990 Tax Form Shows How Kenyon Spends Its Money

By John Grant

The Justice Department’s recent investigation into allegations that Kenyon College has been involved in collusion prompted the College to investigate how other schools raise and allocate their funds on a yearly basis. The College asked 12 of Kenyon’s competitors to supply their 990 tax forms. Such schools as Williams, Oberlin and Denison were included, yet only Middlebury and Carleton responded.

Kenyon College’s 990 tax form shows that the college’s total revenue during the 1988-89 fiscal year was $34,522,971. Tuitions, fees and grants provided the college with $18,899,749 of that revenue. This compares with $40,787,131 of total revenue for Carleton College, and $47,197,000 of total revenue for Middlebury during the same fiscal year. Tuition provided Carleton with $28,159,032 of its revenue. Figures were not available for Middlebury’s tuition revenues. Of Kenyon’s $34,522,971 total revenue, the college spent $24,731,288 “providing a liberal arts education to 1,580 students.” Carleton spent a comparable $36,306,950 and Middlebury a whopping $62,077,000 on education during the same fiscal period. While it would appear that Middlebury is operating in the red by overspending its total amount of incoming revenues, $15,364,000 of listed gifts and grants, as well as a large endowment fund, more than make up for Middlebury’s losses of expenditures.

Interestingly, Kenyon made a profit during the 1988-89 fiscal year through vehicle parking fees and operation of student support services. The total revenue listed for parking fines (at $15 a ticket) was $2,187. Kenyon’s monopoly on laundry machines earned the college $50,157 and student recreation and vending machines pulled in another $41,941. A “miscellaneous” profit of $266,919 was listed, but it is unclear what “miscellaneous” represents.

Kenyon allocated $1,340,539 in scholarship money for the 1988-89 fiscal year compared with $5,400,857 for Carleton and $7,028,000 for Middlebury. As for research, the college expended $189,776 during the 1988-89 fiscal year to fund faculty projects. Specific figures concerning research grants were not available for either Middlebury or Carleton.

Food service ranked as a high expenditure on both Kenyon and Carleton’s tax returns.

990 Tax Form Shows How Kenyon Spends Its Money

By Brad T. Rieger

After only one year in existence, the campus’ favorite coffee shop is trying to grow. Both the ’89 and Scott Coodele 90, both directors of Common Grounds, have drawn up a proposal for creating a Common Grounds annex on the South End of campus. This proposal will be voted on by the Student Staff in the near future.

Common Grounds wants to open its branch the month after spring break. Such an annex will make the social atmosphere of the coffee shop more accessible to South End residents. However, the greatest problem is where to locate it. The directors of Common Grounds have their eyes on the library, which seems to have a great deal of usable space. Their says that “the strongest idea would be to use one of the two entrance foyer of the library.”

Another decision has been made, the administration has said that while it may be the most attractive location, the library is not the only option for locating the annex. They appear very willing to help in finding a workable solution to the idea.

His and Coodele took their ideas to Provost Reed Browning, who is also in charge of academic buildings. He says, “He was very helpful with his time and gave a lot to think about.” Browning in turn pointed the pair in the direction of the offices of Ralph Holdbaugh, director of libraries, and Thomas Moberg, director of computing. These two areas are the main occupants of the Old Building and he felt their opinions and ideas would be helpful. Both were “very receptive,” said His. “They didn’t just say no, we were very excited by their response.”

In an interview, Holdbaugh, stated that he was “sympathetic” to what Common Grounds was trying to do. Holdbaugh, who has been here for over one year said, “It is clearly important that we have outlets for student activities. Especially in a rural setting like Kenyon, such places are necessary.”

Hopefully, however, the annex will go along with the necessary purpose of the library.

The role of the library, feels Holdbaugh, is “to provide the highest quality study space possible.” Realizing that students study with other students as well as with books, he said the library “is still working to find the solution of reconciling the competing needs of study and socializing and has no intention of blocking Common Grounds’ efforts.”

Though he does not want to base his decision on the experiences of other institutions, Holdbaugh did express certain concerns. Librarians do not enjoy policing the library. In fact, says Holdbaugh, “most hate that see COMMON GROUNDS page eight.

European Views on a Reunified Germany

By Tamar Garbe

Last week the New York Times reported the results of a European poll conducted to assess the European community’s opinions on social change that have taken place in the past year. A French company that conducts public opinion polls organized the January survey that was directed in West Germany, Spain, France, Britain, Italy, Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union. The French received cooperation from newspapers and new agencies in each of the other countries, perhaps the most significant findings of the poll showed the European response to the topic of German reunification. Nearly two out of three Polish citizens were opposed to the idea and one in four of the British and French felt the same way. The country that was most positive about the idea of reunification was Spain and not West Germany. In Spain, 48 percent of those reporting declared that they were “very favorable” toward reunification; Italians were also receptive to the idea with 41 percent in the “very favorable” category followed by West Germany’s 31 percent.

The Polish also felt that recent changes in Eastern Europe would eventually bring to

Survey Reveals Views on Changes in Eastern Europe

Common Grounds Plans to Expand
Disorganized Bureaucracy Hinders Efficient Operation of Campus

An efficient working atmosphere is required in order to run an effective campus. Communication and organization are undoubtedly two important factors in operating a campus smoothly.

However, this campus does not operate smoothly. We often witness poor working relations between the administrative offices; there is disorganization and a lack of communication between each of these offices.

The effects of these relations are felt by everyone on this campus. The unnecessary running around from office to office is due to the fact that there is uncertainty in each of these offices. No one is willing to take the extra step and accept responsibility. Administrative assistants often complain of work being passed from office to office. Perhaps if the responsibilities of each office were re-evaluated, operations would run much more efficiently.

