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Engineer designs glass restaurant for renovation of Inn

By Dave Algase

Plans are well in the works for a new restaurant to be added onto the Kenyon Inn. Though details are incomplete, a circular glass-walled addition to be built toward Chase Avenue would replace the current restaurant, which would then be converted to a meeting room.

According to Mr. Robert Kempton, general manager of the Inn, planning is just starting to regain momentum after the extended illness of the project's engineer. Reportedly, the group of trustees who own the building, the engineer, and President Philip Jordan have been meeting to finalize the new-restaurant plans.

The building centers around a glass-enclosed restaurant, with an outside terrace and seating capacity of about 80, in a style compatible with the existing two-year-old structure. Colloquially, the "Glass Gazebo," the most prominent feature of the addition, would be a "bank of windows" enabling diners to enjoy a view of Gambier and the campus, explains Kempton.

Jordan expresses concern about the new structure "crowding" Chase Avenue, since the plans presently call for a portion of the restaurant to approach within six feet of the sidewalk. Jordan's concern, however, is not a major one, as he stresses the plan yet is "simply an idea [in its] exploratory stage."

The traditional Christmas tree on the Kenyon Inn's college-owned land will remain intact despite any current expansion proposal. The new restaurant "will not touch the pine tree," assures Kempton.

According to Jordan, the proposal will continue to be examined through the fall, with construction to commence sometime in 1987, barring delays. Any plans must be approved by the College, the Village of Gambier, and the trustees. Though the blueprints have been drawn, "None of that is set in granite," says Jordan.

Law expected to raise drinking age

By Todd Van Fossen

Some news is on the way after November's elections which could change the Kenyon scene for years to come.

Expected to pass then is a law (House Bill No. 779) which is now in a state government committee. This law would raise the minimum age required for the purchase and consumption of alcohol to 21. For beer, this is a change from the current minimum age of 19.

Pressure to raise the age comes from Washington. New federal laws will impose a five percent cut in federal highway funds for any state not requiring a comprehensive drinking age of 21 by October 1, 1986. Further cuts of 10 percent per year will then follow for delinquent states.

Ohio voters recently turned down a proposal to raise the drinking age for all alcohol to 21. But, according to Governor Richard Celeste, Ohio cannot afford to drag its feet and lose federal highway money.

So how will Kenyon be affected if the age is raised? This all depends upon when the new law would take effect.

If the law is passed with emergency status, according to Robert Reading, Assistant Dean of Student Residences, it would take effect immediately upon passage. More likely, however, the law will not take effect until the spring of 1987. This, says Reading, will not lead to any changes in college policy for the current academic year.

Any changes in the law will affect the 1987-88 year. No decision has yet been made concerning possible changes, but Reading believes involvement may come from the dean's office, the Senate and campus alcohol and drug groups. He expects no major changes in college policy.

One significant change, however, will come for fraternity rush in 1987-88. If the age goes to 21 and subsequent changes follow, Reading believes that Rush will be without beer or alcohol, as it is aimed primarily for freshmen and under-aged drinkers.

Don Dowd, President of the Interfraternity Council (IFC), seems to agree. According to Dowd, Rush changes must be made in accordance with a higher drinking age if passage occurs. He says, however, that no fraternity decisions have yet been made on this issue.

As for Frat parties at Kenyon, Dowd foresees no major changes. Dowd guesses that the current "invite only" policy of frat parties will not change and that alternative beverages and food will continue to be offered to frat party-goers.

As for the effects of a raised drinking age, Dowd speculates that such a law will be "unenforceable as a whole."

Along with Rush, emphasis will also be placed on enforcement of college policy as opposed to state law. The college will remain concerned with alcohol-related problems and behavioral excesses. Attention will also be placed on education of legal responsibilities and non-alcoholic alternatives, according to Reading.

College alcohol and drug policies can be found in the Student Handbook, or in the Kenyon College Alcohol Policy available at the Student Affairs Center.
Drug and Alcohol Program Board revisions finally reach conclusion

By Mario Oliverio, II

One of the principle concerns of Kenyon is the amount of intake of alcohol and other drugs by students both below and above the drinking age. Just recently Kenyon’s policy on alcohol and other drugs has been revised. Most actively involved in the revision of the policy has been Assistant Professor of Drama Daniel Parr, who also chairs Kenyon’s Drug and Alcohol Program Board. Parr called the revised policy “reasonable” and one of the “most enlightened ones” that he has worked on.

Student groups work for better relations with alumni, prospective

By Jenny Namaworth

Two fairly new organizations on campus are working for better college relations with prospective students and Kenyon alumni. The Student Advisor Group on Admissions (SAGA) draws in sophomore, junior, and senior members in order to help show high school students what Kenyon has to offer. The Student Alumni Association (SAA) purpose, however, is to build better relationships with Kenyon alumni and to make better alumni out of current Kenyon students.

Parr claims that there has been a 23% increase in interest about Kenyon in the past two years, displayed, for the most part, by phone inquiries and campus visits. Rather than asking Kenyon faculty and alumni to help spread the news, SAGA instead tapped another rich resource—its students. This past summer, the Admissions Office sent post cards to students, requesting their membership as SAGA members. SAGA seeks student members who are involved in a variety of activities which enable them to answer any questions that prospective students may have. Last year, SAGA had 160 students sign up which led to more student phoning and a greater increase in student contact. SAGA played a major role in attracting many of the 2100 applications received last year—the largest number of applications in Kenyon’s history. Currently, 260 students have signed up to become SAGA members this year.

SAA started in 1984 by the Senior Class Committee under John Turewicz, new Assistant Director of Admissions. This committee had seen many other college across the nation with such an association and decided that there was a definite need for students and alumni to interact at Kenyon. David Rosenthal, a senior, is currently chair of SAA. He organizes activities in which students and alumni meet to discuss Kenyon’s current and past events. SAA also meets to have lunch with the alumni, which Rosenthal states is always a good time for current Kenyon students to get to know the alumni.

One of the changes in the policy is to include alcohol as a drug. Parr states that alcohol is “toxic,” “addictive,” and has “no physiological benefits.”

Another staple of the policy is the term “unacceptable behavior.” Parr explains that “unacceptable behavior,” not the actual consumption of alcohol, will be grounds for punishment. For example, if a student has had too much to drink and damages the lounge in a dorm, it is their “unacceptable behavior,” not his alcohol intake that demands disciplinary action. Parr emphasizes that the main punitive action against repeat offenders may well be treatment for the addiction of alcohol or any drugs.

Parr, who has put in ten years of personal research and experience is also trying to increase students’ knowledge of the Drug and Alcohol Program Board. The Board was created to bring a greater awareness about the problems of drug and alcohol abuse and to provide a forum for those concerned about the issues.

Professor William Klein, who chairs the Senate, called the policy a “very sensible and sane policy.” Klein credits Parr for his work on the DAPB and on the revised policy.

The Drug and Alcohol Program Board (DAPB) wants to provide opportunities to any group who has questions about alcohol and other drugs. Parr claims that many people are unaware that the Athletic Department has a drug and alcohol program or that last year the DAPB brought in three speakers on the topic of alcohol and other drugs. Parr concludes that any time a student has any questions on alcohol or other drugs, that he or she should not hesitate to call the DAPB.

Jay Sears, sophomore Senate member calls the DAPB a “good idea” and feels that Kenyon’s policy on alcohol is fair, as long as it doesn’t infringe on a student’s right to choose. Sears also voices his opinion on the drinking age: it “should be up to individual choice.”

Dean of Students Thomas Edwards is author of the original policy and seems confident about the policy’s appearance before the Board of Trustees next month.

