
The Kenyon Collegian

12-11-1986

Kenyon Collegian - December 11, 1986

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Forum examines views on
South Africa

Happy Holidays
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Fall Dance Concert this
weekend

Thursday, December 11, 1986

The Kenyon

Volume CXIV, Number 13

Collegian

Dean's List faces modifications

By Dave Algase

A proposal which would greatly reduce the number of excused student absences for reasons of illness has been presented to the Faculty Committee on Academic Policy.

A key sentence in the proposed amendment of the Academic Rules and Procedures, written by Thomas Edwards, Dean of Students, states: "Absences for reasons of illness are not ordinarily excused: only when a sick student is declared by the College Physician to be infirm (in a hospital, a student residence, or at home) will a health report be sent from the Health and Counseling Center to the Dean of Students, giving the days when each patient is judged infirm and recommending that the student's absences be excused."

An interpretation of the proposal by Edwards simply states: "Ambulatory students will not be excused from class for health reasons."

The issue of excused absences for minor illnesses was brought to the attention of the Medical Advisory Board (MAB) during its annual meeting in November. In the board's statement to the College administration, it was estimated that 20% of the patients in the overcrowded clinic "are more interested in obtaining class excuses than receiving health care."

Bonnie Jones, Office Manager for the Health and Counseling Center, feels that the figure, while fairly accurate, could be even

higher. "It's certainly not any less," she says.

The proposed amendment, then, stems from a need to "relieve the unnecessary and useless work by the Health Center," said Professor William Klein, Senate Chair. Senate heard the issue in a recent meeting, but only for informational purposes. Edwards said the policy would be an "administrative matter."

The faculty committee, which heard the proposal in a meeting last Tuesday, will either endorse or fail to endorse it, though their word is not final. Nevertheless, Edwards "wants the concurrence of the faculty."

Should the amendment take effect, it would represent a compromise between the present policy and the policy practiced at most colleges and universities—no excused absences—according to the MAB statement.

Jones clarified a widely held misconception that the Health Center excuses students from classes. "We never excuse a student," she said; ultimately "class excuses come from the dean."

The Medical Advisory Board and Edwards feel that class absences should be matters primarily between the student and instructor. Under the proposed amendment, a more frequented venue by students may be to request excuses from their instructors, but, as the proposal's interpretation states, "Neither the Health and Counseling Center or the Dean's Offices will be involved in the instructor's decision."

CDC moves toward improvement

By Todd Van Fossen

Some new initiatives are stirring to examine the future role of career development at Kenyon.

A recent visit was paid to the campus by Howard E. Figler, the Consultant Regarding Career Development Services at Kenyon. During his visit he collected information and feedback about the Career Development Center (CDC) on campus. Figler worked with students, faculty and administration, gathering opinions concerning the role of career development at the College.

Barbara Gensemer, Director of the CDC, plays a major role in the process. She has met with Figler and Student Council, and will meet with the Senior Class Committee, faculty members and the administration for input concerning the role of career development here.

According to Gensemer, Figler came to Kenyon to determine what paths should be followed in the future in terms of career development. The CDC will now continue to

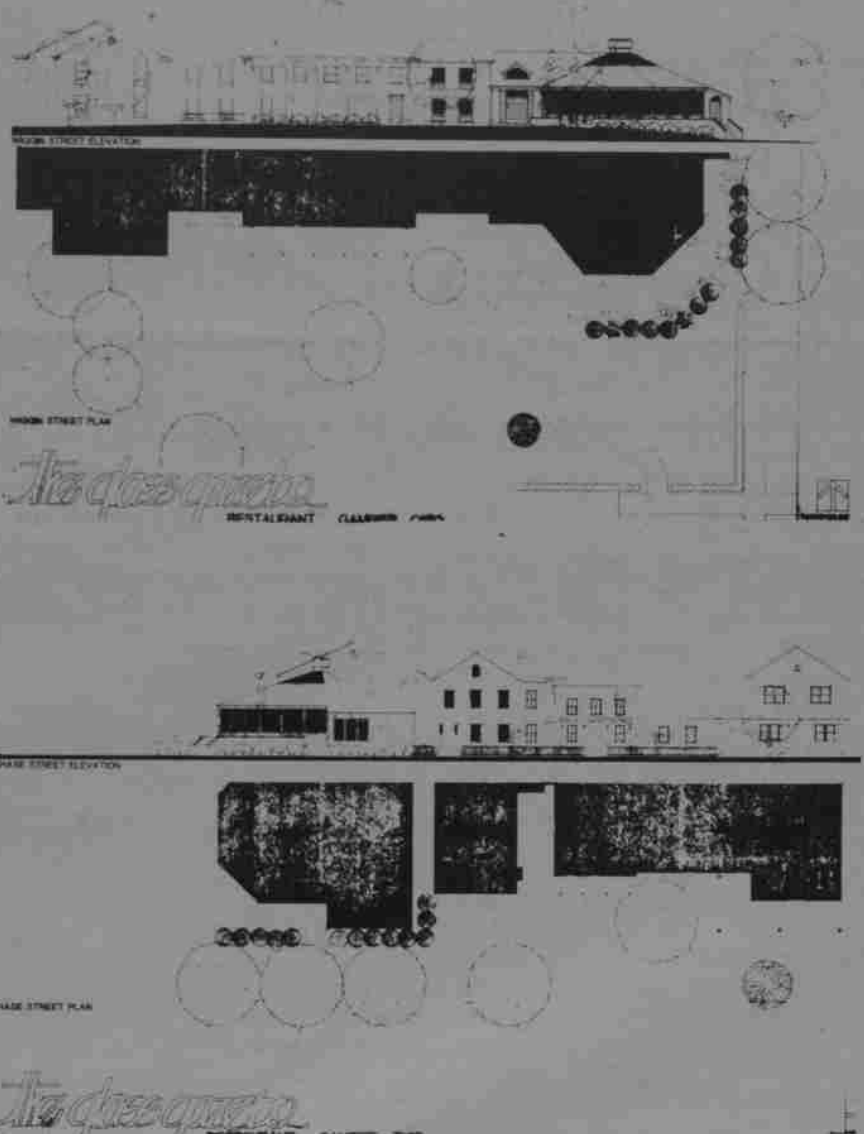
work with a broad portion of the College for this purpose.

This is not the first attempt to look into the workings of the CDC. According to Becky Kilburn, a Senate member and a student who has taken part in the recent discussions with Figler, there was a meeting held last year with various admissions directors from other schools concerning the process of graduate school information distribution on campus.

According to Gensemer, the recent visit and forthcoming report by Figler are not in any way an implied criticism of the CDC. Gensemer declined comment on what changes may result from the evaluation, saying it is too early for such projections. Figler will provide President Jordan and Dean Edwards with a report of his findings soon, and more decisions regarding career development and the CDC will possibly begin to take shape in January.

Until then, Gensemer stresses the need for student and faculty input regarding the CDC. She says that suggestions from all elements of the College community are welcomed.

Village approves Inn expansion; Jordan releases tentative plans



The above plans for the Kenyon Inn restaurant addition, though tentative, have already been approved by the Village of Gambier. Revisions are yet to be made by Newark architects Hardan and Reid, but President Jordan assures that the completed blue prints will definitely be posted: "It's terribly important that the whole community see what we have planned." Although ground breaking plans are indefinite, work on the one-story-plus-basement addition is set to begin and be completed between now and the end of spring break. The terrace surrounding the glass-encased restaurant will form a semi-circle around the traditional Christmas tree, having "no effect on the tree itself," Jordan claims. Outside tables will be available on the terrace as well for diners. In keeping "basically in harmony with the design of the Kenyon Inn," the addition, according to Jordan, will be of the same brick and same type roofing as the Inn itself, though the restaurant will have skylights. The Alcove, the Inn's current dining facility, will most likely become a cocktail lounge.

Gender studies position necessary

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 which 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 three 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. No 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 this position. As it is now there is an interest by faculty and students in gender studies, and to adequately meet this need in the scholarly tradition of Kenyon someone with the necessary expertise must be recruited.

