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The Kenyon Collegian

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Thursday, February 13, 1992

Anti-Semitic and Homophobic Incidents Raise New Questions

By Stuart Luman

On February 10, Craig Bradley, Dean of Students, reported two incidents of harassment on campus in *Newscape*. One incident concerned anti-Semitic statements, and the other homophobic issues.

In the advertisement, Bradley asked for anyone with knowledge of these incidents to report it to the Student Affairs Center. So far, no one has come forward.

Although Security is in the process of investigating both incidents, they can do little without student support. As Associate Dean of Students Cheryl Steele said in regard

to the investigation, "We can only operate with what we are given--we rely on students a lot."

The anti-Semitic incident took the form of graffiti on one of the stall doors in the men's restroom in the basement of the Chalmers section of Olin library. According to the Security report, there was a Swastika on the door, over which was written, "Bored! Burn a Jew." Under that, the vandal wrote, "Germany has reunited, the Third Reich has returned."

After a student reported finding the writing, Security promptly removed it. They have no suspects thus far.

According to Steele, anti-Semitic graffiti incidents have been reported about once a year at Kenyon, usually around this time of year. Although the messages in the past have been similar in their anti-Semitic content, this particular message is "more specific and violent than before," Steele said.

Currently, the prospects of finding the offenders are slim; however, the more important issue lies in their motive. Steele said that she is more interested in why and how someone could act this way. "What I'm interested in is why? Why did it happen now? Was it pointed towards a specific

person or a group. That would be an interesting conversation to have [with the vandal]," she said.

Professor Leonard Gordon, Director of IPHS, Kenyon's Rabbi, and Head of Hillel did not see the incident as a pertinent issue.

"There are critical issues for the Jewish community at Kenyon, but this isn't a part of it," he said. He stressed that although this type of graffiti does happen every so often, he does not see a real anti-Semitic problem at Kenyon, and that this most recent offense is simply an isolated incident.

The motives behind the incident of homophobia are less conclusive. Approximately two weeks ago, a vandal crushed two pairs of a woman's eyeglasses that she had left with her other belongings in her dorm bathroom. But because she is a lesbian, and because nothing else in the bathroom or on the dormitory hall was damaged or tampered with, it appears that the incident may have been connected to the issue of her sexuality.

These separate incidents are related because this behavior is, as Bradley has said, "antithetical to our belief in a respectable and tolerant pluralistic community..."

Early Admissions Indicates Promising New Students

By David Frank

This December, the Kenyon Admissions department informed the early admissions applicants whether they were accepted or not. Out of the 78 students who applied early, 59 were accepted, 13 deferred and two were rejected. The number of students who applied early this year increased from last year's 74 applicants, while the amount of people who were accepted remained the same.

The small increase is well appreciated in these hard economic times and with the decreasing number of high school seniors. The economy actually accounts for much of the increase, Ed Benyon, an Assistant Director of Admissions pointed out.

"The students want to be guaranteed or to know sooner where they are going to go. People are really deciding early on."

The pool "geographically was quite broad," John Anderson, the Dean of Admissions, said. "We had a number of kids from the West Coast, which does not always happen in early decision."

Pattie Rossman, who is in charge of the Southern states, said "there were more students from my area. We find that there is a shift and we are finding less students from the New England area."

"In terms of academic qualifications," said John Anderson, "The SATs were about the same as last year. The GPA was down just a bit, normally it's about a 3.2 to 3.3, this year it was 3.17. On the whole I think we were pleased with the students who we admitted."

"Another trend which is a little bit surprising, considering that we are concerned about the economy and it's negative impact on college decisions. The amount of financial aid we rewarded to the early decision group was less than I had predicted. We were a little bit disappointed that we did not have maybe another half dozen kids who we felt to be really strong."

Anderson also commented about the positive admissions aspects of Kenyon. "What has attracted these students to Kenyon is still the ABC Prime Time Live program. None of them remember the particular news show. It amazes me how we are still getting an effect from that show and a positive one. Their memory is this college that was described as one of the best liberal arts colleges in the country. They found the

admissions process to be an intriguing and an active one. That has really nothing to do with Kenyon but it surprised me how many times that was mentioned."

From Pattie Rossman's point of view, "the thing that clinches why students come to Kenyon is the campus visit. They come to campus and they love their tour or their interview or mostly it's just that they love the people that they met at Kenyon. It's attributed to all the students here. They are very friendly and open and interested in who the prospective students are. The prospectives think it feels right when they are on the



campus. They don't give a logical reason. It's just a feeling."

On the other hand, Ed Benyon, who agrees that Kenyon has a community feeling, thinks that the students are "surprised when they go through the [admissions] process [and find] that we put in so much personal time into their application...It says that we are interested in them as students that can contribute something to the school and not just as a SAT score."

"I think the disciplinary concentrations," said John Anderson. "Most particularly Asian Studies has been a plus [in attracting students] because it's a very strong interest among kids. We still, of course, get a lot of students who mention the strength of the English department. We are delighted with that, as we always have been, but for the last few years we've been trying to pull in more students who are interested in the sciences. I've been pleased to see the number of students who are saying they came to Kenyon because of it's reputation in the sciences."

"In terms of negative [attractions]," said Anderson. "We always struggle with the

issue of isolation but I don't think there is any more or less of that."

Some of the students that Pattie Rossman talks to "think that Central Ohio is not all that glamorous as being on the coast. That's when you really push to get the students on campus because then they realize that it's not that bad. The airport is only an hour away and the people are friendly," see **ADMISSIONS** page eight

February Encourages Conservation

By David Lilly

For years now, the Student Council's Housing and Grounds Committee and the Maintenance Department have collaborated during the month of February in an effort to make Kenyon more conscious of its energy usage. This year, their efforts take the form of a publicity campaign and the yearly contest to determine which dorm can save the most electricity.

According to Scott Baker, chair of the Housing and Grounds Committee, the primary responsibility of the Committee is to organize the publicity campaign. Baker said that he and the other members of the Committee are "trying to get it across that there is waste on this campus."

To accomplish this, the Committee is producing signs, table tents, and posters with the conservation theme. Signs encouraging students to help save both resources and money by taking only two napkins per meal have already appeared in the dining halls. Baker also said that the campaign will emphasize recycling. The primary goal, according to Baker, is "to make people become aware of their actions and how they effect the school environment."

In addition to the publicity campaign, there will be a contest to determine which dormitory can conserve the most electricity during the month of February. The winning dorm will receive a prize of \$50.00, added to its yearly fund.

