Dean's List faces modifications

By Dave Algase

A proposal which would greatly reduce the number of excused student absences for minor illness was brought to the attention of the Faculty Advisory Board (MAB) during its usual meeting. In the board's report to the College administration, it is estimated that 20% of the patients in the over-crowded clinic are more interested in obtaining class excuses than receiving medical care.

Dean's List members and other students who have been absent from classes because of illness will be brought to the attention of the Faculty Advisory Board (MAB) during its usual meeting. The board's report to the College administration, it is estimated that 20% of the patients in the over-crowded clinic are more interested in obtaining class excuses than receiving medical care.

Village approves Inn expansion; Jordan releases tentative plans

By Todd Van Fossen

Some new initiatives are stirring to extend the future role of care development at the College. A recent visit was paid to the campus by Dr. Howard E. Figler, the Consultant Resident Care Development Services at Kenyon. During his visit he collected information about the role of care development at the College.

Barbara Gensemer, Director of the CDC, played a major role in the process. She will meet with Figler and Student Council, and will meet with the Senior Class Committee, faculty members and the administration to discuss the role of care development here.

According to Gensemer, Figler came to explain what data should be considered in the future in terms of care development. The CDC will 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 Kiburn, a Senate member and a student who has taken part in the recent discussions with Figler, there was a meeting held last year by various administrations directors from other schools concerning the process of nurse education and distributing school information distribution on campus.

According to Gensemer, the recent visit will be an opportunity for Figler to interact with student representatives and faculty members in order to gain a better understanding of the current needs and concerns of the College community.

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 Hardin 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-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 dinners. 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 two courses, and, most importantly, provide the organization, knowledge and resources to “help the faculty do what they are already doing, that is teaching gender studies,” according to Professor Linda Smolak, who helped draft the proposal.

Smolak noted that a survey of faculty last year showed the existence of 36 courses that deal 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 the scholarly tradition of Kenyon someone with the necessary expertise must be recruited.

Gender issues have an integral part in the development and continuation of society. Despite progress 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 is it 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, reaffirm support 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 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 Bueh

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

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 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, 1946. It included sounds of planes, bombers and, most offensive, a ridiculous imitation of someone with, as the advertisement states, complete “Ah Soh” and incorrect grammar. I am certain this scheme was composed as a harmless attention getter, but that does not excuse the racial slurs or the attitude which makes light war, killing and destruction. It seems most inappropriate that a day which represents brutal death should be used to advertise activities of a college radio station.

I support and enjoy WKCO, but I am certainly disappointed by this complete lack of judgment. I therefore believe that WKCO owes an apology to its entire international, 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 Dimbiza,” on Monday, December 15 at the Olin Auditorium. On Tuesday, the film will be shown at the Olin Auditorium. The film is about the arbitrated labor.

While we are not endorsing any particular course of action, we encourage all students to be conscious of the fact that each person’s consumption of these products effects apartheid labor. By not making a conscious decision about one’s attitudes towards the consequences of his or her actions in South Africa, each person becomes responsible for promoting injustices which he or she may or may not support.

To aid the students in making informed decisions about whether to use or choose to be held responsible for these institutions, a newspaper, “The Last Grave at Dimbiza” will be shown on Monday night at 8:30. The film is about the arbitrated labor, and it depicts the living conditions of black South Africa. The movie was smuggled out of South 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 satire! 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 have lived there since early in the evolution of the human species. Three groups in particular—Khoikhoi (or San) people with a complex material culture and a highly developed political system, as well as Hottentots—knew as the San and the cattle-herding Khoikhoi, 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—men in 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. Afrikaners felt threatened by the British, and so they migrated to the north and west between 1837-40. These were the voortrekkers, the forerunners of the Afrikaners who migrated in vast numbers to the interior, to 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 rural farmers, were disoriented with this British commercial regime. These anomies culminated in 1899 in the Boer War, but in 1902 Britain and Britain reconciled and joined in the Union of South Africa. Still, Afrikaners 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"—of unfairness. Although the groundwork had already been laid, much of the apparatus of white supremacy was created by the Nationalists.

In 1960, the Nationalists ruled 27.7 million people, including 19.8 million Africans, 4.5 million whites, 2.6 million Coloureds and 50,000 Asians. 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 Coloureds are so-called mixed-race peoples who trace their beginnings to the Dutch colonial period, when white women were scarce in the colony. Their Khoisan ancestors disappeared long ago, and a majority of them are culturally Africans. Most live in the western Cape, where they form a majority. They are 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 one of South Africa's old indigenous population. Asians are peoples from various places on the Indian subcontinent. They first appeared as indentured laborers in the late 19th century, but in 1931 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 "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 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 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 curbed these laws. There also exists a whole apparatus of segregation in the routine of daily life, including "Whites Only" signs, which constitute "apartheid." The homelands policy is "grand apartheid," and ultimately aims to separate the races and isolate the African majority. The homelands are relatively small areas of African occupation; their existence is based on two laws. In 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 1921, the Native Trust Act increased the lands directly under their control 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 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, 60 percent are black. Of these, 83 percent are Africans. 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 in 1936, a steady trend toward more forceful challenge. In 1945, 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 a idle train. 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 1980s 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 continuing 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.

