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HAND/I/WORK

Zurko's work explores border between tool and art

• *A&E, p. 17*

ANOTHER WIN FOR KENYON

Men's tennis snatches NCAC title

• *Sports, p. 20*



THE KENYON COLLEGIAN

Gambier, Ohio

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 2005

20 Pages

New school levy on May 3 ballot

BY DAYNE BAUGHMAN
News Assistant

"There is not a lot on the ballot this time; it's not like a presidential election but ... in some ways it has just as big repercussions as a presidential election because it carries so much weight for the potential for children," said Wiggin Street Elementary Principal Lynn Riggerbach of the upcoming \$41.5-million school bond issue which will be brought before voters on May 3. To supplement the bond issue, the State of Ohio has pledged \$23 million in matching funds.

According to Riggerbach, if the bond issue passes, the Mount Vernon School District will build four new elementary schools over the next five years. The new elementary schools would join Twin Oaks Elementary to comprise a total of five new elementary schools in the

Mount Vernon School district. These would replace the current Mount Vernon elementary schools, of which the Wig-

gin Street School in Gambier is the oldest, at 101 years of age. Riggerbach believes the benefits of the new Gambier

school would be immense. "Our counselor cannot even counsel in private ... because we don't have any space; everyone is in

the halls," she said.

Local resident Miriam Lindstrom also saw benefits in the passage of the bond. "Schools have to have good facilities to work right, as well as good teachers," Lindstrom said.

The designing of the new school would be a hands-on process. "We would be able to design our own Gambier school," Riggerbach said. "We will be asking community members to come in... to decide what Gambier wants its community school to look like."

The time frame for the building of the school, should the bond pass, is still up in the air. According to Riggerbach, the district is considering two plans at the present moment. The first plan calls for Columbia Elementary to be the first new elementary built, in the first year to year and a half after the bond passes. During the build-

see LEVY, page two

FUN FOR A GOOD CAUSE



Kevin Guckes

Sam Shopinski '06 takes his turn in the dunk tank at last Saturday's Light Up the Night Carnival, part of the events of the campus-wide Take Back the Night week. The week's events aim to raise awareness about sexual assault.

Tuition hiked 5.5% for 2005-2006

BY SEAN RYAN
Staff Reporter

The cost of obtaining a Kenyon education will rise next year by just over five and a half percent to \$39,500.

In strict dollar amounts, tuition represents the largest increase, \$1,720 from its current \$31,260 to \$32,980, according to Teri Blanchard, Associate Vice President for Finance as well as Chief Budget Officer and liaison to the Board of Trustees.

A dormitory double room will also increase by 5.65 percent to \$2,620 from this year's \$2,480. According to the Office of Residential Life, the most expensive living arrangement on campus will continue to be a single in the Taft Cottages and an apartment in Farr Hall, both \$4,620 for the year. The least expensive living arrangement

will be triples in residence halls, at \$2,070.

The largest increase percentage-wise is the cost of meals, up 5.73 percent from \$2,790 to \$2,950. Additionally, the health and counseling fee will also be raised \$40 to \$760.

The only cost that will not increase for next year is the Student Activities Fee, which was subject to a referendum earlier this spring for a \$25 increase that will take effect in the 2006-2007 year.

Blanchard said that the increases were necessary to meet Kenyon's \$76 million operating budget next year. According to Blanchard, Kenyon is still 80 percent dependent upon mandatory tuition and fees, and increases in the value of Kenyon's endowment—currently just over \$150 million, barely double next year's operating costs—cannot cover

Kenyon's increased costs.

According to Blanchard, inflation plays some role in the increased costs, although inflation increases for most things, such as materials and supplies, outside contracting, and dues and memberships, were generally limited to two percent, less than half of the increased fees.

There were increased personnel costs, however. Blanchard said that salary pools were raised four percent across the board for next year. A faculty position was added in the Modern Languages and Literatures department, as well as new personnel to staff the new Fitness, Recreation, and Athletics (FRA) facility. Finally, salaries for the Dean for Academic Advising and the support staff in the Career Development Center and Admissions were added to budget.

Outfitting the FRA is also a target of the added money, according to Blanchard, as new athletic equipment will be purchased for the new space. In addition, Blanchard noted that Kenyon has "an ongoing plan" to add money for the maintenance and improvement of College buildings.

Helping students pay for the increased tuition is also a target of the increased funding. According to Craig Daugherty, Director of Fi-

see TUITION, page five

Laptop proposal remains under consideration

BY JEFF FORCE
Staff Reporter

Kenyon's Library and Information Services department (LBIS) is still researching a proposal to give identical laptop computers to all students after the Board of Trustees approved further investigation last fall. The central idea, according to Director of Information Services Ron Griggs, is that supplying everyone with a laptop would "ensure adequate computing resources" as well as "provide important programs" to the entire student body. However, Griggs also said that such a program would not work without universal wireless access, which Kenyon is still working to secure.

Currently, students in the History of Kenyon College seminar have been supplied with Apple iBooks and will be submitting feedback for the study, though no decision on a platform has been made yet. LBIS is working closely with an IBM program called ThinkPad Uni-

versity that has the infrastructure to support large-scale laptop computer programs at universities.

LBIS does not see the choice between PC and Macintosh systems as important. Griggs said this is since "access to Terminal Services allows the use of programs that are not installed locally." Griggs said Terminal Services technology not only means Windows programs can be run on Macs but that academic software can be provided to students at a lower cost than normal. "Our campus is going to end up laptop-friendly and support lots of mobile computing even without a special laptop program for students," said Griggs.

Director of Information Resources Christopher Barth, who teaches the History of Kenyon College seminar, said that, while students were not required to use the supplied computers, they were useful for the final project, an oral history film presentation. Barth thought the testing was "very valuable ... though

see LAPTOP, page four

Fee	2005-06	Change	%
2004-05			
Tuition	\$31,260	\$32,980	\$1,720 5.50%
Dormitory Double	\$2,480	\$2,620	\$140 5.65%
Board	\$2,790	\$2,950	\$160 5.73%
Health & Counseling	\$720	\$760	\$40 5.56%
Student Activity	\$190	\$190	\$0 0.00%
Fee Total	\$37,440	\$39,500	\$2,060 5.50%

Data provided by Teri Blanchard, Associate Vice President for Finance

WEATHER OR NOT

Today: PM showers. High: 54°F, low: 41°F.
Friday: PM showers. High: 61°F, low: 51°F.
Saturday: Rain/wind. High: 57°F, low: 36°F.
Sunday: Partly cloudy. High: 55°F, low: 38°F.

Levy: \$41.5 million bond would bring new school to Gambier

CONTINUED from page one
ing of Columbia Elementary, Gambier will be preparing for the building of their new school. Wiggin, along with East Elementary, would be the next slated for a new building, with the two schools being built simultaneously. The final elementary school will be built in the year or year and a half following the completion of Wiggin Street and East.

The second plan would see Wiggin Street and East Elementary rebuilt in the first year and a half after the levy passed, but Riggensch said she believes it much more likely that the district will choose the first option. In either case, Riggensch said that the district was ready to act "as soon as the levy passes."

"If the bond issue passes, Gambier could have a new elementary school within three years," she added.

If the bond does pass, it would only directly affect those who own property in the Mount Vernon school district—about 69 percent of residents within the Mount Vernon zip code, according to the 2000 census. According to a brochure published and paid for by the Committee to Support



If the May 3 school levy passes, Gambier will get a new elementary school to replace the 101-year-old Wiggin Street School. Steve Klise

Our Local Schools (CSOLS), the bond would cost the owner of a \$75,000 home \$65.10 each tax period. Riggensch said she agrees with these numbers and believes that the 31 percent of the population that rent will see little to no change in their rent due to the levy.

Riggensch is unsure how the bond will affect Kenyon students. Kenyon is a landowner in Knox County and would therefore pay some of the bond's tax increases. "Tuition always has to be re-assessed," she said "It could be a few dollars in your tuition."

According to itsitemty.com, a web site promoting the bond, the bond would also fund a 62,000 square-foot addition to Mount Vernon High School. According to Riggensch, these are necessary additions "because in order to be in codes they have to have some additional space."

If the bond passes, changes will also be in store for the administration of Mount Vernon School Districts. "The superintendent's office, the central office, will move to one of the schools that is being vacated," Riggensch said. According to the CSOLS brochure published about the levy, the administrators will move into the current Pleasant Street Elementary. Space in Pleasant Street may also be used as office space for not-for-profit organizations.

The issue of what will be done with the vacated elementary buildings is a concern that many people in the community have, according to Riggensch. Lindstrom echoed these concerns, saying that she has ties to the school that two of her daughters attend and that she would like to see something done with the building. According to the brochure, something will be done with Wiggin Street School and the other elementary schools. Wiggin Street will be used by another public agency, a new school will be built on the

site of Dan Emmett Elementary and Columbia Elementary's playground will be maintained for the community and the school location will be used as the future site of a bus garage and as central warehousing.

This plan has changed considerably from its first form. According to Riggensch, the original plans called for three new elementary schools to be built in Mount Vernon, leaving Gambier without its own elementary school. "This didn't settle well for one major reason [which] is the school and Kenyon College are so tied together," Riggensch said. "The students are a part [of the school]. That whole wonderful process would be lost."

The district then re-negotiated with the state, which agreed to the present plan of five new elementary schools, one of which has already been built and one in Gambier.

Another issue with the old plan, according to Riggensch, was that the three elementary schools would have housed about 800 students each. The new plans will allow each of the four elementary schools to house about 350 to 420 students.

Riggensch believes that the \$23 million in funds from the state, part of tobacco settlements that the state won

in 1998, is a "one-time opportunity." If the bond fails, then the district is not assured of receiving any part of the \$23 million if the issue should go before the voters again. "If this fails," Riggensch said, "then the voters would actually have to pay for it all."

Looking at similar districts that have failed to pass bonds like the one on the ballot this year, Riggensch saw little hope for the plan to advance. The upkeep on the current buildings would also hinder the district's ability to plan and build new schools. "You might fix a school, build one more school, put a new roof on a school, fix the walls in a school, there are so many things that each of the buildings are in need of that it would be very costly," said Riggensch. "That's not a threat, but looking at other districts who didn't pass it I'm just not sure its ever going to pass again."

"Registered voters in the Mount Vernon school district can vote for this levy. That means both Mount Vernon and Gambier," Riggensch said. She continued "sometimes people forget that Gambier is a part of Mount Vernon school district."

She went on to say that it was vitally important that all registered voters went to the polls on May 3, no matter their opinion on the levy. She believes it will help the district to gauge whether there was a support base in the district, and whether or not to place the issue back on the ballot. "Sometimes it's just the luck of how many voters got out," Riggensch said. "So you don't know whether [to] try it again."

In a March 16 resolution the Mount Vernon Chamber of Commerce endorsed the levy, stating "that the youth of a community represent the future of a community ... the partnership of business and education is the key to success for both parties."

VILLAGE RECORD

April 20 - 26, 2005

Apr. 20, 5:32 a.m. - Reported theft of items from freezers at Peirce Hall.

Apr. 20, 8:53 a.m. - Report of unauthorized dispensing system for alcohol at Psi U Lodge.

Apr. 20, 9:50 p.m. - Vandalism/writing on wall at McBride Residence.

Apr. 21, 1:21 p.m. - Medical call at equestrian barn regarding student injured in fall from horse. Student was transported by squad to the hospital.

Apr. 21, 4:16 p.m. - Report of suspicious person in area of bike path.

Apr. 21, 7:12 p.m. - Medical call regarding ill student at Security Office. College physician contacted and student was transported by a friend to the hospital.

Apr. 21, 11:15 p.m. - Fire alarm at Taft Cottages activated by steam from the shower.

Apr. 22, 1:01 a.m. - Report of harassing phone call at Gund Hall.

Apr. 22, 5:34 p.m. - Fire alarm at Watson Hall activated by burned food in the oven. Alarm was reset.

Apr. 23, 2:10 a.m. - Tampering with fire alarm - cover pulled off alarm at Old Kenyon.

Apr. 24, 12:52 a.m. - Underage consumption in room at Bushnell Hall.

Apr. 24, 2:04 a.m. - Vandalism in restrooms at Hanna Hall.

Apr. 25, 9:33 a.m. - Student vehicle towed from campus due to number of parking violations.

Apr. 26, 1:15 a.m. - Medical call regarding ill student at Gund Hall. Student was transported by a friend to the hospital.

NEWS BRIEF

Student-run rally, pledge to be held Friday for a safe Sendoff weekend

This Friday, April 29 at 5:00 p.m. there will be a student-led rally on the Rosse Hall steps to bring awareness to Kenyon social culture. According to organizer Gilberto Esqueda '05, "This will serve as a visual engagement of the community to convey the idea that we, as a community, are united in our compassion and respect for one another and our culture. There will also be an opportunity to pledge this Saturday, the day of Summer Send-Off."

At the rally, during which President S. Georgia Nugent will make an address, there will be purple ribbons available for students to pledge "to be respectful and responsible for their body, mind, and for their fellow students and friends," said Esqueda.

CORRECTIONS

Due to editorial error, a quote was misattributed in the obituary for Colin Boyarski three weeks ago ("A friend to all," Apr. 7, 2005). A quote about Colin's smile was attributed to Lydia Febiger '06; in fact, that statement was made by Lydia Thompson '08.

Due to staff error, there were false allegations in a sports column two weeks ago ("Academics and athletics: what should come first?," Apr. 14, 2005). The columnist, Charlie Kelleher '06, accused Kenyon of disregarding NCAA rules about mandatory practices for student athletes. In fact, Kelleher had no evidence that Kenyon was violating such rules and was writing on hearsay.

The *Collegian* apologizes for any inconveniences caused by these errors.

Court searches for alumnus accused of drug possession on campus

BY MIKE LUDDERS
Editor-in-Chief

Late last month, Alan J. Carter '01 failed to answer a court summons served by the Knox County prosecutor's office, and this week the search continues for Carter, for whom a statewide arrest warrant has been issued.

According to information obtained from Knox County prosecutor John Thatcher, the terms of this "more or less regular" warrant authorize any law enforcement official in the state of Ohio to arrest Carter and return him to Knox County to face trial. The most common way this can occur is if the person for whom a warrant is issued is the subject of another legal action, such as a civil complaint or traffic violation.

Carter's case stems from an incident which took place last August on the campus of Kenyon College. Carter was detained outside Leonard Hall by Safety and Security on a disturbance complaint, and his bag was searched on suspicion by a Knox County Sheriff's deputy, revealing, according to the incident report, marijuana, knives, small electronic scales and several bags of mushrooms. Carter was arrested

on the site for narcotics possession and criminal trespass.

Currently, Carter's case has only the possession charge outstanding. Carter pled guilty by entry—written notice—to criminal trespass in Mount Vernon Municipal Court on October 27, and received a fine of \$150 plus legal costs, according to Municipal Court records. Attorney Kim Rose of Mount Vernon represented Carter in this proceeding; when contacted by the *Collegian* he declined comment.

According to Thatcher, the warrant, issued Apr. 1, is not as extreme a measure as some may assume. Thatcher remarked that "my options as a prosecutor are limited ... there are two ways of getting a suspect to court. One is a summons and if they don't receive it, a warrant is the other." Thatcher elaborated by speculating that the Columbus forwarding address the County possessed for Carter may simply be out of date.

Whatever the reason for his absence, Carter has also so far neglected to name any representation for himself, or to request a public defender in the case, though Carter has repeatedly been made aware of the charges against him, which are

also matters of public record.

"Clearly, he should know there is a court date approaching," said Thatcher. "People move around ... students and young people especially. Sometimes we just have to find them and tell them to get to court."

Carter's hearing for narcotics possession was to occur on Apr. 22, in the Court of Common Pleas for Knox County. As a third degree state felony, possession carries the possible penalties of 1-5 years confinement and up to \$10,000 in fines. Thatcher issued summons on Mar. 8, and a status of No Service—no reply—was assigned to Carter on March 23. On Apr. 1, Thatcher both issued

the warrant generally and notified the Knox County Sheriff's department of its terms.

"I had the option to make the warrant nationwide or statewide" said Thatcher, "... the costs of extradition ... are substantial, and we'd have to bear them." A statement containing the sentiments of both Safety and Security and the Sheriff's office said that there was no recent evidence of deliberate flight or dangerous behavior on Carter's part, a sentiment echoed by Thatcher. The summer before his arrest, Carter was cited by Security as having caused damage "to the tune of thousands of dollars" to the lodge of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. On the night he

was arrested, Carter was also cited as causing disturbances and acting aggressively towards students.

Carter is still banned from College property under the terms of a trespass letter issued by Safety and Security on the date of his arrest.

For now, the policy articulated by Thatcher and the Sheriff's office is still more or less passive, given Carter's voluntary participation in Municipal procedures and probable change of address. "The practice" Thatcher stated, "is that the sheriff's office [in Knox County] is notified if Carter is picked up anywhere else, and we bring him here ... if that happens he'll certainly be in court next time."

Drug prevalence on campus uncertain

BY DAYNE BAUGHMAN
News Assistant

"We hear a lot of rumors," said Dan Werner, Head of Security and Safety, about drug use on campus, "but it is hard to get a good number because drugs are so easy to conceal."

The existence of illicit drugs and the presence of those that use them on campus is no secret. The college employs a full-time Substance Abuse Counselor, entries appear in the Village Record and rumor is bandied about. There are questions, however, whose answers are not quite so clear.

"[The number of people who use illicit drugs] is a hard number to assess," said Leo Offutt '06. "But it is a number that is compounded by the rights of every student ... whatever everyone chooses to do in the privacy of their own environments."

Even Lori Wenner, Substance Abuse Counselor and Education Coordinator, is hard-pressed to state numbers of Kenyon students who use illicit drugs. Most of her information, like that which comes to Werner, is secondhand. She is only privy to information from those who are sent to her through judicial action—who can be "unwilling" to talk—and those that come to her of their own accord for help. "No one wants to 'narc' on [his or her] friends," Wenner said.

The inherent atmosphere of Kenyon College may also compound the number of students who use illicit drugs. According to Alex Schmucki '06 "the atmosphere that Kenyon promotes being friendly, being open with neighbors" makes illicit drugs more available. He continued, "you can go out on South quad on a nice day and find your way [to illicit drugs]." Schmucki believes this makes drugs easier to come by than in a city where "you have to know at least someone."

However, Offutt believes it is not quite as easy to come by drugs on campus. "The remoteness of this campus and the seclusion of the environment results in a fairly efficient flow, very sporadic," Offutt said. However, he continued, "any fan of that stuff is going to have their ways of locating it."

Despite the ease of access, neither Schmucki nor Offutt believe that drugs are a widespread problem on the Kenyon campus. In fact, both see alcohol as a more dangerous threat to Kenyon students. According

to Schmucki, "[alcohol's] physical addictive tendencies, easy liver damage, and the prevalence over marijuana, make it a "far more dangerous chemical than THC."

Offutt agrees. "Alcohol use is the most debilitating factor of night life on campus," he said. Offutt saw the recent tragedy as a case-in-point. "The great thing about this environment is that when people choose to make bad mistakes ... 99 percent of the time you'll have friends taking care of friends when they you know had too much to drink or whatever," He said. "And that's what Colin lacked that night."

Despite alcohol's prevalence, other drugs are also very widely used on Kenyon's campus. "I can't really say if everyone does it, but I'd say at least 85% of the people I know have smoked [marijuana] once," Schmucki said.

Offutt believes the number of people who use marijuana is affected, at least in part, by Ohio's liberal stance on marijuana. "Marijuana is treated very liberally in the state of Ohio, probably more than any other state that went for Bush in the election ... and more than most Kerry states, too," he said. According to the Ohio Revised Code, possession of less than 100 grams of marijuana is a minor misdemeanor, while possession of 100 to 200 grams is a misdemeanor in the fourth degree.

