Forum on Diversity Brings Trustees, Students Together

By Adam Blankenship

As open forum on the topic of diversity is added to take place tonight at 8:00 p.m. in Hope Hall. The forum, co-sponsored by the Gambia Faculty Association for Cultural Awareness, GOCA, and the Student Council, will feature eight speakers and a discussion session moderated by the coordinator of GOCA, Takako McCabe.

"Diversity is something we are all for," says the Robertson, member of the Student Senate. "A more diverse campus would be positive for Kenyon; it’s really the missing link."

To complete the chain, a Task Force on Diversity, which includes members of both student body and faculty, has outlined a proposal that would make the Kenyon campus more diverse in three main areas: the curriculum, the faculty and the student body. To see the founding principles through. Additional, "if the group plans to affiliate with an established national organization, the Student Council will evaluate the qualifications of the national organization to ensure that its goals, standards and policies are compatible to those of the College."

The last clause was the focus of some debate Wednesday’s meeting, for it is unclear exactly what the "goals, standards and policies" of Kenyon are in this matter. The debate centered around the question of whether Senate should consider the goals for individual groups or for the Greek system as a whole. Some Senators contended that the question was whether sororities are a good idea in general, in which case the entire discussion should be put off until the upcoming GLCA conference on the social life of women in GLCA schools could publish its report. The Senators maintained that the report, expected by mid-December, could significantly change Kenyon’s goals and policies.

An opposing group in the Senate held that the guidelines refer Senate to the individual group only, and that consideration of the Greek system in general is a different question. They argued that Senate must act immediately on any request made by a group of students, and that it must act on the assumption that the guidelines allow sororities to be formed at Kenyon.

Senator unanimously invite the sorority organizers to the next Senate meeting.

If the Senate does endorse this sorority, the organizers must then go before the Interfraternity Council for a similar review. The Senate of Students must then consider the FJC and Senate reports and make a recommendation.

NLRB CLEARS ARA

ARA was found innocent last week of any wrongdoing in an unfair labor practices suit filed with the National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB investigator who came to Kenyon expressed his personal feeling the NLRB "should never have been called.

According to Kenyon Food Service Director John Moses, the suit was filed by an employee who had been fired. In that situation, Moses said, the employee "had nothing to lose" by filing the suit, whether or not the case had merit. Once a complaint has been filed with NLRB, it is obliged to conduct an official investigation.

The employee in question was helping with negotiations with the food service workers union. Moses claimed that this action had nothing to do with the NLRB investigation.
No Great Expectations

It is obvious to anyone who spends even the briefest time here that the status of minorities at Kenyon is woeful. This year's typically bleak numbers show fewer than thirty non-white students and fewer than ten non-white faculty and support staff. It is in hopes of correcting this raging situation that this week's meetings between students and trustees regarding diversity were called. There are a number of relatively simple steps the trustees could take to increase the level of cultural diversity at Kenyon.

In order to attract more minority students to Kenyon, it is necessary to first attract more minority faculty to serve as role models. In order to make Kenyon better able to compete for the shrinking pool of qualified minority professional candidates, the trustees could take several steps. Kenyon could hire a director for minority faculty recruitment, someone having experience and contacts with qualified minority professors. The ten-tale rule could be rescinded for black or hispanic/faculty anxious about living in 99% white Knox County. Faculty exchange programs with predominantly black colleges could be explored as could programs with universities in third world countries. Finally, a program has been suggested in which Kenyon would pay the graduate expenses of minority candidates in exchange for an unspecified teaching commitment.

When more minority faculty have been brought to campus, more minority students will begin to consider applying to Kenyon. The school must then be prepared to deal with the special needs of minority students. Many minority students will have difficulty adapting to life at an overwhelmingly white school in a rural setting. Low income applicants will have special problems meeting Kenyon's considerable costs. Finally, an increase in minority populations, especially black and Hispanic, occurring without conflict is unlikely. The school must be prepared for these situations to develop.

Financial aid for low income applicants will be necessary. Counselors familiar with the problems of minority students will need to be hired. Finally, the social atmosphere at Kenyon will need to be made more accommodating to the needs of minority students.

The trustees should immediately take real steps to introduce a minority population to Kenyon, and assure this population a chance to succeed. They should aggressively attack the problem of qualified minority faculty and provide them with incentive to come. They should hire minority counselors for the Counseling Center and the Career Development Center. They should attempt to create a scholarship fund for Black, Hispanic and Native American students, and hire a permanent director for minority recruiting. Finally, they should prepare the current campus for this coming influx of minority students through educational material and discussion on what the new population will mean.

Sadly, we expect none of the above to come from the current round of student trustee discussions. We fear that the trustees will use these meetings to co-opt the students. The trustees will listen, nod politely, and then walk away and do nothing. The students will be left feeling they accomplished something when, in fact, the trustees had their minds made up at the beginning.

The other, more frightening possibility is that the trustees will announce the creation of a position along the lines of "minority affairs coordinator". This would be merely a token position which would be charged with increasing minority enrollment on campus. It would be impossible for one person to devote the time to all of the needs of minorities on campus. Consequently, the position would be doomed to failure from the start and would make no real difference in minority life at Kenyon.

An increase in minority populations at Kenyon will require an extended effort from everyone involved with Kenyon. We feel that the necessary first step in this process is a real commitment from the Board of Trustees. We also feel that the trustees will be unwilling to make more than a meaningless token commitment before it is to be judged by the Kenyon community.

We are hoping to achieve by starting a national sorority is not the scary, stereotypical, evil thing that we all think of when we hear the word. We would like to see a unified group of women, brought together by a common need, whose voices would be heard socially and communally at Kenyon. We are looking for a common purpose, not a common identity! Why a national sorority and not a local club? It has been tried before, and failed. The Hannah Moore Society basically set out to accomplish the same thing, although it had no support to begin.

The Kenyon Collegian editor's note: The Colleague did not comment on the women's national sorority that was discussed in this article, but we find it important to note that our student body and the community at large do not support the national sorority. We believe that the national sorority is not the answer to our diversity problem, and we hope to find a better solution in the future.

The Kenyon Collegian

Kenyon College
Gambier, OH 43022
**Vandalism: Council Needs New Approach**

The progressive effects of a dynamic society can permeate Gambier, OH. As a student member on the Task Force for Diversity, I applaud the efforts that have been and continue to be made to form a more inclusive community, not a more reflective of society as a whole, encompassing the diversity of a more progressive student body. We do have the ability to create an environment that is more inclusive and to prevent vandalism, which is a serious issue.

I would like to see all student government hold a special reverence for vandalism. We must form a special delegation, a committee to further examine vandalism, (as was done) and, depending on the need to find more agenda, will probably be reconvened this year.

**Senior Comes to Regret ‘Harmless Fun’**

To the Editor:

I would like to try to do just one thing with this letter. I would like to rationalize why it does not make any sense for a student to violate school regulations. I speak from experience, for I have been caught violating more school regulations than I would have ever imagined or wanted to. It is just a very small part of the things I have to do fulfill my punishment. What I did is none of your business. Let’s just say what I thought would be harmless, wild, college fun has haunted me to this day. I do not think that haunting is an exaggeration.

Until the second I graduate I am on disciplinary probation. Every week this year I must spend eight hours doing community service work, which includes doing things like writing this article telling you what a jerk I am. Eight hours is a lot of time especially during my senior year when I have more work than ever. I had to pay the school several hundred dollars for damage brought about by my actions.

The reason I did what I did, which I suspect is the same reason that most people break regulations at Kenyon, was a childish urge to be wild and crazy. I happened to be bored and stir-crazy at the time and I decided that I should do something radical to livens things up. I did not consider that what I was doing was a violation of college regulations and state laws. I must say now that I believe my actions then were entirely selfish and that I am embarrassed that I could be so stupid.

As a result, I was very close to being suspended for a semester. I had to live with the knowledge that I inconvenienced a whole dorm full of people. I was ridiculed by my friends, and almost skinned alive by my parents.