When asked about the rumor of a possible closing down of the Village Delli due to the selling of alcoholic beverages, Edwards quickly to comment. According to Edwards, the College has no intention of closing down the Delli. The owner of the Delli, whose lease expires in 1988, has requested an immediate five-year extension. Kenyon, Edwards claims, hasn’t been ready to say yes or no, it is still too early to be considered. Edwards concludes by saying that there exists no going “clamp down” of alcohol consumption. The students are free to “choose to be alcohol,” but they are also “accountable for their actions.”

Bolton Theatre continued from page one

above the theatre on one of the cat walks it is very difficult to find by chance, especial in the dark.

The theatre was cut severely by jagged glass as he climbed through the broken window of the sound booth. As one investigator states, “There was a lot of blood all over it. That is a crime, a building. Although this is a helpful clue, those involved are quick to emphasize that our opinion on the present action of the crime may vary. The victim was a 25-year-old woman and was in the mezzanine area of the theatre.

Reading expresses concern over the incident, and cites it as yet another example of the vandalism and crime which have been the rise at Kenyon over the last two years. Parr mirrors this concern: “It is a sad comment on the media’s interest in Kenyon and Kenyon’s decision to allow students to take property that is meant for the use of all students and is essential to the operation of theatre.”

One of the reasons for the vandalism is Kenyon’s decision to allow students to sell alcoholic beverages. Kenyon’s decision to allow students to sell alcoholic beverages.

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Kenyon's general problems remain

To the Editor:
It has been nine months since I was last resident at Kenyon—a year quite removed from all things Gambrian. Thus I expected to return this autumn to find some changes, but in a context of overall stability. Sure enough, the changes, both superficial and significant, reflect with impressive clarity the fact that nothing here has changed at all.

Apparently, for example, a magnificent set of totally coincidental frustrations and/or circumstances managed to chase three people of import from the administration's ranks. In Jerry Irish, Joan Straumanis and Kathryn Adkins, Kenyon has lost a significant amount of experience and excellence. Curiously, it lost three of its strongest advocates of feminist ideology as well. Perhaps Mr. Irish was suggesting more than we thought when he said his leaving "didn't go out of a desire to leave Kenyon."

One begins to wonder how important decisions are made. Is the process similar to that which governed the moving of October break to Saturday-Tuesday from its traditional Thursday-Sunday? The change doesn't come as a great surprise; the students body was dead set against it. Shall we assume that Student Council's deliberations on Grace Period will carry similar weight with the powers that be?

Indeed, nothing changes. Kenyon, as the Collegian noticed, continues to stress sports too much. While swimming wins us many accolades, we still wonder if the College should give it so much leverage. Perhaps Dean Edwards, the most influential person on campus, could shed some light on that. After all, he has been here for 35 years, and he did start swimming as a freshman.

Most importantly, it is good to see family ties maintained. Kenyon is excellent at that, particularly brotherhood. For example, this year's Senior Council Treasurer is the fraternity "little brother" of last year's student council treasurer who was, in turn, the "little brother" to the treasurer before him.

So I return to Kenyon feeling I never left. I can be assured that things will be looked after in the way they always have been. I feel prepared to return, as we all do, to my maroonette status; my smirk will be painted on and I'll never ask who pulls the strings.

Paul Singer

Seniors feel carrell selection unfair

To the Editors:
We are Senior Honor Majors who are angered over the method of allocation of study carrels in the library. Tuesday's notice informed us that Senior Honor majors and senior double majors will be given no preference over Junior Honor majors in the distribution of study carrels. We feel cheated because there should be preference given to seniors over juniors in this case.

Why was there no lottery for study carrels? Why are juniors considered equal to seniors in the granting of study space, when seniors are justly given priority in registering for courses? There is a glaring inconsistency here. Is it really that unreasonable for seniors to expect privileges of seniority in this case? We do not think so.

Equally infuriating is the fact that we have no time to respond to what has newly been dropped in our laps. What recourse do we have to affect a change in the current situation? Another question: Have any seniors been denied carrels that have gone to juniors instead? This would be the worst injustice of all.

Signed,
Lilly Goren, Chris Shea, Annie Cameron, Rachel Rawson, Charles Cowap, and Bob Rikhoff

Aim of "Comps" ambiguous

Every year, seniors complain and suffer through the torture of "Comps." Each department has its own version of these exercises and has its majors take them some time during the course of the senior year. According to the Provost's Office, each department has "carte blanche" in the area of "Comps." There is no statement from the Provost's Office, or any other governing academic body as to the actual purpose of these exercises. More often than not, seniors merely complain about these exercises, and not question their purpose, usefulness or even comprehensiveness. It may be time to bring these questions to light, not simply explain and passively turn in a set of "Comps."

The most logical place to begin is the word itself. There is a movement away from the title "Comps," to that of "Senior Exercise." What is the point of this ambiguity? If these exercises are encompassing everything learned in one's major during the four years of its study, then they are certainly comprehensive in nature. But this does not seem to be the general consensus among the various departments. In a statement distributed to all senior English majors, the Department says: "...there is in fact little that is "comprehensive" about either form of the Exercise (Essay or Exam)." Are seniors then to assume that the 20-page paper they must write second semester or the four-hour exam to be taken in the spring is nothing more than a source of worry, frustration and excess work in the midst of a year fraught with these, and so many other impending concerns, as The Real World hovers so very close? In their ideal, "Comps" may be beneficial. As they are now, with a different version in each department, for each separate major, there is hardly anything even near the "ideal," with the possible exception of Art and Drama. (To clarify the semantics, the term "Senior Exercise" will be used to refer to the subject of this editorial.)

If this practice is to be continued at Kenyon, there is a need for consistency, a statement of purpose and a serious investigation into the Exercise itself by the faculty and administration. There is no uniformity between the various departments at Kenyon in the area of Senior Exercises. There is a suggestion that a Senior Seminar be mandatory for senior majors, as now exists in the Religion department. A one-semester course, where a paper or project, equal in weight to Senior "Comps," must be completed, would complete the course and major. If such a grade is not attained, the senior will have the second semester to revise and rewrite or rework the project. This would be a much more comprehensive method of integrating the varied aspects that make up each major. Participation in such a seminar would provide a means to demonstrate a proficiency in the major. If the Senior Exercise is, in fact, a means of demonstrating proficiency or competence in one's major, it is a rather unfortunate time to realize one is lacking in one's major, second semester, senior year.

This proposed seminar would be greatly beneficial to the senior. Instead of all-nighters and falling behind in work, each senior would spend a semester pulling together the loose strings of his/her learning process, while moving on to even more complex questioning and thinking in a field already so familiar. For the larger departments, such as English, Political Science or History, the problem of a huge seminar is solved by breaking it into separate sections.

Senior year is a difficult year. Senior Exercises merely add to the strain. There is a better method of integrating the varied aspects of a major than any of the variety that exist at present. Kenyon prides itself on it's open atmosphere to question and learn. The question of Senior Exercises has now been raised. Their purpose must be addressed, and re-evaluated. The method of their administration must also be taken into account and examined. All those who participate in the educational process at Kenyon must be involved in this query, students, faculty and administration.

Kenyon

Collegian

The Kenyon Collegian is published every Thursday while the College is in session, except during examination and vacation periods. The views expressed in the paper do not necessarily reflect the views of Kenyon College. Yearly subscriptions are $22.00; checks should be made payable to The Kenyon Collegian. Our mailing address is Kenyon Collegian, Student Affairs Center, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022.
The question of moderation

By Rick Kessler

To describe the psyche of minority/non-minority relations at Kenyon, it is necessary to consider the term “moderation” in its fullest sense. It is plausible that minority self-identification is indeed a moderate and, that this leads to a balance of student relationships at the community level. Advancing this notion is clear in the fact that the Jewish population at Kenyon, in the case of the Jewish population on campus, modestly get together and out of their way to identify themselves as members of a larger whole. Hence, the Kenyon community. The right relative- status and sense of community which prevails here may be because of this self- modulation. The question to be asked is whether or not this is a good thing. Are minorities at Kenyon moderating their identity as such out of an underlying fear that this may greatly separate them from the larger community? Are students at Kenyon subject to a homogenizing process? Is a community sensed or preserved at the cost of suppression of individual identities?