Kenyon College itself could be seen as liberal in its acceptance of marijuana. According to Werner, the protocol for a person caught smoking marijuana is much the same as that of an underage someone being caught with alcohol; in other words, the substance is confiscated and a report written. This is, itself, a reflection of Ohio's stance on marijuana.

According to Werner, he spoke with the sheriff and they came to an agreement that Kenyon could handle marijuana infractions on campus. Werner said that marijuana infractions are also hard to prove because, despite the fact that security officers have kits to test substances for the presence of THC, the smell of smoke that grabs a security officer's attention is not enough to prove that a person has been smoking marijuana.

Does Kenyon's liberal stance on marijuana contribute to the number of students who use? Not according to Schmucki. "I think that pot is fairly

treated by the administration," he said. "Gambier is kind of a restrictive and closed space. There's not much activity and I feel that that is the primary thing that leads to drugs and alcohol use at Kenyon."

Other, far more dangerous drugs are also present on Kenyon's campus. "Coke is an unknown variable in every environment," Offutt said. "It's a very dangerous drug with very serious felonies behind it, and that has always translated to a very much underground cocaine environment."

Schmucki too has heard cocaine was gaining popularity on campus. He also added "recent years past, its been heroin." Neither Schmucki nor Offutt were able to say how many people used cocaine, and neither were Werner nor Werner. Werner believes that this is due in part to the ease of hiding the paraphernalia involved in using cocaine. Unlike marijuana, he said, there is no smoke, no smell to alert security officers to someone using cocaine.

Wenner also pointed out another type of illicit drug that is often overlooked: prescription drugs. She said many students were surprised to learn that taking prescription drugs not prescribed them could constitute a felony. Again unable to give statistics, Wenner said that substances like Ritalin and Adderall were widely used on campus and easily obtained because there are many people on campus who use those drugs legally. Werner noted that some students get these types of drugs by stealing them from friends and acquaintances. According to Werner, it is difficult to catch someone abusing prescription medications because they are easy to hide and do not rouse suspicion for the fact that many people are prescribed medications and have them in their room.

Wenner believes that there are no easy answers to curbing drug use. She points to the success of the recovery house for students recovering from addictions which will be back next year with "about the same number of students as this year."

Offutt believes it all comes down to students making responsible decisions. "The whole issue comes down to student responsibility," he said. "Can students be trusted to exercise the freedom that they have during this time in their lives, before the responsibility of being modern 21st century adults falls upon all of our shoulders?"

YEARS AGO

April 1899

On the Wearing of K's

Back when *The Kenyon Collegian* was still printed as a monthly newsletter, a committee was appointed to determine if a set of rules were required to "govern the wearing of K's on the sweaters and caps" of students. The board was formed not in response to "the annoying prevalence of K's" on campus, but in order to "increase the interest in all branches of athletics" by making lettered apparel a goal to be reached. Faculty and staff believed that since this issue would have lasting impact, ultimately Student Assembly would have to "settle the matter once and for all" based on the committee's findings.

April 20, 1967

Master Degree Plan Given Faculty Nod

In 1967, faculty approved a plan to allow Kenyon students the option of receiving a Master of Arts degree after five years of study. Bruce Haywood, then-Provost, described the measure as designed "to offer to a small number of [Honors students selected by their major departments] a reasonable alternative to the existing pattern of Junior Year Abroad."

Haywood was of the opinion that "several Honors graduates each year" were capable of achieving Masters degrees. The plan would send students abroad during their fourth year of study, allowing for a "more satisfactory overseas program" to be designed with individuals in mind. According to faculty, the five-year plan was not regarded as resulting in a "cheap Masters degree".

April 24, 1980

Admissions, Enrollment Stable, Applications Are Up Six Percent

Twenty-five years ago, the Kenyon Admissions Office received slightly over 1,500 applications for enrollment, and was aiming for a freshman class of 400. At the time, due to the "nation-wide decrease in birth rate" during the 1960s, Kenyon was in the process of "increasing its recruiting efforts". The college catalogue was rewritten, more Admissions staff were sent to visit high schools, and alumni living in the Southwest and on the West Coast began to host gatherings for prospective students "because of the College's general lack of representation in those areas".

Financial aid requests increased along with tuition, however, and according to John Kushan, then-Director of Admissions, "one hundred more students applied for financial aid" in 1980 as compared to 1879. Betty York, then a member of the Admissions staff, felt that "more and more students [attending Kenyon] are viewing a college education as preparing them for a profession, and not so much as an end in itself."

BY JEFF FORCE

Administrative shuffling taps Sheffield for Associate Provost

BY KATE HELLMAN
Staff Reporter

Associate Professor of Sociology and Legal Studies Ric Sheffield has been appointed Associate Provost for the College and will begin next fall. He will replace current Associate Provost Rich Switzer, who is retiring after 21 years at Kenyon.

Sheffield expects to be in the job for three years, which is the normal length of the associate provost position. "There are contributions I can make to the life and traditions of the College," he said. However, Sheffield said that he was reluctant to take the job because he wanted to assure that he had student contact, so he accepted it with the proviso that he could teach a course each year. Sheffield says that he will "absolutely" return to teaching after the three years.

Provost Greg Spaid is "delighted that Ric Sheffield has agreed to serve as associate provost for the next three years. Not only is Ric experienced in academic adminis-



Courtesy Ric Sheffield

Associate Professor of Sociology and Legal Studies Ric Sheffield will assume the position of associate provost in the fall.

tration by virtue of his service as a department and program chair, he has also held several administrative positions in Ohio state government before he came to Kenyon."

Associate Provost Sarah

Murnen also praised Sheffield. "I'm definitely looking forward to working with him next year," she said.

Associate provosts orchestrate much of what goes on at Kenyon.

According to Spaid, "some of the most important things they do include playing a role in hiring new faculty, overseeing our system of course evaluation, and coordinating faculty development programs. Also ... they advise [President Georgia Nugent] on a wide variety of issues."

Associate provosts have a very broad range of responsibilities. According to Murnen, jobs include helping to run the Kenyon Summer Science Program and working with new and existing faculty. "We make sure that the Summer Science Program is administrated correctly, with input from science departments," she said. "We have a faculty affairs committee that administers grants that are available to support the research and teaching of various faculties."

The associate provosts also run an orientation and mentoring program for new faculty at Kenyon. Murnen commented, "what I've liked about this is the opportunity to work with a lot of faculty and meet all the new faculty ... I feel like we play a role in helping people get their

start as new teachers at Kenyon."

Professors usually fill the associate provost position, and Murnen is in her third year as associate provost. "Recent provosts and associate provosts at Kenyon have either moved into higher administrative positions—two have become presidents at other colleges—or have returned to teaching at Kenyon following their administrative service," Spaid said. "Three current faculty members at Kenyon once served as provost or associate provost. At Kenyon, I think there is no clear pattern for what follows a term of administrative service."

After next year, Murnen will return to the psychology department, where she has taught since 1988. Although next year will be Murnen's fourth as Associate Provost, she will remain in the position. "If I left this year there would be two new people coming in at the same time. We didn't think that was a good plan, so I'm going to delay another year until I go back to my department," she said.

Laptop: History seminar students test Apple iBooks for ease of use

CONTINUED from page one
class on his own computer instead of printing them.

Barth did not find the iBooks to be distracting in class, noting that "instructors will decide how technology is used or not used ... it is important to choose what is most productive for the class."

Barth also said that the iBooks were left accessible to the students to install programs and alter the computers as they saw fit, since LBIS wanted to see if such a feature was feasible. "The technology has performed very well even with the computers totally open to the students," he said.

Brian Schiller '05, a Macintosh user, said he utilized the iBook in all his classes, "most frequently in [Associate Professor of English] Theodore Mason's African-American Literature course." Schiller did not find the computer to be

distracting, and said "Professor Mason's ... openness has been essential to my feeling comfortable using the laptop."

Nora Tauke '05 never used the wireless network with her Windows laptop, but accessed it "every single day, all day" with the iBook. Though the different operating system "took some getting used to," Tauke's opinion was that "Macs are better products and in a week or so everyone would be able to use them just fine."

Alissa Mitchell '05 enjoyed being able to use the iBook like a personally-owned computer and though it "took a while to get used to and figure out all the quirks," she used it primarily for wireless access, iTunes and the class film project. "It was much easier to carry around than my four-year-old [Windows] laptop," Mitchell said.

Erick Taft '06 also found the iBook easy to adapt to from his Windows desktop and preferred it to any of the College desktop computers. "I think it can be helpful if you are expecting to take a lot of notes," said Taft. "You can take notes a lot quicker with [a computer in class]. But they can be a burden in ... economics where drawing diagrams are necessary, since that is not easy to do on a computer." He thought "it would be a good idea to offer an option between Macs or Windows computers" and said, "Macs have really good virus protection and once you learn how to use a Mac they are easier to use than Windows computers."

Emelyne Dengler '05, who owns a Windows desktop, found the iBook "too hard to take notes on" during class, but commented that "it's so nice to be able to do homework that involves a computer

anywhere I want to and not be [dependent] on a computer lab." She found the iBook could detect wireless even in the Detroit airport. "I don't want to give mine back and am probably going to buy one for grad school next year," Dengler said.

As for the choice of platform, she said, "Going with Windows is just dumb. They have so many problems and are so susceptible to viruses. I've had to wipe the hard drive and reinstall Windows on my personal computer three times in the past four years... just [from] glitches in the [operating] system."

Some students thought the computers could be distracting. "With the wireless network, students are able to check e-mail and IM friends during class," said Dengler. Taft saw the computers as a possible distraction only

where wireless access was available. "The temptation to go on the internet during class is always there. This isn't only distracting to you; it's also distracting to your classmates." All the students agreed the reason the computers did not become a problem in class was that the seminar was interesting and it was vital to stay involved in the discussions and pay attention.

According to Barth, he has been collecting data from students all through the semester. "They will be asked to complete a more comprehensive survey as the end of the semester approaches," he explained. "That information will be used to evaluate the success of the program in general, the success of the particular hardware and software in use in the class, and will help feed the discussion of whether to expand the program or not."

Senate approves new excused absence policy for student athletes

BY SHEA DAVIS
Staff Reporter

On Apr. 21, Senate voted to endorse the new Committee on Academic Standards (CAS) policy on excused absences for athletics.

According to the new policy, students will be allowed five absences from a class that meets three times a week, three absences from a class that meets two times a week, and two absences from a class that meets once a week.

Initially, faculty representative Julie Brodie hesitated to approve the policy.

Brodie said the number of absences "seems a little excessive to me."

Dean of Students Don Omahan said the numbers were a compromise and will serve as the maximum number allowed. "They try to work out schedules that don't touch the maximum all the time," Omahan said.

Faculty co-chair Alex McKeown said he supported the policy. "I think CAS has done quite a good job on

this issue," McKeown said. "I think things are moving in the right direction."

The Senate unanimously voted to support the policy.

The Senate also discussed the role and effectiveness of its standing committee, the Alcohol and Drug Education Program Team (ADEPT). According to the Campus Government Constitution, ADEPT was created "to bring greater awareness about the problems of drug and alcohol abuse ... to review current policies and practices of the College and its organizations regarding the use of drugs and alcohol at Kenyon, and ... to provide a forum for all those concerned."

Lori Wenner, substance abuse counselor and head of ADEPT, attended the meeting to discuss possible changes to the program for next year. Wenner said she hopes to increase student participation in ADEPT for next year and to change its "prohibitionist" image. "We have people who are really interested in this," she said. "It's time to take the next step."

Vice President of Student Life Sam Shopinski '06 said he was part of ADEPT from the beginning. He said that although ADEPT is a standing committee of the Senate, it had to define its own mission. "Nobody really knows what it's for," Shopinski said.

According to Vice President of Academic Affairs Jackie Giordano '05, ADEPT has difficulty finding committed members because the student organizations that send representatives do not take ADEPT seriously.

"When I think about ADEPT, I think about that thing that we have to do but that we really don't want to," Giordano said. "I think that it can come from the Senate if we want people to take this seriously."

Omahan suggested that ADEPT should try new things to try to get people involved for next year.

"Now is the opportunity to take some bold, new steps," he said.

Greek Council representative George Williams '06 agreed that the program needed to try to something

new if it wanted to increase membership. "I think you need to change what you do to get people attracted to it," Williams said. "You need students who care about it ... I do think it needs to be student initiated or else it won't succeed."

Wenner said she hopes she can create interest in the incoming freshman class. "If we get the support, we already have the ideas," Wenner said.

The Senate will hold its last meeting of the year on Thursday, May 5.

Did you know that excessive Alcohol use can lead to respiratory arrest?

Friday, April 29 - Singled Out Dating Show - 9:30 pm - Everyone Can Participate - Brandi Recital Hall in Storer Hall

Saturday, April 30 - Summer Send-Off! - Ransom Lawn - Events begin at 1 pm

Come ice storm or disease, Kenyon trees help retain campus beauty

BY JON POROBIL
Staff Reporter

"Our idea is to try to keep them alive till the bitter end," said Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds Ed Neal of the hundreds of trees on campus. "The only time we're going to be taking a tree out is if it's dangerous."

Every year, certified arborists from Dolce's Tree Service, a Mount Vernon company, conduct semiannual walkabouts on campus. During these walkabouts, the arborists make recommendations to Neal and the Building and Grounds Committee of the Board of Trustees on how to protect the lives of the trees and the safety of students on campus. The next walkabout is scheduled as usual for the second week of May, said Neal, and the one after that for the fall.

There have been several recent changes to Kenyon's trees. Neal said that on the recommendation of two arborists, seven black locust trees were removed from the freshman quad over winter break. The trees grew in a high-traffic area for cars and pedestrians



Kevin Guckes

Seven diseased trees were recently removed from in front of Lewis Hall.

and were all in poor condition. After they were taken down, arborists found substantial decomposition in the trunks. Though safe, the area is now devoid of trees. "We have plans for that area," said Neal, "but nothing has been planted yet."

Many trees this year were damaged by an ice storm that struck during the first week of winter break. "We lost a nice cherry tree right in front of Ransom," said Neal. Seven trees were removed as

a result of damages from the ice storm, and many other branches and limbs had to be pared.

In all, about ten trees have been removed this year, but there are no plans to remove any others in the near future, "unless we identify one as a hazard," Neal added. "We don't really have a landscaping idea."

Removed trees are always replaced, according to Neal. "We always plant new ones, and we try

to get them very close and we try to match the species of the ones we remove," he said. "Sometimes we even plant the new ones before the old ones are removed."

For example, a new maple tree has already been planted near the old maple in front of the Church of the Holy Spirit, so when the old one is eventually taken down its replacement will be waiting.

He also said that it is not

an unusual year for the trees of Kenyon College. "In the last few years we've put in over 200 new trees," said Neal, adding that most of them have been gifts to the college. According to Vice President for College Relations Sarah Kahrl, many of the new trees were donated by a single anonymous alumnus, and the rest were donated by individuals for the Brown Family Environmental Center's Memorial Tree program.

"Trees are a valuable asset," said Neal. The Grounds Committee employs various procedures to extend the lives of trees as much as possible. For example, "cabling," or securing an overly heavy branch back to the tree with a cable, can prevent limbs from falling off prematurely. "We find it really makes them last a lot longer; you find you get ten more years out of a tree."

Neal said that he and the Grounds Committee do everything they can to keep every tree possible. They do nothing without consulting the Gambier Shade Tree Committee. "Trees are pretty important to us here; we think that's a big part of the beauty of the campus," said Neal.

Student Council considers study space, resident advisor position

BY DAYNE BAUGHMAN
News Assistant

Study spaces, changes to the resident advisor position and recommendations to be sent to the College administrators regarding the judicial process were the central topics of the Student Council meeting held Apr. 24.

"We need more clean, well-lit study spaces. It's my new crusade to clean up Gund and open up Ascension," Jackie Giordano '05, Chair of the Academic Affairs Committee, said in regards to the study spaces for the upcoming exam period. Giordano pointed out that Gund Commons, currently the only nonresidential campus building open all night, is often dirty.

Solutions to the problem of the mess in Gund Commons were discussed, such as student volunteers who clean up study areas and poster campaigns. "There was a poster campaign about the library's extended hours [during exam week first semester]. 91 percent [of students] knew about the extended hours," Giordano said.

Problems with students locking public computers so that other students could not use them when the user left for a study break were also discussed. "Students should not be allowed to lock [public] computers," said Ian Kerr-Dalton

'05, Chair of Student Lectureships.

Giordano said that there might be a way to make it so that when a student locked a computer or were idle for a certain amount of time they would be automatically logged out. She recognized, though, the inherent problem that automatic logging out of students might cause: the loss of information that was not saved. She also stated that "LBIS can set the number of times a program saves automatically," lessening the risk of information loss but still freeing computers for use by other students. Council President Nick Xenakis '05 advised the council that it would be best to speak to both Security and Safety and LBIS to determine what was possible and what was not.

The utilization of other campus buildings as all-night study spaces was also discussed. Giordano pointed out possible problems with keeping buildings open all night. She said that ARAMark and Maintenance would have to clean the areas more often and Security and Safety officers would have to patrol more areas than normal. She also pointed out that "building might be abused if open 24 hours."

Hands said that many schools had 23.5-hour study areas, leaving a half hour for maintenance to

clean the building. "If you can't take a half-an-hour study break, then there is something seriously wrong," Hands said.

Giordano said that extended hours for the library would be feasible for this semester as well, and that library personnel were "happy to work extended hours, as long as [the extended hours] proved useful." She believed that the extended hours were useful and pointed out a group on thefacebook.com which expresses its delight for the extra hours that the library was open. However, Giordano also said that it would be hard to keep the library open all night because, for insurance reasons, it would be necessary to have an employee of the College there at all times.

Xenakis moved the meeting to a discussion of recommendations that the council planned to send to College administrators regarding the judicial process by which students are sanctioned at Kenyon College.

Senate Co-Chair Meredith Farmer '05 said that the main problem with the judicial process is that it is confusing. A list of frequently asked questions was presented to the council, as well as a list of possible recommendations to be given to college administrators. The council discussed looking for alternate sanctions of students

found to have broken the rule and of the feasibility of the "Good Samaritan" rule—a rule that would shield students from actions, legal or otherwise, if they were attempting to aid a fellow student. The council decided that before any further discussion could be had, the administration must be consulted to determine what is within their power to institute.

Council also discussed the Judicial Board's handling of sexual misconduct hearings and considered a recommendation to have opposing parties appear on television screens rather than in person during a judicial hearing. Giordano said that this could inhibit the ability of the board to find the truth. She pointed out that an accused has the right to face his or her accuser and "a television is not facing your accuser." She asked the council to remember that no one knows at the outset of a hearing whether the accuser is actually the victim, and "separating the accuser and the accused inhibits a fair trial." The council changed the language of the recommendation to be more balanced, and the change was

unanimously accepted.

The council ended the meeting with a discussion of possible changes to the resident advisor position and the creation of a new junior advisor position. According to Farmer, the junior advisor position would be much the same as the resident advisor position with one key difference: confidentiality. According to Farmer, a junior advisor would not technically be an employee of the college and would, therefore, not have to report rule infractions as the RA is required to do now.

"[The JA is] not someone out to get you, but someone out to help you make responsible choices," Farmer said. The JA would not have the responsibility to report incidents such as parties and would not have to "bust" students.

Farmer also pointed out that "only 10 to 20 percent of busts are made by RAs" and that it would not make that much difference to change Resident Advisors into Junior Advisors.

After discussion, Xenakis and the council decided to table the issue until next year.