Bureaucracy is most noticeable in the following situations. Student organizations are given the run around at the beginning of the year when transferring money to bookstore accounts. Who does one go to see? Student organizations also face those requisition forms that require three signatures before processing of the request takes place. Petitioning for early graduation or other academic matters is a rather lengthy and burdensome task. A newly hired employee must go through at least three offices (personnel, immediate supervisor, accounting, it not more) to be official. Even at the beginning of each academic year, students must take their permits to the Registrar's office, it first go to accounting to clear up any problems. Why does accounting have to mail these permits? Why can't a list be compiled and sent to the Registrar's office? It could save time and eliminate the need for students to wait in long lines. One would think that these processes could be left alone and done more simply.

Bureaucracy is not only seen at the administrative level, but through academia and student government as well. The number of committees and sub-committees is increasing; there are committees covering everything from academic policy to faculty affairs to GLCA Academic Council. Campus government demonstrates the complexity of committees. Recently, "priority" organizations were reviewed by Student Council's sub-committee, Student Affairs Committee. To discover new ways of funding (e.g., advertising, budget cuts) from these organizations would then help fund new organizations. This review should have been handled by the Finance Committee. The definition of duties in these committees is clearly too loose, or else, there are too many committees with overlapping responsibilities. There are currently 17 committees under Student Council. Recently, there has been a call for another committee that would handle volunteer work and service projects. Are all these committees really necessary for this campus?

Where does the problem lie, we ask. Are there too many people with titles and no responsibility? Or is there a lack of unifying leadership? The structure of administrative offices and campus government must be re-examined and responsibilities must be redefined to ensure efficiency. For a small campus like Kenyon, such a large bureaucracy is not really necessary.

Written by Members of the Editorial Board

The Kenyon Collegian

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Crozier Addresses Women's Needs

To the Editors:

In 1985, Kenyon College recognized the necessity to accommodate the enrolment needs and founded the Crozier Center. These concerns still exist and must continue to be met. The Crozier Center was created to meet for study, discussions, meetings and confidential support groups which pertain to women's issues.

To change the Crozier Center from being first and foremost a place for women would be a step backward.

Men and women have different needs, equally deserving of acknowledgement. However, taking away the Crozier Center for women takes away the solution Kenyon provides for a special group of college women, especially for women. Regardless of other groups' needs, Crozier Center is our solution. We sympathize and support other groups who feel their needs are not being met at Kenyon. However, we ask that these groups respect our needs as women and the Crozier Center in its fulfillment of them.

Sincerely,
The Sisters of Theta Alpha Kappa

March 1, 1990

THE READERS WRITE

The Kenyon Collegian encourages letters to the Editor. All submissions must be signed and typed, double-spaced and are due Tuesdays at noon in the Gund Commons mailbox. The Editors reserve the right to edit while maintaining the original intent of the submission. Letters and columns do not necessarily reflect the views of the staff.

Scientist Refutes Creationism

To the Editors:

In his letter (the Collegian, Feb. 15, 1990) commenting on Langdon Gilkey's lecture on science and creationism, Professor Linger, the advisor of the Kenyon Christian Fellowship, mentioned several of the misconceptions found in the "scientific" creationism, and I cannot resist commenting on a few of his points.

Though it was a bit diffuse, Mr. Linger's letter was at least partly directed at supporting the proposition that creationism is a respectable intellectual and scientific endeavor, and should therefore be taught in public schools. I strongly disagree. My disagreement derives from my professional and educational background in science, and from fairly wide reading in the "scientific" creationism literature.

Mr. Linger asserted that "where it [the Bible] touches on science . . . it has been proven to be remarkably accurate." So far as I am aware, that is a false flat statement. First of all, it is very difficult to isolate "scientific" facts by reference to the Bible, and so creationists do make inferences from biblical descriptions of events. For example, the tale of the sun and moon standing still in Joshua 5:10 is taken by some current creationists to mean that the Calabrian heliocentric view of the solar system is false, and that the sun actually revolves around the earth, a reversion to pre-Copernican geocentrism. A number of obvious biblical references are interpreted to mean that the earth and the universe are 6,000 years old, and all of the archeological, geological, physical, astronomical, or chemical evidence is somehow misinterpreted, rather than "orthodox" scientists or was faked by the Biblical Creationists.

Reader Protests Kenyon's Action

To the Editors:

I too would like to voice my protest and anger at the closure of the 5-STEP Program and at the undemocratic and devious actions of the administration in this regard.

I was fortunate to work for a year in the 5-STEP Program. The program under the direction of the late Ms. Rutkoff constituted an outstanding and all too rare example of a program truly committed to addressing the educational crisis in this country. The recent actions of the Collegian also bear testimony to the great respect that students have for late Ms. Rutkoff. I think part of this respect comes from Ms. Rutkoff's willingness to go beyond mere formalities to help students pursue their interest in teaching. In the year I worked in the office I saw Ms. Rutkoff go to extraordinary lengths to create stimulating vacations internship experiences for Kenyon students irrespective of whether students were going home to Minnesota, New York or Virginia etc. see 5-STEP page eight

KFS Explains Technical Difficulties

To the Editors:

This letter is written in response to the letter criticizing Kenyon Film Society, written by Jordan Reed (2/22 Collegian). Mr. Reed seems to believe that the problems KFS experiences and the discomfort of its viewers are solely due to negligence. The fact that you wrote a sarcastic letter seems to invite an informative response. First of all, we would like to remind Mr. Reed that all positions in KFS are volunteer. The film reviewers, the projectionists; the director who coordinates, pays bills, check out and return equipment. There is a list of people; all these people do their jobs so that the community can see films each weekend. Not all the movies shown are projected poorly, nor do they all have technical difficulties, as Mr. Reed implies in his letter. However, if he is convinced of this, then he is certainly free not to attend the film showings.