Jim Morrow, Manager of Business Services with Kenyon's Maintenance Department, has the responsibility of monitoring Kenyon's energy consumption and providing the data for the contest.

According to Morrow, the winner will

be the dormitory which reduces its electric consumption per student most significantly. The electric meters for each dormitory and the apartment complexes were read during the last week in January. These readings will serve as the base which future readings will be compared to. Each week in February, further readings will be taken. The consumption of each student will be determined by the ratio of students to the amount of electricity consumed per building. Maintenance will then graph these figures, indicating the progress of each dorm.

Morrow provided the following statistics about Kenyon's general consumption. Last year the College used over 12,147,541 kilowatts/hour of electricity, costing \$601,288. Old Kenyon alone used 258,880 kilowatt/hours of electricity. Caples used 390,800 kilowatt/hour. A single kilowatt/hour, according to Morrow, is the equivalent of a single "one hundred watt bulb that burns for ten hours." Natural gas usage for last year totaled over 100,429,000 cubic feet, with Kenyon's monthly gas bills ranging from only \$5,254.67 in July of 1991 to \$88,930.47 in January of that same year.

Morrow also offered advice about how students can effectively cut their energy usage. He urged students to "turn off lights." He also explained that using "full loads in washers and dryers" would be very helpful.

Other measures emphasized were keeping thermostats at a reasonable level and minimizing the use of appliances with heating elements. Morrow stressed particularly that, while these measures are very helpful, they should not be taken to extremes. Turning off lights that are necessary for safety or overloading washers and dryers often does more harm than good.

It Does Happen, Even Here

Two weeks ago, on a Friday, a woman came home from visiting a friend, and went in the bathroom on her floor to brush her teeth and take out her contact lenses. Her stuff was in a basket on the counter, alongside two or three other baskets, just like every other night. But inside the basket, two pairs of her glasses lay crumpled into a ball.

One had been snapped in half, then bent beyond repair. The other had been stomped on, glass popped out, wire frames crushed and wadded up. All in all, someone had done \$300 worth of damage. Who? Why?

A random incident of drunken vandalism, you might say, or a thoughtless temper tantrum. But the woman who owned the glasses is a lesbian. Nothing else in the room, on the hall, was touched.

It is easy, especially here, to rationalize the facts of such an incident. There is no way to prove that it was connected to her sexuality. It is hard to suspect those around her, who know which things are hers. In fact, it is hard to suspect that anyone at all is capable of such a blatant act of harassment. But it happens, even at Kenyon.

A student went into a bathroom in Chalmers basement, and looked up to find graffiti on the door that read, "Bored! Burn a Jew," and other anti-Semitic statements staring him/her in the face. Who had done it? Why?

It seems bewildering: that incidents of harassment happen at all, that they are almost never solved because the only information comes from those who were partial to the situation, that some people are not willing to go out of their way to ensure that it will not happen again.

It seems impossible that anyone would feel angry enough, or threatened enough, or superior enough to make as strong a value judgment against a fellow student to inflict wounds that take such a long time to heal. Because these victims are wounded: they feel a chilling wave of hostility that strikes them to the core with a kind of violent alienation that most of us are lucky enough never to experience. It is nauseating to imagine a mindset that is capable of causing so intense a pain.

The reactions some of us have are admirable. "No one here could possibly be responsible for such a thing." "It could not have been one of us." "Whoever it was did not mean to offend anyone." "I was just joking." In such a small community we like to think that we are above those awful sentiments, especially in a place where tolerance is talked about so much. Evidently it is not practiced.

The motives behind the actions of those who offend so deeply are unclear. Are they angry at those of us who are different? But we are all so different. Do they feel threatened by what they do not understand, or cannot relate to? But no one is threatening what they hold so dear. Do they think themselves brave enough to make a judgment against those of us they disagree with? But they are anonymous, random, and violent, and thus only cowardly.

If they would claim ignorance or good intentions as an excuse, please do not bother. If they expect to be able to make jokes about religion or gender or orientation or race, even after the advent of support groups and educational outlets to protect us, they are not thinking before they speak. Regardless of who they think will hear them, they still must not realize that these statements should be offensive to all of us.

But no one is beyond the reach of such hatred, or indifference.

We must all act to stop incidents like this from happening by thinking before we say or do or write or destroy something that becomes essentially an act of psychological assault. We must make a public effort to discover and punish those who refuse to abide by a principle of basic, mutual respect.

It seems easy, risk-free, to take a stand against harassment based on sex orientation, race, religion, gender, handicap, ethnicity. It should be, but it is not. If it was, it would not still be happening, it would not go ignored, and it would not remain unpunished.

Written by members of the Editorial Board

Calco's 'Inflammatory Tone' Draws Response

To the Editor,

I am writing in response to the recent unrest about the proper title for Kenyon women athletes. My problem with "Ladies" as said title is not necessarily in terms of equal treatment or gender exclusive language issues, although these are certainly pertinent concerns for some students today. I think that the connotations of the term "lady" are not appropriate for athletes. My opinions, however, were intensified with the bad feelings evoked by Mr. Calco's letter last week. His championship of tradition, although not completely in agreement with my own convictions, is a real, justified view, and he definitely has the right and the reason to voice it. His manner of questioning, however, came off as condescending and far more offensive than the title "Ladies" has ever been to me.

First of all, Mr. Calco condescendingly refers to the people questioning the term as "noodles" throughout his letter. He states that the original editorial is an illustration of "the extent to which our big noodles... have been crippled in their capacity to make a reasoned argument." I don't see how the questioning of terms that seem inappropriate or unsatisfactory to those people they name is crippling; actually, it seems completely natural. He refers to the "quacky cause" of these "twisted noodles," which implies mental instability and devalues the people's

right to question, as well as the issue they are questioning. This is obviously an issue which people have given some thought to; I don't think such name-calling is fair or deserved in this situation.

Mr. Calco refers to those who dislike the term as "voiceless objectors." I, for one, do not consider myself mute, and I know other women who find "Ladies" an unsatisfactory label. I might also call attention to the comprehensive letter by Erica Wolff in last week's *Collegian*. Hers was a sane, logical, and calm questioning of the term's appropriateness; the tone was much less inflammatory than Mr. Calco's. There are real people out here who are challenging the accuracy of the athletic title without attacking tradition.