The Weather Vane
The right direction in fashion.

Large selection of jewelry
Buy two pair of earrings at regular price and receive the third pair FREE!
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 overdue, and it is imperative from a moral standpoint that effective sanctions be imposed. Some may call words such as "moral" and "sanctions" 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 multinational companies doing business in South Africa say that the best way to change South African policy is to work within a well-established, sizable financial dealings in order to bring about peaceful, democratic reforms. These people go on to say that the least hurt by any comprehensive economic sanctions, and that sanctions will do little to end apartheid. Reform of the apartheid system seems to be the goal, not outright abolition of it. This is a synopsis of Reagan's "constructive engagement" policy, and it was resoundingly rejected by Congress on October 2 of this year, when a small, but stronger set of sanctions was passed (Public Law 99-440).

This new set of sanctions, while encouraging a not yet powerful political and economic tool that the United States has the ability to produce. Sanctions toward South Africa have not reached their potential. So when the opponents of sanctions say that such measures have not been effective and that they are not that useful to be seen as effective in ending apartheid, all they can truthfully say is that the United States has not yet taken effective measures. We have not seriously tried to hurt South Africa economically. Even the October 2 sanctions are relatively weak. They include a prohibition on new U.S. loans and investments in South Africa, and an 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 impose, 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 imports and South Africa's foreign policy continues to focus on these. But South Africa, as it is, can only be politically a" role smaller as more economic sanctions are placed on South Africa. The business community there is bound to grow more sophisticated with their own government's policy as economic conditions grow worse. The South African white business community has an effect on government policy that is not experienced in black South Africa, and not through encouragement of the status quo, which is what foreign investment does anyway. As long as it remains intact. If our financial presence is supposed to facilitate political change there and "reform" apartheid (whatever that means), then we have 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. 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 motivated by 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 their neighboring countries, the Frontline states, as well as white South Africa. But leaders of the former two groups have said again and again that sanctions have cost them a minimum of $1 billion in damages from South Africans' attacks and economic sanctions since 1984. 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 for a great good? It is possible for the U.S. to help bring down the economic structure, and it is a very important tool. It seems that this idea has not been current to the Reagan administration, or maybe they are just ignoring us. It is not a complete, but very important. The idea that this idea has not been current to the Reagan administration, or maybe they are just ignoring us. It is not a complete, but very important. The idea that this idea has not been current to the Reagan administration, or maybe they are just ignoring us. It is not a complete, but very important. The idea that this idea has not been current to the Reagan administration, or maybe they are just ignoring us. It is not a complete, but very important. The idea that this idea has not been current to the Reagan administration, or maybe they are just ignoring us. It is not a complete, but very important.


The Common Fund: Kenya's South African connection

By Kristen Murray

The bulk of Kenya's endowments are invested by the Common Fund, a non-profit corporation which provides investment management services exclusively for educational institutions. Kenya entered the Common Fund a year and a half ago after a series of independent management firms proved to be unsatisfactory. According to Samuel Lord, Kenya's Vice President for Finance, the College is pleased with the results and will continue to be part of the Common Fund. There would be little more to say on this subject if it weren't for the fact that 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 reasons for Kenya's membership in the Common Fund, Lord emphasized the fact that it is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees to monitor how 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 what companies to invest in. Investment 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 Kenya. 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 dividend, which they see as a purely social statement without an effective result. In addition to the Board of Trustees, however, there has been virtually no external pressure to divest, only a few students and one trustee, Bishop James R. Moody, have requested that Kenya divest. According to Lord, the remaining divestiture take over is that they must "place the interests of Kenya above any other question."

This does not mean that either the Common Fund or the College are not concerned about the practice of apartheid in South Africa. The Common Fund refuses to invest in companies with operations in South Africa. It has a policy to 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) providing equal rights and opportunities in areas in all eating,cmfinating, 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 investments which it has done in the past They are 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 subfund for investors who will not own stock in companies with operations in South Africa, the South Africa Free Equity Investment. Kenya does not participate in this subfund though the Board of Trustees do have the responsibility to get the greatest amount of return on its investments. This return is supposed to be used for the College's campaign, "Do You Have the Facts About South Africa?" The College has not raised it in a series of events and organizations related to South Africa. The attitude is reflected in Kenya'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."