The projectors in the Biology Auditorium see KFS page eight

Crozier Center Corrects Imbalance

To the Editors:

Your editorial "Crozier Center Presents Dilemma" fundamendally misunderstands the reason for the existence of a woman's space at Kenyon. The Center does not constitute a special privilege for a particular group. Rather, the Center was established to redress an imbalance in the structure of Kenyon College, an institution that has for most of its history been overwhelmingly male.

The admission of women into a collegiate space that had excluded them requires basic changes in physical plant, social organization and curriculum. The Crozier Center represents one small step in that direction and the creation of a program in women's studies is an important step in a larger direction, not backward.

Leonard Gordon, Director Integrated Program in Humane Studies
Ebony and Ivory Fashion Show Entertains Community

By Katy Latzner

Last Sunday Rosey Hall was transformed into a modeling arena for The Ebony and Ivory Fashion Show. The final performance, a culmination of months of grueling Sunday afternoon rehearsals, represented not only the talents of the models but also the hardworking effort of the student organizers and the support of the student body. The audience was treated to a variety of costumes and styles from the past to the present.

The show was a great success, with the audience thoroughly enjoying the models' renditions of black and white fashion through the ages. The models, all students at BU, showcased their skills and talent, and the audience was amazed by their versatility and creativity.

Scott Talks on Gender History

By Kelley Ragland

Introduced as the “foremost scholar of women and gender in the United States,” Joan Scott lectured at a small, but receptive audience on Monday night on “Gender and the Politics of History.”

She proved the importance of an active, questioning attitude rather than a passive acceptance, toward historical thought. This was demonstrated as she read a paper on women’s work that not necessarily was a revelation, but at least added to her treatise, she said.

Scott asserted that the concentration historians gave to certain aspects of men’s and women’s lives led to the division and discriminatory picture we receive about the subject today. These attitudes have particular relevance as they influence current policies and discussion about men. A new way is needed to look at women’s work in the past, she said.

According to Scott, imposing structural outlines of what is and what is not important when looking at, for example, the period of the 19th century, “lacks for generating the objectivity of history.” Scott said she changed her opinions of the approach to the issue of women’s work in her previous book, and so “when forced to go again, decided to rethink her historical account.”

This “separation of issues” oversimplified the history of men’s and women’s work, she said. “It suggested some similarities between women and differences between men and women.”

Scott said it is necessary to look further, at, for example, the differences among women and the similarities of the sexes, to complete the historical picture of women’s work.

She went on to discuss various perspectives of the 19th century work world in order to illuminate her points. Not only did she look at how women’s work today is encompass society’s history, but included economic and political aspects as well, for a more complete picture.

Scott discussed attitudes and reasoning behind the difference in wages between the sexes, the role of the family, and of the government, among other issues. One indicator of how work was viewed a circular logic was applied to women’s efficiency, that women were paid less because they were not productive than men, yet also that they were not less productive than men because they were paid less. In this way, inferior wages were both explained and perpetuated.

She concluded her talk by pointing out the importance of analyzing more fully the historical conditions in order that “women’s work today might be conceived and organized differently.”

The Ebony fashion show was a great success and it will likely not become an annual event. Collins’ skepticism, echoed by the models interviewed, stems from the amount of work involved: “all of my weekends and a lot of evenings went towards the show—I was very pleased with the outcome, but a student needs to assume the role I had.” Collins was pleased with the developments in the show and the majority of the performers were of their own. Parsons stated that “the majority of the performers were from the campus and were picked out and hired on—that was fun.”

Despite the fun turned on the show’s overall success, it will most likely not become an annual event. Collins’ skepticism, echoed by the models interviewed, stems from the amount of work involved: “all of my weekends and a lot of evenings went towards the show—I was very pleased with the outcome, but a student needs to assume the role I had.” Collins was pleased with the developments in the show and the majority of the performers were of their own. Parsons stated that “the majority of the performers were from the campus and were picked out and hired on—that was fun.”

Speaking Out Examine Female Roles

Laura K. Porter-Jones

Speaking Out Character was a definite change from the normal season of the Boston Theater. A series of vignettes compiled by Jan Attwood of various literary and dramatic artists, this show presented a kind of “looking glass” image of the joys and sorrows of womanhood. An adept ensemble cast took us from Ibsen’s A Doll’s House to the present with grace and style. No one member of the cast took center, making for a very balanced flow of the action.

Director Damian Rodgers ’90 pledged a very talented cast and he is to be commended for his efforts. It is difficult to direct a series of vignettes as opposed to a traditional play. Attwood avoided the thread of continuity with her script and the ensemble did a splendid job of making it cohesive. There were several moments in this production which were intensely personal and identifiable to most women. In one scene a daughter tells her mother that she must marry a man because he is the only one who ever asked her. There were several uncomfortable shuffles from the audience at that point— including men.

At the beginning of the play I felt something was missing because the men being discussed were not being directly addressed. But later on it became apparent that these private conversations were being used as a love letter to the female. For centuries women have been on the fringes of theatre and even now the ratio of women directors/producers/ playwrights to men is appalling. Toward the end of the show the names of women who have made a difference in the arts were recited one after the other. It was a powerful and haunting moment.

Speaking Out Character was a refreshing change, especially since it was staged in the round in a very intimate setting.