Minorities or lack thereof

It is obvious to us that there is a dearth of minority students, faculty and administrative heads at Kenyon College. We find ourselves in 1986 as a coeducational, liberal arts college that prides itself on egalitarian, yet diversity is clearly lacking. Staff and students alike doe not have a problem to directed towards only one part of the College. It is not merely a problem of the Jewish minority being the only one that is being pointed out as a problem. Kenyon College simply is determined to give students a liberal arts education, diversity is at the heart of such an education. With so much homogeneity, we fall short of reaching the liberal arts goal.

We realize some may feel comfortable with the current situation. The situation is that there are few blacks, Jews, and few women on campus. There is religious homogeneity as well, and there is little support for the religious minorities at Kenyon. The support systems for Muslims, Hindu, Jewish and other religious minorities and racial minorities are either lacking or non-existent. The reason is that there are so few of these minorities to warrant such support systems in the first place. This creates a “Catch-22” situation for those involved in changing the situation. On the one hand, the Admissions Office and the Provost’s Office are interested in attracting quality students, faculty and administrative personnel, respectively. On the other hand, what these people examine Kenyon, what they find is an uncomfortable and unwinning situation. A black student may look at Kenyon until she or he notices that there are few peers or monitors here who understand her or his specific situation. A black faculty member or administrator would encounter the same situation. This is the “Catch 22.” It is difficult to change the situation until both the students and faculty become more diverse, which is impossible until they actually are more diverse.

Kenyon is slowly becoming conscious of this state of affairs and its possible solutions. The key decision we need to make is: Do we hire a Coordinator of Minority Recruitment and Admissions? The Coordinator of Minority Recruitment is a partial solution. The search for a new Provost is being advertised in minority education publications throughout the country, in hopes of attracting a more diverse applicant pool. Two steps taken by Administrations and the Provost’s Office are encouraging, but together they are merely a start. The Kenyon community needs to see the low percentage of minorities enrolled and in teaching and administrative positions as a problem that must be addressed by everyone, not just by Administrations and the Administration. Student voices must be heard too, if the situation is to change.

It is not secret that, generally speaking, students at Kenyon are politically apathetic. What distinguishes this issue from many other, more geographically remote political issues is that the results of students efforts will be felt at Kenyon almost immediately. If students really are after a liberal arts education, they must demand greater ethnic diversity in the student, faculty and administrative population, and in the courses offered at Kenyon. Power for change lies with the students, if only the students choose to take it.

This is not an idealistic proposal. In fact, it is very realistic. The problem is that many students are unacquainted to speaking out on such issues. We think the task is much easier once the first step is taken. Avenues for students to take action are many and diverse; there is not an obvious and least effective choices are the different branches of student government. Other ways that may not be as obvious include talking with the President, the Provost or with the Deans and professors. We realize that many have no interest whatsoever in changing the current situation. We can only shake our heads in disgust and imagine.

Increasing the presence of minorities at Kenyon does not necessarily entail an encouragement of quotas. The stated Admissions policy, in fact, is opposed to the quota system. The system is one of equality—on one at best, and has not been proved to be a successful method of integration. Everyone is interested in the Admissions office to find a way to increase the enrollment of minority students, faculty and administrative personnel, but we need larger numbers of these quality people.

The Invisible Minority

By Brad Kugler and Beth Miyashiro

For many reasons, writing this article was sheer hell. There are so many questions to answer and significant points to raise, all of which are so tightly interwoven that we aren’t sure where or how to separate them. So please bear with us while we attempt to share our observations, perceptions, thoughts, opinions and guesses about being part of the gay and lesbian minority at Kenyon.

First of all we do see ourselves as a minority because there are fewer of us. But there are more important differences. As gay and lesbian individuals we have been forced to address aspects of ourselves that many of you have not. The primary issue is our sexual orientation. Issues concerning sex and sexuality are poorly dealt with; diversions from the norm are taboo (homosexuality, bisexuality, transgenderism). So what does this mean? That’s a good question. Someday we hope to answer it. But for now, this will have to suffice. Due to this difference, we may experience the same reactions as other minorities—oppression, exclusion, harassment, etc. But if we have these things in common, there are significant differences that set us apart.

“We are an invisible minority. Unless we decide to openly admit our differences, you will remain uninformed.”

Another important factor is the lack of an external support system, e.g. family, religion, tradition. Most minorities have such a basis from which they draw pride and a sense of belonging. It is only recently that gays and lesbians have openly created a similar support system for themselves. As coordinators of the Gay Awareness Group we realize the importance of having a support system for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender individuals. Heterosexuals who are aware and accepting of our differences serve as liaisons into the straight world.

What’s so funny about being a minority is the generalizations, stereotypes, and assumptions that society graciously...
The experiences of a black at Kenyon: an assessment

By Allison Joseph

When asked to write this article, I experienced an unsettling mixture of emotions, feelings that, though sometimes dormant, have shaped my entire life at Kenyon. At Kenyon, I am a black female student in an environment that appears overwhelmingly and threateningly white and male. The quandary I feel originates from this: if I identify myself, claim and make known my heritage, I run the risk of not being heard, of being ignored; if I meld myself into the woodwork of this academic society and deny my race in order to fit in, I run the risk of forgetting where I come from, and who I am.

League-type schools, At Kenyon, I found myself one of three black students in my class, the only black woman. For the next two years, I continually wondered whether I had made the right choice, whether I could survive in an atmosphere so totally estranged from what I had previously known. Academically, Kenyon was a feast. Never had I so many options, so many choices. Socially, though, I felt isolated. Convocation was not just a sea of faces, but a sea of white faces. Never had I felt so much on defensive. In high school, I never felt the impact of my blackness because I never felt any challenge to it. Kenyon was that challenge.

How did I make the adjustment? Personally, I felt I had to turn my hypersensitivity about my race into something positive, before defeat and paranoia got the best of me. I had to accept myself as a minority in the true sense of the word: one who is outnumbered. I learned to cherish the things that made me unique among Kenyon students—my race being one of those things. I found friends who were sympathetic to my situation, who made my adjustment just a little easier with their comfort and advice. Right here and now, I would like to thank them.

But one day I realized that all my friends at Kenyon were white. I was appalled. In high school, my friends were Indian and Irish, Hispanic and Greek, black and white. What had happened? Was I so busy trying to adapt to white society that I could no longer maintain ties with other blacks? I felt guilty. I was not responsible for the death of blacks at Kenyon, but I felt responsible for the quality of their lives. Surely the cultural ties between me and other blacks at Kenyon would bring us together somehow, wouldn't they?

No, they wouldn't. My fears about initiating friendships with other blacks were grounded in the fact that not all blacks share the same cultural background. Not every black student feels threatened by a roomful of whites. The history of my people in this country is a diverse one. The common fact that we share as a people is that we have been and still are targets of discrimination in this country. The way we experience life, the way we look at ourselves is shaped by race often only to the extent that we accept and act within the stereotypical images our society has created.

Recall when you meet a black student here at Kenyon that he or she is not a representative of a race, but an individual within it. Do not expect me to be like any other black you have known, for I am not any other black you have known: I have a personal history that is unique. Being black has profoundly shaped that history, but the history itself is unlike that of any other black. I still needed to reach out to other blacks. I realized that I must have known, the difficult part about reaching out is acknowledging what is shared among individual histories, and acting, if necessary, upon that information. The Black Student Union (BSU) serves this function, though few non-black Kenyon students are aware of that fact. There are misconceptions about the nature of the group. Are we out to "get" white people? No. We are a forum where black people can that reaching out I described before, an atmosphere where a shared wealth of information about being black at Kenyon can develop. That "shared wealth" should be available to every Kenyon student. But, as it is, it isn't. That is the direction we need to grow in.

