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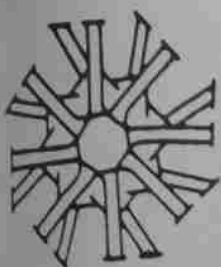
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the kenyon Collegian

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Volume XCIX

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, December 9, 1971

No. 5



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, Professors Youngs, Clor, and Tretheway and Tom Green. Director of the Experimental Foundation seem to be immersed in a how you say—"communications gap?" At any rate, they started off the Foundation's program with a Roundtable Discussion last Friday in lower Dempsey. Photo by Leslie Rodnan.

GEC Opening: Fact vs Value

by Andy Jenks

Bill Youngs, Harry Clor and Dick Tretheway got together last Friday night at a Gambier Experimental Foundation Roundtable. Each drew upon his own academic discipline, History, Political Science, and Economics, to examine his ideas about the nature of the Fact vs. Value distinction.

Harry Clor stated that an ethically neutral social science, one that makes a rigid distinction between facts and values, "cannot teach us anything about the most important things—the ends or the distinction between better and worse forms of social life." He felt that the separation of values from facts merely promotes a technical social science. Mr. Clor basically doubted the val-

idity of a real fact-value separation because of the "near impossibility of talking about important social events without evaluation." Political Science, he feels, must face this problem directly because it is based upon opinions which are blends of fact and irrational value judgements. Through an understanding of the basic nature and needs of society and man, Political Science attempts to arrive at a "more comprehensive understanding of the social good than the opinions possess."

Dick Tretheway based the fact-value question in Economics on the positive nature of modern Economics. Economists seek "to explain what is or was, in such a way that the explanation can be subjected to verification by an explicit test." Most of Economics is done without value judgement, stated Mr. Tretheway. "Economics does not explain every detail of the full reality; it is rather an abstraction which attempts consistency with reality." Economics primarily employs a hard analysis, a cost benefit analysis for example. The only area of Economics that requires value judgements is in policy making.

Bill Youngs, by quoting three different historians' accounts of two episodes in American History, pointed out that an "overzealous commitment to value judgements can produce inaccurate histories." The most important fact in good historical writing is "faithfulness to factual evidence." He feels that there must be a balance however, between facts and value judgements. Value judgements are important in determining what facts or sentiments were important in forming man's actions and which were trivial. Then, on the other hand, "most historians are not satisfied with facts as ends in themselves."

The Roundtable ended with the participants asking questions of each other, and after a break, entertaining questions from the floor.

Draft Info

If you were born in 1951 or before and your lottery number is 126 or higher, you should write to your draft board immediately as follows: "This is to request that you cancel my 2-s deferment in view of the fact that my lottery number is , and so that I may be placed in the second priority group as of January 1, 1972." You will receive from your draft board after the first of January classification I-H signifying that you are an inactive registrant; you will hold that classification until age 35. Each year you will move 365 numbers further away from first priority.

D. Hogan

"The Chips Are Very Big" Pay Board Power

by Steve Stettler

Kenyon's President has had more than the problems of a small Ohio liberal arts college on his mind in the last few months. In addition to the burden of college administration, hardly an enviable job recently, he has been sharing the birthpains of a new U. S. economic policy with fourteen other men around a very powerful table in Washington, D. C.. In October, William Goff Caples made nationwide news by being among the first public representatives appointed by President Nixon to his Phase II Pay Board. With the permission of the Board of Trustees, the support of his wife, and most importantly the agreement of Provost Bruce Haywood to assume the position of Acting President, Mr. Caples began a rigorous schedule of meetings and plane flights.

For the last three weeks, the Pay Board has been meeting only Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. President Caples flies into Washington Monday nights, giving him time to do the great amount of paperwork needed to prepare for the next day's sessions. Meetings last from 9:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. and resume at 2:00 P.M., finally adjourning around 5:00 P.M.. The Board has been given its own offices at 2000 "M" Street, and is currently existing on appropriations from the Presidential Fund set up under the Stabilization Act of 1970. Hopefully the Board's expenses will be added to the budget by Congress if the necessary bills get through the House.

The President says this experience has been as interesting an

"The work of the Pay Board has been concentrated, pressured, and important . . . I'm finally beginning to understand and appreciate the serenity of Kenyon College."

assignment as he has ever had. It is not every day that one is allowed to play with multi-billion dollar figures, and bargain about the things which affect the whole American economy. As he says, "the chips in the game are very big." As a Public member of the Board, he sees his role as a mediator between Labor and Business, the two special interest groups. He says that the two

groups must certainly represent their interests well. He feels the Labor people are not exactly blocking the program, but are "making sure it moves as slowly as possible." However, this may partly be the fault of the other ten members, he conceded. Caples labeled the seventy-seven-year old dynamo George Meany, "a study in controlled rudeness". While admiring all members of the Board as without exception extremely successful in their fields of endeavor, he derided Meany for "thinking he's the only spokesman for sixteen million people." He says the members understand power and how to exert it, and he is most impressed with them

"Caples labeled the seventy-seven year old dynamo George Meany, 'a study in controlled rudeness' . . . he derided Meany for 'thinking he's the only spokesman for sixteen million people.'"

all as men.

President Caples commented particularly on the qualifications of the other four Public members of the Pay Board. Judge George H. Boldt is a retired Federal district judge, and Chairman of the Pay Board. Arnold Wever has an MIT doctorate, is a labor economist, and former director of the Cost of Living Council. He is now at the School of Business Administration of the Univer-

sity of Chicago. Neil H. Jacoby is an academic and an economist. Formerly Vice President of the University of Chicago and Dean of the UCLA Business School, he is now Professor of Economics at UCLA. Kermit Gordon, President of the Brookings Institute, is an economist

"If the public loses confidence in the Pay Board, they may as well pack up and go home."

Rhodes Scholar, and was head of the economic advisors under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. Caples says that, as public members, they explore positions singly or in pairs with the other members, attempting to find what the areas of compromise might be.

The Business and Labor representatives have alternates, while the Public members have only "one utility infielder". Robert M. McKersie, Dean of the School of Industry and Labor Relations at Cornell University. President Caples and Judge Boldt are the only two representatives who have not missed a meeting. The public members are trying to obtain another alternate so as to give them more flexibility with their time. They must pay their alternates while Business and Labor are able to provide their own. All members are to have their expenses paid, but have not received any pay-

Continued on Page 8

High Rent District Growing Girls

Because September of 1972 will see the Coordinate College at its full stature, with women represented in all four classes, new housing will obviously be needed to meet the burgeoning influx. (In other words, all those girls have to have some place to stay.) Last year, with this in mind, a committee headed by Mr. Rice, with students of both colleges represented, studied the situation and decided that a break was needed from the dorm-style of life now provided for the students, even if this dramatic break was limited merely to the new housing. Moreover, it was desired that the new quarters provide an atmosphere of off-campus

living, though they will actually be only a few hundred yards from the other girls' dorms. Two firms were asked to submit drawings and plans, and after being studiously reviewed by the students on the committee, the Albert M. Higley Co. was selected.

According to Dean Crozier, the new living quarters (to be located just beyond Dorm III and Bexley Hall) are designed in the form of small apartment complexes, which will house some one-hundred-fifty students (compared to the one-hundred-forty-six that now inhabit Dorm III). Artists' conceptions of what the apartments will look like are on display in and outside of Dean Crozier's office. Of the thirty-four apartments, about half are singles; living rooms and bathrooms are shared in a single large apartment between, usually, four to six girls, with two girls occupying each bedroom. This means the overall appearance of the living rooms is one of spacious luxury; however, the actual per-capita area is not essentially deviant from the other dorms. Nor will the construction costs of the new dwellings differ much from that of the other dorms. In addition to the apartments themselves, four tennis courts will be constructed. Another important point is that, should the other dorms go co-ed, there is no reason that the new complexes could not also be open to men.

Ground has already been broken beyond the declivity on the other side of Dorm III, the foundation has been laid, and some wood framework is up. Despite the construction, which is evidenced by the ever familiar tractor treads, piles of wood, portosans, and the Albert M. Higley Field Office (a lone taller in the midst of the construction), shrubbery and plant growth have been carefully spared. Everything is on schedule at the present, and should be ready next September.





Opinion

Christmas again. Chanukah. At any rate, the approach of a new year, a new semester. Perhaps a chance to devote some time and thought to some things that need it desperately.

In the Gambier area, there are people who need help: little children, families and sick people. They get some of it through a number of organizations which have been created to serve them. Many of these organizations survive only through the time, energy and money of various Kenyon students. However, it is rare when a group has more people offering themselves than there is a need for that help or when a fund-raising drive or a food-raising drive receives too many contributions. This is worth considering.

At the Bookstore, there is a stand by the check-out counter that says: "Be a Secret Santa—give a book to a Headstart child." The wording may be corny but a present certainly would not be.

In the "lobby" of Hayes', there is a food drop for families in the area who are hungry. One dollar can buy a lot of canned foods, including things like baby-food. Yes, it does seem incredible that people wouldn't have enough to eat but a good number of children go to school in the morning without any breakfast. And yes, cynics, there is quite a difference between a seven-year old without breakfast and you . . . if nothing else, you have the choice of not eating.

Tonight, the volunteers who go to the Mount Vernon State Institute every Sunday, are giving a dinner. Perhaps it is too late to help, but their regular Sunday afternoon program is in constant need of anyone who can talk, sing, or just be there.

Every Friday, students go swimming with the children from the New Hope School for the mentally retarded. You don't have to swim very well to help—just standing in the water would probably be enough.

The fact that all sorts of people need help and that these various groups were formed does not, of course, diminish the fact that many people, all over the world—Pakistan and India and Vietnam and Chile—also need help. We do not intend to make judgements about certain groups needing more help than others. We are merely trying to point out some of the problems close to home and to suggest that we try.

—G.G., L.F.

A Brief Report ...

by James Klein

Student auditors were not in attendance when the Board of Trustees' Budget Committee met on December 4th. They were excluded, after an earlier invitation, by Mr. Haywood, who argued that the discussion of such matters as the continued employment and subsequent salaries of faculty members made the student members' presence impossible. Therefore, students were not represented at the discussion of the overall college budget.