KDCD and the drama faculty should consider more projects like this one, especially since it called for a collaboration with another organization, specifically the Women’s Network. Because seating was limited, only a few people saw this production. They should consider themselves fortunate.
BSU Celebrates Anniversary

By Kate Brentzel

The BSU was started in 1970 by four Kenyon men who felt the need to offer unity and support to the relatively small black community at Kenyon. Yvette Logan, president of the BSU this year, said that the main purpose of originating and continuing the Union was "to have unity. To have a say on campus that was united." The four founding members met because "without the ties, the college wouldn't have to listen to them as a whole. The college recognizes united and organized movements more than individual students.

The sixties and seventies were a time of change for minority groups on campuses throughout the country. This changing period revealed itself in real upheaval on some campuses. But Dean Edwards, who was here at the time and enrolled in his junior year at Kenyon, said there was no real animosity between administrators and students, but rather, it was a supportive relationship. Dean Edwards was insturcted to meet with students who wanted to have a black student body. There was a great deal of discussion about where the room would be located. The room in Pitzer that was finally decided upon was first used for a music learning room, and then for a student council room. The black students, said Edwards, wanted to be part of the student body yet also needed a place of support for one another.

For the first few years of the Union's existence, there was practically full participation of the black students on campus, which meant there were about 14 or 15 members. Even though there are more black students on campus than ever, the Union membership has not grown in comparison with the increase of black students at Kenyon. Yet the main flavor of the organization still remains.

Logan said the BSU is like other organizations in that it brings speakers and programs to campus, but that its element of surprise is different. "There's no secret about us...we don't get together and bitch about being black. If there's a problem, then we try and solve it." Logan added that the BSU does need to be more aware at Kenyon about multicultural issues, but that change cannot be forced by the BSU or any other organization. If "someone wants to change, then the change comes from within. It does not come from an outside force." A lot of change on campus will have to come from individuals and their internal change. Dean Edwards feels that the BSU will also be able to make an impact on the external community, "but the BSU cannot do it all. Then the contribution it can make will be to the external community rather than to itself.'

The Black Student Union at Kenyon celebrates its 20th anniversary on the weekend of March 24 and 25. All black students who have gone to Kenyon have been invited back, as well as parents of black students today. Alumni from the fifties and onwards will be attending the weekend's functions.

The anniversary weekend will include tours of the campus, a reading of literature by black artists, and the opening of the refurbished black student union lounge which will be named in honor of a past member of the Union. There will be a large dinner on Saturday night, with over 300 people on the guest list and finally, a farewell brunch on Sunday.

KDC Eases Senior Job Search Panic

By Anne Cadigan

What to do after graduation? It is a question that every college student finds him or herself asking at some point in their college careers. Finding a good, well-paying job in today's job-market is a daunting proposition. For students who are just about to graduate from college, the array of choices can often be mind boggling.

The Career Development Center (CDC), located in Honne House next to Pitzer, is a good place to start making some of these choices. It provides career advice to all current Kenyon students, as well as recent graduates. Not only can it help seniors get that first job, but it also has a very large selection of information on summer jobs, working abroad, and much more.

Barbara Genserek, the director of the CDC, realizes how complicated and confusing finding that first job can be. She concedes that the CDC can provide invaluable help. "I encourage every senior to take a little bit of time, even if it's during Senior Week, to at least come into the Career Development Center. I really think that there are a lot of easily available resources here and it would be too bad for anyone to graduate without having knowledge of them." The CDC would at least give them a starting point, so that after they graduate they have some sense of how to begin contacting employers.

First, seniors who plan to go to graduate school is a decision that most seniors find themselves having to make. Seventy percent of all alumni go on to graduate school within 10 years of graduating.

Friedman: Sexuality Surveys Sexuality

By Kimberly Thompson

Estelle B. Friedman, associate professor of history at Stanford University, will share her research with the Kenyon community on Monday, March 26 at 7:30 p.m. in the Brown Auditorium. The research is based on her recent book Intimate Matters: A History of Sexuality in America, and will contribute to the observance of 20 years of women at Kenyon, as well as to current discussions about the academic status of women's and gender studies.

Professor Friedman's Intimate Matters surveys the changing meaning of sexuality through the course of American history. Though most Americans view the evolution of attitudes toward sex as a linear progression from "traditional" Puritan values to modern liberalization, Friedman and her co-author John D'Emilio claim that this path has been neither straight nor steady. The book cites examples of institutionalized recognition of homosexuality among Native Americans, the acceptance of elements of slavery, the recognition of slavery, the 19th century transvestite women, and the 19th century square dances of the Ozarks with obscene tilts to usher in our myths about a "golden age." In fact, the book states that the breakdown of marriage-centered sexuality in America is attributable to impersonal forces like urbanization, the growth of different cultures in America, of a commercialized ethic which has created a consumer culture of pleasure and self-gratification, and the evolution of radical behavior or reformers.

Friedman's work in gender studies research has included These Sisters' Keepers: Women's Prison Reform in America 1860-1930 and Victorian Women: A Documentary Account of Women's Lives in Nineteenth Century England, France, and the United States. She has served on many conferences and committees to increase awareness of gender issues, and has presented her research at institutions across the country. Her expertise concerning the recent controversial changes in Stanford's core curriculum will be of special interest to members of the faculty who are currently considering the role of gender studies at Kenyon.

News from Off-Campus Studies

KENYON/EXETER PROGRAM 1990-91—There will be a mandatory meeting for all 1990-91 Exeter participants on MONDAY, MARCH 19 at 4:15 p.m. in the ALCAND SEMINAR ROOM. Applications decisions are now in your P.O. boxes.