Less than one percent of this campus' student population is black. That does not mean our experiences here have been insignificant. In our case, strength does not exist in numbers, but in the varied experiences we bring to the Kenyon community. The BSU struggles to survive, but my friendships with both black and whites alike prosper. If the joy I have experienced in my personal friendships can be brought into the relationships between blacks and the greater Kenyon community, then we have a starting point for a dialogue that can explore the history of black and white in this country. But opening such a dialogue will take courage, persistence, and (at least on my part, but I suspect on the parts of others also) a willingness to abandon prejudices that have been inherent in us (sometimes operating very deep within us) for many, many years. We must examine ourselves, our thinking, and our actions. We are not responsible for our past. But we are responsible for the relationships between blacks and whites in the present, because we are blacks and whites in the present. We are making our present. Let this be an invitation to make the best present possible.

"The quandary I feel originates from this: if I identify myself, claim and make known my heritage, I run the risk of not being heard, of being ignored; if I meld myself into the woodwork of this academic society and deny my race in order to fit in, I run the risk of forgetting where I come from, and who I am."

"Convocation was not just a sea of faces, but a sea of white faces. Never had I been so aware of my race, so defensive."

A voice in the crowd

By Sanjay Yathiraj

Minority, what is your conceptual framework for this word? The word in its barest level means simply "smaller number." Minority, in general usage, refers to a group in smaller numbers in terms of physical characteristics. These other characteristics, biologically speaking, are the amount of melanin occurring in the skin, hair and the pigmented coat of the retina. Obviously, these three biological components do not complete the human being. Yet, we tend to judge these biological and physical characteristics. This is a very complex issue. This is by no means the final word, but my impressions on the issue. To come to a mature understanding of minorities at Kenyon, a personal decision is required. I will not decide the issue for you. You must observe the situation yourself and make your own decision. On a topic of this nature, generalities and disagreements will be abundant. I will express a point of view on the topic I feel most adept—my own experiences.

For many years, I believed that I was a product of American and Indian cultures, a defining minority. Coming to Kenyon changed many of my views. Probing more deeply, I saw my ideas about myself were too simplistic and static. While geographically there is a clear separation between the two cultures, there is no clear line of demarcation inside of me. I can only come to an understanding of myself without fragmenting into categories such as Kenyon student, Indian biologist or American. I am all of these, and it would be construing to say I am more one of these persons than another. We all tend to use categories at times; it makes our live easier, there is less to fear then. These categories give us what we think is insight. The next time you feel the urge to categorize a person, examine yourself very quietly. You may be surprised at what you might discover. I believe one cannot completely understand an individual by merely using a label. Every human is an individual unto himself, very special, unique. It is a wonder to me that the human communications to each other; the might just be satisfied in themselves. Yet, we need each other.

In thinking of minorities, the racial component appears first. However, minorities representing religious, economic, and geographic groups are represented on this campus. There are disadvantages and advantages in all of these categories. To an extent any Kenyon student might be stigmatized by a factor of any of these categories. Hypothetically speaking, if every Kenyon student fell into at least one category as being in the "smaller number," every student would be a minority. The word has lost its meaning.
Catch-22: recruiting a diverse faculty

By Paul Slager

A handbill from the Assistant to the Presi-

dent for Equal Opportunity (APEO) reads

NOTICE: Kenyon College is committed to

providing an educational and employment oppor-
tunities for all individuals regardless of
color, national origin, religion, sex, sexual
preference or handicap. This is according to
Provost Reed Browning, in terms of
minority student and faculty populations,
Kenyon has consistently been "at or near the
national average" in GLCA figures. In 1973 the
Kenyon faculty issued a state-
ment alluding to the need for the College to
join to redress this problem. The faculty
acknowledged that "for many years the stu-
dents and practices of society have created
'm flagship barriers to equal-employment op-
portunity. For positions that require long-
term educational or high standards of
professional competence, the imbalances
resulting from such barriers are especially
true in that they cannot be remedied.

It is in this statement at the college has ground its efforts to

rate a more racially balanced community. To this end it must be noted, such efforts we

met with little success. For the 1986-87
academic year, Kenyon's visiting, tenured,
and tenure-track faculty is 92% white, 66%
black. While those figures are down to 96% and 73% respectively in 1985-86, it
clear that Kenyon is a long way from any
form of racial parity.

Some of the reasons for this imbalance are
tie familiar. According to President Philip
Jordan, there is always the basic disincentive
of a "small, rural, remote community" like

Kent that is less likely to be welcoming
minorities than a big city. Indeed, APEO
official points out that Knox County is

less than one per cent black.

Jordan adds that the College is caught in
"a Catch-22—prospective minority
candidates may be discouraged by the
large number of minority students, while
prospective minority students will be

excluded by the small number of minority
careers.

Jordan also relates a deepening problem in
minority recruiting. Quite simply, he sees
"a cycle of loss." That is, those are dwindling
numbers of blacks in academia hiring pools
is becoming increasingly difficult to find
minority candidates who fulfill the high
academic standards required of Kenyon
careers.

Sample responses from the recent Collegian
Opinion Poll regarding the role of minorities
at Kenyon:

1. your opinion, what is a minority?

"Someone who is racially insecure"

"A small group in the face of a homogeneous group."

"Here at Kenyon, a minority is clearly any person who is not white, upperclass and Protes-
tant."

"Minority? All humans are created equal. Minority means a few of one thing outnumbered
by another."

"Ethnic groups, students of a low to middle class income."

"Necessary."

"Less than half."

"Anyone who is given the same rights or choices of the majority."

"In reference to this questionnaire, a Black, an Hispanic, a Jew."

"An unrepresented group."

This problem is clearly reflected in a study
done by the Chronicle of Higher Education.
According to the Chronicle, in 1976 there
were over 65,000 black graduate students in
doctoral programs; by 1984 the number had a
decline of more than 19%. While the number of Asian
and Hispanic graduate students has increased over
the same span, the overall number of minority graduate students taking jobs in
academia is on a steady decline.

Despite these demographic problems and Kenyon's less than sterling track record, the
college is undertaking some very positive steps to recruit minority faculty. The current
faculty recruitment and hiring guidelines reflect Kenyon's overall efforts.

The basic procedure for hiring faculty is as
follows: the department in question forms a
search committee which advertises the posi-
tion, interviews candidates, and submits their

Department of the Provost and the search committee. The final hiring deci-
sions are made by the President.

This entire process is overseen by the
APEO with specific guidelines included to
maximize the number of minority applicants
in the pool for the position. For example, the
search committee must include at least one
woman. (Ideally, says Scott, there would be
a minority faculty included as well, but at
this point, Kenyon's minority population is
so small to make that mandatory.) Adver-
tisements for the position must be sent to
professional women's and minority caucuses.
And interviewing teams are encouraged to in-
clude women and minority representatives.

While Kenyon has no specific Affirmative
Action quotas to fill, the hiring guidelines do contain some specific re-
quirements. If there are no women and/or
minority candidates on the top ten list sub-
mitted to the Provost, the search committee
Chair will "offer an explanation, and if there are
women and/or minority applicants, sup-
ply their dossiers along with those of the top
ten."

Similarly, while it is illegal to employ or
deny a candidate on the basis of race, the
guidelines state that "there may be cases in
which two or more candidates are equally
well qualified. In such cases, the College's
need for a greater number of women and
minority faculty members should not be
overlooked."

