Forum examines views on South Africa

Happy Holidays from the Collegian

Fall Dance Concert this weekend

Thursday, December 11, 1986

Volume CXIV, Number 13

Dean's List faces modifications

By Dave Algase

A proposal which would greatly reduce the number of excused student absences for minor illness was brought to the attention of the Student Senate on Academic Policy. A key sentence in the proposed amendment to the Academic Rules and Procedures, read by Thomas Edwards, Dean of Students, was: "Absences for reasons of illness not ordinarily excused: only when a sick notice is declared by the College Physician or when admitted to a hospital, a student's absence (or home) will a health report be made from the Health and Counseling Center to the Dean of Students. bunding opinions concerning the role of illness in excused absences." 

There is a growing concern that the definition of "minor illness" is too broad. The proposal by Edwards is a reaction to this concern. The proposal states that "absences for reasons of illness not ordinarily excused: only when a sick notice is declared by the College Physician or when admitted to a hospital, a student's absence (or home) will a health report be made from the Health and Counseling Center to the Dean of Students." 

Counseling Center Director Todd Van Follen said, "The proposal is a reaction to the concern that the definition of "minor illness" is too broad. The proposal states that "absences for reasons of illness not ordinarily excused: only when a sick notice is declared by the College Physician or when admitted to a hospital, a student's absence (or home) will a health report be made from the Health and Counseling Center to the Dean of Students." 

The proposal is a reaction to the concern that the definition of "minor illness" is too broad.
<p><strong>Gender studies position necessary</strong></p>

There is a proposal before the faculty to recommend to the administration the hiring of a visiting professor of gender studies. The proposal, in its current form, is subject to change, calls for the employment of a person with expertise in gender studies. This new professor would be assigned to an already established department, teach one to two courses, and, most importantly, provide the organization, knowledge, and resources to “help the faculty do what they are already doing—that is teaching gender studies,” according to Professor Linda Smolak, who helped draft the proposal.

Smolak noted that a survey of faculty last year showed the existence of 36 courses that dealt to some degree with issues of gender. Present faculty member has the knowledge and skills in gender studies to aid the faculty in their teaching. In order to formalize and organize the teaching of gender studies, the faculty should recommend to the administration the creation of an extension of this position. As it stands now, there is an inbalance by faculty and students in gender studies, and to adequately meet this need the proposals requires someone with the necessary expertise must be recruited.

Gender issues have an integral part in the development and continuation of society. Despite this, courses are at the margins of a legitimate academic pursuit, and as such should be supported by the College to the fullest extent of its abilities. This is not whether gender studies have a place at Kenyon, for they already have a presence, rather is it whether the College will use its resources to adequately support its existing curriculum.

<p><strong>Student information regulated</strong></p>

The Collegian asked to be allowed to send a representative to the December 15 faculty meeting, at which the issue will be debated and the Chair of the Faculty, Cyrus Ranning, released a statement on the grounds that the meeting would be controversial and that the presence of students might inhibit faculty members from expressing their views. These grounds do not seem sensible or in the least bit justified. If the meeting is controversial, doesn’t that mean that it is important and that worthy of student attention? The motivation behind the Collegian’s decision should be questioned, because it will be a controversial meeting, and if that meeting was not controversial the Collegian should be allowed to attend. Does the faculty wish to release student knowledge of faculty affairs to only those issues that are non-controversial and hence tend to be more inconsequential?

Ranning’s other argument, that some faculty members might be inhibited from expressing their views, is also problematic. If faculty members feel strongly about their opinions they have a right to express them. We hope that they don’t want to hide their views behind the doors of a meeting room. Does this mean that Kenyon is not a place where the free exchange of ideas can take place out in the open?

<p><strong>Inn plans need review</strong></p>

Dear President Jordan/Mayor Baer,

As a concerned member of the Kenyon/Gambier community, I feel that our views have not been adequately solicited as to the plans for a glass restaurant extension to the Kenyon Inn. Please do everything in your power to forestall construction until community opinion may be solicited.

Sincerely
Name

I am: a Gambier Resident, Kenyon Faculty, Kenyon Student

RETURN TO THE KENYON COLLEGIAN, S.A.C.
KENYON COLLEGE, GAMBIER OH 43022

The Kenyon Collegian

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<p><strong>THE READERS WRITE</strong></p>

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

<p><strong>WKCO’s ‘Attack of the Trainees’ deemed offensive</strong></p>

To the Editors:

I found the recent advertisement for WKCO’s 24 hours of continuous music to be in the poorest taste. It was based on a comparison of the Pearl Harbor attack on December 7, 1941, and the “Attack of the Trainees” on December 7, 1986. It included sounds of planes, bombers and, most offensively, a ridiculous imitation of someone with a Japanese accent, complete with “Ah Soh” and incorrect grammar. I am certain this scheme was composed as a harmless attention-getter, but that does not excuse the racist slurs or the attitude which makes light war, killing and destruction. It seems most inappropriate that a day which represents brutal death should be used to advertise the activities of a college radio station.

I support and enjoy WKCO, but I am deeply disappointed by this complete lack of judgment. I therefore believe that WKCO owes an apology to its entire listenership and, most importantly, to the Japanese and Japanese-American community in Gambier.

Sincerely,
Ann Spencer

<p><strong>Peace Coalition sponsors South African product info and film</strong></p>

To the Editors:

In the past few years, South Africa has become a widely-discussed and controversial topic. In conjunction with the recent interest, Kenyon’s Peace Coalition is planning a movie, “The Last Grave at Dambisa,” on Monday, December 15 at the Ohio Auditorium. On Tuesday, this will be posed on campus containing the names of certain companies and their products which profit from the apartheid system. These companies either receive materials from or own production plants in South Africa.

The goal of the Peace Coalition is to make Kenyon students aware of the extent to which many of our everyday needs are contingent upon the company’s use of apartheid labor. While we are not endorsing any particular course of action, we encourage all students to be conscious of the fact that each person’s consumption of these products effects apartheid labor. By not making a conscious decision about one’s attitudes towards the companies on his or her actions in S. Africa, we are responsible for promoting injustice which he or she may or may not support.

I am a student in making an informed decision about whether or not to support or not support these industries.

Sincerely,
Claire Lane
Alexandra Walker
Kenyon Peace Coalition

Docemns non-fiction journal is awaiting your essays, term papers, criticisms, and satires! Submit your work to the Docemns box in the S.A.C. by February 18th for possible publication. Enhance Kenyon’s writing tradition with your non-fiction work.
An historical perspective: apartheid in South Africa

By Lynda Morgan

All societies have their myths. One of the principal myths of white South African history is that it began in 1652, when the Dutch East India Co. established a trading post at the Cape for its crews. According to this mythology, these Dutchmen found empty land. In reality, some of the oldest human populations on the continent had lived there since early in the evolution of the human species. Three groups in particular—bush-speaking farmers, a sedentary people with a complex material culture and a highly developed political system, as well as hunter-gatherers known as the San and the cattle-keeping Khoikos, were established on the southern part of the continent.