Sincerely,

Robert Barr '88

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**Phys Ed: Worth of Credit?**

To the Editor:

As student-athletes we were shocked to overhear a conversation at lunch last week. We feel concerned enough to let the community know. A fellow student approached the table and told us of an upcoming exam, which he all estimated since we were then in the midst of midterm exam period. The student was frantically searching for information pertaining to the exam; however, he did not wish to know how a demand shifted, or how Locke's concept of justice applied to man. Instead, the student told us his last exam had included the following question:

"When the match is tied six games apiece, is the team closer determined by a total of less or more points?"

To this surprising query, one of our group explained to the lunching U.S. Open.

**Student ‘Splurges’ Not Appreciated**

To the Editor:

We are in the midst of Alcohol Awareness Week at Kenyon, so I would like to take this opportunity to address a topic that should be of interest to anyone who has used the side walk leading to Prince Hall in the last month or so.

People are vomiting at a prolific rate. The tossing of one’s cookies seems to have become Kenyon’s most popular intramural sport. Surely this is not all a reaction to ARA's Right?

The issues of awareness to this problem are twofold. First, folks are over-reaching. A person can only hold so much Old Milwaukee before something has to give. People are vomiting at a prolific rate. The tossing of one’s cookies seems to have become Kenyon’s most popular intramural sport. Surely this is not all a reaction to ARA's Right?

**Students’ Art Projects Vandalized**

To the Editor:

We of the Art of Installation class regret to inform the Gambier community of the destruction and burning of our installation projects behind the Bexley Art Building. As an installation is an art form constructed in such a way that it works in harmony with the surrounding environment. Many long hours were spent building our projects and, in the end, what was destroyed was a work of art.

It is interesting to find that this sort of vandalism occurs at Kenyon on projects devoted to the arts and sciences. Throughout the semester we will again be constructing projects around the campus. We hope that in the future, everyone will have the chance to view and enjoy our installations.

Sincerely,

Charles Berneck
Jennie Hart Forbes
Andrew Hunter
Robin Lentz

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**Quote of the Week**

"Buddha [a rabbit] was rescued after 8 months in a testing laboratory. In his short life he experienced firsthand fear and pain of cosmetic testing. Buddy is brain damaged from inhaling intense concentrations of a popular hair spray."

—1987 PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) News

**Senior Sororities Will Categorize Women**

To the Editor:

I am writing this letter to applaud and second Aileen Hefferon's letter of Oct. 8. I heartily agree with many of the points that she made. As a small school such as Kenyon, we have a small sorority system. It is my opinion that Kenyon's sorority women are already separated into groups of "Beta-b stewardesses," "Phi-uteri" and such. With such negative phrases attached to them, I don't understand why some Kenyon women feel the need to add sub-categories of the "cool," "polished," or "athletic," to our already categorized community. I don't feel that the heads of the sorority movement are consciously trying to set back the gains that feminists have made. Instead I am more concerned with the continued categorization of the Kenyon community. Already we see tensions that arise from such things as Fraternity rush and the "beta" sororities.

What would we add female frivolity to the already existing male mindlessness?

Sincerely,

Peyton S. Chapman '88

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The Kenyon Collegian encourages letters to the Editor. All submissions must be signed and typed, double spaced. The Editor reserves the right to edit all material while maintaining the original intent of the submission.
Learning About AIDS: A Necessity

By Merryle Pastore

On October 27th, during common hour, Dr. Tracy Schermer will show a film entitled "AIDS: What Everyone Needs To Know." A discussion of the film and of AIDS itself will follow.

AIDS, or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, is a widely discussed and most controversial subject. Medically, AIDS is an illness caused by a virus that infects certain cells of the immune system. Socially, AIDS is a global epidemic, drastically changing the lives of those who contract the disease as well as those susceptible to AIDS. This includes the entirety of the Kenyon College community.

"Kenyon students are aware, bright, eager to know, and want to be at the front of changes," states Schermer. He wants, through the film and discussion, to get students thinking, to get them involved. Believing our generation will be the one to answer the questions of AIDS, Schermer stresses the importance of education about the disease.

Emotions ran high the three days our small contingent from Gambier was lodged safely among other contingents of gay people, an experience we had never seen before. The Gay and Lesbian March on Washington was the evidence of gay people's wish to come to terms with the issues we had never seen before. The March and "Fathers of Sons for Gay, Take Note Ron." There was a dialogue of willingness at this march. It was in the air. People in Gambier, hardly a hub of radical thought, spoke in these terms. Two friends, recently engaged, spoke of being engaged for gay rights.

The March was not, however, a gathering of gays and lesbians engaged solely in self-justification; it was a celebration that, if anything, sought to include men and women, straight and gay, and profoundly unaccustomed to Washington right life. It was bottled into a piano on N. Street and was greeted with a rousing chorus, mostly made, of "Hello Dolly." Within moments the entire group had merged seamlessly into the streets. The enthusiasm upon leaving was that gay men have great voices.

There was something about the song, and those men young and old, masculine and feminine, commoner and bourgeois, singing deep down in their registers about an eccentric old woman that was beyond feeble words and yet so typically gay, so inclusive, so overwhelming. It characterized much of the weekend.

It addresses the community of the march workers and the song about its individuals. It made me think of friends in New York City, older gay men who discreetly write checks for large contributions to Gay Men's Health Crisis, men who draw large salaries as models, actors and money brokers, men who set and create the fashions that the rest of the country and indeed the world follow, as they are, as a whole, themselves anonymous. It characterized much of the weekend.

By Merryle Pastore

PERSPECTIVE

Rights March Unifies Gays

On the Sunday during October Break members of the Gay Straight Alliance participated in the March for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual Rights. The marchers believe this to be the biggest in the history of the gay and lesbian rights movement. Following is the account of one of the participants.

By John Clarke

Numbers will be quoted. The organizers collected who were the loudspeaker a number that soared by the end of the rally on the Mall to 650,000. The Times number would be in the tens of thousands while Nework and Time would fall, typically, in the middle ground. At the march an actuarial friend, someone with a head for and a knowledge of statistics and their ambiguous relationship to reality, cynically commented on their broad interpretation in the media. It was a small moment and the rest of our group smiled at him with benign, understanding smile that seemed to proliferate somewhere around five o'clock as the sun set and a chill crept down from the Capitol toward the Washington monument.

October 11 there was, for a few moments, some beautif, political unity that wasn't the result of the speakers like Harvey Milk or Jackson, thousands were present. or Ha, she showed strength, too; it was something more fundamental, something that venda Kabrini, that tiny actress from Poltergeist, seemed to project. It was a unity that the threat of AIDS, the presence of AIDS among the marchers had galvanized. She addressed AIDS, and asked each of us there to take responsibility for our own health and that if we did, this epidemic would be rendered powerless. It seemed at one time a new and insightful and obvious idea of some very deep common sense which wos her a standing ovation from a group as a whole that is not often characterized as common sensical. There were, by our actuarial friend's estimation, over a million people packed onto the Mall kind of feeling in the air. Yes. It was a party. Near a song long associated with everything that gay and lesbian rights have come to represent. I don't even now the title, but every evening, every day. You know it too; it goes: "We are a gentle angry people..."

COMMENARY BY

Tim Holmes

Many of you, over the past few years, have no doubt noticed the crackdown on the Aids College. If you have been in any outdoor gathering, you may have noticed that some students were picked out for questioning. This crackdown has affected most of the colleges that I've been to and, from what I hear from my friends who attend other colleges, it seems almost universal. But it is noted that though Kenyon is not alone in this crackdown, others do mean that this is an acceptable means to combat the problems of alcohol and drug abuse. I believe it may be a time, before it is too late, to stand back and approach this in an unbiased and critical way.