The specific circumstances may have warranted such a decision. But the incident itself points to a wider problem: there is no real forum within which students can intelligently discuss the various aspects of faculty employment. The questions of hiring, firing and the granting of tenure are regularly settled without any reference to the opinions of students. Generally, the departments themselves decide the value of a teacher, oftentimes without having seen the individual teacher operate within a classroom situation.

In choosing to employ or discharge a teacher, the college is implicitly making a judgment as to the individual teacher's value to his discipline, as well as his ability to teach the student within his courses. That such a judgment is made without even consulting the opinions of students seems detrimental to the

college itself. And, in granting tenure, the college commits itself to a considerable financial and academic investment in a given individual. For, by granting tenure, the college agrees to employ the instructor for the rest of his life at an appropriate salary. Again, to commit the resources of the college to such an extent without student consultation seems unnecessarily limited.

Certainly students should not have the ultimate power of decision on the subject of faculty employment. But there should be some procedure within which the students can candidly discuss the merits of an individual teacher. For the faculty's purpose is to educate, and students can add another dimension to the discussion of a teacher's ability within his department. Because of other problems and other considerations, students should not be given final say, but when a decision is made concerning hiring and firing it is too important to the students, as well as to the college and the individual teacher himself, to be left merely to the undiscussed personal evaluations of other members of a department. For departments, when making decisions regarding a teacher's ability without reference

to the opinions of those enrolled in the teacher's courses, are all too likely to judge on the basis of opinions formed outside of the classroom and—far too often—with prejudice towards uniformity of thought within the department itself.

Some departments already invite their majors to help interview prospective teachers. But if student opinion is consulted then, why not earlier; why not before the department decides not to recommend a teacher for contract renewal? The question of whom a department wants is certainly no more important—nor more open to student discussion—than the question of whom a department doesn't want. On both questions students are capable of offering valuable comments which should be considered. For without such considerations, the decisions of individual departments are necessarily weakened.

The forum for such a discussion is open to question. Whether the students consulted be senior majors, honors majors, or especially qualified students is a problem that the departments could decide according to their own best interests. Decisions on the qualifications of faculty members are too important to exclude the opinions of students.

Scribble de hobble

by Rick Lesaar

There are times, in Gambier as elsewhere, when we can not help but feel that four walls are too many and one window too few; times when our thoughts, as they more often ought, turn to matters outside of ourself, just as we are turning out of doors. These are times for woods-walking. And such a time was just the other day, and though both a coming darkness and a present drizzle counseled to stay us, yet as ever settling brooding counseled the stronger that we not remain but set out for the woods. Once there we could not escape from noticing the many details that were so telling of the season. Small creeks had been emptied of their waters and filled with leaves instead; mushrooms which had been hidden all summer by the greenness now stood boldly forth; many of the more colorful birds were missing and those who remained seemed somehow tamer, as if preferring our company to none at all. In this mood, and remembering that a new year lay less than a month before us, we reviewed in our mind how others had fared this past year. Doing so, we soon found that we had good deal to be thankful for.

We were thankful that we were not one of the ten-thousand persons who have been killed in Pakistan. And we were thankful that we were not the man who had ordered their death because they could not decide upon the location of an imaginary border.

We were thankful that we were not one of the 800,000 persons killed during the last ten years in Viet Nam, in Laos, in Cambodia. And we were thankful that we were not one of the American soldiers who had killed them. We were thankful that we were not one of the 200,000 Americans killed in this war, and thankful that we were not among the unknown number of veterans who lie in the hospitals, with one less arm, one less leg, perhaps now with no face or no mind. And we were thankful that we had not had to pass the days in a prison because we had refused to kill others.

This year we were thankful that we did not live in the ghettos of Harlem, or Watts, or Hough, or in the barrios of the Southwest. We were thankful that we did not have to raise our children there; that our children will not starve, as many do; that our children will not be bitten by rats the size of house cats, as many are; that our children will not feel a hunger so great that they will eat the flaking paint from the walls and die or be blinded, as many are.

This year we were thankful that we were not one of the descendants of those Indians who ate with the Pilgrims on that Thanksgiving day. Thankful that we did not live on a reservation where life is perceived as so hopeless and so degrading that one in ten take their lives.

For this and so very much more we were most thankful. And we were not the less thankful for the nausea of guilt at the bottom of our stomach that somehow proved that we were something more than an animal. And we were thankful that we made a pledge of our life that next year and every year thereafter more people might similarly be thankful; which pledge told us that we were still human. And finally, thankful that we had gone woods-walking.

Letters to the editors

Health

To the Editors:

With the College in the midst of rapid expansion there exist several College services which have failed to develop according to newly created needs. There is a growing consensus of opinion that one such area requiring evaluation of its present service and future role in the Kenyon Community is the College Health Service. In particular, many students have voiced the following concerns:

- 1) Students too ill to leave their dormitory beds are yet required to walk up to the Infirmary for attention.
- 2) Responsiveness by the staff to ill students' needs—on numerous occasions those seeking medical attention have been viewed by that staff as personal inconveniences.
- 3) The absence of Infirmary beds makes proper care of the sick, not requiring full hospitalization, improbable.
- 4) The brevity of the present doctor's hours cannot fully provide for the existing needs of the College Community. Certainly with the College's growth this circumstance

will only be aggravated and therefore necessitates the appointment of a full-time physician.

5) A greater honesty on the students' behalf, regarding legitimate medical needs would also increase the effectiveness of the Health Service.

Sincerely,

Name Withheld by Request

WKCO OK

Dear Students of Kenyon:

The purpose of this letter is to plead for your patience, and a suspension of the skepticism that has permeated the attitude towards WKCO.

It seems appropriate, even at this date, to try to answer the many questions about WKCO which we never seem to be able to answer to anyone's personal satisfaction.

WKCO broadcasts on 580 AM from 7 to 10 A.M. Monday through Friday and 6 P.M. to 2 A.M. Sunday through Friday. Although we are an AM station, we operate with an FM format. Programming includes progressive rock, new releases, blues, jazz, classical and news on the hour with headlines on the half-hour. Requests can be called in on PBX 211.

WKCO presently cannot be heard in all dorms due to the method of transmission employed. It operates on a "Carrier-Current" system; i.e. the signal is radiated within the dorm buildings through the power system (the electric wiring). The advantages of this system is that the signal is completely contained within the building, providing WKCO with a special licensing arrangement which allows relative freedom the censorship of the Federal Communications Commission.

The disadvantage is that a separate transmitter or wire connection is required for each dorm. The present system consists of transmitters in Old Kenyon and Gund Commons. Wire connections run to Bushnell and Manning from Old Kenyon and to McBride and Dorm #2 from Gund Commons. A line into Dorm #3 must await the completion of the electrical system before it can become operational. At one time, Leonard Hall and Hanna Hall were also connected into the Old Kenyon circuit, but thoughtful maintenance men and hungry rodents have rendered the old line useless. Present plans include re-installation of these lines which should be accomplished by winter. The freshmen men's dorms were once connected as well but, if one is to believe the mythology, the curiosity of a janitor damaged the unit irreparably. These dorms will be fed by a transmitter from Gund. However, the transmitter is still in the final testing phase and will not be ready for some time. We can only urge patience upon you.

WKCO is unique among stations in Ohio. We can play what you want to hear. We can't if you don't ask. We can't entertain if you don't listen. Listen to WKCO; the Constant Alternative to the Gambier Vacuum.

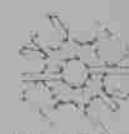
Sincerely,

Gregory Widin, '74,
Station Manager

Merry
Christmas

Need a Lift?

Attention all patrons of THRIFTY (Rip off) MART. They have built one way mirrors above all the refrigeration units and have hired several shoplifting specialists, one of whom is a retired Mansfield deputy sheriff to watch the store 24 hours a day. From their vantage points they can watch the WHOLE store. Several students have already been hassled. BEWARE. You had better be good or be willing to face a criminal record.



The Kenyon Collegian

A Journal of Student Opinion

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Gambier's Model Home Palacial Splendor

by Steve Stettler

As one rounds the final curve of Kokosing Drive, a large old stone house looms off to the left of a circular drive. Gambier's most famous home, the 107-year-old "Kokosing", now rest among the newer residences of Kenyon professors. It was once the proud "Bishop's mansion", standing alone on the hill, surrounded by beautiful formal gardens and specially planted varieties of trees. Today it is the residence of Professor Galbraith Crump of the English department, and his wife and five sons.

The Crumps moved into the house in 1966 when its former occupant and writer-in-residence at the time, Mr. Jerry Madden, left Gambier. They purchased the house from the College last spring and are beginning extensive work on the inside of the twenty-one-room mansion. "Kokosing" was owned by the Episcopal Church until the late 1930's when Kenyon purchased it and subdivided it into flats. Many Kenyon professors lived in the four apartments (first floor, second floor, and two in the basement) through the years. Mr. Baly lived in one of the basement flats, and Mr. Church lived on the first floor for a year.

One of the longest residents of "Kokosing" was Professor Nicodemus of the Math department who,

with his wife, lived on the second floor for twenty years. The Nicodemuses came from Poland and were much taken with the American way of life. Mrs. Crump tells the story that Mrs. Nicodemus was fascinated with jello, a product she had never encountered in her native land. She once had a dinner party for the then smaller faculty at their home and

"The home is the scene of some of Gambier's most famous ghosts . . . some say it is Bishop Bedell himself, others feel it is the mistress of some former resident."

served only an abundance of molded jello salads and a dish of boiled potatoes. The bewildered guests couldn't understand her utter delight with the bizarre meal.

The house, which has been considered by many to be the most beautiful in Gambier, was completed and dedicated on August 11, 1864 by Bishop and Mrs. Gregory T. Bedell. Bishop Bedell was one of Gambier's most famous and revered citizens. He is credited with the extension of Middle Path from the stone gates to Bexley Hall; the renaming of our river by its Indian name "Kokosing"; "the place of the owls"; and the designing of the Church of the Holy Spirit. He and his wife were highly cultivated

people, and the heads of the small nineteenth-century Gambier society. They lived in their beautiful home for almost twenty-five years, during which it was the scene of much elegant entertaining. In 1889 Bedell resigned from the diocese and moved to New York where he died in 1892.