The Dutch established a colony at Cape Town in 1657. Dutch became the official language, but it gradually developed into a distinct language called Afrikaans, and eventually they called themselves Afrikaaners. They remained few in numbers, but they spread over a steadily widening area. By 1800, thousands had become trekboers—their Afrikaans word for farmer—and they had adapted the economic way of life of the Africans they had met there. The British made their appearance in 1806, when Great Britain acquired the colony as the result of the Napoleonic Wars. Afrikaans felt threatened by the British, and so they migrated to the north and west between 1816-1837. These were the voortrekkers, and their movement was known as the Great Trek. They established two independent Boer republics, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. British immigration continued to grow, and in the late 1890s, at the discovery of diamonds and then gold in Boer territory, two commodities on which the South African economy still depends today. As the British exploited these resources, a capitalist economy attained dominance. Afrikaaners, who were mostly rural farmers, were disillusioned with this British commercial regime. These animosities culminated in 1899 in the Boer War, but in 1910 the Boer and Britain reconciled and joined to form the Union of South Africa. Still, some Afrikaaners felt betrayed and established a "purified" National Party, the forerunner of today's ruling party. In 1948, they adopted a new slogan—"apartheid"—or separation. Although the groundwork had already been laid, much of the apparatus of 'separateness' was created by the Nationalists.

In the 1950s, the Nationalists ruled 27.7 million people, including 19.8 million Africans, 4.5 million whites, 2.6 million Coloureds and 10,000 Asians. Whites comprised 16.2 percent of the population, Africans 71.5 percent, Coloureds 9.4 percent, and Asians 2.9 percent. Afrikaaners comprise about 60 percent of the whites, the English, about 40 percent. Generally, Afrikaaners remain rural and the English are predominantly urban. The Coloureds are so-called mixed-race peoples who trace their beginnings to the Dutch colonial period, when white women were scarce in the colony. Their Khoisan ancestors disappeared long ago, and a majority of them are culturally Africans. Most live in the western Cape, where they form a majority. They are a predominantly urban wage earners. It has been believed that until recently many Coloureds hoped to be incorporated into the white population, but since 1948, they have experienced a series of crushing political, social and economic setbacks. The young especially feel deprived and frustrated and have cast their lot with this particular majoritarian. Asian population is very poor, over 80 percent are urban; nearly all speak English. They occupy a particularly uneasy position, because they occupy land assigned them each to their own "homelands" and try to confine urban Africans to separate sections. But increasingly, African identity depends on politics, education, economic status and residence. Particularly in urban areas, ethnic identities have diminished in importance. The great majority are extremely poor, and the main beneficiaries of the homelands policy have been African politicians and bureaucrats, some of whom have become very wealthy.

The racial classification law, the Population Registration Act of 1950, often called the cornerstone of apartheid, orders the assignment of every person to one of these four populations. Until recently, when they lifted the prohibition against mixed marriages, Nationalists outlawed interracial marriage through the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949, the Immorality Act of 1950 and 1957 buttressed these laws. There also exists a whole apparatus of segregation in the routine of daily life, including "Whites Only" signs, which constitute "apartheid." The homelands policy is "grand apartheid," and ultimately aims to separate the races and isolate the African majority. The homelands are relatively small areas of African occupation; their existence is based on two laws. In 1931, the Native Land Act, the cornerstone of territorial segregation, assigned 10 percent of South Africa's total area for exclusive African occupation, and reserved the remaining 90 percent for whites. In 1956, the Native Land Act increased that share to about 14 percent. Today the homelands comprise about 13 percent of South Africa. Most consist of scattered, fragmented, and marginal pieces of land that vary greatly in size. They lack mineral wealth, have a low average rainfall, and much land is overgrazed, eroded, and overpopulated. They cannot feed themselves and must import food from the white areas. Moreover, migration of workers has drained the homelands of the most productive segment of the population. As a result, the homelands lack the power to bring about significant changes. They are weak and dependent, and the government can easily ignore their demands.

Despite the goals of apartheid, the South African economy depends heavily on black labor. Of the total work force of 9.4 million, there are 83 percent are African. In manufacturing, 77 percent of the work force is black; in mining, the figure is 90 percent. Virtually all workers in commercial agriculture are black.

South African blacks have long struggled against white domination. In the early 20th century, they peacefully petitioned for equal treatment, but with little effect. A steady trend toward more forceful challenge began in 1912, a group of educated members of the small African middle class formed the African National Congress, or ANC, which still exists today. But impatience over the lack of progress has increasingly erupted in boycotts, strikes and other forms of defiance. The pass system has long been a target. In 1933, African women refused to carry passes and succeeded when their protest threatened to hit the international stage. Many Africans have taken their inspiration from Gandhi, utilizing his civil disobedience methods. The more militant urban workers have been involved in unionizing strikes and boycotts. By far, however, African opposition since the 1880s has relied mainly on tactics that were peaceful. The ANC, for example, sought gradual reform through moral and political appeals in the early part of the century. They called for a qualified franchise based on educational or property requirements. But because they have been rebuffed at every turn, black opposition has taken a tougher stance. Subsequent generations, especially after the Sharpeville massacre in 1960, have made the ANC more militant.

Anyone who has further interest in South Africa is urged to look at the November 22, 1986 special issue of a publication called The Nation, available in the bookstore. It contains several interpretive articles and book reviews, as well as a wealth of information on further reading, current publications, and nearly every organization that is involved in the freedom struggle in that country.

Lynda Morgan is a Visiting Assistant Professor of History.

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SERVING GENERATIONS OF KENYON STUDENTS
Sanctions provide effective means for moral retaliation

By Chris Shea and Lilly Goren

"Each trade agreement, each bank loan, each new investment is another brick in the wall of our continued existence."—former South African Prime Minister John Vorster

Economic sanctions can be very effective tools for dismantling a regime. In the case of South Africa, sanctions are over-due, and it is imperative from a moral standpoint that effective sanctions be imposed. Some may call words such as "moral" and "sanctions" in the same breath as they have been used in context of international politics. But there are few such morally clear-cut issues as apartheid; therefore, we can speak substantively about the morality of this political issue. Few in this country would admit, publicly anyway, an appreciation for the systematic, brutal separation of the races that lies behind the word "apartheid." Public disagreement has to do with the means of combating apartheid.

The Reagan Administration and many American multinational corporations doing business in South Africa say that the best way to change South African policy is to work within the well-established, albeit questionable, financial dealings there in order to bring about peaceful, democratic reforms. These people go on to say that Americans must not hurt the most by any comprehensive economic sanctions, and that sanctions will do little toward ending apartheid. Reform of the apartheid system seems to be the goal, not outright abolition of it. This is a synopsis of Reagan's "constructive engagement" policy, and it was reportedly rejected by Congress on October 2 of this year, when a small majority of Congress voted in favor of the sanctions, which were put in place by the Reagan administration (Public Law 99-460).