Village Market

427-2801
Open 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday - Saturday

Tune in to WKCO for "Radio Collegian" Tonight at 8:30.
An argument against U.S. divestment from South Africa

By Mark Moore

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

Two major approaches have been advocated: the first one is an appeal to the economic case of divestment, the second one is an appeal to the moral case of disinvestment. Both have been popularized by many in "disinvestment."

Theoretically, by putting pressure on American companies, with investments in South Africa, to pull out of that country the United States would so threathen the South African national economy that the Afrikaner government would capitulate granting equal rights to blacks, rather than sustain such economic hardship which these sanctions would supposedly create. This strategy has been, thus far, the basis for Congressional nondemands and unfortunately appears to be fast becoming the heart of our official policy toward this complex problem.

If the policy is pursued because a policy of divestment simply will not work, it is only to persist with South Africa's discriminatory policies and put the blame on South Africa in an even more offfensive position.

The British journal, The Economist, has concluded that the policy is not directed toward the negative effects of investment. 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 black men. Many of these are young and for the first time, they have moved from the peasantry to the urban areas, and they are the most important to the changing economy of South Africa. In the future, they 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 cen- tury's news and current events which is often against the facts. If they are determined primarily on the basis of the color of one's skin.

The outlines of apartheid are familiar to us all. 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 determine where one may work, where one may reside, and where and how one may travel. The government has created "homelands" for the blacks (about 1/10 of South Africa's land is so designated); it generally sets the least productive land in the country, and enforces a policy of apartheid by law and those who are against this policy have no place in the country.

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

By Paul Singer

The real rough sketches of a political situation. Life for South Africans is a far more complex series of rules and divi- sions. For instance, the South African passes through 10 more times for white education than it does for black education. Education systems are strictly separate and non-transferable; foreign firms have done to agriculture, both in South Africa and abroad. What is one source, the whites want to create a petty bourgeoisie to control the blacks. Education can be used to diffuse unrest, both internally, by making blacks feel that social mobility is possible, and externally, by appealing in order to assuage world public opinion.

For these "fortunate" blacks, there is another kind of good fortune. One could refuse the education, but the education system is essentially a tool of racial oppression. This is from this point of view: the government uses blacks to reflect the anti- humanism, and is too often aimed at mass destruction.

These situations are also typical of what one source calls Pretoria's "constant face- lifting..." proving that they are not as bad as the government would have us believe. President P.W. Botha announced the aban- donment of pass-books, the identification cards that allow for the systematic control of the black population. Perhaps the system of racial 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 masquerad- ing as the abolition of apartheid. Given the racial character of "African", it 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 industrialists and white opponent of apartheid, Harry Oppenheimer, is the one who is the best at it. The South African Government is not going to surrender to such pressure (of dividends) and the only effect is to compromise the suc- cess of the country's economy. With the South African economy has moved forward rapidly that the original apartheid policy has had to be abandoned, that the blacks have begun to better have come about. The fact is that the country is not only threatened by the whites which could only continue if the economy were not kept small enough. The energy of 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, the country's blacks will not really be free until they are able to control their economic destiny..."

The call for divestment is based on an inadequate understanding of South Africa's economy and politics. If implemented, it would only serve to give a historically stubborn African country a new lease on life. It is a way for the people of South Africa to persist in its exploitive rule. It would undoubtedly strengthen, not weaken, apar- theid. 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 a system that increased economic growth, not divestment, will erode apartheid and bolster non-Afrikaner economic power, the U.S. would help to spell the gradual and peaceful, but irreversible, change that is desperately needed in South Africa.

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

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 violence and death. While the blacks could obviously gain from the violent overthrow of the regime that maintains the apartheid system, the whites would find such an action to be politicallyأنواع. Obviously, our own national needs will powerfully color our actions in South Africa, and to assume American altruism is naive and unproductive. However, there may be a variety of ways in which satisfying our national political interests may serve our moral obligations.

Unlike the South African government, which has implemented "reforms" in apartheid—policies are renamed or reconstructed in the hopes of masquerading as the abolition of apartheid—the U.S. government should do whatever it can to encourage increased activity by American companies. South Africa's leading industrialists and white opponent of apartheid, Harry Oppenheimer, is the one who is the best at it. The South African Government is not going to surrender to such pressure (of dividends) and the only effect is to compromise the success of the country's economy. With the South African economy has moved forward rapidly that the original apartheid policy has had to be abandoned, that the blacks have begun to better have come about. The fact is that the country is not only threatened by the whites which could only continue if the economy were not kept small enough. The energy of 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, the country's blacks will not really be free until they are able to control their economic destiny..."

The call for divestment is based on an inadequate understanding of South Africa's economy and politics. If implemented, it would only serve to give a historically stubborn African country a new lease on life. It is a way for the people of South Africa 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 a system that increased economic growth, not divestment, will erode apartheid and bolster non-Afrikaner economic power, the U.S. would help to spell the gradual and peaceful, but irreversible, change that is desperately needed in South Africa.