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

Student information regulated

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 Banning, refused the request 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 thus worthy of student attention? The corollary to arguing that the *Collegian* should not be present because it will be a controversial meeting, is that if the meeting were not controversial than the *Collegian* would be allowed to attend. Does the faculty wish to relegate student knowledge of faculty affairs to only those issues that are non-controversial and hence tend to be more inconsequential?

Banning'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, why should they fear expressing 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?

Inn plans need review

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 _____

Address _____

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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THE READERS WRITE

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

WKCO's 'Attack of the Trainees' deemed offensive

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 Sohs" and incorrect grammar. I am certain this scheme was composed as a harmless attention-getter, but that does not excuse the ra-

cial slurs or the attitude which makes light of 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 sincerely 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

Peace Coalition sponsors South African product info and film

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 Dambiza", on Monday, December 15 at the Olin Auditorium. On Tuesday, lists 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 apar-

theid labor. By not making a conscious decision about one's attitudes towards the consequences of his or her actions in S. Africa, one is responsible for promoting institutions which he or she may or may not support.

To aid the students in making an informed decision about whether he or she chooses to be held responsible for these institutions, the movie, "The Last Grave at Dambiza" will be shown on Monday night at 8:30. The film was made in South Africa, and it depicts the living conditions of black South Africans. The movie was smuggled out of S. Africa and has become a widely recognized and highly acclaimed portrayal of the actual effects of apartheid.

Sincerely,
Claire Lane
Alexandra Walker
Kenyon Peace Coalition

Docemus non-fiction journal is awaiting your essays, term papers, criticisms, and satires! Submit your work to the *Docemus* 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 outpost 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 earth had lived there since early in the evolution of the human species. Three groups in particular—Bantu-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-herding Khoikoi, 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 Afrikaansers. They remained few in numbers, but they spread over a steadily widening area. By 1800, thousands had become trekboers—boer is the 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. Afrikaansers felt threatened by the British, and so they migrated to the north and west between 1834-37. 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 19th century they first discovered diamonds and then gold in Boer territory, two commodities on which the South African economy still depends heavily today. As the British exploited these resources, a capitalist economy attained dominance. Afrikaansers, who were mostly rural farmers, were dissatisfied with this British commercial regime. These animosities culminated in 1899 in the Boer War, but in 1910 Boer and Britain reconciled and joined to form the Union of South Africa. Still, some Afrikaansers felt betrayed and established a "purified" National party, the forerunner of today's ruling party. In 1948, they seized power and coined a new slogan—"apartheid"—or apartness. Although the groundwork had already been laid, much of the apparatus of apartheid was created by the Nationalists.

In 1980, the Nationalists ruled 27.7 million people, including 19.8 million Africans, 4.5 million whites, 2.6 million Coloureds and 800,000 Asians. Whites composed 16.2 percent of the population, Africans 71.5 percent, Coloureds 9.4 percent, and Asians 2.9 percent. Afrikaansers compose about 60 percent of the whites; the English, about 40 percent. Generally, Afrikaansers remain rural and the English are predominantly urban. The Col-

oureds 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 Afrikaans. Most live in the western Cape, where they form a majority. They are 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 the African population. Asians are peoples from various places on the Indian subcontinent. They first appeared as indentured laborers in the late 19th century, but in 1913 the government prohibited their immigration, and today, most are native-born. They represent a wide variety of cultural heritages; most are Hindu, but some practice Islam and Christianity. Most are 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 "homeland" 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 homeland 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 groups. 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 "petty apartheid."

The homelands policy is "grand apartheid," and ultimately aims to separate the races and

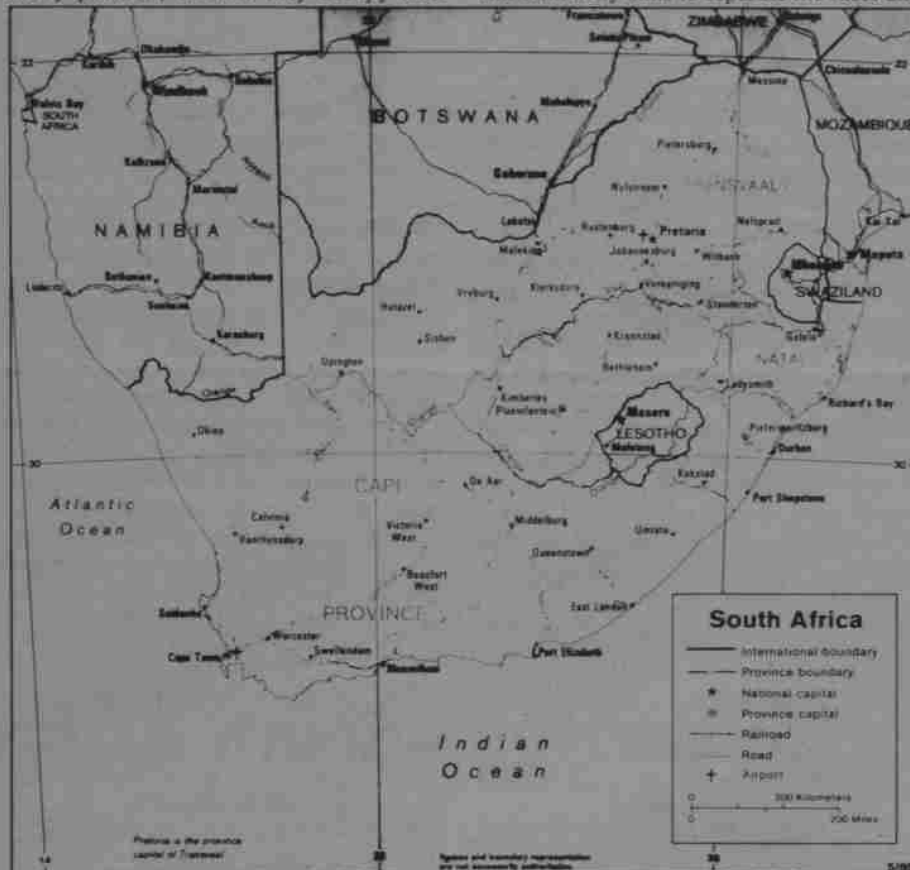
South Africa. Most consist of scattered, fragmented and marginal pieces of land that vary greatly in size. They lack mineral wealth, have a low average rainfall, and much land is overgrazed, eroded, and overpopulated. They cannot feed themselves and must import food from the white areas. Moreover, migration 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. Not one nation other than South Africa recognizes the independence of the three homelands who have so far been granted that status.

Despite the goals of apartheid, the South African economy depends heavily on black labor. Of the total work force of 9.4 million, 80 percent are black. Of these, 85 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 over the years there developed a steady trend toward more forceful challenge. 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 1913, African women refused to carry passes and succeeded when their protest threatened to fill the jails. 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.



previously held by Bantu-speaking Africans, and thus at the same time that they are segregated, they are seen as interlopers by Africans. Among them, too, the younger generation is increasingly prone to cast their lot with the African majority.

Africans are by far the largest component of the population. The government emphasizes ethnic or "tribal" differences among them and treats them as if they composed ten separate embryonic nations. They have


isolate the African majority. The homelands are relatively small areas of African occupation; their existence is based on two laws. In 1913, 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 1936, the Native Trust and Land Act increased the Africans' share to about 14 percent. Today the homelands comprise about 13 percent of



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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, truly strong sanctions are overdue, and it is imperative from a moral standpoint that effective sanctions be imposed. Some may call words such as "moral" and "imperative" naïve when 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 combatting apartheid.

The Reagan Administration and many American multi-national corporations doing business in South Africa say that the best way to change South African policy is to work within the confines of our well-established, sizeable financial dealings there in order to bring about peaceful, democratic reforms. These people go on to say that blacks will be 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 their goal, not outright abolition of it. This is a synopsis of Reagan's "constructive engagement" policy, and it was resoundingly rejected by Congress on October 2 of this year, when a somewhat stronger set of sanctions was passed (Public Law 99-440).

This new set of sanctions, while encouraging, is not yet the 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 thus cannot *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 a ban 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 behavior and trade with South Africa, but strong sanctions can sufficiently worsen their economic situation in the fight towards bringing about a change. South Africa is vulnerable in a number of areas. Their own actions point to this fact.