This new set of sanctions, while encouraging, is not yet powerful political and economic tool that the United States has the ability to produce. Sanctions toward South Africa have not reached their potential. So when the opponents of sanctions say that such measures have not been effective and that they could not by nature be seen as effective in ending apartheid, all they can truthfully say is that the United States has not yet taken effective measures. We have not seriously tried to hurt South Africa economically. Even the October 2 sanctions are relatively weak. They include a prohibition on new U.S. loans and investments in South Africa, and an embargo on importing South African coal, steel, iron, uranium, textiles, and agricultural products. Also, there will be no direct air links between the United States and South Africa. These measures are symbolically and economically significant, but they are still too easy for South Africa to evade.

In fact, one of the arguments most commonly used by opponents of sanctions is that no matter what economic measures we take, South Africa will find a way to get around them. This may be true, especially if countries such as Israel, Japan and Taiwan continue their opportunistic indifference and headlong flight toward more profitable avenues. But if true, South Africa's strong sanctions can sufficiently worsen their economic situation in the fight towards bringing about a change. South Africa is vulnerable in a number of ways. Their own actions point to this fact.

Since the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries imposed an oil-shipping boycott in 1979, South African apartheid has found itself locked in a battle with a stockpiling oil, which is critical to the success of their industry and military. What is the source of much of this oil? Oil companies have been and will be Shell and other major companies.

It is the cost of evading OPEC sanctions! Up to $2 billion a year, which is critical to South Africa's financial balance. This is considered South Africa's And continues its downward slide against the Dollar. The South Africans have contracted an expensive coal-to-oil processing plant in order to make themselves more self-sufficient for petroleum, but they are still reliant upon outside sources. An embargo by American oil companies (which control 40% of the South African market) would have a real and crippling effect on the South African economy.

Likewise, South African arms industries do not protect that country from feeling the financial sting of embargoes. In 1977, the United Nations Security Council imposed a mandatory arms embargo that, in 1984, helped to force South Africa to put an extra $1 billion into the military budget. In 1984, 30% of the weapons used by the military and 80% of the parts which went into the production of South African-manufactured arms were imported. South African arms industries, thus, are more concerned with profit margins than human rights. They will do more good in South Africa by leaving.

Sanctions will hurt the blacks and the neighboring countries, the Frontline states, as well as white South Africa. But leaders of the former two groups have said again and again that there has been enough pressure brought against South Africa as to move them to end sanctions. This is a serious misreading of the sanctions, since the Frontline states estimate that South Africa has cost them a minimum of $1 billion in damages from South African arms-tacks and economic sanctions since 1976.

What are we to say that we can't impose sanctions when the very people who will share their effects of sanctions have already agreed to suffer them for a greater good? It is possible for the U.S. to help by making sanctions more complete and more consistent.

To conclude, it seems that this idea has not yet been put to the Reagan administration, and that the U.S. is not willing to pay the full measure of its responsibility. The U.S. must do more to urge sanctions, and to make sanctions more complete and more consistent.

Sources for this editorial: "Questions and Answers on Divestment," American Can and "Questions and Answers on South African Sanctions," The Africa Press (The Nation (November 22, 1986)).

The Common Fund: Kenya's South African connection

By Kristen Murray

The bulk of Kenya's endowments are invested by the Common Fund, a non-profit corporation which provides investment management services exclusively for educational institutions. Kenyatta entered the Common Fund a year and a half ago after a series of independent management firms proved to be unsatisfactory. According to Samuel Lord, Kenya's Vice President for Finance, the College is pleased with the results and will continue to be part of the Common Fund. There would be little more to say on this subject if it weren't for the fact that in the fund, which manages the money of over 300 schools, invests some of that money in companies which do business in or with South Africa.

There was much discussion about Kenya's membership in the Common Fund, Lord emphasized the fact that it is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees to make decisions about how the money is to be invested, and that the College itself has little influence on the outcome. Furthermore, the Board of Trustees has little choice in what investments are made; the Board must adhere to what are known as the Sullivan Principles. These six principles state equal employment practices for U.S. firms operating in South Africa; 1) protecting South Africa's interests in all areas of employment; 2) respecting South Africa's laws and regulations in all areas of employment; 3) protecting the safety and health of all employees; and 4) abiding by all applicable legal requirements.

By adhering to these principles, the Common Fund refuses to invest in companies with operations in South Africa, or in companies that are not sympathetic to the practice of apartheid in South Africa. The Common Fund does not, however, invest in companies with subsidiaries in South Africa, or in companies that are sympathetic to the practice of apartheid in South Africa. The Common Fund does not, however, invest in companies with subsidiaries in South Africa, or in companies that are sympathetic to the practice of apartheid in South Africa.

This does not mean that the Common Fund or the College opposes the practice of apartheid in South Africa. The Common Fund, however, does not participate in the practice of apartheid in South Africa. The Common Fund does not invest in companies with subsidiaries in South Africa, or in companies that are sympathetic to the practice of apartheid in South Africa. The Common Fund does not, however, invest in companies with subsidiaries in South Africa, or in companies that are sympathetic to the practice of apartheid in South Africa.

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PAGE FOUR

FORUM

DEC. 11, 1986
An argument against U.S. divestment from South Africa

By Mark Moore

The present social contest and existing crisis in South Africa has raised very serious questions about the United States' economic ties with a government that makes discrimination quite an official policy. Being for or against apartheid has never been an issue of the issue, rather, is finding the most effective ways by which the United States may play an effective role in ending the demise of South Africa's explosive system.

Two major approaches have been advocated in achieving this end. One approach which has been popularized by many is "divestment." Theoretically, by putting pressure on American companies, with investments in South Africa, to pull out of that country the United States would so threasure the African national economy that the Afrikaner government would opt for granting equal rights to blacks, rather than sustain such economic hardships which these sanctions would supposedly create. This strategy has in fact, been the basis for Congressional resolutions and unfortunately appears to be fast becoming the heart of our official policy toward this complex problem.

I am not opposed to "divestment" because a policy of divestment simply will not work. It is, in fact, it will only serve to solidify South Africa's discriminatory policies and put the blacks in South Africa in an even more precarious position.

The British journal, The Economist, has noted that a policy of "divestment" is directed toward the negative effects of "divestment." If U.S. companies were forced to pull out of South Africa, that action would, according to the journal, threaten the employment of 120,000 blacks. Many of these are young, for the first time, human beings, the chance to learn new skills as well as the possibility of rising through the ranks of desegregated American companies. The experience of blacks in apartheid South Africa, attacking discrimination through "divestment", is as inhibiting economic growth, which is a powerful catalyst in the process of peaceful, social and political reform in the country. The author's position is clear. By "divestment" the United States could effect a change for the better have come about. The fact is that the continued domination of the blacks by the whites could only continue if the economy were kept small enough for it. And, anyway most, skilled jobs to be reserved for the whites as they used to be in the past.

William Raspberry, a columnist for the Washington Post, who is black, seems to agree. He states that, "No matter what happens to the white power structure of South Africa, that country's blacks will not really be free until they are able to control their economic destiny..."