Reprinted from The Gambler Journal with the author's permission.
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. The variety of responses ranging from direct aid to discord and public demonstrations to calls for disinvestment and trade sanctions is not likely to do any substantial harm to the South African economy or to the rights of the black population.

In the wake of the "Workers of the world unite and fight for a white South Africa," the Afrikaners fought for legislation that would impose blacks from owning land to whites for jobs. These laws took the forms of keeping certain jobs for whites, discriminating on the basis of 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 directly 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 of the Nationalist party in 1948, which put into place the current system of apartheid. The government's strategy of the white supremacy advocates, the struggle was very similar to what happened in the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Here, like in South Africa, coercion was substituted for competition in the market when it came to minority groups such as blacks and Asians.

Despite the 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. These have been led by American companies who 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 week's position of white and black moderates who want peaceful change, while it strengthens the political extremists on both sides of the apartheid issue, is also likely to do some damage to the moderate position of the white population views the Boita government as too liberal on racial issues.

This is not likely to do any substantial harm to the South African economy beyond reducing the rate of economic growth and thereby reducing the capital 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 European Community. These sanctions have paid off politically to protectionists, and have not made any significant political gains.

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 sanctions by going by 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 work for Africa. The American Sanctions Act of 1986, the first place the Boirs 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 sanctions. The needed 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 European embargo of American produce 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 is disproportionately harm the black population may help to swell the ranks of the revolutionaries.

The increasing polarization of the society is likely to increase the numbers of those who are willing to use violence to dismantle apartheid on the one hand, and those willing to use violence to defend it on the other. In the absence of a change in the Boirs resolve, the outcome of such an armed struggle is less than promising for the future 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 Afrikaners would win. The push in the United States for economic sanctions 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 demonstrating in front of the South African embassy in Washington.

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

An effective embargo and blockade would of course have more serious consequences, particularly for certain sectors of the economy. Gold and diamond prices would 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.

Richard Trethewey is an Associate Professor of Economics.

THE WEATHER VANE CELEBRATES GENTLEMEN'S NIGHT

THURSDAY 'TIL 8:00 p.m.

Let us help you put that special gift together for mothers, sisters or that special someone.

Select from scarves, gloves, sweaters, blouses, dresses, jeans, and we do have a selection of cotton sweaters for men. Bring in card from your P.O. Box for $5.00 off a $15.00 purchase

December shopping hours:
Daily 11-5:30 p.m.
Thursdays and Fridays 11:00-8:00 p.m.
Sundays 1-5:00 p.m.

DOWN SCOTT LANE BEHIND THE GAMBIER POST OFFICE
U.S. support for the ANC: a rational option

By Rick Kissler

In recent years the American government has become a target for domestic political criticism for its relationship with the South African government. Many opposing this view suggest that the United States should base its foreign policy on other moralistic considerations, such as the political whys of a general public distrust and opposition. This view, however, is based on the premise that, as America, it would seek to maximize the benefits to itself and minimize the costs. However, from this perspective, 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 best way to see this is the securing of various important political and material benefits of a non-communist government in an area of debate in the political strategic importance of which would not involve the continuation of the mentioned benefits plus the enhanced prestige of the American presence in the area and the essential, but desired, ascendency of a non-socialist 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 it is difficult to ignore occasional hints of a growing police force. This is evidenced in the growing incidents of violence (usually against blacks) that can be seen in news reports. The second step comes in acknowledging the leadership of the African National Congress in the black community. The ANC is essentially a broad-based, nationalistic group. Its goal is to establish itself as the government of a non-racial government in South Africa. Originally the ANC was committed to peaceful change through civil disobedience, but due to the increase in repressive tactics by the government, it has adopted the use of limited violence. Its armed wing called Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) was formed in 1961 and carried our sabotage activities designed to cripple the government, provide hope for repressed blacks, and avoid loss of human life. Recently Umkhonto has stated that they will no longer specifically seek to overthrow the government, but to disrupt its activities, and who directly oppose them.

The important point is that a struggle has already been launched. The question is whether 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 chance to help Iran's future. The ANC has been condemned to lose within a future South African government, it is also to leave it open to influence from other sources. Support can be incurred in three ways: financially, militarily, and politically.

Financial support should be the initial mode of assistance. This would be covert and non-intrusive and involve some consideration among congressional leaders and the executive branch. Following this, an allotted budget could be provided for support. Openly, 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 overt nature of the operation, the United States could still retain the benefits of normal relations with the South African government.

