequities of such a system will not subside with time." He lamented the dilemma of school boards, labor unions, etc. who had granted consent for increased wages effective this year, and commented that powerful market forces will erode whatever temporary stability the freeze gives us.

He found Mr. Titus' cost-push theory inadequate, noting that the constant fluctuation of the economy and of wage stabilization in business makes it hard to find a satisfactory structure of wage and price levels. Prof. Brehm felt that the origin of the public's bad wage and price expectations laid at the feet of faulty monetary policy. In recent years, he complained, excess money was available to the public and therefore they came to expect too much of an increase in money rates. He also blamed government borrowing for the higher interests and less investments to reduce production costs.

He claimed the tax credit was only a temporary windfall to certain firms, and would possibly not be used at all if the requirement to buy only American equipment remained. The reduction in federal

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IFC Rules on Rush

by Jim Kallstrom and Jim Wright

Rush will be significantly changed this year. In lieu of the three week rush of years past there will be an extended rush this year. The official term for smokers and fraternity parties has now begun and extends through October 30. The Inter Fraternity Council (I.F.C.) believes that this change may take some pressure off pledges to make a quick decision and relieve the madcap big brother onslaught.

Beginning the weekend of Sept. 18, there will be an open house for all freshmen at each fraternity. The weekends of September 25 and October 16, 23, 30, there will be parties at alternating groups of five fraternities. Lots were drawn Monday night at the I.F.C. meeting to determine which five fraternities will be hosting the parties on what weekends. It was agreed that there will be parties on Saturday nights only, and each will be limited to two 3.2 kegs. On the occasion of Parents' Weekend, October 9, a hard liquor party was heartily approved but it will not be a part of rush. October 30 is the final pledging night and there will be no pledging party following the bidding

as previously celebrated.

Fall Dance appears at this point to be scheduled out of a convenient calendar. There will be three concerts during this semester in the belief that the big week-end is a thing of the past and Kenyon neither wants nor needs a big Fall Dance. This idea may be tested in coming weeks by the new bar policy. Several fraternities expressed concern over the quantity of liquor shared with independents and members of other fraternities. Many share the spirit that with fraternities approaching even numbers with dependants it is no longer economically feasible to give free drinks.

S. C. Ogre Dismayed

by Robyn Snodgrass

A visit to the self-proclaimed "ogre" in his Peirce Hall residence found him quite distressed regarding actions and events on the Kenyon campus. Student Council President Jim Klein displayed to the COLLEGIAN some of the cynicism for which he is so well known when approached with our questions.

Regarding the committee formed to establish the Sociology Department, ogre Klein was distressed to learn that the faculty committee was formed in secret by President Caples last spring and includes no student members. A letter asking for student representation dated May 3rd was sent and Klein received a denial of his request for three supposedly valid reasons. The reasons that President Caples outlined were 1) his trust of the faculty members to make a good decision without regard to student opinions; 2) his belief that the faculty knew more of the subjects of sociology and anthropology than anyone else who might be qualified; and 3) that he as President had no right to tamper with an already established committee by allowing student members to join at this late date.

In other matters, ogre Klein felt that the Constitutional Committee was progressing very poorly and extremely slowly and doubted that he would ever see results of their work while in office.

Klein did express hope that the Student Rights Committee, to be formed this week, would act to guarantee the student some basic rights, such as life and liberty, while at this college. He plans this year to question the amount of power placed in the Dean's office and to inquire about the faculty's responsibilities to the college community. The idea of a judicial board seemed an absurd solution to the problems of discipline, especially when the colleges reach their maximum size of 1500.

The Lentz committee report on the non-academic needs of the college for the next ten years provoked a positive reaction from the ogre. This report endorsed what is felt to be necessary by most of the students, such as better housing facilities, a more varied physical education program, a better social life, and endorsement of the fine arts center. However, he was extremely disappointed with the Finkbeiner report on the academic needs of the college which did nothing more than reaffirm the "scratched record" version of liberal arts education which we have all heard repeatedly.



photo by Leslie Rodnan

ECONOMICALLY CONSCIOUS members of the Gambier community gathered on Monday evening to hear the first of a series of lectures concerning the President's approach to the economic crisis.

Social Committee Outlines Dance Plans More Sleepers for 71-72

by Gail Cudak

Reflecting the changes at Kenyon, this year's Social Committee will take an innovative approach to the planning of activities for the college community. This year there will be more events apart from the quarterly binges of the basic dance weekend program. The program will include events such as dances at the Commons and smaller but more frequent concerts throughout the year.

The concerts for the first semester are already booked. On September 25 Loudon Wainwright and Jackson Browne, two well known composers will appear in Rosse Hall. Loudon Wainwright is a folk musician from the East Coast while Jackson Browne who has written songs for Tom Rush lives in Los Angeles. How does that grab you, geography freaks? Browne has an album soon to be released on the Atlantic label.

Homecoming Weekend will feature one of the finest blues bands in the country. The Siegal-Schwall Blues

Band (not to be confused with the world famous proctologists) will appear in Peirce Hall on October 16. With the best saved for last, the Incredible String Band will come to Kenyon on December 4.

The second semester, though not yet booked, will place more of an emphasis on rock groups. Suggestions of groups that students would like to see at Kenyon can be made to Rick Alles, chairman of the Social Committee.

Although the Social Committee's budget is limited, Kenyon has somewhat of a reputation with New York booking agencies for the ability to pick top-rated up and coming musical groups. Such notables who have appeared at Kenyon include John Coltrane, Sam and Dave, Flatt and Scruggs, Bob Dylan, Blood, Sweat, and Tears, Melanie, J. Geils, and the Youngbloods. This year's Social Committee plans to carry on this tradition. So don't laugh at Siegal and Schwall. Next year you may have ten of their records.



