Romantics Send Off Summer

By David Baxter

Summer Send-Off, Kenyon’s annual spring party, was scheduled for this week-end. Sponsored by the Student Council, the Student Faculty Council, the Student News, and the student body, the event was expected to draw a large crowd. The party will go from 7 p.m. until 1 a.m., and lasagna and fruit will be served until approximately 7 p.m. The party will take place on the quad in the Student Center, and tickets will be sold at the gate for $1 each. The Student News will sell the tickets in the Student Center and will not accept tickets for the regular time in the Student Center.

Entertainment will be provided by a local rock band. The band’s name is the Romantics, an explosive newwave band who will play and should supply a lot of intense rock and roll.

The Romantics have come out with three albums: The Romantics, National Breakout, and Strictly Personal. An international rock sensation, the band has opened for Stevie Miller, Peter Frampton, and most recently, The Cars and Ted Nugent. In 1980, the Romantics’ hit “What I Like About You” hit the number two spot in Australia, and became their first gold single. The band comes to Kenyon after their Strictly Personal Tour of the U.S. that started last October.

Summer Send-Off will provide a good opportunity for everyone to escape from academic pressure and relax before finals. So come on down in the South Quad this Saturday afternoon and help give summer a great start!

Cindy Freid wanted to know if full-time workers at Peifer were consulted about the kitchen renovation. Edwards assured her that the College has discussed the proposed changes with AIA managers. He said the College must rely on their expertise in planning this information along with workers. Approximately $23,000 has been budgeted for all equipment. Construction costs would push the expense over half a million dollars. He added that, although the initial expense was high, the College would save money in the long run.

Karen Rockwell expressed concern for the students cafeteria dining plans that might be lost under such a plan.

The Dean answered that there are plenty of other campus jobs and that the College employs student workers in every department. He added that while Kenyon’s financial situation may be cut next year, it would be false to say that a competing belt could take away student jobs.

Next Ed Speak said what approvals were being made for additional windows in the student center. About 150 new windows are planned over the next few years.

Edwards said this was particularly difficult problem that has been very hard to solve this year due to the low bid. Edwards confirmed that the new dining hall is because the old one was too crowded and was earthquake prone. He added that the new windows will be placed in the east wall for the installation of artificial lighting.

Radical Shows Rare Film

By Dale West

Edward Lamb, millionaire and well-known radical, has presented a film showing the construction of Russia’s new BAM railroad in Siberia on May 6. at 7:00 p.m. in the auditorium. The film was the product of Lamb’s personal cameraman, Leonid Leonidov.

The 79-year-old labor lawyer, writer, and author, who died in 1978, is the son of professor Khozin Khozin-Lamb. He is a self-made millionaire whose earnings have been derived from personal investments. He is the author of the released book, "The Sharing Society," which has sold over 100,000 copies.

The film is a rare film, and is being shown in honor of Edward Lamb’s birthday. Lamb was born on May 6. and has been associated with the left-wing movement since his youth.

Edward Lamb and friends with film camera in 1978.
Guest Editorial

By Michael Cannizzaro
Political Forum Editor

Diversity in the student body and diversity in the faculty are two essential aspects of a small liberal arts college which Kenyon College sorely lacks. At the beginning of the academic year, most students and faculty were inundated with yellow cards proclaiming Kenyon’s avowed status as an equal opportunity college with no discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national or ethnic origin. Unfortunately, it now seems almost as if so many of those cards were posted because of the lack of supporting actions to support those claims. The absurdly tiny minority population on campus, both student and faculty, easily illustrate the disparity as does the disproportionately small percentage of female faculty. However, it seems that there is a more subtle, and perhaps more dangerous problem here at Kenyon: College policy and practice in the hiring of faculty.