Since the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries imposed an oil-shipments embargo in 1979, South Africa has been stockpiling oil, which is critical to the success of their industry and military. What is the source for much of this oil? Oil companies such as Shell and other Western multinationals. What is the cost of evading OPEC sanctions? Up to \$2 billion a year, which is no small sum, considering the South African Rand continues its downward slide against the Dollar. The South Africans have constructed 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 petroleum 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 \$2.1 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 manufacturers still depend on the importation of foreign goods.

Here are two important examples that refute the claims that South Africa will be relatively unaffected by any economic sanctions. The fact is they are vulnerable, and they are already feeling the squeeze. The United States and the Europeans have not taken real advantage of these Achilles' heels. Two other possible areas for sanctions are these: the computer industry and the automobile industry. The United States controls 50% of the former and 20% of the latter in South Africa.

Through the implementation of sanctions, the United States can help to reduce profit margins for South African businesses, where the real effect of sanctions is felt. These margins grow smaller as more economic sanctions are placed on South Africa. The business community there is bound to grow more dissatisfied with their own government's policy as economic conditions grow worse. The South African white business community has an effect on government policy. This is how peaceful change will come about in South Africa, and *not* through encouragement of the status quo, which is what foreign investment does as long as it remains intact. If our financial presence is supposed to facilitate political change there and "reform" apartheid (whatever that means), then why hasn't it had an effect sooner? Consider this statistic: between 1960 and 1980, U.S. investment increased by a factor of

nine, while the South African government toughened their apartheid policy by pushing more than 3.5 million blacks into poverty ridden homelands. Does this reflect a potential for reform? We have an investment history in South Africa that goes back more than twenty-five years, but only recently has there been enough pressure brought against multinationals to force them to even consider effecting a change. These corporations are not means toward political change; they are more concerned with profit margins than human rights. They will do more good in South Africa by leaving.

Yes, 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 they are willing to endure pain now in order to do away with a menace in the future. The Frontline states estimate that South Africa has cost them a minimum of \$1 billion in damages from South African attacks and economic sanctions since 1981. Who are we to say that we can't impose sanctions when the very people who will share their effects of sanctions have already said they are willing to suffer them for a greater good? It is possible for the U.S. to help the Frontline states, too. We are not completely impotent. It seems that this idea has not occurred to the Reagan administration, or maybe they are just ignoring it.

So let us heed John Vorster's words, and let us work toward stronger sanctions. These are the most efficient tool for speeding the changes that so many Americans apparently want to see, and the best way of heading off violent revolution in South Africa. Let us take seriously our own rhetoric about standing for something moral.

Sources for this editorial: "Questions and Answers on Divestment," American Committee on Africa; "Questions and Answers on South Africa Sanctions," The Africa Fund; *The Nation* (November 22, 1986).

The Common Fund: Kenyon's South African connection

By Kristen Murray

The bulk of Kenyon's endowments are invested by the Common Fund, a non-profit corporation which provides investment management services exclusively for educational institutions. Kenyon 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, Kenyon'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 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.

In explaining Kenyon's membership in the Common Fund, Lord emphasized the fact that it is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees to determine how and where the money is to be invested, and that the College itself has little influence on the outcome. Further, the Board of Trustees has little choice in which companies are invested in, for those decisions are made by the individual management firms within the Common Fund. Still, there is little concern by the trustees over money being invested in companies doing

business with South Africa because the members of the board have "a legal responsibility" to do what is best for Kenyon. Lord continues by saying that investing in companies with business operations in South Africa is one of the "safest and most reliable investments." This makes it attractive to those doing the investing and produces little interest in divestment, which they see as a purely social statement without an effective result. In addition to the Board of Trustees opinions there has been virtually no external pressure to divest, only a few students and one trustee, Bishop James R. Moody, have requested that Kenyon divest. According to Lord, the remaining trustees take the position that they must "place the interests of Kenyon above a moral question."

This does not mean that either the Common Fund or the College support the practice of apartheid in South Africa. The Common Fund refuses to invest in companies with business in South Africa if they do not 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) non-segregation of the races in all eating, comfort, and work facilities; 2) equal pay for all employees doing equal or comparable work for the same period of time; 3) equal and fair employment

practices for all employees; 4) development of programs that will prepare non-whites for higher level employment; 5) increasing the number of non-whites in management positions; 6) improving the quality of employee's lives outside the work environment. If a company is found to be violating these or similar principles, the Common Fund will withdraw its investment, which it has done in the past. They were also one of the founders of the Investor Responsibility Research Center (IRRC) which is the main source of information used to analyze companies as well as shareholder proposals. In addition, the Common Fund has recently established a sub-fund for schools that cannot or will not own stock in companies with operations in South Africa, the South Africa Free Equity Investments. Kenyon does not participate in this for two reasons; one, it is the trustees responsibility to get the greatest amount of return on its investments. This return is supplied by South Africa with less risk than the Free Investments. And secondly says Lord, "We do not at this time support divestment," and therefore there is no reason to put the money in riskier, less profitable investments. This attitude is reflected in Kenyon's policy with regard to the social implications of investment of college-owned capital funds: "It would not be a prudent investment policy—

nor would it produce any significant social results—to develop a list of companies in which our managers were forbidden to invest or would be sold if currently held."

As a result of this policy, and the fact that the Lord and the Board of Trustees feel that the U.S. will have more force if the companies in which Kenyon has invested are in South Africa than if they are not, "it is obvious that the money is going to stay where it is. As of now the College hasn't truly had to face the issue of divestment. Since they haven't, they feel qualms about investments in South Africa."

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An argument against U.S. divestment from South Africa

By Mark Moon

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

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

I use the term "unfortunately" because a policy of disinvestment simply will not work. 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 raised some very important points with regard to the negative effects of disinvestment. 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 experiencing, for the first time, humane treatment, the chance to learn new skills as

well as the possibility of rising through the ranks of desegregated American companies. If the American firms pulled out the majority of these people would be subject to deportation to the tribal homelands. Who would take over the operations of industry vacated by American companies? Most likely, the government would either nationalize or allow South African-based corporations to take over. As *The Economist* points out, "It is hard to see how replacing an American personnel director with an Afrikaaner one is an advance for anti-apartheid."

The most obvious effect of disinvestment would be to undermine the economic influence of blacks in South Africa. Blacks comprise three-quarters of the country's workforce and half of its skilled labor. With the growth of the South African economy, blacks have been able to occupy positions once reserved for whites because of a resulting shortage of white labor. Trade unionism has also grown with the economy. Since the Afrikaaner government recognized the inevitable and legalized black unions in 1979, black wages doubled over the next three years. Trade unionists also enjoy increasing political influence.

Not only does disinvestment make very little, if any, sense, economically, it certainly makes no sense politically. As a document recently issued by the Heritage foundation points out, "Disinvestment may be favored by black organizations and liberals in the United States, but polls reveal that it is opposed by urban blacks in South Africa by about three to one. It should be no mystery why South African blacks strongly support the presence of foreign firms that have done so much to improve the economic and social status of their nonwhite workers." The document goes on to state, "South Africa's black national African Chamber of Commerce and

Industry, for instance, sent a memorandum to Senator Edward Kennedy during his recent visit to South Africa, attacking disinvestment as inhibiting economic growth, 'which is a powerful catalyst in the process of peaceful social and political reform in the country.' The same view was expressed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of the Zulu tribe, a fierce opponent of apartheid. He called disinvestment 'tactical madness' during a February visit to the United States." Thus, it appears that many of my liberal counterparts are mistaken in their assertion that popular opinion, both in the United States and, more importantly, in South Africa, supports disinvestment.

The second major approach which has been raised to this complex problem, and seems to make much greater sense is "Constructive Engagement." The Reagan administration has attempted to embrace this philosophy, but, it also is feeling pressure from Congress and vocal liberals who are calling for disinvestment. Their supposed rationale for their insistence on the necessity of disinvestment, is the inference that any other proposed solution would simply be a cover-up for racist sentiment. This is an insult, but not completely unexpected. It is quite convenient for those rhetoricians to claim that whomever opposes their views, simply does not care about the situation in which the blacks find themselves and has no intention of finding or wanting to find a solution to the problem. Of course, if this is believed, their own arguments become immediately legitimized.