The Crumps believe there was a large curved staircase, which has since been removed, in the main entrance hall of the house. To the right of that entrance hall is the Bishop's wood-paneled study, a side entrance to the house, and a drawing room. Straight ahead lies the large front living room with the dining room to its left.

"Originally the entrance to the mansion was a long sloping drive whose decaying pillared entrance still remains at the western end of Brooklyn street."

William Tinsley, a famous Irish Victorian architect, designed the dwelling. He is also credited with the architectural work on Ascension Hall, the Quarry Chapel, and possibly Dean Edward's house and the Reeves home on Brooklyn Street. The house is L-shaped, with a T-shaped roof providing gables as the main features of its principal fronts. Although it is of no particular architectural style, its clustered chimneys and decorated bargeboards are said to suggest late English Gothic. "Kokosing" is built of stone from an olive shale quarry that was two miles northeast of the College. The same quarry's stone was exhausted by its use in the building also of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Ascension Hall, and Quarry Chapel. Mr. Roelofs explains that the large stones were gained from the quarry by drilling holes in the rock in winter, and filling them with water. When the water froze, it broke the stone apart into usable blocks.



Originally, the entrance to the mansion was up a long sloping drive whose decaying pillared entrance still remains at the western end of Brooklyn Street. There was also a long footpath with stairs which also remains in less usable condition today. A carriagehouse and horse barn sat northwest of the home, where the Horwitz residence is today. Next to it, easily viewed from the west side of the dwelling, was the Bishop's garden, once one of the most beautiful rose gardens in Ohio.

"The dining room features a small, oval window which the Bishop built so that he could see the Kokosing River and the spire of his beloved Church of the Holy Spirit."

"Kokosing" is not without its legends. The old home is the scene of one of Gambier's most famous ghosts. There is still a dispute as to the specter's identity. Some say it is Bishop Bedell himself, others feel it is the mistress of some former resident. Mr. Crump explains that the spirit is said to appear on the third floor balcony, descend the circular stairway to the second floor, enter a bedroom fireplace and emerge one floor below to tour the large front room of the house. The

Crump cat has occasionally been found in the front entrance hall spitting at something unseen in the living room.

"Bishop Bedell is credited with the extension of Middle Path from the stone gates to Bexley Hall."

A 1967 COLLEGIAN cites the stories of several students who stayed in the home while the Madden family was away on summer vacation. They said that they found doors shut that they had left open, that they heard mysterious organ music at night, and that the Madden dog kept reappearing inside when they had put him out. They also admitted they had been partaking of some liquid refreshment at the time. Another student who once stayed overnight in the mansion claims to have heard creaking noises below him, on the first floor. The next morning he found footprints leading away from the front door, in the freshly fallen snow. One of the Madden children awoke one night and cried out to his father there had been someone in his bedroom. Mr. Crump feels the ghost is benign, and its story has not upset his family's joy at living in one of the most fascinating and gracious homes in Gambier.

Lunatic Ravings

by Gerry Chalpin

One of the least publicly discussed topics on campus is the integration of introductory courses in sociology and anthropology into the present "Guided Elective" segment of the curriculum. According to all the accounts I have heard from members of the Curriculum Committee, this matter has yet to come under the Committee's consideration. The reasons for this lack of discussion are, I suppose, somewhat numerous and not altogether identifiable. In any event, there does not seem to be any reason to castigate or criticize anyone in particular for this lack of discussion. The purpose of this column is to merely speculate on those reasons and offer some commentary on them.

Probably the most important reason that not too many people have wondered how to fit Soc.-Anthro. into the curriculum is that any discussion of this matter is overshadowed by the discussion of the curriculum itself. The Curriculum Committee seems to be more concerned with the revision or replacement of the present curriculum than anything else. Accordingly, discussions involving (but not limited to) the Guided Elective program in general preclude considerations of the relatively unimportant practical implementation of the Soc. - Anthro. Department.

All of this is, of course, as it should be, however, I am at a loss to understand the particular objections which have been raised against the Guided Elective system in general. While admitting that I have not been confronted by those arguments which purport to show the deficiencies of the present system, it appears to me that the questioning of the present Guided Elective system is somewhat misguided. At the present time, it seems to me that any weakening of the present diversification requirements can only lead to a decline in the ability to appreciate different points of view. Such a decline would strike at the very foundation of a liberal education. On the other hand, an attempt to strengthen the present system could only lead to a denial of the possibility that the Kenyon curriculum can be tailored to the needs of the individual student. Thus, on this matter of the Guided Elective program, I can only feel that any change of the basic structure of the program would be detrimental to the overall quality of a Kenyon education thereby undesirable. However, I must admit that my ignorance on this matter is extensive and hence I will be quite receptive to any enlightenment which any might offer.

The second reason why the discussion of Soc.-Anthro.'s place in the Kenyon system are not going on would seem to be the failure to find the man or woman who will head the department here. The second reason why the discussions of the Soc.-Anthro.'s place in the curriculum are not going on would seem to be the fact that the choice of the head of that department has not yet been made. As a member of the Selection Committee, I can report that the nominees who have thus far been interviewed are so diverse that there is no way of determining at this point what sort of department there will be at Kenyon next year. Consequently, because the integration of Soc.-Anthro. into the curriculum is dependent, at least in part, on the type of department there is, it would be premature to determine, at this time, the place of Soc.-Anthro. in the present curriculum. In any event, it is reasonable to expect that the problems inherent in adding the new academic department to the Kenyon academic spectrum will be confronted once the new department head has been named and the powers-that-be find that they must deal with a real individual with his or her accompanying thoughts and prejudices rather than mere nominees.

In ending this edition of "Lunatic Ravings," I would like to take the liberty of exercising the prerogative of the office of "Political Editor" by passing on a message to the community. I have been asked to state that the Kenyon cell of the Revolutionary Action Movement wishes to compliment those who, having correctly analyzed the dialectical imperatives required by the present situation of bourgeois capitalist exploitation, brought about the revolutionary liberation of the laundry carts in the Kenyon Laundromat. Such revolutionary action is my information an example of the proper workings of the principle of democratic centralism and deserves recognition for its noteworthy and significant contribution to the downfall of the reactionary liberal democratic regime.

We're All Bozos on This Trip

by Jim Cappio

I suspect that hard-core Fire-sign freaks will be somewhat disappointed with this new album, not because it's a bad album (it isn't by any means) but because it's so much more diffused than the ferocious with that gave us "Beat The Reaper!", among other things. The satire is vaguer because its subject is vaguer - the Future, which is "just starting now." This Future is divided into a number of classes which were explicated in a recent Rolling Stone, the most prominent

of which is The Bozos, identifiable by their red rubber noses that squeak when you squeeze them.

Two Bozos, Clem and Barney, are discovered going to a Future Fair. The yellow rubber line leads them to the Wall of Science, where the ubiquitous Holygrams present a primitive Creation Myth (In the Beginning, there was this turtle. . .), and replace it with one of their own under the name of science (We know that in the beginning there were hot lumps. . .), trace the History of Man, and explain Fudd's First Law

of Opposition: If you push it hard enough, it will fall over. Testicle's Deviant to this law, "It comes in - it must go out", is also included.

After this, Clem and Barney have an interview with The President, who turns out to be a computer given to making empty speeches with plenty of watch metaphors, and who only answers questions, one at a time and one to a person; he can only use the questioner's name by getting him to make a tape of it to be played back whenever necessary. He refuses to answer Clem's question, even after being transmuted into Dr. Memory, so that after a ride through the Black Hole of Space, Clem returns. Once again Dr. Memory is unable to answer the question, so Clem rejects him, apparently causing him to self-destruct. When the smoke clears it's in a crystalgazer's ball; he's been reading Barney's fortune and the record ends as he starts on Clem's.

The weakness lies, I think, in the size of the subject and the fact that for the first time, the Firesign Theater has made an album with an overtly symbolic theme. Clem is obviously Man in search of a future, but Science and Bureaucracy are making his future meaningless. The point is made, but the comedy is somewhat dulled. Nevertheless, its edge is still quite keen; the whole Science sequence is brilliant, as is the computer president, though this idea is somewhat overdone. All of Firesign's old comic devices are present, too; outrageous plays on words and puns, sexual and scatological references, which, while acceptable to the F. C. C. are still good, and even a new phrase: Malm-borg in Plano. It may not be Shoes for Industry, but it'll do. In short, on the Fradkin-Christgau rating system, I'd give this an A-minus.

Choir Concert Timely Success

by Marcy Barr

An evening of fine Advent Music was presented last Sunday in the Church of the Holy Spirit. The concert was well received and justly so, for it was one of the finer productions of the last few years.

The Brass Choir, under the direction of Donald Hower, opened the evening with selections from composers such as Gabrieli, Adson, and Billings.

Next, the Kenyon and Coordinate choirs, under the direction of Dr. Frank Lendrim sang selections with Bible readings interspersed, telling the Advent and Christmas stories. The women's choir, which sounded much richer and fuller this year, sang Benjamin Britten's difficult "Missa Brevis in D," and Randall Thompson's double chorus, "Pueri Hebraeorum." The men supported Kevin McDonald in the spiritual "Mary Had a Baby," followed by their own double chorus, "Haec Dies."

The combined choirs sang "The Three Kings," "Hodie" "Christus Natus Est" and Vaughan Williams

"Mass in G minor" with the Chasers singing the second choir part.

The Baroque Ensemble, under the direction of Kenneth Taylor presented Tasch's "Concerto in D", with Steve Huber as trumpet soloist.

The program was concluded with the evenings major work, Mozart's "Regina Coeli" presented by both

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the combined choirs and the instrumental ensemble. Featured soloists in the moving selection were, Shelley Stillwell, Gail Woodhouse, Jim Carson and Irving Gilmeister.