Last Monday, William Shapiro spoke here, returning to Kenyon five years after he was released in a controversial administrative decision. The main problem in that issue was Shapiro’s assertion that the college had made him violate a first year split faculty back in the McIvaine Apartments, which are as unattractive, if not more so, than many of the problems. The case, however, seems to be perverting, rather than addressing itself. Another major problem in the process of discriminating against faculty is: the college hurting the overall quality of its faculty by attempting to fill "quotas." It is difficult to question the sincerity of the goals, but the results of the policy, regardless of intentions, show that this may well be the case. Some department heads have been severely affected, for example, in the market, and in some fields is slim at best. In other cases, it is possible that a candidate’s ideology plays a part in the decision not to hire.

One thing is certain: Kenyon has lost many outstanding students in the fields of College evaluation: teaching excellence, publications, and service to the community. The reasons behind the decisions to not hire are not known, but the fact that the process of diversity may well be the illusion of diversity, which is by far worse than the present lack of it. It is not clear that the decision makers, of any diversity in the problem of diversity may be well the illusion of diversity, which is by far worse than the present lack of it. It is not clear that the decision makers, of any diversity, will have to do with a person’s shape, color, or accent; it has to do with diversity of thought, and must go hand in hand with a standard of quality of the mind. That understanding is essential to the healthy growth and change that the College itself has acknowledged it must undergo.

Sharon Castle, C. Dale West Editors-in-Chief

Brian Kreuzer............ News Editor
Michael Cannizzaro........ Political Forum Editor
Melinda Morris........... Features Editor
Anna Grimes.............. Assistant Features Editor
Scott Oblon.............. Sports Editor
David Deacon, Bob Warburton Sports Editors
Lisa Neville, Ted O’Brien Features Editors

LETTERS, LETTERS, LETTERS

THE KENYON COLLEGIAN encourages all letters to the Editors. We insist, however, that the letters be well worded and not overly personal. All submissions are open to publication at the discretion of the editors. We reserve the right to edit all material while maintaining the original intentions of the particular submission.

Tyranny???

To The Editors:

The Tyranny Reigns at Kenyon College. April 7 was in fact the wrong in asserting "Senate being very concerned with the policies and procedures of the administration and the president on important matters." The Campus General Editor does point out that Judicial Board "hearings shall be closed to the public, except for the Board and any agreed to by a public hearing would be in the best interest of all concerned," but the Constitution does not authorize the Senate to close its meetings to anyone. Put positively, College reporters are always welcome at Senate meetings while I am in chair.

Beyond considering that, the editorial raises a question about language. Since comparing South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, the North Vietnamese have abolished all violence of free speech. No reporter is permitted to publish discussion. Services in thousands of the oppressed have paid $2700 per gold per year to buy an opportunity to hand over. Despite warnings on their lawn, they cannot move, as they are in concentration camps. Jimmy Harrison, a Green Chalmers’ newest book on Viet nam, sees p. 261 in its release. In the April 8, 1970, issue of the camp's.

My question: If exclusion (previously unreliable) of a reporter or the meeting of elected students and faculty would be "tyranny," what English word is left to describe the Vietnamese gaol or constitute that would little differ in "tyranny" in Argentina? Alan B. Burtch

Senato Chair, 1961-83

Commends Sensitivity

To The Editors:

I would like to commend Joshua Wilsh for his excellent article last week. Wilsh’s ability to express his objective, his insight, and his fine handling of an extremely controversial subject has made us understand a perspective not commonly taken while at the same time being a great service. It must be noted in the effort. Good work.

Sincerely,

Jeff Thomas

Where's Women's Law?

To Editors,

It is unfortunate for the Kenyon community and the Kenyon College Women’s Law class that Kenyon College had such poor coverage of women’s law on campus. There have been

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Food For Thought

By Bill Kegge

The world's practice of growing wheat provides enough to supply every adult with roughly one pound of grain each day. Also, roughly half of the grain is distributed, would provide everyone with enough to eat. But if you get past the face of this apparent abundance of food, 462 million people are now in the process of starving to death. This situation only became an issue when the 1970s and the 1980s, and the world took note of the fact that the number of people on the planet was increasing. However, it will not be primarily attributable to a cooling climate, pollution, or the world's growing deserts. Contrary to what many pessimists believe, the world is not running out of food. The reason for the world's food problem is actually fairly simple: the rest of the planet is hungry.