Opinion

Here you are. Back from a busy summer in the sweltering city. All summer you have been yearning for that oasis, quiet, peaceful Gambier. And so you wind your way up 229 and you see the sign and your heart beats a trifle louder and you go to pull up at your peaceful ivy-covered dormitory and you think it must be a mirage. This can't be Gambier. There are so many cars that you're sure you are still in that traffic jam in the middle of Wheeling, West Virginia. But you finally get settled and you're ready to arise early the next morning because you can't wait to register. You are so anxious that you arrive a half an hour before the doors are scheduled to open. But, what's this? A line of your peers stretched from Rosse to Peirce. After those grueling hours moving from the Saga registration to the ID card machine, to the class registration, to the address forms, and the 2-S forms and the car registration you think it might be pleasant to go and buy your books. You imagine yourself strolling through the bookshop aisles and smelling the scent of a beautiful new book and stopping to speak to friends amid the stacks of volumes awaiting the return of the liberally educated. And then you see the squirming, sweaty line curling itself around Hayes' Grocery and you join that line only to find that by the time you have been able to get to those precious shelves half of the books you need have already been purchased. During this trying ordeal you have used up all your energy and are ravenous and you run to Peirce Hall where you are subjected to but another line of students at the front of which is a raucous voiced ticket taker who will not permit you to eat because you forgot to bring your shiny new ID card. After your meal in the Coffee Shop you deem it wise to go and get your car from behind Leonard Hall before it is ticketed. Parking tickets, you find, are about the only things you haven't had to wait in line to receive. So you get your car and you drive down to the parking lot and you circle it and circle it until some poor fool leaves for a drive and you chuckle and whip into the space he vacated and figure he can worry about the rest. In the morning you opt to purchase a post office box before attending your first class but the postmaster tells you that they are all out of post office boxes and you muse over the Constitutionality of that as you fight your way back down Middle Path jumping from the paths of 75 bicycles and 100 marching feet on your way to your first class. And you walk into your 100 numbered class of the department in which you are a major and you arrive early and are able to get a seat and then, moments before class is to begin, comes the deluge and your intimate seminar has been transformed into the kind of class that you didn't go to Ohio State for. And you can't understand what has happened but you sit there thinking that nobody in his right mind would have planned it this way.

Letter to the editors

Dear Kenyon People:

Greetings from the West. Needless to say, it is great out here however I miss all of those people I met and got to know last year.

I would enjoy hearing from anyone who cares to write, and I'll answer, thus giving you a further reason for that twice-daily trip to the "P.O."

California hasn't changed much in the last year. Developers have leveled some of the "mountains" (we call them hills) for new ticky tacky but there are several left.

Los Angeles hasn't been seen for years, but it is said that somewhere under that haze, the city (?) is still there. On the other hand, the winds keep the haze moving around up in this area so that on a clear day (and there are few that aren't) you can see forever (to coin a phrase).

My address is c/o Box 13143, Station E., Oakland, California, 94611. I hope everybody there has a great year.

Sincerely yours,
Gary Lippman

HAPPY TRAILS

by Jim Kallstrom and Jim Wright

Speed doesn't kill--it's that sudden deceleration. But driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs can be dangerous and costly. As anyone who watches "Traffic Court" on T.V. knows, a person convicted of operating a vehicle while intoxicated must serve time in the county jail, for three days to six months, lose his driving privileges for 30 days to 3 years, and pay a fine up to \$500. The judge is required by law to give at least the minimum penalties. According to Chief Deputy Paul Rowe of the Knox County Sheriff's Office, the penalties in Knox County are usually 3 days in jail, suspension of license for 6 months, and a \$150 fine plus court costs for the first offense.

Anytime a police officer believes that alcohol or drugs has interfered with driving ability a driver may be arrested. However, to make sure, a breath test is used. By present laws the average size driver, under normal conditions, can consume about 2 highballs or 3 bottles of beer, per hour, for 2 hours. After 2 hours, tolerance drops rapidly (the clock at Anton's is located to the right of the go-go girl's cage). At the beginning of next year the accepted limit is planned to drop from the present 0.15% to 0.10% alcohol in the bloodstream.

People suspected of driving under the influence of drugs other than alcohol such as marijuana, are given a blood test and examined by a doctor. The penalties are the same.

Slick and Friends New Album Did Airplane Take a Dive?

by Jim Cappio

1971 has not been a good year for the Airplane. First, Grace Slick ran her car into a concrete abutment on the Golden Gate and suffered a concussion; second, singer Marty Balin left the group to join a band called Grootna which helped close down Fillmore East. Grace's injury postponed the Airplane's recent tour; Balin's departure, together with the success of the band's splinter groups, may prove somewhat more disabling, as indicated on the new album, "Bark".

It would seem logical that, laboring under the conditions mentioned above, the Airplane would be hard put to create a really successful album. Also, its members might be expected to stick to the styles they've most recently become used to. Both statements are proven by an examina-

tion of the album.

"Bark" opens and closes with a pair of Paul Kantner songs, "When the Earth Moves Again" and "War Movie". Both are basically extensions of the Jefferson Starship album, and both are rather good, but both resemble earlier Airplane material; "When the Earth Moves Again", in particular, has strong overtones of "We Can Be Together".

critique

"Rock and Roll Island", Kantner's other song on "Bark", shares the problems of these two.

Grace Slick has three songs, too: "Crazy Miranda" is a sort of "rejoyce" meets "Lather" with just a hint of the Nice's "Little

Arabella" thrown in, while "Lawman" has interestingly ambiguous lyrics and subliminal resemblances musically to "Mexico". "Never Argue with a German if You're Tired or European Song" is a pseudo-German beerhall parody that doesn't quite come off. No matter what its failings, though, they're minor next to the two Joey Covington songs. "Pretty as You Feel", besides opening and closing almost exactly like "Wooden Ships" drags along almost interminably. Covington's voice, moreover, is a replacement for the lost lamented Marty Balin. "Thunk", aside from a brief piano opening, is an a cappella Covington vocal, overdubbed with assorted registers through the miracle of 16-track recording. This is the very worst track I've ever heard from the Airplane.