Mr. Calco goes on to say that the only people likely to "get all bent out of shape" over the women's title are "militant feminists." Erica Wolff stated, "this is not an 'attack' on tradition by feminists," and went on to describe the controversy as a simple examination of the label's suitability. I agree. Mr. Calco argues that we should "question the sensibilities" of those who reject the title. I see nothing nonsensical about women athletes trying to change their own name if they are uncomfortable with it, for whatever reason. If (God forbid!) there are some feminists among the objectors, is it see ROGERS page eight

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Baumann Reacts to Hale's "P.C. Boilerplate"

To the Editor:

The exchange between Dr. Frank Hale and me in the past couple of *Collegians* should provide the Kenyon community with an object lesson in how the "Political Correctness" movement operates. Dr. Hale's first contribution consisted largely of boilerplate, bemoaning the middle-class Anglo-Saxon curriculum and mandating the remedy of multiculturalism. It had, as I pointed out in my criticism, and he has now admitted, very little to do with the Kenyon curriculum. Its purpose, as I suggested, (and as nothing in his reply to me contradicts), was not to function as an analysis but to rehearse pieties, to announce the line to be followed. My critique made three points: 1) the facts at Kenyon were not as he said; 2) the allegedly Anglo-Saxon middle class curriculum wasn't essentially Anglo-Saxon or middle class; and 3) administrative ukases about what "must be on everyone's agenda" posed the threat of ideological tyranny. His reply to these three points, as far as I can see, concedes point 1, insists that the traditional curriculum is in fact Anglo-Saxon and middle class, and replaces any consideration of point 3 with attacks on my motives. Thus (and I do admire, if nothing else, the sheer gusto of this), Dr. Hale assumes, on the basis of my criticism of his piece that I have "not lessened [my] concern or given up in [my] attempt to denigrate any effort by those who act to humanize our society." This means, it would seem, that because I think Dr. Hale is talking nonsense about education I must be the kind of person who would throw spitballs at Mother Teresa. He also asks for a check of *Collegian* files to see if I have ever written a politically correct letter. Furthermore, Dr. Hale thinks it is clear that I just want a "rosy

picture of ethnic relations in America and a veneration of American democracy that perpetuates 'business as usual' and that I want to perpetuate the "great like of silence."

I have recited Dr. Hale's words again because they prove an important point. Only someone of supremely dogmatic views could equate disagreement with himself with a hatred of humanity as such. Only someone who is so sure of his rightness that he doesn't bother to pay attention to what his interlocutor says could conclude from my insistence on calling into question everything, including both American democracy and its multicultural offshoot, that I want to perpetuate silence about American failings. Dr. Hale reminds me of Ring Lardner's immortal line: "'Shut up!' he explained." Still, this is how any zealous ideological movement works, first by laying down a correct line and then by attacking the motives and background of those who disagree. In this case the assumption that education is merely a branch of politics, the assumption at the root of the Political Correctness movement, would seem to be what allows Dr. Hale to move so easily from the fact that I disagree with him about education to the conclusion that I must be an enemy of humanity. It is because education has to ask questions and can't just have assume answers—even Dr. Hale's—that I wrote in the first place. Dr. Hale's excommunicatory response just illustrates my concerns more vividly than I could ever have done.

Still, I think there may possibly be one point, the most serious one, on which Dr. Hale and I partly misunderstand each other, see BAUMANN page eight

Carrot '94 Defends Right to Question Tradition

To the Editor:

From all of the verbal combat that has been going on both in the *Collegian* and elsewhere on campus, it would seem that the issue of whether or not we should change the name of our athletic team has become the great new liberal vs. conservative duel at Kenyon. But is this where we want to draw the line? Do we have to set up camp and take a war to defend the "traditional values" of our college against attack from radical feminists out to destroy America and our ideal way of life? According to Bob Calco, we do. In Calco's impassioned and verbose letter, we are lead to believe that the renaming of a sports team is not only a direct result of nihilism which is inconsistent with a "liberal education" but will lead directly to the death of our mind ("When [the idea that nothing is sacred] is postulated a priori in the pursuance of a liberal education... such a notion is poison. It is the suicide of thought"). The fact of the matter, for Mr. Calco's information, is that every time is a "hypersensitive time," and the reason that traditions exist and survive is that they

change, often due to efforts of those who question their applicability. They have always been changed and they always will—nothing is exempt from this. Thinking about the things around us is part of what makes human. The issue, in Calco's mind is should we question our traditions? Everyone has the right to question the things around them, and I don't see the deep seated threat to Mr. Calco's way of life that changing of a team name represents. I fail to see the "twisted noodles... wishing to impose their misery on the rest of us through dictatorial control of our language, culture, and traditions" that Calco's paranoia conjures up. Fundamentally, we are in control of our specific traditions around us, and whether or not we wish to change them is up to us, not any "dictatorial noodles" out there. Peirce will not fall and neither will our values and traditions become worthless or "poisoned." The death of thought is to stop thinking, and that is what Bob Calco wants us to do.

Sincerely,
James H. Carrot '94

The Kenyon Collegian

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'De Colores' Provides Multicultured, Multicolored Voices

By Courtney Coughlin

The Church of the Holy Spirit was graced by the intellectual talents of four authors whose work appears in the current edition of *The Kenyon Review*, "De Colores." On Saturday afternoon, the writers and spectators gathered to listen to the language of the four authors whose ethnic background enhanced the content of their stories in expressing unique voices. Marilyn Hacker, Editor of *The Kenyon Review*, introduced the writers as well as welcomed the audience. She notes that is particularly excited about this edition because it opens a door for "future editions to be multivocal, multicultural, and multicolored in every sense."

The first reader was Beth Brant who takes pride in her Native American name which is "Degonwadonti," as well as her identity as a lesbian mother. Hacker explains that her writing contains a series of "outcomings and homecomings," examining images of death as "a way of returns as well as loss."

Brant delighted listeners with her short story "Swimming Upstream" from her book *Food and Spirits*. Brant explains, "I write a lot about things that I have seen, not physically, but in my heart." The story describes a lesbian mother whose son had recently drown in a fishing accident. The heroine of the story, Anna, had to overcome the death of her son and the bitterness harbored toward his father, who was with

him when he drown. She writes, "Forgiveness was for people who could afford it, and Anna was poverty stricken." The story was enhanced with the majestic and very symbolic imagery of a salmon attempting to escape death.