The major source of this hunger is the rapid rate of industrialization and urbanization of the world and the third world's food production. These intensively farmed regions take up far fewer acres of land than the traditional ones, and it is one of the main reasons for the increase in the world's food demand. In the quest for profit and hard work, many third world farmers have been forced to give up areas of land to other uses, such as the construction of cities, and have not been able to achieve the same level of production. A hypothetical farmer, Juan Valdez, is an example of how this process occurs. Juan, once upon a time was probably a subsistence farmer, until he moved to the city, where he decided they could use their capital more efficiently by establishing a coffee plantation. Eighty percent of Brazil has been purchased by American investors. This is a very expensive but effective way to do things. His brother Roberto, a coffee grower, elects to move to the city to seek his fame and fortune. Latin America has lost 2.5 million acres of agricultural land.

The largest city in the world is Mexico City, mainly because of this transformation. With few industrial jobs to offer the new migrants, many are left to suffer the consequences of famine and malnutrition. Now Juan, in spite of being in the middle of some of the most productive land in the world, can no longer feed his family.

Only 10% of the population is left to feed the rest of the world. The production of staples to meet the peasants' needs is at a record low. The production of land usually provides only enough food for 180 days. But, with the price of corn reaching $1.30 per pound, one needs to eat more than this to survive.

This is especially true for the literacy and promotion movement of those who are disproportionate male with the female. This means that girls receive less food and quickly starve to death. This course is in spite of the fact that they have the same potential for socio-economic success.

I have a suspicion that this "natural selection" is just one more manifestation of the tragedy of the market place. Why? Because in the third world, a one, apart from any cultural bias, is a better investment for the disinterested farmer with neither land nor community ties.

Now, the solution to this problem is to return to poor land and com-

pany, this will only foster their dependence. This has been shown to only hurt the domestic production of staples by driving down prices and making the local population more susceptible to international credit control. The peculiar point being made is that we must recognize that the world's food problem is not one of production, but of distribution.

Why do so many people in third world nations not use their population to observe the scenarios that are frequently shown to the end described above? If one excludes the fact that the elites are very fond of the

trappings of modernity, including the cash which the crops bring in, which supports industrialization and urbanization in agriculture which unemploys millions, we are left with the obvious fact of the multinational corporation, and the world economy.

The world economic order is clearly biased toward a particular development model. It essentially adheres to a strategy that capital intensive and mechanized agriculture are the only means to develop. They also tacitly adhere to the belief in the free market economy. Those who don't choose to follow this course are for all practical purposes denied credit. Hence, the third world governments naturally chose the route assigned them. The multinational corporation will not provide the ability to capital intensive agriculture unless profits from this situation.

These two factors, when applied to agricultural development, make a deadly combination. They severely stifle the development of agriculture on the path of capital intensive and energy intensive operations. This is so because the silent risks from the perspective of international financiers are those which are most like those which conform to their prototypes of a promising business operation. A third reason is that they cannot afford to lose someone, either the government or the corporation, whose investment is often financed by such noble sources as the international monetary fund, Chase Manhattan, and some other lesser known firm.

To put an end to this situation it is necessary for us to begin to de-

icide how the third world should develop. If we examine our own development we will notice we developed from a nation of small independent farmers. Perhaps we should give the other nations a chance to do so.

BILL EDWARDS
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Richard Want
Lisa Teason
Larry Bates
Caitlin Bergin
Wendy Ovens
Allison Horgan
John Collins
Steve Busendonh
Elizabeth Markham
George C. Moore, Jr.
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KCDC Must Aim More Realistically

To the Editors,

In a closed and small community such as Kenyon there exists a great reluctance to criticize the performances and artistic efforts of its members. While the absence of negative feedback may make many Kenyon performers happy, this lack can only have a harmful effect on the general state of art in campus. To the point, Dan Blockus points to the KCDC production of "Anna Christie" as an example.