Though, as Scott points out, it is illegal to
ask that a candidate provide their race,
religion, or other minority standing, making
these provisions sometimes ineffective, the
idea is to make as clear and active as possible
the college's wish to hire minorities for facul-
ty and administrative positions (the search
for a new Provost is being conducted with
the same consideration for minority candidates
as a faculty search would be). The College is also looking for new
minority recruiting strategies. Kenyon is send-
ing a delegation to a GLCA conference on
minority faculty and student recruitment at
Earlham College in late September. President
Jordan also mentioned a possibility for
cooperative recruiting with colleges sharing
similar difficulties, as well as programs
creating special Kenyon ties to certain cities
with large minority populations.

As Provost Browning says, the College is
working from an attitude of general agree-
ment that "Kenyon would benefit from
greater representation of minority students
and faculty" on campus. But it is also possi-
ble that such an agreement co-exists with in-
sensitivities that make minority faculty and
students less than comfortable here. If that is
then it seems that minority recruitment becomes
a community-wide problem and a
community-wide responsibility.

In the meantime, it is a real possibility that
Kenyon's minority recruitment problems will
get worse far sooner than they will get bet-

Composition of Kenyon Faculty

How will a change in the minority population affect Kenyon?

"It will be more diverse, thus the student body will be more interesting—having students
from more various backgrounds. The amount of prejudice would probably decrease. The
way it is now, almost everyone is a rich white kid."

"Zip!"

"Add diversity."

"Make it a bit closer to reality."

"Maybe it will open up the eyes of the stuck up, too good for anyone else, rich whites."

"It will make Kenyon more diverse and representative of the 'real world.'"

"It will bring in a wider range of opinions, thoughts, etc. . . . in general—culture. This
school is too white."

Do you feel a need to increase the minority population at Kenyon? If so, what should be done? If not, why not?

"As much as possible, without compromising our academic standards."

"If a minority increase is imposed . . . I believe the harmony at Kenyon would be

"Yes, without a minority influence the entire idea of a liberal arts education is lost, or at
least shoved aside."

"No . . . why shouldn't minorities be treated differently from anyone else? Why should they
be recruited more than anyone else? Why should they be recruited at others' expense?"

"Yes . . . I do not feel that a "quota system" is fair, but rather a strong presentation of Ken-

"Kenyon is a school open to everyone qualified."

"Kenyon is Kenyon because of the diversity that makes it up now, I like it. If people want
diversity—go somewhere else. I'm serious."

"Yes! Admit more minority students."

"Yes . . . encourage more minorities to come by recruiting in areas that have a larger
minority population."
change in admissions strategy: recruiting minorities

By Chris Shea

Failing a commitment to minority stipulation at Kenyon College, on the Admissions Department hired 1984 graduate of Kenyon, a new position of Coordinator for Enrollment. He also serves as

The creation of the new Admissions, minority recruitment had not less than formally by Tazewell's, Pam Plessants and Eddie The presence of Tazewell reflects a unique Kenyon's traditionally underpopulated. Tazewell plans to

By American Spanish recruitment, however, will not be part of the Admissions staff to be involved in recruitment, though he will be

The college's planning sessions for minority students at Kenyon. It is more diversity to the classrooms than was possible said, when these systems are lacking. Specifically, Tazewell suggested that a minority awareness group be created on campus, an explanation of the many students are not aware of the responsibility of groups such as the Black Student Union. It would heighten awareness of the minority presence at Kenyon, "making our chances of recruiting . . . much better,"

Tazewell also said that a greater minority presence in the faculty and administration is necessary to attract a greater number of minority students, and that minority alumni should be strengthened. Compared to other schools, he said, the number of minorities in teaching positions here is not impressive. Regarding this year's search for a new Provost, Tazewell says that there needs to be an effort to attract minority and female applicants. He stressed that it is extremely important to have the College to indicate what they want in a new Provost, since that person will "seal the entire faculty picture." He said the students need to put pressure on Kenyon "to make it the way they want it." It is important to realize that low minority enrollment is "a whole college problem, and not just an Admissions problem." Of the students and faculty, he said, "If we don't all work together, it's not going to happen . . . if we do, we're going to see some changes."

Tazewell realizes that some in the Kenyon community do not want a change in the minority population, but that others are "waiting to act". These students need to make their opinions known, he said.

Certain strides have been made, Tazewell acknowledged, instances the additions of Lora Hall, a College Counselor, Jamaal Zavid in the Economics Department and Martin Hardeman in the History Department. Whle光明 the relation between money and minority student enrollment, Tazewell said, "I don't think it's a financial situation." It is probably true that minority students have a greater financial need than other students, he said, but there is money set aside for minority student aid, and "it's never been used up."

Anderson said Kenyon is planning joint effor

Failing a commitment to minority recruitment with other schools that wish to increase their minority enrollment, such as Grinnell College and Bowdoin College. Their common interest is in broadening "the pool of quality minority students," he said. Anderson explained that Kenyon does not spend the quantity recruiting, as some schools have done. Kenyon accepts only those students, minority or not, whom the faculty feel will do well here. "Minority students come to Kenyon to be students," he said.

Pointing to a national decline in minority enrollment at colleges and universities, Anderson said that "we are eager to reverse what's been happening." But he cautioned against "the solutions of the 60's and 70's," which met with limited success. Many unprepared minority students ended up doing poorly in college. In the early 1980's, colleges started "to pull back" from minority recruitment. From these experiences, "there was a lot learned about what colleges can and can't do," Anderson said. Now colleges are becoming "less enthusiastic about minority recruitment again." He echoed Tazewell's call for an increase in minority support systems at Kenyon. The "interrelationships" among different parts of the college (faculty, administration, students and alumni) are especially important for minority recruitment, he said. The College community needs "to look at every aspect of the College" and ask, "How do these things interrelate?"

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GLCA ENROLLMENT 1985-86

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By Adam Smith

It's a unique opportunity for minority students to participate in the College Articulation Program that opens doors to public schools

Ool College Articulation Program opens doors to public schools

The program is organized so that most of the responsibility rests with the classroom teachers at the member schools, rather than having Kenyon simply dictate implementation. A salaried director from one of the secondary schools oversees the program, and he or she is assisted by a steering committee, made up of representatives from Kenyon and all participating schools. These representatives coordinate the program with their respective institutions and serve as corporate advisors. Course committees are responsible for choosing courses, drawing up syllabi and approving teachers.

In order to ensure that the high academic standards of Kenyon are maintained, the process of selecting teachers and students is quite selective. Teachers, nominated by their school head, must have studied at graduate level and be approved by Kenyon. Once approved, they meet with Kenyon faculty, so together, they can plan the course. Students, mainly seniors, must submit transcripts and teacher recommendations to Kenyon for approval, and at the conclusion of the course, local grades are converted into Kenyon grades, which can be forwarded to other colleges by the Kenyon registrar. Kenyon offers courses in virtually every discipline.

An internal evaluation of SCAP was conducted in 1982 by Kenyon faculty members, which concluded that the program should be extended for at least four more years. It was also clear at this time that the college began exploring the possibility of incorporating public schools into the program. Following a successful trial period, Mount Vernon High School, which has a small percentage of minorities, was made an official SCAP member in 1984.

What makes SCAP so unique is that it is a concentrated attempt to make public schools, and because of his enthusiasm, he was made Associate Director of SCAP in 1984. Today four of the ten SCAP schools are public—Mount Vernon High School, Fredericktown High School, John Hay High School, and John Adams High School, though only Mount Vernon is a full member, the rest are required to have a three year trial period.
Student activities planned for this weekend’s Homecoming

By David Seed

In case you haven’t heard, Homecoming begins tomorrow. This year’s Homecoming promises to be an all campus event, involving students, faculty, staff and alumni.

The Alumni office expects more than two hundred alumni for this three day event. Most of the alumni coming back to the hill are younger graduates who live in Ohio and in surrounding states.