Finally, Jorma Kaukonen has written three songs on "Bark", and they are its standouts. "Wild Turkey" is a very Hot-Tuna-like instrumental featuring Papa John Creach who can also be heard on several other tracks if one listens hard enough. It's slow compared to Hot Tuna, but in live performance it picks up considerably. "Third Wave in the Chelsea" has what are probably the best lyrics on the whole album and a Will Scarlettish harmonica. "Feel So Good" resembles "Ice Cream Phoenix" somewhat and has a Batrachian bass voice hidden in the choruses which I suspect to be Jack Casady's.

In conclusion, then, "Bark" is a transitional album; while it's good, it's hardly another "Crown of Creation", and one hopes that the Airplane will manage to find a new direction.

Landscape at Kenyon In Care of 71 Grad

by Rob Murphy

Although it is not and has not been over-evident in past years, the college grounds are running into serious trouble. It is for this reason that Stephen Christy has been employed by the school to begin organizing and planning programs to insure the upkeep and survival of college land. Steve graduated last year from Kenyon, majoring in English. He has worked with tree-planting companies and landscapers and has had a strong interest in it most of his life.

He is under a one-year contract at present, and, although he has few official programs or deadlines he plans by next May to remedy many of the problems now facing (or rather, de-facing) college land.

Possibly the main problem is what Steve refers to as the "pedestrian problem". With the college's expansion program, enrollment has increased considerably, and this influx of people has notably taken its toll on the grounds. It is not merely the obvious problem of too many feet trampling down the grass, but it has affected the trees as well. Many roots have been exposed due to soil compaction by too many shoes that drive gravel and other things into the ground. And to damage the roots of course, damages the entire tree, whether it was planted last Middle Path Day or before Philander Chase was ever heard of.

Plant tolerance in Gambier is experiencing new limits; a prime example being the trees in town on Middle Path, which were planted in the 1940's in a college community of about 500 people. Student population has almost tripled since then, and increased noise, dust, feet, and traffic have affected those trees so adversely that they began shedding their leaves in July this year.

"Nothing has really been cared for in the past and they've gotten by because we're in the country; the soil's good and things will grow on their

own because they weren't in competition with people. But now, with all these people here, something has to be done. . ."

Steve is the college's first groundskeeper, a job that he feels is going to have to be permanent. Another major problem is that of the Co-ordinate College campus. To remedy some of the starkness of the facades of the dorms, he plans for abundant planting in an aesthetically pleasing outlay. The problem here is doubled as the soil is almost useless after the continual grading of the land that took place during construction. On the other hand, the construction



CLAD IN HIS regulation maintenance weeds, Steve Christy hops onto his tractor to rescue fair shrubbery in distress.

company that built dorm #3 took special precautions to preserve both the soil and trees surrounding the building and was successful.

During the summer months in Gambier, Steve and two assistants did a major clean-up job on most college buildings. Useless or dying plants were removed, new material planted, hedges manicured, trees

pruned, and in some instances, serious improvements were created in the aesthetic qualities and outlook of some areas.

A mulching program was also begun virtually everywhere to improve the soil and growth of grass. Steve estimated he distributed about 20 tons of mulch.

Improvements on college paths are already in operation in front of the chapel and by Ascension. Years of years of dumping gravel and dirt on those paths have raised their level far above the ground, resulting in all the gravel rolling off and accumulating by the sides. A bulldozer leveled the paths and new grass is trying to be grown by the sides. Professor Roelofs plans to start Steve in improving the path down to the Speech Building by using curved stones to stop the downflow of gravel during rains.

Also in future months, Steve plans to plant more oak trees. Everyone seems to prize these trees so much but few know that the last oak tree planted at Kenyon College was in 1914. Sugar maples have been substituted over the years and make up the majority of the trees lining

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The Kenyon Collegian

A Journal of Student Opinion

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All very interesting . . . but, what the hell is a paradigm?

That Which Is Me

by Barbara Lee

For many years, Black culture has not been properly acknowledged as the vastly important culture that it is. I feel that many members of the Kenyon College community aren't aware of Black achievements in all areas—in many instances, achievements accomplished under the harshest of conditions. I dedicate this column on the extensive culture of Black America to the Kenyon College community.

I AM A BLACK WOMAN

by Mari Evans

I am a black woman
the music of my song
some sweet arpeggio of tears
is written in a minor key
and I
can be heard humming in the night
Can be heard
humming
in the night

I saw my mate leap screaming to the sea
and I with these hands/cupped the lifebreath
from my issue in the canebrake
I lost Nat's swinging body in a rain of tears
and heard my son scream all the way from Anzio
for Peace he never knew. . . I
learned Da Nang and Pork Chop Hill
in anguish
Now my nostrils know the gas
and these trigger tire/d fingers
seek the softness in my warrior's beard
I

I am a black woman
tall as a cypress
strong
beyond all definition still
defying place
and time
and circumstance
assailed
impervious
indestructible
Look
on me and be renewed

MY PEOPLE

by Langston Hughes

The night is beautiful,
So the faces of my people.

The stars are beautiful,
So the eyes of my people.

Beautiful, also, is the sun.
Beautiful, also, are the souls of my people.



WITH A LIMITED budget and some time and talent, these two Peeps were able to transform their small double into an ingenious space saving duplex.

Room Therapy to Save Your Life

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary to change your shirt, you'll have to open the door in Leonard Hall--there is too little room. Thanks to Mr. Lombard's insistence, this year the 9 x 12 Skinner boxes are optional singles in Leonard Hall. Some are still doubles and some singles in Old Kenyon are newly subdivided. The problem of room size raises a question: What to do when your dorm room becomes stale, weary, flat, unprofitable, and too small for a schizophrenic to keep a spare personality.

The COLLEGIAN visited several rooms on the hill and found that some students have indeed brought light to where there was darkness and made space where there was none. Craig Johnson's room in Old Kenyon is furnished with some of the most characterful antiques of classes past. Included are: a red plush "late American Victorian" chair and loveseat, a gargantuan sideboard, a brass rubbing of Lawrence Seymour, and a portrait of Yvette Gilbert by Toulouse-Lautrec--all set within parrotgreen walls.