Dan Blockus claims the play "has its own merits," and says that the KCDC production is not as bad as the KCDC production of for

LETTERS, LETTERS, LETTERS

noted from page two

articles about out of season tomatoes, and sugared intramural teams and dance until the last issue there has not been a lot of news about what is going on. I do not mean to imply that the dance teams are unimportant, on the contrary. I think it is obvious that they do get coverage. However, covering five spec-

ular genres of the "most important" news on campus this past short article is greatly inadequate. But it is not that there is anything better than nothing.

Keeping up with the happenings you have enjoyed, such as the intercollegiate games of tennis and basketball, and "the reporter did not get the article in time," and the articles that appeared on the board outside the office, but often never made it down. The editors of the women's letters are very rarely the only ones in the community who knew this. The result is that the team has disappeared from the face of the earth, as far as I know, and we think you have not heard of us. At best it seems to be a poor reflection on you.

Sincerely,

Margaretta D. Gallagher

Candidate Archer Sends Thanks

ROSTER HONORABLE CON-

CITATION

I would like to express my gratitude to the third year people who worked so hard to get me elected student Council President. It would have been quite an honor to be either John Houston or the presiding officer.

Sincerely,

Michael Archey

The Kenyon Collegian

Thursday, April 29, 1982

Page Three

Let’s Talk About Food

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This Week's Projections

Nosferatu

Nosferatu, the Vampire, Directed by Werner Herzog. Starring Klaus Kinski, Isabelle Adjani, Bruno Ganz. 1979. German with English subtitles. 110 min.

It has been more than a decade since the third film in the Herzog series appeared on the House Hall screen. Nosferatu, the Vampire is a work of genius, and once again it demonstrates the particular style that is inherent in Herzog's work.

The plot is based on Bram Stoker's Dracula. Jonathan Harker leaves his beautiful wife Lucy (Adjani) in England as he travels to the Count's distant castle on a business venture. Frightening the image of a woman, Dracula becomes obsessed with finding her. He ventures to England, spreading plague and death wherever he goes.

Klaus Kinski is superb as the diabolic, seductive, and terrifying vampire, Dracula. The vampire is a material demon, but a demon without pitiable qualities. Forever isolated in the darkness, he can never escape his grizzly routine of desiring and seeking.

Moreover, the striking makeup which adorns Kinski adds to this haunting image. Herzog. The beautiful photography of the film and its handling of light and shadow is also present here. Herzog includes scenes of a beautiful castle set on fire and the movie is truly haunting.

Song Remains


The Song Remains the Same is based on Led Zeppelin's 1972 Madison Square Garden appearance. Directors Clifton and Mason have done a fine job capturing the actual concert footage featuring such memorable songs as "Stairway to Heaven," with its behind-the-scenes drama, and words about the band's forecast.

The atmosphere throughout is electric, and the score is exciting.

Among the many interesting highlights of the film is the glimpse it offers into the personal lives of the musicians at home in England. The band, however, lives they lead while out on the road are in sharp contrast to the magnificent life they remember among their families. The filmed version of the film was dominated by such denunciations, its music bridges the gap between the personal and the public, that it was designed to be unwatchable in a way that even the most ardent Zeppelin fan would not want to miss.

The Enforcer


Heaven To Morgultrude: Dirty Harry Callahan accepts a female partner in "Tolya Duits" despite his constant complaint that all of his partners end up dead at the Fall of the Fed.

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Trends in Admissions

As colleges face increasing numbers of applicants, they are becoming more selective and increasing government funds, the extent of the changes is such that the student's GPA has become more and more significant. For a college such as Kent, which is already considered selective, the standards for admission continue to rise. The number of applicants continues to rise, and more and more students are being rejected. The number of applicants continues to rise, and more and more students are being rejected. The number of applicants continues to rise, and more and more students are being rejected. The number of applicants continues to rise, and more and more students are being rejected. The number of applicants continues to rise, and more and more students are being rejected.