While the notion of constructive engagement has been denounced by liberals as a cover-up for racism, the reality of the situation is very different. Instead of pulling American financial influence out of South Africa the U.S. government should do whatever it can to encourage increased activi-

ty by American companies. South Africa's leading industrialist and white opponent of apartheid, Harry Oppenheimer, states, "The South African Government is not going to surrender to such pressure (of disinvestment) and the only effect is to compromise the success of the past . . . it is just because the South African economy has moved forward rapidly that the original apartheid policy has had to be scrapped and that some changes 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 all, or anyhow 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 disinvestment is based on an inadequate understanding of South Africa's economy and politics. If implemented, it would only serve to give a historically stubborn Afrikaaner government the resolve to persist in its exploitive rule. It would undoubtedly strengthen, not weaken, apartheid. Unfortunately, many liberals in this country do not understand the subtleties of the situation, and view any other approach besides their own as racist.

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

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

By Paul Singer

(Author's note: A measure of the power of apartheid was revealed in writing this article. The information comes from lectures delivered at Kenyon, as well as from conversations with South Africans temporarily residing in the United States. This article uses no names because these people may wish to return to South Africa; being quoted as opposing the government would make their return impossible.)

The picture of apartheid received by most Americans is a hazy one, a mixture of censored news and student protests which allow the political fury to obscure the fact that 30 million people live day to day lives in South Africa. What makes these lives remarkable is that they are determined primarily on the basis of the color of one's skin.

The outlines of apartheid are familiar to most 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 African is classified into one of ten racial categories, which determines where one may work, where one may reside, and where and how one may travel. The government has created "homelands" for the blacks (about 13% of South Africa's land is so designated; it is generally the least productive land in the nation), and had ostensibly granted them independence, but no other nation has acknowledged these homelands as truly sovereign.

These are merely the rough sketches of a political situation. Life for South Africans is a far more complex series of rules and divisions. For instance, the South African Government spends 10 times more for white education than it does for black education. Education systems are strictly separate and unequal. Yet some blacks are sent to white universities, both in South Africa and abroad. Why? According to one source, "They want to create a petty bourgeoisie . . . to co-opt the blacks." Education can be used to diffuse unrest, both internally, by making blacks feel that social mobility is possible, and externally, by appearing to reform in order to assuage world public opinion.

For those "fortunate" blacks, there is then an odd dilemma. One could refuse the education, and thereby refuse the higher standard of living that accompanies it, or one may accept it, and be seen by other blacks (and possibly used by the government) as a traitor. Much of the violence directed against black officials stems from this sort of situation: the government uses blacks to refocus the antagonism that is so often aimed at white rule.

These situations are also typical of what one source calls Pretoria's "constant face-lifting . . . proving that they are not as bad as you thought." For example, earlier this year President P.W. Botha announced the abandonment of pass-books, the identification cards that allow for the systematic control of Black movement. While abolished by name, the system of racially controlled movement persists with what is now known as "orderly urbanization." This is typical of the way the

South African government has implemented "reforms" in apartheid—policies are renamed or reconstructed in the hopes of masquerading as the abolition of unpopular structures.

Perhaps such maneuvering is simply a way of forestalling international sanctions. Or perhaps it is an attempt to undermine the claims of internal anti-Apartheid agitators. In either case, it seems that apartheid is reaching the point where some form of change is inevitable. Whether that change will be towards the destruction of apartheid or towards the destruction of the black resistance is a matter of much debate, but it appears that a seemingly irresistible force is about to meet a seemingly immovable object.

Sadly, bloodshed will probably be the first part of any change. "There is no way there can be non-violent change in South Africa" says one source. South Africa is a nation on the brink of civil war, and as death tolls from the past two years' unrest climb over 1500, peaceful solutions become harder to reach. Internal unrest is apparently close to being unmanageable. Said one South African, "We don't aspire to be law abiding. We want to break as many laws as possible." South Africa can not maintain equilibrium at the brink of revolution much longer.

Somewhere in this tangle of political theory, in the jockeying of ideologies, in the "engagement v. divestment" debate, there are thirty million people who will live or die as a result of the conclusions we reach. Perhaps America's highest duty is to act to prevent the conflagration that could make losers of all of South Africa.

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, it is also true that violent revolution would give whites sanction 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. "Casual" observers must recognize that the United States has interests of its own in South Africa, and the extent to which they parallel our moral objectives may be strictly coincidental. Obviously, our own national needs will powerfully color our actions in South Africa, and to assume American altruism is naïve and unproductive. However, there may be a variety of ways in which satisfying our national political interests may serve our moral objectives as well.

America will likely play a key role in any process of change, whatever its direction. It is a point of hotly contested debate, what effect we can have and where our leverage is best applied. But any American decision (or inaction) will significantly impact the lives of South Africa's 30 million people. With this in mind we must acknowledge that to the extent that we as individuals create or condone U.S. policies, we as individuals are responsible for the consequences of U.S. actions.

Economic sanctions: the wrong approach to S. Africa

By Richard Trethewey

There has been increasing interest and passion the last several years in the United States over the issue of apartheid in 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. This has led to a variety of responses, ranging from direct aid to dissidents and public demonstrations to calls for disinvestment and trade sanctions. The concern of this article is to analyze the likely effects of economic sanctions on South Africa and our own society. More specifically I wish to examine whether there is a link between the mitigation of apartheid and economic sanctions, and how costly we can expect this to be for Americans.

The origins of the apartheid system can be found in the Afrikaaners' animosity toward capitalism and the black population. Bitterly resenting the need to compete with blacks for employment, the Boers sought to reduce the competitiveness of the economy, and to restrict the rights of the black population. Marching under the banner of "Workers of the world unite and fight for a white South Africa," the Afrikaaners fought for legislation that would exclude 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 greatly 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. Except for the extent of the victory of the white supremacy advocates, the struggle was very similar to what happened in the United States in the late nineteenth and well into the 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 rigidities 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 self-interest to achieve some concessions on the issue 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.

Disinvestment 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. Difficult as it is to imagine, a significant proportion of the white population views the Botha 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 economic growth and making liberal reforms in 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 Common Market. These sanctions may have paid off political debts to protectionists, and have helped to make some political activists 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 Afrikaaner resolve. In the first place the Boers have a long cultural heritage of what can best 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 autarchy. The needed investments in such essentials as armaments and converting coal into gas and oil have already been made. The white South Africans can operate under seige, although at a substantially reduced living standard. None of this is likely to lead the Afrikaaners to dismantle the apartheid system. Would a European embargo of 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 hardship will disproportionately 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 Boer resolve, the outcome of such an armed struggle is less than promising for the foes of apartheid. The South African army is one of the most effective fighting forces in the world, and apparently they have nuclear capabilities.

I fear the logical outcome of truly effective economic sanctions would be massive bloodshed, with little likelihood that the Afrikaaners would lose. The push in the United States for economic sanctions may ultimately involve 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 demonstrat-

ing 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 effected.

An effective embargo and blockade would of course have more serious consequences, particularly for certain sectors of the economy. Gold and diamond prices would soar, 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 be hurt, 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 more long term. These include issues such as our reliability as a trading partner and investor in the world economy. Actions like the Nixon soybean boycott and the Carter grain embargo tend to make us look unreliable, and cost us markets in the long run. Equally serious is the fact that the South African case sets one more precedent of a group of political activists determining or influencing foreign economic policy. I would not welcome imitative actions by a revived China lobby that sought disinvestment in another very oppressive country, the People's Republic of China. A sounder policy is to work against oppression by establishing and maintaining a presence in these countries.

Richard Trethewey is an Associate Professor of Economics.