Christian Eberle and Tom Andrew of the Peeps have constructed a platform in their room for maximum space, as have Rosecrans Baldwin and Josh Bill. Baldwin and Bill's room in North Leonard is the product of two years' work. Their platform yields one-third more space and still leaves room for their bay window cocktail lounge which looks something between Early Singapore and Late O'Hare International.

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Reveille Trilogy Aesthetic Paradigm

by Kerry Pechter

The yearbook was not handled by the kind of people who buy posters with writing on them. But it does have pictures and there is writing underneath. They've succeeded with the presently fashionable but difficult form of the non-yearbook, the hip-yearbook, the flash-from-the-past-yearbook.

Mr. Berlow's book is three books: WHO, WHY, and HOW, in three metallic shades of copper alloy. The separation may have helped in layout, but this isn't why the book is

good. By dispatching fraternity poses and those sincere student quotes, "You know, like....", he embraced non-yearbookmanship and came closer to professionalism. The book doesn't clown and it doesn't take itself too seriously. The conception is almost blameless.

The realization is just as good where there was enough of David Bergman's poetry and where Leonie Silverman had enough time to choose her shots. They took a risk in the picture-poetry mode by placing

"Go where you no longer see
the road. To a field framed
by a solid fence. The grass
will grow all around you."

next to a picture of a Homer Price ten years after, coming over the hill with his girl. It worked. The

critique

form is not original, but that is the way originality expresses itself best. Bergman's narration is very original, the photography is where it bothers.

The presence of Mr. Haywood's Tonio Kruger speech in "Why We Are Here" is puzzling. It seems old. The rest of the book belies it. You can't watch the world from Gambier. And if you think no one's dancing at Kenyon, you should have cracked the door of Lower Leonard last April 9. That was the year of this book.



photo by Leslie Rodnan

MAN-About-Town Craig Johnson finds time to relax in the Victorian splendor of his Old Kenyon lodgings.

Gambier was a Summer Festival

by Les Koch

With almost no dissenters, the group of Kenyon undergrads who spent the past summer working in Gambier viewed it as one of their best summers yet. Everything from library work and science research, to landscaping and painting for maintenance, to work in the State Hospital in Mt. Vernon fit into the agenda. Interviews with those who worked in Gambier elicited few comments about the actual work detail--"Why did you work?" "Because I needed money."--but sleepy little Gambier provided a modest fare of social, cultural, ecological, and hedonistic pursuits that made it all worthwhile.

The proverbial Gambier strolls and the inevitable excitement of the grand grocery unloading in front of Hayes are essential to the life of every person who has spent even a week of his life in Gambier. Yet, these amusements lost a bit of their lustre in the summer of '71, overshadowed as they were by the remarkable view from the tenth floor of Dorm #3 and Cynthia (Peaches) Caples' stay in Gambier. The roof of Dorm #3 provided would-be astronomers with a view, the fame of which has since spread throughout Gambier. The highlight of the summer was a meteor shower that some saw and some didn't. . . Cynthia Caples' sojourn in Gambier made the Caples' garden (zucchini in abundance), sauna bath, and barbecue accessible to some Kenyon students.

Aside from jobs and activities of the intellectual Kenyon sort, however, most summer residents of

provincial little Gambier noticed a new feeling about and awareness of Gambier as a community: a community to which Kenyon College may be entirely superfluous or, at most, a thorn in its side. The students from New York, Philly, Cleveland, and Chicago who tend to consider themselves some sort of select elite discovered an empathy with the people whose home is Gambier, Ohio. The maintenance man becomes your neighbor; the postman learns your name and yells "Goodmorning" as you're up and off to work; the clerks at Thrifty Mart begin to look expectantly for your grocery and beverage stop around 3 or 4 in the morning.

With everything quieter and no students about, the beer and wine bottles begin to disappear from the sidewalks, and lawns; there's no one trampling the grass and pulling branches from the trees; no one trying to jump over the hedges beside Ascension and not quite succeeding. Everyone's gait slows a bit, and everyone breathes a little easier and deeper. Nature actually begins to assert herself again.

The antipathy with which Kenyon students are greeted by some town-folk as they re-invade Gambier, then, ceases to be an unwarrantable prejudice. Even those Kenyon students who have spent only those three summer months in this small village begin to look with chagrin toward early September. As every Kenyon student cries out that Gambier is his town and the place where he spends a helluva lot of money to live for nine months during four years, that same student might stop for a moment to ponder two things. Whereas each of us is here for only a short stay, for many Gambier is home. And, secondly, although Kenyon is known for the beauty of its campus and we all are very proud of our landscape, unless every student during his brief tenure assumes a personal responsibility for Kenyon by not killing grass and trees and not flippantly flinging cans and bottles, that beauty will soon be a memory of a bygone era.

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Obediant to Some Strange Smell



NO, FOLKS, it's not New York's Hudson River - the beloved Kookosing, about which we sing, is in deep trouble.



photo by Leslie Rodnan

Coord Jocks Find Fitting Home

by Esther Safford

Women are finally being acknowledged as an accepted and permanent part of the Kenyon (not only "coordinate") community, as is evidenced by the near completion of the third residence, and more especially the women's athletic facilities. The third dorm has suffered several delays, but despite these, there are only about 20 girls not yet in residence. There was no question that everyone would have moved in by September 17, until 60 square yards of carpeting were stolen from the fieldhouse, the only place large enough to store them. Now, the completion of the second floor, where the carpet was to be used, depends on how soon the new order arrives from Chicago. Aside from this, very little is left to be done. The plumbing on all floors is virtually finished, and only electrical work remains, including the intercom system. There is still some work to be done on the basement and main lounge on the first floor.