Tuition: \$39,500 is 2005-2006 price tag

CONTINUED from page one

to Craig Daugherty, Director of Financial Aid, "the financial aid budget is adjusted each year to reflect increases in fees." Daugherty also stated that he believed the added funding would be "sufficient" to meet

the financial need of students. The total including non-mandatory expenses is for the first time over \$40,000, including average travel and other expenses. Dean of Admissions Jennifer Britz stated that while any time such a threshold is crossed, it makes

people "take pause," Britz still insists Kenyon is more popular than ever, with lower acceptance rates and a waiting list of 200 students. Furthermore, Britz said that Kenyon has not abandoned its policy of meeting 100 percent of "demonstrated need."

REACHING THE COLLEGIAN

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Knox County + Kenyon = ♥?

Students and Knox County residents through each others' eyes.

Hill denizens view Mount Vernon with mix of affection, apathy

BY SHEA DAVIS
Staff Reporter

Whether they volunteer regularly in Knox County or keep to themselves on the hill, Kenyon students have a range of perceptions about Mount Vernon and Knox County.

"Growing up, you can only see the aspects of your town that you're involved in," said Lauren Burley '08, who is from Mount Vernon. "It's been kind of interesting coming to Kenyon and seeing the other view."

Sam Shopinski '06 said many people seem to see Mount Vernon "as a town in the middle of nowhere without too many resources. ... So many students joke about what an adventure it is going to Wal-Mart," he said.

Shopinski volunteers with Knox County Habitat for Humanity and is also a member of the Habitat board. He said his job has two sides. "One is working with community members who also volunteer, who I think are all really amazing and generous people," he said. "And then the other side is meeting people who need housing. That's a side many Kenyon students don't get to see."

"We help students become more aware of the community that's around them," Shopinski continued. "The biggest thing is getting students out there and to volunteer and to be part of the community."

Lauren Katz '07 goes into Mount Vernon often to do community service. She is involved with the Small Steps program and the Alternative Center, both located in Mount Vernon. "Because I do service, I come in contact with the community more

than the average Kenyon student," Katz said. "Through that I interact with people who live in the community and run it, and people who benefit [from it]," she said. "I can see the needs of Knox County."

Katz said her community service along with her sociology major has impacted her perceptions of Mount Vernon. "I think I'm more aware of people's perceptions of Mount Vernon people," she said.

Senior Megan Chambers is involved with Hotmeals, which is based at the First Presbyterian Church, and with Knox County Habitat for Humanity. Chambers said part of the reason she enjoys volunteering in Mount Vernon is that she is exposed to different opinions there. "I have enjoyed getting to know people of different classes and hearing their opinions," Chambers said. "People on the hill have pretty much the same viewpoint."

Kenyon students who are not as involved in the community must form their impressions of Knox County through different interactions. Some students may not engage with Mount Vernon residents at all. "Really, I don't think [Kenyon students] are in contact with Mount Vernon very often, maybe only at Wal-Mart," Burley said.

John Cheever '08 said he usually goes to Mount Vernon to go to Wal-Mart or to use the gym, but he said he knows there is more to the Mount Vernon community. "My view is probably oversimplified because I've only been here less than a year," Cheever said. "I'm sure my opinions will grow increasingly complicated with time; that's just the way I feel now. People just don't interact the same way out here as they do in New

York."

Cheever described Mount Vernon as "very Midwestern. I come from the East Coast, and the differences in philosophies and cultures is striking to say the least. It's not worse, it's just different, and I don't think people always have a positive reaction to it."

David Menta '08 said he went into Mount Vernon often during the presidential campaign.

"I got my views on Mount Vernon from all the hundreds and hundreds of people I met face-to-face when I was going door to door for the Kerry campaign and from all the many times that I hitchhiked into town," Menta said.

He described Mount Vernon as typical small-town America. "Mount Vernon is a small town in America just like any other; the people in it are varied," Menta said. "There are the extremely poor who live in over-crowded apartments and trailer parks, the angry who don't like 'outsiders,' the friendly who just want the best for their kids."

Burley said that people in Mount Vernon are not, on average, as wealthy as Kenyon students. "There's not as much money as there is at Kenyon because everyone here is upper-middle class to wealthy," said Burley. "That's certainly not the case in Mount Vernon."

A number of freshmen had less positive views of Mount Vernon, but none were willing to go on the record.

Burley said she has enjoyed growing up in Mount Vernon. "Everyone's always somewhat defensive of their hometown

because it's where they grew up," Burley said. "As far as my perceptions go, Mount Vernon was a wonderful place to grow up. I like my town."

Shopinski said that people he works with for Habitat for Humanity in Knox County seem to enjoy life. "While they don't have much, especially compared to myself and many other students, they seem to know how to appreciate the finer details better than I ever have," Shopinski said. "When working with some of them, you know they appreciate what you're doing for them."

Chambers said she enjoys the time she spends in Mount Vernon. "For me, what I've gotten out of it is a time to go off campus and out of our little bubble on the hill," Chambers said. "It's a great way to get away from your schoolwork and to meet new people. I love meeting with and working with new people."

"I do think it's really important for people to get out and get involved in the community," she added. "Mount Vernon has so much to offer. Mount Vernon has a skewed perception of Kenyon, too. They think we're all liberal rich kids ... We may have stereotypes for them, but they also have stereotypes for us, and the only way for that to change is for us get out and get involved in the community."

Shopinski said he felt enriched by his time spent interacting with the Mount Vernon community. "I think knowing the community will always give you a better understanding of who you are and will give you perspective on what to do in life," Shopinski said.

Toward Kenyon, Mount Vernonites are distant but cautiously friendly

BY MAX THELANDER
Staff Reporter

On a balmy Sunday afternoon, three men with graying hair are talking casually inside the Vine Street Barbershop in downtown Mount Vernon. All of the men have lived here for more than 30 years, watching the town evolve before their eyes.

For nearly two hundred years, Kenyon and Mount Vernon—and their respective inhabitants—have existed side-by-side. The area where Mount Vernon now sits was first settled about twenty years prior to Philander Chase's arrival in 1824. Each population has formed countless impressions of the other from years of living in close proximity. Yet at the Vine Street Barbershop this afternoon, the sentiments are decidedly reserved.

"They're a world apart ... [the Kenyon] community is very much a stand-alone thing, especially after it became co-ed," said Juston Waite, a car dealer who has been in business in Mount Vernon for 35 years.

The other two men in the barbershop nodded. Elsewhere in town, the most common theme reflected in the comments of citizens was this same profound sense of separation between Kenyon and their own lives.

"I've lived in this area all my life, and I've never had any experience with [people from Kenyon]," said David Taylor, a Knox County resident, walking into the Kroger supermarket.

"They don't bother me one way or the other," said Ed Gonzales, a resident of Gam-

bier.

Gambier and Mount Vernon are very different sociologically. According to the United States Census Web site, the median household income in Mount Vernon is \$29,801, in Gambier it is \$51,964. In Mount Vernon, 18 percent of the population over age 25 has a bachelor's degree or higher, while in Gambier the figure is 56 percent. And while Knox County as a whole strongly favored Bush over Kerry, by 63 percent to 36 percent, the immediate community of Gambier is, as Christopher Hitchens writing in *Vanity Fair* said, "by no means Bush-Cheney territory."

"The students are very liberal, and generally well-to-do," said Vicky Joslin, a Knox County resident. "With that type of background, they have a lot of advantages that other kids don't have. But yes, they contribute their share to the community."

"They also have a lot of freedom that I think students at other schools don't have," Joslin continued. "Things are covered up. It's always been that way, and it always will be—it's a fact of life. But it's a good school, I read about articles about them in the paper."

Down the street from the barbershop, at the High Diner, cigarette smoke mingles with steam from the coffee pot as waitress Kiknei Rush leans over and refills four mugs.

"I don't interact with them much ... they come in big groups, they tip good, they're always friendly and nice ... I've never had any problems," said Rush. After a second, she added, "We like to see you guys, it means

more business for us; things are really slow in the summer."

Back at the barbershop, Waite tells of how Kenyon students used to frequent the bars in town much more frequently, particularly one called The Keg—which has been closed for years—where they "often got into drunken brawls with the townies."

Last November, relations with the larger community were stirred up again, as hundreds of students headed to the polls. With the large number of students suddenly registering to vote in Ohio, at least a few local citizens and officials began wondering about the students' eligibility and other implications. The *Mount Vernon News* ran headlines like "Questions remain on student voters."

Questions on student voters are not the only potential source of antagonism between Gambier and Mount Vernon residents. Last fall, several Kenyon students were kicked out of the Premier Theaters for being drunk and belligerent, and more recently, Body Basics discontinued its student membership program after "disrespectful behavior" by students.

Despite the potential for clashes, there is abundant opportunity for each group to form positive impressions of the other. Kenyon students volunteer in various groups outside of Gambier, including the Mount Vernon Public Schools, the New Directions shelter, and the Mount Vernon Developmental Center. Though most of the people in town were unaware of these volunteers when asked, some were.

"They absolutely contribute their share ... we have Kenyon students that come and

volunteer in my kids' school," said Marlene Aulber, a Knox County resident.

Waite pointed out that there are events on campus that are open to the community. "The school enriches the community ... there's the concerts at Rosse Hall, but I think that few take advantage of them," he said.

In the end, when Mount Vernon residents do have opinions of Kenyon students, they are generally far more positive than negative. Aulber's biggest qualm about students is that "they walk in front of cars a lot."

Knox County citizens seem to genuinely respect Kenyon students' efforts at obtaining an education and appreciate the business of students. "Yes, they support the community; they spend a lot of money in Mount Vernon, and I see them shopping in Wal-Mart a lot," said Gonzales.

Outside Kroger, Lisa Ray said, "They're top-notch individuals, they've got lots of class, they're well-mannered and more than polite."

And not everyone believes that Kenyon is that isolated.

"I've been around the Naz campus, and I don't think Kenyon is very different," said Alice Trubel. "They're trying to get an education like everybody else. And I say 'more power to them' ... the more education the better."

One man believed that Kenyon's isolation from the community was in fact quite justified. "If I was from wherever else, and I came to a place like this, I wouldn't want to hang out in this town," said Tim Cooper, a Knox County resident.

Two colleges, one community, a lot to learn

BY CHARLOTTE NUGENT
Senior News Editor

There are two colleges in Knox County, Ohio. But if you were to visit one, it would be hard to tell that the other exists.

On a hill outside of Mount Vernon, there is Kenyon College. Founded in 1824 by Philander Chase as an Episcopalian seminary for young men, Kenyon was deliberately placed in a rural setting to avoid the supposedly harmful effects of city living. Today, Kenyon is among the most selective liberal arts colleges in the country, drawing students from across the country and around the world.

Just southeast of Mount Vernon there is Mount Vernon Nazarene University (MVNU), founded in 1968 as a two-year college to provide students with a quality education in the tradition of the Church of the Nazarene. Affectionately called "the Naz" by its students, the school today educates 3,000 students on both its main campus in Mount Vernon and on 5 satellite campuses around Ohio in such disciplines as education, business, social work and theology.

"I think a lot of [MVNU students] have never even been to Kenyon," said Sage Thompson, a 2003 MVNU grad who comes to Kenyon weekly to dance with the ballroom dance team.

"I think most people at Kenyon don't have any sort of relationship with the Naz and don't have an interest in starting one," said Bethany Shopland '06, who participates in a Bible study with several MVNU students at the Vineyard Church in Mount Vernon.

Why is exchange between students at both schools so limited? Kenyon President Georgia Nugent said that the schools' student bodies and religious characters are dissimilar. "I think it would be fair to say we attract somewhat different student populations," said Nugent. "Obviously, a much more central aspect of [MVNU's] mission is a Christian mission. Though Kenyon is a church-affiliated school... that affiliation has been a looser one in recent history."

Doug Kennard, Assistant Professor of Sociology at MVNU, agreed. "MVNU is a Christian school, and there are significant differences between this institution and Kenyon," he said. "The worldview and mission that guides the schools are very different."

•Truths and rumors

So what makes "us" different from "them"? When asked what perceptions they held about the opposite school, students at both Kenyon and MVNU revealed that stereotypes do exist.

"Probably the first thing that pops into my mind, and I know this isn't always the case, is liberal," said Thompson of Kenyon students. "At ballroom... Igor asked who was a Democrat, and everyone but Scott [Brown '05] raised their hands, and me."

And there are some stranger stories. "Last semester, Koinonia [a Christian student group at Kenyon] was having a brownie night in the basement of the chapel," said Shopland. "And all of a sudden, 6 guys wander in... and they're students from the Naz... They asked questions like 'Is there really a place called the Gates of Hell?' and 'There's a church down the road that practices witchcraft, right?' That was the impression they had, that anyone at Kenyon would know all about the occult."

Thompson also admits to hearing rumors of occult practices in Gambier. "I've heard that that's a nationally known thing," said Thompson. "Like covens, or people who consider themselves Wiccan."

But Thompson doesn't think MVNU students take these rumors seriously. "I don't think it's like a pervading thing at [MVNU] where we're like 'Ah! Nobody go to Kenyon,'" she said.

According to a survey of Kenyon and MVNU students jointly conducted by Kennard's sociology class at MVNU and Associate Professor of Sociology Jan Thomas' sociology research methods

class in the spring of 2002, there are indeed some tangible differences between MVNU and Kenyon students.

"Nothing that was shocking," said Thomas. Data from the survey showed that, on average, Kenyon students are wealthier, have better-educated parents and have more liberal attitudes toward smoking, drinking and sex. MVNU students are more likely to have gone to public schools, to live in a rural area and to call themselves conservative and religious.

•Daily differences

There are also some marked differences in student life at the two colleges. At MVNU, chapel attendance is required 3 days a week. Drinking on campus is prohibited. Men are not allowed in women's rooms and vice versa, except during select "open" hours. The school has a strict dress

	Kenyon	MVNU
Number of students	About 1600	About 2500
Gender	53% female, 47% male	58% female, 42% male
Hometowns	19% from Ohio	91% from Ohio
Student Ethnicity	91% white, 4% African-American, 3% Asian-American, 2% Latino/Hispanic	92% white, 3% African-American, less than 1% each of other ethnicities
Most Popular Majors	English, history, political science	Business administration, early childhood education
Cost Per Year	Around \$40,000	Around \$17,000
Financial Aid	75% of students receive	94% of students receive aid
Endowment	About \$150 million	About \$12 million

*Data courtesy of MVNU admissions and www.kenyon.edu.

code spelled out on two pages of the student handbook. And there is a curfew for students who live on campus.

MVNU students do not seem perturbed by these rules. "I think [the rules] make the atmosphere feel a lot safer," said Thompson. "I think it makes it a better atmosphere for the learning environment."

Both Thompson and Mary Darling, an MVNU senior who also participates in the Vineyard Church Bible study, agreed that MVNU is not draconian in its enforcement of rules. "I've seen and heard of friends who have problems with certain things, and they've broken rules, but the Naz has provided counseling for them," said Darling.

"You can get late passes [for curfew] whenever you need to," added Thompson. "It's not like if you're not in by 12 you get kicked out."

Contrast this environment to that of Kenyon: curfews are unheard of, and sleeping over in friends'—and significant others'—rooms is common. Alcohol is banned from freshman dorms but allowed—and consumed—pretty much everywhere else. And a dress code? A peek into last weekend's annual swim-team sponsored Shock Your Mama party, to which students sometimes show up topless or nearly naked, proves that no such requirements exist.

"I would be in favor of something in between Kenyon's and the Naz's policies of residential regulations," said Shopland. "You may know who your [Community Advisor] is, you may not... I hate waking up in the middle of the night and hearing people having sex in the room next to me. That may well happen at the Naz too, but at least there's an understanding that it's not supposed to... I feel like we have absolutely no community in Leonard."

But stricter rules might grate on some Kenyon students' nerves. "I just don't deal well with rules," said Kim Moore '05, a Kenyon senior. "Part of me can understand some of the reasons behind those rules. The other part of me says I'm 22 years old... I don't need to be told what time I need to come home."

Moore, who is engaged to 2002 MVNU graduate Todd Waggoner and who considered attending a Christian college, discovered another

stark contrast between the cultures of MVNU and Kenyon: marriage. "I was... absolutely shocked by how many people get married while in college [at MVNU]," said Moore. "There is this idea that if you don't get married before you graduate from college you never will. [Todd] is the last one of his bunch to get married, and he's 25."

MVNU students interviewed for this article estimate that about half of the people they know get married soon after graduation. However, "I'm 24 now, and I'm not even dating anyone," said Thompson. "I don't think there's a pressure to get married. I think it's because people just want to get married... because we're a faith-based campus... then they might have found somebody that lines up with their beliefs."

Darling, however, believes there is pressure on students to marry. "I'm single, and it's something that I'm really passionate about that I

exchanging students for classes. "It's hard to do because their calendar isn't the same as ours, and getting students back and forth—you have to have transportation there and the times of the classes have to match," said Thomas.

Most people, however, mentioned the value of simply getting together for events here and there. "Why don't we have more Naz students coming to our lectures, why don't we go to their lectures?" said Thomas. "There are ways besides just matching up classes that schools could use each other's resources."

•A chance for growth

What could the schools possibly have to learn from each other? A common answer: a lot. Nugent cited MVNU's extensive community service opportunities and service learning program as a model for future programs at Kenyon. "[MVNU has] been more proactive in reaching out to the community," said Nugent. "Their mission I think is a little more about outreach than ours is." Nugent says she has followed MVNU's lead, and Kenyon now hosts more local events.

Waggoner, Moore's fiancé, agreed on this point. "Kenyon seems to be so idealistic with its liberalism," said Waggoner. "Let's put those ideas into practice."

Nugent also believes that the many opportunities MVNU students have to go on missionary trips may give them a broader outlook than students at Kenyon. "Interestingly, the Naz is in many ways a more international place than Kenyon," said Nugent. "At first blush, it seems like maybe we could collaborate on global issues... One of the things we're thinking about at Kenyon is integrating students' off-campus study more with what happens when they return to Kenyon. And it's possible that the Naz has some experience in that."

Rebecca Barth '93, a Kenyon graduate who leads the Vineyard Church Bible study that Shopland and Darling attend, believes that the mixing of students from the two schools have led to an enrichment of religious discourse. "Often, I see the Kenyon students questioning in a Bible study where the Naz students might take something at face value," she said. "Maybe where I see the converse happening is in... worship and prayer time. Where a Kenyon student might be a little bit more inhibited in prayer time, the Naz student who has a lot of experience with worship and a lot of experience with prayer... [has] almost a risk-taking in that prayer time."

Moore said that Christians at both schools could benefit from more such fellowship, and not just spiritually. "I joke about throwing Kenyon Naz mixers," she said. "There are more girls and fewer guys [in the Kenyon Christian community]. I always try to tell my friends, 'There's an entire school of Christian guys down the road!'"

Kennard believes that further interaction between the two colleges would simply expose MVNU and Kenyon students to a wider range of viewpoints. "I think MVNU students would learn about the diversity of people that you find at Kenyon... because most [MVNU students] come from small towns in rural areas," he said. "There is sometimes an unconscious tendency for people at Christian colleges to think of themselves as avoiding the rest of the world. That, of course, is not the intention of MVNU. We want to teach them that that's not so."

"I think Kenyon students could see what genuine Christian fellowship looks like here," continued Kennard. "They could see how the power of Jesus Christ does affect people's lives... That the Christian faith can really make a difference, in a subtle way, in the way that a soft rain can soak the earth better than a single downpour."

And there's something to be said for making new friends. "I think it might just be a balancing-type thing," said Thompson. "Even just to know students from another school... So we know, 'Okay, maybe they're not all Wiccans, and maybe they're not all nuns.' It would be kind of cool."

•Let's get together?