One must explore the purpose of the crackdown. It is, in the end, an attempt to protect the students from the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse. I would like to point out the subtle yet important difference between the terms "use" and "abuse." The question of whether there can be "use" of many drugs without its being "abuse" is not one that needs to be discussed here, for the policies that are now being made on the college campuses are few ones designed to combat the recess awareness of abuse. They were not in effect ten years ago, when drug and alcohol abuse were present also, but are now being presented as the panacea for all drug and alcohol related deaths, problems and effects on society. They are not concerned with the legality or illegality of the drugs, but are simply a response to the pressure from outside groups that see the origin of a problem on the college campus without approaching the problem in a real way.

So, again, the purpose is to protect the students from the danger of drug use, whether or alcohol or otherwise, and the way this is being done is to slowly, very slowly, eliminate the use of such from the college campus. I wonder if this is a viable means of conquering such a "for."

Many attempts have been made to hide the dangers of the world from the children and students in the past only to have these same dangers thrown at them once they enter the "real world" or "free market," call it what you will. Once the students overly positive active arms are gone, the child is found to be all that more vulnerable to the forces of the world.

The first thought that comes to my mind is of a very good friend of mine whose college campus is in a dry town, a college in which even the possession of alcohol, whether the possessor is of legal age or not, can be and is punished by expulsion. I've visited him and the most obvious difference the stricter rules make is the drive. What drive? Well, the bars are all just outside the town jurisdiction and so the college students must drive a couple miles to go as drunk as they do in any other college. The ride back to campus is, as you might expect, the best part.

The other thing that comes to mind is the simple illegality of marijuana. It would be ludicrous to think that the average person believes that since it is illegal, no one uses it (excuse me "abuses it). Prohibition does not eliminate the problem the student may face it is simply the make the user "abuse" his problem by the authorities and thus the problem out of sight. This can be highly detrimental for the user in the end, for his or her problem cannot be dealt with. A college in which alcohol is prohibited cannot recognize such a problem on its campus. Perhaps the goal of this crackdown is prevention, but the more valuable lesson that needs to be learned by the students is that not alcohol and drug abuse problems don't exist or that they are simply not allowed. That is far too naive a view. The lesson that needs to be taught is how to deal with what is offered and what to do if you get it wrong, that is, if one truly abuses.

Kenyon College claims that it is not a law enforcement agency. This, in conjunction with the freshman forum on alcohol abuse and other alcohol and drug abuse programs, seems to be the ideal stance for an administration if it does not put a barrier of fear between the students and help. Nor does it create an animosity between the student body and the administration.

Kenyon also claims that it will not harbor criminals, again this cannot be disputed for the problem of most seems to be one of guilt and psychological addiction, on a larger scale it is one of personal responsibility. The Kenyon Student must learn that Kenyon is not a babysitter, but a school, where once in a while reality is called in to teach a more severe lesson.

Lebowitz: synicism at its Funniest

By Greg Noonan

Last Sunday night at Rosie Hall, the fabled humorist Fran Lebowitz was attended by a large audience as she appeared as the Student Lecture Committee's annual guest speaker for the second year in a row. Ms. Lebowitz, formerly a columnist for Andy Warhol's Interview, has more recently received acclaim as the author of several books of essays, such as Modern American, the best-seller Metropolis Life, and its follow up success Social Studies. Lebowitz is known for her biting wit and Saul Bellow's magazine pieces; both show off Lebowitz's gift for satire and expert manipulation of language. A perceptive and remarkably funny writer, Ms. Lebowitz is less amusing at real life. At Rosie Hall, Lebowitz read through selections from Social Studies, "Pointers for Pets", "When Smoking Gets in Your Eyes. . . Shut Them", and "The Happy Life of Avand Joodson.

All three were very well received by the Kenyon audience, and served as excellent introductions to this Manhattanite's urban humor. Kenyon alumnus, Fran Social Studies: "Smoking is not my life, then at least my hobby. Smoking is fun. Smoking is cool. Smoking is, as far as I know, the entire point of being an adult."

SEE LEBOWITZ page 112
The constitution plays a peculiar role in the uniqueness of contemporary America. Have we appreciated its genius? Recently, we have been celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of its ratification. This in itself would suggest that we hold a historical perspective in viewing its creation. Yet this event seems to be the case. The years 1783 through 1787 seem to have been exalted by the dynamic passions of history. Yet neither years frozen in a mystical time, an historical era of origins. Perhaps the coming lines of this document should read, "at the beginning..." or "Once upon a time..." The constitution's period of gestation belongs to action, of formation and ratification, lives in the minds of contemporary America as a unique and personal Genesis, one wholly familiar. Indeed, this bolsters our nation's national self-analysis as a new Israel. In the recent media dramatization of representative government, Judge Bork spoke reverently of India when our nation was sure of its principles and ideals. This sense of a "golden age" common to all periods of history. "If only we would return to the good of days." Indeed, current eschatological gymnastics performed in the name of constitutional law show much in common with a belief in a once upon a time golden age. The attempt here is to return to the birth of our country. I wonder whether or not this is an attempt one should make, either as an individual or a nation. The first question which comes to mind is one often asked: are the principles of government we believed in the late eighteenth century, applicable to contemporary American society. It is often said that the brilliance of the constitution is its durability, its ability to remain relevant to American society as it has undergone numerous changes over the past two hundred years. This claim, though, has a circular slant to it. We have self-consciously, as a nation, striven to remain true to the conceptions of our founding fathers. Whether or not we have a very debatable question. Thus perhaps the elasticity of our constitution reflects the evolutionary stage of power government officials. How will a technologically and multi-national corporation centered society interpret a document written by members of a largely agrarian society? Is this to term the constitution irrelevant? Hardly. What it is to do is to ask the question to what degree are we able to apply constitutional proclamations, and to what degree should we, to the dilemmas confronting contemporary America. Is it not possible for a law to be constitutional and wrong? Or unconstitutional and right? What should be the ground framing the debate? Are the principles of government, as conceived in the late eighteenth century, applicable to contemporary American society? One often hears, in response to such questions, points referring to the amendment process "built into" the constitution. Up until now my questions have been fairly simple and unchallenging. Now what I wish to say is not as easily stomached. I think it questionable whether or not the constitution is changeable in the ways our present ways of living demand it to be. What happens in a society where the fundamental organizing principle of the government is the economic one, which one is as its primary internal mechanism competition among members of that society? The constitution defends such a society: ours. My fundamental question is what happens to the social relations within such a society when its constituents are forced to compete with one another for sustenance? What happens when market relationships, those based on exchange-value, have the realm of the market and influence other aspects of life including sexuality, the arts, and academia? Think of "meat-markets," marriage contracts, "selling-out," for grants which increases the importance of competing for discoveries. Is it possible that the constitution could ever be so fundamentally changed so or to address these concerns? Two things have been consistent throughout this short meditation: questions and the absence of factual and textual citations. So what? Its purpose is simply to spurn reflection on a document our nation reveres as a sacred text. In an age of manifolst and proclamations, it becomes all the more important to analyze the one we believe we are founded upon, one we have assumed correct, and the only problem being one of interpretation. Does the"war on poverty" have the final claim on both our nation's past and future. Thus it is of primi importance that we reflect upon the seeds we have sown grown from and perhaps our greatest power as human beings is that to some degree we are able to replant ourselves.

"Irangate" and the Constitution

By Jocelyn Lee Alexander

The newly formed Committee on the Bicentennial of the Constitution has once again brought the issues born of the current celebration and discussion of the document alive on campus. The format of the evening originated within the implications of the Iran-Contra affair of this past year. Properly and amusingly termed "Irangate" the issue won itself a name which reflects the cohesion of the controversy spawned by both the Watergate scandals and the affair at hand.

