Dean's List faces modifications

By Dave Algae

A proposal which would greatly reduce the number of excused student absences for minor illness was brought to the attention of the Student Advisory Board (SAB) during its recent meeting at the Board of Governors meeting. The proposal, which addresses the issue of excused absences for minor illness, was introduced by professor William Klein, Senate Chair. Senator Klein introduced the proposal as a means of addressing the issue of excused absences for minor illness. The proposal would allow for excused absences only in cases of serious illness or injury. The proposal was met with mixed reactions from the SAB, with some members expressing concern about the potential for abuse of the system, while others supported the proposal as a necessary measure to address the issue of excused absences for minor illness.

Village approves Inn expansion; Jordan releases tentative plans

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 Responsible for Career Development Services at Colgate. During his visit he collected information on the role of career development at Colgate. According to Figler, the role of career development at Colgate is primarily focused on helping students develop their career goals and prepare for the workforce. Figler also discussed the importance of building relationships with employers and alumni to enhance career opportunities for students.

The above plans for the Kenyon Inn expansion, though tentative, have already been approved by the Village of Gambier. Revisions are yet to be made by Newark architects Hardman 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," he said. Although ground breaking plans are indefinite, work on the one-story plus basement addition is set to begin and be completed by the end of spring break. The terrace surrounding the glass-enclosed 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 dining. 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 Acomb, 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, such as the English department, to teach one course per year. The proposal also requests that the administration provide the necessary financial support for this position.

The proposal includes a survey of faculty and students to determine the interest in gender studies and to assess the feasibility of creating a full-time position. The survey results will be used to help decide whether to proceed with creating the position and to determine the appropriate level of funding.

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, will recommend 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 it is important and thus worthy of student attention? To argue that the Collegian should not be present because it will be a controversial meeting is to argue that the Collegian would be allowed to attend. Does the faculty wish to release student knowledge of faculty affairs to only those issues that are non-controversial and hence tend to be more inconsequential?

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 not express them? We hope that they don't want to hide their views behind the doors of a meeting room. Does this mean that Kenyon is not a place where the free exchange of ideas can take place out in the open?

Inn plans need review

Dear President Jordan/Mayor Sauer,

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]

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

The Kenyon Collegian

DEC. 11, 1986

THE READERS WRITE

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 offensive, a ridiculous imitation of someone with a Japanese accent, complete with “Ah Soh!” and incorrect grammar. I am certain this scheme was composed as a heartless attention getter, but that does not excuse the racial slurs or the attitude which makes light of war, killing and destruction. It seems inappropriate that a day which represents brutal death should be used to advertise activities of a college radio station.

I support and enjoy WKCO, but am sorely disappointed by this complete lack of judgment. I therefore believe that WKCO owes an apology to its entire International, most importantly, to the Japanese and African-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 Dambosha,” on Monday, December 15 at the Olin Auditorium. On Tuesday, the movie will be shown on campus containing the names of certain companies and their products which profit from the apartheid system. These companies either receive materials or own or produce materials in South Africa.

The goal of the Peace Coalition is to make Kenyon students aware of the extent to which many of our everyday needs are contingent upon the company’s use of apartheid labor. While we are not endorsing any particular course of action, we encourage all students to be conscious of the fact that each person’s consumption of these products effects apartheid.

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 post at the Cape for its crews. According to this mythology, these Dutchmen found empty land. In reality, some of the oldest human populations on the continent had lived there since early in the evolution of the human species. Three groups in particular—Khoikoi, Bushmen, and Bantu-speaking farmers—were sedentary people with a complex material culture and a highly developed political system, as well as hunter-gatherers known as the San and the cattle-keeping Khosa, 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 Afrikaners. They remained few in numbers, but they spread over a steadily widening area. By 1800, thousands had become trekkers—on the Afrikaans word for farmer—and they had adopted the economic way of life of the Africans they had met there. The British saw their appearance in 1806, when Great Britain acquired the colony as the result of the Napoléonic Wars. Afrikaners felt threatened by the British, and so they migrated to the north and west between 1837-1847. 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 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. Afrikaners, who were mostly small farmers, were dissatisfied with this British commercial regime. They imposed innovations culminated in 1899 in the Boer War, but in 1907, the Boer and British reconciled and joined to form the Union of South Africa. Still, some Afrikaners felt betrayed and established a "purified" National party, the forerunner of today's ruling party. In 1910, they passed a new law and coined a new slogan—"apartheid"—of control. Although the groundwork had already been laid, much of the apparatus of xenophobia was created by the Nationalists.