The biggest oversight in the facilities for the Coordinate College until this year has been the lack of any sort of athletic locker rooms or showers. Fortunately, this has very nearly been remedied. Within thirty days at the most, a women's wing at the fieldhouse will be completed. The wing will include an office for the physical education teacher and women's coach, a shower, locker, and first aid rooms. There will be 110 lockers, both full size, and a small size for personal belongings. The shower room will be equipped with both open and stall showers. Also part of the wing is a furnace room, since it requires its own heating and hot water system. Similar remodeling is going on at the swimming pool. However, there the men's old locker room and shower is being redone for the women, and a new wing being built for the men.

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AFTER TWO YEARS of coed sweating, the women finally have their own wing to the fieldhouse. Here's the shelter for the WoCoCo Bombers. It actually makes the fieldhouse look good.

OVER THE HILL

by Jim Lucas and Carl Mueller

While the girls at Kenyon College have been pleased to see the construction of their own nine story dorm and a bona-fide women's locker room in the fieldhouse, they should always remember that they can reach even greater heights of femininity. A local beauty salon presents the women of Rio Grande College in Ohio with two new hair dryers in their locker room.

Beat the Clock - Pay the Bill

A combination bachelor-farewell senior party at Williams College got slightly out of hand last spring. At 9:30 pm, after an hour of casual drinking in which 45 members consumed \$150.00 of liquor, a traditional game was played in which the members hit a clock on the wall while singing the McCoy's hit tune "Beat the Clock." Employing a clock face painted on a wall and a chair instead of a bat, the funsters continued to knock down the entire wall. The repair bill went over \$700.00.

Butter Bombs Foul Up Food Service

The food service at Ashland College has encountered a minor crisis. While the consistency of the salad has been poor due to the new lettuce shredding machine, serious vandalism has been caused by students catapulting butter wedges off their spoons and watching them stick to the expensive ceiling panels. Already, several panels have been replaced.

Freaks Get Off on Photos

A recent editorial in the John Carroll University News decried the plight of the "freaks" of that school, claiming that the admission literature pictured only the clean-cut, closely cropped students. This indicates that the university is biased against "freaks", that they are afraid to show the public what John Carroll is really like. This, according to the editorial is discrimination, it is a failure to admit that blue-jeaned long-hairs are indeed real people.

Draft Cut-off at 140

Some things do get (relatively) better. In a Cleveland Plain Dealer interview with Col. Thomas E. Farrell, Director of Ohio Selective Service, it was disclosed that a recent order from national headquarters instructed Local Boards not to process anyone with a lottery number above 140 this year. Previously, the cut-off was expected to be 175, as opposed to the limit of 195 in 1970.

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Year Abroad Examined Banning's Japan

by Gay Garth

There are many programs for foreign study which are open to students all across the country. The Great Lakes College Association of which Kenyon is a member, along with Oberlin, Denison, Antioch, Kalamazoo, Earlham, sponsors such a program particularly for students of these colleges. However, what is unusual about this program is that it also enables professors from these schools to live and teach abroad while serving in the capacity of a G.L.C.A. administrator for those students abroad. This past year Mr. Cyrus Banning, professor of Philosophy at Kenyon, was the American administrator for the G.L.C.A. program at Waseda University in Tokyo, Japan. Mr. Banning talked about the G.L.C.A. program at Waseda University and his family's experiences there this past year. He said that within the G.L.C.A. schools, Earlham is the center of the Japanese program. The Program selects 25 students from among the applicants. These students should have a minimal amount of training in the Japanese language although it is not necessary to fulfill this requirement at the time of application, and that it may be picked up in summer school before the year abroad. In fact the G.L.C.A. program includes, upon arrival in Japan, 2 weeks of intensive study of the Japanese language which is followed by 3 weeks of living with a Japanese family in a rural setting away from Tokyo, and then two more weeks of intensive language training plus two weeks of completely free travel for the student, anywhere in Japan.

Waseda University is a private university in Tokyo. Mr. Banning mentioned that the closest thing in this country to Waseda would probably be New York University—a very, very, large private university. Within Waseda, there are different colleges or schools such as the School of Commerce, the School of Law, the School of Economics and Political Science, the School of Literature, the School of Social Science, and the School of Education, to name a few. There is also a special school called the International Division and it is under this school that the G.L.C.A. program operates.

Mr. Banning explained that the G.L.C.A. operates as an exchange program, therefore, each year there is a Japanese Professor who teaches in the United States. There are also Japanese students who spend the year in America under the au-

at his home school.

While the American students are attending Waseda they each live with a Japanese family. Besides the fact that this plan exposes them to Japanese culture on a very close level, it is also necessary because almost no Japanese Universities have dormitories. All the American students attend their classes within

"Some students spend their last two years in secondary school studying eighteen hours a day to pass the college entrance exams. They call it a two year hell"

the International Division in which all their classes are taught in English. Mr. Banning said that Japanese is such a difficult language that even at the end of the year most American students, he thought, found it difficult to participate and do well in courses that were taught in Japanese.

Mr. Banning said that the public universities in Japan are the most popular because they are almost free. Among the many public uni-



THE FRONT of the Law School building, minus windows, following a factional riot last spring.

versities, he said that Tokyo University is extremely prestigious and that a degree from that institution is almost a necessary condition for advancement in Japanese society. If American students think that they have it rough getting into college they haven't heard about what a Japanese student has to go through to get into a university. Each University has its own entrance exams which are held at the University only once a year. All the students who are applying come to the University to take these exams. Admission to the University is dependent only on these examinations. There are no other qualifying factors except that you must have a degree from a secondary school. Mr. Banning said that these exams are held for a period of a week or two but that, despite this length of time, on one day last year at Waseda University there were over 18,000 students who took the exam in one day. He said that the competition is fierce to get into these universities and that he knew of cases where the competition literally begins in kindergarten. Kindergarten students compete to get into a secondary school that has a good record of getting students into the universities. Some students will spend their last 2 years in secondary school studying eighteen hours a day to pass the entrance exams. They call it a two year hell.