Is there a need for greater interaction between these two colleges in Knox County? Most people interviewed for this article responded with an emphatic yes. "Kenyon is a school that talks a lot about exploring different cultures and learning about different perspectives," said Moore. "And here we have this enormously different subculture and different perspective in our own backyard... I think that just for the sake of education we need to be open to that."

"I think there should be a better relationship student-wise," added Darling. "I think that's lacking, probably on both parts."

Current interaction between the two schools does exist, such as the joint study conducted by Thomas' and Kennard's classes, faculty members occasionally lecturing at the opposite school, and an MVNU student who plays in the Knox County Symphony.

Many think there should be opportunity for students to take classes at the opposite school in programs that their own college doesn't offer. "Given that we do not have an education department, and yet we know that a number of Kenyon students are interested in teaching careers, there was some thought of whether we might get into some kind of collaboration [with MVNU] there," said Nugent.

However, there is logistical difficulty in

Professors and administrator leaving Kenyon...

Cai looks forward to busy retirement after 19 years at Kenyon

BY KATHRYN CHIASSON
Staff Reporter

Camilla Cai, the James D. & Cornelia W. Ireland Professor of Music, is retiring this year after nineteen years at Kenyon.

Professor Cai came to Kenyon in 1986 after finishing her Ph.D. at Boston University. Before teaching at Kenyon, Professor Cai taught grade school and high school music in the Boston area for thirteen years. She decided to pursue a graduate degree because she "wanted more intellectual excitement, and found it at Kenyon College."

"I definitely had culture shock at first when I came to rural Ohio," she continued. "But now I love it. Here I can concentrate. I collect materials elsewhere, and here I can really write. Boston is a wonderful community for students, but sometimes distracting. Here I focus."

At Kenyon, Cai's interest has been in music of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. "My favorite classes to teach at Kenyon have been nineteenth-century and twentieth-century music," said Cai. "They are the two centuries where the music appeals to me, and the majority of my research is in the nineteenth century ... I conducted my research mostly on the German composer Johannes Brahms and Scandinavian composers. I have had the



Camilla Cai

Steve Klise

opportunity to travel a great deal to ... Germany, Norway, and the American Midwest to see how Scandinavian immigrants to the Midwest brought their music over with them." Cai took a sabbatical in Norway and spent many of her summers in Germany or Austria doing research on Brahms and other subjects.

After the school year is over, Cai plans to move to the small town of Farmington, Maine with her husband. Cai intends to use the libraries of the University of Maine at Farmington for her research. On her academic plate are two books: a nearly-finished edition of some of Brahms' piano pieces and a book on Norwegian

music in America.

Cai's husband Michael Field is a geologist who retired in 1997, the year they got married. This is her second marriage. Cai has one son who lives in Paris, and he has three children who all speak French.

Cai grew up speaking Norwegian in Madison, Wisconsin, where her father was a professor of the language. "My mother was born in Norway, and my father was born in Iowa to Norwegian parents in an entirely Norwegian community," she said. "His first language, I believe, was actually Norwegian."

Because of this background, Cai grew up speaking both Nor-

wegian and English, and had no trouble learning German later on. "Sometimes, though, when I don't know a word in German, I throw a Norwegian word in," she said.

"I spent two years in Norway as a child, first when I was five and second when I was twelve," Cai continued. "My father had a Fulbright scholarship for one time and the other time he served as a diplomat ... I was treated like I was one of them. I felt as at home in Norway at age five as I ever could have in the United States. You become different from those experiences; you cannot be entirely American."

"My first memory where I was aware that music was what most attracted me was when my father's Norwegian students would come to the house and make music," Cai said. "They would bring their guitars and they would sing; it was magical—something about the sound."

During Cai's time at Kenyon, "the quality of students has gotten better, and the music department has grown enormously," she said. "When I came to Kenyon, there was one senior music major. This year we are graduating I believe fifteen music majors. The department has blossomed and students have just flocked to the department. Just to watch the department grow has been so exciting. When I came to Kenyon

the music department was hidden in the basement of Rosse Hall. Now we have so much more."

"I loved having Professor Cai as my advisor," said Adam Reifsnnyder '08, one of Cai's advisees. "She was incredibly friendly and understanding. If I was late getting a form to her to sign or something, she'd say something along the lines of 'It's fine. You're a freshman, we expect you to make mistakes!' She could always make time for me and helped me figure out exactly what I wanted to do."

"I had Music History 102 with Professor Heuchemer and Professor Cai, and I really enjoyed the class," said Phoebe Claggett '08. "Professor Cai brought the material to life and made everything much more interesting. She was enthusiastic and challenging."

"I have no regrets about my time at Kenyon," Cai said. "I came into the career late, and this has been my most rewarding time professionally. I think it is what I always wanted to do but my life took different turns initially."

"I do love traveling," Cai added. "I plan to continue to travel; it will probably be Europe for us. My husband also has a child in Paris and another in Boston. I know I will go to Germany, France, and Norway."

"I see retirement as a third career," she said with a smile.

Wortman to retire after 34 gratifying years as history professor

BY KATHRYN CHIASSON
Staff Reporter

Distinguished Professor of History Roy Wortman is retiring at the end of this year after teaching at Kenyon since 1971. Wortman came to Kenyon with a bachelor's degree from Colorado State University and a Ph.D. from Ohio State University.

Along with teaching one class each semester at Kenyon, Wortman plans to spend more time with his family—wife Barbara, a retired librarian, and two daughters, Jennifer and Kara—pursue additional learning and other activities which he has not had as much time for in the past. Professor Wortman also plans to continue his current research on Canadian Aboriginal historians' conceptions of history.

"The best parts of the job are teaching, students, and some amazingly wonderful and loyal alumni," said Wortman. "Unbeknownst to me, in the early and mid-1990s a group of former students raised an endowed chair for me and surprised me with it in 2001. I was and remain profoundly touched and humbled by their gift to me and to Kenyon."

One of Wortman's advisees, David Rainey '05, said that Pro-



Roy Wortman

Steve Klise

essor Wortman "has been an outstanding advisor outside of the classroom as well as in it. He has helped me time after time in giving job recommendations, and I have later learned from one of my employers that it was one of the most enthusiastic she had ever received. Moreover, he helped my brother with a recommendation for a grad school, four years after he had graduated. I have enjoyed having him in two different seminars as he is great in getting his students involved in the discussion, which really

enhances the learning experience." Wortman spent his sabbaticals in a variety of ways. The first was at the U.S. Presidential and Agricultural archives and on work at the National Farmers Union, and Wortman served as humanities advisor for the Ohio Farmers Union for a few years. Wortman also took sabbaticals in Canada at the Department of Indian Studies of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College—now First Nations University—where he was a visiting research fellow

and later a Fulbright Senior Scholar and American Faculty Fellow. "The sabbaticals helped me develop new teaching fields at Kenyon," explained Wortman.

In his time on campus, Wortman has "also had the chance to do some team-teaching with some fine colleagues in the English and political science departments," he said. "Teaching offers constant growth and insight. At Kenyon it also enabled me to develop another field in North American Indian history, for which my sabbaticals really helped sharpen me. Scholarly and intellectual engagement, broadly defined, is necessary for one's teaching. I've also had the chance for some wonderful associations with some talented and dedicated colleagues. And finally, I've had a chance for working with non-academic people through a variety of programs that engaged me with labor, farmers, veterans, secondary school teachers, among others."

In Wortman's time at Kenyon, Kenyon has become "more of a mini-university, although it's still small enough so that people don't yet get lost in critical mass or anonymous, Kafka-esque bureaucratic mishaps," he said. "And the 'culture of profession-

alism,' often associated with universities, is with us too. In some cases the focal point is more with the profession than with the college."

Another of Wortman's advisees, Susan Campriello '05, said, "Professor Wortman always steered me towards good classes if I wasn't 100% sure of which I wanted to take. This isn't to say that he forced any on me; he knows a lot of the professors, even outside our department, and was able to outline what the classes would be like. He has been really helpful in the post-grad aspect of Kenyon. He has mentioned a number of different fields and programs that I wouldn't have known about. Professor Wortman was always happy to see me, whether it was in his office for a scheduled meeting or an encounter elsewhere on campus. He really made me feel welcome."

"Teaching at Kenyon was and remains an ongoing process in learning and in discovery and growth," Wortman said. "And perhaps wisdom, one hopes. One of the great joys in working with students is witnessing their growth as they find engagement in the joy of both discovery and self-discovery."

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...plan diverse post-departure occupations

Associate Provost Switzer retires after 21 years at Kenyon

BY BRYAN STOKES II
Editor-in-Chief

"I think we should pool our money together to try to make a clone of him!" According to Administrative Assistant for IPHS and Political Science Jalene Fox, this is how Administrative Assistant and Applied Music Program Coordinator Donna Maloney responded to the news of the retirement of Associate Provost Rich Switzer, and it "sums up how we all feel," said Fox.

Switzer, who joined the College in 1984 as Registrar, has served in a variety of roles, including Dean of Academic Advising, a position currently held by Jane Martindell, for three years, and Dean of Academic Support, a position which he held concurrently with that of Registrar. Now, as Associate Provost, Switzer has continued to fulfill his assigned role and more.

"If you change the title to dean for faculty support then you could imagine most of the things I did," said Switzer. "I guess they called it academic just because it's an academic position but mostly I just did things to support the faculty and most of that—I would say all of that—I carry on over to what I'm doing now."

Over his years at Kenyon, Switzer has worked closely with a plethora of faculty and administrators, upon whom he has left an indelible mark. Many will always remember his pleasant demeanor, his constant, caring interest in the well-being of things around



Rich Switzer

Steve Klise

him and his penchant for sweet treats.

"He is a very caring and compassionate person, especially when it comes to personal matters in our lives," said Assistant Registrar Kim Smith. "He often said that, in his view, "...family comes first..." and was most gracious and generous in that regard. While keeping things humming in the Registrar's Office was certainly a priority, Rich was very aware of the state of our home life. He wanted to make sure that we tended to ourselves first in order to be in good shape for work."

"I could fill a page—possibly a book—with our experiences on this campus, from laughing hysterically to almost screaming with frustration," said Administrative Assistant to the Associate Provost Darlene Tedrow. "I

will never be able to thank him enough for what an impact he has had on my life."

Registrar's Assistant and KAP Administrative Assistant Bonnie McCluskey describes Switzer as a "kind and caring man. Whenever he asked you 'how are you?' it wasn't just words in passing; he wanted to know how you and your family were. And ... there isn't a cookie that he doesn't love."

After his tenure as Associate Provost ends in May, a position which will be filled by Associate Professor of Sociology and Legal Studies Ric Sheffield, Switzer plans to travel, enjoy his favorite pastime, catch up on reading and work on projects at home.

"I have a couple of favorite fishing holes west of the Rocky Mountains,"

said Switzer. "And I can't wait."

Switzer, born in Indianapolis and a graduate of Franklin College in Indiana and Indiana University, took a somewhat unconventional route to his position as registrar. After college, he taught grade school in New Mexico, Nevada and Indiana before returning to school for his M.S. and Ed.D; both in Elementary Education.

"I went to grad school and I got a principals license and while I was in grad school the bottom fell out of the pub school business, and you couldn't get a job in a public school anywhere," said Switzer. "I looked and looked and looked and looked and I was desperate, and I could not find a job. By then I had a wife and 2 kids."

Switzer finally was able to get a job supervising student teachers and teaching math, science and social studies at a women's college. Because of decreasing enrollment at the college, a number of administrators were "let go" and several faculty members were asked to fill the positions.

"I pulled a straw for the registrar's office, and a whole new world opened up," Switzer said.

Switzer has found the job of registrar to be enjoyable. "When you get rid of all the details and the nitty gritty, the registrar's job is that of putting students and teachers together," said Switzer. "You advertise the courses, you ask the students which ones they want to take. ... And once the semester starts you help the students who want to adjust their schedules. ... It's a chal-

lenge and I enjoy solving problems."

Switzer's aptitude for problem solving has earned him high acclaim from his colleagues, many of whom have fond memories of their time together.

"Rich Switzer's performance and his contribution to the Kenyon community have far exceeded even those very high expectations," said Dean of Students Don Omahan, who served on the search committee that identified Switzer as Kenyon's new registrar. "Rich has been and continues to be one of the most respected persons on the campus, an individual who brings great compassion, sensitivity, and integrity to all that he says and does."

"With his considerable skills at computing—perhaps rivaled only by his skills at fishing—Rich has helped to lead the College through various computer conversions and has brought the operations of the Office of the Registrar into the 21st Century," said Provost Greg Spaid. "Above all, Rich is a consummate professional who knows how to get things done."

In reflecting upon his nearly 21 years at Kenyon, Switzer has a number of wishes for the College. In addition to desiring solutions to the drinking problem and a return to the residential nature of the College, which is currently experiencing a surge in off-campus housing, Switzer is passionate about the problem of housing faculty and slowing the increasing growth of the College.

Faculty Resignations



Kevin Guckes

Henry Spiller

Among the departing faculty is Professor Henry Spiller, the Luce Professor of Asian Music and Culture. Having taught in both the music and anthropology departments, his areas of expertise include ethnomusicology and the music and dance of southeast Asia. Spiller is resigning because he is moving to California where he will be closer to his family. Although he is accepting a position at the University of California, Davis, he said that "to leave Kenyon was a difficult decision to make. I have found the Kenyon community and the place itself to be very welcoming and satisfying. Kenyon students are truly a joy to teach."



Steve Klise

Oscar Chamosa

Although he has only been here for a year, Assistant Professor of History Oscar Chamosa is leaving for the University of Georgia for "strictly family reasons." Chamosa's partner teaches there and Chamosa has been offered a tenure-track position there as well. He will continue to teach Latin American history as he has done at Kenyon.

"From the first time I visited Kenyon for my job interview I knew that this was my place in the world," said Chamosa. "I was immensely happy I was offered a job here. My partner and I were ready to settle down at Kenyon for good, so she applied for a tenure-track position that opened in a different department last year. Finally, it didn't work out, so we had to move on. It has been a painful process for me. I'm going to miss Kenyon so much."

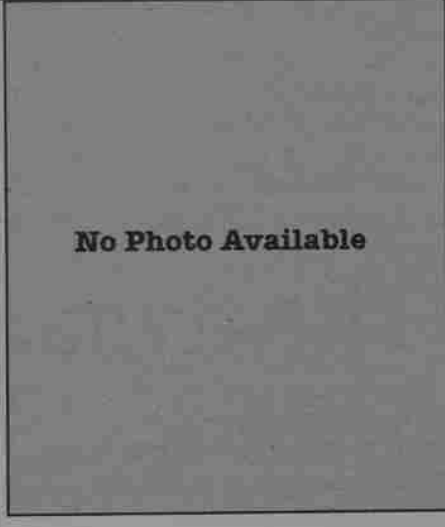


Courtesy of Keith Howard

Keith Howard

An Assistant Professor of Mathematics since 2000, Keith Howard has decided to join the faculty at Mercer University in Georgia as an Associate Professor of Mathematics. Howard said that there the "undergraduate Arts and Sciences school is very heavily structured around providing a good liberal arts education, so it will be an environment that I have come to enjoy."

His main reason for leaving Kenyon is "to be closer to family. Family has always been very important to me and the opportunity to return to my hometown is very enticing ... Leaving is truly a bittersweet proposition. Whether it be faculty, administrators, staff, students or local residents everyone here has contributed to make this isolated place a welcoming home. Kenyon has picturesque buildings located on a beautiful campus on a lovely landscape, but it will be the people that I miss."



No Photo Available

Devin Stauffer

Assistant Professor of Political Science Devin Stauffer is leaving Kenyon for a position in the Government Department at the University of Texas at Austin. He is looking forward to teaching in "a strong graduate program in political philosophy." Continuing, he said, "The decision to leave Kenyon for Texas was not at all a decision against Kenyon."

In fact, it was an agonizing decision to make. But in the end my wife and I decided that we couldn't pass up the chance to teach graduate students, and to live and work in the atmosphere of a good graduate program at a major university." When asked about his feelings toward Kenyon, Stauffer commented, "My attachment to Kenyon remains very strong. I already miss my colleagues from Kenyon, and the undergraduates at the University of Texas are no replacement for Kenyon students. Kenyon students are the most engaged and friendly students I've ever taught."

New forensics class combines science, investigation

BY MARA ALPERIN
Features Editor

"I think that some people in the humanities [division] are afraid of chemistry," said Visiting Assistant Professor of Chemistry Chris Fowler. "I've seen the faces people make when I tell them what I do ... but I think a lot of people would agree that the material we're learning is interesting, and some stuff we do is pretty cool."

In order to show the practical and more socially popular side of his profession, Fowler designed a course in forensic investigation, which is currently being taught in the Chemistry department.

"I had the idea to teach the class, since forensics is such a growing area of science," said Fowler. "Basically, we used a lot of new and more advanced techniques that students had learned in their advanced biochem and chemistry courses to solve forensics questions."

This is the first year the class has been offered, according to Fowler. "It was originally cast as an advanced chemistry class, so I had the freedom to teach what I did."

Tim Rust '05 said he signed up for the course because "as a chemistry major, [he] was curious about how accurately television shows like *CSI* portrayed forensic science." According to Rust, the students "have completed a number of labs to simulate actual procedures carried out by crime scene investigators including flammable liquid residue analysis, finger printing, DNA-finger printing, blood typing and gun shot residue analysis."

The labs followed procedures that would actually be ordered by courts, according to Fowler. "We looked at stuff like extracting cocaine off dollar bills. You can often find trace amounts, because currency is exchanged so fre-

quently."

"The subject matter is cool," said Marc Mergy '06, a biochemistry and neuroscience major. "It's something you don't normally get to do in everyday class."

"It is a great class for exposing the students to a wide variety of laboratory techniques," said Director of Chemical Laboratories Dudley Thomas. "The students were able to perform many

the pre-lab lecture, analyzing the data ... and writing a summary report. It is a lot of work for the lead group, but it also teaches the organization and leadership skills necessary for planning and executing a classroom lab experiment."

"The students were just as responsible for the development of the course," said Fowler. "They helped out a lot, and it was a much better course as a result."



Courtesy of Marc Mergy

Mark Geiger '06 takes aim at the target in a gun shot residue analysis lab of the analyses that you see on the popular crime shows (*CSI*, *Law and Order*, etc.). This was some very good practical experience, as teams of students were required to do the laboratory preparation and setup for each lab."

According to Emily Rains '05, the class is organized in a unique manner. Rains said that every week, "a group of two or three students organize a lab on some aspect of forensic science. The groups is responsible for gathering the materials, giving

Mergy said that he liked creating some of the experiments. "It's a cool class, because it's very student-driven and student-lead," he said.

Andy Koch '05, a molecular biology major, worked with Rust to lead a lab about flammable liquid residue analysis. According to Koch, this test detects whether an accelerant, such as gasoline, diesel or kerosene, was used to start the fire, thus suggesting arson as the cause of the fire.

"We were in charge of mak-

ing up a crime scene," said Koch. "We took samples, like bits of old carpeting, blankets and a t-shirt, and burned them with different chemicals."

Since the class relies so heavily on student involvement, Fowler originally capped the class at ten students. However, since there was "so much enthusiasm and interest," according to Fowler, he adjusted the number to thirteen. "I feel like interest for the class got around primarily by word of mouth," he said.

One of the better aspects of the course, according to Fowler, is that it is "so different from your average science class [where] you learn from the textbook." Indeed, so much is learned outside of the classroom. "[The forensics class] teaches quality science, just with a different method, in a different teaching environment," said Fowler.

As an example, the forensics class recently took a field trip to the New Albany shooting range where, with help from instructor Jeff Roshan, they fired four different types of handguns and collected samples of gun shot residue to detect primers and trace metals.