Director of Admissions John Kushan breaks down the admission process in this way. The categories are ordered by order of importance: 1) high school transcript - if the student does not have academic potential, it is not high school transcript; 2) academic achievement tests - if the student does not have academic potential, it is not high school transcript; 3) extracurricular and "extracurricular" activities - if the student does not have academic potential, it is not high school transcript; 4) extracurricular and "extracurricular" activities - if the student does not have academic potential, it is not high school transcript; 5) extracurricular and "extracurricular" activities - if the student does not have academic potential, it is not high school transcript; 6) extracurricular and "extracurricular" activities - if the student does not have academic potential, it is not high school transcript; 7) extracurricular and "extracurricular" activities - if the student does not have academic potential, it is not high school transcript; 8) extracurricular and "extracurricular" activities - if the student does not have academic potential, it is not high school transcript; 9) extracurricular and "extracurricular" activities - if the student does not have academic potential, it is not high school transcript; 10) extracurricular and "extracurricular" activities - if the student does not have academic potential, it is not high school transcript.

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The annual competitive show at Kenyon College is now on show at the Coburn art gallery (April 21-May 6, 1982). Works of art were juried in five categories: sculpture, drawing, painting, photography and printmaking. While the number of works in the show are fewer than in recent years (forty-six to be exact), chosen for the show the works are indeed exciting and maintain the high quality work which this show usually reveals. (All photos by Nat Griggs.)

**Interview: Bob Blythe and Brian Wilbert**

By Ellen Watson

"We call it the Brian and Bob Show. No, the Bob and Brian show. Well, it depends. If you talk to him it's the Bob and Brian Show, if you talk to me it's the Brian and Bob Show. It keeps on even." Brian Wilbert and Bob Blythe ("Blythe and Brian, etc.") were sitting by the Staeancy on the Ross Hall stage, where, in less than an hour and a half, they would present their Senior Recital, the culmination of four years' work towards their musical majors. Brian sat cradling his violin, occasionally pecking out a snatch of melody on the strings. Bob, cradling his piano, was seated at the piano. The two had already completed two four-hour comprehensive exams, one covering music history, and one covering music theory.

In February, 1981, in the chapel of the Church of the Holy Spirit, they fulfilled half of the major's performance requirement by organizing, directing and, in Brian's case, performing Vivaldi's Gloria. The recital was the final requirement. "Can you tell I'm nervous?" Brian answered.\(^\text{1}\) For such a landmark in their four years at Kenyon and for such a challenging program, they had every right to be.

"It's funny," Bob said, "we've been doing things together ever since freshman year, when we started the Easy Winners in the freshman class. The Easy Winners are a group of musicians who play all variety of instruments, and since most numbers are seniors this year, they haven't performed as much as in the past.\(^\text{2}\)

Since that first year, Brian and Bob have continued to get into one musical tangle after another. Their survival techniques (there) include music for "The Good Person of Szechuan," "Christmas Waltz," the President's Reception, the President's Reception, Parent's Weekend entertainment, cabaret, Senior and Alumni dinners, and Vivaldi's Gloria.

Bob Blythe is also in the Kenyon Chamber Singers and has been known as "Uncle Bob" in the Choruses for four years. Brian Wilbert has played organ for several church services, and both musicians are working on the campaign for a new organ in the chapel.

Bob and Brian have, therefore, played a large part in the bremen's growth of Kenyon's music department. "It's grown by leaps and bounds in the past four years," said Brian, and modestly adds, "It's kind of nice to say we've been a small part of it."

In the fall of 1981 the department had two staff members, and its formal program of lessons. There are now four full-time professors, one part-time, and eighteen adjunct professors who teach private lessons. The eight practice rooms and pianos of diminutive quality are no longer adequate for the department which Bob describes as "bursting at the seams."

Bob talked about the "musical tradition they're trying to build here — not one that just reaches to what's easy to go."

For example, Daniel Robinson has always chosen very difficult choral works for his Chamber Singers, like Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and Saint John Passion performed this year. These works are difficult even for professional choirs, and push the performers beyond average abilities. "In the last three years," Bob said, "We've done some of the greatest literature for large choirs." Robinson has sought to make Kenyon's music department "the best it can be, following Kenyon's tradition of striving for excellence in all areas."