The choirs are currently engaged in the sale of Kenyon Christmas and note cards to raise funds for their upcoming European Tour. Members of the group will travel through England, France, Germany and Switzerland this June singing in such places as Westminster Abbey, The American Cathedrals in Paris and Geneva and the Liverpool Cathedral. The cards are available from choir members and are also sold in Hayes' store for \$2.50 a box.

"Firebugs:" Light Up In Colburn Hall

by Thomas Moore

Last Friday and Saturday nights the German Club sponsored a production of Max Frisch's *The Firebugs*, as part of the Kenyon Festival of Contemporary German Arts. The purpose of the Festival is "to bring to the community a widely-ranging report on the arts in Germany." The German artist represented last weekend of course was Frisch. The production strove to give us some insight on Frisch's work in particular and the work of Contemporary German playwrights in general.

In the modern theatre, the most exciting aspect of a play is the performance. The audience should experience the play while it is going on; the impact should come out of the performance which is the collaborative work of many artists, not just the playwright. It seems, as far as impact was concerned, that what we saw on Saturday night was basically the work of Frisch. The play took on the feeling of being a dramatic reading of *The Firebugs* instead of being an interpretive performance.

Most of the actors were not really committed to their roles. I did not see Todd Leavitt or Mary Dean actually assume their characters.

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This was especially disappointing because Todd and Mary have both been excellent in roles in the past. The fault I don't believe lies entirely with the actors. The direction of the play often made speeches seem quite declamatory instead of conversational. I think there should have been more interaction among the

For those interested in figures, the following statistics account for the 38% of the Freshman class which pledged fraternities this fall:

Beta Theta Pi	17
Delta Tau Delta	14
Phi Kappa Sigma	12
Alpha Delta Phi	12
Delta Phi	12
Alpha Lambda Omega	10
Peaps	10
Delta Kappa Epsilon	10
Psi Upsilon	7
Alpha Sigma Chi	0

main characters. The characters in this play should at least try to communicate with each other.

Another problem was the chorus. They were usually visually boring and there distance from the audience and even from the other characters in the play was not established. However, among the theatrical problems impressive performance. The role of Willy Eisenring was done rather well by Toby Warner. This is a very good role to begin with and Toby was committed to it. His performance put a great deal of life into the production.

I have presented quite a few theatrical criticisms of the play. If the Festival's production of *The Firebugs* was intended to be professional, modern theatre, my criticism would stop here. I would

not be able to say I liked the play. But this was not the purpose of The Festival or the director, Paul Garcia. The play was intended to present the work of Max Frisch. As far as this is concerned the company was successful. The performance hinted at what Frisch's work would be like if performed by professionals on the modern German stage. What we took with us from the theatre was not the memory of a great performance by the company, but rather the message that the playwright had for us. This in itself has merit if we remember the goals of the Festival. The cast and crews that were headed by Shelly Hainer, assistant director, and Greg Andorfer, producer, should feel that they have been successful in their chosen purpose.

German 100 Dramatized Fresh Frisch Flies

by John Weiner

Last Friday and Saturday nights Colburn Hall was again vindicated, with a first rate show by the German 100-A class. The play, by Max Frisch, was perhaps the finest representative that could have been found of the "new theater" in Germany, whose most famous proponents are Frisch, and Durrensmatt. It was an excellent choice for a number of reasons, but no small credit is due to the excellent and admirably flexible design by Chris Bloom, with Dan Patterson (the student) on lights, and a host of others producing, as a team effort, what is perhaps the finest production yet this year in Gambier.

As a retiring House Manager of the student-center that used to be Bexley Seminary's Colburn Library, it is clear to me that while Colburn has seen some outstanding work by the Gambier Ensemble Theater, both last spring, and also this week, "The Firebugs" has no competition. The ensemble playing by Leavitt, Warner, Fitzgerald, and the excellent Mary Dean, was flawless, and must be acknowledged as a professional-quality work. Every play manifest the attitude of all those who put in time and effort, and unlike so many other Kenyon plays, there was no star, and no glorious outstanding performance of tech

work. . . rather, the play was obviously the work of a talented company, and all members of the cast and crew must be warmly thanked for their fine job, and as a promoter of Colburn Hall, I would like to thank especially all that worked on this show for carrying off the finest effort, and the finest show yet to be done there.

The only problem is that the class which produced this excellent showing will be over at the end of

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this semester. . . just barely too late for the new dimmer board and other goodies for the stage-minded that have been granted to Colburn Hall by the generous allocation of the Student Council. Colburn Hall has long been neglected by the theatrical people in Gambier, and it ought to be clear after last weekend that there is a first class facility available at what is actually the operating cost of the Hall. The Drama Club of Kenyon and the Co-ordinate College has done a great deal for all of us, and one of the benefits of this organization is that many theater-minded people have become interested in doing a terrific variety of things. . . and there is definitely a place for them here



"THIS WEEK-END, the Kenyon Film Society offers a chance to hear lines such as "All dressed up like a well-kept grave (above). "If I had a Million," starring Gary Cooper and W. C. Fields will be shown in Rosse Hall at 8 p.m. Friday and 10 p.m. Sunday. "The Learning Tree," directed by Gordon Parks, is available at 10 p.m. Friday and 8 p.m. Saturday; on the other hand, "Diabolique," featuring Simone Signoret (a sight for our sore eyes) and Vera Clouzot might interest you at 10 p.m. Saturday or 8 p.m. Sunday.

Faculty

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than merely fifty minutes or an hour. Others objected to the long period without contact with their students between Thursday and Tuesday, and as a member of the Philosophy department put it: "The logical progression of ideas does not need to be broken so often".

Others answered that it depended on the subject also. It was far too long for math courses, according to two math profs, and also for the sciences in general. But for drama, art, philosophy, economics, and religion, it was widely approved.

Finally, one math professor cautioned that this issue is very complex and that it must be kept in mind that all this had been presented on the findings of a survey of a percentage of Kenyon's faculty.

But it may be inferred from this percentage that the faculty is split on the subject of Saturday classes. But it is also evident that a majority favor the hour-and-a-half class session. Perhaps its a matter for some to face the fact that Kenyon is indubitably undergoing a period of flux; for others to realize the benefits of a residential college. It is simply a matter of attitude and personal philosophy about academics. It is obvious that Friday (even Thursday) night celebrate the breaking of the finishing tape, though anyone who attends Monday morning breakfast can plainly see that it is no checkered tape affair.

Happy Chanukah

Lecture Widows Liberated

by Katherine Hanson

Because many Kenyon students are from the city, it is often felt that Gambier is a peaceful and beautiful haven for four years but that it is an unrealistic and unstimulating world to inhabit for any prolonged length of time. Considering this opinion, I confronted a few faculty wives about their views of the Gambier lifestyle. What do they do in Gambier? What do they find Gambier and the Kenyon community offers or lacks? What have been the effects of living in a male-oriented community?

In regard to the predominantly male influence in Gambier, Mrs. Parr feels the tendency towards male chauvinism has practically dissolved with the arrival of the women's college. Mrs. Parr, an accomplished artist, who had taught painting at Wisconsin State for three before coming to Gambier, seemed to feel that women were a non-entity before the women's college. She had been approached with "What does your husband do?" instead of "What do you do?". Women seemed to play a minor role. She credits the Women's Liberation movement with creating a closer feeling and bond between the "faculty wives." Women's Liberation has made them aware of their needs as people. She now feels she can hire a sitter a

few days a week so she can continue to paint. Mrs. Parr feels she can be a good wife and mother while pursuing her own interests and career.

Mrs. Dunn, a political science professor here at Kenyon, has never felt that Kenyon or Gambier was a pro-male community. She believes that part of the annoyance of hearing solely of the Kenyon man will pass when the Kenyon women establishes herself and proves her capabilities



MRS. ROBERTA DUNN takes time out from her extremely busy schedule which includes, among many other things, the demanding life of a Political Science professor and trying to get us into Law School. Both photos by Leslie Rodman

outside of the Kenyon community. It is not a question of male chauvinism but of common courtesy that Kenyon lacks. However, she sees this as an unfortunate action of human beings towards each other, not of one sex against the other. She has never received any adverse reactions to her profession but admits it may have been easier to be accepted as a faculty member by also being a "faculty wife". She has never felt a conflict between her dual role as professor and wife for she believes that "to be a good wife and a good mother you must continue to grow and develop past the day you were married."

Mrs. Titus, who has been a vital member of the Gambier community for many years, finds there are many things to do in this area. At one time she ran the Kenyon bookstore and she has been a gray lady for fourteen years. Presently, she is a volunteer teacher at the New Hope school for retarded children and at HeadStart. She can see more limitations for a professional woman in Gambier but she thoroughly enjoys small village living and finds that there are ample opportunities for an active life. She does not consider Kenyon's isolation to be a problem. The college concert series, the various lectures, the plays and the Knox County Symphony provide well-rounded cultural activities.

Mrs. Titus also mentioned the League of Women Voters as a very concerned and active organization where national, state, and local issues are discussed. They are approximately forty to fifty members and they welcome student participation.

Mrs. Ward, who incidentally has a masters in English and in Russian and is an assistant director of admissions at Kenyon, has similar



MRS. MARY ANN WARD, wife of the English professor, has put her versatile education to work in the Admissions Office. She tours the country in search of potential students, particularly with the growth of the Co-ordinate College in mind.

views on the advantage of the Gambier community. She finds Gambier a warm and open community where there is no split between older and younger faculty members, thus preventing an intellectual snobism as to your position on the faculty. Having lived in New York City, she finds the safety and security of Gambier a definite advantage. Culturally, "if you make the effort, there is enough to do." As she pointed out, even if you are in a city it takes time and often money to make use of its advantages. Although there aren't as many jobs in Gambier, there are more people you can trust and a more secure lifestyle.

These women who are active and pursue their own interests and talents, are representative of the entire community of women known as "faculty wives". There are at least fifteen teachers ranging from kindergarten through college. Approximately ten others are students, some at Kenyon and others working for higher degrees. There are many women with fulltime or parttime jobs and a vast number participate in volunteer service. Furthermore, there are professional artists, musicians and writers. Practically every "faculty wife" is involved in an outside interest, not to mention that at least one third have preschool children.