Next, Hacker introduced Mr. Lawrence Joseph, who is currently a Professor of Law at St. John's University School of Law. He grew up in Detroit, but his grandparents immigrated from Syria. Hacker describes Joseph as an "urban and cosmopolitan poet" who previously published two volumes of poetry, *Shouting at No One* and *Curriculum Vitae*. Before reading his poetry, he explained that "ethnic identity in society is a major theme" in his work. One poem entitled, "Sand Nigger," blatantly exposes the prejudices against people of color. While growing up, Joseph was often referred to solely on the basis of his race, and one line in his poem says he was considered "a light-skinned nigger with black eyes."

He also read aloud "Some Sort of Chronicler I Am," which was inspired in part by the poet William Carlos Williams. He continued with, "Material Facts" and lastly, "Now Evening Comes Fast from The Sea," which was inspired by his New York home where he says, "You are constantly reminded that you are by the ocean."

Thirdly, Hacker introduced Toi Derricotte, an African-American poet who published her first book of poems, *Empress of the Death House*, in her late thirties. The volume, notes Hacker, is "fueled by anger

and the power of the erotic." Derricotte's next book, *Natural Birth*, introduced the topic of young, unwed motherhood as an acceptable poetic subject. This work expresses the "shame and isolation of an outcast," explains Hacker, who also mentioned that the work was published seventeen years after Derricotte herself gave birth to her son.

Derricotte began her reading with an excerpt from, "Black Notebooks," an unfinished prose piece that she began in the early 1970's when her family moved to an all white suburb in New Jersey. Then she read "The Woman from Autobahn," followed by "Boy at the Paterson Fall," which discussed a boy's cruel torture of a dog. Then, in a contrasting image of dogs, she read "The Good 'ol Dog."

Before continuing, Derricotte paused to say, "There is a stranger in a lot of my work, that comes in and out and is never recognized." Her next poem entitled, "Allen Ginsberg," clearly recognizes that stranger. She proceeded eloquently with, "World," a song that she wrote and sang aloud to the audience. Finally she concluded with a powerful memory in "Poem for my Father,"

in which the last two lines sting, "Come back in love/Come back in pain." She commented cheerfully, "I am realizing that I am not the hero of my story and I like that."

The last of the four featured authors was the stimulating Guatemalan-American, Omar S. Castaneda. Lately, Castaneda said, he has been attempting to write stories under 1300 words that end up having a "particularly parable-like," quality. The first story he read was named, "Degringolade," an English word meaning falling apart, or falling away, he informed the audience. He is, however, aware of and takes pride in the interesting pun as well.

The second story he shared was "The East is White," a fantasy story that included graphic detail of a man eating the flesh of a bird. He mentioned that his writing is, "more like poetry than prose, in that the context is kind of airy."

Castaneda presently directs "The Hubless Wheel: A Reading Series of Minority and Ethnic Writers" at Western Washington University. He is the author of the novels *Cunuman* and *Among the Volcanoes*, and the fifth-grade picture book see **DE COLORES** page eight

Firecracker Explodes with Laughter

By Brian Granger

The delightful cast and crew of *The Miss Firecracker Contest*, by Beth Henley, provided us all with what was arguably the most satisfying entertainment of the whole weekend. The show, at its least, was a memorable portrayal of six unique and charming characters. At its best, which was most of the time, the show was heartwarming, funny, and showcased the depth and range of talent in its six-member cast.

Lee Nowell (who, along with Deborah Polak, worked on *Miss Firecracker* as part of her Senior Exercise) shone in her moving and thoughtful portrayal of Carnelle, a talentless but hardworking young woman. Carnelle's dream of finding acceptance, love and respect is embodied in her desire to win her town's beauty pageant, called The Miss Firecracker Contest. Also in need of acceptance and love is Popeye, beautifully played by Anne Cadigan. Now enter Elain (played gracefully by Polak), Carnelle's vain and shallow cousin, a former Miss Firecracker herself, who comes back to the family home after leaving her husband.

The play, although compelling in its diversity of strange characters, moved rather slowly at first, but moved effectively from scene to scene after the character of Delmount, Carnelle's other cousin and

brother to Elain, was introduced into the plot. With a "checkered past" and "wild hair," Delmount (played by Justin Bondi '95) returns home to sell the family house and make a new life for himself. "Stole the show" is perhaps too strong a phrase to use, considering the skillful cast Bondi performed with; however, Bondi garnered most of the show's laughs and commanded the attention of the audience whenever he was on stage.

The second half of the play, like the first, began rather slowly, but it was only a short while before the cast had gotten the play rolling again. Although the parts for the characters Mac Sam and Tessy were quite small (neither character appeared until the second half of the play), Beau Bierhaus and Kathleen Brauer, both first-year students, brought them to memorable life with style and humor. Still haunted by her childhood "romance" with Delmount, Tessy—hilariously played by Brauer, whose costume alone brought laughs—kept both Carnelle and Delmount on their toes as one of the judges for the Firecracker contest.

Bierhaus created a welcome addition to the ensemble as an old lover of Carnelle's—the despicable Mac Sam. Mac Sam's desire for love, acceptance or satisfaction leads him, throughout the second half of the play, to pursue Carnelle and any opportunity for a see **FIRECRACKER** page eight

Storyteller Holds onto Yiddish Heritage

By Heidi Geisert

On February 9, Isidor Reisman, a performer at the National Folk Festival, entertained members of the Kenyon community with his Yiddish storytelling. Reisman came to the United States in 1947, and has lived in Cleveland for forty years. A survivor of the Holocaust, Reisman says he is "paying a debt to his heritage." Through his stories, he brought a message of peace, and the importance of the acceptance of all people.

Born into a family of nine children in Eastern Czechoslovakia, he was the only member to survive the Holocaust. He related an incident during his performance which has had a great impact on his view of the world. In 1944, while enslaved in a Budapest labor camp, Reisman came across a one-half page ad in a newspaper that said "Love and Mercy." Reisman assumed this ad was directed towards the Nazis, until he read the rest of it. It was sponsored by the National Prevention for Cruelty to Animals, and begged people to care for the homeless cats and dogs of the deported and imprisoned citizens of Budapest. Reisman questioned

how people can care so much for the treatment of animals and yet lack basic human decency in the treatment of other human beings.

Reisman expressed his convictions through his stories. He relayed the sentiment, "let's not hate anything," in the story of King David and the Spider. Although King David hated spiders, a spider saved his life when he was running from King Saul.