In 1948, the Nationalists, ruled 27.7 million people, including 19.8 million Africans, 4.5 million whites, 2.6 million Coloureds and 18,000 Indians. Whites composed 16.2 percent of the population, Africans 71.5 percent, Coloureds 9.4 percent, and Asians 2.9 percent. Afrikaners compose about 60 percent of the whites, the English, about 40 percent. Generally, Afrikaners remain rural and the English are predominantly urban. The Colonels are so-called mixed-race peoples who trace their beginnings to the Dutch colonial period, when white women were scarce in the colony. Their Khoisan ancestors disappeared long ago, and a majority of them are culturally Africans. Most live in the western Cape, where they form a majority. They are 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 white 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 Hindus, 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 "homelands" and try to confine urban Africans to separate sections. But increasingly, African identity depends on politics, education, economic status and residence. Particularly in urban areas, ethnic identities have diminished in importance. The great majority are extremely poor, and the main beneficiaries of the homelands policy have been African politicians and bureaucrats, some of whom have become very wealthy.

The racial classification law, the Population Registration Act of 1950, often called the cornerstone of apartheid, orders the assignment of every person to one of these populations. Until recently, when they lifted the prohibition against mixed marriages, Nationalists outlawed interracial marriage through the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949, the Immorality Act of 1950 and 1957 buttressed these laws. There also exists a whole apparatus of segregation in the routine of daily life, including "Whites Only" signs, which constitute "separate but equal." The homelands policy is "grand apartheid," and ultimately aims to separate the races and isolate the African majority. The homelands are relatively small areas of African occupation; their existence is based on two laws. In 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 Land Act increased the share to about 14 percent. Today the homelands comprise about 13 percent of South Africa. Most consist of scattered, fragmented, and marginal pieces of land that vary greatly in size. They lack mineral wealth, have a low average rainfall, and much land is overgrazed, eroded, and overpopulated. They cannot feed themselves and must import food from the white areas.

Moreover, migration of workers has drained the homelands of the most productive segment of the population. As a result, the homelands lack the power to bring about significant changes. They are weak and dependent, and the government can easily ignore their demands. Not one nation other than South Africa recognizes the independence of the three homelanders 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 soon realized that 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 whip up a full-blown strike. 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.
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, the sanctions are overwhelming, and it is imperious from a moral standpoint that effective sanctions be imposed. Some call words such as "moral" and "imperious" when used in context of international policies. 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, broad separation of the races that lies behind the word "apartheid." Public disagreement has to do with the means of combating apartheid.

The Reagan Administration and many American business-corporations doing business in South Africa say that the best way to change South African policy is to work within our well-established, sizable financial dealings there in order to bring about peaceful, democratic reforms. These people go on to say that to hurt the most by any comprehensive economic sanctions, and that sanctions will do little to bring about 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 small, but significant, stronger set of sanctions was passed (Public Law 99-440). This new set of sanctions, while encouraging the use of non-developmental, political and economic tools that the United States has the ability to produce, sanctions toward South Africa have not reached their potential. So when the opponents of sanctions say that such measures have not been effective and that there is little reason for action, or that the world has been swayed by the word "apartheid," public disputation has to do with the ends of combating apartheid.

Likewise, South African arms industries do not protect that country from feeling the financial sting of embargoes. In 1977, the United Nations Security Council imposed a mandatory arms embargo that, in 1984, helped to force South Africa to put an extra $1.1 billion into the military budget. In 1984, 30% of the weapons used by the military and 80% of the parts that went into the production of South African-manufactured arms were imported. South African policymakers still depend on the importation of foreign goods.

Here are two important examples that reiterate that South Africa will be relatively unaffected by any economic sanctions. The fact is they are vulnerable, and that, we assert, is an effective weapon.