The evening began at 8 p.m. on October 20 in Philo. Three panelists began the discussion, each with a brief account of his view of the constitutional issues relevant to the Iran-Contra affair. The three panelists were Martin J. Hardeman of the history department, John M. Elliot who is chair of the political science department, and Alex R. McKenney also of the political science department. Moderating the evening was Carl T. Brehm of the economics department. Next responses were sought from the panelists and then Brehm opened the discussion to the audience, which pretty well filled Philomathian Hall. The theme of the evening was the question of who runs foreign policy today. Mr. McKenney spoke next about the importance of the Constitution in the congress is a supporting policy. Whether the policy is considered wise or not, and despite its popularity, once a vote puts it into action the best move is to see the policy through. This concept was key to the whole evening's discussion. The subsequent question which Elliot commented with was the problem of decision making in the realm of foreign policy. Logically this process is characterized by the utilization of both checks and balances and the separation of powers. What does the constitution say in reference to this balance of powers? Elliot argued the Constitution has a bias towards cooperation. Since our executive may not come with a guarantee of enlightened leadership congress is empowered with the right to interfere. This way the nation is protected from "stupid mistakes." Though this safeguard may be a hindrance to direct action Elliot commented the well-established check on foreign policy may be better protected by a safeguard against singular powerful control than an ability to act rashly.

Most of the discussion remained a removed and generalized exploration of the questions of the dynamics of power and communication between congress and the President. The audience took the speakers generally and applied them specifically to the events of the Iran-Contra affair. Though there was no actual debate over blame the frustrations of the issue were summarized well by Hardeman with the quote, "Success has many fathers, failure is an orphan." So though not great deal over blame the frustrations of the issues were summarized well by Hardeman.

CELEBRATION CALLS FOR INVOLVEMENT

By Garth Van't Hul

Anniversaries are cause for celebration. Our country is in the midst of a celebration of its constitutional anniversary. There are, to be sure, many different ways of celebrating such an occasion. One of the things being most celebrated is the longevity of the political system which the Constitution brought. Longevity, in and of itself, is not a virtue. It, however, is noteworthy. It indicates a remarkable capacity for adapting to changing times. Longevity through tyranny of oppression and brute force is not to be desired, longevity through adaptation is.

Anniversaries are also good times to look back and reflect on the years. It seems to me that one of the crucial questions such a reflection on the past two hundred years in the country is: to what extent our political system has been preserved by force and oppression. This is not a question I plan to answer here. I present the point more to point out how such events can take very subtle, as well as more formidable shapes.

What is important to remember is that very few of the rights which most of us appreciate today are without considerable struggle and sacrifice. Starting with the original debate on whether or not to include the Bill of Rights, and every step that has been taken to frame the Constitution and our society-political system what it is today has met with opposition and, and at the time of Constitution's ratification only white males who owned property possessed the right to vote. We've come a long way, baby, but let us not forget that along way many have been oppressed and killed for standing for for what we now consider to be fundamental rights. The point is that a system which counts on adaptation through popular participation, "the people", demands an active role of each of us. If we are grateful to these men and women for their bravery and wisdom, it is incumbent on us to see that others like them not be subjected to similar treatment.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the following in reference to Shay's Rebellion: "I hold it that a little rebellion now and then is a good thing. It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of government... God forbid that we should ever be twenty years without such rebellion." Jefferson certainly was not advocating all out revolution as a solution to every social problem, but he recognized that an unchallenged government is a dangerous thing. So what is the most appropriate way to celebrate an anniversary of our Constitution? It seems to me that one practice those rights which we find most precious, to remember that they were hard fought for, and not recognize our responsibility to take an active role in the political process.
**FREEDOM OF THE PRESS: HOW INAUSCIENT A RIGHT IS IT?**

**BY PAUL SINGER**

After 200 years of our constitution, it seems to us that there are certain rights which are indeed inalienable, so ingrained are they on our conscious. Few American would doubt, for example, that the freedom of speech and a free press are the most fundamental building blocks upon which our system rests. Now, in this time of celebration and national pride, we must realize just how fragile these freedoms are, and commit ourselves anew to their defense.

First of all, let us be clear about the origin of free speech and free press ("freedom of expression," for short) in America: the Constitution itself said nothing about them. Ratified in 1788, the Constitution left such things to the Bill of Rights, which was ratified a full three and a half years later. In that document, a mere 14 words set out the definition of a free society: "Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press." Even more surprising is that three of the original 13 states did not vote for ratification of these first ten amendments. Indeed, Massachusettts, Connecticut and Georgia finally gave their official acceptance in the spring of 1939, one hundred and fifty years after these supposedly "fundamental" rights became law. Perhaps such freedoms are not so basic as we thought.

What then of the strength of these few words? Is it free to call for the impeachment of a president, are we equally free to call for her or his assassination? If we are free to worship our own visions of supreme power, are we equally free to maintain atheistic disbelief? If we are free to read the poetry of Shakespeare, are we equally free to read Penthouse Forum?

It has been said that my freedom to swing my arm ends where the tip of your nose begins, but if that is so, where does our right to free expression end, and the tip of society's nose begin? This question haunts courtrooms even today, headlines attesting to the ever-increasing responsibility cast upon us by the founders: we simply have no choice but to decide each day what is meant by freedom. A few recent cases in point are worth investigating.

If we are free to call for the impeachment of a president, are we equally free to call for her or his assassination?

The first question is the unavoidable one of pornography, a topic which consumed the American consciousness for a few months last summer and which has, rather frighteningly, been forgotten of speech and a subject of Attorney General Edwin Meese (standing, cynically enough, before a statue of a half-naked woman) presenting his Commission on Pornography's 1990 page report—a report whose stated purpose was neither clarifying the definition of pornography nor seeking to prove its effects, but rather finding "more effective ways in which the content of pornography would be contained." The commission did little more than harassing 7,117 for selling Playboy, and threaten Bob Guccione and High Definiton pornographers.

Part of the difficulty the Commission encountered was due to the dangerously vague standing definition of pornography. As far as the Supreme Court is concerned, pornography is apparently anything that violates "community standards" of decency. Thus while some of us would applaud some sort of limitation on violent or degrading sexual material, the problems of molding with the Court are profound consequences for other areas upon which we would rather not trespass. For example, while we may base our opposition to pornography on a "shared community standard of decency or propriety, we must then be ready to protect literature from these same standards.

The Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom is a monthly publication dedicated to the protection of freedom of the press, and as such it fills each month's issue with tales of who is trying to censor what, and how. Some of the cases are ludicrous, others thought-provoking, and others downright terrifying. One name just a few.

In Florida the Bay County school superintendent Leonard Bannister banned 4 books from the local high school libraries on the grounds that they "use what Hall termed 'bodily' or 'a lot of vulgar language' and the cure 'god-damn' " The works banned included Shakespeare's Hamlet, King Lear, and Twelfth Night, Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, and The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin (see box). The works were reinstated six days later after a massive public outcry.

In California, a group of parents has launched a campaign to remove from an elementary school library Shel Silverstein's Where the Sidewalk Ends, A Light in the Attic, two immensely popular books of children's poetry. The charge: the books encourage disrespectful behavior towards parents or elders. The group is asking the school board to ban these books and any other books that is "immoral, contains profanity of any kind, does not advocate honesty, being trustworthy, self-discipline, kindness, justice, obedience and respect for the law."

In Spring Hill, Florida, Bloods: an Oral History of the Vietnam War by Black Vets, written by Wallace Terry, was banned from the middle school library, on the ground that it posse a threat to the stability of the class and to the students. School Board attorney Joe Johnston "found it in a war movie, and I don't feel a need to talk to that regard to language I read in a perimeter."

While all of these actions are aimed at the same end, their implications are profound. For if each state (or city, or school district) can define its own "community standards," William Shakespeare from our schools, our nation's "community standards" also call for the banning of Charles Darwin, the Maryland? Even Supreme Court nomintee Robert Bork has said in an essay on freedom of expression that "freedom of non-political speech rests... upon the enlightenment society and its elected representatives."