In another story, he told how God chose Mount Sinai over the self-important tall and beautiful mountains, emphasizing the virtue of humbleness. Reisman used the Gimmel and the Daleth, two characters in the Hebrew alphabet, to stress the importance of helping the poor. The Daleth cannot stand on his own without the help of the Gimmel, but also it is important for the Gimmel not to question the Daleth because the Daleth has his face turned away in shame.

Reisman had wide audience participation. He welcomed children to come up front to help him with the stories and used a wide array of visual aids to keep the stories interesting and innovative. Reisman was a delight to see, and left an enlightening and inspiring message for all who attended.

Wrigley Adds Depth to Simple Subjects

By Simon McGuire

Before reading his poetry last Sunday, Robert Wrigley mentioned he would prefer to play piano or saxophone for his audience in Peirce lounge. Appropriately though, Wrigley's leather vest, leathery voice, and his poem's references to smoking and Frank Sinatra supplied a similar blues bar atmosphere.

Professor of English and poet-in-residence at Lewis-Clark State College, Wrigley read and commented on poems from his most recent book *What My Father Believed*, and added amusing anecdotes concerning the poem's origins. A story of Wrigley's ailing grandmother asking for a cigarette from her hospital bed characterized what seemed a relaxing and dusty background to some of his poems. The poem entitled "Cigarettes" expressed a youthful passion and lust as the poem's speaker touched a curbside, lipstick covered Pall Mall cigarette butt to his lips.

Like "Cigarettes," each of the poems Wrigley read created and unearthed interesting depths in simple subjects. "About

Language" explored the sometimes overlooked impact of adult language on a child's development and conception of the world. "About Language," though, allowed room for many comical moments in its intense images. This sort of lightness in Wrigley's poems, and in his speech, created more intense, enlivened images with a fluidity through which the audience could enjoy a poem's complexities simply by listening. Wrigley's reading gave his listeners a sense of the dexterity and fullness of his poetry—and this was warmly welcomed by the Peirce lounge audience.

Anderson Cup Nominations

All members of the College, students and faculty are encouraged to nominate candidates for the E. Malcom Anderson Cup. Letters of nomination must be in the Student Council Secretary's box in Gund Commons by Thursday, February 27 at 4:30 p.m. The Anderson Cup is presented at Honors Day to the student who, in the opinion of the undergraduates and the faculty, has done the most for Kenyon during the current year.



Polak, Bondi, Nowell, Bierhaus and Cadigan in a scene from *Miss Firecracker*.

photo by Paige Ruane

Abortion Debate rekindled . . . Abortion's Core Issue of "Wantedness" Produces Dangerous Precedent

By Susan Smith Lataif '85

One would expect "the abortion question" to be settled by now. It has been 19 years since the Supreme Court rendered its decision in *Roe v. Wade*. Yet, abortion continues to be the most volatile social issue our nation faces. Daily, we read reports of confrontations at the state house, in front of the abortion clinic, and in the church, between pro-life and pro-choice forces—bitter, angry, confrontations that never seem to end. Though every day 4,000 women exercise their "right to choose" by submitting to an abortion, the abortion issue is far from resolved in our country.

What we all do seem to agree on, those of us on the pro-life and pro-choice sides of this debate, is that nobody likes abortion. The Reason that pro-lifers loathe abortion is obvious. Every abortion produces multiple casualties—one dead baby and one hurting mother, to start with. Even pro-choice activists acknowledge that an abortion is not a happy occasion. Time and again I have heard Kate Michelman, of the National Abortion Rights Action League, insist that "nobody likes abortion," though she is vague about why. She wouldn't agree that abortion is a violent act which takes the life of a child. But she and others in the abortion rights movement see the hurt and the trauma that women and families suffer as a result of abortion, and are therefore moved to admit that abortion does not make a pretty picture. Nevertheless, they insist that women "need" the option of abortion if they are to enjoy full equality in our society. A necessary evil, they say.

Yet, early feminist leaders deplored abortion. Women who fought on the front

lines for equal rights for women shared Elizabeth Cady Stanton's view, when she wrote, "When a woman destroys the life of her unborn child, it is a sign that, by education or circumstances, she has been greatly wronged." Susan B. Anthony, the feminist's feminist wrote, "I deplore the horrible crime of child murder . . . We want prevention, not merely punishment. We must reach the root of evil. . . It is practiced by those whose inmost souls revolt from the dreadful deed. . . No matter what the motive, love of ease, or a desire to save from suffering the unborn innocent, the woman is awfully guilty who commits the deed . . . but oh! thrice guilty is he who drove her to the desperation which impelled her to the crime."

There's the rub. Ask any woman who has had an abortion about the thought process that led her to her decision and she is likely

to speak to you of "he who drove her to the desperation which impelled her to the crime," i.e. her boyfriend, husband, parents, or friends. "Free choice" is a cruel myth. Women undergo enormous pressure to abort their baby. The pathetic irony is that countless women have their abortions after coming to the conclusion that, "I've got no other choice."

Better than anyone else, a pregnant woman knows that what grows within her is her child, nothing more, nothing less. Yet, over and over again, we see the politically correct use verbal gymnastics to identify the unborn child as anything but. It's a "product of conception," a "blob of tissue." But in this political struggle to sanitize and institutionalize the practice of abortion, the name of the game is to dehumanize the unborn child. However, no amount of

sophistry can change the fact that every abortion stops a beating heart.

Long before medical technology gave us the capability to see the baby in the womb, active, alive, and yes, possessing the human form, society regarded abortion as a vile crime against humanity. Our nation's laws against abortion reflected the intrinsic dignity of every child's life, as well as their mother.

Today, modern fetal medicine treats the unborn child as a separate patient. Doctors can even operate on the baby before he or she is born to correct certain conditions, only, however, if the child is wanted. Such is she schizophrenia in our society that in one wing of a hospital doctors are doing everything they can to save the life of a pre-term infant and in see LATAIF page eight

Roe Decision Embodies Human's Right to Privacy

By Josh Zuckerberg

The influential patriarch John Locke has supplied me, probably without his consent, with a fundamental tenet upon which to rest the right to privacy. Locke states that, "every man has a property in his own person. Thus nobody has any right to but himself" (sec.27). Each person has a fundamental and inalienable right to themselves. We can never sacrifice this right to our personhood and the right, which flows from the previous, of self-preservation. This inalienable right to one's body creates individual liberty. The liberty of the individual is a zone of privacy that must not be invaded by the state.