Since the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries imposed an oil-price increase in 1979, South Africa has done well in the oil trading market. Oil prices are rising, and some analysts predict that oil prices will continue their upward trend. The new set of sanctions, although strong enough to hurt the most by any comprehensive economic sanctions, and that sanctions will do little to bring about 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 small, but significant, stronger set of sanctions was passed (Public Law 99-440). This new set of sanctions, while encouraging the use of non-developmental, political and economic tools that the United States has the ability to produce, sanctions toward South Africa have not reached their potential. So when the opponents of sanctions say that such measures have not been effective and that there is little reason for action, or that the world has been swayed by the word "apartheid," public disputation has to do with the ends of combating apartheid.

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.

This is not the first time Kenya's membership in the Common Fund, Lord emphasized the fact that it is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees to make sure the money is invested in companies which do not do business with the country. 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.

The Common Fund refuses to invest in companies with operations in South Africa. The fund states that it "has a legal responsibility to do what is best for Kenyon." However, by not investing in companies with operations in South Africa, the fund is not adhering to what is known as the Sullivan Principles. These principles state equal employment practices for U.S. firms operating in South Africa; 100% proportional representation in races in all eating, comfort, and work facilities; equal pay for all employees doing equal or comparable work for the same period of time; 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 principles, the Common Fund will withdraw its investment, and it remains to be seen if the fund will uphold this policy.

In the South African connection, the fund invests in a number of companies that do business in South Africa. These companies include, but are not limited to, South African Airways, South African National Airways, and South African Railways. These companies are a small percentage of the overall investments of the fund, and it is difficult to determine the exact amount of money invested in these companies. However, it is estimated that the fund invests between $10 million and $50 million in South African companies. The fund states that it is impossible to determine the exact amount of money invested in these companies. It is estimated that the fund invests between $10 million and $50 million in South African companies. The fund states that it is impossible to determine the exact amount of money invested in these companies. It is estimated that the fund invests between $10 million and $50 million in South African companies. The fund states that it is impossible to determine the exact amount of money invested in these companies. It is estimated that the fund invests between $10 million and $50 million in South African companies. The fund states that it is impossible to determine the exact amount of money invested in these companies. It is estimated that the fund invests between $10 million and $50 million in South African companies.
An argument against U.S. divestment from South Africa

By Mark Moor

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 the millions of blacks an official policy. Being for or against apartheid has never been an issue in itself. The issue, rather, is finding the most effective way by which the United States may play an effective role in ending the reign of terror decreed by the leadership of South Africa's explosive system.

Two major approaches have been advocated--one being to achieve this end. One approach which has been popularized by many is "divestment." Theoretically, by putting pressure on American companies, with investments in South Africa, to pull out of that country the United States would thus weaken the South African national economy that the African National Congress would probably be forced to restructure. For example, the divestment campaign in the United States has been likened to the-Marshall Plan which President Truman had established in Europe to help the nations recover from World War II.

The other approach, which has been gaining momentum, is economic boycott. If American consumers were to stop buying products from South Africa, it is felt that this would weaken the South African economy and force it to change. The boycott movement in the United States seems to be gaining momentum and gaining the support of many individuals and organizations.

However, this argument is not without its problems. One of the most obvious problems is the belief that divestment will work. One of the most serious problems with divestment efforts is the belief that divestment will work.

The most obvious evidence that divestment would be to undermine the effective influence of the international community on the actions of South Africa. Blacks have the ability to connect with other blacks for a reason. The threat of the international community's reaction to the actions of the South African government, in the same way, is a threat South Africa cannot ignore.

Nonetheless, some argue that divestment is effective. If American companies were to pull out of South Africa, that action would, all agree, signal to the world the United States' commitment to human rights.

The British journal, The Economist, has made some very important points with regard to the negative effects of divestment. If U.S. companies were forced to pull out of South Africa, that action would, all agree, signal to the world the United States' commitment to human rights.