Italy in Water Colors Slate Exhibit Open

by David Strome

Many people have a great deal of difficulty understanding contemporary art. They express bewilderment upon confronting it, and search it as though after a secret. And when they do not find one, they become either hostile or more bewildered than ever. The problem they have is one of approach.

Consider the water colors by Joseph Slate on exhibit in the Robert Bowen Brown Gallery. There is nothing secretive in these paintings. They are direct; they are for the eyes to look at. They are to be approached in much the same way a

thing of nature is approached.

I find the exhibit pleasing and successful. The best works are the large 'sites' and 'skies'. Their color is joyous and investive. It has the freshness and directness charac-

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teristic of the water color medium and a natural quality imparted by Slate's new technique.

There is a connection between the technique used to make these paintings and the appearance that the finished works have, so I am going to describe the technique.

It involves running water over paper and then adding color to the water. Slate has found that he can move the water color over the paper in a controlled way such that its physical motion translates into pictorial movement on the paper. With this technique he is developing a vocabulary with which to render his images. Each element of the vocabulary is a controlled device which produces a particular visual effect.

The finished works are made up of these effects. The forms, for example, are defined by the watermark, and the colors wander freely like water on the paper. But the finished works transcend technique, and it is the finished work that I want to talk about, especially the color.

It is the color that I will remember. There is such subtlety in these colors, and yet they are bright and luminous. They appear to move freely, yet they are gently controlled. They create a general harmony, yet they are surprising.

I am speaking about the work as a whole. Not everything on exhibit is of this high quality; the 'sign' paintings suffer rigid boundaries, and some of the 'saints' are speaking in a whisper. But these less successful pieces do not undermine the others. If these paintings are, as Slate says, way stations on route to something better, it is only because his vocabulary of effects is not fully developed.

That Which Is Me

by Larry Parker, President, BSU

On the increase of incredulous questions and rumors, the Black Student Union would like to make known reasons for its existence and functions. We are strongly obstinate to make such a disclosure in the first place because we can not understand why the Union is viewed with asstance and other Kenyon organizations aren't. Our reasoning leads us to the conclusion that Kenyon isn't a magic mountain, hill or utopia as it is, so often described. That, in fact, this is only a microcosm of the bigoted, racist American society as is demonstrated by students who desire surveillance over us and our activities. It is our intent, through this article, to diminish further scrutiny-prone approaches towards the Union and to absolve ourselves from rumors. In this article, I have decided to print my speech (which was given to Union at its Matriculation Ceremony) which explains our existence.

Why are you here tonight? Such a broad question may strike one wordless as he attempts to answer. But the answer isn't hard to find. For the members of this Union, they could best answer this question by repeating the Preamble of our Constitution. But to a stranger or a prospective member, is this Preamble a sufficient answer to such a broad question? As the leader of this Union and a member thereof, I, indeed, must ostensibly say yes. Taking each of the sentences of our three line Preamble, I attempt to prove that our Preamble is a sufficient answer, which at the same time, describes what this organization should be and the members' relationship to it.

The first line of our Preamble reads: The Black Student Union of Kenyon College has been established to further the understanding of the ever-changing perspective of the Black Student at Kenyon. Now, what does this mean? And is it really necessary to have such an organization for Black students, or even Whites, Reds, and other ethnic groups? Answering these questions through a historical perspective, I find that such a Union or organization is needed for an oppressed group that has not given its full contribution to the world yet. Frederick Douglass, William E. B. DuBois, Marcus Garvey, to name a few, have all supported the idea of a separate organization that would enlighten the Black man's perspective even though their ends might have been relatively different. DuBois, who in my opinion has expounded most emphatically on the subject, stated eight distinctly, differentiated races upon the world's stage; defining each to be "a vast family of human beings, generally of common blood and language, always of common history, traditions and impulses, who are both voluntary and involuntary striving for the accomplishments of certain more or less conceived ideas of life."

He argues that history and sociology have transcended the scientific definition of man and looks upon mankind as divided human beings. History of the world is the history not of individuals but of groups, not of nations but of races. He cites that the English nation stood for constitutional liberty and commercial freedom; the German nation for science and philosophy; the romance nations stood for literature and art, and the other race groups are striving, each in its own way, to develop for civilization its particular message, its particular ideal, which shall help to guide the world nearer and nearer that perfection of human life. The Black race has not given its particular message to the world yet. At Kenyon, we must fight to maintain this particularity. The Union established helps in the deliverance of our Black message which is only a fragment of pan-african unity. As DuBois concludes, there is no power under God's high heaven that can stop the advance of eight thousand thousand honest, earnest, inspired and united people.

The second line of the Preamble: this understanding can only be realized through the adamant efforts of an organized group of members dedicated to this purpose. David Hilliard, Chief of Staff of the Black Panther Party, delivered a speech at San Francisco State College on Black Student Unions. He and his colleagues recognize the importance of Education and Revolution, and the role that B. S. U.'s should play. In his speech he says that blacks should not isolate themselves from the black community while they are transient residents of an institution, as your home base was, is, and will always be the community. A B. S. U. can not win or progress towards a revolution by isolating itself from the black community, collegium, teachers, and others. Hilliard says that, "As a matter of fact, we want to expand the B. S. U., so that we can usurp all the revolutionary individuals, all the organizations; and put together a more formidable force, so that we can withstand the repression that's being meted out against us. That's the only way that we're going to make the American Revolution."

And finally to the last line of the Preamble: the B. S. U. will strive with unending tenacity to uphold the dignity of Black people everywhere. I refer not to our cultural nationalism. As a race, we are beautiful and have something to give to the world. As Harrison of the Black Panther Party writes in an article on cultural nationalism, and using Franz Fanon's work, "The Wretched of the Earth," she concludes that those who believe in the "I'm Black and Proud" theory, believes that there is dignity inherent in wearing natural; that a buba makes a slave a man; that a common Vanguard, Swahili, makes all of us brothers.

Realizing the reasoning behind each of the three sentences in the Preamble, one is now able, without hesitation, to answer why he or she is here tonight. And as a group at Kenyon, we must not let incidents, such as a recent one at Attica go by unheard, uncontested in this pseudo-utopia, intellectual community.



Gambier Goes to Dogs



This past Sunday, the Field House, normally the home of Kenyon's laboring athletes, not renowned for good grooming while sweating through their Herculean efforts, became an Atlantic City Pageant for dogs—a canine Convention Hall. Unlike the athletes, these brutes and beauties were manicured, combed, perfumed and be-ribboned. They paraded themselves, stood with perfect posture over and over again before the eyes of discerning judges and gaping crowds. There were champions and competitors from as far away as Missouri and a few, such as the exquisite Pekinese and the voluptuous Bull Dog, panted and drooled their way to their moment of glory. The entourages that these paridigms of beauty brought with them would put Ohio's new Miss Teen-age American to shame. They came with managers, feeders, beauticians and primpers, and (shall we say it . . . ?) owners. Like horse-men who wear their thoroughbred's colors, the group seemed to suit themselves, in size and stride, to look like their pedigreed prizes. None of this seemed to be too much homage to pay to man's eternal companion—after all, what are friends for? Photos by Leslie Rodnan and Ron Schenendorf.

Blood Drive

The Red Cross Bloodmobile collected 183 pints of blood during its 20th annual visit, to Kenyon College on Tuesday, Nov. 9th. This was 33 pints over the goal of 150 pints of blood.

Student chairmen for this year's blood donor drive were Mike Lancaster and Caroline Nesbitt. Many Kenyon and Co-ordinate College students, faculty wives, and people from the community gave their time to make this a successful blood drive.

Winner of the keg competition for the highest percentage of donors was Phi Kappa Sigma with 39% of their membership donating blood. The second keg was won by Alpha Delta Pi and in 3rd place was Delta Phi. Delta Tau Delta and the 1-5 floors of Dorm III Co-ordinate College tied with 27%. The girls of the Co-ordinate College increased their number of donors by 100% this year.

Mrs. G. E. Clement

Happy New Year

"Shadows:" Poems Hot from Pot Hanger Press

by Shelley Clark

Nice things come in small packages, and often not so nice things come in plain brown paper wrappers; a little of both come in Sally Ritterbush's little brown paper bound collection of poems called Shadows.

It is hard to describe Sally's style as it varies considerably in the seven poems that Shadows showcases. This impression of variety is enhanced by the imaginative typography of the book which makes it as interesting to look at as it is to read.

However, the poems can be grouped into two categories—"long ones" and "short ones", with a 2 to 5 ratio. Fortunately for Shadows there are fewer "long ones" than "short ones", as they constitute the not so nice part of the book. In fact they are a boringly heavy-handed attempt at the newly popular nature

oriented romanticism so exploited in recent advertising and entertainment vehicles. Much of "For Colin" and "Charlie Boy" would be good material for those insipid posters and greeting cards which proclaim, "Living is loving" and "Love can warm the loneliest places. . ." amid rosy sunsets and orange, sun-

more comfortable with a lighter mood. She definitely has a flair for the nonsensical as exhibited in the short ones, especially "Jellybrain", an investigation of PULL in its "aluminum glory" on every new package of cigarettes. In the same vein "A Simple Piece" explores a searched for, a found, and a lost identity.

The other poem in the shortones category which is particularly enjoyable is "Bambino Nino," a fitting tribute to one of Kenyon's more unique personalities.

Perhaps Sally was taking the lead of the heroine of this poem in freely translating her moods into her poetry. However, she does a much better job with her lighter moods, the products of which, the short ones, make Shadows a nice little book and reveal Sally as another of Kenyon's more unique personalities.

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bathed oceans. "Charlie Boy" is almost redeemed with the last two lines, but they fall short because rather than make a point their flip-pant tone totally destroys the mood Sally seems to have so laboriously set.

Indeed it is the contrived nature of these two poems that is most wrong with them. Sally seems much

Psych. Department Loses Noted Prof. 33 yr Kenyon Veteran Retires

by Robyn Snodgrass

The end of first semester marks a very special event in the life of Dr. Samuel Cummings. After 33 years as a Kenyon professor of psychology, he is moving onward to the golden fields of retirement. Dr. Cummings spoke to the COLLEGIAN this past week regarding his life, his views on Kenyon, and his opinions on liberal arts education in general.