The real danger to our embattled right of free free speech and free press can come from the type that Bork put forward: National Review editor Joseph Sobran.1977 in a 1977 New Republic article, Sobran said that the First Amendment referred to "not a vague 'freedom of expression', but 'the freedom of speech as press'... that is, freedom already exerted in its forms in which they were first used by the founders: freedom of speech, press, as known to the young states, was from absolute... few utterances... subject to criminal penalties..."

On this view, we are returned to an assumption of 1775: Puritan morality, a rule everything else objectionable and unsavory. Sobran is even willing to go so far as to say, in the case of pornography, that we may as well face it: either we acknowledge the subjective (no standards) of pornography, along with the concomitant possibility of restricting even private consensual acts, or we abandon such standards and instead use the "pornographic" as free speech, of freedom of speech and, of the press"—that is, we or community may decide on what morally permissible legislation are things thereby deemed immoral. It is, I believe, truly believe, in the primacy of free freedom, that we must not assume that the law can stand in their active defense.

**EQUALITY REQUIRES PROTECTION BY LAW**

**BY JAY ECKSTEIN**

The creation of the Constitution was to enshrine the principles which the founders of our nation felt was necessary to protect the rights of the people, and to create a system of checks and balances which would prevent any one branch of the government from becoming too powerful. This is what every child is taught in the process of being educated in this country—think for a moment of the word democracy, which means self-government. In these words, the reality which prompted those leaders to include such principles as free speech, separation of church and state, freedom from unreasonable search and seizure, etc. The political-social actuality that prompted the writers of the Constitution to incorporate these points was that many had experienced oppression and/or persecution, either in their European country of origin, or under the rule of Great Britain in the Colonies. Experiences which violated their civil rights encouraged these people not only to create a different system of government for their own time, but to create a structure which would guarantee civil rights for their descendants.

Discrimination has been a significant part of the experience of women in this country. Throughout the process of trying to change laws, traditions, and cultural misconceptions, women are finally starting to achieve equality, in terms of politics, education and financial status. There is still a disparity, especially in the area of economic position, since women are still paid less than men for the same job in many instances, and experience sexual harassment in the working place far more often than men. It can be argued that a similar enfranchisement process needs to take place; the Women's Movement seeks to translate social changes into law, in order to protect the present generation from discriminatory practices and prevent future generations from back-sliding into inequality. If it is accepted that it is important to protect women from discrimination in terms of hiring and promotions, the harassment on the job, then it is imperative to translate these social concerns into law, otherwise at some point social change may alter the positive gains in women's rights. The rights of women will remain extremely vulnerable without a stand in the Constitution: the symbolic and legal power of the document is such that it will have great importance not only in personal opinions, but also it will provide protection against any state statutes which might violate women's rights. Of course the ratification of laws at the state level that uphold the legal rights of women is to be encouraged, but without the Constitution to refer back to, these measures are not strong enough.

The content of the Equal Rights Amendment, "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and everywhere subject to its jurisdiction" is not a call for the status of men to be down-graded in any way—instead it is the proposal that women be elevated to the status of true citizenship. As this is a right already guaranteed to men of all races, it is unjust to deny full protection under the Constitution to those who comprise about half of the citizens of the United States. Solidifying equality politically and legally is imperative—we must try to avoid the oppression of the past by insuring fairness in the future.

**BOOKS BANNED IN SCHOOL LIBRARY**

The following is a list of some of the 64 books Bay County School Superintendent Leonard Hall attempted to ban from local classrooms:

- Adventures in English Literature
- Animal Farm
- Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin
- Brave New World
- The Call of the Wild
- The Canterbury Tales
- The Crucible
- Death Be Not Proud
- Fahrenheit 451
- The Glass Menagerie
- Great Expectations
- The Great Gatsby
- Hamlet
- The Inferno
- Little Foxes
- Long Day's Journey into Night

**Books Banned in School Library**

- Lord of the Flies
- The Man Who Came to Dinner
- The Merchant of Venice
- The Oedipus Plays of Sophocles
- Of Mice and Men
- The Old Man and The Sea
- Player Piano
- The Prince and the Pauper
- A Raisin in the Sun
- The Red Badge of Courage
- A Separate Peace
- To Kill a Mockingbird
- Twelfth Night
- Watership Down
- Wuthering Heights

source: Newsletter of Institute

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OCT. 22, 1987

FORUM PAGES 6

[Image of the newspaper page]
Judicial Philosophy and the Bork Confirmation Hearings

By David Bartram

Earlier this month, the Senate Judiciary Committee passed on to the Senate a recommendation that Robert Bork not be confirmed for an appointment to the Supreme Court. This is the first stage: the full Senate must then vote on confirmation, so that, particularly novel controversy is as least a matter of weeks from being over.

The novelty lies in the fact that this is the first time that judicial philosophy has been set as an explicit issue in the confirmation of a Supreme Court nominee. The issue is absolutely fundamental: Bork and his proponents are debating, aside from the slightly nay-said fundamental issue, the proper way to interpret the Constitution. Judges, says Bork, should focus on the text of the Constitution itself, not on the effect of the law on one or another group. Judges, he says, should follow the rules that were written by the founders and, only if there is no interpretation possible there, fall back on the meaning of the words.

The schools of thought on the matter is that of judicial activism; the practice of creating new rules of legislation where there has not been made law by an actual legislative body, and the tradition has played a definitive role in American political process especially in matters involving civil rights. The founders made law by a body in the form of the Supreme Court. In this view, the Constitution was not made to be an actual document, but rather a work of fiction that was written to serve purposes other than its own.

By Katherine Luther

I have a picture of a woman I was first asked to write an article on the Constitution. I was in a position to do so, but I was not ready. While I was young, my advisor, on hearing that she had asked me to write on the Constitution, pressed me to write on the First Amendment. But this reaction to writing on the First Amendment? My friend and my advisor mixed up my knowledge because I have studied the First Amendment and its problems fairly extensively. One would think that I would be fine for me to write an article. In truth, the one you know about the First Amendment, is more complicated the issues involved.

What caused me to actually write anything into a discussion with another friend who was going to write on the First Amendment. He told me that he planned to center on the importance of protecting the freedom of speech of the laws designed to mine pornography. I told him that was not my idea of the First Amendment, that he was simply confusing the First Amendment with its problems.

The United States at this point in time has an eight billion dollar pornography industry that includes much more than normal expression. Under the Miller vs. California decision, pornography has been ruled as "normal expression." It has to be hardcore pornography that you would find in Hustler and other magazines and films even more graphic. Charges or harassment of the publication laws on pornography would allow these publications to be sold anywhere and there would be no law to hold back items from the market which feature on image of rape and dismemberment of a female body. This is not what I would call normal expression. I would call it the degradation of our society, as well as the distortion of human relations.

Pornography also is a potential incitement to violate the fundamental rights of others. By this I mean that it is a potential incitement to violence. It is true that no study has ever absolutely and positively proves that a connection exists between pornography and sexual crimes. That is because it may not be able to prove it.

A look at studies done by commissioner on porn for this purpose reveal they were poorly done and they certainly never proved that there was any connection. Studies done by a feminist researcher, Dana Raskow, show that there is a connection. Although this research may have been biased, the findings are enough to make any woman nervous about unrestricted expression.

Another argument that can be made against unrestricted freedom of expression is that it degenerates human expression. This is a moralistic approach which is very hard to justify. The Constitution is not about one individual's morals. Yet we do have to allow a body of literature that equates good sex with violence just to protect our political freedom? Looking at the issue this way, one is tempted to suggest that freedom of speech was set up to protect political discussion so it is only that which should be protected. Pornography has nothing to do with political freedom so shouldn't be protected by the First Amendment. But this solution is also not satisfactory because its result is over restrictive.

If the first amendment can only protect speech which relates to political issues, what a political issue is to be defined. Giving the courts this power would set them up in the position to restrict where they really shouldn't be. This definition also leaves most literature out in the cold, especially those books that contain some part of material in them, despite the fact that they are fairly serious. Thus this solution is also not satisfactory.