Both Brian and Bob spoke at length about the parents they would be performing that Sunday after- noon. They showed, by their conversation and in the recital's program notes, that they had researched the pieces and composed thoroughly. Mozart's Sonatina Number Four in C major. Brian talks in the program notes, was written in Paris during an unlaugly period of the composer's life. It is Mozart's only work in F minor, and conveys an "overall feeling of melancholy." Brian said, "It's a very nice, quiet sort of piece, nothing really very fancy or showy."

Bob also mentioned an interpretation of a piece which he keeps in mind while playing. The suite for Violin, Clarinet, and Piano by Darius Milhaud (Lynn Tyler on piano), in Bob, represents "two little kids playing in a field. One will tumble, and then the next one will tumble, and eventually they'll tumble together down the hill. At some point they get tired, and they'll slow down for a bit." Brian added, "It's a neat way to think of a piece, because it helps us set the kind of mood that we're trying for when we're playing it."

These musicians must become immersed in the music they are performing: Brian Wilbert and Bob Blythe realize care about what they are doing and this care and sensitivity was transmitted to their audience during the recital. After graduation, Brian and Bob are moving into widely divergent fields. They have chosen non-musical traditional careers for musical majors, but ones which will still utilize their talents. Bob plans to go into pipe-organ building, beginning as an apprentice and "learning alongside a craftsman." He helped build Kenyon's chamber organ, used in the Rosental Mass over Parent's Weekend.

Brian said, "I'm taking my musical experience and hopping off to Briley Hall," an Episcopal mininary in Rochester, New York. He has taken up organ this year for several church services, and jokes that "I like the organ because people can't see my hands shaking nearly as much." Perhaps the Brian and Bob (or Bob and Brian) Show will play again some day in a church that needs an organ and someone to play it. One can tell from talking with the two though, that they will always remain friends.
Lords Attempt to Rectify Weaknesses Over Weekend

By Rob Warburton

Wednesday, April 21

It is an off day for the Kenyon baseball team, so practice is scheduled for 3:30 this afternoon. Head Coach Tom McHugh is absent, so captains Graham Hasley and Paul Matthews are running the practice.

The squad finishes infield drill and gathers around to hear what their leaders have to say.

“Okay,” Matthews began, “one of our biggest problems is that we are not hitting the ball well at all. Also, there is no communication between the outfield and the infield. Somebody hits a ball that, and no one knows what field it’s going to.

“We’ll work on that for sure,” Hasley agreed, “then we’ll separate into three groups and do some hitting.”

So the team fields, hits, talks and calls it a day at about 6 p.m.

The baseball season is more than half way over and for it has not been much fun. Right now, McHugh’s group is 9-5. There is a lot to talk about when the team practices, and how to go about solving them. In short, the hitters are slumping, the pitching staff is thin, and the weather has been bad. The players will try to straighten out what they can in today’s workout.

Today is practice, followed by a real test. Tomorrow the Lords take on Ohio Northern at home, Friday. Oberlin in Ste road, then tough Jackson-Wellsboro comes to McClellan Field for a doubleheader. Four games in three days.

This looks to be a problem. Kenyon has but three pitchers available to work over that expanse. Mike Voght, Rick Klaus, and Mike Noye make up the whole staff. There is absolutely no depth. Already, the team earned Run Average is an unimpressive 6.82.

The pitching, so the pitching is shaky, the hitting has been worse. McHugh has prescribed lots of batting practice, but it has not helped Kenyon in hitting a .280 and has been out-slugged by 10-1.

“Lack of defense has been the biggest problem,” Hasley said.

“They just aren’t the kind of teams that are going to win a lot of games in 1981.”

For our big test on Friday, I think we need to put a lot of fielders on the field. We really need to be more prepared on defense and try to hold the line.”

McHugh

The Kenyon Collegian

The Big Red, Thursday, April 21

Seniors

By Karen Rockwell

The Lady's Lacrosse team ended their regular season last weekend on an unusual note, as they just to defeat Denison 14-4. This was the first loss of the season for Kenyon, who defeated the Big Red earlier this Spring.