The call for divestment is based on an inadequate understanding of South Africa's economy and policies. If implemented, it would only serve to give a historically stubborn Afrikaner white power structure a reason to persist in its exploitive rule. It would undoubtedly strengthen, not weaken, apartheid. Unfortunately, many liberals in this country do not understand the realities of the situation, and view any other approach besides their own as racist.

By recognizing the fact that "increased economic growth, not divestment, will erode apartheid and bolster non-Afrikaner economic power, the U.S. would help to spell the gradual and peaceful, but irreversible, change that is desperately needed in South Africa.

Reprinted from The Gambler Journal with the author's permission.

Apartheid: a brief look at the human side of the problem

By Paul Singer


The picture of apartheid received by most Americans is a hazy one, a mixture of cen- ter news and incident which prevents the public from perceiving the fact that 30 million people live day to day in South Africa who are deprived of everything that they are determinedly predominant on the basis of the color of one's skin.

The outlines of apartheid are familiar to many of us. A government elected by four million whites has authority over the lives of the nation's 26 million non-whites, 20.22 million of whom are black. Each South Afri- can is classified into one of ten racial categories, which determines where one may vote, where one may reside, and where and how one may travel. The government has created "homelands" for the blacks (about 16% of South Africa's land is so designated); it generally the least productive land in the country. The government has no use for it, the extension of apartheid, and no other nation has acknowledged these homelands as truly sov- reign.

These are merely the rough sketches of a political situation. Life for South Africans is a far more complex series of rules and divi- sions. For instance, the South Africans are required to spend 10 times more for white education than it does for black education. Education systems are strictly separate and black students are barred from many universities, both in South Africa and abroad. Why? According to one source, "They want to create a petty bourgeoisie ... to control the blacks." Education can be used to diffuse unrest, both internally, by making blacks feel that social mobility is possible, and externally, by appearing in order to assure the world public opinion.

For these "fortunate" blacks, there is then an odd dilemma. One could refuse the educa- tion system, but be expelled, and then from being an educated black is one of the few that are determinedly predominant on the basis of the color of one's skin.

Of course, exactly in whose interest such a revolution would be is an open question. Clearly there are factions on either side of apartheid who could stand to gain from violent revolution. While the blacks could obviously gain from the violent overthrow of the regime that maintains the apartheid system, the intervention of the U.S. would give white sanctions for widespread slaughter of blacks, in the name of self-defense.

Like it or not, neither apartheid nor American interaction with South Africa are processes acting in isolation from other local and global policy concerns. "Causal" observations that recognize that the United States has interests of its own in South Africa, and the extent to which they parallel our national interests, may be strictly accidental. Obviously, our national interests will powerfully color our actions in South Africa, and to assume American altruism is naive and unproductive. However, there may be a variety of ways in which satisfying our national political interests may serve our moral and ethical goals.

America will likely play a key role in any process of change, whatever its direction. It is a point of holy connected debate, what effect we can have on the process and what can be applied. But any American decision (or in- decision) will significantly impact the lives of South Africa's 30 million people. Until we learn to the extent that we as individuals or condone U.S. policies, we as individuals are responsible for the consequences of U.S. action.
Economic sanctions: the wrong approach to S. Africa

By Richard Trethewey

There has been increasing interest and attention in the last several years in the United States over the issue of sanctions against South Africa. Americans, who to a degree have put their own house in order on the question of civil rights, now want to help right things in South Africa.

For many years, the apartheid system was synonymous with African resistance and the struggle against white supremacy. The world has seen black and white South Africans fight for and against each other. The world has seen blacks, whites, and Asians work together or apart toward a common goal.

The origins of the apartheid system can be found in the Afrikaners' animosity toward capitalism and the black population. Butler reported blacks for employment, the Boers sought to reduce the competitiveness of the economy, and to restrict the rights of the black population. The Government of the African National Congress, which was the banner of the "Workers of the world unite and fight for a white South Africa," the Afrikaners fought for legislation that would keep African blacks from competing with whites for jobs. These laws took the forms of reserving certain jobs for whites, stipulating educational requirements for employment, equal pay for equal work, and minimum wage laws. These were very effective in pricing blacks out of the market, making it very difficult for them to compete with whites. Similar laws have harmed blacks in our own society, though not as severely as in South Africa. These laws are effective, because they drastically reduce the cost of racial discrimination by employers and they directly check competition in labor markets from blacks.

This struggle was part of a broader conflict within white South Africa between forces favoring capitalist development along the lines of the British nineteenth century model, and those who wanted to restrict that development so as to prevent black advancement and thereby make themselves better off. The eventual result was the election victory of the Nationalist party in 1948, which put into place the current system of apartheid. The government of the Afrikaner-dominated white population advocates the struggle was very similar to what happened in the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Here, like in South Africa, coercion was substituted for competition in the market when it came to minority groups such as blacks and Asians.

Despite the rigidity of the apartheid system, the forces of development have led to some improvements in the economic and political lives of blacks. Labor shortages have made it possible for the critics of apartheid and those merely pursuing narrow selfish interests to achieve some concessions on the terms of apartheid. This has led to a widening of economic opportunities for blacks, including the legalization of black trade unions in 1979. American corporations doing business in South Africa have played an important role in this process, particularly those who have adopted the Sullivan Principles.

The list prepared by American companies will weaken the forces of market development and remove voices of moderation on questions of race. The market, along with non-racist cultural contacts, works against the apartheid system. Disinvestment and like-minded policies which ban South Africa from participation in international cultural and sporting events further isolate the government and peoples of that nation. This weakens the position of white and black moderates who want peaceful change, while it strengthens the political extremists on both sides of the apartheid issue. Both as a tool to imagine, a significant proportion of the white population views the Boiko government as too liberal on racial issues.

Disinvestment is not likely to do any substantial harm to the South African economy beyond reducing the rate of growth. The Johannesburg stock market is very small and the economy less likely. Economic sanctions that would do real damage would have to go beyond the symbolic gestures of the American government and the supermarket Negro Market. These sanctions may have paid off political debts to protectionists, and have not made some political activities feel good, but they have only a relatively minor impact on the economy.

To impose real costs on the South Africans would require an effective economic boycott of all trade, enforced by a military blockade. Without a blockade it is simply too easy to defeat trade sanctions by going through third parties to make transactions. A blockade would also require the massive airlifting of essential supplies to South Africa's black neighbors, who are dependent on South African ports and supply lines. A boycott without a military blockade would be as ineffective as the international boycott of Rhodesia.

There are good reasons to believe that even serious consequences such as the above would not weaken Africans in the long run. By and large, the Afrikaners did not attack first place the Boers have a long cultural heritage of what can be called a siege mentality, very unlike the Rhodesians for example. The second point is that the economy is sufficiently diverse in terms of its capital and resource base, that it can operate effectively under austerity. The needed investments in such essentials as infrastructure, and converting coal into gas and oil have already been made. The white South Africans can operate under siege, although at a substantially reduced living standard. None of this is likely to lead the Afrikaners to dismantle the apartheid system. Would a European embargo of the American products a quarter century ago have encouraged a more rapid adjustment to the demands of the civil rights movement?