ALL OTHER Programs FOR FALL OR FULL YEAR—The deadline for the Kenyon part of your application is MARCH 25, which is only a few days away. If you plan to take a spring break, be sure to check up those recommendations/transcripts/signatures and make sure your essay is done. Don't forget it's your responsibility to check the deadlines of the program to which you are applying.

Earth Day! Mark your calendars and plan to attend the Kenyon forum called "Earth Day — Every Day!!" on Wednesday, March 21 at 7:30 p.m. in Gund Commons. Three distinguished guests from the central Ohio area will address solid waste and recycling at this Kenyon Environmental Center and McKnight Foundation sponsored forum.

"Waste and Recycling — What You Can Do Today and How to Plan for the Future," will be the topic of Mary Ward's presentation. She is the chief of the Division of Litter Control and Prevention at the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. She is also the president of the Board of Directors of the National Recycling Coalition. Richard Mavis, the Knox County commissioner, will also speak at the Forum. His interest in local waste disposal problems will lead to an interesting presentation about "New Solid Waste Regulations and How They Impact Knox County." The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency will also be represented by Nancy Moore, manager of the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste. "Solid Waste and Pollution Prevention" will be the topic of her presentation.

There will be a period for questions and a reception afterward. Please come and let us know what you think of these pressing environmental issues. Waste is everyone's making and is everyone's concern — come to the Forum and find out what is going on in the world of trash!
Ecological Poet Reads

By Mollie Curry

So you think poetry is pretentious, boring, obscure, irrelevant and generally not worth your time? Well, some is. And some isn't. Gary Snyder's poetry will turn your head. It is flat out on the table, plain to see. Or to taste. It is beautiful and true—grounded in a vibrant reality. But there is more to Snyder than his poetic skill. His concern with the environment and Zen Buddhism interest many people.

His book Turtle Island won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1975. Often he has been labelled a Beat Poet, mainly for his historical connections with Allen Ginsberg, Jack Kerouac and the West Coast scene. He has been called an "ecological" poet because of his concern with the natural world. Snyder is a practicing Zen Buddhist and he has important things to say about spirituality. His Zen Buddhism is linked to his other main interests, which include bioregionalism, shamanism, environmentalism, poetry, work, community and family.

Snyder was raised in the rural Northwest and now lives in the mountains of the northern Sierra Nevada range in California. He attended Reed College in Portland, finishing an interdepartmental major in literature and anthropology in 1951. After studying Oriental Languages at Berkeley, he went to Japan to study and practice Zen Buddhism. He stayed in Japan for over 10 years, residing for part of the time at the Daitoku-ji monastery. He has lived in California since 1969.

"One of the key problems in American society now... is people's lack of commitment to any given place," Snyder said in a 1977 interview. Place is of primary importance to him—it is central to his major ideas. Because people do not pay enough attention to the land, plants, animals, and other people in the places that they live, they are unhealthy. They feel alienated from the physical and social worlds. A lack of connection with the place one lives allows both community and environment to languish or even be destroyed.

Snyder's concern with place is perhaps most obviously typified by his support for environmental and bioregional values. If one knows the land and is committed to staying in the same place for generations, one is less likely to treat it badly.

Bioregionalism is an idea which defines regions biologically by ecosystems (versus by arbitrary boundaries such as state lines). The Ohio River Valley could be considered a valid bioregional unit, for example. A major part of bioregionalism is that it bases the economy in the region as opposed to the national or the world market. It is a decentralist idea, basing responsibility locally. A strong sense of place is a necessary component of bioregionalism.

Snyder also says that a sense of place fosters community. Communities are made up of the people who live in the same place as you, whatever they may be. In turn, Snyder says that community evolves "the shared practice of a set of values, visions, quests. That's what the spiritual reality is."

In keeping with his commitment to place, description of the world he experiences is a main mode of Snyder's poetry. In "So Old—" for example, he writes of taking a trip in his truck into a part of his watershed that he has never visited before: "Oregon Creek reaches far back into the hills. Burned over twice, the pines are returning again." He writes of eating, fixing the truck, trees, brush, foxes, his wife and sons, weather, etc.

He often writes of the details of daily life, but his poems are not thus mundane or trivial. In fact, in his poems, he easily convinces his readers that these details are important. He says at one point that spirituality and sweeping the floor are not unrelated.

Snyder's style of poetry is usually very clear and readable. Though there is much beneath the surface, there is always a solid, real surface from which to dig deeper. He is exact in his craft—careful and effective word use. He often uses a poetic form—omitting superfluous words—to good effect.

Of Zen he says, "It's a way of using your mind and practicing your life and doing it with other people... It brings a particular kind of focus and attention to work. It values work. It values daily life. It values each task performed. It is a certain kind of discipline." As poet, Zen Buddhist, and ecologist, Snyder interests many people. His visit to Kenyon on Thursday, March 29 should be an exciting event. He will have a public discussion with Lewis Hyde at Common Hour in Peirce Lounge and a poetry reading in the Hill Theater at 8:00 p.m. A reception in Peirce Lounge will follow the reading.

Psychologist to Address Kenyon

By Dave Allen

On March 22 Dr. Catherine Steiner-Adair will be coming to speak on ways in which the new feminist movement can affect the models of moral development which are now accepted doctrine in the field of psychology. The lecture will begin at 7:30 p.m. and will be held in the Biology Auditorium. Although Dr. Steiner-Adair’s research has focused on the area of developmental psychology of eating disorders, she will be discussing a larger issue, namely that sex roles and gender differences can shed some light on other possible ways in which moral problems can be resolved.