"The gun shot residue analysis lab was particularly cool," said Rust. "We actually traveled to a shooting range. ... This gave us a very real firsthand view of the daily activities of a forensic scientist."

"The class was fun to take, and I learned a lot," said Koch. "I've always been interested in those crime shows."

"It's funny [because] I've gotten ideas off shows like *CSI*," said Fowler. "I see something and think, 'Oh, cool, we could try that!'"

However, there is more to investigating crime scenes than is apparent on television. According to Koch, the "shows focus more on results ... we focus more on how [the methods] work. It's a little

more complicated than they make it out to be, and they skip a lot of steps."

"It's kind of cool to see science on mainstream television," Koch added. "I like being able to watch [shows] and understand what's going on."

"I think that this class opens up the opportunity for a very interesting field of work," said Fowler. "It's such a fun career path."

"It's great to spend time teaching something that is a lot of fun," Fowler added.

However, the class was not without glitches.

"Not everything worked as well as we planned," said Koch. "It was the first time the class was offered, and there were things that we couldn't foresee happening. If it's taught again, it will go smoother."

"While not every lab exercise gave the predicted result, I think the class was very successful in terms of knowledge and experience gained," said Thomas.

Rust added that the "most important thing [he] learned is how difficult it is to analyze forensic evidence. Even though all of the 'crime scene evidence' is created in the lab, we have still had difficulty correctly analyzing and identifying the planted clues."

Despite difficulties, opinions of the class have been extremely high.

"It has been a very rewarding class," said Rains. "I have learned a lot about various aspects of forensic science and also have had a lot of fun."

Fowler said that it is likely that the class will be taught again, even if he does not teach it himself. "There's definitely interest," he said. "It's a great addition to some of the more traditional topics."

Thomas added, "What other Kenyon class can you take that includes learning to shoot a pistol?"

The dynamics of dining: A senior's comps

BY ROSE BABINGTON
Staff Writer

In spite of Kenyon's small student body, it seems that Peirce Hall at 6:00 p.m. on any weekday holds a majority of the College's 1,550 students, and the line for dinner seems to be even longer. The solution? Talk to Gabe Schine '05, whose synoptic major of complex system studies culminated in a project about the dynamics of dining in Peirce.

Schine's interest in studying systems originated in a class on logic during his freshman year, taught by Associate Professor of Philosophy Joel Richeimer. In the class, said Schine, Richeimer "took a few days to talk about complexity, and that was it." Richeimer later became Schine's primary advisor. How-

ever, because Schine's self-created major included work in philosophy, mathematics and physics, he also had other faculty mentors, including Associate Professor of Mathematics Judy Holdener, Assistant Professor of Mathematics Keith Howard and Associate Professor of Physics Tim Sullivan.

Schine's decision to study complexity of movement and behavior in Peirce Hall came about during his sophomore year. "A friend and I were sitting at lunch one day up in Peirce Hall," said Schine. After discussing the study of the behavior of people in elevators, Schine's friend suggested that he do such a study in Peirce, and the idea stuck. "I wanted to learn essentially how a bunch of students, self-interested, put together ... creates what we see." Though he

originally hoped to "redesign the dining hall area," plans for remodeling the dining hall had already been set in place, so he focused on student movement patterns in Peirce instead.

Schine began his project by studying research on animal movement and then simulating the movement on computers. Schine said he also looked at research on "queuing, line formations ... a lot of research on the dynamics of order." To conduct the on-site research, Schine and several friends "sat outside the doors of Peirce and counted people." After compiling data of actual student movement in the dining hall, Schine then wrote a computer program based upon his research and the research he had studied.

Though the task can be described fairly summarily, the

process was quite arduous. "It took almost a year to write the program," admitted Schine, "and I fine-tuned it with the help of about 40 other Kenyon students and their computers," in addition to the support of LBIS. Schine created a grid so that all 40 computers could run the program simultaneously. The students who volunteered their computers "cut computing down from four years—that's how long it would have taken one computer—to a couple of months," according to Schine. Schine said that he promised a party to those who volunteered and advocated the idea as a good method of recruiting "lots of people" to help out.

Schine finished his work roughly three weeks before his comps presentation this spring. Even though his comps are finished, he said that the research

he did on Peirce may not be completely done. "I could use what I did to go further," said Schine. "ARAMARK has taken an interest in it, we'll see where that goes."

"If ARAMARK doesn't happen, I'm just going to go home, I have a job there," said Schine. However, he didn't rule out the possibility of continuing his studies in complex systems. "I could see it happening," said Schine. "If I could find a job that involved this, I'd be really happy." He advised future synoptic majors to remember that "if there's something you really like studying, there's always a way to do it here if you have the motivation to go through with it."

And Schine's advice to all diners at Peirce Hall? "Cut in line in Peirce if you want to. It's much faster."

Political activist Horowitz spars with students

MEGAN SHIPLEY
News Assistant

"There is an insipid culture of fascism at American colleges that comes out of the left wing," said David Horowitz, nationally-known conservative commentator and advocate of the "Academic Bill of Rights," in his speech at Kenyon Tuesday evening. "You can't get a good education if they're only telling you half the story, even if you're paying \$40,000 a year," he later added.

Horowitz's speech, entitled "Academic Freedom and the Lack of Political Diversity on the Campus," was sponsored by the Kenyon Republicans, with funding support from the Student Lectureships Committee and the Interscholastic Studies Institute.

Stu Schisgall '07, president of the Kenyon Republicans, explained his group's decision to bring Horowitz to campus. "David Horowitz is a familiar name to many people in academia, and I wanted to show that the Kenyon Republicans are an organization that is seriously concerned about making a positive impact on the Kenyon community."

Horowitz is an outspoken critic of liberal bias in academia, and his "Academic Bill of Rights" is the basis of Ohio Senate Bill 24, which would prohibit discrimination based on political beliefs in public universities and would require political balance in the presentation of controver-

sial material in the classroom. Horowitz gave his speech without notes pacing in front of a packed audience in Higley Auditorium. Schisgall said that he was "extremely pleased" with the high turnout and noted that many attendees sat in the aisles to hear the lecture.

Many students were surprised by the unprecedented security presence — there were at least one uniformed and two plain clothes security officers, as well as a uniformed sheriff's deputy, and bags and backpacks were not allowed into the auditorium. The Office of Safety and Security could not immediately be reached for comment.

Horowitz's speech touched on a range of topics, including an examination of the problem of liberal bias in universities, a history of the concept of academic freedom in the United States, and the Academic Bill of Rights, and his proposal to solve the problem of political discrimination. Horowitz also gave an account of his own political transformation from a Marxist and leftist involved with the Black Panthers to a conservative commentator and advocate.

Two-thirds of the way through the speech, Horowitz abruptly shifted his focus to the war in Iraq, a switch that seemed inexplicable to many in the audience, including the event's organizers. "I completely understand the crowd's frustration about Horowitz's focus on the war on terrorism instead of on the Academic Bill of Rights," said

Schisgall. "Based on the title of the lecture, I thought [he] would focus mostly on the political tendencies of college students and how academic freedom applies to Kenyon... I was unprepared for his dissertation on the war on Iraq and terrorism."

Horowitz explained that he wanted to give a conservative view of the war in Iraq because "conservative speakers are a rare sight at universities." He added that he was impressed by the interest in the Academic Bill of Rights during the discussion period. "If I could have heard the questions before hand, I wouldn't have talked about the war in Iraq," he said.

Horowitz tried to inject some humor into his speech; he brought a pie, which he called his "antiballistic missile system," up to the podium, in reference to an incident earlier this month in which he was pied during a lecture at Butler University. Horowitz also drew some possibly-unintended

laughs from the audience during his discussion of the controversy surrounding Harvard President Larry Summers's remarks about the differences in scientific aptitude between men and women. His assertions that the Harvard faculty's treatment of Summers was "analogous to show trials in Stalinist Russia" and that "the feminists showed they were complete totalitarians and anti-intellectuals" seemed to tickle many in the audience.

Many students went into the lecture expecting "fireworks," in the words of Rich Bartholomew '06, a self-described conservative. Bartholomew said he is glad Horowitz is bringing attention to what he sees as an important issue, although he disagrees with some of Horowitz's approaches. "I'm loath to get legislature involved," he said. "I think colleges and the legislature should be kept as far apart as possible."

Gambier resident Daniele Marsh

said she attended the lecture because of her interest in academic freedom and her teaching background. "I fear that [students are] displaying some of the bias they have received," she said about Kenyon students' reactions during the speech. "They don't understand that we're looking for freedom of thought, not the promotion of your own ideals. It's about freedom of expression."

"Overall, I think Kenyon did a great job with the question and answer period," said Schisgall. "The atmosphere was tense but extremely civil and I believe we shocked Horowitz with our maturity and concern with his Academic Bill of Rights."

"This was the best [audience] reaction I've ever had," said Horowitz about the Kenyon audience. "I've been at other places that have been civil, but the intelligence and the interest of the students was the best I've ever had."

Students win Fulbrights, Goldwaters

JOANNA RICHARDSON
Staff Writer

In terms of students winning awards, it has been a very successful year for Kenyon. This year an especially high number of students were recommended for the Fulbright Fellowship and Goldwater Scholarship, and many of these students have been awarded such honors.

At the beginning of the year, eleven students were both recommended by Kenyon and approved by the U.S. committee, which made all eleven capable to win the Fulbright Fellowship. Of the eleven, four, thus far, have heard from the host country and have received the grant. The grantees are Alaina Baker '05, Thomas Fleischman '05, Ted Samuel '05, and Mia Tyler '05. Baker, Fleischman and Tyler are headed to Germany, while Samuel is off to India.

Baker has been awarded a research grant to research protein alternations in Alzheimer's pathology and take graduate courses at the University of Göttingen in Germany. "It is especially wonderful to be able to have an experience like this," said Baker. "As a science major with a strong interest in research, I felt unable to take a semester abroad. This grant allows her not only to travel abroad but also to continue her research. "[This is] the best of both worlds," said Baker.

"This honor of the Fulbright fellowship is a great opportunity" said Fleischman, who has been awarded a teaching grant in Germany. In addition to teaching ESL, he will also be looking at how children born after the fall of the wall view themselves and their German identities compared to their parents and the grandparents, who grew up during the Cold War. According to Fleischman, after being abroad in Germany during his junior year, he wanted to go back.

Samuel proposed to immerse

himself in the study of Aravani communities in South India. Like Fleischman, he journeyed to his chosen country during his junior year abroad. Samuel said that being an outsider made it difficult to meet and gain access to members of Aravani communities. Fortunately, the grant gives him the opportunity to return to India, where he can attend functions and festivals of the Aravani culture in order to research the Aravani activist methods to accomplish their goals such as rights from the government and AIDS education.

Having studied in Germany for her junior year, Tyler will return to study the problems of integrating the demographic of children of the Turkish migrant workers into society. "Much of what Americans would categorize as 'Turkish-German' youth is growing up in a sort of liminal environment, caught between the culture of their parents and the culture of their teachers, which in large part, rejects them as foreigners," Tyler explained. While she recognizes the prestige of the honor, Tyler said that she is more concentrated on the opportunity that this fellowship gives her to help these kids as much as possible.

In addition, three out of the four nominees for the Goldwater won the award this year. The competitive scholarship is awarded to students who intend to pursue careers in science, math, and engineering. This year's the winners include Kelly Burke '06, Joey Nielsen '06 and David Long '07.

Having been nominated for the Goldwater scholarship last year without much research experience, Nielsen, a double mathematics and physics major, decided to obtain research experience before applying for this competitive award. As a result, he studied x-ray emission from a neutron star at the Harvard Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics over the summer. This experience gave him a better grasp on creating a research proposal and

focusing on what he really wanted to study.

"It was really nice to put my former work into a proposal that people could appreciate," said Nielsen. In his application, he proposed to further his past research by studying neutron stars in different wavelengths over the course of a year, which would involve numerous telescopes involved and the entire scientific community.

As an applicant for the Goldwater award, Burke proposed research looking at the cell cycle and the proteins involved in its regulation. She posed the question of why cancer cells keep growing and how this growth is inhibited from a pharmacological perspective. Burke said she felt prepared to create a research proposal based on her past research at the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota, along with the help of Assistant Professor of Chemistry Mo Himsen. "My long term goal now is to positively affect the people of South Africa and other people as well to fight diseases such as cancer," Burke declared.

Long, the final winner of the Goldwater award, aspires to continue research in organic chemistry, with his primary goal to obtain his Ph.D in organic chemistry. "I am quite grateful for the opportunity the Goldwater will give me to continue to pursue my research interests," said Long. Like Nielsen and Burke, Long credits the close-knit departments and the many enthusiastic and devoted professors, who have helped all of the winners achieve such high honors in their Kenyon careers.

Both the Fulbright grantees and the winners of the Goldwater acknowledge the honor and prestige embedded in both awards; however, each individual puts a focus on the opportunity to not only further one's own intellect, but give back to the community at large. Therefore, while winning these awards speaks well for Kenyon, the winners themselves speak even louder.

Random Moments

Where should Residential Life put the hundred rising sophomores who are being summer housed?



"On the football field."
—Emily Robinson '07 and Courtney Patross '07



"In Ernst, before it's demolished."
—Barrett Bohnengel '05



"In slave camps."
—Brian Speiser '05



"We should evict the seniors from Tafts."
—Kayla Zagieboylo '08

BY MARA ALPERIN

Professor, poet, Guggenheim Fellowship winner: Fanny Howe

BY CHARLOTTE NUGENT
Senior News Editor

"To me, it's a vocation, like being a monk or a soldier or something," said Fanny Howe, the current Richard L. Thomas Professor of Creative Writing, of being a poet. "It's a whole way of life."

This way of life recently paid off for Howe in the form of a prestigious Guggenheim Fellowship. Awarded by the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, the award was given this year to 186 scholars and artists from across the country, selected from more than 3,000 applicants, according to the foundation's web site. Last year, the average award totaled \$37,362.

The fellowship "is one of the old, very distinguished awards in this country for all kinds of scholarly and literary disciplines," said Howe. "It doesn't give you a fortune, but it gives you enough money to work half the amount you usually do or completely stop working. You apply for it with a proposal ... and you assume you won't win."

But win she did, and Howe will make good with her prize. When Howe's position at Kenyon ends after this semester, she plans to "spend most of the year abroad between Ireland and England." Howe's oldest daughter, Lucien, lives in Oxford, England, with Howe's three grandchildren. "Oxford is also a great place to work, and it has wonderful libraries," said Howe. She added that her fellowship gives her a certificate to use libraries around the world.

Oh, and she might go to India, too. "Part of my [current work] is Hindu philosophy, and I'd like to see India before I write about it," continued Howe. "I'll have to wait and see if someone will do that with me. I don't want to go to India alone. But it's a dream I've had all my life, so this would be the chance."

Howe's Guggenheim Fellowship tops a list of other prestigious awards. She has published several novels, poetry collections and a book of essays. Her volume *Selected Poems* won the 2001 Lenore Marshall Poetry Prize, a \$25,000 award from the Academy of American Poets that "recognizes the most outstanding book of poetry published in the United States in the previous year," according to the Academy's web site. Currently, her volume of poetry *On the Ground* is on the shortlist for the 2005 Griffin Poetry Prize, to be awarded in Toronto in early June.

Both awards recognize Fanny Howe's importance as a major voice in American poetry, and we feel very fortunate to have her at Kenyon this year," said Sergei Lobanov-Rostovsky, Associate Professor of English and chair of the English department.

Howe's position at Kenyon is the most recent phase in a lifetime spent immersed in writing and teaching. Born in Boston, Howe started writing poetry at a young age. "When I started realizing I

of my teaching, it was a complete fluke," she said. "I had never taken any creative writing classes or anything, so I was really scared."

This was also a hectic time in Howe's life because she had three children in four years: daughter Lucien in 1969, daughter Danzy in 1970 and son Maceo in 1972. While the family lived in Boston, "I raised them and taught at the same time," she said.

From 1970 to 1987, Howe taught writing at Tufts, Columbia and MIT. In 1987, she got a call from the University of California

For the last five years, "I [have done] teaching stints... Those were short-term, like this one," said Howe. "But mostly I've been writing up a storm and publishing books and visiting my grandchildren."

Kenyon may have the dubious honor of being the last college at which Howe teaches a full-length course. "I think I'm not going to teach any more ever full-length classes, because I've done it for 35 years and it seems like I should just focus on my own work now, even if it means that I'm poor," she said. "I've got a pension from the University of California, and then I'll get social security, so I can just crawl along like the rest of America."

Howe has also enjoyed the extra time to focus on her work. "I never stop writing," she said. "But I do think that it's very hard to be a mother, a teacher, and also go out and hustle for your work. Since I've been free, I've had more time to ... make more connections. I just have had more freedom to take care of where the books ended up."

So what's a Kenyon student to do if they want to write for a living? Howe said her particular career path is closed to today's would-be poets. "The world is so different now," she said. "No one could get the jobs I got now without having a writing degree of some kind. So that sort of ruined it for people like me. Ideally, I think people should be able to just be poets and not go through programs or anything ... I think it's great if you're a student and can have those two years [at an MFA program] to focus on it, but there are dangers to being in those programs where you get over-determined. The most important thing for younger poets is to be in a place where there is an active poetry community, to be with other poets. Getting a degree is secondary."

Her eagerness to leave California aside, Howe said she does enjoy teaching writing. "The most rewarding is being with younger people," she said. "I really like young people and getting the sense of what people are thinking about doing in the world. And that I would miss."

One of Howe's favorite classes to teach is Writing for Children, which she is instructing at Kenyon this semester. "Writing for Children is just plain fun," she said. "People's egos don't seem to be nearly as raw about being criti-

cized or getting suggestions ... It's a much more lighthearted environment for teaching. And it raises so many issues ... [Such as] talking about whether you have a community resolution to a problem or an individual resolution, whether the child figures out a problem alone or with other creatures or people in the story."

Kenyon's environment is different from any Howe is used to. "I think it's a gorgeous place, and my house [Professor Lewis Hyde's] is wonderful," she said. "It's been great for work."

Perhaps too great for work. "I think the atmosphere is very intense here," she said. "It seems very charged, and it's here on this hill ... This is so much more - almost monastic, in this community together, cut off from the world ... But it's been lonely. The faculty is very hardworking and absorbed, and so it's been like every night watching TV, I live for Netflix."

Though Howe clearly enjoys writing, she has many anxieties about various aspects of her life as a poet. Howe's Guggenheim will allow her to pursue her lifelong dream of visiting India, but she never would have applied for the fellowship without gentle coercion by a good friend. "Normally, I'm much too wimpy to apply for awards because my feelings get hurt if I don't get them," said Howe good-naturedly. "Somebody forced me. Her name is Honor Moore, and she's a poet, and she won it last year and was saying 'You've got to do it!'"

Howe is also nervous about her Griffin Poetry Prize nomination. "It's scary, they have a huge event," she said of the awards ceremony for the prize, at which the name of the winning poet is announced onstage.

She claims never to read reviews of her work. "I never read my book reviews, in case someone says something bad," she said. "All my friends know that they're not to tell me."

And she finds teaching to be a draining occupation. "I'm ambivalent because it makes me so nervous," she said. "I never can just lightly go in and not have all the material ready. I take it really seriously, so it's exhausting in that way. I have friends [for whom] it's just a breeze ... It has something to do with my temperament, not with teaching itself."

She paused thoughtfully, then said with a laugh. "I probably should have gone to a psychiatrist 30 years ago and learned how to relax!"



Kevin Guckes

Writer-in-Residence Fanny Howe has won many prestigious poetry awards

wasn't going to be a very good student, I started writing poetry. That was about when I was fourteen," she said. "And I realized I just loved poetry, absolutely loved it. And that's all I wanted to do."