The Economist points out, "Divestment 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 three to one. It should be no mystery why South African blacks strongly support their government. Foreign firms that have done so much to improve the economic and social status of their nonwhite workers. The Economist goes on to say, "South Africa's black African National Congress of Commerce and Industry, for instance, sent a memorandum to Senator Edward Kennedy during his recent visit to South Africa expressing its "strong opposition to any form of divestment." The memorandum states, "The South African National Congress of Commerce and Industry believes that divestment is a form of economic warfare, which is contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter." The Economist points out, "Divestment 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 three to one. It should be no mystery why South African blacks strongly support their government. Foreign firms that have done so much to improve the economic and social status of their nonwhite workers. The Economist goes on to say, "South Africa's black African National Congress of Commerce and Industry, for instance, sent a memorandum to Senator Edward Kennedy during his recent visit to South Africa expressing its "strong opposition to any form of divestment." The memorandum states, "The South African National Congress of Commerce and Industry believes that divestment is a form of economic warfare, which is contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter."
Economic sanctions: the wrong approach to S. Africa.

By Richard Trethewey

There has been increasing interest and criticism in the United States over the issue of sanctions against South Africa. Americans, who to a degree have put their own house in order on the question of civil rights, now want to help right things in South Africa. However, the variety of voices ranging from direct aid to dissidents and public demonstrations to calls for disinvestment and trade sanctions and to the United Nations, to say nothing of the countless thinkers who are to analyze the likely effects of economic sanctions on South Africa and our own society, has made it increasingly difficult to do any substantial harm to the South African economy beyond reducing the rate of economic growth and removing some of the hardship 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 United Nations. These sanctions may have paid off politically, but they have not had nearly as much impact on the economy.

To impose real costs on the South Africans would require an effective embargo 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 Africa. The economic structure of the South African economy is so diverse in terms of its capital and resource base, that it can operate effectively under sanction. The need for investments in such essentials as armament, and converting coal into gas and oil have already been made. The white South Africans can operate under siege, although at a substantially reduced living standard. None of this is likely to lead the Afrikaners to dismantle the apartheid system. Would a country of the European embargo of 1948, which put into place the current system of apartheid, be the United Nations, and 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 criticism of apartheid, and those merely pursuing narrow self-interest to achieve some concessions on the use of apartheid. This has led to a widening of economic opportunities for blacks, including the legalization of black trade unions in 1978. American corporations doing business in South Africa have played an important role in this process, particularly those who have adopted the South Africa code of conduct.

African companies will weaken the forces of market development and remove voices of moderation on questions of price. 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 week's weakening of the position of white and black moderates who want peaceful change, while it strengthens the political extremists on both sides of the apartheid divide, is as it is to imagine, a significant proportion of the white population views the Boita government as too liberal on racial issues.

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

By Rick Kesler

In recent years the American government has been under domestic pressure to develop a more "pro-active" relationship with the Union of South Africa. Many opposing this view suggest the United States should base its foreign policy upon other moralistic considerations and the political whims of a general public whose views are constantly shifting. The U.S., on the other hand, has adopted a policy of "non-proliferation" and "non-violence" which has thus far been supported by the United States government.

The question of whether or not the United States is "right" is not as clear as it might seem. In this essay, I shall explore the nature of the U.S. role in South Africa and the potential consequences of its policies. I shall argue that, while the U.S. has made some progress in this regard, it has also made some serious mistakes in its approach to the problem.

African National Congress

The ANC has been the leading force in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. It has been active in various forms since the late 19th century, when it was founded by a group of African intellectuals who wished to promote African self-rule. The ANC has been particularly active since the 1940s, when it began to organize mass protests against the policies of the South African government.

The ANC has been able to maintain its influence despite the fact that it has been prohibited from participating in elections. This has been due in part to the fact that the ANC has been able to attract a significant number of members and supporters, and in part to the fact that the ANC has been able to organize effective resistance to the policies of the South African government.

The ANC has also been able to maintain its influence despite the fact that it has been unable to achieve its goals. This has been due in part to the fact that the ANC has been able to attract a significant number of members and supporters, and in part to the fact that the ANC has been able to organize effective resistance to the policies of the South African government.

It is clear that the ANC has been a powerful force in South Africa. However, it is also clear that the ANC has been unable to achieve its goals. This has been due in part to the fact that the ANC has been unable to achieve its goals.

U.S. government actions concerning South Africa

By Anil Mammen

The Reagan administration's "constructive engagement" with South Africa has been criticized by a number of experts, who argue that it has been ineffective and has failed to bring about meaningful change in the country. However, the administration has been able to achieve some limited goals.