Dr. Steiner-Adair was a student of Dr. Carol Gilligan, one of the leading psychologists focusing on gender studies in the United States. She has received a masters of education degree and doctor of education from the Harvard Graduate School of Education, department of Counseling and Consulting Psychology. She is currently a lecturer in psychology for the department of psychiatry at Harvard University and associate psychologist at Children’s Hospital, Boston. She is also one of the best known lecturers in the country in the field of eating disorders.

On Thursday, March 26, OSU Professor of Japanese history JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW will give a public lecture on "SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND JAPAN'S RISE TO GREAT POWER STATUS," in Peirce Lounge at 4:30 p.m. Professor Bartholomew’s special interest in the history of science finds ample expression in his recently published book, The Formation of Science in Japan (Yale University Press, 1989). A practiced and compelling speaker, Professor Bartholomew’s talk promises to be of interest to many students, faculty, and other members of the Kenyon community.

Leftovers.

Rhapsody Blues

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Ladies Lax Prepares For Big Year

By John Lombardi and Thrott Meehan

After a six-week conditioning program, the Kenyon women's lacrosse team will be prepared to enter the true part of its season. The team travels to Roanoke, Virginia the second week of spring break for two days of round robin scrimmages on the 10th and 11th of March, followed by the first game of the year on Tuesday, March 13th against Roanoke.

The combination of experience in the upperclass with the infusion of new players in the freshman class, gives senior Tri-Captain Betty Jennings the sense that this could be a "very special year." Jennings, an All-American, is joined on the defense end of the field by fellow Captain Jennifer Leffler, Senior Liz Bell and All-Midwest selection Carole Scott in the goal. The other defensive position is still up for grabs among a few people, testifying to the Ladies' depth on the bench.

The offense is led by the last of the Tri-Captains, Ashley Diamond, and her good buddy, Beth Walden. These two were the Ladies' leading scorers last year and they will be counted on to repeat last year's output. Also counted on to contribute up front will be juniors Alberta Nelson and Meredith Johnson.

Looking to make a contribution also will be the whole sophomore class, consisting of Allee Shuan, Jen Harper, Liz Owen, Karin Chamberlin and Liz Brown.

The Freshman class shows a lot of promise and talent. Kelly Raymond, a high school All-American from Western Reserve Academy, Katie Beller, also from the Reserve, Melissa Wood, from DeVos, Pa., and Sashia Rapp from the Kent School will all be looked to in the weeks ahead.

The competition will come from the perennial powerhouse within the NCAC, Wilberforce, and Denison who this year move under the new coaching of Dean Bagg. The first home game will take place on Tuesday, March 27th against the Fighting Scots of Wooster. The season ahead looks both promising, and arduous, so expect big things from the Ladies as the year progresses.
Men, Women Dominate Home Track Meet

By John Kenny

Kenyon track continues to roll. Not content with the showing at their last meet, the Lords and Ladies took advantage of their "home field" and came away with first place at Friday night, at the expense of Wooster, Marietta and a tiny contingent from Goshen. The Lords' record improved to 14-0-2 (NCAC), while the Ladies reached 5-2 (NCAC).

The meet was won by Kenyon before the field events were over. Junior Ken Cole set the tone for the meet, taking first place in both the high jump (6'7") and the triple jump (42'2"). His triple jump mark broke the school Fieldhouse and College record. Marcus Szczepinski finished second and third in the long jump.

Freshman Eli Thomas epitomized the Lords' resurgence, overcoming a leg injury and finishing first in the 880 with an impressive time of 2:05.3. Coach Bill Taylor noted that Thomas seemed back in form, and should be even more improve later. "He can challenge," said Taylor.

The Lords claimed a panel of firsts in the track events. In the 600 dash, James Fleming took that honor with a time of 1:17.3. Captain Ken Wempe once again won the mile with a time of 4:37.3. Kenyon's men placed Bahrain, Gordon Center, led the 1000 field with a time of 2:28.5. Vacha, Toebes and Melville followed Center, causing inner dispute. Jason Huddleston to believe the Lords were attempting "an indoors Indian run." Of course, the mile relay dependable of Hansick, Huh, Barricier and Marshall took first, to complete the Lords' washout. Somehow, the Ladies amassed an even greater tally than the Lords. Karen Adams and freshman Vani Measala finished second and third in the long jump.

Michelle Day one-upped the Lords by taking first in the women's shot put with a 30'3" toss. Not to be outdone, Meryl Brot triple jumped to first (29'9"), while junior Karen Adams and freshman Vani Measala finished second and third in the long jump.

Sophomore Kate Ingrossa ran to a gutsy second place finish in the two-mile run, with a final time of 14:29.1. Sue Melville and Jill Korosce teamed in the 1000 to take first and second. This duo finished with the same time in the 880. Korosce's improvement has not been steady, and freshman Vanessa Robinson declared, "She had an awesome meet."

In the sprints, Rani Woodard dazzled the competition. She clocked in at 7.5 in the 60 dash and 8.6 in the 100, followed by Adams at 14.6. Teammate Dawn Davis won the 60 hurdles with a time of 9.8 seconds.

This weekend the Lords and Ladies travel to Ohio Wesleyan to compete in the indoor conference championship. The teams to beat will be Allegheny and the host, Ohio Wesleyan. Kenyon will almost certainly improve last year's results, and could place respectably in the middle of the conference. To do this, the steadiness improvements experienced by the teams throughout the season will have to continue.

Students Suffer From "Mediocre" IM Program

Commentary

By Russell Brightman

What a difference a year makes. About a month ago, this publication ran a piece praising the school's intramural program. Dr. Sam Freas, the athletic director at the time, and Bill Brown, now on leave, instilled a program that saw participation rise drastically. There were unprecedented coordination between student employees and intramural administrators. With the major IM season finished, it seems that these two men were huge factors, because the intramurals we have, at best, mediocre.