While economic sanctions are not likely to bring about peaceful reforms, they do have some potential to encourage attempts at violent revolution. Those willing to attempt change through violence may well be encouraged by such apparent gestures of support from the international community. The fact that economic sanctions may propo- tionately harm the black population may help to swell the ranks of the revolutionaries.

The increasing polarization of the society will likely increase the numbers who are willing to use violence to dismantle apartheid on the one hand, and those willing to use violence to defend it on the other. In the absence of a change in the Boiko resolve, the outcome of such an armed struggle is less than promising for the forces of apartheid. The South African army is one of the most effective fighting forces in the world, and apparently they have nucle- ar capabilities.

I fear the logical outcome of truly effective economic sanctions would be massive bloodshed, with little likelihood that the Afrikaners would indeed. The push in the United States for economic sanctions ultimately involves major stakes in the lives of other people. Facing down the guns of the South African army is a very different game than being politely arrested for demonstrating in front of the South African embassy in Washington.

While the potential effects of economic sanctions are great in South Africa, the consequences of disinvestment and trade sanctions are likely to be very small in the United States. In terms of disinvestment, South Africa represents only a very small part of American capital stock. Even its outright expropriation would hardly be felt by the economy as a whole, although a few companies and their shareholders would suffer some. Disinvestment through the sale of the capital makes the losses insignificant even to those directly affected.

An effective embargo and blockade would of course have more serious consequences, particularly for certain sectors of the economy. Gold and diamond prices would fall, while new sources of supply for some strategic minerals would have to be found. Our strategic stockpiles would see us through the short term, although the blockade would require an increase in taxes or the deficit, or a reduction in federal spending elsewhere.

Some segments of our economy would bear the brunt of the sanctions, but the overall effect would be far less significant than a doubling of crude oil prices, for example.

The more serious consequences for the United States involve issues that are broad and long term. These include our ability to attract a trading partner and investor in the world economy. Anyone, like the Nixon soybean boycott and Carter grain embargo tend to make us appear unreliable, and cost us markets in the long run. Equally serious is the fact that the South African case sets one more precedent of how some of the international community determines its foreign economic policy. We will not welcome initiatives by a revision China lobby that sought disinvestment another very oppositional country, the People Republic of China. A sounder policy is work against oppression by establishing a maintaining a presence in these countries.

Richard Trethewey is an Associate Professor of Economics.

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Forum

U.S. support for the ANC: a rational option

By Rick Kesler

In recent years the American government has become more aggressive in its approach toward the relationship with the United States, and the ANC. Many opposing this review suggest that the Reagan administration in the U.S. should base its foreign policy upon other moralistic considerations in the political whipsaw of a general public whose views are often vacillating and whose foreign policy is forced to the right by the popular movement. The ANC has been critical of American policy makers, and the U.S. administration has been forced to respond.

The ANC has been critical of American policy makers, and the U.S. administration has been forced to respond. The ANC's actions are often seen as the result of a non-racial government in South Africa. Originally the ANC was committed to peaceful change through civil disobedience, but due to the increase in repressive tactics by the government, it has adopted the use of limited violence. Its armed wing called Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) was formed in 1961 and carried our sabotage activities designed to cripple the government, provide hope for repressed blacks, and avoid loss of human life. Recently Umkhonto has stated that they will not longer specifically seek to overthrow the ANC's government agents, who directly oppose them.

The important point is that a struggle has already begun. The two options first may provide greater benefits to the U.S. in terms of what can be achieved by a working relationship with the South African government

The ANC is in a position to demand changes in the U.S. government's policy. The ANC has the backing of the United States, and the ANC is in a position to demand changes in the U.S. government's policy. The ANC has the backing of the United States, and the ANC is in a position to demand changes in the U.S. government's policy.

Financial support should be the initial mode of resistance. This would be costless and would not involve the continuation of the ANC's beneficent, but insufficient, financial support. The ANC is essentially a broad-based, radicalist group. Its goal is the transformation of a non-racial government in South Africa. Originally the ANC was committed to peaceful change through civil disobedience, but due to the increase in repressive tactics by the government, it has adopted the use of limited violence. Its armed wing called Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) was formed in 1961 and carried out sabotage activities designed to cripple the government, provide hope for repressed blacks, and avoid loss of human life. Recently Umkhonto has stated that it will not longer specifically seek to overthrow the ANC's government agents, who directly oppose them.

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Macomber discusses feminist approaches to literature

By Martha Young

In the Crozier Center today during common hour, Megan Macomber, Professor of English, gave a paper entitled "Relocating the Canon: Feminist Approaches to the Traditional Literature Classroom." Macomber, who came to Kenyon from Cornell University where she earned a Ph.D. in American Lit, as well as an M.F.A. is in the second year of a two-year visiting appointment here. "Relocating the Canon," she states, "deals with approaches to opening up modes of discourse in the classroom, and with ways of incorporating women's perspectives in a traditional syllabus."

The paper arose out of Macomber's need, "to develop some skills to deal with (the) new traditional teaching environment" which she encountered at Kenyon. It is based on her own experience in her first year here teaching literature to freshmen and sophomores and explains some of the approaches she took with them, discussing, for example, her teaching of Hawthorne, and of Kate Chopin's The Awakening. Her students' reactions and responses are also discussed in the paper. A "really hostile minority" (which had little trouble dominating the traditional silence of the typical English 12 class) resisted her efforts, but Macomber says, "the students who generally seemed so conservative were on the whole open to new ideas and responded well."

"Relocating the Canon" was first presented at the GLCA Women's Studies Conference at the end of October, which twenty members of Kenyon faculty, staff, and students attended. The title of the conference was "Extending Boundaries" and many workshops and papers presented were oriented not only towards educating those at the conference, but also towards helping them learn how to educate others about feminism and women's issues in their home environments. "Feminism in Practice: Extending Boundaries in the Literature Classroom" was the title of the presentation, which included Macomber's "Relocating the Canon" and also a paper on teaching Alice Walker's The Color Purple.

Macomber's presentation of her paper at the Crozier Center, in the spirit of the GLCA Women's Studies Conference, extends boundaries at Kenyon by sharing what was offered at the conference with the Kenyon community as a whole.

Macomber, who teaches American Lit. and creative writing here at Kenyon, (she is also a fiction and poetry writer who has been published by the Madison Review and Fiction International, among others) is the first speaker to come to the Crozier Center in a series titled "Women's Scholarship at Kenyon." This series is open to the general public and is sponsored by the Women's Network (formerly the Women's Center group)—a student group which sponsors concerts, dinners, and other events as well as having weekly discussions in the Crozier Center. The topics of these discussions are chosen by the group, and address concerns that all women executors and students, according to the organizers of the Business Women's Conference handled the expense for the dinner's flights, accommodations, meals, as well as providing a hospitality suite.

A majority of students at the conference were economics, business, or accounting majors, but Kenyon's representative was Goren. She was majoring in political science and English, and has "never taken economics class."