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

By Rick Kessler

In recent years the American government has come under domestic pressure to reassess its relationship with the Union of South Africa. Many opposing this review suggest the United States should base its foreign policy upon neither moralistic considerations nor the political whims of a general public whose arousal and vociferousness are due only to the high visibility of this issue. Such a view merits consideration and it is with an acknowledgement of the validity of this assertion that my argument is presented: United States foreign policy should be undertaken as a rational endeavor, that is, America should seek to maximize the benefits to itself and minimize the costs. However, even from this viewpoint, the current U.S. policy cannot be seen as the most rational possible, for it is an inefficient policy that opts for short-term gains while totally ignoring the pursuit of long-term goals. The short-term gains may be seen as the securing of various important raw materials and the maintenance of a non-communist government in an area of debatable strategic importance. Long-term goals would involve the continuation of the aforementioned benefits plus the enhancement of American prestige in the area and the essential, but desired, ascendancy of a non-racial government within that country.

Recognition of the growing conflict within South Africa is the first step towards realization of a rational American policy toward that country. Unrest is steadily increasing among the oppressed black majority, and fear of this unrest is growing among whites. This is evinced in the growing incidents of violence (usually against blacks) that can be seen in news reports. The second step comes in acknowledging the leadership role of the African National Congress in the black community. The ANC is essentially a broad-based nationalist group. Its goal is the attainment 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 they will no longer specifically seek to avoid the death of government agents who directly oppose them.

The important point is that a struggle has already commenced. The question for the United States is "what is the rational policy position?" The answer is to support the ANC. To ignore the ANC is to relinquish the possibility of influence within its ranks and maybe within a future South African government; it is also to leave it open to influence from other sources. Support can be instituted in three ways: financially, militarily, and politically.

Financial support should be the initial mode of assistance. This would be covert and first involve obtaining a consensus of opinion among congressional leaders and the executive branch. Following this, an allotted sum of money would be transferred either through the CIA or other back channels to the group. Such actions would demonstrate American support for the movement, help increase its resources, and create a margin for American influence. Due to the covert nature of the operation, the United States could still receive the benefits of normal relations with the South African government.

The next step would be for the U.S. to provide covert military aid to the ANC. Once again, this would involve a close working relationship between American executive and legislative branch leaders. The policy is similar to the Reagan administration's efforts in Nicaragua, yet the situation is of a less questionable nature. The real importance of this action is seen only when one understands

that all military aid to the A.N.C. thus far has come from the socialist block. Giving military aid would decrease the potential for Soviet influence as well as strengthen the strategic position of the A.N.C. Once again, if secrecy is maintained, then security in U.S. relations with the South African government will continue.

The final method of support is political. This involves two policy actions: recognition of the A.N.C. and severance of relations with the government of South Africa. The political option is last on the list because commencement of the other 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 and greater freedom of action. Eventually, the U.S. financial and military support policy will become public knowledge, either through the need to obtain broad congressional approval for action or through leaks within the government. Reserving the political options for last allows the government room to maneuver. If the necessity for congressional approval arises then recognition of the ANC and/or ending formal relations with the South African government could provide a justification for support. On the other hand, if knowledge of the covert operations leaks out unofficially, then exercising one of the two options allows the President to seize the political high ground. Use of the political option would also enhance the international prestige of the U.S., and could if handled correctly, contribute to the domestic prestige of an administration. It seems that damage in terms of U.S. access to South African materials would not actually be very great, because the South African manufacturers of such materials would still need a market for their goods. The argument that the Soviet Union would fill the vacuum created by the absence of South African political and economic ties with the U.S. is not very sound, because the

political damage incurred by the Soviets would not be outweighed by the benefits that they would gain.

The resistance to a policy such as I have described is mainly based on an incorrect assertion that the ANC is communist-dominated. It is true that three avowed communists are members of the 30 person A.N.C. executive committee; however, a brief look at the history of the ANC and its leadership shows that it is far from communist-dominated. It was Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo who, in the 1940's advocated the exclusion of the Communist Party from participation in the ANC. Mandela and Tambo both changed their position after consideration of the goals and purpose of the ANC: a broadly representative body promoting a non-violent transfer of power to a non-racial government based upon Western democracy. It is the Western political system that has most strongly influenced the ANC leadership, and they have said so on numerous occasions. To see the ANC as anything but a nationalist movement with Western social-democratic overtones is to make a major misjudgment. And while much of its arms come from socialist countries, the bulk of its annual budget comes from the Scandinavian countries.

For those who require a moral argument, it is suggested that the South African government be viewed through the lens of Nazi Germany. The establishment of a society that is divided solely on the basis of race, where one group is seen as inherently superior and the rest are subjected to inhuman treatment, where all who oppose this are labeled "communist" (where this title implies traitor) raises the spectre of Adolf Hitler. To support this government on the basis of its anti-communist stance is to repeat the mistakes of 50 years ago. Support of the ANC is the best possible policy from any point of view.

U.S. governmental actions concerning South Africa

By Anil Mammen

The Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa's apartheid leadership has undergone some notable changes during recent weeks. Constructive engagement, the administration's policy of advocating the use of quiet diplomacy to encourage social and political change in South Africa, remains the official approach.

However, there have been signs of change. A planned visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, which was postponed two months ago due to the Iceland Superpower summit, has not yet been rescheduled. Recently appointed U.S. Ambassador Edward Perkins, the first black to hold that post, has been sent to Pretoria under specific instructions to maintain a low profile. Whether the administration's policy is to be discontinued may be dependant on the report of a special blue-ribbon policy panel set up by the Reagan administration. Its findings are due early next year.

Instead of engaging constructively or even quietly, the administration has chosen to avoid the issue as much as possible. It is already tangled up in enough foreign policy difficulty regarding its alleged dealings with Iran and Nicaragua. Thus, the White House and Capitol Hill have diverted their attention from the scandal in Pretoria to the scandal in their own National Security Council. The South African controversy is too delicate a situation to be tackled during this time of

controversy and uncertainty.

The President and Congress have jointly succeeded in disappointing both the South African government and its opposition. The opposition has been discouraged by President Reagan's attempts to veto the Congressional sanctions bill, and P.W. Botha's government is angered by Congress' willingness to pass it. The president is being accused of being pro-apartheid and Congress is being accused of playing for black votes in preparation for the just completed November elections.

The whole idea of constructive engagement has been viewed in several different ways. Opponents of apartheid see it as giving Pretoria the leeway to resist reform and demands for majority rule. Supporters of the policy, on the other hand, regard it as having had a profound impact on P.W. Botha's repeal of several race-segregation statutes in recent years.

The architect of the constructive engagement policy, Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker, defended the program in a speech to the Economic Club of Detroit in which he commended U.S. corporations which have chosen to remain in South Africa.

Washington analysts feel that Reagan will have difficulty finding continued support for his approach to South African relations. In recent weeks the South African government has been openly critical of American policymakers after the passage of the sanctions bill.

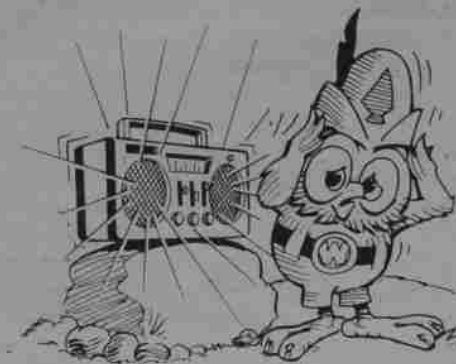
South Africa has not shown such discontent with Washington since its rocky relations with the Carter administration.

U.S. involvement in South Africa at this juncture is not all that welcome among some black opponents of apartheid. The Reagan Administration has shown, in no uncertain terms, a reluctance to use its economic muscle in promoting change in South Africa's policy of strict racial separation and legal inequality. Even P.W. Botha has lost his confidence in Reagan, who was unable effectively to veto the sanctions bill. The U.S. has been unable to provide a united front on this issue. The president, who is in charge of foreign policy, is in public opposition to lawmakers on Capitol Hill. The South African government and its opposition are both uncertain of who they are dealing with in Wash-

ington. Neither can have faith in full American support.

Meanwhile, black leaders in South Africa are frustrated and stifled by the June state of emergency still in effect today. Thousands have been arrested and held without charge. The South African government fears a radical minority may intimidate the majority and lead the country into even greater violent struggle. Their first priority is to restore order by forceful means, if necessary.