The football season went off without a hitch. Overseen by D-Phi's, who have run IM's since their inception over ten years ago, each team had at least ten games scheduled. More importantly, the student directors handed out schedules to each team's captain. And during the season, there was constant communication between the teams and these directors.

Take away football and early tennis and volleyball tournaments, both, and IM's have hit rock bottom. For one, some individual events have been altogether forgotten. What happened to the outdoor volleyball tournament we had last fall? Or the field-goal kicking contest? Nor was there any kind of golf tournament, or other golf contest, like longest drive, or closest to the pin. These had been fun events, and surely Freas and Brown would have liked to see these events become staples of the program.

The absence of Brown and Freas undoubtedly play a part in the problem. Another reason is that two sports, soccer and basketball, have new and inexperienced student directors. Were there even a soccer season? Well, there was, but it took awhile to get it together. Even then teams only played a few games. And what happened to the co-ed league? It says here that poor advertisement, stemming from poor management, is to blame.

A strange basketball season will end tonight with its championships. Many students who have played in the past had no idea who rosters were due. Again poor advertisement. Furthermore, it has been marred by a lack of communication about scheduling. True, schedules were left at each dining hall for people to pick up. Still, several captains never got one, and it would seem logical to distribute schedules to each and every captain by hand, as has been the case in the past. Also, some B and C teams have repeatedly played one another. It was not uncommon for a team to play three games in a week, and then not one the following week. This has led to several postponements, and most likely, disinterest.

In years past, the directors always had prior IM experience in reffing and in administration. For some unknown reason (somebody helps me if you can) the new directors of basketball and soccer were neither D-Phi's, nor were they close friends of D-Phi's, which has also been true of many IM people. Perhaps the D-Phi domination is called for, but even so, there should be some sort of apprenticeship, or at least a consulting period, for the incoming directors. Interestingly, the most well-run season, a basketball and the two tournaments, were directed by experienced students.

In short, we are most certainly not a vital part of a college experience. But they are a part of enjoyment, and they have been in the past. From last year's participation, it is obvious that Kenyon students are interested in such activities. It would be wrong to assume that the program is worthless because Brown and Freas are not here because anybody on this campus could manage it. IM administration takes basic and simple tasks, like logic and communication. Unfortunately, this year's version has had troubles with them.

Notes

NCAC Track

This weekend, the indoor track teams will have an excellent chance to surpass last year's NCAC finish in the conference meet at Ohio Wesleyan. The Lords finished seventh last year and the Ladies sixth. Opening events will take place Friday and the meet will conclude on Saturday.

IM Basketball

If you're looking for entertainment, check out the IM championships tonight. In the C-League final (OMP at least the memories linger) plays the Rabid Dogs, whose front line averages over 250 pounds. After 27 wins without a loss, Elvis Clock was eliminated in the semi's B playoff's by a hoodie of Wankers and D-Psis. They will face a strong Beta team. Beta Theta Pi will take on an undefeated coaches team in the A league final.

NCAC Basketball

In the NCAC men's tournament, NCAA number one Wittenberg cruised through the tournament and crushed Ohio Wesleyan in the final. The Tigers will now play in the Division III national tournament as the highest seed in this region. The Wittenberg women's team could not complete the sweep, though, as Woester edged the Lady Tigers in the final.

Soccer

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the tournament as well. Freshman Chuck Turgeon played well, and is constantly making improvements in his game, and Mac Shanno, another freshman, was the Lords' second leading scorer. The team will be in the Akron tournament on April 7, and Pilger hopes to see some more action before the summer break. But if this year's winter action is any indication of the times ahead, great soccer teams could very well be in Kenyon's near future.
Poll
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stability to the area as a whole. Only 17 percent believed that the military was making the situation better, so it seems likely that it might cause another World War. Soviet citizens declared a higher positive response to changes, with 5 percent reporting that lasting peace would be brought on by reforms, while only 11 percent feared it would cause another World War. In all the countries polled "conventional" war was considered a thing of the past, and that it would not rise again. Only the Soviet citizens (a margin of 41 percent) believed that Eastern European countries would remain communist but develop democratic freedoms. In Poland, Hungary and the Soviet Union people were asked to choose between communism, capitalism and social democracy as political systems. Social democracy seemed most popular, even in the Soviet Union where 35 percent of citizens favored communism.

The poll was conducted on a face to face basis in each of the six countries. About 1,000 people were questioned in each country with a total of 6,025 responses. Eleven newspapers and other news agencies participated in the commissioning of the report.

Common Grounds
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"I expressed concern over how they will control that area when they will not be there. Will having it occasionally make people want it all the time?" Finally, the most impressive element of all libraries is the preservation of materials, which saves money. Hollingworth suggests that Common Grounds undergo periodic reviews to reassess its viability. One thing is clear, if students at Kenyon want to enjoy more of their campus society, they will have to take responsibility for it, says Hix. "Coffee cannot go into the library. Cleaning up is not part of the librarians' job, if people don't follow the rules, we will have to close." 

Creationism
creator. With reference to creator fakery, for example, Henry Morris, a founder of the Institute for Creation Research, argued as recently as 1977 that the "God" (this word of light that is interpreted by astronomers to mean that a star in a distant galaxy became a nova hundreds of millions of years ago) was actually created already on its way to the earth: The star never really existed. Although I have read a considerable amount of "scientific" creationist work over the past four years, I cannot think of a single instance in which a genuinely scientific statement in the Bible has been shown to be empirically accurate. Secondly, Mr. Linger asserted that science has "... never observed order coming from disorder." This is so manifestly false that I cannot understand why Linger lives in the world. Anyone who watched the rain freezing on tree branches (two weeks ago saw "order coming from disorder.") The liquid rain, a thermodynamically relatively disordered state of water, froze into ice crystals, a thermodynamically relatively more ordered state of water. Or consider the liquid state of water all around us in ways that are not only observed by science (and ordinary folks who take the trouble to watch), but in ways that are explicable in terms of tested scientific principles like the laws of equilibrium thermodynamics.