The one you know here is that there really is no easy way to define what is protected by the First Amendment. That does not mean that there should be no attempt to define that which is and is not protected. This article, the Miller vs. California case, that would leave the pornography industry in this country to produce whatever it wanted. It is ridiculous not to define what is and is not protected simply because all definitions have their problems. The freedom of speech and the press are vital to a democratic system, but I do not believe that pornography should be unrestricted. It is vital to the rights of some if not all of the society that there should be some restrictions on pornography. What good does it do a democratic society if the presses are unrestricted, but the only reading being done is in Hustler.

Now the plot has succeeded. I have been pressed into looking like the enemy of free speech. I am hard at that, but the brevity of this may makes it seem as though I am. It is only that I feel obligated to point out that this issue is more complicated than it may at first appear.
Music Reviews: A Critique of Some Modern Times

By Dave Richards

This week a couple of albums from people going solo and from British pop groups are trying to get a hold on America.


Although David Byrne is best known as lead singer and songwriter of Talking Heads, he has long shown interest and talent in other art forms, such as designing videos and working on stage pieces. In True Stories, Byrne has managed to combine all of his talents to create a portrait of an imaginary town: Virgil, Texas. The result, according to Michiko Kakutani (New York Times), is "a fictional world that's at once idiosyncratic and familiar, ordinary and surreal." However, Virgil manages to avoid most of the usual cliches about middle America and remains a place of possibilities where both individuality and a sense of community can survive.

Much of True Stories is derived from tabloid newspaper clippings which, collected by Byrne himself, tell tales of occurrences stranger than fiction. The stories might be lurid in another setting, but Byrne insists on

Dusk


Dust, the 1986 adaptation of J.M. Coetzee's novel, "In the Heart of the Country," is a profoundly emotional and racial conflict on and around a South African farm. Directed by Marlon Hanson, who also adapted the original story for the silver screen, Dust is the story of Magda (Jane Birkin) and her life with her father (Trevor Howard) and two black servants that come to their farm. The two servants, Hendrik and Anna, help to cause a sort of a sexual friction on the farm: Magda's father chases after Anna (Nadine Uwampa), while Magda evaluates the situations developing between her and Hendrik (John Macshikiza). Magda's confusion created by these situations becomes greater and greater, and she becomes barely able to cope with them and her everyday life.

The Hounds of Baskervilles


When I volunteered to review Hounds Of The Baskervilles I was really excited that I would be able to see the famous Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce or even the original actors Eille Norwood and Hubert Willis. Well, I certainly was surprised. The particular version that will be projected in the coming week neither contained the famous movie names nor was a drama. There was, however, one person who was familiar in the case: Dudley Moore. How could Dudley Moore ever rival such performances as Rathbone or Bruce? Dudley Moore and some other friends, Peter Cook take a different approach and as expected, the movie is surely a comical version of the famous movie. The basic plot remains the same but, many interesting twists are added. Holmes (Peter Cook) is summed up by three crows who come to ask him why he is retrieving the missing mummified body of St. Berily, while Holmes is helping the man. Watson (Dudley Moore) is sent to examine the mysterious events that surround the death of Sir Charles Baskerville, hence the same Holmes and Watson reunit in Baskerville, where Holmes discovers that more is at stake then simply supervising the late Baskerville auction. If the plot seems confusing, the you are getting the general idea of the story. There are many funny parts in the movie and Dudley Moore acts adequately to the three roles that he plays. Mr. Squeak Miss Ada House (Holmes' mother) as Watson. The movie is not terribly funny but it offers a relaxing environment for many to appreciate, but do not expect.

The performance by either Moore or Cook Hounds should be taken as spoof of the silent and not compared to the classic motion picture. — Brian M. Levoild
In praise of Fink, the Press Connection, of Madison, says, "He seems incapable of playing an ugly sound or less than perfectly phrased melody," and Rob Fomer, of the Capital Times, in Wisconsin, writes, "I have yet to hear an oboist who is better than Mark Fink in total warmth, textural sensitivity or fluidity." Dr. Benjamin Locke of the Kenyon music department also expresses his deserved praise for Fink's performance abilities.

The program for the afternoon includes "Serenade," by Munkacsy, and "Scenes," by Schubert. A piano concerto, "Kreutzer" by Beethoven, and "Berceuse," by Dvorak, will be performed by Andrew Foster, assisted by the Kenyon Symphony Orchestra. The concert will conclude with "Symphony No. 1 in E minor," by Verdi.

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Football Lords Take Big Red, Lose OWU Heartbreaker

By Kevin Martin

The Kenyon College football Lords may not have played their best game of the season against the Denison Big Red but they managed to win. They found a way around a seventy-seven-year old dry spell to win for the first time in their NCAA game of the year. The winning score came on a blocked field goal returned 72 yards by Frank Colonna, who read the game for a 16-12 lead which the Lords held on to for a big victory. Junior lineman Pete Murphy played the way with an outstanding game. He recorded 12 tackles, forced a fumble, blocked an extra point try, and blocked the field goal which was scooped up by Marc Williams and taken in for the touchdown.

Murphy was named NCAA Defensive Player of the Week for his efforts. The offense was led by a resuming running game which chalked up 122 yards on the ground. A reunited Scott Hockley and Talal Al-Sowaly combined for most of those yards behind line blocking by the offensive line, led by converted defensive lineman Bill "Biggest" Gerster. The Lords rode the emotional high from that victory into the annual Homecoming Big Red game against the Ohio Wesleyan University Battling Bishops, only to drop a very exciting but disappointing three-point game.

OWU's first head coach Mike Holloway brought his band of upset-minded men to McBride field to face the Lords and 1,300 faithful students and alumn. They succeeded in sending most of them home disappointed, though not for lack of excitement.

The Bishops stunned the Cincinnati Bengal no huddle offense with a Woody Hayes, "three yards and a cloud of dust" mentality, which added a little more to the already good luck to walk away with a 24-21 victory.

The game turned out to be an emotional thriller, with the team with the momentum seemingly dominating the game for a stretch. The first advantage went to the Bishops who used their no huddle offense to keep the Lords off guard and ran a short, high-speed running of its starting backfield to march the ball down the field to the Lord 12 yard line. A fumble stopped them there and they had to settle for a 30 yard field goal.

Hockey Moves, Improves, Beats Bethany in OT

By Ed Benyon

If you haven't seen the Kenyon Ladies field hockey team play in a white, you are missing some quality sport. Despite their 2-1 loss over the weekend, NCAC play is promising. Could they have improved significantly over the season, and demonstrated this high level of play last two weeks, playing some outstanding hockey, winning their important games by only one goal in two of their three losses during this time?

It seems that the only thing the Ladies do not do well is put the ball in the net consistently. Against NCAC rival Oberlin on Wednesday, October 7, Kenyon dominated play, but lost 1-0. Kenyon controlled the game, the strong defense supporting their aggressive offensive counter, and the Ladies deserved a win. But, unable to score, the Ladies left the door open for Oberlin to win on any goal. With 22 minutes remaining in the game, the Gators fed a shot past senior goalkeeper Jessica Brown to take the game.

After another heartbreaking game, one might have expected the Ladies to collapse from heart break, but in the spare time after the defeat, the team decided to focus on the 1940, Kenyon versus Oberlin, 1-0 victory.

Sporst Hall of Fame Established

The Kenyon Athletic Association has selected 5 of Kenyon's stellar athletes of the past to be inducted into the inaugural class of its Hall of Fame. Being honored in the Hall of Fame's first class are Wilbur J. Griffin '38 and Philip L. Mayhew '62, swimming; W. Donald McNell '40, tennis; John A. Rinka '70, basketball, and Christopher A. Myers '72, football.

The Hall of Fame has been established to honor those Kenyon athletes and athletic administrators who have contributed most to the College's tradition of excellence in athletics and who best represent the spirit of athletic competition at Kenyon. Each of the 5 recipients not only excelled at Kenyon but also was prominent on the national scene.