Dr. Cummings is originally from western Pennsylvania, but moved to New England. He attended and graduated from Amherst. Then came a period of study at the Sorbonne in Paris where his initial interest in psychology was sparked. He received his master's degree from Columbia, taught for a while at Dartmouth, and did further studies at Syracuse. He completed his doctorate at Princeton. He has also taught in summer school sessions at the University of Vermont and the University of Delaware.

One of the most amusing anec-

dotes of his 33 years at Kenyon which Dr. Cummings could recall, concerns our illustrious alumnus Jonathan Winters. "I think one of the funniest things that ever happened was at the Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the Deke fraternity. A great number of alumni came back including Jonathan Winters who was then very famous and had become quite a national figure. I left that party between twelve and one o'clock. He'd been on a couch, speaking, talking, giving his monologues all evening long and he was going great guns by about one. Then the next morning I decided I'd better go back and see if there was anything left to the fraternity after that celebration and who should be sitting in the same place, talking, there was Jonathan Winters at ten o'clock the next morning giving still another set of his monologues."

The most memorable occasion here for Dr. Cummings was the fire that destroyed Old Kenyon. He

described it as a "horrible and devastating" event, the "most traumatic experience" he'd ever been through. Also deeply impressed on Dr. Cummings' mind was the graduation of 1946 - the victory commencement after the end of World War II. He described it as "one of the most pleasant occasions. The spirit was obviously one of great relief and great hilarity and delight to be back. The alumni, I suppose, were more enchanted with the place than at any other time. A number of Kenyon's distinguished people in the service, a couple of generals and an admiral were all back at that time, and it was a period of great hope."

Dr. Cummings feels the enthusiastic spirit which has and does pervade the faculty and inspires the students contributes greatly to the Kenyon educational experience. He feels the small size and the interest in teaching at Kenyon are greatly rewarding to one in the academic profession; he credits past President Chalmers as having great leadership qualities in leading Kenyon through a difficult time and advancing the educational experience greatly. Also, he feels that the liberal arts education, if well planned and well executed by competent teachers, is the best preparation for both living and graduate school. The college experience "should be one of liberating the in-



"PSYCHO SAM" Cummings, as he is known to his student friends and admirers, has glorious plans which stretch way beyond Gambier. Between trips to the Caribbean and the Mediterranean, he wants to continue his extensive education and write.

dividual and opening up new vistas and giving him standards for judgment not only in his professional life but for enjoyment in general. After all these 44 years of teaching, 33 of them here, I don't find anything

that is a good substitute for a liberal education."

A bachelor, Dr. Cummings looks forward to retirement with great enthusiasm. He first plans to take a trip south and perhaps cruise the Caribbean. The his time will be divided between Gambier, where he is developing a plot of land, and a bit of traveling around, especially in New England. A Mediterranean cruise also appears in the near future. Dr. Cummings also plans to start his education again and perhaps write, regarding his interest in the new strain of psychology, humanistic psychology. I am sure that the community will join me in wishing Dr. Cummings the best of luck as he starts on his new endeavors and shall miss the colorful and warm personality of our friendly psychology professor.

**Have a
good
Vacation**

OVER THE HILL

by Jim Lucas and Carl Mueller

A Thousand Clowns

A wonderful project has emerged at the College of Steubenville by which the students hope to bring unity to their college. Although still on the drawing board, Freak Week will hopefully convey the profound thought that all people are, indeed, freaks. Games, cultural art exhibits, movies, dances, and a Mr. and Mrs. Freak contest have already been planned with over one thousand students expressing interest. Various committees have been formed including a Fund Raising Committee whose duties "entail the collection of money" and a Publicity Committee which will attempt to bring the idea to other campuses, hopefully resulting in an International Freak Week! With a little help from all of us, this startling project could soon be on its feet and sweeping the country.

"I'm a Language of the Deaf Major." "What did you say?"

The Winter Study Committee at Williams has selected numerous unusual endeavors that will definitely serve to brighten the winter session. The courses provide a wide range of choice from "The Symbolic Content of Male Hair Length" to "Assassination" and "Introductory Chinese." Many of the courses are Non-Departmental with professors teaching outside their departments and a few, such as "The Language of the Deaf," will be student taught. Many of the projects will entail off-campus travel to such sites as Spain, London, Florence, and Rome for a more complete study of such topics as "Renaissance Architecture" or the "London Theatre."

What's High on Both Ends and Round in the Middle?

An unofficial referendum was held by two students at Oberlin concerning the future of the college's yearbook, HI-O-HI. This referendum was held after the Student Life Committee announced that it would not hold a HI-O-HI referendum. The referendum resulted in 658 votes for, and 665 votes against the yearbook. Most of the arguments against the yearbook involved the fact that the Finance Committee allocates \$13,000 which many students believe ought to be directed elsewhere.

College Crime Wave

The college campus's have only recently seen the effects of the nation's rise in crime. Judging from college newspapers received within the past two weeks, crime on campus is becoming a new and pressing problem. Crimes reported fill the entire spectrum: Cuyahoga Community college's vending machines have been vandalized, Ashland college has experienced several car thefts, an armed robbery was attempted in a Georgetown University dorm. Union College has been victimized by dorm robberies, which the administration blames on the "townies" who visit on the weekends. But the most tragic victim of the "college crime wave" was Clifford Doughty, 17, a freshman of Mount Union College. Doughty was shot to death during an attempted robbery of his dorm room.

Mother Nature is a Chauvinist Pig

The growing pains affecting Union College of New York are similar to those of Kenyon College. Just recently, the college admitted women, and from then on, the ancient traditions began to perish. Despite a stiff fight, the fraternities have declined in popularity. While the frats have been falling, there also has been a heavy loss of shade trees on campus. The problem has caused enough concern to warrant a seminar on the subject. A group of five landscape architects and arborists will be the featured speakers.

I Never Promised You a Rose Garden

Defiantly growing straight and tall amid the peonies and marigolds near the Ashland College flagpole was a lone Cannabis plant. Its origin was unknown, but its fate certainly was not - it was disposed of by a College official.

Queens Court Black Athletes

The Black football players at Wooster College have presented an ultimatum accompanied by a boycott of the Homecoming football game. The ultimatum requested a black coach, recruitment of more black players, and the "admittance of prejudicial attitudes within the coaching staff." In essence, "what the blacks want is 'to be treated like men.'" Betsy Bruhn withdrew from the homecoming court in sympathy with the black football players, and the elected homecoming queen read a statement supporting the boycott. While the demands were read at halftime of the homecoming game, several whites shouted "get your blackasses off the field" and they encouraged the marching band to "trample them."

Faculty Sees Boon and Bane of Longer Weekend

by Rob Murphy

On the questions of the validity of classes on Saturdays and personal feeling about conducting a class for one and a half hours, responses from approximately 50% of the Kenyon faculty were drawn in a recent COLLEGIAN opinion poll.

"Are you in favor of Saturday classes (yes or no, why or why not) was the first question and of those polled, the percentages balanced cleanly and evenly: 40% in favor, 40% not in favor, and 20% expressing neutrality, mainly for lack of experience. The principal assertion in favor of Saturday classes based itself on the concern for Kenyon's residential nature; that it would lose this aspect and become, in one instructor's words, a "suitecase school". Others added that a six-day work week would reinforce the intellectual discipline of the College,

not only for students, but professors as well. Many admitted they would appreciate the free Saturday, but felt it in the school's best interests to program seminars, field trips, tutorials, office hours, and review sessions on Saturdays, along with anything else that could not be fit in the regular week's schedule.

A few faculty members predicted that Friday attendance would plummet to the depths of Saturday attendance last year. Some upheld the idea (ideal?) that learning is a full-time process, and not something to be regulated by a clock or calendar. One department chairman suggested starting the school year later in the fall should Saturday classes be put into effect again.

It was interesting to note that the majority of those favoring Saturday classes are long-time Kenyon faculty members and based their opinions on direct experience. In the words of one seasoned professor of English, "A ready and easy way to transform Kenyon into a circus for dilettantes is to encourage students to vacate regularly every weekend the dormitories, library and the fields and woods of Gambier. . . . and that goes for professors too!"

The main argument put forth by those opposed to Saturday classes was that the attendance was so poor, and in some cases students weren't as alert or attentive as on other days. Moreover, some stated that they usually spent Tuesdays repeating their Saturdays.

One professor noted that even the number of authorized excuses, for sports and choir trips, for instance, can deplete class attendance considerably. Others objected to what one Asst. Prof. called "Mickey Mouse tactics", that some teachers insist they are forced to apply to insure attendance, such as giving tests every (or only on) Saturday.

One professor called the Saturday class custom "an anachronistic atavism", adding that "those who cannot fully get into the liberal arts mood by 4 p.m. Friday should start warming up Sunday afternoon."

Many indicated that a regular two-day weekend is valuable for professors and students alike to regroup their thoughts and catch up on their work and sleep. One member of the Religion department asserted that

"individuals will work when and as they have to and will not necessarily or automatically use a free day irresponsibly."

One Asst. Prof. felt the poor attendance was legitimate in the respect that "students ought to be able to get away from an isolated college for an occasional weekend." Another Asst. Prof. stated that he would prefer five days of good work from students to diluted work over six days with a formal commitment to Saturday classes.

A member of the Political Science department presented an argument based on both personal experience and talks with students, stating that too many College-condoned activities, especially parties, conflict with any studying that one would attempt. Even an honest attempt would be thwarted by the noise and activity in the dorms and the general campus. It was added that as a result Saturday classes were far from academic; students were either "giddy or sound asleep" on those mornings. And (possibly invalidating arguments by professors using their experience at Kenyon as a foil with the advent of the Coordinator College, social life on campus heightened, and shall we say, took on a new face. Thus Friday night marked the general work week's end and Saturday classes would be dubious in terms of attendance.

But to look for once at the faculty's side of the relaxing and recouping for the weekend, one Asst. Prof. said, "Any work I do on weekends I prefer to fit around what my family wants to do, and not vice-versa."