The next step would be for the U.S. to provide concrete military aid to the ANC. Once again, this would involve a close working relationship with the American executive and legislative leaders. The policy is similar to the Reagan administration's efforts to assist the support of the political opposition. Use of the political option would be that the international prestige of the U.S., and if handled correctly, could enhance the prestige of an administration. It seems that damage in terms of U.S. access to South African materials would not 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 this has described is mainly based on an incorrect assertion that the ANC is communist-dominated. It is true that three awowed 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 1940s, advocated the formation of the Communist Party from participation in the ANC. Mandela and Tambo both changed their position after consideration of the strength 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. The ANC is not an enemy of the United States, it is the Western political system that the ANC finds objectionable.

For those who require a moral argument, it is suggested that the South African government be viewed through the lens of Nazi Germany. A country committed, however, to 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 1940s, advocated the formation of the Communist Party from participation in the ANC. Mandela and Tambo both changed their position after consideration of the strength 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. The ANC is not an enemy of the United States, it is the Western political system that the ANC finds objectionable.

U.S. governmental actions concerning South Africa

By Anil Mamande

The Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa's apartheid leadership has undergone notable changes during recent weeks. The new policy of the administration of the House of Representatives is to encourage political change in South Africa through the use of quiet diplomacy to encourage social and political change in South Africa, remains the official position.

However, there have been signs of change. A planned visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, which was postponed two weeks ago due to the Israeli cabinet crisis, has not yet been rescheduled. Shortly appointed U.S. Ambassador Edward Primm, 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 abandoned or merely depersonalized is a matter of some speculation.

The real 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 repeated use of the anti-black race-segregation statutes in recent years.

The architect of the constructive engagement policy, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, is the same Reagan who delivered his 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.
Macomber discusses feminist approaches to literature

By Martha Young

In the Crouse 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 “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 in December 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 Crouse 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 well.

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 Crouse 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 discussion in the Crouse Center. The topics of these discussions are chosen by the group, and address concerns that all women face.

Goren enjoys Big Apple experience

By Dave Algae

Senior Lilly Goren was among 200 college students chosen nationally to participate in a three-day convention sponsored by 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 Feldman, Former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

The conference, titled “The Reshaping of Corporate America,” was “really well-done,” and affirmed “a lot of interaction between executives and students,” according to Goren. The organizers of the Business Today Conference handled the expense for the student’s flights, accommodations, meals, even provided a hospitality suite.

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

Though Goren enjoyed the event (and hospitality suite), her main lesson was “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 ride, price, and site, changes every year. Goren encourages Kenyon students who have chance to attend future conferences, to take advantage of such an opportunity to pay for themselves.

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.

Blossom Tyme
Bed and Breakfast Guest House

10728 Kenyon Road
Rt. 30
P.O. Box 6
Gambier, Ohio 43022
427-2876 or 427-2974

Flowers and gifts for all occasions
Lappé encourages taking risks to end world hunger

By Rachel Rawson

Francis Moore Lappé, co-founder of the activist for Food and Development Pol-
came to Kenyon Monday night to ad-
gress the topic of world hunger. Lappé is
famous 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
good of Social Change at the University of
California at Berkeley, and then
explored to work in the ghetto of
New Philadelphia concentrated on
staring that the poor of the area were
caught in a situation of suffering that she
grew through. With this mind, Lappé
made sure that the terms “the most important decision
of a person’s 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 re-
sponse to questions about what she was doi-
ging. 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 Agri-
culture Library at Berkley, Lappé realized
how close we are to not being able to feed the
world. Facts about the world that has been
produced and what sacrifices are being made in
order to satisfy the demands of a few people
shocked her 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
erupted 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 the maneuver three topics into
the answers she gave to the over basic
questions that were asked.
Lappé began to feel a real sense of responsi-
nity to alert the rest of the world to the
problem of world hunger after her participa-
tion 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
“stereotypes of power,” she felt that the
truths were constrained by their institutions,
and could not even ask the relevant questions
about the real causes of world hunger.
Returning from the conference, Lappé
set out to explore basic questions, such as
how many hungry people there actually are in the
world, how many people are fed by lack of food,
and what hunger is. Lappé first felt that
See Lappé page 12

KMS to present ‘Jesus Christ
Superstar’ this weekend in Rosse

By Paul Singer

Somewhere between “In the beginning”
“Aladdin” there lies a rock opera about the
life of God and his eclectic band of follow-
es: an obsessed visionary, they, the
at the Campbell world has the greatest
in Kir and Andrew Lloyd Webber in
A New Star Superstar” have created a
moving picture of the events surrounding
the life and death of Jesus of Nazareth,
and the Kenyon Musical Stage will re-
don a Rosse Hall this weekend. Perform-
ances will be on Friday and Saturday at 8
p.m., and Sunday at 2 p.m.

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

That last description may be a bone
of contention, but it does allow for a
very compassionate view of Jesus. As a human be-
ing, 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
im-
manently believable. Everyone involved with
the production seems to be having a wonder-
ful time, and as rehearsal draws on you will
feel that the actors love their work, and the
show thrives on that.