According to Lisa Schott and Jane Kindborn of the Alumni Office, “There will be more activities that involve students.” The goal of this year’s Homecoming is creating an “all campus event.”

Some of the highlights include the traditional sporting events and pre and post game activities. From 12:00 noon-1:15 p.m. on Saturday, there will be a pre-game picnic on Ransom Green. At 1:30 p.m., the football Lords will take on NCAC powerhouse, Case Western Reserve. The woman’s soccer team will host the CWRU Spartans at 2:30 p.m. and will face Allegheny at 3:00 p.m. on Sunday.

Also, the field hockey team will play against Wittenberg at 3:00 p.m.

The Student- Alumnae Association (SAA) is sponsoring a Kenyon fan balloon release at the kick-off of the football game. The SAA will be releasing 500 purple and white balloons. This will certainly be a surprise to the opponent.

The second annual Kenyon Homecoming Banner Contest will take place at half-time. Co-sponsored by Vicki Bausinger, Director of Student Activities, and the Alumni office, student-designed spirit banners will be judged at half-time by faculty and administrators. Cash prizes of $50 for first place, $30 for second place, and $20 for third place are offered.

Student organizations and fraternities will hold receptions following the game. From 9:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m., there will be a dance in the Gund Commons Lounge featuring the Country Electras. They are a local band which plays the blues, rock, and country and western hits. The expert calling of Paul Mills will lead the square dancing.

Additionally, alumni returning to Kenyon will have the opportunity to tour the new library, look at the alumni invitational art exhibit, see the film, Kenyon College: A World of Difference, and participate in other activities.

S. African to speak on Apartheid

By Margot Greenlee

Monday, September 29, Damascus Kamulo will present “Apartheid and the Struggle from Freedom in South Africa” in the Biology Auditorium at 8 p.m. He will also meet to discuss during Common Hour the following day in Petrie Lounge.

As a journalist in South Africa since 1965 and chief reporter for the Johannesburg Sunday Times Extra (Black edition), he exposed conditions of black migrant workers in the mines, use of child labor on farms, abuses of police power and deaths in detention. Kamulo founded the Union of Black Journalists, an organization active in the Black Consciousness Movement (banned by the SA government in 1977). Following police harassment, he fled South Africa in June of 1977.

Soon after his arrival in the United States, Kamulo was offered the position of director of projects for the American Committee on Africa. As such, he began the U.S. divestment campaign in 1978. He has educated people about South Africa and tried to get the United States to work for policies supporting freedom instead of apartheid. By lobbying and forming coalitions all over the nation, the divestment movement created enough waves to make U.S. involvement in apartheid unacceptable.

Making corporations and banks sensitive to public opinion on South Africa, Kamulo says, is not an end in itself. Several states have now adopted legislation which make it illegal to do business with companies with investments in South Africa. Others have divested pension funds and channeled them into “homeland” projects which help local communities, often showing better yields than the South African investment did. Trade union leaders, students “from Columbia to Kalamazoo,” church officials, ordinary citizens and politicians have lobbied for a change in U.S. policy towards South Africa.

As Kamulo puts it; “We get Americans to take up the issue of U.S. involvement in South Africa.”

Tune in to WKCO for “Radio Collegian” Tonight at 8:30.

This week’s topic will be the role of minorities at Kenyon.

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Student participation is the Schott and Jane Kindborn in “A Tradition” of the all campus Homecoming. This involves activities for students and alumni in the future. Homecoming will be planned event. The Alumni office through the SAA it will be all more graduates back to the map at this time each year.

Homecoming Happenings

Saturday, September 27, 1986

9:00 a.m.

Historical tour of South Campus by College Archivist Thomas B. Greenlee. Meet at the north door of the chapel.

9:00 a.m.

Farmer’s Market on Middle Path. Local merchants and townpeople will sell their produce and their freshest home-grown produce.

9:30 a.m.

Open tennis tournament. Come one, come all! Play will continue through the weekend—bring a raquet and compete with fellow alumni and current students.

Tennis Courts.

9:30 a.m. (men) 10:00 a.m. (women)

Inaugural Alumni-Varsity Swimming Team Triathlon. Check in at 8:30 at Ernst Center Meeting Room. 1000-yard swim at the Ernst Center Natatorium, bike ride, 3-mile run. Alumni-varsity tailgate party will follow. All are invited to their athletic prowess against Kenyon’s renowned varsity swim teams.

10:30 a.m.

Alumni College seminars. Here is your chance to teach in Ascension Hall. Each role of a Kenyon professor for one hour! Alumni are invited to share a topic of interest with students and alumni.

11:00 a.m.


11:00 a.m.

Field hockey vs. Oberlin. Watie Field.

12:00 noon-1:15 p.m.

All-campus pre-game picnic. Join Kenyon students and faculty and staff on Ransom Green as we prepare to tangle with the Case Western Reserve University.

1:30 p.m.

Football vs. Case Western Reserve University. The Lords host the rowdies before a capacity crowd. Kick-off will be highlighted by a Kenyon fan balloon sponsored by the Student-Alumnae Association. The second annual Kenyon Homecoming Banner Contest will take place at halftime. McIlhried Field.

2:30 p.m.

Women’s soccer vs. Case Western Reserve University. Mavec Field.

3:00 p.m.

Field hockey vs. Wittenberg University. Watie Field.

4:00-5:30 p.m.

All faculty-staff reception. Your best opportunity of the year to renew members of the faculty and administration and to meet our newest members. Gund Commons Lounge.

4:30 p.m.


4:30 p.m.

Post-game reception. Student organizations and fraternities will hold following the game.

9:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.

Country Electras. Come hear this versatile local band play the blue, rock, of and western hits. Swing your partner to the expert calling of Paul Mills. Gund Commons Lounge.

Sunday, September 28, 1986

1:00 p.m.

Women’s soccer vs. Allegheny College. Mavec Field. 1:00 p.m.

1:00 p.m.

Alumni soccer game. All alumni are welcome to participate in the annual alumni game. This exciting event is a major event on thearsity. A social gathering will follow.
Films

The Apu Trilogy, Part Three: The World of Apu


The third of the three movies in The Apu Trilogy, The World of Apu offers a touching look at the turbulent adult life of Apu (Soumitra Chatterjee). Although he had returned to the university upon the death of his mother in Apurajito, Apu leaves the university at the beginning of The World of Apu and, although poor, tries to write for a living. One day, Pulu (Shapan Mekerjee), his old friend, invites him to the marriage of his cousin Aparna. Before the wedding, however, the bridegroom becomes angry, and Apu, following tradition, marries Aparna. Although they are surprisingly happy for a while, Aparna dies during childbirth. Apu is devastated by the loss of his wife, and does not wish to see his newborn son Kajole Grief-stricken, he wanders the country for five years, when his friend Pulu finally finds him and convinces him to talk to his son. What follows is both surprising and heartwarming, and is a fitting climax to this trilogy. For those who have seen the first two films in the trilogy, The World of Apu is a touching ending to the story of the life of an Indian family. For those who haven't, a virtually new cast makes it easy to enjoy without having seen the first two. It is also a movie that offers a revealing look at life at college, even though it is through the eyes of a man from another country. He faces joys and troubles we all may face in life, such as marriage, financial difficulties, and present- hood. But the experiences of Apu are sure to touch you whether you have undergone the same problems or not.—Dan McGuire

True Confessions


Los Angeles, 1948: A pastor from a local parish has died of heart failure while copulating with a hooker. Enter Homicide Detective Tom Spellacy (DeNiro) and his brother, the Reverend Monsignor Desmond Spellacy (DeNiro). Together, the brothers, either knowingly or unknowingly, stumble over clues and startling facts that point to police corruption and even stranger incidents happening within the hierarchy of the Catholic Church. The friendship and brotherhood of the Spellacys are tested when each man is adamant on directing the blame elsewhere concerning the consequences of the dead priest. Only thorough total honesty with each other can both detective and priest find the truth behind the case that has arrested the metropolitan police of each sibling.