The second question asked was "What are your feelings about teaching a class for one and a half hours? Positive or negative?" The response was overwhelmingly positive or "It depends". It was generally agreed that that length of time was not good for lectures but excellent for discussions; ("Personally I can talk for two hours but I can't listen for more than twenty minutes"). In discussions teachers appreciated the opportunity for greater depth penetration of the subject and more time for questions to be answered and discussed. Some said that their material fit better into an hour and a half time period.

Continued on Page 4

Byrds, Cat Stevens, and Friends in Revue Fradkin Surveys Recent Releases

by Leslie Fradkin

So much has come out on the market in the way of records lately that it's enough to make a reviewer dizzy. On this particular occasion, I go through my regular exercise with the emphasis on new things from the gremlins at Columbia, Grunt, Dunhill, and others.

Cat Stevens—Teaser and the Firecat (A&M)

Cat Stevens is the most quiet outspoken literate I've ever heard, and this is one of the most beautiful

critique

albums to be released in the last several months. He can embrace all styles from Greek bouzouki dance music, to calypso ("Tuesday's Dead"), to his familiar to kind of folk ("Moonshadow", "The Wind"). "How Can I Tell You" is one of the best things he's ever written. If you liked TEA FOR THE TILLERMAN, you'll want TEASER AND THE FIRECAT.

Yoko Ono—Fly (APPLE)

2 discs. More from the first lady of weird. This time, she tries her hand at good old rock 'n roll. Most will turn away again but I suppose it is the fate of the avant-garde.

Gene Clark (A&M)

For all those who do not know Gene Clark's music, don't wait any longer. After several unsuccessful attempts (commercially not musically) following his departure from the Byrds to establish an identity of his own, he has finally succeeded with some help from Jesse Davis as producer. All the tunes are simply marvelous (especially "One In A Hundred" and "The Virgin").

Led Zeppelin—4th Album (ATLANTIC)

Led Zeppelin's 4th album has no real title, only ancient medieval symbols called Runes. The music is an extension of LZ3. More accent on acoustic guitars and more balance within the group in general. I didn't care too much for the first two. My head turned with the third one. I'm finally looking their way now. There is a juxtaposition of strong, hard rock tracks and soft, introspective acoustic numbers with a continuing emphasis on the Zep's own brand of

instrumental experimentation, intricate production, and audial showmanship. In short, just like Led Zeppelin 3 only better.

The Byrds—Farther Along (COLUMBIA)

So much has come out on Columbia lately that it's hard to keep up with it all but sure enough, the Byrds come out on top of the pile. They've been together for so long that they may last forever, which is just alright by me. "Byrdmaniax" was a disaster for many Byrd-freaks but this record is really lovely. Columbia has made no package fuss about the Byrds but they have turned in their usual highly listenable country rock set. This album, more so than any before it has much variety, but unlike "Byrdmaniax", this time it works. Highlights include 2 Roger McGuinn songs (he'll never change), and the surprise of the century: "So Fine"—that's right, 50's rock 'n roll. It is the Byrds' tip o' the Stetson to the

were only four members left: Keith Relf (Vocals, Harp), Jimmy Page (Guitar), Chris Dreja (Bass) and Jim McCarty (Drums). They had experimented with Indian music before the Beatles, invented the long jam before Cream, and in general, had been trend setters for many years. Now in the twilight, they gave an amazing show. The main reason you should get this is for Page's guitar antics. He is simply astounding. He plays the entire guitar and its extensions. It makes Led Zeppelin look like a poor imitation. He re-creates the "Shapes of Things" solo, he turns "I'm A Man" into an exorcism.

The Dave Clark Five (EPIC)

Well kids, we all remember these guys, don't we? They really did break up, and although many would not consider this a great loss to the world of music, it's kind of sad. Epic has attempted to put together a double LP here as if it were a collection of new songs. It's not. "Glad All Over", "Can't You See That She's Min'", "Having A Wild

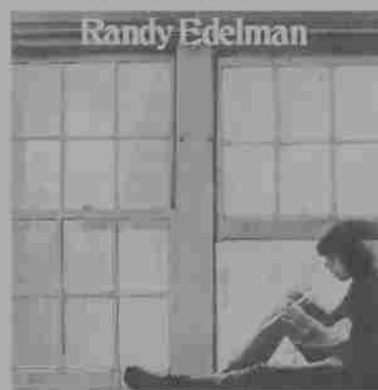
Weekend", "Because", and "Come Home" are all gold hits. The rest of the tunes are all off old albums. You might need a giggle one day. That would be the day to buy this.

Randy Edelman (SUNFLOWER)

"Composer, arranger, vocalist, pianist Edelman makes his debut on Sunflower Records with a powerful program of exceptional original material. He writes of home ("My Cabin"), of people ("Seventh Avenue"), of hope ("Give A Little Laughter"), of love ("Wouldn't It Be Nice") and peace ("Please Don't Send Them Anymore"). In his won right, he has all the artistic and commercial potential of a Taylor, King, Webb, or Kristofferson. I didn't say that. Billboard did. Check it out. You decide.

Columbia has also put out several other albums which I should call to your attention: "Grootna" (Marty Balin's new band), Dreams "Imagine My Surprise", and "It's A Big Bad Beautiful Day - Choice Quality Stuff/Anytime". Not your

run of the mill fare. Other recent releases which I hold in personal high regard are "Welcome To The Canteen" by Traffic and Livingston Taylor's new album. No to mention "Good And Dusty" by the Youngbloods on Raccoon, not to mention Nilsson "Schmillsson" on RCA not to mention..... Next time, sports fans, a star studded review, with complete libretto of the KINKS - "Muswell Hillbillies". Stay with it.



CAT STEVENS



Fiestas, Chicago—At Carnegie Hall (COLUMBIA)

All I can say about a 4-record set in a big box with 3 colossal wall posters, a 20 page program, voting information and wall to wall carpeting is wowie-zowie. As for the music, you've heard it all before, except it's live and has everything they ever made famous on it: "Questions 76 & 68", "I'm A Man", "Beginnings", "Color My World", "25 or 6 to 4", "Make Me Smile", "Does Anybody Really Know What Time It Is?", "Free", plus 18 other nifty selections. Should make this year's definitive Christmas present. A must for those who don't own their other records. What's nice is the low price - \$10.47. Not bad in these times.

Live Yardbirds—Featuring Jimmy Page (EPIC)

The Yardbirds must be one of the most oft-recorded live groups. There's a 1963 performance ("Five Live Yardbirds"), a record with Sonny Boy Williamson, the second side of "Rave Up" and now, this one. It offers plenty of evidence as to why the Yardbirds were recorded so often.

It was 1968 when this record was made. The Yardbirds were in the twilight of a great career. There

Method of Scholarship Granting Investigated

by Margaret Allen

Who needs financial aid? It seems the present economic atmosphere of the country leads most of us to believe we do. But it is the job of certain members of this college community to distribute the limited budget the college has to those who most need it. I have spoken with two such persons; Dr. Rice, chairman of the faculty committee on Financial Aid, and Mr. Tutchings, the adminis-

"The opportunity to go to college, with state, bank and federal loans, should not be terribly hard on any person, regardless of class, stressed Mr. Tutchings."

trative Director of Scholarships and Student Aid. Both of these men brought to my attention the fact that the government is as concerned about proper distribution of educational aid funds as the college is. There is a federal proposal concerning the income of those to receive financial aid now being discussed. According to Mr. Tutchings, the essence of this bill is this: the people who receive financial aid, if "75-80% of the students at Kenyon pay their own way."

this bill is passed, will be those in a lower class than the present policy indicates. This will make those in the middle and upper classes have a hard time obtaining government money for education. However, it will make more readily available to those who comprise the lower class. Mr. Tutchings seemed to think that because "75 - 80% of the students at Kenyon pay their own way," this proposal will hurt Kenyon. The reasons for this statement were not explained. It seems to me that the proposal will either not effect the 75-80% who pay their way; or will effect them indirectly by allowing a more diverse socio-economic sampling among their student body. The question is whether or not this should be interpreted as "hurting Kenyon." Perhaps there will be a few people slightly above the cut-off income who will no longer receive money, but overall it could help Kenyon allow for a more diverse student body.

It is necessary for anyone on a scholarship who wishes to continue it to reapply each year. There is no promise that it will be renewed; this on fairly short notice, a student may have to leave for financial reasons. Because the scholarships are given on the yearly basis "we can't say ahead of time that we will give any student enough money to go through all four years at Kenyon."

Each year the students receiving money must redemonstrate the need for it, "maintain at least a B- average", and "prove to be a constructive member of the college community", and said Mr. Tutchings. He did not specify what a "constructive member of the community" was. Could it be that athletes are considered the "constructive members" he refers to?

The financial aid budget has increased in the past four years from \$225,000 to \$600,000. This money comes from many different sources in various forms. For example, the state and federal government give both grants (of free money) and loans, which are to be paid back with varying interest rates dependent upon family income. One such grant (EQUAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS) is given to the college based on the number of disadvantaged students who go here. According to Dr. Rice, there is no way to get this money unless the family income is below \$9,000. There is also no way to increase these grants unless there are more disadvantaged students here, as they are distributed after acceptance to the college by the government. This particular source of income should be suggested by recruiters to those students who find finance their main problem in considering Kenyon. The college supplies financial aid through both scholarships and loans. These are supplemented by a few campus jobs, or what the college calls "self-help aid." The money given in scholarships is donated by various alumni and other friends of the college. Technically,

"Each year the students receiving money must redemonstrate the need for it, maintain at least a B- average, and prove to be a 'constructive member' of the college community."

this money is to be distributed according to three specifically, this according to three specifications. Aforementioned, however, it seems that if alumni should like this money given to athletic scholars and it is not so used, the donation could very probably be withdrawn the next year.

For those of you who have been wondering whether Kenyon has an NAACP scholarship program, the answer is "no". Last year there was some money allotted for such a program on a trial basis in hope that we would receive outside funding for it. We did not, however, and the program was voted to be discontinued. It has been replaced by a program which states that "10% of the annual freshman budget shall go

to disadvantaged students."