Since the woman has a right to her body, and this right grants her the liberty to make decisions concerning that body; the

woman has a fundamental right to choose when, where, and if she shall reproduce. The state, in taking away this private decision, is removing from the woman the right to her own body. The state then has become the proper guardian and controller of a woman's body. Being that men do not make this same sacrifice, it is only women that inevitably become property of the state.

One can argue that the fetus, or unborn president, has a right to life and personhood as well. However, in accepting this claim one must acknowledge that in granting the fetus a right to its body you have sacrificed the woman's right to hers. Contrary to Dan Quayle's beliefs, one can not have it both ways. A choice must be made, and in 1973 the Court supported the individual's right to make that choice.

The 1973 *Roe v. Wade* decision, which established the fundamental right to an abortion, was based on a long line of decisions that supported the Lockian right to privacy as implied in the Constitution. The right to privacy was most accurately described by Judge Louis Brandeis who said that people

have, "the right to be let alone—the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by men." (p.153 L.Tribe) The case that first brought this definition to debate was a 1923 case titled *Meyer v. Nebraska*. A small German-American population wanted their children to learn German in school and the state, due to the intense feelings of paranoia towards Germans, said that they could not. The Supreme Court found that it was unconstitutional to prevent a community from teaching a language simply because a majority of the state found their culture distasteful. That same year *Pierce v. The Society of Sisters* reinforced this right to be free from governmental intrusion into personal decisions. In this case, the state of Oregon wanted to prevent the Catholic minority from sending their children to parochial school. The court said the state has no right to "foster a homogeneous community."

In 1942, *Skinner v. Oklahoma* offered the court it's first chance to offer judgement see ZUCKERBERG page five

Choice Vital for Female Equality

By Beth Schacter

The ability to have a child is a responsibility that comes with being female. Because of this responsibility, society has come up with alternatives for women. These alternatives are uniformly medicinal, they come to us through the medical sector in a variety of forms. One of the most controversial forms has been abortion, which is the ending of a pregnancy after fertilization has occurred.

The responsibility for sexuality has not always been given equally to each gender. Propagation of the species was the responsibility and obligation of the female, and often her only purpose.

The movement against the freedom of choice, the freedom to decide what happens to our own bodies is a movement backwards. If the freedom of choice is denied women's roles will return to their former narrow definitions. Being female now has a variety of definitions, and many of them do not contain motherhood. The ability to choose whether or not to bear a child is part of this jurisdiction over a person's own life. Since the medical community cannot provide a woman with the ability to prevent pregnancy with 100% efficacy, and at a reasonable cost, the option of abortion must be available.

The feminist ideology is this. Women have an inalienable right to decide what happens in their lives. It is necessary to provide women with the means to continue with their plans for their lives, if pregnancy happens to interfere then the option must be kept open. These means include birth control and abortion. Birth control is widely accepted as part of "family

planning" and "safe sex." However abortion is a valuable and viable option as well, especially because birth control is not 100% effective. Being able to provide for another human being is impossible, improbable or unreasonable for many women. To force women to bear children is to deny them their jurisdiction over their own bodies.

The Anti-Choice movement tends to argue against abortion as a fact. But we know that abortion will continue to be an option for women, even if it is no longer legal. Returning women to the choices previously available: coat hangers, vacuums, illegal and un-sterile abortions, is unreasonable and inconceivable. By continuing to provide women with this option we are protecting the rights of a woman to choose her own life path.

I see a woman's right to choose as part of the woman's right to be an equal member in society. Being part of society on equal terms with men means being able to determine how your life is to be lead. Having a child is a decision to be made, and being able to make that decision is a woman's prerogative.

We will not return to the 'Dark Ages'. We will not become victims of a male dominated society which thinks it can invade upon self determination. We will not allow women to become baby producers. Our lives as women are valuable and valid and our right to define our lives as we see fit will not be denied. We do not accept the anti-choice movement as valid. This is not about whether or not you would have an abortion, it is about the fact that you cannot choose for me. I will choose for myself.

Abortion Murders Rights of Child

By Bertram Tunnell

I believe in the sanctity of life and the wonderment of the human soul. I, as Thoreau see all people as being divine and will fight for that belief as long as I live. Because I believe in the preservation of life does not mean that I see women as baby makers nor do I wish this over-stated debate to ever imply as such. What I believe is simple, that abortion is murder. I am not saying that it is right or wrong, but it is murder.

The act of aborting a child is marring the very foundations that our government promises to every human being. The rights to, "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are not promised to the unborn child who never had a chance to see the light of day. Thus, having an abortion in casual circumstances does not comply with the rights granted to every person in America.

The use of abortion in instances of rape and incest should be clear, this is not a celebration of life but a mockery of it. To make a woman carry a child that she did not choose to bear is the most inhuman and cruel sort of punishment imaginable. It seems that I am contradicting myself, I am not. Yes, even the potential human carried in the womb of a woman who has suffered through a rape or event of incest should have the rights to life. But, because the woman did not make a choice in the act of making this child the woman has the right to abort the

child. I believe in the sanctity of life and the wonderment of the human soul, but I do not believe in punishing a woman for a crime that she was unable to stop. To make a woman carry a child after a rape or incest event would be condemning all women to being no more than baby makers.

In contrast to this, the use of abortion as a convenient contraception disgusts me. The act of producing a child is the extension of two peoples love for each other. If they are not ready to be responsible for the outcome of their decision, they should have never made love in the first place. Sex is not an aerobic exercise as many have viewed it recently, but it is the act of furthering your species, period. There is a great deal that comes with this, including having children. To murder a fetus because a condom was, "inconvenient" or because the child would just be coming at "a bad time" makes me ill. Bottom line, if a couple believe themselves responsible enough to make love, they better damn be sure they are responsible enough to take the precautions in preventing a child.

Do you believe in the death penalty? Neither do I. Do you believe in terrorism, where people go and kill innocent people to get ink in a newspaper? Neither do I. Do you believe in abortion as a casual contraception?

Neither do I.

with fuel from upcoming Court decisions.

Stage Femmes Adds A "Different Twist" to KC Drama

By Jennifer Bartlett

Somewhat, the name "Babes on Stage" did not fit the bill for a Kenyon theater group with a "pro-women bias," as their statement of purpose suggests. After struggling with an appropriate appellation, the women finally settled on "Stage Femmes" to title the newest theater group on campus. The brain-child of sophomore Lauren Grossman of Charlottesville, VA, arose from a need to "expose the worlds in which women live" in a realistic non-stereotypical manner, and also break down some of the barriers in theater, a typically male-dominated field.