In particular, the administration has been able to secure the release of a number of political prisoners and to negotiate some limited concessions from the South African government. These achievements have been the result of a combination of factors, including the administration's skillful diplomacy and its ability to use the leverage of economic sanctions and other pressures.

The administration has also been able to achieve some limited successes in other areas. For example, it has been able to secure the release of several hundred political prisoners and to negotiate some limited concessions from the South African government. These achievements have been the result of a combination of factors, including the administration's skillful diplomacy and its ability to use the leverage of economic sanctions and other pressures.

In conclusion, the administration's "constructive engagement" strategy has been effective in achieving some limited successes. However, it has failed to bring about meaningful change in the country and has been criticized by a number of experts, who argue that it has been ineffective. The administration must continue to work to achieve meaningful change in South Africa, but it must also be prepared to change its approach if necessary.
Macomber discusses feminist approaches to literature

By Martha Young

In the Crozier Center today during common hour, Margaret 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. 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 “really hostile minority” (which had little trouble dominating the traditional silence of the typical English 12 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 “Expanding 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: Expanding 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 spirit of the GLCA Women’s Studies Conference, extends boundaries at Kenyon by sharing what was offered at the conference with the Kenyon community as a whole.

Macomber, who teaches American Lit. and creative writing here at Kenyon, (she is also a fiction and poetry writer who has been published by the Madison Review and Fiction International, among others) is the first speaker to come to the Crozier Center in a series titled “Women’s Scholarship at Kenyon.” This series is open to the general public and is sponsored by the Women’s Network (formerly the Women’s Center group) – a student group which sponsors concerts, dinners, and other events as well as having weekly discussions in the Crozier Center. The topics of these discussions are chosen by the group, and address concerns that all women executives and students,” according to Ralph Stockdale, Director of the Women’s Center.

The organizers of the Business Women’s Conference handled the expense for the dentists’ flights, accommodations, meals, and even provided a hospitality suite.

A majority of students at the conference were economics, business, or accounting majors, but Kenyon’s representative was Goren, who is majoring in political science.

Though Goren enjoyed the event (a 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 go to Washington, D.C. and get a job in the Hill.

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

Dancers are set for a great Hill Theater Fall Concert

By Jenny Nellethouser

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 Margaret 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 Scufford, instructor of dance, along with
Lappé encourages taking risks to end world hunger

By Rachel Rawson

Frances Moore Lappé, co-founder of the activism for Food and Development Policy, came to Kenyon Monday night to address the topic of world hunger. Lappé is known for her book *Diet for a Small Planet* but has written several other books on world hunger and its causes. After graduating from Oberlin College in 1966, and studied at the Martin Luther King School of Social Change at the University of California at Berkeley, and then explored work in the ghettos of Philadelphia. Her work in Philadelphia concentrated on caring for the poor of the area. She remains, she said, not addressing the source of the hunger she was faced with. In this mind, Lappé made the terms “the most important decision you’ll ever make” and to the decision to have KMS present ‘Jesus Christ Superstar’ this weekend in Rosse.

By Paul Singer

Somewhere between “In the beginning” in the Bible there lies a rock opera about the life of God and his ecletic band of followers in an relics of visionary, they, the last P.R. campaign the world has ever seen.

In time and Andrew Lloyd Webber in 1970, he has created a featuring picture of the events surrounding the life and death of Jesus of Nazareth, the King James Bible or “the Superstar” tour.

This is a story of a slightly cynical, very accessible, and often touching recreation of political leader, a religious figurehead and a human being.

That last description may be a part 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 easily 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 rehearsals draw to a close, we will feel that the actors love their work, and the show thrives on that.

Don Quixote De La Mancha

Don Quixote De La Mancha. Directed by Rafael Gil. Starring Rafael Rivelles, Fernando Rey and Juan Carlos. 143 minutes. 1974. In Spanish with English subtitles. Black and white.

Don Quixote De La Mancha is the famous Spanish character from 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 is 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 that mounts what he thinks is a beautiful powerful mare, in reality it is a tired, old white nag. Don Quixote is accompanied by his faithful servant and guardian Sancho (Fernando Rey) who tries to dissuade the noble old man from giving up his valiant fight and regain reality.