Finally, Mr. Linger asserted, "When it comes to the topic of origins, science should restrict itself to observations rather than conclusions." In this statement, Mr. Linger is repeating the creationists' distorted view of Science, which is that science is a watered-down version of the cosmic oddity shop full of facts; that science consists of and is defined by a body of facts and observations. That is false. At the least, the concept of science does not mean creating explanationary explanatory theories that have been tested against observations, and to the degree that they survive those tests, are useful in organizing and explaining observed phenomena and in predicting and explaining new observations and phenomena. Doing science is defined by the logic, methods, and means of which naturalistic theories and hypotheses are tested and scientific knowledge claims are justified.

The "power of an unseen being" that is invoked by creationists (and by Mr. Linger), shown of its fundamentalist Christian traps, is exactly equivalent to pagan magic. A supernatural entity is endowed with the power to alter or suspend natural laws, and purportedly does so whenever it is necessary for the creationists' purposes: to alter the facts to fit their religious views. For example, Robert Gentry, one of the creationist "scientists" (who has some scientific credentials (a master's in physics) argues this line: The world operates according to (natural laws except on those occasions when the creator chooses to intervene, say by stopping the rotation of the earth so that the sun can appear to stand still over Jericho. But this is not scientific explanation, it is unexplained magic.

I have no particular quarrel with creationists so long as they are honest about what they are doing, namely, granting a particular religious view that requires rejecting scientific theory and practice. People are welcome to believe whatever they wish so long as their beliefs don't significantly affect my life. I get sort of disturbed, though, when creationists tell lies in the name of Christ and purvey a false and misleading picture of my profession, and when they want my tax money to support teaching a narrow religious view of the world and its origins. I understand "lie" to mean "to persistently assert a statement known to be false with the intention of inducing belief in the falsehood." Creationist authors-Diane Gilb, Henry Morris, Gary Parker, Harold Slusher, and their brethren-persistently and consistently make statements about science that are known to be false, and clearly work to undermine and act upon the falsehoods. Hence, they lie.

Richard B. Hooper
Professor of Psychology

KFS

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have a history of reliability, but those in Rose Hall do not. The only problem with those in Ro is that the machine is not switched, in a red change, by hand, so the sound may not come on immediately. A projector cannot do much if a projector breaks down, and if only one person is working, of course the audience will have to wait for the reels to be changed. If Mr. Reed gets angry, he can stop the machines. He should keep in mind it is much more troublesome for the person showing the film to deal with the difficulties, than for the people watching to go and wait for the necessary corrections. The equipment is owned by the college, and it is unfortunate that the Rose Hall projectors and speakers are in disrepair. However, the projectionists are students like Mr. Reed himself and are not trained to repair the machine (nobody on campus is), only to operate it. The projec-

3-Step

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I still fail to appreciate the rational behind the administration's unilateral decision to close 5-STEP. As a college supposedly committed to the pedagogical endeavor at its tertiary level, Kenyon surely supports an effort to provide outstanding educational facilities at the primary level. 5-STEP has sought to go beyond rhetoric, beyond public relations packaging to bring good students into teaching profession. 5-STEP isn't just about encouraging bright students into teaching, it is also an attempt to bring a democracy at egalitarian ideal back into American education. Ironical that it should be closed as a result of the kinds of authoritarian practices this has sought to combat in higher education.

Let us stop paying lip service to good education and democracy. If the administration truly believes in these values it should reinstate 5-STEP and maybe begin to take the track of the Kenyon community.

Sincerely,
Pamela Scully

What is sexual harassment?
Sexual harassment is generally considered to be any use of privilege or power to impose sexually on another. It includes coercive behavior, such as suggesting that one's academic or employment prospects will follow the refusal of sexual favors. It also includes repeated and unwarranted sexual behavior, such as physical contact or sexual comments or suggestions that create a hostile, intimidating, or offensive learning or working environment.

Examples of sexual harassment that have been reported at Kenyon include:
"Uninvited entry into a dormitory room
Orcone telephone calls
Sexual jokes and/or offensive language
Unwanted physical contact
Physical holding of privileges because of one's sex
Acquaintance rape

What is acquaintance rape?
If you have had sexual intercourse against your will and without your consent, you have been raped. The rape may be accomplished through the use of chemicals, alcohol or drugs, physical force, or emotional manipulation.

In an acquaintance rape, the assailant can be a friend, a lover, or someone the victim knows only slightly. The key element is the rapist's manipulation of the relationship with the victim. Their acquaintance is used to gain trust, then to take advantage of the victim's vulnerability. Whether the perpetrator simply refuses to take no for an answer or encourages the "date" to happen, the intent is the same-to take advantage of the victim's vulnerability. Whether the perpetrator simply refuses to take no for an answer or encourages the "date" to happen, the intent is the same-to take advantage of the victim's vulnerability.

Sexual intercourse is only rape if the victim was not a willing participant. If, however, the victim did not want sex, the distinction between rape and consensual activity becomes very difficult. Any sexual activity in which a person is forced into it is rape.

Acquaintance rape, or "date rape," as it is sometimes called, is not a legitimate or justifiable expression of normal sexual relations.

Tell Someone

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