Howe did not get a traditional collegiate education, however. "I went to Stanford, but then I dropped out," she said. "It was part of the youth movement, I was pretty politically involved."

It was in New York City where her career took off. After staying at Stanford for about five years, "I was a classical dropout and went to live in New York and make my way," she said. "I wrote some young-adult books to make money, and I wrote a collection of short stories."

In a twist of fate, Howe met someone on the street who offered her a teaching position at Tufts University. Howe took the job. "That was sort of the beginning

at San Diego, asking "if I would be interested in applying for a job," she said. "And I said no, I didn't want to go to San Diego, not for a million dollars."

But the university made such a generous offer that Howe agreed to teach there for a semester. "I went out for ten weeks to do a course," she said. "I said 'I won't move out here unless you give me tenure.' And they did. So the horrible part was they did give me tenure and I had to go. [But] my middle child was starting at Stanford, so that was sort of nice because we were together in California."

Though she had a comfortable job, Howe did not enjoy her time in California. "I was there for thirteen years," she said. "I [retired] as soon as I could. I retired too soon, that was my mistake ... I was just so impatient to be free that I did it before I got as good a pension as I might have. But I don't regret it."

Features Brief

One of the most talked about issues in the world today is that of Islam. Talking about Islam is just what the members of the Contemporary Voices in Islam class will do on Wednesday, May 4 when they present their symposium, titled "There is No Islam, There are Only Muslims: Diversity in Islam."

The symposium is a required part of their course, taught by Professor of Religious Studies Vernon Schubel. According to Schubel, "The course out of my dissatisfaction with the ways Islam is discussed ... after 9/11."

Tired of seeing this religion batted about by unknowledgeable pundits and talking heads, Schubel began a senior course that would discuss several issues contemporary Muslims are dealing with, including the rise of "fundamentalism" and feminism in Islam. The students read a variety of different authors supporting certain ideas, as well as their detractors.

The symposium will be led entirely by the students. They must write an essay and make a personal presentation, discussing various issues and viewpoints based on what they've learned this year. Afterward there will be a question and answer session with the audience and the students. "We hope to bring in members of the Kenyon and Mount Vernon communities," said Will O'Keefe '07. He added that everyone was invited and welcome.

Schubel said that he has learned a lot this year. "I've learned a lot from my students," he said.

BY ISAAC MILLER

Diversions

Thursday, April 28, 2005

Exhibition:

Opening Reception for Walter Zurko

7:30 p.m.
Olin Auditorium

Concert:

South African Choral Music

8:00 p.m.
Rosse Hall

Performances by composer and conductor Dr. Mzilikazi Khumalo, tenor Themba Mkhwani, and the Kenyon College Chamber Singers.

Friday, April 29, 2005

Rally:

Social Culture

5:00 p.m.
Rosse Hall Steps

Dinner:

Cinco De Mayo

6:00 p.m.
Snowden Multicultural Center

Saturday, April 30, 2005

Summer Send-Off

1:00 p.m.
Ransom Lawn

Summer Send-Off:

Potato Famine

9:00 p.m.
Ransom Lawn

Summer Send-Off:

Medeski, Martin, Wood

10:00 p.m.
Ransom Lawn

Monday, May 2, 2005

Concert:

Kenyon Guitar Ensemble

7:00 p.m.
Brandt Recital Hall

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Sports:

Ladies Softball vs. Otterbein

3:30 p.m.
Softball Fields

Dinner:

Tuesday Night Dinner

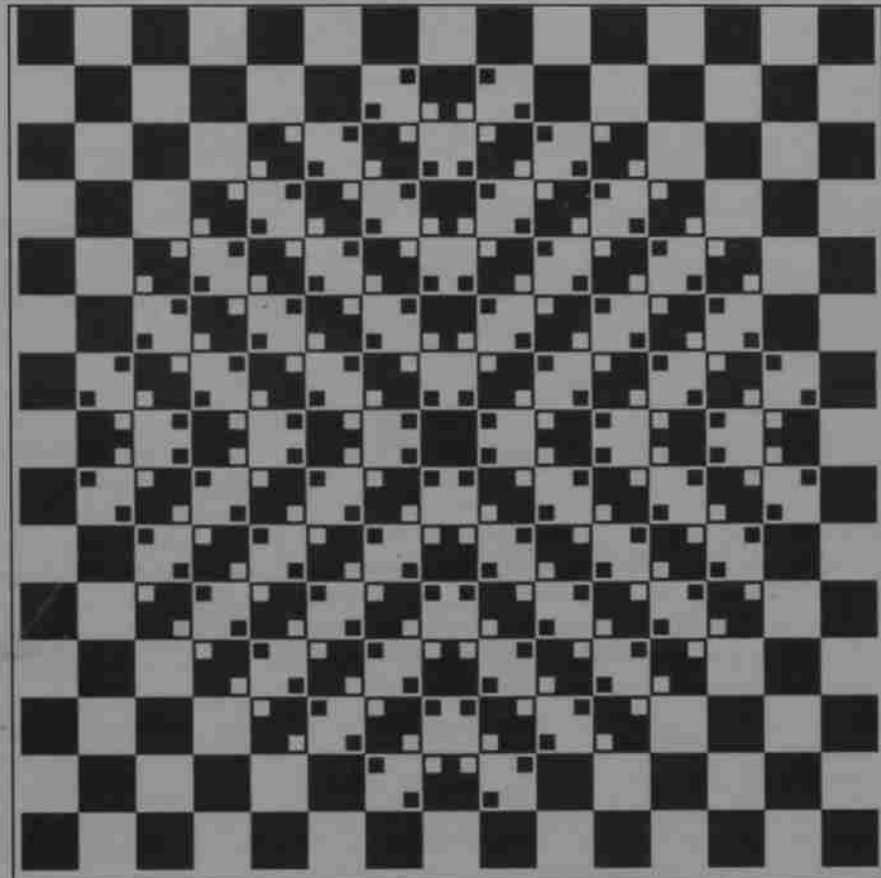
5:30 p.m.
Parish House

Concert:

Kenyon College Jazz Ensemble

7:00 p.m.
Brandt Recital Hall

Mezmerized?



Then come share our world.

Collegian@kenyon.edu

Join the fold.

THIS WEEK: PROCRASTINATION

Procrastination is the thief of time.

— Edward Young

Procrastination and impatience form a system of checks and balances.

— Mason Cooley

My evil genius Procrastination has whispered me to tarry 'til a more convenient season.

— Mary Todd Lincoln

If once a man indulges himself in murder, very soon he comes to think little of robbing; and from robbing he comes next to drinking and Sabbath-breaking, and from that to incivility and procrastination.

— Thomas DeQuincey

to be scared is such a release from all the logy weight of procrastination, of dallying and pokiness! You burn into work. It is as though gravity were removed and you walked lightly to the moon like an angel.

— Brenda Ueland

EVENTS ON CAMPUS THIS WEEK

QUOTATIONS OF THE WEEK

THE KENYON COLLEGIAN

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Face facts on drug culture

The image of Kenyon, which a prospective student or a prospective parent receives, is a rather sanitized one. In this Kenyon is not unique, as it races to peddle brochures, tout student-teacher ratios and over-exaggerate the pristine, safe nature of the campus, better than its rivals among comparable liberal arts institutions. As reports this week indicate however, this competitive whitewashing can go too far.

Even following the tragic death of Colin Boyarski '08, a prospective student visiting this week will not be exposed to the range of choices that may challenge their personal convictions upon enrolling at college. We have "conversations" and forums at every level about binge drinking, while failing to address the larger evils of our community, such as cocaine. The word is rarely acknowledged by or associated with Kenyon. But cocaine use and availability appear — to many older students and alumni — to have been on the rise for at a number of years.

Any but the very most naïve prospies are aware that marijuana use is far too common and casual. What is referred to in the vernacular as a "dime bag," now changed by inflation, is almost as common a sight as a 12-pack of Pabst on a Friday afternoon, and proffers even further risk of harm to others and self. However, more serious dragon-chasing and laced concoctions abound. Yet Beer & Sex do not mention these, the administration — publicly — seeks no student perspective and fails to address the issue, and a genuinely concerned prospie or parent will hear no word of it.

Kenyon is neither an impregnable fortress, nor a day care center. It is not the utopia of Walden Pond. Yet, too often it seems, it is portrayed in this light to parents and prospective students. Too often, every year, students come to this hill who are incapable of making appropriate decisions in this lifestyle, in this reality. They are unprepared for the consequences of serious drug use, of the sometimes-supportive but sometimes-suffocating intensity of our social life, and of the universal danger of predatory people.

We cannot, and should not, deny, however, that the actions of each individual have far-reaching effects for the entirety of this community. With an influx of hard drugs comes a criminal element, one which shatters the sense of safety which we all hold dear. What was once the town where everyone leaves their cars running and their doors unlocked can quickly spiral into a haven for the basest of the criminal element a wholly undesirable place to live. Denying these problems only serves to decimate the community which all of us hold dear.

As the severity of these problems is forced to light, it becomes necessary for this community to reckon with them, once and for all. Concealing the flourishing drug trade, and the detrimental impact which accompanies it, is a disservice to everyone involved. Instead, we must borrow from the first step of the renowned "twelve-step" programs, and firmly state that we are Kenyon College and we have a drug problem.

ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

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Yearly subscriptions to *The Kenyon Collegian* are available for \$30. Checks should be made payable to *The Kenyon Collegian* and sent to the Business Advertising Manager.

On Tuesday, in Gund,
the soup of the day was
Crowded Clam Chowder.



F.B. DeBruin

Horowitz: right idea, wrong way

BY JOHN HART
 Guest Columnist

Most of what David Horowitz said was surprisingly valid. Ultimately, however, the solution he is helping to implement will likely be far worse than the problem it was meant to address.

Before I begin, let me lay out some qualifiers. First, Horowitz often debased his own argument by going off on wild tangents and rants. Secondly, he did little justice his views by making broad, sweeping generalizations over complex and multifaceted issues—for example, "liberals think this," as if liberals are a monolithic body, devoid of dissent. Regrettably, Horowitz's experience with the left of political thought is limited, by his own admission, to the dictatorial ideologies of Mao and Stalin.

Horowitz then errs in imposing this supposed homologous ideology of "the left" on all of left-leaning academia—lumping in those who may have objected to the Iraq War if only because they disliked being lied to by their government or those who support abortion for libertarian reasons or those who simply acknowledge that America is far from perfect.

Additionally, Horowitz throws out right-wing hand grenades such as "Liberals hate America" and "If it wasn't for Bush then 'x'" These serve little purpose toward his main argument other than to draw ire from the crowd. It is at times like these when Horowitz ceases to be a scholar concerned with academic freedom and becomes just another Robert Novak or Paul Begala. His exaggerations, generalizations and lack of cohesive focus ruin and detract from what otherwise might have been an excellent talk about academic freedom.

When Horowitz spoke about how professors should teach someone *how* to think and not *what* to think, he was spot on. When he spoke about how a good professor attempts to portray multiple views and perspectives on a certain matter so students can get a complete understanding, he was brilliant. When he opined that biology teachers shouldn't intimidate students with their politics, he was correct. When he bemoaned the travesty that befell Larry Summers for failing to be politically correct, he was absolutely right. However, because of his propensity for mindless "Crossfire" rants, these valid points are obscured and overlooked.

Horowitz's rhetorical deficiencies

aside, the solution he is proposing and inspiring in legislatures around the country will be worse than the problem he seeks to amend. The problem does not come from the specific points he proposes. Those are quite legitimate and should be adopted by universities. Instead, the problem occurs when such regulations become an enforceable law that presumably has penalties attached. Take, for example, these two sections of the proposed Ohio Academic Bill of Rights:

(A) "The institution shall provide its students with a learning environment in which the students have access to a broad range of serious scholarly opinion pertaining to the subjects they study. In the humanities, the social sciences, and the arts, the fostering of a plurality of serious scholarly methodologies and perspectives shall be a significant institutional purpose. In addition, curricula and reading lists in the humanities and social studies shall respect all human knowledge in these areas and provide students with dissenting sources and viewpoints."

(B) "Students shall be graded solely on the basis of their reasoned answers and appropriate knowledge of the subjects and disciplines they study and shall not be discriminated against on the basis of their political, ideological, or religious beliefs."

It seems to be a reasonable rule for a college handbook, right? No one wants to be graded based on whether their political views mesh with the professor's. Similarly, no reasonable student would want only to hear one side of an issue. "I mean, this is common sense," as Horowitz often said. Now imagine a politically opinionated professor grades a paper poorly. Under the considered Ohio legislation, a student could presumably pursue state-backed legal action against the professor and the university itself for ideological discrimination—opening up the school to devastating liability claims and or criminal action. Moreover, the chilling specter of professors being hauled in front of state legislatures over the material taught in their classes would only be a committee resolution away.

Furthermore, this legislation could be used by zealous groups to attack, for example, the critical teaching of evolution in biology and anthropology. They could argue evolutionary theory constitutes the introduction of controversial material into the classroom that does not pertain to the subject at hand when God clearly

created the world in seven days—so sayeth the Bible. The inverse of this argument has been prosecuted successfully elsewhere in the country for quite some time, masquerading as the drive to introduce "creation science" at equal footing with evolutionary science in classrooms. In short, by enacting a law, Horowitz runs the risk of sparking the very witch hunts and show trials he ranted about on Monday night, with professors being "lynched" not by their fellow faculty but by unqualified lawmakers.

Thus, there are diamonds in the rough, but they are hard to find. Horowitz's real argument was valid. There is intellectual discrimination in higher education. I for one have been in a political science class where all the books were so biased and rife with factual errors that virtually the entirety of the class found them laughable. For a good example and a laugh, read Dilip Hiro's *Secrets and Lies: Operation 'Iraqi Freedom' and After, A Prelude to The Fall of U.S. Power in the Middle East?* No attempt was ever made to present alternate viewpoints or opinions even though there are a number of highly regarded texts that I have been offered in other classes. I think many found it to be a deeply disappointing class in no small part because of the lack of engaging, conflicting and, most importantly, scholarly material.

What is sure is that there is a problem. Clearly, professors who punish students for their political beliefs should be fired without compensation, and professors who fail to present both sides of an issue should be looked down upon for providing a poor educational experience. To do any less is to disservice the students who are paying, many out of pocket, to learn how to reason. However, the solution should be an *enforced* policy of a particular college, because the abusive use of a legislative solution is a far more terrible outcome.

What David Horowitz needs to realize is that changing a way of thinking often takes generations, and no legal maneuver will fix it. Indeed, such a move will likely put higher education on the defensive and thus less motivated to change—cementing the status quo. The left has indeed become the system it rails against in the area of higher education. But to solve this problem, Horowitz should instead follow his own advice and not destroy the system but, rather, work within to change it for the better.

Birth control should not be denied by pharmacists

BY SARA KAPLOW
Sports Editor

Horror stories are cropping up nationwide about women going into local pharmacies only to have their trusted pharmacists refuse to fill their birth control prescriptions. Citing personal and religious beliefs, pharmacists nationwide have begun conscientiously refusing to give out standard oral contraceptives, ranging from the basic once-a-day pill to the controversial "Plan B" pill, also known as "the morning-after pill."

The stories themselves range in shock value, from the seventeen year-old sexual assault victim who could not get the morning-after pill from the one drugstore in her area, to the mother of four who simply cannot afford to get pregnant again and who traveled to four pharmacies before getting her prescription filled by her doctor. Whatever the example, pharmacists are simultaneously not doing their jobs and also far overstepping the bounds of their profession.

Not only are the out-of-line pharmacists refusing to do their duties, but in many instances they are lecturing the customers on morality and, from time to time, are refusing to return the actual prescription in order for the customer to fill it elsewhere. "More and more pharmacists... feel that it is within their rights to lecture women about their morals," said Judy Waxman, who works for the National Women's Law Center in Washington, D.C.

As the pharmacists see it, the pills are a form of abortion, as many of them include a process that would prevent a fertilized egg from implanting itself in the lining of the uterus. Not only is that a rare occurrence, it also does not constitute abortion, as there is no actual pregnancy. Most doctors define the

commencement of a pregnancy not as the moment of conception, but the instant of implantation, a statement backed by the National Institutes of Health and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Thus, though preventing implantation, the pills do not actually terminate a pregnancy.

An Ohio case at a K-mart outside of Cincinnati, a pharmacist was fired for lying to a customer about the availability of Micronor, a progestin-only "mini-pill" to which the pharmacist objected on religious grounds. The fired employee filed a lawsuit against the company and, when the case caught a bit of national attention, caused Dr. Felicia Stewart of the Center for Reproductive Health Research and Policy to comment that "the plaintiff is deluded and/or ill-informed."

Like many states, Ohio's policy on distributing prescriptions is vague, allowing for pharmacists to refuse to fill prescriptions based on professional judgment, but nothing is said about personal concerns. While a number of states, mostly in the more conservative South, allow pharmacists to deny medication on moral grounds, most states' laws do not specifically grant this right. Recently in Illinois, Governor Rod Blagojevich established an "emergency rule" forcing pharmacies to fill all requests for birth control after a number of incidents in the city of Chicago.

According to polling, pharmacists have been rated the most trustworthy professionals in the past eight years, outranking clergy members and doctors. With this trust from the consumer's side comes responsibility on the part of pharmacists, and this recent rash of refusals undermines both the responsibility and trust held by this particular profession.

When a pharmacist refuses

to fill a prescription on moral or religious grounds, he is taking the decision out of the hands of the person whom it most directly affects. Whether a customer is on birth control or not does not affect the life of the particular pharmacist, but it could greatly affect the life of the patient. It is a case of the pharmacist, who does not have the medical expertise of a doctor nor the personal investment of the patient, making a somewhat uninformed decision based upon what he believes in, which can drastically differ from the views of the person needing the medication. The pharmacist is, in this case, standing between the doctor and the patient, which is not even remotely his role.

It is the job of the pharmacist to take the recommendation of the doctor and distribute medication accordingly. It is not his job to prevent or withhold treatment, to try to change the mind of the customer, to make the customer feel morally inferior or to interfere in any way with the customer's life and beliefs. That is the shared job of a counselor, spiritual leader, doctor, and even the customer herself.

In many instances, even when the pharmacist does return the prescription sheet and simply requests that the patient go elsewhere, severe and significant problems arise. The "Plan B" treatment is highly time-sensitive, and in a small, rural area, it may not be possible to get the medication within the necessary 72 hours. Other times, while other options are available, simply being denied the first time may be disheartening to an individual who merely wanted to pop into the drugstore, get her prescription filled, and get out. One woman was turned down by the first pharmacy she entered and was too distressed to seek out other possible distribution op-

tions, because she feared that she would again be judged and turned down.

Simply because someone does not like a product does not mean it should not be sold. If a person working at a hunting and camping store does not believe people should be allowed to have guns, should he be allowed to refuse customers a gun? This is simply a matter of people in a crucial, important position standing up and saying, "I don't like this, so no one should have it." That is not to say that the moral objections are trivial, but they are personal, and personal opinions should never be forced upon others, particularly as it pertains to personal health and well-being.

To throw some numbers out there, 86 percent of the American population objects to allowing pharmacies to refuse to fill prescriptions they object to on religious grounds. Ninety-five percent of American women will use contraception at some point in their lives, with more than 50 percent of those using prescription methods, including 27 percent who use the contraceptive pills. If you are looking to be really frightened, keep in mind that approximately 25,000 unintended pregnancies each year are a result of sexual assault, and that approximately 22,000 of those could have been prevented by the use of an emergency contraceptive such as the "Plan B" pill.

Is it really the right and responsibility of a pharmacist to destroy a young rape victim's life or to bankrupt a single mother already working three jobs or even a married woman who simply cannot afford another pregnancy? In cases of such personal decisions, is it really possible that the final decision rests with the man standing two feet above you in the white coat in your local CVS? The possibility of this nature of deci-

sion being made by someone other than the woman herself is not only disturbing and disconcerting, but ridiculous as well.