The defeat spoiled a chance for Kenyon to win the first place in the Ladies to draw the first seed in the upcoming Regional (Division III) Lacrosse tournament, which began on Friday at Ohio Wesleyan University.

Designated number one ranking (and a first round bye), while the second round, Kenyon's number two ranking (and a first round bye), while the number two ranking (and a first round bye), while the number two ranking, was defeated by the number three ranking, 14-4.

The only loss for Kenyon was against the number one ranking, 14-4. Kenyon refused to lose it's first loss in a row, as it had been a starring performance in the Big Red.

The Big Red defeated Kenyon, 14-4, on Saturday, April 16, to end the Lady's winning streak at 14 games. Kenyon now stands at 15-6 on the season, while the Big Red stands at 14-7.

The Big Red has a record of 7-2 in the OAC, while Kenyon has a record of 10-1.

The Big Red defeated the Lady's in the semi-finals of the OAC Championships. That will play against Denison in the title game at the OAC Championship against Denison. The Lady's will play in the semi-final game on Saturday, April 16, at Denison University in Granville, Ohio.

Netmen Challenge, But Fall Just Short

By Kevin Reynolds

Kenyon challenged the OAC Leaders on Saturday, as the Big Red took the lead for the first time since the season’s beginning.

Thursday, Denison came to New London to play against the OAC Leaders. Denison’s defense was stronger than Kenyon’s, and the Big Red took the lead in the first half.

The Big Red led 11-8 at halftime, and the game moved to the second half. Denison led 17-15.

The OAC Leaders challenged Denison, 17-16, in the second half.

The OAC Leaders could not make a comeback, as Denison scored 16 goals to Kenyon’s 15.

The OAC Leaders lost 16-15.

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Student Council

management training session in
Philadelphians this summer from ten o'clock to noon for all
campus organizations, preschool
budget for next year.

During jetzt Brown, President
Thorp announced that President
Brown requested the National Secretary
having any mention being
week without. The whole committee
was made to Council Secretary, Freneck.
be then mentioned, 
Brown, President, Brown's predecessor,
putting the minutes out every
and, Thorpe praised her for "never mentioning
Tuesday. In addition, Thorpe
about how busy her handwriting" as he
presented Becker with a box of a
deer rosette.

Why Do Women Play Rugby? 'Because It's Fun'

By Laurie Brown and Liz Honey
with Jeff Ehrbar

Editor: Right now I'm talking with Laurie Brown, captain of the
Kenyon girls' rugby team. To get to the point, Brown,
why rugby? 

Brown: Because it's fun. It's a good game; it's social and it's
challenging.

Editor: Yes, let's come on, you actually enjoying each
other on the ground and jumping on top of each other?

Brown: I'm Kenyon. 

Editor: Women. Women, Women don't do that.

Brown: It's strange.

Editor: No stranger than a bunch of horses jumping on top of each
other. This ain't women's most cutting, you know. It's a
boulead sport. Besides, there's a lot of ignorance in it,
what with the style of passing and getting the ball down
the field as quickly as possible. Also, men have been
playing it for years, why can't we?

Editor: Yes, but... (stutter)

Brown: But what?

Editor: Is it too rough? I mean, for your girls. I mean women.

Brown: First, if anyone can get hurt, so can we; second, admittedly
women's rugby looks not be so rough as men's.

For example, we don't have as many up-plays as
the girls and where theirs are sometimes emotional,
ours are not.

Editor: Because you're not as good? Not as strong?

Brown: Not 'cause of that. We just have a different style of
playing, and we're probably not as aggressive as the
guys. It's the same game, though.

Editor: Yes, but I still can't picture a bunch of women running
around, kicking each other in the face and lacking
each other.

Brown: The object of the game is to put the ball past the goal line,
not to kick the other person in the face. What's wrong
with that? You can't just look at rugby and say it's
aggression. (Pause) What is your conception of women,
the average person that walk around in which dress
with a person on Sunday afternoons?

Editor: No. I believe in girls sports, but...

Brown: But what?

Editor: (Changing the subject) Do you girls...

Brown: (Interrupting) Women: women have the same party as the
guys afterwards.