Although Goren enjoyed the event (and the hospitality suite), her main lesson was that "I didn't want to go into business."

"One of the things I learned was that I didn't want to go into business," she said. After graduation she plans to go to Washington, D.C. and get a job with the FBI.

The program, including the title, space and site, changes every year. Goren encourages Kenyon students who have the chance to attend future conferences, so that advantage of such an opportunity is not lost.
Lappé encourages taking risks to end world hunger
By Rachel Rawson
Frances Moore Lappé, co-founder of the activism for Food and Development Pol-
came to Kenyon Monday night to ad-
ress the topic of world hunger. Lappé is
known for her book Diet for a Small
Planet, but has written several other books
devoted to hunger and its causes. After
educating at Oberlin College in 1966, and
studied at the Martin Luther King
School of Social Change at the University
of California at Berkeley, and then
worked in the ghetto of Philadelphia.
She work in Philadelphia concentrated on
showing that the poor of the area were get-
ing what was entitled to them under the law.
She realized that even if she attacked the
system in everyday tasks she had set
for herself, she was not addressing the
causing causes of the suffering she saw
around her. With this in mind, Lappé made
the terms "the most important decision
for life", aside, Lappé made

KMS to present ‘Jesus Christ Superstar’ this weekend in Rosse
By Paul Singer
somewhere between "In the beginning" and "At the Last Judgment" there lies a rock opera about the life of God and his ecletic band of follow-
ers. In an observatory, a man, the papal
Primate, the world has seen been. In Rome and Andrew Lloyd Webber in

The story is a slightly cynical, very access-
ible, all-often touching retelling of the
political leader, a religious figurehead and a
human being.

That last description may be a bone of contention, but it also allows for a very
compassionate view of Jesus. As a human be-
ing, he becomes a character with whom we
can clearly empathize, struggling with the
people around Him and the knowledge that
He will be asked to die for the God He loves.
Above all else KMS’ production seems to
be loaded with fun. As a rag-tag group of
disciples, the actors and actresses are im-

tsolutely believable. Everyone involved with
the production seems to have a wonderful

time, and as rehearsals drag on you will
feel that the actors love their work, and the
show thrives on that.

Of course, being a rock opera, the music is
the centerpiece of the work. A mix of ball-
lads, Biblical allusions and rhythms and blue
suites for a captivating concoction. Reminis-
cent of the Black Sabbath, and of the classic
Brothers, the result is the most fun liturgy
ever heard.

Overall, the bizarre convergence of cer-
monial/revival ritual song and rock concert make
"Jesus Christ Superstar" a wonderful theatri-

tal world hunger in Rome. At the conference,
she encountered many "experts" in the field
of world hunger who were trapped by their
"limitations of power," she felt that the
parts were constrained by their institutions,
and could not even ask the relevant questions
about the causes of world hunger.

Returning from the conference, Lappé set
out to explore basic questions, such as how many
hungry people there actually are in the world,
how many people are really hungry, and what
hunger is. Lappé first felt that the

Films
It’s A Wonderful Life
By Paul Singer
search of the American Dream. Montana
climbs his way up the violent and bloody lader
to the top of the Florida cocaine under-
world, eliminating everything and everyone
that gets in his way.

Directed by Brian DePalma (Dressed to
Kill and Blow Out), Scarface is a powerfully
intense film. The graphic violence is not for
the faint of heart, but don’t let that scare you
away from a truly excellent movie.
—Brian Threl

Don Quixote De La Mancha
Don Quixote De La Mancha. Directed by
Rafael Gil. Starring Rafael Rivelles, Fernan-
do Rey and Juan Calvo. 143 minutes, 1947.
In Spanish with English subtitles. Black and
dwhite.

Don Quixote De La Mancha is the famous
Spanish novel of Cervantes’ personal novel.
Don Quixote (Rafael Rivelles) is an old man
trying to keep the spirit of knighthood alive
through many noble efforts. The only prob-
lem with his attempts to secure the world is
that he attacks sheep, windmills and wine-
engines! He combats these terrible enemies for
the love of a true "lady," who is actually far
distant from respectable.

Don Quixote was dubbed knight by a
slightly inebriated tavern owner. The proud
knight who mounted what he thinks is a
beautiful powerful mare, is in reality a
tired, old white nag. Don Quixote is accom-
pined by his faithful servant and guardian
Sancho (Fernando Rey) who tries to dissuade
the noble old man into giving up his valiant
fight and reopen relation.

Does Don Quixote give up his infatuation
with his "lady"? Will the windmills ever be
safe? Will Quixote really be the "real" world?
Join the Kenyon Film Society in viewing
Rafael Rivelles, in answering all these other
questions.

Pinocchio
Blue Fairy. As he tries to prove himself wort-
thy of becoming a real boy. Pinocchio en-
counters various classic cartoon characters.
The film's delightful score includes such
classics as the Academy Award-winning "When
You Wish Upon a Star," "Give a Little
While It’s All," "Hi-Diddle-dee-did," and "I’ve
Got No Strings." Pinocchio is a charming,
 imaginative, and crazy fantasy-adventure based
on the famous 19th century children's book by
Carlo Collodi. —Kent Allard

Don Quixote. Directed by Ben Sharpsteen
and Hamilton Luske. Featuring the voices of
Dick Jones, Cliff Edwards, and Christian
Jennings. 87 minutes, 1940.

Considered by many to be the most im-
aginative and artistically rendered animated
feature in movie annals, Walt Disney’s Pinoc-
chio returns to delight a whole new genera-
tion of moviestills. Marvel over again at the
fantastic adventures of the little wooden pup-
pet who is brought magically to life by the
up to the time of the night he is in trouble.

The plot of the movie, then, is the life of
George Bailey and the culmination of events
that lead to the point where everyone's
prayers are answered when an angel named
Clarence comes down to help Bailey. The
central theme to his life is that every chance
Bailey's had to leave his small hometown
of Bedford Falls he is thwarted by situations
beyond his control. While all George does is
help others, his own dreams are never ful-
filled,

George goes through innumerable hard-
sips, all the while having faith that sooner
or later his dream will come true. Even if
that end is it will all work out, until he cannot
have the time after all. The end of the movie
will leave even the most skeptical of events
with a warm feeling. Scarface is one of the
most incredible works of art, with the kind
of message you won't find in many
films today. This movie is recommended for
people of all ages and all walks of
life.

—Catherine Stewart

Scarface. Directed by Brian DePalma. Star-
ing Al Pacino and Michelle Pfeiffer. 170
minutes.

Al Pacino is one of the best actors working
today. It is no coincidence, then, that two of
the best movies made in the last twenty years,
"The Untouchables" and "Scarface," both star
Pacino.