Earlier this month, as a result of complaints of this nature in at least twelve states, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate began to consider the Access to Legal Pharmaceuticals Act (ALPhA), which would only allow pharmacists to refuse to fill prescriptions if there is someone else available at the same pharmacy who is willing to issue the prescribed medication. Senator Frank Lautenberg, a sponsor of the bill, put the goal of the bill bluntly, saying, "We just want to have a bill that will say, 'pharmacists: do your job, period.'"

This bill is a step in the right direction, because at least the patient only has to travel to one place to fill the prescription; however, it does not touch on the women's rights issues involved, and it allows one person's moral views to be inflicted upon others. By referring the case to another pharmacist, the judgment is still being conveyed, and by one who has no rhyme, reason, or right to judge.

A woman's decision pertaining to her body is her own resolution. When a woman chooses to consult a doctor concerning personal medical issues, any outcomes of any such conversation are between the patient and the doctor. This is an equation that does not involve a middleman in the form of a pharmacist. Ultimately any decision made about the patient's body is her own and should remain so, without her being judged or even refused by anyone else. As Representative Carolyn Maloney, a Democrat from New York and one of the sponsors of the ALPhA bill stated, "let a woman be treated with dignity. When she has a prescription from her doctor, that privacy should be respected."

Congressional filibuster should not be busted

BY ERIN ELLINGWOOD
Staff Columnist

Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tennessee), at a recent event organized by Christian groups, said "Our judiciary must be independent, impartial and fair." But there's currently a debate raging in the Senate that could make the process of approving Bush's nominees for the U.S. Court of Appeals easy for Republicans and completely unfair for Democrats.

How is this possible? Well, it's a piece of cake if you just ban the use of the 200 year-old filibuster on judicial nominees.

Called the "nuclear option," this ban would effectively end the use of the filibuster, a political tool that was set down and used by our

founding fathers, to block judicial nominees to the federal appeals court. It takes 60 votes to overturn a filibuster, and currently the Republicans have 55 seats in the Senate—they're hoping to win over Democratic support to get the other five. If that doesn't work, though, they will try to eradicate one of the oldest traditions in American politics. Bush and the Senate Republicans are resorting to this extreme measure because "Democrats blocked ten appointments in Bush's first term" and "the President has re-nominated seven of the ten since he won re-election, and Democrats have threatened to filibuster them again," according to *The Columbus Dispatch*.

A quick look at *The Washington Post* provides a rundown of the more contro-

versial nominees: "Terrence W. Boyle, whom Democrats have criticized for his stances in civil rights cases; Texas Supreme Court Justice Priscilla Richman Owen, whose jurisprudence in abortion, civil rights and environmental cases has been criticized; California Supreme Court Justice Janice Rogers Brown, who Democrats say has referred to the New Deal as a 'socialist revolution'; and William J. Haynes II, who served as Pentagon general counsel when controversial detainee policies were set that allowed enemy combatants to be held indefinitely without charges and access to counsel."

Of course, this all sounds very bi-partisan to me. I mean, Republicans rule the White House and Congress, why not the judiciary branch as well?

In the words of Mark

Peterson '08, "It's hypocrisy. They've always used [the filibuster] to try and block legislation—see the 24:18 minute filibuster by Strom Thurmond, Dixiecrat, to block civil rights. Granted, Thurmond was a Democrat by title, but in actuality [and politics] he was a Republican. It's been used to block judicial nominees before by Republicans and Dixiecrats in 1968, against an LBJ nominee for chief justice. They just don't like their tricks being thrown back at them."

If this measure is passed, there will no longer be a chance for debate over positions that are of the utmost importance in the federal justice system. Senator Harry M. Reid (D-Nevada), the Senate minority leader, says, "We should not divert attention from other pressing issues facing this

nation to re-debate the merits of nominees already found too extreme by this chamber." The debate has been had, the game is over, and yet Bush is continuing to push radical right judges into prominent federal positions. Nominees are accepted by a two-thirds vote, but in the words of Peterson '08, "If you can't muster a two-thirds vote, maybe you need some debate."

According to Ryan Merrill '07, "This is the sort of stuff that bleeds the country over the matter of partisan pride, as opposed to the best interests of the nation. Reactionaries are, regardless of beliefs, poor losers and sore winners, liberal or conservative."

The people have spoken, but President Bush and Congress just aren't interested in what we have to say.

Penn and Kidman can talk the talk, but ...

Sidney Pollack's The Interpreter is already number one at the box office, but the thriller disappoints.

BY BRIAN SCHILLER
Movie Critic

Directed by Sydney Pollack
Starring Nicole Kidman,
Sean Penn, Catherine
Keener, and Yvan Attal
*1/2 (out of ****)

There's a difference between playing an emotionally dead character and playing a character without any emotion or conviction at all. Likewise, there's a disparity between films that shove stoicism at the viewer to elicit feeling and the films that just can't hit an emotional chord, no matter how hard they try. Sydney Pollack's *The Interpreter*, a perfectly functional thriller on paper that is without any technical fault, manages to fall into the latter category. There are appropriate plot twists, shock elements and no loose ends to speak of within this political drama, a notch or two up in complexity from an episode of *Law & Order*. But what the film gains by its unique locale (the film was wisely shot on location at the actual U.N. building in New York City) and political subtext, it loses through some truly mailed-in performances by some of today's finest actors.

The Interpreter opens on Silvia Broome (Kidman), an interpreter from southern Africa



Yes folks, his breath is just THAT bad: Sean Penn and Nicole Kidman speak up in *The Interpreter*.

at the United Nations. Silvia returns late one night to retrieve some lost items and overhears a conversation. Understanding the African dialect (a language created for the film), she learns about a potential assassination attempt on a controversial foreign dignitary who is planning a speech at the U.N.

Silvia reports this transaction of dialogue, and in come Secret Service agents Keller (Penn) and Woods (Keener), who aim to protect the foreign dignitary. Keller, though, isn't so sure that his source is reliable, and so the focus of investigation on the assassination shifts to the titular interpreter, whose motivations and back-

story are the cloudiest in sight.

There are interesting snippets about linguistics, translation and wordplay—the difference between “dead” and “gone” is tossed around the film, albeit clumsily—but there is no ear-catching remarkable dialogue to speak of.

The film is certainly complex enough, but the explanation of such is limited to Secret Service (all-too-brief) briefings which assume that the audience also got the files passed around. There are truly terrifying events in the film, events that are gripping and shocking simultaneously. But, were you just watching the fine ensemble of performers lined

up for the film, you wouldn't know, because none of them has a drip of excitement or terror in them.

It's sad, really, that you can tell how much Kidman, Penn and Keener just don't care. All three are fantastic performers—see *Dogville*, *21 Grams* and *Lovely and Amazing*, respectively—and bring a lot to the table, but when Catherine Keener is tossed off as throwaway-line comic relief, you know something is awry. Certainly she can handle such work (*Being John Malkovich*), but her resume shows that she is capable of so much more than droll sidekick duties. Likewise, when Nicole Kidman is being

cast as a southern African rebel just because she can hold an accent, here, at least, and Sean Penn seems to be cast for the scratchiness of his voice, there seem to be more questions about the performances than celebrations.

Of the three, Penn pulls off the routine best—his character is the one whose actual lack of emotion makes sense, and he plays the part competently—as Penn is wont to do, daughter-screaming aside. Kidman, on the other hand, can barely be called forth to react at the tragedies and horrors resulting from her initial discovery. Her emotional detachment is further incongruous towards the close of the film when she gives a fervent dramatic monologue that, given her performance and not the character, comes almost out of nowhere.

The Interpreter certainly isn't an incompetent thriller—indeed, the film is well thought out and the pieces of the puzzle all fit together—but it really is a dry one. It doesn't necessarily bring anything new to the table other than the claim of being the first film shot within the United Nations, which alone makes it an interesting view every now and again. This backdrop offers the potential for some intriguing political commentary, though the film comes through with too little, too late on that promise.

The playoffs are played out

BY GEOFF NELSON
Humor Columnist

We are currently entering one of the most entertaining times of the year. We witness, yet again, the human drama, the personal sacrifice and the rash of illegitimate pregnancy that can only mean one thing: NBA playoff time.

A lot of people could care less. The NBA playoffs, in terms of viewers, fall far below the NCAA basketball tournament. Ratings are so low that watching the NBA playoffs is assumed to be a lonely exercise.

When I found out that people other than me were watching the first round of the NBA playoffs it elicited the same emotional response as passing a strange car on a lonely road at four in the morning. You know you have a legitimate reason for being there but what the hell are they doing out at this hour? Do they have any idea how late it is?

Just try to find someone to watch the Wizards-Bulls game with you. It won't happen. You might as well try to invite your epileptic friend to a rave. No one likes the NBA playoffs, and,

if you do, you are the only one. And maybe it is specifically this personal journey, this lonely experiment that makes the first few rounds of the NBA playoffs so great. To enjoy the playoffs you have to be a little sadistic, you have to see the beauty in the breakdown. You have to straight up hate yourself.

And it's true the next few weeks will feature some incredibly terrible basketball games, but the game is only a small part of the story. The playoffs can be entertaining for everyone if you stop focusing on the basketball and start focusing on the sheer human entertainment. The playoffs are like the Iditarod of the television world, and, if we're going to make it to the finals, which this year is scheduled for June 2008, we have to have a plan. So if I'm telling you not to watch for the basketball, what am I telling you to watch for? Lots of things.

Professional basketball coaches are possibly the most shockingly ugly demographic of human society this side of gas station employees and softcore porn actors. When you watch these games, just try to focus the close-up of each team's

coach. If you watch really carefully, you'll be surprised at how often you are physically ill.

The best-looking series is probably Doc Rivers of the Celtics and Rick Carlisle of the Pacers, but even these two just barely avoided appearing on *The Swan*. The ugliest pairing features George Karl of the Nuggets and Greg Popovich of the Spurs. Karl could pass for a good-looking John Candy, but that is like saying New Haven is a classy version of Trenton, New Jersey.

Popovich's visage almost defies description. He looks vaguely like he's been left to die in the Andes but somehow survived and crawled back to civilization, directly onto the Spurs' bench. This makes Pop the odds-on favorite to win the Jermaine Dupri Memorial “Ugliest Man Alive” Award.

And the networks provide their own brand of entertainment. Count how many *Law and Order* promos TNT runs in any fifteen-minute period. To be fair, *Law and Order* is the only show TNT is allowed to run when not airing basketball or repeatedly playing Jean Claude Van Damme's *Sudden Death*, but ABC is just

as guilty for promoting *Desperate Housewives*. I think Eva Longoria is contractually obligated to show up at every sporting event ABC televises, even the really bad ones. “And we're back in Oslo, but before we return to the Senior Curling Tour ... Hey look! There's Eva Longoria in the front row! Don't forget to watch *Desperate Housewives* every Sunday at 9 p.m. on ABC.” It's either that or she dates Tony Parker. Hard to say which is worse.

And I haven't even gotten to the players. You can play the “what do the tattooed Chinese characters on Marcus Camby's arm really mean?” game. Or “will Yao Ming ever have a facial expression?” Or “if Stephen Jackson were an animal, what animal would he be?”

Well Camby's tat says: “We've got next,” I say Yao Ming could win a staring contest against the *David*, and Stephen Jackson would definitely be a rabid cheetah. See, the answers are out there: you just have to watch to find them. These are just my reasons for loving the NBA playoffs. You need to find your own. After all, I know why I'm up. But what the hell are you doing out at this hour?

hello.
we
here
at
the
Kenyon
Collegian
are
getting
into
something
1) zany, yet real
2) magical, yet not
3) fun, yet finite
that just
may
change
your
view of
taking up space with
advertisements.
e-mail WeissC,
CosseKorHornickE
(otherwise known
as “Token Male”) for explorations of
Aesop Rock and
Key Lime Soda.
(look closer.)

Zurko makes work into art

BY KATY COSSE
Staff Writer

Though we may recognize them, few of us are in daily contact with the tools of handiwork, with yokes, scrapes and wooden laundry baskets. For the modern individual removed from community manual labor, these tools exist as relics, found in antique shops or used for decoration. In his exhibit "hand/i/work," Walter Zurko, Professor of Art at The College of Wooster, stretches the meaning of craft and what he calls "the singular process of making." Taking several months to carve each enlarged tool from wood, he has created sculpture that shifts between its existence as art and as tool, carrying the viewer with it.

Today most of our experience with handiwork carries an air of nostalgia — Zurko's artist statement links them to souvenirs. "Old tools," he says, "have a certain resonance and are often seen as a type of neutralized relic." They are desirable to own, but it may not be exactly clear why we collect them. Their functionality having been aestheticized — as souvenirs, parts of a collection or exhibit — the pieces come to derive meaning from their present-day context.

"A yoke hanging in a barn suggests the authenticity of physical labor," says Zurko, "hung in a family room, it acts as a repository for collective nostalgia." Hung in a gallery, it becomes both art and relic.

Zurko's craftsmanship is evident: the pieces are impeccable in their simplicity and ease. But we recognize they are more than just sculpture, stripped of actual use, the tools embody the events, people and concepts surrounding them: the craftsman, the user, the community. They transcend any one stage in the process, and viewers constantly reminded of the tools' creation and use.

"From a physical perspective," says Zurko, "I want the work to represent the effort and ability that went into making them. From a conceptual perspective, I hope the pieces address or question how these pieces might be (or have been) used since there is an obvious nod to functionality."

Not only has he brought the maker and user into the gallery with the audience, but the community of the tools as well: it is difficult to see a laundry basket without seeing the person who does the laundry and wears the laundry, or to see a yoke without the person who carries it or the person who receives the water. But just as the pieces evoke a larger space than the gallery, they are not meant to be artifacts from another time.

"My intent here," says Zurko, "is not to restore or replicate the souvenir. Instead I attempted to create a new entity that exists in a metaphorical context yet retains a link with the world of everyday life."

The sheer size of the pieces contributes to the metaphorical

space they occupy. They invite individual inspection, but seem to require larger effort than just one viewer can provide: "I intentionally created sculpture that could be 'used' only by two or more people: the laundry baskets have two sets of handles, the yokes are designed for three or four people, and the scraper is simply too big for one person to maneuver easily."

It is easy to fall back on nostalgia, of a simpler time and more structured community, but Zurko does not wish to leave his pieces in an idealized agrarian snowglobe. While some of the sculptures directly resemble the original objects — the especially tall laundry basket — others have been modified to suggest more meanings: "For example, four-person yoke (2003*2004) is based on a nineteenth-century child's yoke used for carrying buckets. The transformation from a single user to four suggests either the imposition of forced burden or the more benevolent interpretation of collective effort." There can be "benevolence of work and idea of being united in purpose," or a darker, sadder connotation of our past and the history of labor.

Professor Zurko's will give a slide presentation and talk about hand/i/work this Thursday evening at 7:30 p.m. in Olin Auditorium. A catered reception will follow the talk; the show runs through Saturday, May 28 in Olin Auditorium.

MANY HANDS MAKE LIGHT WORK ...



...but only Walter Zurko's can make an art out of manual labor. Professor of Art Zurko, from the College of Wooster, displays his series "hand/i/work" through Saturday May 28 in Olin Auditorium. The exhibit examines the antiquity, nostalgia and beauty of physical work with a respectful look at the tools that are part of everyday life for some and alien to others.

- Kevin Gucken

- Ted Hornick

Jamband will rock Saturday

BY TED HORNICK
A & E Editor

For students, Summer Send-Off is one of Kenyon's most beloved traditions, a celebration of the end of the year and a chance for one last party with friends and peers. For all the underclassmen, it's a chance to say goodbye to senior friends, have fun, enjoy great music, (mostly) good weather and ... foam?

Summer Send-Off comes to Kenyon's campus this weekend. For those not in the know, this day is a great way to relax and welcome summer. Entertaining outdoor games — in the past, rock-climbing walls and silly slides have been part of the excitement — are a staple of the holiday, organized by the Social Board. Perhaps the crux of this campus conquering activity is the presence of a visiting musical group, usually deserving some renown ... and usually not without some bizarre consequences.

To recount a few: in previous years, hip-hop legend Del tha Funkee Homosapien arrived on campus far too inebriated to perform and left his band to perform at a Greek party, and last year's act, Southern hip-hop stylists Nappy Roots, was rained out barely halfway into their set. Last weekend's snow flurries have

frightened many into thinking that the same will happen to this year's guests, experimental jazz trio Medeski, Martin and Wood.

Medeski, Martin and Wood are a group consisting of keyboardist John Medeski, bassist Chris Wood and percussionist Billy Martin. The group got their start in 1991, operating out of Brooklyn. Their improvisational flare and mastery of instruments — Medeski had previously been a child prodigy — led to them receiving prestige from critics and fans alike. Social Board President and *Collegian* music critic Dan Poppick said, "MMW's music is both forward-thinking and danceable which makes them, in my opinion, perfect for Sendoff. Their studio stuff is great — some of it is consciously out there, some of it is really catchy, some of it is both — it's a jazz background with a rock sensibility."

"In a live setting, [MMW] are a force to be reckoned with. I think a lot of people write them off because they're considered a jamband, which isn't entirely unreasonable — a lot of jambands are pretty terrible. But MMW isn't up there noodling ... they're doing something powerful and substantial. Honestly, I think the music will speak for itself on Saturday night." The band is also

currently up for two "Jammy" Jamband Awards, for best concert and best new album, their seminal LP "End of the World Party (just in case)." The record combines the production of John King, half of the beloved production group the Dust Brothers, best known for their work with the Beastie Boys and on the *Fight Club* soundtrack, with MMW's "organized chaos" to make some of the funkier and most exciting songs of last year.

Social Board member Laura Kleinhenz effectively vocalizes the hopes of the campus when she says, "Social Board has been working really hard this year to organize Send Off. I believe everything came together really well. It will be a lot of fun — Medeski will put on a great show. I hope the weather is nice." Fortunately, in the unlikely event that the band is rained out, the concert will be moved to the Peirce Great Hall. Performing all day before the guests will be a number of campus bands, all successful participants in a recent Battle of the Bands. The line-up includes spastic jazz ensemble Fat Kid, Rock-you-till-you-die Punk band Marquis de Rad and the winners of the Battle, Irish folk-rock favorites Potato Famine. You don't have to be about to graduate to come out and rock like you're ready to!

PREMIERE THEATRES

Listings for the week of Friday, April 29—Thursday, May 5

xXx: State of the Union, rated PG-13, 93 minutes.

Saturday, 4/30 & Sunday, 5/1 at 12:30 & 2:30

Friday, 4/29 & 5/2—5/5 at 4:30, 7:10 & 9:10

Sahara, PG-13, 124 minutes.

4/30 & 5/1 at 1:20

4/29 & 5/2—5/5 at 4:40, 7:10 & 9:40

Kung-Fu Hustle, R, 99 minutes.

4/29 & 5/2—5/5 at 9:30

The Amityville Horror, R, 86 minutes.

4/30 & 5/1 at 12:45 & 2:45

4/29 & 5/2—5/5 at 4:45, 7:15 & 9:15

The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, PG-13, 109 minutes.

4/30 & 5/1 at 1:00

4/29 & 5/2—5/5 at 5:00, 7:00 & 9:20

Fever Pitch, PG-13, 106 minutes.

4/30 & 5/1 at 12:50 & 3:00

4/29 & 5/2—5/5 at 5:10 & 7:20

A Lot Like Love, PG-13, 107 minutes.

4/30 & 5/1 at 1:15

4/29 & 5/2—5/5 at 4:30, 7:15 & 9:30

The Interpreter, PG-13, 128 minutes.