Yes.

Editor: THE SAME? No way!

Brown: We do. They're fun and a great chance to meet people
on other balls.

Editor: And sing songs? Rugby songs?

Brown: That's right. What's wrong with that?
Outstanding Students Recognized

By Craig Richardson

On April 26, the Honors Day Con-

vention was held in Honor Hall.
President Jordan remarked, "This con-
nvention represents the best of Ken-
yon, past and present, and illus-
trates the strength of Kenyon en-
joyed."

President Jordan then proceeded to con-

fer honorary degrees for six persons asso-
ciated with Kenyon College who have been distin-
guished in their field of work.

The Doctor of Laws degree was awarded to William Chafee, a 1964 graduate of Kenyon. He is presently an attorney in the law firm Porter, Keay & Kranz and is a judge of the secretariat of the Federal Reserve.

Harvey Lodish was awarded the Doctor of Science degree. Dr. Lodish is a 1976 graduate of Kenyon and is presently a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

William T. Williams, an attorney, and a member of the Kenyon College faculty from 1944-1968, was credited with making great improvements in the music department. He was also given an honorary degree.

President Jordan then presented Fellowships and Awards. Receiving the Henry G. Dunlop Fellowship in American Studies were John Reed and Kenneth Yunker. The Harry S. Truman Fellowship Award was given to B. Spivack and The Thomas J. Walsh Fellowship Award was given to Robert C. Castillo-Sandoval.

Assistant Professor and Chairman of the Political Science Department presented the Faculty Awards to the best senior, junior, and freshman for each year. The awards were presented for "excellence in the pursuit of knowledge and the requirement of regular work at the college."
The winners were: Kathryn Ramseur, James Allen, Robert Gross, and Tom Grimes, Nathan Schwartz, and Neil Troubleshoot.

Conference Endorses Individual's Right to Choose

Reproductive Rights Conference Held at Oberlin

A workshop on the Family Planning Allowance Act of 1970, many different issues of personal freedom, and the federal funds for programs such as abortion counseling, contraceptive services, and family planning counseling, are being debated in this country. On May 1st and 2nd, the Oberlin Community Network held a workshop on these issues.

The workshop was followed by a panel discussion with experts in the field and a workshop on the Family Planning Allowance Act of 1970. The workshop was sponsored by the Oberlin College and Community Network and the Oberlin Community Development Corporation.

The proposed Act uses the status of women and the reproductive rights of women, both control and abortion. Another speaker stressed the magnitude of these types of problems when looked at from the perspective of Third World women.

Leighton speakers similarly stated their perceptions of their role in the reproductive rights movement. One speaker noted that she and her colleagues have been working in the area of women's rights and have contributed to the American way of life as it has been traditionally understood.

The pay six-page bill also in-
cldudes section designed to present the social, economic, and political issues of the American and foreign countries.

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Second of a two-part series

One of the most potentially significant events in the entire history of the University is the millenium with which it is currently engaged. The silver-surfing cohort in which to which the University belongs is difficult to describe as an entity, being a collection of individuals who were born on both sides of the Iron Curtain, the Iron Curtain, and the Iron Curtain. The University is recognized as having reached the age of 260. In the context of the University's celebrations, the question of how to commemorate this event has been raised. One possible approach is to commemorate the University's history by focusing on the contributions of its faculty, students, and alumni. The University has a rich history of engagement with the world, and this history is reflected in the lives of its members. This commemoration could be facilitated by the establishment of a millenium fund to support research, faculty development, and student scholarships. The University could also consider organizing events and activities that celebrate the contributions of its members, such as conferences, symposia, and exhibitions. Additionally, the University could consider creating a memorial to commemorate the millenium, such as a sculpture or a plaque. Finally, the University could consider using the millenium as an opportunity to engage with the wider community, such as by hosting events that are open to the public or by reaching out to current and former students to share their stories. These are just a few possibilities for how the University could commemorate its millenium. The important thing is to use this event as an opportunity to reflect on the University's past, present, and future, and to engage with the wider community in meaningful ways.