In Japan a student is allowed to take the entrance exam as many times as he wants to, however they are only held once a year and so he must wait a full year before he can attempt them again. In Japanese language, there is even a name for a student who is waiting to take his exams again—he is called a student "ronin." The name is derived from the ancient title that was given to a masterless knight or samurai. Mr.

Banning judged that the approximate cost of going to a Japanese private University such as Waseda would be \$1500 for tuition, the only cost because there is no University housing. Mr. Banning noted that after the difficulty a Japanese student has being admitted, it is not extremely difficult for him to stay in the university. He also said that he believed that when a Japanese student enters a university he is much better prepared than an American student but that an American student had to work much harder while he was in college so that by the time they graduate, both American students and Japanese students were probably on the same level.

Speaking of the G.L.C.A. program, Mr. Banning said that one of the problems that he thought that American students encountered in their studies in Japan was that American students were not prepared for and did not know how to respond to the Continental method of teaching that is used. All of the classes are lecture classes even if they are not large—there might be only ten people in the class and yet it would be a

lecture class. There is absolutely no contact between the student and the professor at all. He felt that the problem with the coming together of the two systems of education was that, "Neither side compromises the tradition that they're trained in sufficiently to make it really work well. I don't mean by that

"These student councils are far different from the one we are used to at Kenyon. They are controlled by the Communists, Maoists, and the anti-Communists"

that it works badly, but it isn't a complete success either."

On the subject of politics, Mr. Banning mentioned that student politics are organized around the University divisions' student councils. Each student council is allotted a certain amount of money from the general fund of the university. However these student councils are far different from the one we are used to at Kenyon. These groups are the chief political organs of the Japanese youth. Mr. Banning said that these political groups control different divisions within the University. For instance, the Communist



PEIRCE TOWER? Sorry, honorable readers, but this is the clock tower on Okuma Auditorium named after the founder of Waseda University in Tokyo.

group called the Minsei, the most conservative of all the student groups, controls the school of Law, the Maoists are in the middle, and the Kakumaru, which are more radical even still and are violently anti-communist, control the school of Politics and Economics. In May the Kakumaru had the law school in seige against the Communist student faction of the Minsei. As Mr. Banning said, most of their energy is expended against each other rather than against the public. He also said that when the University Administration tried to cut off the funds that are allotted to these student groups in an effort to prevent them from being so politically powerful, all of the groups got together and rioted against the administration.

Speaking of Americans Mr. Banning said that, "If you go there determined to be culturally sensitive in some way, you can't because they will react to you as a stereotype." He said that it was difficult to explain what the stereotype was but they seemed to assume to a certain extent, that you wouldn't react appropriately in certain social situations. "When you did," he said, "they were surprised and pleased." (Seems quite different from Americans who often expect people to act in the prescribed manner and are surprised when they don't.) He said "the presumption is in advance that you will get it wrong and if you get it right, they're really surprised." Mr. Banning said that while he and his family were in Japan they lived in a two family residence on the campus of Waseda, specially built, for visiting foreign professors. The Professor and his family who lived next door to them were third generation American-Japanese, or, in Japanese, Sansei. Sansei are in a particularly difficult position in Japanese society because Japan is so ethnically pure that someone who doesn't look Japanese isn't expected to be a good Japanese but someone who does, like the Sansei, is expected

to act like a good Japanese even though they haven't any more idea what is required of them than a Caucasian does. They were thus expected to react correctly but when they didn't they were looked down upon, in the sense that they weren't forgiven cultural blunders as easily. However, Mr. Banning wanted to make clear that these were only his own personal observations and that none of these, should by any means be taken as a maxim for Japanese behavior toward foreigners.

The dominant impression which Mr. Banning had about his year in Japan was that it is a very lovely country, full of warm and friendly people. He said that perhaps the reason that it was such a happy year from beginning to end was because of the unusual experiences which he and his family encountered. The only thing he said that he could never quite get used to was having raw



PROFESSOR BANNING speaks at the closing ceremonies of the International Division.

eggs and rice for breakfast.

He would welcome anyone who is interested in the G.L.C.A. program to come in and talk with him in his office on the second floor of South Ascension.



SEVEN YEAR old Julia Banning (right) and her next door neighbor, Kathy Araki, compare kimonos.

spices of the G.L.C.A. program. In 1969-1970 Mieko Muto, a Japanese girl, was a student at Kenyon with the G.L.C.A. program. This year there are nine Japanese students at G.L.C.A. colleges. However there is no set number as the American program for foreign students is based on the idea that there can be as many Japanese students as G.L.C.A. can provide full scholarships for. The financing of a U.S. student's year abroad is arranged privately according to the same plan that he would be paying if he were



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Lords' Defense Back Building Offensive Attack

by Richard Clarke

Head coach Phil Morse enters his fifth season at the helm of Kenyon football fortunes with a large group of returning lettermen, and yet, a lot of uncertainty. Some of the many questions he is no doubt pondering will receive answers in the Lords' opener at home this Saturday against the Otterbein Cardinals. Though the defensive units are essentially

intact, the offense, particularly at wide receiver and in the backfield, was severely weakened by graduation. The most notable loss was outstanding wide receiver Chris Myers, who set numerous OAC and NCAA records in his four years at Kenyon.

The defense, anchored by 1st Team OAC linebacker Ed Grzybowski, the Lords' captain for 1971, figures to be the strong point upon which the Lords' grid fortunes will be riding heavily this season. The Lords' captain will be flanked by a host of experienced performers: junior Rick Szilagyi and sophomore Mike Gibbons at the tackles; and juniors Jim Mushbach and Pete Schneeberger at the ends. In the defensive backfield will be sophomore Kent McDonald, Dave Ullak, and Pat Riley and junior Charlie Contrada. Providing depth behind these performers are sophomore John Moroney and freshman Tom Oakley.