Griffin was a three-time All-American. He placed fourth in the 1500-meter backstroke and sixth in the 200-yard medley relay in the 1934 National Championship. He competed at a time when swimming was a less prestigious sport in college athletics, as opposed to the current 3-division structure. In 1940, he was a co-captain of the Kenyon Olympic team, however, the Olympics were cancelled that year due to World War II. An economics major, Griffin graduated cum laude (with a grade-point average above 4.0) and went on to earn a master's degree in industrial engineering from Case Institute of Technology. Griffin, who retired as vice president for manufacturing for Duco Ceramics, currently makes his home in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

Mayhew's second All-American, Mayhew placed sixth in the 100-yard backstroke and seventh in the 200-yard backstroke in the 1962 national championship. He competed in the university division. He was a 3-year co-captain and was the Lords' Most Valuable Swimmer for 3 seasons. Mayhew, a district manager for George S. May International, resides in Norwich, New York.

McNell was one of the nation's best tennis players in the late 1930s. Among the championships he won were the U.S. singles and doubles titles, the French Open singles and doubles titles, the U.S. clay courts championship, the NCAA championship, and the Argentina championship. He competed in the U.S. Open championships for many years; he also competed in the Olympic Games. McNell graduated cum laude and in 1944 was presented with an honorary doctor of laws degree from Kenyon.

Rinka graduated cum laude and in 1944 was presented with an honorary doctor of laws degree from Kenyon. A retired advertising executive, he now lives in Vero Beach, Florida.

Ladies Extend Win Streak to 16

By Edward Schwartz

What a difference two weeks makes. The Kenyon Volleyball Ladies have won eight consecutive matches improving their impressive run to an impressive 23-8. They extended their NCAC regular season winning streak to 16, with their last regular season game against the powerful University of Richmond.

Kenyon coach Gretchen Weitzel attributes the impressive run to an improved attitude and aggressive play. "People are diving and hustling after loose balls which was something we were lacking in December."

Allieghntagie Tie Boosts Confidence

By Rebecca Glaister

The Kenyon women's soccer team played one of their toughest games of the season, holding the Alleghenys to a 1-1 tie on Sunday.

A team that has never lost an NCAC conference game, came out fighting, but Kenyon was ready and psyched to face the reputation-raging gators. The Ladies did well in outscoring winning balls from the air, a skill Kenyon had had trouble with all season.

Kenyon scored midway through the first half when junior Clara Campbell sent a ball right over the Alleghenies goalie and into the goal. A record-astronomical executive, he now lives in Vero Beach, Florida.

Ladies Pumped up after the adrenaline rush, as the Gators intensity level slowed down. Both teams had some coaching adjustments later in the game, Alleghenies seemed to up a bit, but neither team was able to score before the end of the half. Both teams had three shots on goal for the half.

The Gators seemed angry at the end of the half, and came out in full-swing mode. Sophomore goalie Mea Fischdeich had no balls that she could knock over the top of the goal, and even the way the score with a shot that rebounded in front of the goal to tie the game.

The Ladies pumped up after the adrenaline rush, as the Gators intensity level slowed down. Both teams had some coaching adjustments later in the game, Alleghenies seemed to up a bit, but neither team was able to score before the end of the half. Both teams had three shots on goal for the half.
Soccer Lords Score Denison, Wittenberg, Walsh Wins

By Mark Carpenter

The Lords played their best soccer of the last week, shutting out opponents for a 279 minutes on route to a pair of victories late in the season. The Lords now stand at 6-5-2 overall and 1-1-2 in the Mid-Ohi-O Valley Conference.

The big win came on Saturday, a 4-0 decis-
ion over conference foe Denison. The Big Red had the advantage in the early going, but goalkeeper John Krone kept the offens-
ive threats, turning away every shot. On the Lennon, Ryder recorded eleven saves and his second shutout of the season.

The victory was Kenyon's first over Denison since 1979, and bumped the Big Red to the NCAC cellar with their 0-2-1 tally. In Sunday's three-overtime loss to John Carroll, the Lords, led by Kenyon, were held to a scoreless draw.

The teams split up in an ex-
clusive display of soccer for 90 minutes, but neither was able to pierce the goalposts, and they ended in a scoreless tie.

Earlier in the week, the visitors from Marietta had found themselves matched against the Lords, who pounded them into submission, 5-0, Kenyon dominated from the start, scoring up 27 shots to Marietta's five.

The Lords were up 2-0 at halftime by virtue of goals from senior David Bowser and junior Jeff Alpbaugh. The latter was assisted by senior and goalkeeping Alpaugh, who supported the big breakthrough in his first season.

Kenyon put the game away for good early in the second half, with an assault of three goals in a span of just four minutes. Recording the scores were seniors Mason Morrich, junior Tom Elmer, and freshman Michael Putnam. Elmer was assisted by senior Ron Harrington.

"Streaking" has been out of style for some time now, but the Lords' men's soccer team has discovered that it's not so bad after all. The "streak" in this case refers to the five consecutive shutouts posted by the booters, the longest run of its kind since 1981. With two victories last week, the Lords pushed their record above .500 for the first time.

On Wednesday, Walsh became the fourth victim, falling to Kenyon 1-0, at Mavec Field. The Lords seemed to be ready to take the lead in the first half, but an apparent Elmer goal was called back by an offsides violation, and the combatants concluded the half at a scoreless impasse.

Just four minutes into the second half, junior Jeff Alpbaugh resolved that problem. Alpbaugh's corner kick curved toward the goal, and was caught by Wittenberg goalie Mike Poretsky, who was standing on the goal line. The officials ruled that the ball crossed the plate of the goalie, drawing the ire of the visitor's bench, but pleasing Coach Jeff Ven-

nell's contingent. This bizarre goal proved to be the game's one and only, providing the Lords with another victory, and evening the season slate at 5-5-2.

Vennell singled out Harrington as the player of the game. He drew a very difficult assignment, defending All-Midwest star Paul Goodrich (of Walsh), and allowed Goodrich nothing. "Ron didn't complain, or ask 'Why me?" " praised Vennell, "He just hit out and did the job."

Lysaker recorded 5 saves for his tenth career shutout, just one shy of the school record held by Jeff Hynes, who played for the Lords from 1971-77.

The news did not all go Kenyon's way, however, as seniors David Bowser and Boyce Martin were both down with injuries and missed the next game. Lysaker continues to have problems with his ankle and is unable to play two games in a row, so the Lords were without his services as well in Saturday's matchup with Walsh.

Walsh, who came into the day with a stellar 7-2-2 record, did not find the Gambler air to their liking either, as they were swept away by a fantastic performance from junior Tom Elmer. Elmer scored two goals in the first half to propel the Lords to a 4-0 thrashing of the Cavaliers. He almost added a third in the second half, but blooped a shot off the goalpost. Sophomore Jeff Kallet was there in perfect position to knock it in the nets on the rebound to put Kenyon up 4-0. The Lords rallied again with just over 13 minutes remaining. Sophomore Chris Alpaugh fired a shot that was stopped by the Walsh goalie, who was unable to hang on to the ball. The loose ball nepped into the air, where it was headed into the goal by brother Jeff Alpbaugh.

Freshman Scott Krone and Paul Lentz shared the shutout in goal. The win brought the Lords' season tally to 6-5-2, and gives Kenyon a good chance for their first winning record since 1982. Such a finish would provide Vennell with an appropriate conclusion to his career at Kenyon as soccer coach and Director of Athletics.

The Lords return from a battle Tuesday night at Ohio Wesleyan (1-3-2) in a major conference showdown. Their final three games will be at home, including a match against Oberlin at 1:00 Saturday and a 3:30 tilt versus Mount Union on Wednesday.

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"The Toughest Job You'll Ever Love"

The College Swimming Coaches Association of America has selected the academic all-American team for 1987. Kenyon's National Champions-
ship teams were both represented in the standings for NCAC Division III. The Ladies were awarded Elizabeth Kram-
er, Annette Lauren, Beth Welty, Teresa Atchison and Eunice Finlay. The
Lords' only qualifier was Junior Jeff Perkins.
Sororities
continued from page one

to the president, who has the power of
final decision.