It should be noted that news reports from South Africa have been sketchy and incomplete due to emergency regulations within the country which prohibit reporters from being "within sight" of any "restricted gathering" or "police actions." Reporters are not allowed to report on arrests or relay information considered subversive.



Sound off against noise pollution

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 "Reloading 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. "Reloading 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 "vocally hostile minority" (which had little trouble dominating the traditional silence of the typical English 1-2 classroom) resisted her efforts, but Macomber says, "the students who generally seemed so conservative were on the whole open to new ideas and responded

well."

"Reloading 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 "Reloading 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 spirits of the GLCA Women's Studies Conference, extends boundaries at Kenyon by sharing what was offered at the conference with the Kenyon community at large.

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

have. Unless otherwise indicated *Newscope*, they are open to men as well.

Next semester Professors Roberta Denson and Harriane Mills are among those who will contribute to the series.

Goren enjoys Big Apple experience

By Dave Algase

Senior Lilly Goren was among 200 college students chosen nationally to participate in a three-day convention sponsored by a Princeton University organization interested in fostering communication between students and business leaders.

Chosen from a pool of 1000 applicants, Goren was recommended to the Foundation for Student Communication by the Kenyon administration, and selected to receive the expense-paid trip to New York City on November 23-25.

On the agenda for the convention, which included over 135 executives from America's leading corporations, were panel debates, case studies discussed in small groups, and presentations from such leaders as Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin and Dr. Martin Feldstein, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

The conference, titled "The Reshaping of Corporate America," was "really well-done," and afforded "a lot of interaction between

executives and students," according to Goren. The organizers of the Business Tomorrow Conference handled the expense for the student's flights, accommodations, meals, and even provided a hospitality suite.

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

Though Goren enjoyed the event (and the hospitality suite), her main lesson was probably the one least intended by the organizers of the conference: "One of the things I learned was that I didn't want to go into business," she said. After graduation she plans to travel to Washington, D.C. and get a job at the Capitol Hill.

The program, including the title, speaker, and site, changes every year. Goren encourages Kenyon students who have the chance to attend future conferences, to take advantage of such an opportunity and

Dancers are set for a great Hill Theater Fall Concert

By Jenny Neiderhouser



Richards Photo

Desmond Davis and Jean Bayless practice for their performance this weekend.

This weekend Hill Theatre will come to life with the warmth of spotlights, the sound of music and the leaps and bounds of dancers.

On Dec. 11 and Dec. 12 at 8:00 p.m. and Dec. 13 at 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., the Fall Dance Concert will be staged. The opening piece will have music performed by a student percussion ensemble featuring David Sudak, J.T. Stockdale and Amy White. For the opening piece everyone in the concert performs a small example of what they like to do best. They perform their examples one right after another. "This allows the audience to meet the dancers," Maggie Patton, director of the dance concert, said. The ensemble will also perform music for a piece choreographed by Margot Greenlee.

Although the concert will consist of primarily modern dance, Patton stresses that "all the dancers are different, and they offer a great variety in subject matter and music." In addition to the student choreographed works, there will be two faculty works performed. One of them will be danced by Nancy Scotford, instructor of dance, along with

Patton. The other non-student dancer is a duet between Bryan Smith and Scottford, which was choreographed by Susan Van Leuven, a choreographer from Columbus. Student choreographers Desmond Davis and Margot Greenlee will also perform a duet. Margot Greenlee will also perform a duet.

Early in the semester a meeting was held for all those students interested in becoming choreographers for the concert. At these meetings the students shared their ideas, were informed of their deadlines and responsibilities as choreographers. After choreographers were chosen they met to prepare for rehearsals, meet deadlines, keep their dancers and Patton informed of what they are doing. This year's choreographers include Jean Bayless, Julie Laughlin, Desmond Davis, Monique Lester, Ruth Warner and Margot Greenlee.

After the choreographers are selected an open audition for dancers is held. The choreographer teaches a phrase of his piece to the dancers and the way the dance moves is evaluated. After everyone has danced, Patton and the choreographers evaluate who will work best where. There will be dancers in this year's concert.

HAPPENINGS

Saturday

International Holiday Market

From 2-5 p.m. in the Gund Commons Lounge experience the traditions, food, music and dance from countries around the world.

Sunday

Student/Faculty Brunch

Peirce Great Hall from 12-1 p.m.

Monday

Lecture

"Apartheid and Life in South Africa" the subject of a lecture/discussion to take place in Peirce Lounge.

Christmas Caroling

At 7:30 p.m. caroling will occur under the tree by the Kenyon Inn.



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Lappé encourages taking risks to end world hunger

By Rachel Rawson

Frances Moore Lappé, co-founder of the Institute for Food and Development Policy, came to Kenyon Monday night to address the topic of world hunger. Lappé is best known for her book *Diet for a Small Planet*, but has written several other books about world hunger and its causes. After graduating from Oberlin College in 1966, Lappé studied at the Martin Luther King School of Social Change at the University of California at Berkeley, and then explored social work in the ghettos of Philadelphia. Her work in Philadelphia concentrated on ensuring that the poor of the area were getting what was entitled to them under the law. After a while, she realized that even if she succeeded in the everyday tasks she had set out for herself, she was not addressing the underlying causes of the suffering she saw around her. With this in mind, Lappé made what she terms "the most important decision in [her] life, aside from the decision to have

children," she resolved not to do anything more to try to "save the world" until she came to an understanding of what was actually causing the suffering in the U.S. and abroad.

Lappé's resolution "terrified" her; she felt afraid that she would have no answer in response to questions about what she was doing. This fear, however, forced a sort of isolation that permitted her to listen to the questions that were forming internally. Spending a large amount of time in the Agriculture Library at Berkeley, Lappé realized how close we are to not being able to feed the world. Facts about how food is being produced and what sacrifices are being made in order to satisfy the demands of a few people shocked her (e.g. that half the harvested acreage in the U.S. goes to feed cattle, and in other parts of the world, approximately one third goes to feed meat-producing livestock, and she felt compelled to compile a one-page handout of information to share with friends. This one-page leaflet eventually evolved into her book *Diet for a Small Planet*

(1971), and Lappé became "the Julia Child of the Soybean Circuit," appearing on various talk shows. Her appearances, while publicizing her work, did not really afford Lappé the opportunity to explain the real economic and political causes of world hunger, however she did her best to maneuver these topics into the answers she gave to the often banal questions that were asked.

Lappé began to feel a real sense of responsibility to alert the rest of the world to the problem of world hunger after her participation in a 1974 Conference on how to end

world hunger in Rome. At the conference, she encountered many "experts" in the field of world hunger who were trapped by their "institutions of power;" she felt that these experts were constrained by their institutions, and could not even ask the relevant questions about the true causes of world hunger. Returning from the conference, Lappé began to explore basic questions, such as how many hungry people there actually are in the world, how many deaths are caused by lack of food, and what hunger is. Lappé first felt that the

See Lappé page 12

KMS to present 'Jesus Christ Superstar' this weekend in Rosse

By Paul Singer

Somewhere between "In the beginning" and "Amen" there lies a rock opera about the Son of God and his eclectic band of followers—He, an obsessed visionary, they, the best P.R. campaign the world has ever seen. Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber in "Jesus Christ Superstar" have created a fascinating picture of the events surrounding the life and death of Jesus of Nazareth, which the Kenyon Musical Stage will re-enact in Rosse Hall this weekend. Performances will be on Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m., and Sunday at 2 p.m.

The story is a slightly cynical, very accessible and often touching reinterpretation of

political leader, a religious figurehead and a human being.

That last description may be a bone of some contention, but it also allows for a very compassionate view of Jesus. As a human being, 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's production seems to be loaded with fun. As a rag-tag group of disciples, the actors and actresses are imminently believable. Everyone involved with the production seems to be having a wonderful time, and as rehearsal drags on you still feel that the actors love their work, and the show thrives on that.



The cast for "Jesus Christ Superstar" rehearse.