The offense is much more questionable. Morse has an able replacement for graduated quarterback Bill Christen in junior signal caller Dan Handel, who has a good arm and is also a running threat. However, coach has no one of the caliber of Myers to throw to this year. Much of his success will hinge on the performances of wide receiving candidates Bruce Isaacs and Mark Palmer and tight end Mike Duffy. The remainder of the backfield is a big question mark. Because of the absence of an experienced fullback, senior Butch Black has been switched to that position. Starting at tailback will be junior Wayne Marshall, who is attempting a comeback after being sidelined with an injury for the entire '70 season. At wingback will be sophomore speedster George Letts. Tom Samstag, recovering from an injury during the early practices, also hopes to see some action in Saturday's opener at that position. The offensive line is adequately manned by senior Elden Apling and sophomore Jim Mical at the tackles, junior Ed Nemer-Kaiser and senior Dennis Puntel at the guards, and junior Frank Snow at center. Some of the promising freshmen, who figure to see playing time in the opener are Oakley, tackle Jerry Retar, middle guard Dale Pelsozy, and back Joe Sania.

Protean Drama

by John Adams

The Gambier Ensemble Theater is a promising group of interested students devoted to the belief that "good theater is by nature a group activity on the part of dedicated, committed individuals." The group was formed last year in order to provide a greater offering of theater at Kenyon in response to increased student interest in drama. The COLLEGIAN talked to Larry Harbison, a Kenyon senior, who offered to be spokesman for the group, although he emphasized that there is no hierarchy in the Ensemble and that decisions concerning production are made by the entire group.

The primary goals of the ensemble are to provide more theater in Gambier, widening the possibilities for both actors and audiences. The group is also striving to present theater of a more varied scope than that which is currently offered at Kenyon, particularly plays of a more contemporary and experimental nature. Harbison was quick to point out, however, that the Ensemble is not in competition with Kenyon's Dramatic Club. Some members of the Ensemble are also members of the Dramatic Club and/or majors in the Drama Department although the Ensemble is not connected with these groups.

Last year the Ensemble presented a highly successful production of three one-act plays. They are currently in the process of planning their production schedule for the coming season. The Ensemble is interested in all kinds of drama and remains "open to any kind of theatrical event" that students wish to seriously pursue. The group also has plans for a Kenyon Playwrighting Festival to take place in the spring.

Film Society Reveals Plans

by Andy Jenks

The Kenyon Film Society began last weekend with "The Endless Summer," "You're a Big Boy Now," and "Petulia." This weekend the Film Society will feature an Alfred Hitchcock Festival with "Psycho" at 8:00 Saturday and 10:15 Friday and Sunday, "Suspicion" at 8:00 Friday and "Spellbound" at 8:00 Sunday and 1:00 Saturday.

According to Film Society president Scott Univer and secretary/treasurer Andy Brilliant will be several important changes in the film policy this year. There will be no admission charge or ID card check at the door. There will be two films shown each Friday, Saturday, and Sunday night with three different films being shown each weekend. The Society also urges all film goers to send any criticisms or suggestions for next semester to P.O. Box 17, Gambier.

Highlights of the first semester include John Wayne in "The Searchers," James Dean and Natalie Wood

in "Rebel Without a Cause," the BBC's "The War Game," Tony Perkins in "Petty Poison," Mae West and Cary Grant in "I'm No Angel," Lon Chaney in "Phantom of the Opera," "Freaks," Fay Wray in "King Kong," Paul Newman in "The Hustler," "Cool Hand Luke," and "Left Handed Gun," Buster Keaton in "The General," W. C. Fields in "The Barber Shop," and "Million Dollar Legs," the Marx Brothers in "Coconuts," Alan Arkin in "The Heart is a Lonely Hunter," Humphrey Bogart in "The Caine Mutiny," Warren Beatty and Faye Dunaway in "Bonnie and Clyde," Gary Cooper in "If I Had a Million," Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor in "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" and "Diabolique."

Leonard E. Ford, consultant to the Ohio Commission on Crime and Delinquency of the Ohio Citizens Council for Health and Welfare, will be the guest speaker of the Gambier League of Women Voters on Tuesday, September 21 at 8:00 in Philo. Mr. Ford will speak on the subject "Combating Crime and Delinquency—What to do Now." The League of Women Voters urges all members of the Gambier community to attend Mr. Ford's lecture.