Does Don Quixote give up his infatuation with his “lady”? Will the winds shift ever be safe? Will the “real” world join the Kenyon Film Society in viewing Rafael Rivelles, in answering all these plus other important questions. - Brian M. Lyes

Pinocchio

Blue Fairy. As she 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 Colodii.

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 Tomslach Arena, 73-52. It was a game where neither team could make 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 outside, 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 N-C standpoint was our 3-2 zone,” remarked Brown on the victory. With 1700 left in the second half Brown called for the zone defense after missing 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 Senior Mike Jordan made the winning points on a three second left in the game as the Lords offense is needed in order to squeeze out the victory.

Swimmers take fifth at invitational

By Ben Strauss

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

Going against Division I University of Michigan, Eastern Michigan and Western Kentucky University, and Division II Oakland University, the Lords finished fifth with 286.5 points, a long way behind first-place Michigan. But all was not lost as Kenyon was able to qualify two different swimmers in one event, the 1650-yard freestyle. Mulhull also set a Kenyon unshaven record in the 500-yard freestyle, finishing fourth with a time of 4:37.16. Senior Craig Hummer bettered the qualifying standard in two events he had already qualified in: the 200-yard backstroke; and 400-meter individual medley. And Senior Nate Leland broke the unshaven record he set two weeks ago and bettered his previous qualifying mark in the 200-yard breaststroke with a time of 2:22.03.

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

Lords and Ladies of the Week

Heather Spencer with 11 and Seelholz with 10. Junior Susan Lind was the Ladies top rebounder with 12.

Against Albion, the Britons took over defense. After shooting 50 percent from the floor in the first half, the Ladies were shut down by Albion in the second period. Tibe 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 them, 36-26. Seelholz was the Ladies’ attack with 15 points and nine rebounds. Other key contributors included Seel in the 12 points and nine rebounds, Lind with 10 points and seven rebounds and freshmen Leslie Douglas with eight points and six rebounds.

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

Last Saturday, the Lords traveled 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 14-13 in favor of Muskingum. Muskingum started quick in the second half, pulling ahead, 35-25, but through the second half the game 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

ADs, ’shmen take IM griddler title

By Bruce Szabo

As the cold weather begins to rear its ugly head on the ball, 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 overall mix, and four remains. Although the Dels were number one they had been beaten by Betas, 7-6, the week before. The Betas were in town, with Illinois and D-Phis seeded third and fourth, respectively.

In the first semi-final game the Dels faced the D-Phis’ rackets to the stands. This 14-0 victory. The Betas also faced a hangover defending against a surprising Ada team and came out and scored three touchdowns and safety before the end of the first half. Another Nothing was said after the score was the game was over the score was 38-0 as the game turn the game in the words of one Betas, “there is no degree of remorse.”

After the semifinals the two teams faced the Dels and the Ada. Although both had easy victories in the semifinals, the game was vastly different. The game opened the Betas getting the opening kickoff and driving down field to lead, Bill Johnson driving down the field to set up the win. Jim Waszak halfback, 30 yard run to get the Dels closer to the end zone and was called for an unsportsmanlike penalty.

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Mark Speer earned the honor this week for his sparkling performance in the Lords’ big win over perennial NCAA powerhouse Muskingum. Speer sank nine points and sparked seven rebounds to spark his team to victory.

Susan Lind and Stacey Seelholz, the Ladies starting point, turned in solid performances over the weekend. Coach Wenzel praised their rebounding efforts on both ends. Sketch also tallied 14 points in the three games, while Lind added 27.

Phil Murphy finished with promising early-season times in the 200, 500 and 1650 free style events at the Eastern Michigan Invitational last weekend.

Freeman Melissa Nelson turned in a "superb national-level performance" at the Wheaton Invitational, according to Coach Chris. Nelson won the 500 individual IM and placed fifth in the 500 freestyle on route to earning a trip to the NCAA Championship in March.