True Confessions is a little known film despite boasting the Oscar-winning talents of actors DeNiro (Raging Bull) and Duval (Tender Mercies). The movie uses an arsenal of cinematic gimmicks which will enthrall the viewer almost immediately. Complete with flashbacks, a deliberate ambiguous ending, and a superb supporting cast, this film deserved more recognition than received. Granted, DeNiro seems miscast as a priest, let alone an Irish priest, but his acting is never disappointing or unreal. True Confessions is vintage "character development" and should not be missed.—Mario Oliverio, II

Ohio Poetry Circuit presents
Arthur Smith on October 5

By Amy Satchell

Amos poetry fans are soon to be rewarded. With a visit from the first of three artists favored by the Ohio Poetry Circuit. A native of Ohio, both for his circuit stops and for the classes he offered while a student fellow at Ohio University, Arthur Smith will be here in Gambier on Sunday, October 5. He brings with him an impressive collection of degrees, awards and affiliations from a number of colleges and universities. A recipient of the PEN Southwest Poetry Prize in Poetry, the Agnes Scott Best Poetry Prize, upon its publication. A member of the PEN Southwest Poetry Prize in Poetry, and the Agnes Scott Best Poetry Prize. Upon its publication, "A Dance on Independence Day" is the winner of the 1985 Norma Farber Most Outstanding Award from the Poetry Society of America. Copies of his book are available in the bookstore.

Mason Brakemeyer, member of the English department and 1986-67 director of the Ohio Poetry Circuit, stresses that his weighty reviews belies the Arthur Smith who, as a poet and person, has a "really approachable personality, and is really accessible to the people who feel they don't own poetry." The same easily approachable nature characterizes his work, which achieves to be a down-to-earth story-telling nature. Many of his poems are based on personal experience, such as "The Light of the Wind's" published in the June 16th issue of the New Yorker in which he writes:

...So I find myself sitting slumped and shoulders
On the roof's edge. Toward forty, more like my father
than I thought.
I could survive
Entertaining and informative evening is sure. Poetry enthusiasts should find Smith's personality a refreshing change, and first timers may be surprised at how easily they respond to such unaffected and arranging work. The poet will present a selection of his work at 8:30 p.m. on October 5. A reminder of the time and place should appear in Newsweek.

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GOLD-MITHS
Lords lose momentum, suffer heartbreaking defeat at hands of COW

By Lawrence Paulucci

Last Saturday the Kenyon Lords football team lost a hard-fought 17-15 decision at the hands of the Fighting Scots of Wooster. This even the Lords' record at 1-1, but more importantly, leaves them 6-3 in conference play. This game was a disappointing loss for the Lords. First, they statistically out-played the Scots in terms of total offense, but came up short in terms of the most important statistic, the score. Second, and more importantly, the momentum which the Lords had early in the game seemed to disappear suddenly with a crucial blocked punt early in the third quarter. This blocked punt was recovered in the endzone and gave Wooster their first lead in the contest, one which they would never relinquish.

The Lords started strong in the game taking their initial offensive possession 96 yards for a touchdown. This 14-play drive was capped by a 7-yard run by sophomore tailback Talal Al-Sowayl for the touchdown. The keys to this drive were the running of Al-Sowayl and two big receptions by tight-end Dan Waldeck from quarterback Kevin Martin. Wooster came right back, however, on their next possession with a 34-yard field goal, making the score 7-3. This is the way the score remained until the third quarter. At this point the game started to change. With 9:05 remaining in the quarter, a Pee added another touchdown making the score 17-7. The Lords did not give up, however, for with 3:28 remaining, Dan Waldeck made a 13-yard touchdown reception, and after a two-point conversion, the Lords were back in it, 17-15. But that was as close as the Lords would come, as the Scots held them in the rest of the way to preserve the win. Offensively, the Lords were paced again by the pass offense. Two huge thirty-seven yard passes of their 267 yard total fumble came through the air. Starter Brian Martin was 10 of 16 for 88 yards and Dalgren was 14-26 for 136 yards and a touchdown. The quarterbacks three full receivers were fullback Scott Hinkley, Wolfberg and Barry. Hinkley made big receptions, Waldeck and Guner each had five. Waldeck's catches resulted in a touchdown. Talal Al-Sowayl also had a game, rushing the ball twenty times yards.

Defensively, the Lords were led by four of four in particular. Linebacker Murphy, the Kenyon answer to Chris, was involved in an outstanding hit, while his two linebacker partners good games as well. Senior Tim Rogers in on 10 tackles and freshman Steve Rieh in on 7. Lastly the fourth member of the fourth quarter of Lords defenders is cornerback Wellington. Playing in only his second must in front of the hometown Wellington played extremely well, he involved in 10 tackles and grabbing an interception.

The Lords will try to bounce back Saturday at home in the annual home game versus the Spartans of Case Western Reserve University at 1:30. Come support your Lords! Wear purple!

Injuries plague Lords' soccer

By Darryl Shankle

Head coach Jeff Vendell's soccer Lords have gotten off to a "rough and tumble" start this season. This was evident from last weekend's NCAC opener against the College of Wooster. Almost half of Kenyon's first team (5 of the 11 starters) were on the sidelines injured, or playing hurt. Junior David Bosser, sophomore Rich Gouge, senior Pat Flood were all unable to play due to various injuries. Sophomore Jeff Alpaugh was able to run, but he was not 100% healthy. Finally, freshman Mario Del Cat was hurt in the second half of the Scots' game, which Wooster won, 2-1.

Alpaugh punched in a goal on an assist from John Brown, two Wooster scores, and a red penalty kick by the Lords late in the final half, sealed Kenyon's fate in a home game of 1986. Offensively, the Lords were outscored 1-11, defensively, goalie Chris Barnes stopped seven scoring attempts.

To sum up the Lords' first five games young season; Vendell notes, "It doesn't matter if we lose 1-3 record is indicative of our team, although it is true we need to improve."

The Lords will get two more chances "prove themselves" when they travel to Case Western Reserve University on Saturday at 1:30. The game will be held at the University of Akron's Willard Field.

The unseasonably late start (Vendell sees the scorching sun which has hit the area until now)

The unseasonably late start (Vendell sees the scorching sun which has hit the area until now)
Lady harriers snag third at GLCA meet, defy pre-season predictions

By John Weichl

After last week’s surprise at Wooster when the Lady Harriers finished second only to the host team, the women came back again to surprise Coach Gomez with another outstanding race at the GLCA meet. "They surprised me again this week, and I don’t think I can be surprised anymore because I’m ready for them," Coach Gomez says about the team’s third place finish in the GLCA. Once again the women are competing closer to Wooster and leading other teams that they finished just behind them for the second straight week, it appears that the Harriers are going to be much stronger than Gomez had previously thought. Hope finished in first place with 23 points and Wooster came in second with 62. The Ladies creep into third with 73.

Kalamazoo took fourth with 104, Denison came in fifth with 125, and Earlham and Albion rounded out the eight teams with 144 and 179, respectively. The top three teams are vying for the Lady Harriers all ended up among the top twenty finishers. Karen O’Brien took eighth place with a time of 19:58, Priscilla Perotti came in 15th overall with a time of 20:16. Sue Melville, who finished in 16th position with a time of 19:58, Suzanne Arofond took 18th in a time of 20:02, and Mandi Barlow captured the 19th spot with a time of 21:30.

This meet was especially good for the top five runners. All five got personal best times. Karen O’Brien and Priscilla Perotti ran one minute faster than their previous best time, and Sue Melville, Suzanne Arofond and Mandi Barlow each dropped two minutes off their best times.