Scarface is the story of Tony Montana, a
man who immigrates from Cuba to Miami in

Don Quixote is the famous
Spanish novel of Cervantes’ personal novel.
Don Quixote (Rafael Rivelles) is an old man
trying to keep the spirit of knighthood alive
through many noble efforts. The only prob-
lem with his attempts to secure the world is
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fantastic adventures of the little wooden pup-
pet who is brought magically to life by the
Sports

Urbana, Muskingum fall victim to Lords ‘will to win’

By John Welchli

“It was not our skill, it was not our decision making, it was not our play; it was THE WILL TO WIN! We really wanted this game.” These were the words of basketball Coach Bill Brown just after the men’s basketball team defeated the Blue Knights of Urbana last Wednesday night in Tomislav Arena, 73-52. It was a game where neither team could look a commanding lead. For the Lords it was a game that was won on defense. The Lords forced the Blue Knights to shoot from the outisde, because the Lords gave up nothing in the paint. The Blue Knights scored the victory by not allowing the Blue Knights to score in the final three minutes of the game. Point guards, Keith Baker and Mike Young, who had 18 points in the second half of the game, secured the victory for the Lords. The defense was important in order to secure the victory.

Swimmers take fifth at invitational

By Ben Strauss

The Kenyon College men’s swim team went up against some of the toughest competition in this part of the country at the Eastern Invitational this past Friday and Saturday, and did rather well all things considered.

Going against Division I University of Michigan, Eastern Michigan and Western Kentucky University, and Division II Oakland University, the Lords finished fifth with 286.5 points, a long way behind first place Michigan. But all was not lost as Kenyon was able to qualify two different swimmers in one event, the 100- yard freestyle. Mulhull also set a Kenyon unshaven record in the 500-yard freestyle finishing fourth with a time of 5:10.42. Senior Craig Hummer bettered the qualifying standard in two events he had already qualified in: the 200-yard backstroke; and 400-yard individual medley with a time of 4:38.89. Jim Bascarini had the unshaven record set two weeks ago and bettered his previous qualifying mark in the 200-yard breaststroke with a time of 2:27.51.

The Lords meet next is with the Battling Bishops of Ohio Wesleyan tomorrow afternoon at 4 p.m.

Hooperst continue at .500 pace

By Darryl Shankle

The basketball Ladies split four games last week to keep their record even at 5-0. Last Tuesday Kenyon was defeated by the John Carroll University, 52-51. In the Great Lakes College Association (GLCA) tournament at Kalamazoo College, Kenyon was victorious over Oberlin College, 65-49, lost to the Kalamazoo College, 39-47, and beat Denison University, 54-48.

Junior Jill Tibbe paced the Ladies against John Carroll with 15 points. Freshman Stasy Seesholtz was the top rebounder with eight.

At the GLCA tournament, both of Kenyon’s victories were over NCAC foes. In the first game against Oberlin, the Ladies’ defense was the key. The Yeowomen were held to 37 points on the night, while the Ladies shot 44 percent (27 of 65). Leading Kenyon was Tibbe with 19 points, sophomore Heather Spencer with 11 and Seesholtz with 10. Junior Susan Lind was the Ladies’ top rebounder with again.

Against Albion, the Britons took over the defense. After shooting 50 percent from the floor in the first half, the Ladies were shut down by Albion in the second period. Tibbe again led all scorers with 16.

In the final game against Denison, the Ladies again utilized a strong defense to gain the victory. The Ladies put pressure on the Big Red and dominated the boards, outrebounding Denison, 36-26. Seesholtz paced the Ladies’ attack with 15 points and nine rebounds. Other key contributors included Tibbe with 12 points and 11 rebounds, Lind with 10 points and seven rebounds and freshman Leslie Douglas with eight points and six rebounds.

The Ladies, now 3-3, played MVNC on Tuesday and go to Westerville Saturday to battle Otterbein.

ADs, ‘shmen take IM griddler title

By Bruce Szabo

As the cold weather begins to rear its ugly head on the hill, one can only think of the end of the fall outdoor intramural season coming to a close. The boys of autumn will find a new place in the spring’s tournaments, and four titles remained. Although the Delts were not number one they had been beaten by Betas, 7-6, the week before. The Betas were left at seed, with B- and D-Dhis seeded third and fourth, respectively.

In the first semi-final game the D-Piss took their rackets to the stands 14-0 victory. The Betas also faced a firing defeat against a surprising Ada team and scored three touchdowns, 8-1. The game was over the score was 88-6 as they turn the game in the words of one Betas, “there is no degree of 넘정.”

After the semifinals the two teams met in the Betas and the D-Dhis. Although both had easy victories in the semifinals, this was vastly different. The game opened with the Betas getting the opening kickoff, and scored a field goal and held a huge lead, 39-6. Kenyon’s Bobby Drayke promptly tied the game. Jim Bascarini halfback kickoff run to get the D-Dhis closer to the end zone were in the game and neither team could score.

Lords and Ladies of the Week

Men’s Basketball

Mark Speer earned the honor this week for his sparkling performance in the Lords’ big win over perennial NCAA powerhouse Muskingum. Speer sank 9-of-14 shots and snatched seven rebounds to spark his team to victory.

Women’s Basketball

Susan Lind and Stacey Seesholtz, the Ladies’ starting point, turned in solid performances over the weekend. Coach Whitney praised their rebounding efforts on both ends. She also hailed 14 points in the three games, while Lind added 27.

Men’s Swimming

Phil Murphy finished with promising early-season times in the 200, 500 and 100 freestyle events at the Eastern Michigan Invitational last weekend.

Women’s Swimming

Freshman Melissa Nelson turned in a superlative, national-quality performance at the Wheaton Invitational, according to Coach Warren. She won the 200 individual IM and placed fifth in the 500 freestyle on route to earning a trip to Canton in March.
NCAC honors 29 Kenyon athletes

The NCAC recently announced the All-Conference teams for the 1986 fall season. Players are chosen for all-conference awards on the basis of their performance over the course of the season. The players are nominated by their coaches and then voted on by the other coaches in the league. The top vote getters are placed on first team. Other nominated players are placed on second team and honorable mention according to the number of votes they receive.

Kenyon is well represented with a total of twenty-nine athletes being named to either the first team, second team or honorable mention. Football claimed ten spots, field hockey six, women's soccer five, men's soccer four, volleyball three and cross-country one. Kenyon also boasts two players of the year in Holly Swank, volleyball, and Sarah Turgeon, soccer. In addition, cross-country coach Diane Gomez and volleyball coach Gretchen Weitbrecht were named as coaches of the year in their respective sports. As well as the players pictured, the following Kenyon athletes were named received honorable mention: for football, Brian Conkle, Alex Jerome, John Rhoads and Pete Murphy; men's soccer, Mario Del Cid and Geoff DeStefano; women's soccer, Mea Fischelis and Jocelyn Kenton; field hockey, Amy Bowser.