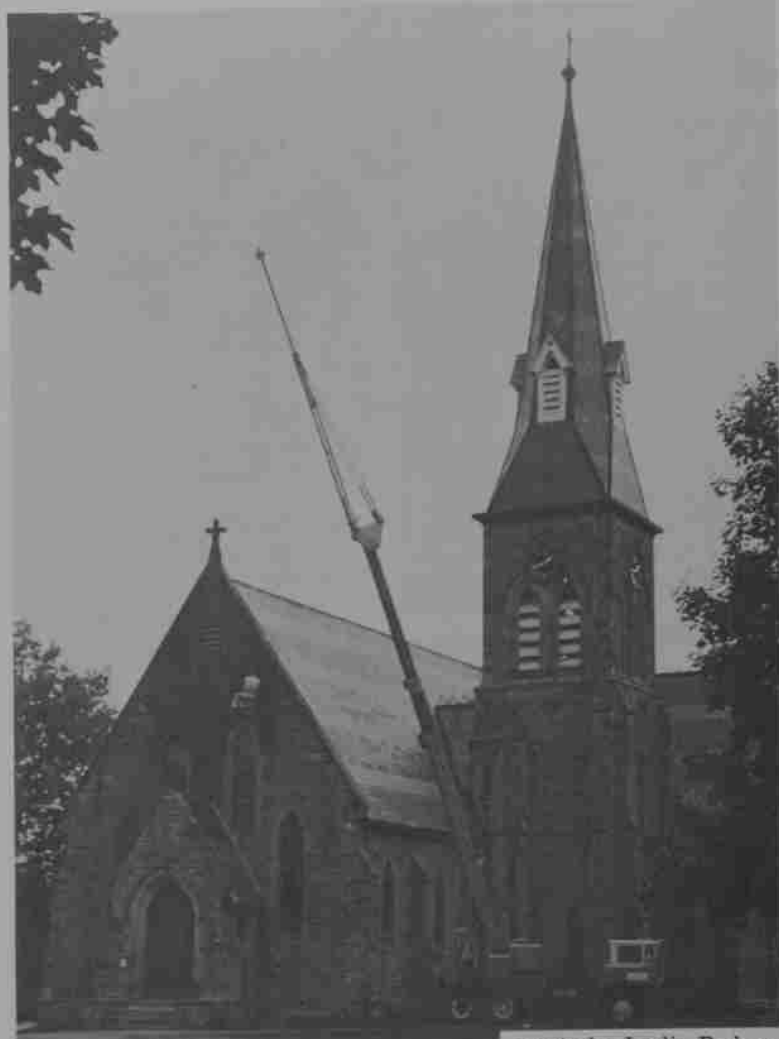


photo by Leslie Rodnan

THE BELFRY and the steeple were recently repaired for the first time, according to John Kurella, in the Chapel's 100 year history.

Zak Beefs Booters

by Richard Clarke

The Kenyon soccer team opens its season this Saturday at Heidelberg and renews its hostile rivalry with Denison down at Granville prep school the following Saturday before its home opener in the friendly confines of Gambier on Sept. 28 against Muskingum. This figures to be a season in which the Lord booters, under the direction of Jim Zak, will be like a family adapting to a new environment. Though the Lords have 10 returning lettermen, they have lost two key players from last year's 7-4 squad upon whom they had depended heavily over the past two seasons; 1st team All-Ohio standouts Steve Bralower and Peter Bersin. What Bralower was to the offense with his scoring, Bersin was to the defense with his aggressive defensive play around the goal mouth.

With the high-scoring Bralower gone, Kenyon will feature a more balanced attack, which won't permit the defense to key on one man. (As was the case with Bralower in

many contests last season.) On the line, providing the bulk of the scoring punch for the Lords will be experienced captain David Barclay, senior Bruce Mavee, and Stu Peck and Doug London. Neil Bloomberg is also a possible starter on the line.

The strongest aspect of this year's squad are the halfbacks who are completely intact from last season. At center-halfback is one of the standout players in the OAC—senior Keith Tanaka, an excellent passer and an aggressive tackler. Also returning are seniors Preston Lentz and Jim Hodge and three-year man Ted Smith, who showed noticeable improvement last season and should make a significant contribution in '71. Also figuring to see a lot of playing time are sophomores Bob Zoller and Tyree Wilburn.

The weakest area on this year's team figures to be the defense, and a major objective will be to find a replacement for Bersin. Two of the candidates for that position are seniors Michael Blume and Bruce Sherman. The one disadvantage for the Lords will be their rather small line which will make it difficult to head the ball out of trouble.

In goal, the Lords have two sophomores Andy Wellenbach and Jeff Hymes. Though Andy saw more action and started all of the time, he will be hard-pressed by Hymes to keep his job. Both players have excellent reflexes and good potential, though neither is a real experienced goalie, as the Lords had with Jim Price two years ago when they went to the Small College finals in soccer.

Lands

continued from page 2

Middle Path.

Steve wants to plant a greater variety of material and emphasized the need to plant things that are native to this area of Ohio. He also sees a need to feed trees now instead of when they show signs of deterioration. And one of his greatest woes is the grass between Ransom and Ascension Halls, which is now almost completely crab-grass.

With the pitched cry of "Ecology" that resounds everywhere, Kenyon can't honestly brag about its own. Steve (and many others) have noticed a marked increase in litter on campus and plans for some "aesthetically oriented" trash-cans in some crucial areas. He also would like to see more people respecting the areas where new grass is trying to struggle above the surface, that are marked by the straw covering the area.

Steve has noted a steady deterioration of the campus since he arrived as a freshman over four years ago and is actively and solely doing what he can to improve it and bring it to a point where his successor can easily maintain it. The co-operation of everyone is required and it isn't too difficult at all.

Monday Eve. Econ. Session

continued from page 1

government employment seemed to him a contradiction to the tax cuts to stimulate spending.

A period of questions from the floor followed, in which all members of the Economics department contributed, considering the possibilities of the development of a black market, and the depositing of tax money left in the hands of consumers into the presently beneficial savings accounts, versus large scale spending. Mr. Gensemer closed the session by restating his pessimistic view of Kenyon's economists concerning the eventual outcome of Nixon Game Plan II.

Next Monday night, at 8 pm in Philo Hall, Profs. Alan Batchelder and Richard Trettheway will discuss the international aspects of Nixonomics in a program on "The Floating Dollar". Their basic premise will be that when there is no government intervention in international trade, more goods and services are produced than when there is government intervention. They note that the movement toward freely fluctuating exchange rates represents a reduction in government controls and therefore, one would expect in general, a move toward free fluctuating exchange rates is a move toward increased production. "Nixon allowed the U.S. to move a bit in that direction by cutting loose from the dollar, but the 10% surcharge represents sweeping government intervention to restrict trade and production," says Batchelder. The object of their talk next week will be to show how these contrasting moves by Nixon (to free the market through free exchange rates, yet bind the market through restrictions and controls) can be expected to affect the ordinary American.

THE COLLEGIAN also interviewed President Caples to learn how the new economic policies affect Kenyon College. The President, recently returned from Japan where the Nixonomics were far from happy, received, stated that we only know how Kenyon will be affected between now and November 13th, when the ninety-day freeze ends. He felt a guess at the effect Nixon's future stabilization measures would have on Kenyon would be "the grossest kind of speculation." Regulations say that if a contract or payment or both was made prior to August 15, then the school may proceed on that basis, but if either or both were not present by August 15, they are frozen. He explained that Kenyon's teaching contracts run from July 1 to June 30 each year, and therefore our faculty and administration were luckily not affected by the freeze this summer. Union contracts and white collar workers had their increases July 1 and tuition fee payments came before August 15, also, so the only sector of Kenyon employees who appear to be affected by the wage-price freeze are the maintenance force who were to receive long-term increments under union contracts.

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