Jesus' crucifixion and the political events that led to it. "Political" may seem to be an odd word in this context, but Rice and Webber have made it clear that Jesus was the leader of a religious movement that was also a political upheaval in the making. For one reason or another, the "powers that were" were frightened enough of this man and his movement that they wanted Him dead.

Perhaps God wanted it that way, but Jesus himself, Webber and Rice suggest, was not particularly excited by the prospect. In fact, he had his hands rather full, being at once a

Of course, being a rock opera, the music is the centerpiece of the work. A mix of ballads, Biblical allusions and rhythm and blues makes for a captivating concoction. Reminiscent of Jesse Jackson meets the Blues Brothers, the result is the most fun liturgy has ever heard.

Overall, the bizarre convergence of carnival/revival meeting and rock concert make "Jesus Christ Superstar" a wonderful theatrical experience, and an enthralling, thought-provoking retelling of the most influential story in history.

Films

It's A Wonderful Life

It's a Wonderful Life. Directed by Frank Capra. Starring Jimmy Stewart and Donna Reed. 125 minutes. 1947.

This famous Christmas classic starring one of America's most loved actors is a must for anyone who enjoys a great film in order to get into the holiday mood. Capra said of his film, "It's a Wonderful Life sums up my philosophy of film making. First, to exalt the worth of the individual. Second, to champion man—plead his causes, protest any degradation of his dignity, spirit or divinity. And third, to dramatize the viability of the individual—as in the theme of the film itself."

All of these things are very effective in the film. The story begins with voices praying for the character George Bailey, played by Stewart. There is a shot of the sky and some stars twinkling, and from the conversation of two stars talking, it is clear that an angel is on his way down to Earth to help Bailey. First, though, the angel must see Bailey's entire life

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 fulfilled.

George goes through innumerable hardships, all the while having faith that in the end it will all work out, until he cannot have faith anymore. The end of the movie will leave even the most skeptical and cynical of minds with a warm feeling. The entire film 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

Scarface. Directed by Brian DePalma. Starring Al Pacino and Michelle Pfeiffer. 170 minutes. 1983.

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 *Godfather* and *Scarface*, both star Pacino.

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

search of the American Dream. Montana climbs his way up the violent and bloody ladder to the top of the Florida cocaine underworld, 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 Theil

Don Quixote De La Mancha

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

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

Don Quixote was dubbed knight by a slightly inebriated tavern owner. The proud knight then mounts what he thinks is a beautiful powerful mare, which is in reality a tired, old white nag. Don Quixote is accompanied by his faithful servant and guardian Sancho (Fernando Rey) who tries to dissuade the feeble old man into giving up his valiant fight and rejoin reality.

Does Don Quixote give up his infatuation with his "lady"? Will the windmills ever be safe? Will he ever rejoin the "real" world? Join the Kenyon Film Society in viewing Rafael Rivelles, in answering all these plus other important questions. —Brian M. Lexvold

Pinocchio

Pinocchio. Directed by Ben Sharpsteen and Hamilton Luske. Featuring the voices of Dick Jones, Cliff Edwards, and Christian Rub. 77 minutes. 1940.

Considered by many to be the most imaginative and artistically rendered animated feature in movie annals, Walt Disney's *Pinocchio* returns to delight a whole new generation of moviegoers. Marvel once again at the fantastic adventures of the little wooden puppet who is brought magically to life by the

Blue Fairy. As he tries to prove himself worthy of becoming a real boy, Pinocchio encounters veritable 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 Whistle," "Hi-diddle-dee-dee," and "I've Got No Strings." *Pinocchio* is a charming, witty, and scary fantasy-adventure based on the famous 19th century children's book by Carlo Collodi. —Kent Allard

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 Tomsich Arena, 57-52. It was a game where neither team really took 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 perimeter time and time again, while the Lords were getting the crucial rebound when really needed. "There were two keys to our victory. The first was the will to win. The other from an X-O standpoint was our 3-2 zone," remarked Brown on the victory. With 17:00 left in the second half Brown called for the zone defense after mixing the man-to-man and 2-3 zone earlier in the game. This forced Urbana to shoot from the outside, because the Lords gave up nothing in the paint. The Lords sealed the victory by not allowing the Blue Knights to score in the final three minutes of the game. Point guard Nelson Morris' jumper with six seconds left in the game gave the Lords the offense it needed in order to squeeze out 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 Michigan 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 1650-yard freestyle, for the Division III Nationals which are to be held in March. Three other swimmers that had already qualified swam times that were below the national standards.

"All in all, it was a good meet despite where we finished. We had a particularly good final session," said assistant coach Joe Wilson. "You also have to consider the fact

For the Lords it was a tough first half as they had to contend with a tough, quick-footed man-to-man press and found themselves down 31-27 at the half. "We did not attack the pressure in the first half. Their press gave us some trouble, but in the second half we attacked the pressure. The one thing that we did not do was make them pay for the pressure, had we done that they would have been forced to drop back and play defense," said Brown. Another important aspect of the Lords game was that they forced Urbana into a half court game. "If you make them play a half court game they will not be nearly as effective as they might in a transition game," Brown remarked.

In comparison the Lords were fairly even in the stats as Kenyon shot 20-47 for 42.6% from the field and from the line were 17-24 for 70.8%. Urbana's numbers from the field were similar with a 41.4% shooting 24-58 and the Blue Knights rarely got to the charity stripe shooting only three of five from the line for 60%. The Lords kept Urbana away from the line because they only committed 14 fouls in the game. Individually, the Lords had two players in double figures, Dave Mitchell led the way scoring 17 points with nine of those from the line. Sten Johnson added 14 points on five of ten from the field and four of six from the line.

that we were the only team that was unrested and unshaven."

The new national qualifiers were freshman Dave Wenz and senior Todd Clark, each of whom bettered the 16:45 standard set by the NCAA for the 1650-yard freestyle. Wenz finished in a time of 16:34.76, while Clark completed the race with a time of 16:41.08. Junior Dennis Mulvihill improved his qualifying times in the 100, 200 and 500-yard freestyle events. Mulvihill also set a Kenyon unshaven record in the 500-yard freestyle finishing fourth with a time of 4:37.70. Senior Craig Hummer bettered the qualifying standard in two events he had already qualified in: the 200-yard backstroke; and the 400-yard individual medley. And freshman Nate Llerandi broke the unshaven record he set two weeks ago and bettered his previous qualifying mark in the 200-yard breaststroke with a time of 2:11.28.

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

Hoopsters continue at .500 pace

By Darryl Shankle

The basketball Ladies split four games last week to keep their record even at .500. Last Tuesday Kenyon was defeated by 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 Albion College, 39-47, and beat Denison University, 54-43.

Junior Jill Tibbe paced the Ladies against John Carroll with 15 points. Freshman Stacey 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 31 percent shooting (19 of 61), 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 seven.

Against Albion, the Britons took over on 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 topped the Ladies' attack with 15 points and nine rebounds. Other key contributors included Tibbe with 12 points and five 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.

Last Saturday, the Lords travelled to Muskingum to take on one of the best Division III basketball programs. The Lords were not to be denied as they came away with a 50-47 victory improving their record to 4-1 overall.

The game was close from the outset. The first half was a see-saw battle ending with the score tied 25-25. The biggest lead for either team in the first twenty minutes was 18-13 in favor of Muskingum. Muskingum started quick in the second half, pulling ahead, 35-25, midway through the second period. Kenyon came right back to tie the score, and then found their biggest lead of the game at 44-39. It was an outstanding defensive struggle, as the score reflects. As the clock ticked down inside the final minute the score was once again tied at 47 with :38 seconds remaining. The Lords brought the ball up court and after a

Mitchell jumper that went awry, Paul who was seeing his first action since an injury, was fighting for the rebound as ball went out of bounds off of a Muskingum player. The Lords got the ball with :03 left on the clock. Morris set up for a shot off the screen, got the inbounds pass and hit a lay-up to win the game. The shot was a three pointer and the Lords won their second straight and fourth of the season.