The Ladies cut 51 points off of last year’s total score of 126. Last year’s score would put them just behind Denison who scored 123. "That’s about how far that time difference is. That’s why they are right now," Coach Gomez remarks. Gomez says about the team’s performance, "They’re a lot better than I thought they would be at this point, and they’re doing better against teams like Wooster than I expected. They are responding well to training, much better than I thought they would be. Regionals are now looking like a strong possibility."

At the beginning of the season, Gomez figured the Ladies would be running in the middle teams in the conference, but now they are vying with Wooster for the top spot. They were actually ahead of Wooster in the first two miles of the race but fell back by the end. "I think it’s time for them to stop looking back at the other teams in the conference and start looking ahead at teams like Wooster," Gomez states.

By finishing with a time of 19:08 Karen O’Brien has put herself among the elite harriers. She is now the third fastest women’s cross country runner in Kenyon history behind Catalina Girou and Renee Pancake.

This weekend the women travel to the Malone Invitational where they will compete mostly against Division I teams.

Field hockey ends scoring drought

By Liddy Smith

The Kenyon field hockey Ladies finished an intense week of competition by defeating Mariota College at the GLCA Tournament at Oberlin. This evented the Ladies record to 1-3 for the season.

The Ladies began their week with a game against Wooster at home. The Ladies came on strong in the first half. Thanks to a goal by Tracy Hunter: the Ladies led, 1-0, at half time.

Wooster’s offense proved too strong for the Ladies in the second half as they came back to tie the game and then scored one more goal for a 2-1 win. Despite a concentrated effort by the Ladies to score, they came up empty. The Ladies will get a second chance against Wooster in October.

At the GLCA tournament, this past weekend the Ladies faced three teams from outside of the conference. They played well in all three games, winning two of them. Their first opponent was Houghton College from New York. The surprised Ladies were scored upon in the first seven minutes. The Ladies were motivated into action, dominating the rest of the game, but were unable to score.

The Ladies are now 4-0-1 overall and 4-0-1 in the conference. The Ladies face two opponents this Homecoming Weekend. They play Oberlin at 11:00 and Wittenberg at 3:00 on Saturday.

Kenyon Ladies soccer enjoyed another successful week defeating two conference foes. On Wednesday the Ladies defeated arch-rival Denison, ranked fifth in the state, 2-0. The credit for both goals goes to Stasha Wyksel. The defense, also, is due credit. Led by Maggie Jones at sweeper and Mea Fischel in the goal, the Ladies shut out a tough Denison offense.

On Saturday, the ladies traveled to Delaware to take on the Battling Bishops of Ohio Wesleyan University. The Ladies scored first on a goal by Wyksel in the first half. However, OWU reciprocated quickly putting the evening score at 1-1. A second goal by Wyksel, the result of a penalty kick put Kenyon ahead, 2-1, just before the end of the first half.

This scoring drought ended when the team faced Hope College. Scoring a goal each for the Ladies were Hummer, Harriet Stern, Amy Bowser and Carrie Jelsma. The final score was Kenyon 4, Hope 0.

Kenyon finished off the tournament with a 3-0 victory over Mariota College. The Ladies were ignited into action by a goal from freshman Beth Waldburger in the last few minutes of the first half. The second half brought goals from Stern and freshman Danii Davis.

The Ladies played both offensively and defensively at the GLCA tournament. Most importantly to the Ladies was their ability to score, which has proven to be a problem. The team showed extreme promise, and the rest of the season should bring some exciting games.

The Ladies face two opponents this Homecoming Weekend. They play Oberlin at 11:00 and Wittenberg at 3:00 on Saturday.

Hethrington ready to heat-up in 27 minutes

By John Weichl

The final team position is not always the most important statistic in an early season one country meet. This was especially true last Saturday at the GLCA meet. The men’s team finished sixth out of eight teams, but more important were the individual performances by the Kenyon runners. Of the Lords’ top five runners, the top four had personal best times, and all five ran the race in under 30 minutes. The order of finish for the eight teams was as follows: Wooster won the meet with 49 points, Hope had 52, Denison finished with 72, Wabash with 73, Kalamazoo finished with 146, Kenyon finished sixth with 160, Allegheny took seventh with 186, and Earlham took eighth with 233.

It was the best GLCA meet for the men since 1971. "We did an excellent job," Coach Ander Lead said. "We were starting to run well together. This was also their best of this young season. The top four men ran from twenty-four to thirty-sixth place and left a gap of eight places between fourth and fifth. Gomez sees a problem with this gap and says, “We need to find a fifth runner to move up to the top four. There were two minutes between the fourth and fifth runners and that really hurt us.”

Alex Hetherington led the Lords, finishing 24th overall in 26:51. Paul Worland finished 27th in 27:05; while Charles Cowap was 35th overall with a time of 27:48. Terry Miller followed him across the finish line in a time of 27:56. Justrit Lee finished fifth in the Lords, 44th overall, with a time of 29:06. The winning time in the race was 23:40, run by Jeff Weastman of Wabash College.

Although Alex Hetherington and Paul Worland were more than one minute off the winning time, both runners were within thirty seconds of the top ten in the race.

Coach Gomez was pleased with the team’s performance last week as the men accomplished what they had not the previous week, breaking the bad streak which was being more against what we’re doing as a team. “It was a fine effort, and they all ran very well. They have the ability to run as a team and these last two meets going to come around,” comments Gomez on their performance. This year’s team has really improved from this time last year. Their point total at the end of last year was 235, compared to this year’s total of 165.

This race was a good lead in for this week’s race. The Marions Invitational will feature a very competitive race matching Kenyon and Allegheny as the only two Division III schools against mostly Division I teams.
SCAP

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many minority students simply are not famil-
iar with colleges and do not have the
resources to investigate them. This program
even will familiarize them with Kenyon, and
in a more general sense, it will give them
some exposure to what college is like.

Ruckoff says that the public and private
school teachers learn from each other
through their SCAP work, and private
school students do not necessarily fare much
better academically. He added that it was un-
fortunate that only students from the very
best public schools are given this opportuni-
ty. "You can only do so much with what
you’ve got. There’s a tension between serving

Yathiraj

continued from page five

ing. To an extent, we are inhibited by the
language we use in examining this issue.
There are no simple answers. There are no
simple questions to ask. To solve this dilem-
ma, individual initiative is required on the
part of every Kenyon student, every Kenyon
administrator and every Kenyon professor.
Please do not take this issue merely as idle
discourse or intellectual rhetoric. Observe and
feel the situation to its fullest.

needs and maintaining standards."

He says that SCAP, with ten high schools
participating, is now at its peak size, but ef-
forts are being made to convince other col-
leges to implement such programs.

Homosexuals

continued from page four

behows upon us. The frustration comes from
the limitations imposed by the stereotypes.
We are already cast in a negative light.
Because it is so difficult to break out of these
stereotypes, many gays and lesbians assume
these roles. The stereotype is more socially
acceptable than a non-conforming person.
Regardless of all this, individuals need to be
more open about their sexuality and society
needs to be more accepting of these dif-
fferences in order to discredit these

So here at last we come to the conclusion.
In wanting to say so much (for there is so
much more to say) we hope we have not said
too little. All we ask is for people to think, to
be aware, and we realize that this is difficult
to do—it takes a conscious effort. (So take a
guy to lunch.) What does this mean in terms
of Kenyon? We should be driving towards a
more open, more diverse community (and
one more representative of the real world)
where people who are different can feel com-
fortable. At the present time, Kenyon is not
"a world of difference."

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The Whoppes

present

"Live Entertainment for
Homecoming Weekend...

PHOENIX"

will perform on Friday, Sept. 26 at 10 pm
and

THE MEDIA"

will perform on Saturday, Sept. 27 at 10 pm,