If a sorority is approved and created, there will be a probation period of "no less than one year, and ... no more than three years," during which time the group's progress will be monitored. During this period, particular emphasis of the monitors will be placed on the concerns raised in the Senate and IFC en-
dorsement processes.

March
continued from page four

cumbered to AIDS; but where were their's?

Don't they realize, as the huge throng at Washington apparently did, that gay life is gay, and that this is a question these men must pose themselves.

Conversely, next time you reach into your closet in Manhattan, Caples or Bushnell and pull out a Perry Ellis tie or a WilliWear shirt that you admiredly love, pause, and realize that you are promoting a peculiarly gay way of looking upon the world, by becoming a walking, talking advertisement for gay life. While this may shock you at first, it's some-
thing you've been half-aware of for a long time.

Gay and lesbians have been here a long time. Look to the ancient Greeks and Romans. Look to the past fifty years: Ger-
trude Stein, Tennessee Williams, Truman Capote is the thing this is. It's always been the rally in Washington, which had some great slogans, said it best, "We're not going back." And it was, perhaps, this that was some kind of shared wisdom, something fragile and incomplete and only half-understood, playing across the faces of men and women as they smiled at each other on Oct. 11.

Field Hockey
continued from page one

Thursday, October 15, Kenyon travelled to West Virginia to take on Bethany. The bur-
ny, hilly, three hour ride did not phase the Lady Yeomen, who continued to be a strong team away from the score of 2-1 in double overtime. In the first half Kenyon drew first blood with senior Kate McKissock getting the first goal of the season. Kate demonstrated the team's high spirits with her patented "high knee dance," and how could Kenyon fall after that? Right. They didn't.

Bethany, however, came back with a goal in the second half and sent the game into the first overtime period. The two teams exchanged blows in the first overtime, but neither could produce a goal. In the second period of overtime, the Ladies, determined not to make that horrendous ride home after suffering a defeat, pressured Bethany and Carrie Jelsma scored her first goal of the season to clinch the game for Kenyon by a score of 2-1.

Obviously on a road trip, the Ladies returned home, appropriately. Homecoming weekend, Saturday, October 17, to face DePauw, the third ranked team in the region who averages 45 shots a game, in a tough match. The weather could not have been worse, rainy and miserably cold, but the Ladies played a very respectable game and were defeated by the score of 3-0. Sophomore Dana Davis recorded her best performance of the season to bring Kenyon within one point of DePauw at 2-1, but DePauw scored once again in the second half to put the game out of reach. The Ladies again played very well but the opposition was just too powerful.

Thus the Ladies ended a two week period of outstanding play, but unfortunately with only one more win to show for their efforts. But, as freshman Margaret Morrisson says, "the team is much better than our record. The girls are all really great, and hey! We're hav-
ing fun!" You can't argue with that. The Ladies played Wednesday, at home against Hiram, and next play on Saturday, October 24 at Wooster, and on Tuesday, October 27 at home against Ohio Wesleyan.

Mike Gregory award. He was drafted by the Houston Oilers in his junior year and signed with the New York Giants following his senior season. A political science major at Kenyon, Myers earned a law degree at Cath-
ollic University. He is an attorney for the firm of Hunton and Williams in Washington, D.C., and makes his home in Alexandria, Virginia.

Kenyon's first Hall of Fame inductees will be enshrined in a ceremony at the College's Homecoming in 1988.

Women's Soccer
continued from page ten

As for the October break excursion, Ken-
yon did what no other team has done: they ate $50 worth of Krispy Kreme donuts, tied Emory, and renamed the team the Kenyon Lady Oilers. They played Miami (Ohio) and Ohio Northern and lost.

Women's Soccer
continued from page ten

as the October break excursion, Kenyon did what no other team has done: they ate $50 worth of Krispy Kreme donuts, tied Emory, and renamed the team the Kenyon Lady Oilers. They played Miami (Ohio) and Ohio Northern and lost.

Kenyon's game vs. Wooster yesterday was played too late for publication deadline.

The Ladies play their last home game of the season Saturday at 2:00 against Sierra Heights. Their two final games are at Witten-
burg on Tuesday and Ohio Wesleyan on Hallow-

Football
continued from page ten

The Lords were unphased though as they took the momentum back and marched the ball right down the field to score on a two yard run by Talal Al-Sowayyal to take the lead again 21-18. Then disaster struck. The Bishops dropped to the Kenyon 19 where the defense tightened up and held. The Bishops lined up in their pre-field goal huddle, with the kicker, holder and center over the ball and the rest of the huddle on the line of scrimmage to their left. The center then snapped the ball over the head of Reese who was sandwiched behind the huddle. What resulted from all the confusion was a calm Reese throwing the ball 30 yards to Tim Visomirski, who was all alone, for a touchdown. The Bishops took the lead, this time for good.

24-21.

The Lords had a few more chances to score, getting deep into OWU territory, but they came up empty each time.

The defense settled down and played a game after getting an interception in the defensive back Kent Wellington and stopped the Bishops twice on just three plays, a fourth quarter as like the end result, cute but disappointing. Mark Lonichardo, showing the excitement continually, taking one of the slant and turning it into a 52 yard gain in the day Lonichardo caught 10 passes in 11 yards and was named MCAC Offensive Play-
er of the Week for his efforts.

The Lords look to rebound from this disappointing loss on Saturday against Oberlin Yeomen on Dill Field in Oberlin.

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Cross Country
continued from page eleven

The Lords pulled a similar stunt as the Ladies at OICC, with all runners except one placing higher this year than last. Terry Miller placed 92nd overall, Alex Heatheri-
ton 116th, and Paul Worlond 156th. Overall the men placed 26th out of a huge field of 36 teams. Jeff Hilberg and Scott McKinnock fill-
et out the top five runners. Among confer-
ce teams, Miller placed 8th and Heatheri-
ton 6th. These places are important, since in the upcoming Conference cham-
pionship only the top 15 runners qualify for regions, along with the winning team. Last year only one Lord qualified (Worlond) while this year three runners have that chance within sight.

The Denison course last Saturday was a fast one, and, combined with the start of the season, the team, allowed for some very fast finishing times for the men's team. The top three did especially well, Worlond assuming the lead for Kenyon and placing 5th overall at 26:36, Miller placing eighth at 27:04, follow-
ed closely by Heatherington, ninth at 27:10. Jeff Hilberg and Scott McKinnock filled out the rest of the top five, 13th (27:45) and 24 (28:21) respectively. The rest of the team was not far off, either, with Ken Wempe running a 29:06, Eric Dudas and Staci Melvoin turning a 29:55 (the second time this year he has broken 30:00), and Greg Dorm pulling a 30:58.

The Lords and Ladies are running this Saturday for the second time this year, a low-key pre-conference meet again for conference rivals. This is a good chance the varsity team to sharpen up for its next meet coming next week, and for the 300-meter to take advantage of workouts and bring in their best times of the year. Start/finish right in the Benson Boro, come down and cheer on the team that labored so hard to make the Kenyon name to be feared among the conference.

Lebowitz
continued from page four

Following the reading, Lebowitz got several questions from the audience, wisely re-
ducing only to those that made sense. Un-
fortunately, not many seemed to have the
abrasive replies, punctuated with one-
liners, were a definite hit with many of the audience. Fran Lebowitz is seen by
me as one of today's greatest examples of an American humorist. Whatever Kenyon's assessment of Lebowitz's wit may be, the
thinks are owed to the Student Senate's
Committee for again presenting the fascinating community with a chance to see an outsider in action.

IT'S A GOOD TIME FOR THE GREAT TASTE

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at 1059 Coshcotton Rd. Restaurant, OH

Help support the Kenyon athletic program; buy your soft drinks in our new Kenyon College cups!

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