In the realm of theater, men are portrayed on the battlefield, in the office or in the stadium, while women tend to have one arena—the home or the family. The women of Stage Femmes want to look beyond these images of women and transform them. According to Grossman, they want the female characters to be "real" and to shed a more "positive light" upon women in general. "Even if [the play] is women in the house we want to show why they are real people in the house," she says. The other aspect of Stage Femmes is to have the players behind the scenes be women also. Ideally, Grossman wants "women in charge of the set-up."

The medium of theater is particularly effective as a means of communication and teaching, and Stage Femmes call the theater their "classroom." The theater exhibits the effectiveness of entertainment versus pure

discussion, and hopefully it will be entertainment that generates discussion and thought. According to the statement of purpose of the organization, "it is easier to get people to attend a play than a lecture series."

The long-term goals of Stage Femmes need clarification, though, because Grossman has some "fear that the public will misinterpret" them as separatist or overly elitist. This semester, the group will be composed of only women, but next year men will be accepted and encouraged. Their "end-all purpose is not to be all female," Grossman reiterates, but she goes on that "we are all women and obviously are for ourselves." Next year, the group will seek out works that have an equal number of male and female roles. Also, Stage Femmes would like to eventually include not only Kenyon students but members of the community—from Gambier locals to students from Mt. Vernon High School.

Material for the group has been difficult to obtain thus far, mainly because it is hard to find works with just female characters. Also, the group is being somewhat discriminating in their choices at this early stage. They plan on sending out a letter to Ohio schools soliciting original local works from students and professors, and also they may use some of their own original materials. This also allows them to avoid the often expensive copyright fees.

Although Grossman had the original conception for a female-dominated theater group, she maintains that she could not have

done it without discussion and support from friends and potential members of the group. Sophomore Rebecca Feldman says that she and Grossman "shared similar frustrations and similar ideas about what theater should be for women." Both maintain that Stage Femmes is not a criticism of drama at Kenyon, but "an addition" as Grossman terms it. Stage Femmes is obviously aware of the existence of other theater groups on campus, such as Gambier Repertory Entertainment Arts Theatre (G.R.E.A.T.), the Kenyon College Dramatic Club (KCDC) and Kenyon Musical Theater, but Feldman defends their organization in saying, "Why not have more? Why not have a different twist?"

Stage Femmes hope to work with the Kenyon Drama Department, to "coincide" with them, but they do feel they are "responding to a need" in the Gambier theater community. They are enthusiastically supported by their faculty advisors, Wendy Macleod and Harlene Marley, both of the Drama Department, and also by Student

Council. Last month's one-woman show, *Immediate Family*, with Rebecca Feldman, was a successful fund-raiser for Stage Femmes.

The founders of the group just recently decided to stage a production of Jane Martin's *Talking With*, after debating whether to stage a play or have an evening of readings. *Talking With* unites the two forms, as it is a series of monologues bringing together many different worlds of women, including many outcasts, who hover on the fringes of society. Although behind the scenes positions will be taken by members of the group, auditions for characters will be open. They hope to present the show later in the semester.

For now, the women of Stage Femmes are working on getting their feet on the ground and garnering support to make the group a lasting success. Grossman plans on going abroad next year and hopes Stage Femmes will continue without her. If not, she states in a matter-of-fact manner, she will simply "come back and start it again."

Zuckerberg

continued from page four

on the right to reproduce. The court invalidated a state statute that called for the automatic sterilization of persons convicted two or more times in crimes of "moral turpitude." The court recognized that the right, "to reproduce is one of the basic civil rights of man." In *Loving v. Virginia* (1967), the court recognized the un-enumerated right to marry and in turn struck down a law that prevented interracial marriage. They termed it the right to "choose one's spouse." Two years before, the court had found in *Griswold v. Connecticut* that there exists a fundamental right of married couples to use contraceptives. This was a ground breaking case because it established the precedent that people have the privacy to choose when and when not to have a baby. Due to the fact that many contraceptive pills are little more than abortifacients which arrest the fetuses development after conception, it is easy to believe that the right to contraception will be the next target for attack. In 1972, Brennan delivered the opinion of the court in a case where the state of Massachusetts wanted to make it harder for unmarried couples to get contraception than married couples:

If the right of privacy means anything it is the right of the individual, married or single, to be free from unwarranted governmental intrusion into matters so fundamentally affecting a person as the decision whether to bear or beget a child. (*Einstadt v. Baird* 1972).

The Roe decision placed reproductive freedom side by side with the freedom of speech or assembly as a fundamental right. Hence, when state courts are adjudicating on restrictions of this fundamental right the court must view the right to an abortion as a preferred position and the restriction must meet a strict scrutiny test. This test forces the state to prove that there is a compelling interest and that this restriction serves the compelling interest. In other words, the state should have the same difficulty in restricting the freedom to choose an abortion as it would in restricting the freedom to speak or burn the flag.

However, the court, since 1989, seems to be treating the right to choose only as a species of liberty and not a fundamental right. The court has allowed restrictions that force a doctor to remain silent when asked about the option of abortion or force minors to receive parental consent with a judicial bypass alternative. The Supreme Court's allowance of these restrictions has given birth to numerous statutes restricting or abolishing the right to choose an abortion. In Louisiana, the state legislature has passed a

law that bans almost all abortions except in extremely limited cases of rape or incest.

The Roe decision became the foundation of important privacy decisions. "Courts have relied on Roe in recognizing the right to use contraception; the right to be free from overly restrictive maternity leave regulations; the right to informational privacy; the right to be free from forced sterilization; the right to be free from court ordered contraception or abortion and the right of bodily integrity." The Supreme Court is ready to erase the right to choose an abortion and in undermining this principle they will undermine the right to privacy. The eradication of the Roe precedent will expose all of the above rights to inevitable attack. We who believe in the freedom of the individual to make the profoundly personal decision of whether to have a child can no longer count on the Supreme Court of the United States for protection. In his stinging dissent in *Hodgson v. Minnesota*, Justice Blackmun warned us of this day:

The plurality would overrule Roe and would return to the States virtually unfettered authority in the quintessentially intimate, personal, and life directing decision whether to carry a fetus to term... I fear for the future. I fear for the liberty and equality of the millions of women who have lived and come of age in the 16 years since Roe was decided. I fear for the integrity of, and public esteem for, this court. I dissent.