Don Quixote De La Mancha

By Brian Thrall

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

Don Quixote give up his infatuation
with his “lady”? Will the windmills ever be
safe? Will he defeat the “real” world?

Join the Kenyon Film Society in viewing
Rafael Rivelles, in answering all these plus
other important questions. — Brian M. Le-
vold

Of course, being a rock opera, the music
is the centerpiece of the show. A mix of broad-
lads, Biblical allusions and rhythm and blues
moses for a captivating concoction. Reminis-
cent of true Jackson meets the Bee-
Brothers, the result is the most fun liturgy
ever heard.

Overall, the bizarre convergence of car-
nival/divine revival and rock concert make
“Jesus Christ Superstar” a wonderful theatri-
world. Facts about how food is, the
pro-

tening retelling of the most influential
story in history.

KMS presents ‘Jesus Christ
Superstar’ this weekend in Rosse

By Paul Singer

Somewhere between “In the beginning”
“Aladdin” there lies a rock opera about the
life of God and his eclectic band of follow-
es: an obsessed visionary, they, the
at the Campbell world has the greatest
in Kir and Andrew Lloyd Webber in
A New Star Superstar” have created a
moving picture of the events surrounding
the life and death of Jesus of Nazareth,
and the Kenyon Musical Stage will re-
don a Rosse Hall this weekend. Perform-
ances will be on Friday and Saturday at 8
p.m., and Sunday at 2 p.m.

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

That last description may be a bone
of contention, but it allows for a
very compassionate view of Jesus. As a human be-
ing, 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
im-
manently believable. Everyone involved with
the production seems to be having a wonder-

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

Don Quixote De La Mancha

By Brian Thrall

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

Don Quixote give up his infatuation
with his “lady”? Will the windmills ever be
safe? Will he defeat the “real” world?

Join the Kenyon Film Society in viewing
Rafael Rivelles, in answering all these plus
other important questions. — Brian M. Le-
vold

Pinocchio

Blue Fairy. As he tries to prove himself wor-
thy of becoming a real boy Pinocchio en-
counters various classic cartoon characters.
The film’s delightful score includes such
classics as the Academy Award-winning
“When You Wish Upon A Star,” “Give a Lit-
tle Whistle,” “Hi-diddle-dee-dee,” and “I’ve
Got No Strings.” Pinocchio is a charming,
light, and scary fantasy-adventure based on
the famous 19th century children’s book by
Carlo Collodi. — Kent Allard

Films

It’s A Wonderful Life

By Frank Capra. Starring Jimmy Stewart and Donna Reed. 123 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 phi-
osophy of film making. First, to exalt the
worth of the individual. Second, to
champion the common man and his causes, protest any
degradation of his dignity, spirit or divinity.
And third, to dramatize the viability of the
human character—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 Stew-
art. 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

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,
Scarface and The Untouchables, 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 underground
world, eliminating everything and everyone
that gets in his way.

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

Don Quixote De La Mancha

Directed by Rafael Gil. Starring Rafael Rivelles, Fernan-
do Rey and Juan Calvo. 143 minutes. 1947

In Spanish with English subtitles. Black and
white.

Don Quixote De La Mancha is the famous
Spanish work 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 prob-
lem with his attempts to secure the world is
that he attacks sheepl and windmills and wine-
barrels! He combats these terrible enemies
for the actually love of the true ‘lady’ who is
actually far from respectable.

Of course, being a rock opera, the music
is the centerpiece of the work. A mix of broad-
lads, Biblical allusions and rhythm and blues

Scarface.

Directed by Ben Sharpsteen and
Hamilton Luske. Featuring the voices of
Dick Jones, Cliff Edwards, and Charles
van Rossum. 77 minutes. 1940.

Believed to be the most imaginative
and artistically rendered animated
feature in movie annals, Walt Disney’s
Pinocchio returns to delight a whole new genera-
tion of moviegoers. Marvel once again at this
great classic that is still relevant in today’s
world.
SPORTS

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

By John Welchel

“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, 75-52. It was a game where neither team could posses 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 as they controlled the game with a tough man-to-man defense and found themselves down 21-27 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,” said Coach Brown. “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 20.4% for 42.6% from the field and from the line the five were 17-24 for 70.9%. Urbana’s numbers from the field were similar with a 41-49 shooting 24-39 and the Blue Knights rarely got to the charity stripe shooting only three of five from the line for 60%. The Lords kept Urbana off the line because they only committed four fouls in the game. Individually, the Lords had two players in double figures, Dave Michael led the way with 16 points, and 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.

For the Lords it was a tough first half as they led the Blue Knights by 14 points, but fouls followed with a tough man-to-man press and found themselves down 21-27 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,” said Coach Brown. “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 20.4% for 42.6% from the field and from the line the five were 17-24 for 70.9%. Urbana’s numbers from the field were similar with a 41-49 shooting 24-39 and the Blue Knights rarely got to the charity stripe shooting only three of five from the line for 60%. The Lords kept Urbana off the line because they only committed four fouls in the game. Individually, the Lords had two players in double figures, Dave Michael led the way with 16 points, and 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.