The Lords had only one player in double figures and that was forward Mark who finished the game with 16 points, 10 rebounds and one blocked shot. He played outstanding offense and defense all afternoon having perhaps his finest performance of the season. Six of his points were from point shots. Mitchell scored nine to go along with his nine assists and seven rebounds. **see BASKETBALL page twelve**

ADs, 'shmen take IM gridded 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 warmth of Ernst Center to carry out their competitive wars. The fall football season this year, however, does deserve a proper closing.

In any case, many of you haven't heard this season was one of upsets in the "A" league. Alpha Delta Phi was a surprising winner in a league of many talented teams. The "B" league, which, in many cases, is no less competitive when it comes down to the finals, saw a freshman team emerge victorious over a much more experienced Delta Phi team.

The freshman team was comprised of people on third floor McBride. Thanks to their leader, Jamie Norton, this team of nicknames (i.e. the terminator, spank, and shhh.) upset a team of more experienced players. Although it went back and forth, the game was decided by a mere two and a half yards, the exact distance of an I.M. extra point. The freshman made all three of theirs while the D-Phis could only score two. So the next time you see a student walking around with a white T-shirt with blacklettering on it that says "homeboys" give them a pat on the back because they deserve it.

Now on to the "A" league. The two teams that made it to the finals may have been a surprise, the game, however, wasn't. From the

beginning of the season everyone knew this would be a lot more competitive than the preceding year when the Betas walked away with the championship. This year, the season was different.

After a regular season of bumps and bruises it came down to the playoffs, and four teams remained. Although the Delts were the number one they had been beaten by the Betas, 7-6, the week before. The Betas were in the number two seed, with the D-Phis and D-Phis seeded three and four, respectively.

In the first semi-final game the Delts beat the D-Phis their tickets to the stands were 14-0 victory. The Betas also faced a harding defeat against a surprising AD team came out and scored three touchdowns for safety before the end of the first half. At the game was over the score was 38-6 in favor of the ADs. In the words of one of the Betas, "there is no degree of embarrassment."

After the semifinals the two teams left the Delts and the ADs. Although both teams had easy victories in the semifinals, the game was vastly different. The game opened with the Delts getting the opening kickoff and marching down the field at will. Led by blocking of Doug Bayuk, John Noga, Ehrhart and Pat Jordan, the Delts moved the ball in the middle of the field. That was the way the game went for most of the time. Jim Bancroft tried to run to get the Delts closer to the end zone. **see IM page twelve**

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 sunk 10 points and snagged seven rebounds to spark his team to victory.

Women's Basketball

Susan Lind and Stacey Seesholtz, the Ladies' starting posts, turned in solid performances at the GLCA tournament last weekend. Coach Weitbrecht praised their rebounding efforts on both ends. Seesholtz also tallied 34 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 1650 freestyle events at the Eastern Michigan Invitational last weekend.

Women's Swimming

Freshman Melissa Nelson turned in a "superb national-qualifying performance" at the Wheaton Invitational, according to Coach Steen. Nelson won the 400 yard individual IM and placed fifth in the 500 freestyle en route to earning a trip to Canton in March.

NCAC honors 29 Kenyon athletes



Kris Snyder, *Second Team Volleyball*



Heather Spencer, *First Team Volleyball*



Tom Elmer, *Second Team Soccer*



Boyce Martin, *Second Team Soccer*



Mollie Curry, *Second Team Soccer*



Stasha Wyskiel, *First Team Soccer*



Eric Dalquist, *Second Team Football*



Allen Kothis, *Second Team Football*



Arthur Miller, *Second Team Football*

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.

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 Duane Gomez and volleyball coach Gretchen Weibrecht were named as coaches of the year in their respective sports. As well as the players pictured, the following Kenyon athletes were named 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.

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



Tim Rogers, *First Team Football*



Bill Scheich, *First Team Football*



Dan Waldeck, *First Team Football*



Annie Brown, *First Team Field Hockey*



Sarah Turgeon, *First Team Soccer Defensive Player of the Year*



Holly Swank, *First Team Volleyball Player of the Year*



Chris Fahey, *First Team Field Hockey*



Nancy Jennings, *First Team Field Hockey*



Gretchen McGowen, *First Team Field Hockey*



Harriet Stern, *First Team Field Hockey*



Karen O'Brien, *First Team Cross-Country*

Lappé discusses problem of world hunger

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best way to answer these questions 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. Comparing 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 not in terms of statistics, but in terms of emotions and feelings that everyone experiences, people would begin 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 year 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 protect the lives of the children the following year. Grief is another emotional characteristic of hunger, as the hungry grieve 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 contour ditches on the steep hillsides which 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 when one no longer has control over one's own life, and when one feels powerless. Hunger is the ultimate symbol of powerlessness, because it is 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 expansion are the same ones that cause hunger, therefore, while population is a factor in world hunger, it cannot be seen as an independent variable in 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 effected 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 applicability 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 and more people will be left landless, and without an opportunity to become self-sufficient.

The economic dogma of the West is, ironically, antipodal to the principles of democracy, Lappé contends. The two main tenets of Western economic dogma, belief in the free market and the belief in the unlimited control of productive 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 balance between property and freedom is valid as long as the accumulation is limited, but one does not gain freedom through property at the expense of another. These economic principles have somehow been elevated above the principle of the value of human life, belief in them eclipses one's ability to see the true cause of human hunger and suffering.

The solution to world hunger is not immediate, but lies in people's understanding of one's connectedness to everyone's well-being. Basic fundamental choices we make in our life, therefore, can either align to a vision of the world to which we are heading, or can trap us in the world of dogma. Risk is the one ingredient that is fundamental to change; risk is involved, because one must be willing to risk loneliness and controversy in response to what one is saying about the causes of hunger and the solution. Lappé believes that we can have a greater quality of life using less of the world's resources, but that this can not be accomplished until democracy, the dispersion of power, is complete.

IM round up

continued from page ten

was well contained by John Geletka, Mark Royce and Bob Meyer. When Bancroft tried to pass to his speedy receivers, Tom Law and Pete Luther, he found his passes continually being defended by Bruce Szabo, Jerry McEntee and Chris McElvein. The biggest thorn in the side of the Deltas, however, was the coverage of Pat Jordan by Jim Bush, who continually leaped in the air to knock game breaking passes away from Jordan. It was also a Bush interception that led to the ADs first score.

After the interception, the Deltas stopped the ADs cold. Although Szabo 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 Szabo to run on put the first points on the board. The ADs third and long, but he stopped and floated a pass to Carter Sharat 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 ADs failed on the extra point and left the game up for grabs. Opening the second half, Szabo tossed an interception into the hands of Jordan who, after a short run back, had set the Deltas up with their first big scoring threat. Although the Deltas tried four times from the ten they couldn't score thanks to the great coverage of the linemen McEntee and McElvein and the powerful pass rush of Geletka and Royce. After the Deltas missed this opportunity the game of a standoff until, with two minutes left, the ADs put the game away. After a Stewart run to the three, aided by

great blocking from Meyers and Royce, ADs could put the game away. The Deltas, however, stopped strong for three downs then stopped the ADs cold. Then on fourth down, the ADs scored, but, due to a great play by Bancroft, holding was called, and they called back. Then on fourth and fifteen, ADs scored on the play of the day. With Jordan and Law covering Bush like a blue flag, Szabo sent a pass right through the defense and into Bush's hands to deny the Deltas a chance at victory. The final score was Delta Phi 13 and the Deltas 0.

So ends a long season, and the ADs hold their heads high until next year when they will have to try to defend their title. Until then the teams will take to the I.M. basketball courts and continue to pursue I.M. mortality or should I say mortality.

Basketball

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Another highlight to go along with Morris' shot at the buzzer was the return of Baier. He did not start, but played 28 minutes of outstanding defense. Brown commented on Baier's return, "He gave us a real lift. He adds so much to our inside defense."

The Lords shot 44.7% from the field and 90.9% from the line while Muskingum shot 41.9% from the field and a mediocre 69% from the stripe. Brown said that the team did a good job keeping Muskingum's field goal percentage down as well as winning the rebounding war, 27-24.

The Lords went for their third straight victory and their eighth consecutive home victory against Wilmington last night. The next game for the Lords will be December 16 at Mount Vernon Nazarene.



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