The NCAC teams for the 1986 fall season include:

- **Football**:
  - Brian Conkle, First Team
  - Alex Jerome, First Team
  - John Rhoads, First Team
  - Pete Murphy, First Team
- **Soccer**:
  - Mario Del Cid, Second Team
  - Geoff DeStefano, Second Team
- **Volleyball**:
  - Holly Swank, First Team Volleyball Player of the Year
- **Cross-Country**:
  - Gretchen Weitbrecht, Coach of the Year

Other Kenyon athletes named to the All-Conference teams include:

- **Soccer**:
  - Stasha Wyskiel, First Team
- **Volleyball**:
  - Heather Spencer, First Team Volleyball Player of the Year
  - Kris Snyder, Second Team Volleyball Player of the Year
  - Mollie Curry, Second Team Volleyball
  - Boyce Martin, Second Team Volleyball
  - Eric Dalquist, Second Team Football
  - Alan Koths, Second Team Football
  - Tim Rogers, First Team Football
  - Dan Waldeck, First Team Football
  - Chris Fahey, First Team Field Hockey
  - Karen O'Brien, First Team Cross-Country
  - Gretchen McGowen, First Team Field Hockey
  - Harriet Stern, First Team Field Hockey
  - Holly Swank, First Team Volleyball Player of the Year
  - Sarah Turgeon, First Team Soccer Defensive Player of the Year
  - Harriet Stern, First Team Field Hockey
  - Karen O'Brien, First Team Cross-Country
Lappé discusses problem of world hunger
continued from page 11

Best answer to this question was to compile lists of shocking statistical facts, for instance that every three days the death toll from hunger equals the death toll from the bombing of Hiroshima. Each day deaths from hunger to deaths from atomic warfare and putting hunger in statistical form did not have the effect she desired, and Lappé began to see that her methodology actually allowed people to remove themselves from something that is ordinary.

Lappé began to see that if people thought about hunger in terms of statistics, but in terms of emotions and that everyone experiences, people would be able to identify more strongly with the problem of world hunger. Lappé identified four emotional characteristics of hunger: anguish, grief, humiliation and fear. Anguish arises from having to make choices that no one should have to make. Illustrating this point, Lappé related a story of a family she met in Honduras that was forced to give one half of their farm output each to the landlord. If the family complied, the remaining portion of their crop might not be enough to sustain the lives of their children over the year. If, however, they kept more than half, the landlord might reclaim the land, in which case they would be unable to provide the rice the children the following year. Grief is another emotional characteristic of hunger, as the hungry grief for lives lost unnecessarily to hunger. Humiliation is evident in people’s apologies for their poverty; the poor are made to blame themselves for their condition, while the actions of others are the true cause of their impoverished state. Trying to combat the forces that cause poverty leads to fear, since the persons who are responsible for the poverty of others are not receptive to actions that result in greater self-sufficiency.

In Guatemala, Lappé encountered two men who were teaching the peasants to dig ditches on the steep hillsides where the poor were forced to farm, as the rich had the access to the flat land. One year after meeting the two men, Lappé learned that one had been murdered, and the other had been forced into hiding. The wealthy on the flat land eliminated the men because their efforts had made the poor more self-sufficient, and they no longer needed to increase their income by working on the large export plantations on the flat land.

Fear, anguish, grief and humiliation are emotions that are experienced on one’s own life, and when one feels powerless. Hunger is the ultimate symbol of powerlessness, because it is a lack of power that causes hunger, not lack of resources. Scarcity is not the problem that causes world hunger; there are enough calories being produced in grain alone that would enable every person on earth to consume 3,000 calories a day. Population density cannot be blamed either, as there is no correlation between population density per agricultural acre and poverty and hunger.

Lappé sees the rapid population explosion as a factor and other human emotions, like uncertainty about the future and fear. The forces that result in population explosion are the same ones that cause hunger, therefore, while population is a factor in world hunger, it cannot be seen as an independent variable of hunger causation. Natural disasters, like floods, droughts and insects cannot be blamed for the world hunger problem either, as the rest of the world is able to produce what is needed by these affected areas.

Instead, Lappé sees a scarcity of democracy as the cause for world hunger. Lappé outlined the three principles of democracy: accountability of leadership; the sharing of power meaning that no one has “zero power,” and the equality of the first two principles to the economic and political arenas. Where there is hunger, Lappé claims, there is by definition no democracy, since one who has power will not go hungry. The increasing concentration of economic power is one of the primary causes of hunger because as the economic power becomes more concentrated, more people will be left hungry, and without an opportunity to become self-sufficient.

The economic domain of the West is, ironically, a partial democracy, Lappé contends. The two main tenets of Western economic domain, belief in the free market and the belief in the unlimited allocation of production power, limits the power of some. The notion that the market is responsive to human preferences can be contested on the fact that the primary human preference is to eat, yet billions of people in the market economy are not being fed. Lappé claims that the market is therefore not responsive to human preferences, but to money. Therefore, if one is serious about using the market for what is good for reflecting human preferences—then purchasing power must be dispersed. Capitalist notions work against the dispersion of purchasing power, however, because they encompass the idea of absolute unlimited control of a pro-
ductive power. The Western idea of the market bourgeoisie is freedom is valid as long as the accumulation is limited, one does not gain freedom through property at the expense of another. These economic principles have somehow been elevated as the principle of the value of human life, belief in them eclipses one’s ability to see true cause of human hunger and suffer.

The solution to world hunger is not immediate, but lies in people’s understanding of one’s connectedness to everyone else. Being. Because we all are interdependent elements that make up our life, therefore, can either lead to a vision of the world in which we are leading, or can trap us in the world of risks. Risk is the one ingredient that leads to the solutions of hunger and the search for independence.

Lappé believes that we can have a high quality of life using less of the world’s resources, but that this can’t be accomplished until democracy, the disp. of power, is complete.

IM round up
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IM was well contained by John Geletta, Mark Adams, and Jeff Mayer. Similar strategies tried to pass to his speedy receivers, Tom Law and Pene Luther. He found his passes continued being defensed by Bruce Sabo. Jerry McNeil was the key gunner to the offense in the side of the Delta, however, was the coverage of Pat Jordan by Jim Bush, who continually kept the ball breaking away from Jordan. It was also a Bush interception that led to the AD’s first score.

After the interception, the Dells stopped the ADs cold. Although Sabo completed a couple of passes to Jeff Stewart, it went for naught, thanks to the great coverage by Larry it looked like they had forced Sabo to run on put the first points on the board. The AD’s third and long, but he stopped and flopped a pass to a diving Stewart who had gotten behind the coverage with his deceptive speed. Carter caught the pass and fell into the end zone to put the first points on the board. The AD’s failed on the extra point, and the Dells put the game away.

After a Stewart run to the three, aided by
Basketball
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Another highlight to go along with Morris’ shot at the buzzer was the return of Bailey. He did not start, but played a large role in the team’s outstanding defense. Brown commented on Bailey’s return, “He gave us a real lift. He adds so much to our inside defense.”

The Dells shot 54.8% from the field and 90.0% from the line while Munsingate shot 41.9% from the field and a mediocre 69% from the line. The Dells went inside for a good job keeping Munsingate’s field goal percentage down as well as winning the rebounding war, 27-24.

The Dells faced off for their third straight victory and their eight consecutive home victory against Wilmington last night. The next game for the Dells will be December 16 at Mount Vernon Nazarene.