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 nine events. The 1650-yard freestyle, for the Division III National Championship was held in March. Three other swimmers that had already qualified swimming times that were being held in March. These included Kenyon’s 200-yard breaststroke, and its medley relay. Senior Craig Hummer was the qualifying standard in two events he had already qualified in. The 300-yard backstroke, and the 100-yard fly individual events with a time of 49.08 and had already qualified. Sten Johnson broke the unshaven record set two weeks ago and bettered his previous qualifying mark in the 200-yard backstroke with a time of 1:58.05.

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

ADs, 'shmen take IM griddle 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 rankings like the Kenyon players which won their departments in the Fall season.

This year Kenyon was the number one qualifier of the four teams in Division III that met in the Fall season. As the last season was over the number one qualifier was the number two qualifier and the number three qualifier and the number four qualifier. The number one qualifier was the number two qualifier and the number three qualifier and the number four qualifier. This year Kenyon was the number one qualifier of the four teams in Division III that met in the Fall season. As the last season was over the number one qualifier was the number two qualifier and the number three qualifier and the number four qualifier.

The team made up of three students won the title as the Kenyon students were able to put up the highest team score of the four teams in Division III.

The team made up of three students won the title as the Kenyon students were able to put up the highest team score of the four teams in Division III.

Lords and Ladies of the Week

Heather Spencer with 11 and Soni Holz with 10. Junior Susan Lind was the Ladies’ top rebounder with 10.

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 the Britons, 36-32. Sten Johnson, the Ladies’ attack with 15 points and nine rebounds. Other key contributors included Bridges with 12 points and seven rebounds, Lind with 10 points and seven rebounds and freshman Leslie Douglas with eight points and six rebounds.

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

Heather Spencer with 11 and Soni Holz with 10. Junior Susan Lind was the Ladies’ top rebounder with 10.

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 the Britons, 36-32. Sten Johnson, the Ladies’ attack with 15 points and nine rebounds. Other key contributors included Bridges with 12 points and seven rebounds, Lind with 10 points and seven rebounds and freshman Leslie Douglas with eight points and six rebounds.

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

Lords and Ladies of the Week

Heather Spencer with 11 and Soni Holz with 10. Junior Susan Lind was the Ladies’ top rebounder with 10.

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 the Britons, 36-32. Sten Johnson, the Ladies’ attack with 15 points and nine rebounds. Other key contributors included Bridges with 12 points and seven rebounds, Lind with 10 points and seven rebounds and freshman Leslie Douglas with eight points and six rebounds.

The Ladies, now 3-3, played MVCN on Tuesday, and go to Westerville Saturday to battle Otterbein.
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 Dianne 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 Deletano; women's soccer, Mea Fischelis and Jocelyn Kenton; field hockey, Amy Bowser.