4/30 & 5/1 at 1:30

4/29 & 5/2—5/5 at 4:20, 7:00 & 9:40

MOVIES ENDING THIS WEEK:

Miss Congeniality 2: Armed and Fabulous

COMING SOON:

Kingdom of Heaven

House of Wax

<http://uecmovies.com>

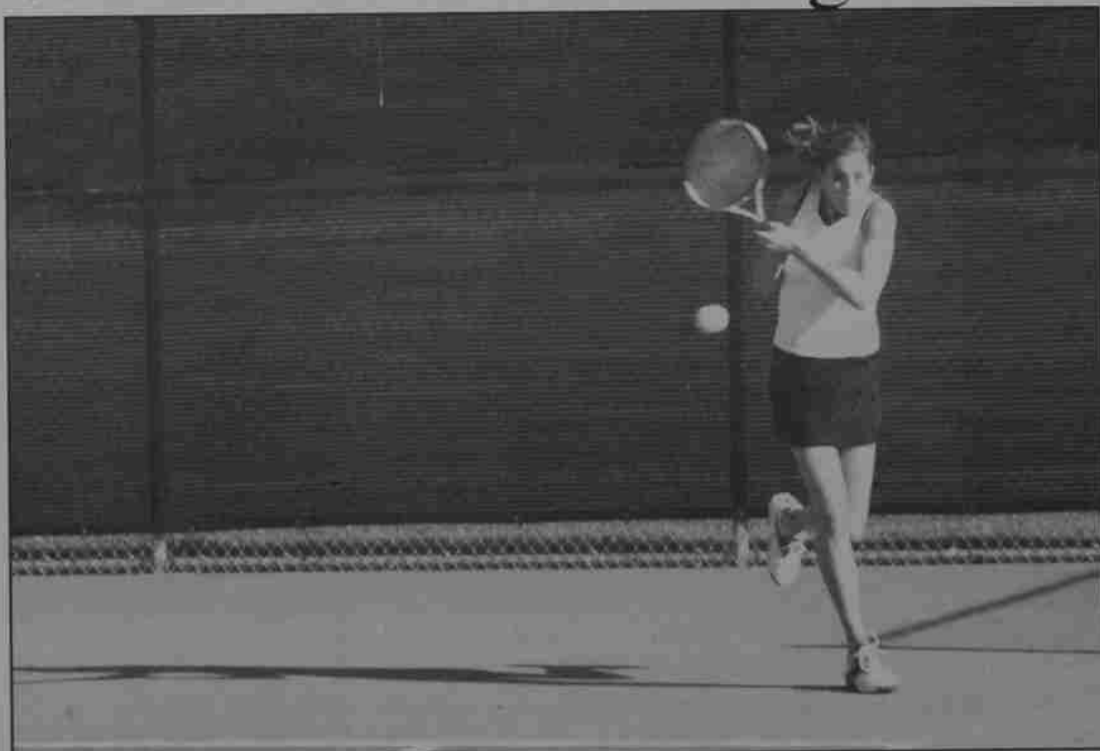
Women's tennis finishes strong at NCAC meet

BY LAUREN GREENE
Staff Reporter

The Ladies' team had a busy week, beginning with a match against the Ohio Northern University Polar Bears. This non-conference meeting marked the end of the team's regular season schedule. Not one to go out with a whimper, Kenyon pulled out a close win with a score of 5-4 against the talented ONU team.

The home victory was decided in a final singles match. First-year Paige MacDonald beat ONU's Karen Lee 6-1 in the third set at the number six spot. Seniors Stephanie Cohn and Emily King and sophomore Stephanie Paras also finished with wins in singles play.

After ending Ohio Northern's eleven-game winning streak on Thursday, the team traveled to Granville for the post-season NCAC tournament. Seeded number four overall, the Ladies took on fifth-seeded Wittenberg in the first round. Although the weather outside was less than ideal, the team kept warm and dry on Denison University's indoor courts. The Ladies defeated Wittenberg handily 5-2, with a number of standout performances including Cohn's number



Kevin Guckes

Sophomore Stephanie Paras, who racked up two wins in the NCAC tournament this past weekend, shoots the ball back at her opponent. The Ladies ended the season at the tournament, taking home fourth place.

two spot shut-out of Wittenberg's Sarah Fassler.

Their victory in the first round pitted the Ladies against nationally ranked Denison. The Big Red held the NCAC championship title for

three consecutive years going into the 2005 tournament, and their level of play only confirmed their champion status. The Ladies were swept in all games played to completion, falling to the tournament hosts 5-0.

Their hopes of being NCAC champs may have been dashed, but the Ladies played a final consolation match against the Oberlin College Yeowomen. A previous meeting with Oberlin had pro-

duced a heartbreaking 5-4 loss for Kenyon.

Sunday's competition was a second chance for the Ladies to prove their superiority over the number three-seeded Oberlin team. However, the tournament's seeding seemed to hold true as the Yeowomen bested the Kenyon squad 5-3 to earn the third spot in the NCAC. Paras notched two wins at both the number three single and double spots. Cohn added the other win, defeating Ary Amerikaner 4-6, 6-4 and 6-0 in three matches.

Kenyon women's tennis finished out their season 9-10 overall with a 3-3 record in the NCAC. Bittersweet as their finish may be, the impending loss of four talented seniors weighs heavily on all the teammates. Junior Erica Lundberg elaborates: "I'm very sad to see that the season is ending. The current seniors have played a huge role on the team both on and off the court. Losing them will be a great loss to the team, because they were all such strong players."

With the end of a season comes the promise of a new one. The Ladies look forward to new faces, new challenges and new opportunities in the 2005-2006 season.

Baseball Lords split four games with Allegheny

Lords pull even with Gators in NCAC at 7-7 after final two games on Wednesday afternoon

BY MARC STEINER
Staff Reporter

The recent spell of terrible weather in Ohio put a damper, literally and figuratively, on the baseball Lords' hopes for a berth in the NCAC tournament. Fighting frigid temperatures during their key series against Allegheny College, Kenyon dropped both games, losing 5-3 in game one and 8-2 in game two.

Temperatures at game time

dropped to the thirties, freezing gloves in the field and bats at the plate. The Lords combined for only eleven hits in two games and could not put together a sustained performance at the plate or on the mound.

Kenyon went after the Gators with their ace, junior Michael Coe, on the hill in game one. Coe did not have his 'A' game, but he gave the Lords' offense a chance to

win. Coe threw all seven innings of game one and allowed eleven hits and five earned runs. Allowing eleven hits is an aberration for Coe, who for the season has held opposing batters to a .290 batting average. Many of the hits were bloopers, balls poorly hit but directed to just the right places to drop in for hits. The Lords had only two errors in the series, but exploding to the ball in the field was a difficult task with the freezing weather.

The team jumped out to a 3-0 lead early in game one, courtesy of back-to-back singles from senior Nick Sussman and sophomore Chad Rothschild, which plated three runs. But aside from that spurt, the Lords managed just three more scattered singles the rest of the way. Losing the first game despite having Kenyon's ace Coe on the mound was a heartbreaker for the team. Faced with terrible playing conditions and forced to play with their backs against the wall after the first defeat, the team could not stem the tide in the second game.

Kenyon had a legitimate shot at making the NCAC playoffs if they could have taken one game. Instead, the Lords appear to be on the outside looking in for a berth in the tournament. Lost in this is the Lord's excellent performance in nineteen non-conference games. The team has a 14-5 record outside of the NCAC, but those games do

not count towards the tournament.

The academic year cuts into the time that baseball can be played in the NCAC region, where inclement weather persists even into late April. Baseball is traditionally a summer sport, and it is difficult to fit many games in the spring. The Lords look forward to next season, where they lose

only one senior, Sussman, and will field a team with another year's worth of experience and savvy.

On Wednesday, the Lords travelled to Allegheny to participate in a double-header against the Gators. Kenyon took both games in the series by scores of 3-1 and 6-4. Their in-conference record is now tied with Allegheny at 7-7.

Box Scores

Game One (April 23)	R	H	E
Kenyon.....	030	000	0 - 3 5 0
Allegheny College...	000	113	X - 5 11 4
Game Two (April 23)	R	H	E
Kenyon.....	002	000	0 - 2 6 2
Allegheny College...	021	230	X - 8 7 3
Game Three (April 27)	R	H	E
Kenyon.....	102	000	0 - 3 7 1
Allegheny College..	001	000	0 - 1 4 1
Game Four (April 27)	R	H	E
Kenyon.....	012	003	0 - 6 7 1
Allegheny College..	120	010	0 - 4 6 3



Kevin Guckes

Sophomore Blaise Milburn slides into third base, escaping the tag of a recent opponent. Despite two wins on Wednesday, the Lords may fall just short of the NCAC playoffs.

Men's lacrosse hype: Kenyon vs. Denison

BY JON PRATT
Staff Reporter

This week, the Kenyon men's lacrosse team has been working extra hard on the practice field to prepare for the game this Saturday against Denison University, their biggest rival.

The question right now is: can Kenyon beat Denison at home? The statistics heavily favor Denison, which is tied with Ohio Wesleyan University for first place in the NCAC with

close 7-6 loss against Division II Bellarmine University, located in Louisville, Ky. Floeckher replaced senior Dave Neiman at the goalkeeper position after Neiman developed an ankle injury. Overall, Floeckher has made 72 saves in the ten games that he has played.

Kenyon players and coaches have reflected that their performance against Bellarmine was better than any of their performances up until this point in the



Steve Klise

"Hell yes, we're fired up! Denison. Home. Send-off. It doesn't get much bigger than that, baby."

-Sophomore Adam Lucas

a record of 7-3. Kenyon has an overall record of 4-8 and trails second-place College of Wooster, which has a record of 5-6. Denison is coming off of two consecutive wins last week against Oberlin College and Colorado College, while Kenyon recently lost four in a row.

However, if Denison is going to have success on Saturday, they will have to go through freshman goalkeeper Charlie Floeckher, who made a name for himself in his first start of the season this past Saturday by making fourteen saves in a

season. While the Bellarmine Knights boast a 13-1 record, they only beat Kenyon by one goal.

"On paper, Bellarmine is one of the best teams we have played all season and we had every opportunity to win that game," said head coach Brian McWilliams. "It was good to see the team put forth that type of effort."

The game against Bellarmine was the first game in which the Lords were able to put together four quarters of good lacrosse, something that they have been struggling to do all season.

Junior Sam O'Neill takes a shot in a recent game at home. The Lords will play Denison University this weekend when the Big Red travel to Gambier to face their neighboring foe. Currently the Lords record stands at 4-8 overall and 1-2 in the NCAC.

"We played a great game on Saturday, and it's all because everyone made a conscious effort to work hard for four quarters," said sophomore Luke Larson. "Bellarmine is a good team and so are we. We just finally started acting like one."

The fact that Kenyon will have had a full week of practices before playing Denison on Saturday will help the Lords prepare for the game. "We will buckle down this week, work hard and go into Saturday's game with confidence and determination," said sopho-

more Adam Lucas. "Hell yes, we're fired up! Denison. Home. Send-off. It doesn't get much bigger than that, baby."

The Kenyon Lords and the Denison Big Red will face off on Mavec Field on Saturday, April 30 at 1:00 p.m.



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Senior softball Ladies reflect on season, careers

BY HILARY GOWINS
Staff Reporter

The season is winding down for the Kenyon Ladies' softball team. The Ladies have been led by two excellent seniors throughout the season in Alison Diegel and Dana Halicki.

Halicki, a mathematics major, is set to graduate with Kenyon College's class of 2005 and has already accepted a job offer in Cleveland. She has been integral in the success of this year's softball team and was also one of the captains of the 2004-2005 NCAC Conference Champion Women's Basketball team.

Halicki received The Jess Willard Falkenstine Award, which was established by the Beta Alpha chapter of Beta Theta Pi, in honor of the late Mr. Falkenstine, coach and director of athletics at Kenyon College from 1953 to 1964. It is awarded to outstanding scholar-athletes who, in the opinion of the selection committee, best display the distinguished characteristics of both leadership and integrity.

Diegel, like classmate Halicki, has been in the program for four years. Her vibrant personality has been an asset to all of those who surround her, especially her teammates. She is graduating with a major in art history and is thinking of going onto graphic design school. These two will be missed, and the Ladies will have to look to those returning players to fill the void left by their senior leaders.

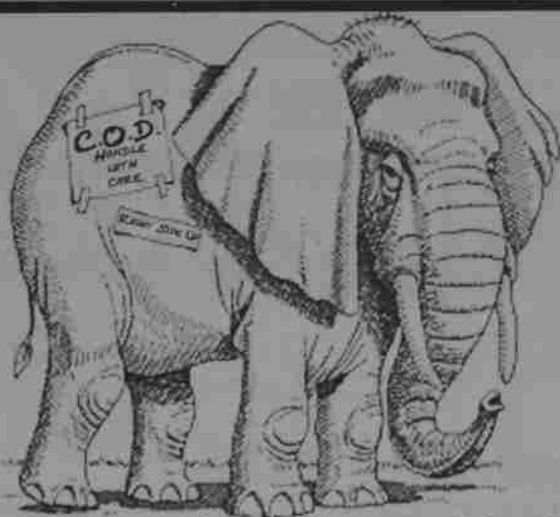
Of her senior season, Halicki said, "I think this year has been a bit of a rebuilding year — that sounds strange to say since we did not graduate anyone last

year, but we played under two new coaches with new ideas and new ways of doing things. It has taken everyone some time to get used to this, but I think the program is heading in the right direction."

The Ladies have one regular season game left, as they travel to the College of Wooster for a doubleheader on Saturday at 1 p.m. The Scots will pose a big challenge; they are 9-3 in conference play and 17-13 overall. An even more impressive stat that the Scots post is a 7-1 record at home.

These numbers do not faze the Ladies, however, who have seemed to enjoy the underdog position in the past. Junior Megan Sheasby said of this weekend's match-up, "We are definitely ready to play Wooster. We've knocked them out of the tournament the last two years in a row, and, although we won't be able to do that this year, we want to try and knock them out of first place in the league." The Ladies are heading into this game having worked hard in practice and with the right mindset.

No matter how this 2005 season winds down, the Ladies can hold their heads high in what they have accomplished. Halicki said, "I think the biggest positive of this season was seeing how much the players have stuck together while adjusting to the new way of doing things. It's been a struggle, but I think we're all there for one another trying to make it work." Kenyon softball is definitely heading in the right direction.



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Tennis Lords win NCAC Title

BY KEITH CANIANO
Staff Reporter

The Lords won their fourth straight North Coast Athletic Conference title this past weekend at Granville Ohio. The men swept aside Earlham College and Oberlin College on Friday before posting an impressive 4-1 victory over Denison University in the final on Saturday.

The rainy weather over the weekend moved the tournament in doors to the Advantage Club, but the Lords continued their winning ways in conference play. Already an undefeated 5-0 in division play with three shutouts against NCAC teams, the Lords opened their quarterfinals match against the Earlham Quakers on Friday night.

Despite this being the first meeting between the two colleges this season, the Lords' quickly made themselves comfortable in by posting a 4-0 shutout. At the number one seed in singles, senior Mike Herrick dismantled Earlham's Charlie Dilalla in straight sets 6-4, 6-2. Seniors Brian Taubman and Josh Mabra secured Kenyon's other two points in the abbreviated set of matches, winning 6-1, 6-4 and 6-0, 6-4 respectively.

To round out the shutout with the doubles point, Herrick and senior Borko Tesic defeated Dilalla and Andy

Nelson at the top seed 8-1. The lower seeds also breezed through their Quaker competition as senior Joe Freeman and sophomore Sean Stewert posted an identical 8-1 triumph, while juniors Matt Haugen and Brian Steginsky also came out on top with another 8-1 win to secure the 4-0 points sweep.

After crushing Earlham, the Lords advanced to face a familiar foe in the Oberlin College Yeomen in the semifinal later that day. The men stomped Oberlin with a 6-1 blowout on April 14 and the rematch proved more of the same.

The two top singles match ups were a repeat from the Lords' last meeting with the Yeomen as Tesic and Herrick faced off against Nick Orgen and Mark Kneec. Tesic posted an impressive 6-2, 6-4 victory over his talented foe and Herrick again blew Kneec away 6-1, 6-1. Freeman secured Kenyon's other point with his brisk 6-3, 6-1 win over David Cotter.

The Lords also dominated in doubles taking all three matches. Herrick and Tesic beat Orgen and Kneec 8-4 for the top seed, Freeman and Stewert put up an easy 8-1 victory at the second seed, while Haugen and Steginsky wrapped up the sweep with an 8-5 win.

The Lords' victories on Friday brought them into the final match on Saturday against the

Denison University Big Red. Despite dominating the Big Red, 6-1, at the GCLA on April 9, Denison pulled ahead early posting two doubles wins to secure the first point of the match. Although Freeman and Stewert cruised to an 8-3 win in the second seed, Herrick and Tesic fell in a close 8-6 match while Haugen and Steginsky toughed out a 9-8 loss.

Down by a point, the Lords needed to rebound in the singles matches and Kenyon proved more than worthy of the task. Tesic played in his top seed and beat Ethan Branum for the second time this month in straight sets 6-0, 6-2. Herrick posted his third singles point of the tournament with a 6-3, 6-2 win over Randy Lofgren. Stewert and Freeman finished off the Denison challenge with victories in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1 and 6-1, 6-2 respectively.

The win over Denison gave Kenyon the NCAC championship for the fourth year running and an undefeated conference record with a 15-5 overall record. The win virtually assures Kenyon one of the eight central region seats in the Division III Championship, as the Lords are ranked number 23rd in the country and sixth in the central region.

NCAC Championship Results

Apr. 22	vs. Earlham College	(Quarterfinals)	W 4-0
Apr. 22	vs. Oberlin College	(Semifinals)	W 4-0
Apr. 23	at Denison University	(Final)	W 4-1

SPORTS BRIEF

The Kenyon Ladies' lacrosse team fell in a messy match against Allegheny College on Saturday by a final score of 7-6. On Wednesday, the team again took a beating against the Tigers of Wittenberg University. The losses bring the team to 4-8 overall and 1-4 in the NCAC.

The Gators struck first against senior goalkeeper Maggie Rosen, though Kenyon quickly tied the game with a goal by first-year Amanda Drummond. Unfortunately, that was the only shot the Ladies would sink for the rest of the half, though Allegheny managed to increase their lead to 4-1.

In the second half, the Ladies tried to make up for their early mistakes, scoring five goals to Allegheny's three. The team finished the game on a scoring roll, on two goals by junior Kaley Bell assisted by first-year Amy Zimmerman and Drummond assisted by Bell. Their combined effort drew the Ladies heart-wrenchingly close to victory, but in the end they could not pull off the win.

Throughout the afternoon, the Ladies were plagued by turnovers, as they amassed 37 on the day. Though they took 23 shots on the goal, Allegheny goalie Lesley Strange kept control of the net and came off with the win.

Yesterday against Wittenberg, the Ladies again fell by a close score, going down 9-8 on the Tigers' home field. Kenyon's defense held Wittenberg scoreless for the first fifteen minutes of play, and the offense stepped up scoring four goals before the Tigers made a single shot. This was followed by six unanswered goals by Wittenberg to draw the score to 6-4.

After Kenyon brought the game to within one, the team got themselves into a seventeen-minute scoreless funk and allowed Wittenberg to score twice. The Ladies managed to pick up two more goals before the game was over, but Wittenberg sophomore Melissa Jackson scored with 6:25 left to go, which became the winning goal.

The Ladies face the College of Notre Dame (Ohio) next here at home on April 30 at 12:30 p.m. The last regular season game for the Ladies is away against Denison University on May 3 at 4:30 p.m.