This year the college was allocated more state loan money than it has been in the past. The money is going to be distributed next semester if the college receives the same amount as last year in state scholarship money. However, if the scholarship money is cut (we still are waiting to hear the amount allocated in scholarships) the extra loan money will have to go to those who were originally told they would receive scholarship money.

Since the cost of the college has gone up so much in the past four years, Mr. Rice pointed out, it means that we need more money per capita in financial aid, so we can't cover as many people as we could four years ago. "I'm concerned that we

"I'm concerned that we will lose the ability to have a good sampling of socio-economic backgrounds here, explained Dr. Rice."

will lose the ability to have good sampling of socio-economic backgrounds here," explained Dr. Rice. He went on to add that "students must recruit low income people"; thus, we might get more acceptable applications, in which case, the federal bill, if passed, may help them pay for their education. We could also get more money through the equal opportunity grants if there were more disadvantaged students accepted. Mr. Tutchings did not stress recruitment. He explained that last year the Black Student Union had been given money to print a pamphlet to be distributed in low income areas. He said, "This is the only recruitment formally directed to the low class" but emphasized, "all the high school visits and interviews and all the efforts admissions personnel make to attract as many disadvantaged students as possible."

It appears that in order to get more money for disadvantaged people we are going to have to first recruit for those people to apply here. This could be done by paying a student or a group of students to recruit during vacation periods in designated low class areas. This would also supply one more student job. Scholarship aid is indeed very important and must be distributed only among those who need it most. "The opportunity to go to college, with state, bank, and federal loans, should not be terribly hard on any person regardless of class," stressed Mr. Tutchings. But the fact is blatantly clear that it is hard, painfully hard, on all classes - especially the lower ones.



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Cagers Open Season

by Richard Clarke

The Kenyon Lord basketball team still finds itself winless after the first three contests of the young 1971-72 season. All the losses have been extremely close but untimely Lord turnovers and mental errors have been their undoing each time.

Tuesday night, the Lords looked like they would register their first win of the season against the visiting Central State Marauders. As a result of a more fluent offensive attack and aroused defense, the Lords held a commanding 62-52 edge with 13 minutes remaining and seemed in an excellent position to put the game away.

A torrid 58% performance from the field kept the Lords in front during a tight first half of action, in which the score was tied or the lead changed hands on 13 different occasions. However, the shooting of co-captains Jim Smith and Marty Hunt and freshman Dave Meyer kept the Lords ahead 44-40 at the intermission.

In the second half, after the Lords had succeeded in blowing their hard-earned 10 point bulge, the last ten minutes were a hectic period which kept the partisan Lord crowd on the edge of their seats. The offensive rebounding of the Marauders, which had kept them in contention all the

way was what did the Lords in as the game moved to its dismal conclusion. However, the phenomenal shooting of senior guard Marty Hunt, who finished with 13 of 19 from the field, kept the Lords in a contending position to pull the game out of the fire. Marty scored 15 of the Lords' last 17 points, but it all went for naught as the Lords again found themselves on the short end when the buzzer sounded, 85-81.

Hunt led all scorers with a sizzling 37 point performance, including 11-14 from the foul stripe and also picked off 8 rebounds. Jim Smith and Dave Meyer were next with 15 and 12 markers respectively and Meyer also pulled off 10 rebounds.

In the home opener against the Baldwin-Wallace Yellow Jackets, the same pitfalls - poor foul shooting and turnovers wasted an outstanding team defensive effort and cost the Lords their initial Ohio Conference encounter of the young season, 61-57.

The Lords led from the opening tip-off for practically the entire first half. Their largest lead was 27-19 with 5:04 remaining in the half, thanks to a balanced scoring attack and tight defense, especially by freshman Dave Meyer, who held high-scoring B-W forward Dean Martin to a single bucket up to that time.

The Yellow Jackets then reeled off 9 unanswered points to go into the lead for the first time 28-27 with 2:16 left. Marty Hunt then canned a long jumper and charity toss for a 30-28 edge. After 3 points by B-W, Tim Delaney made a lay-up to vault the Lords into a 32-31 lead at the intermission.



The Lords let up a little at the outset of the 2nd half and that, along with some untimely turnovers and improved B-W shooting enabled the Yellow Jackets to build a 45-38 edge halfway through the final frame.

B-W then wrapped it up on a pair of foul shots by Larry McElfresh and a breakaway lay-up by Al Lane with 19 seconds left, before Hunt scored a meaningless field goal just before the buzzer.

The Lords let up a little at the outset of the 2nd half and that, along with some untimely turnovers and improved B-W shooting enabled the Yellow Jackets to build a 45-38 edge halfway through the final frame.

The game's high point man was Hunt with 26 (including 10 of 18 from the field). However, not to be overlooked was the play of Dave Meyer, who limited Martin to a mere 17 on 6 of 24 from the field, and scored 10 point himself.



Mr. Caples Goes to Washington

Continued from Page 1
ment to date.

President Caples is no stranger to Washington. He graduated from high school in the nation's capitol and has served in some capacity under the last five Presidents. His first government assignment was on Truman's Unemployment Compensation Commission. This was followed by positions as advisor to the Army on personnel under Eisenhower, and member of Kennedy's Manpower Training program. He has, however, never been in a situation like this in which the committee must start from scratch. The fifteen men arrived in Washington at the end of October, and after attending a White House address by President Nixon, they set about getting the machinery in being to end the price freeze by November 13. Caples likened the pressure to "trying to start a college in thirty days, but with more money."

When he first went to Washington, Mr. Caples gave the Pay Board a 6:4 chance of getting off the ground. He foresaw the difficulty of working out accommodations to keep labor in, and the proceedings have not surprised him. He now feels the Board has a 7:3 chance of making it, all depending on their own conduct. If the public loses confidence in the Pay Board, he feels they may as well pack up and go home.

It appears that both houses of Congress will extend the life of the Pay Board and Price Commission even longer than the Administration has requested. Originally, under the Stabilization Act of 1970, they were to remain in action until April 1972. The White House asked for an extension of a year, and the Congress seems to be willing to continued their existence past that time. Caples feels that the Board wouldn't have to meet as often as day a week once the working machinery was set up. He sees the Board's function then as a court of last resort on policy and the evening of inequities. The most time was needed in the first months to get the program underway, but this was no surprise to any of the members. "Once the staff is broken in," says Caples, "many of our tasks will be done for us." In the beginning weeks of the Pay Board, the members did everything including answering the phones.

The Board will not meet for Christmas week, and following that should only meet once or twice a week. If this is the case, President Caples plans to be back to Kenyon almost fulltime as he has been hoping he would be. Presently, the Provost, Mr. Lord, and the Deans must pick up his duties. He said he would not have accepted the appointment had the Provost not agreed to be in charge in his absence. Caples is "of the belief that I should never leave this door unlocked." He feels a leader is needed to keep issues flowing or people will not make decisions. Should the Pay Board require more time in the future than he anticipated, President Caples feels he would not be able to impose on the College any further and would be left no alternative but to resign from the Washington appointment. "After all," he says, "Kenyon is the job I have come to do, and I'm not going to leave it half done."

There are visible positive advantages for Kenyon in all this. "Whatever I do, like it or not, I wear a caste mark; and that caste mark is Kenyon College," Caples says. The news media must mention Kenyon's name along with Caples', and thus we are receiving exposure in such international publications as The London Economist. The President feels that one of Kenyon's problems is that "publicly we are not nearly as well known as we are in academic circles. We must continually persuade young people this is a place where they should be educated. As Mr. Kushan is always telling me, I do nothing but work for the Admissions Department." There is also the advantage of Business and Labor contacts which Mr. Caples would not normally have been likely to make.

The President looks very healthy, and seems challenged by, and optimistic toward, his work in Washington. He has not found the schedule too strenuous, and is carefully following doctor's orders and keeping well rested. The work of the Pay Board has been concentrated, pressured, and important. We can only wait for time to show the outcome. In conclusion, President Caples laughed and said, "I'm finally beginning to understand and appreciate the serenity of Kenyon College."

Deni-Doo Drowns Mermen Tankers Go For 19

by Jim Lucas

The first snow-fall has come and gone, but the temperature stays below freezing. A dome of clouds covers Gambier, and the sun has disappeared for the winter. The academic work-load is reaching new heights excessive odium, while the weather promises to get even worse - Yes, and swimming season is upon us again.

The Kenyon swimmers opened their 1971-72 season on a dubious note by losing the conference relays to Denison University by 19 points, 114-95. The relay meet is often seen as a prelude to the conference championship meet in March. Unfortunately, the Lord's second place finish give little grounds for optimism.

A disqualification and the absence of several key swimmers weakened the Kenyon scoring. But there were some outstanding performances, indicating that the com-

ing season may not be as sullen as the Ohio winter. Leading the team were the two sophomore divers, Charlie Jones and Phil Porter. Their first and second place finish in the diving events set a conference relay meet scoring record. Denison has dominated the diving for the past three years, but this new diving strength should be useful to the Lords. Other outstanding swimming was done by Craig Murray, Dave Cannon, Tom Welch, and Jim Killpack.

Kenyon will be going into the season with five returning All-American swimmers: Bill Wallace, (freestyle), John Kirkpatrick (free), John Davis, (free), Jim Lommis (back) and the NCAA National College Division record holder in the 200 back, Rich James.

The freshmen are not exceptionally fast as a group, however, their depth and potential should prove to be indispensable in the com-

ing season. The freshmen are led by Bill Casidy, a breaststroker and individual medley swimmer. Jed Davis and Howard Kinstlinger could develop into decent distance freestylers, while the sprint freestylers include Dave Plunkett, Harlow Kim, and Bill Monte. Stu Wegener should strengthen the Lord's backstroke events.

This Saturday, Kenyon swimmers will make the long trip to Granville for a three-way meet with Denison University and West Liberty State University of West Virginia. The meet should be interesting. Denison is always good for "show," while it is rumored that half of Israel's Olympic team swims for West Liberty State. The meet will start at 2:00 in the Denison pool.

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