Kenzie Brown, First Team Field Hockey

Sarah Turgeon, First Team Soccer
Defensive Player of the Year

Gretchen McGowen, First Team Field Hockey

Karen O'Brien, First Team Cross-Country

Holly Swank, First Team Volleyball
Player of the Year

Harriet Stern, First Team Field Hockey

Boye Martin, Second Team Soccer

Eric Dalquist, Second Team Football

Allen Koths, Second Team Football

Sarah Turgeon, First Team Soccer
Defensive Player of the Year

Boyce Martin, Second Team Soccer

Heather Spencer, First Team Volleyball

Tom Elmer, Second Team Soccer

Kris Snyder, Second Team Volleyball

Suzy Miller, Second Team Football

Allen Koths, Second Team Football

Dan Waldeck, First Team Football

Chris Fahey, First Team Field Hockey

Evelyn Stringer, Second Team Volleyball

Stasha Wyskiel, First Team Soccer

Eric Dalquist, Second Team Football

Mollie Curry, Second Team Soccer

Sarah Turgeon, First Team Soccer
Defensive Player of the Year

Gretchen McGowen, First Team Field Hockey

Harriet Stern, First Team Field Hockey

Boye Martin, Second Team Soccer

Heather Spencer, First Team Volleyball

Tom Elmer, Second Team Soccer

Kris Snyder, Second Team Volleyball

Sarah Turgeon, First Team Soccer
Defensive Player of the Year

Gretchen McGowen, First Team Field Hockey

Harriet Stern, First Team Field Hockey

Karen O'Brien, First Team Cross-Country

Evelyn Stringer, Second Team Volleyball

Stasha Wyskiel, First Team Soccer

Eric Dalquist, Second Team Football

Mollie Curry, Second Team Soccer

Sarah Turgeon, First Team Soccer
Defensive Player of the Year

Gretchen McGowen, First Team Field Hockey

Harriet Stern, First Team Field Hockey

Boye Martin, Second Team Soccer

Heather Spencer, First Team Volleyball

Tom Elmer, Second Team Soccer

Kris Snyder, Second Team Volleyball

Sarah Turgeon, First Team Soccer
Defensive Player of the Year

Gretchen McGowen, First Team Field Hockey

Harriet Stern, First Team Field Hockey

Kenzie Brown, First Team Field Hockey

Sarah Turgeon, First Team Soccer
Defensive Player of the Year

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

best way to answer these question was to compile lists of shocking statistical facts, for instance, that every three days the death toll from hunger equals the death toll from the bombing of Hiroshima. Two million 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 more strongly with the problem of world hunger. Lappé identified four emotional characteristics of hunger: anguish, grief, humiliation and fear. Anguish arises from having make choices that no one should have to make. Illustrating this point, Lappé related a story of a family she met in Honduras that was forced to give one half of their farm output each to the landlord. If the family complied, the remaining portion of their crop might not be enough to sustain the lives of their children over the year. If, however, they kept more than half, the landlord might reclaim the land, in which case they would be unable to provide the 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 out four ditches on the steep hillsides where the poor were forced to farm, as the rich had the access to the flat land. One year after meeting the two men, Lappé learned that one had been murdered, and the other had been forced into hiding. The wealthy on the flat land eliminated the men because their efforts had made the poor more self-sufficient, and they no longer needed to increase their income by working on the large export plantations on the flat land.

Fear, anguish, grief and humiliation are emotions that are experienced as hunger has crossed over one’s own line, and when one feels powerless. Hunger is the ultimate symbol of powerlessness, because it is a lack of power that causes hunger, not lack of resources. Scarcity is not the problem that causes world hunger; there are enough calories being produced in grain alone that would enable every person on earth to consume 3,000 calories a day. Population density cannot be blamed either, as there is no correlation between population density per agricultural acre and poverty and hunger. Lappé sees the rapid population explosion as a factor and other human emotions, like uncertainty about the future and fear. The forces that result in population explosion are the same ones that cause hunger, therefore, while population is a factor in world hunger, it cannot be seen as an independent variable 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 independency of the first two principles to the economic and political arenas. Where there is hunger, Lappé claims, there is a lack of 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 with no opportunity to become self-sufficient.

The economic dogma of the West is, ironically, an antithesis of democracy, Lappé contends. The two main tenets of Western economic dogma, belief in the free market and the belief that the unlimited power of the free market will provide 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 distribution of purchasing power, however, because they encompass the idea of absolute unlimited control of a productive power. The Western idea of the power of the state to ensure freedom is valid only as long as the accumulation is limited, one does not gain freedom through property, but 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 suffering.

The solution to world hunger is not immediate, but lies in people’s understanding of one’s connectedness to everyone and everyone’s ability to work in a partnership to make our life in the first place, therefore, can either aim to a vision of the world to which we are headed, or can try to break us in the world. Dogma is the one ingredient that is not that of a democratic change; change is involved, but one must be willing to risk loneliness, controversy in response to what one says about the causes of hunger and the solution. Lappé believes that we have a quality of life using less of the world’s resources, but that this can not be accomplished until democracy, the dispersed power, is complete.

IM round up

well was contained by John Geletka, Mark McElvein, Bruce Meyer, and John Stewart. The IMs tried to pass to his speedy receivers, Tom Law and Pete Luther, he found his passes continually being defended by Bruce Szabo. Jeff Weller, as the Chris Monster, was thrown in the side of the Delta, however, was the coverage of Pat Jordan by Jim Bush, who continually leaped and broke passing away from Jordan. It was also a Bush interception that led the ADs first score.

After the interception, the Delts 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 out of the first points on the board. The ADs’ third long, and he stepped and floated a pass to Jeff Stewart who had gotten behind the coverage with his deceptive speed. Carter caught the pass and fell into the end zone to put the first points on the board. The ADs third, but he stepped and floated a pass to Jeff Stewart who had gotten behind the coverage with his deceptive speed. Carter caught the pass and fell into the end zone to put the first points on the board. The ADs’ fourth down, and Szabo tossed an interception into the hands of Jordan who, after a short run back, had the Delta up with their first big score. The game continued on. Although the Delts tried four times from the ten they couldn’t score thanks to the great coverage of the Interim McEntire and McEleney and the powerful pass rush of Geletka and Royce. After the DELTS 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 Rick McElligott.

Basketball

continued from page ten

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

The Lions shot 7% from the field and 90.9% from the line, while Muskingum shot 41.9% from the field and a mediocre 69% from the line. This marked the first time the Lions have played a good job keeping Muskingum’s field goal percentage down as well as winning the rebounding war, 27-24.

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