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SPORTS

DEC. 11, 1986
NCAC honors 29 Kenyon athletes

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

Kenyon is well represented with a total of twenty-nine athletes being named to either the first team, second team or honorable mention. Football claimed ten spots, field hockey six, women’s soccer five, men’s soccer four, volleyball three and cross-country one. Kenyon also boasts two players of the year in Holly Swank, volleyball, and Sarah Turgeon, soccer. In addition, cross-country coach Diane Gomez and volleyball coach Gretchen Weitbrecht were named as coaches of the year in their respective sports. As well as the players pictured, the following Kenyon athletes were named received honorable mention: for football, Brian Conkle, Alex Jerome, John Rhoads and Pete Murphy; men’s soccer, Mario Del Cid and Geoff DeStefano; women’s soccer, Mea Fischelis and Jocelyn Kenton; field hockey, Amy Bowser.
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. Nearly five 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 that everyone experiences, people would begin to identify with hunger more strongly with the problem of world hunger. Lappé identified four emotional characteristics of hunger: anguish, grief, humiliation and fear. Anguish arises from having to make choices that no one should have to make. Illustrating this point, Lappé related a story of a family she met in Honduras that was forced to give one half of their farm output each to the landlord. If the family complied, the remaining portion of their crop might not be enough to sustain the lives of their children over the winter. If, however, they kept more than half, the landlord might reclaim the land, in which case they would be unable to provide 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 that 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 by people who have never considered their own lives, 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 and agricultural use and poverty and hunger. Lappé sees the rapid population explosion as a factor and other human emotions, like uncertainty about the future and fear. The forces that result in population explosion are the same ones that cause hunger, therefore, while population is a factor in world hunger, it cannot be seen as an independent variable 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 affected areas.

Instead, Lappé sees a scarcity of democracy as the cause for world hunger. Lappé outlined the three principles of democracy: accountability of leadership; the sharing of power meaning that no one has "zero power"; and the indispensability of the first two principles to the economic and political arenas. Where there is hunger, Lappé claims, there is by definition no democracy, since one who has power will not go hungry. The increasing concentration of economic power is one of the primary causes of hunger because as the economic power becomes more concentrated, more people will be left hungry, and without an opportunity to become self-sufficient. The economic dogma of the West is, ironically, "antipodal democracy," Lappé contends. The two main tenets of Western economic dogma, belief in the free market and the belief in the unlimited potential of production, 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 dispensed. Capitalist notions work against the dispersion of purchasing power, however, because they encompass the idea of absolute unlimited control of a productive power. The Western idea of the individual as the cause of their freedom is valid only as long as the accumulation is limited, one does not gain freedom through property at the expense of another. These economic principles have somehow been elevated as the principle of the value of human life: belief in them eclipses one's ability to see true cause of human hunger and suffrene.

The solution to world hunger is not immediate, but lies in people's understanding of one's connection to everyone else. Believing that what we do to make, in our life, therefore, can either aid to a vision of the world to which we are heading, or can trap us in the wasteful dogma. Risk is the one ingredient that can be damental to change; risk is involved, but one must be willing to risk loneliness, controversy in response to what one is about the causes of hunger and the solution.

Lappé believes that we have a great quality of life less of the world's resources, but that this can not be continued until democracy, the dispence of power, is complete.

IM round up

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was well contained by John Geletka, Mark Andol, Jim Yous and Steve Meyer. Sandra Blaho tried to pass to his speedy receivers, Tom Law and Pene Lutker, he found his passes continually being defended by Bruce Sabo. Jerry Sick and Lucas Meftal are the best in the side of the Devils, however, was the coverage of Pat Jordan by Jim Bush, who continually leaped the interception breaking passes away from Jordan. It was also a Bush interception that led to the AD's first score. After the interception, the Devils stopped the AD's cold. Although Sabo completed a couple of passes to Jeff Stewart, it went for naught, thanks to the great coverage by Larry it looked like they had forced Sabo to run put the first points on the board. The AD's third and long, but he stopped and flopped a pass to Steve Newborn who had gotten behind the coverage with his deceptive speed. Carter caught the pass and fell into the end zone to put the first points on the board. The AD's failed on the extra point as the Devils put up the game away. After a Stewart run to the three, aided by basketball

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Another highlight to go along with Morris' shot at the buzzer was the return of Baier. He did not start, but played a few 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 7.7% from the field and 30.9% from the line while Muskingum shot 41.9% from the field and a mediocre 69% from the line. As an added bonus, the defense did a good job keeping Muskingum's field goal percentage down as well as winning the rebounding war, 27-24.

The game ended with the 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.