OKAY, OKAY I ADMIT I MADE UP ALL THAT STUFF ABOUT BILL CLINTON. ... BUT I DID REALLY DATE SCOTTER JARRETT FOR A FEW WEEKS, IF THAT MEANS ANYTHING TO ANYBODY...



Changing Faces of Kenyon

What do you think this week's question for "Changing Faces" should be?



Moss Freedman '92

What do you do to get rid of the February doldrums?



Amy Kover '94

Why don't we have an elevator in Peirce?



Photos by Katie Keating

Mike Nuzzo '92 and Heather Peske '92

Should people be allowed to watch pornographic films in the dormitory lounges? (with Mike Nuzzo at 10:00 p.m. on Friday??)

Lady Hoopsters Look Forward to Conference Tourney

By Steve Oreskovic

Missed opportunities and missed shots spelled doom for the Kenyon Ladies' basketball squad on a recent road trips to Case Western Reserve University and Oberlin College. Perhaps coach Tina Costello summed it up best, "With it being near the end of the season, the Ladies are getting more run down. We can't afford not to play hard for 40 minutes, but keeping pace with other teams is getting harder."

Against Case, the Ladies, 1-14; 1-11 in NCAC play, came out hard but fell to the Lady Spartans 58-30. This was not a blowout by any stretch of the imagination, as Case hit 34.1 percent of their shots in the first half, while Kenyon only hit 29.6 percent. The star for the Spartans was forward Kelly Kebe, who hit long jumpers in the first half totaling 14 points. But the second half saw her hit only one shot as she finished shooting eight for 26 from the field. Even with Kebe's hot shooting, the Ladies were hanging tough.

Senior Sarah Pratt hit a jumper from the foul line to give the Ladies a short-lived 2-0 lead. Case answered every Kenyon bucket with a flurry of points, mostly from Kebe, to build a solid lead going into the second half. Senior Nicole Dunn had four points in the first half for the Ladies.

The second half saw Case hit 13 of 17 free throws while the Ladies only went to the line 11 times, hitting six. The Lady Spartans played aggressively and

outmuscled the Ladies. One bright point for the Ladies came in their defense of Spartan center Nicole Hairston. She burned the Ladies for 15 rebounds and countless inside points in their last meeting but the rematch she found herself in foul trouble due to the strong inside play of Danielle Bartlett '95 and Pratt. Hairston had three fouls, one field goal and seven rebounds in only 16 minutes of play.

Missed opportunities, like layups and foul shots plagued the Ladies, but they accomplished some goals. They played much better defensively in the second half, holding Case to only 24.1 percent shooting in the period while controlling the defensive glass. They also shut down the Spartan's Kebe, who hit only once in the second half while throwing up more shots than Michael Jordan.

Dunn led the Ladies in scoring for the game with 13 points, six rebounds, and three blocked shots. Pratt had eight rebounds but fouled out of her third game of the year. Junior Steph Fryberg and Bartlett each snared seven boards, while Fryberg hit for five points.

Against Oberlin, the Ladies were playing a team hungry for their first win of the year. They also had their top scorer, Shireen Abu-Kahder, back in uniform. This added up for a Yeowomen 61-50 victory.

But Abu-Kahder did not hurt the Ladies. Other players stepped up and hit their shots. Forward Belinda Harris put on her best Jerry West impersonation and hit for 11 points in

the first half. Oberlin had three players in double figures for the game.

This game was a close contest, with Kenyon leading throughout the first half. Kenyon opened up with guard Maria Kelley's three point bomb off the glass, giving them a 3-0 lead. The Ladies had extended the lead to 19-12 at 6:26 left in the first half when Oberlin went on a run to a 13-4 run to put them up 25-22 at the end of the half.

Kenyon was paced by Dunn with six points, while Fryberg grabbed five rebounds. One big difference came at the foul line. Oberlin attempted 12 shots, hitting five, while the Ladies only went to the charity stripe four times, hitting three. This difference would reverse itself in the second half, but the Ladies squandered away opportunities at the foul line, missing many front ends of one-and-one shots.

It was Oberlin who came out aggressively in the second stanza. The Ladies could get no closer than two points the rest of the way. With five minutes remaining the

Yeowomen started to pull away, finishing the game on two free throws by Harris with two seconds left to increase the final margin to 11 points.

Kenyon had 21 points from Dunn, who had seven rebounds and fouled out of her first game this year. Pratt had 10 points and eight rebounds, while Bartlett had eight points and Fryberg seven rebounds.

Coach Costello was not discouraged by the loss. She feels the team has accomplished many of the goals they set at the start of the season. Some still remain, though, so she wants to keep the team focused and hungry so they do not let the strides they have made fall short. The loss to Oberlin may have given the Yeowomen home court advantage in the upcoming conference tournament, where Kenyon and Oberlin will surely meet again. But remember, it's harder to beat a team three times in one year....

The Ladies play host to Ohio Wesleyan University on Wednesday evening and travel to Cleveland to play the Notre Dame College Falcons at 2 p.m. on Saturday, February 15.

Lords Win Kenyon Invitational; Run Their Winning Streak To Eight

By Todd Behrendt

It was definitely the shorts. Sure, the Kenyon men's volleyball team had compiled an impressive 13-4 record while wearing those standard purple courtesy-of-Jack Finefrock bookstore shorts. Still, the handful of spectators who were privileged enough to witness the first-ever men's volleyball tournament at Kenyon remarked upon a possible correlation between the Lords' new uniforms and their inspired play Sunday as the Lords failed to drop a single match as

lack of success made the Lords' 15-7, 15-3 victory over the Big Red all the more sweet. All the hitters got into the act against the smaller Denison team as setters Sam Chestnut ('94) and Todd Behrendt ('92) orchestrated an impressive offensive display with a series of quick sets, shoots, and even the odd "X".

Kenyon finished pool play by dispatching easily of Baldwin Wallace 15-7, 15-7. Tough blocking by sophomore Marshall Chapin and freshman Peter Brooks doomed BW's attempt to avenge a previous loss to the Lords this season.

Tournament play provided few surprises for the Lords as they met Denison for the second time in the semifinals. As the Big Red had just eliminated Kenyon's B-squad from contention, the Lords were seeking to avenge their teammates by sending Denison back to Granville early (only fitting, seeing as the Denison squad had shown up late for the tournament to begin with!).

The Big Red fared no better in their second match against the Lords, falling 15-8, 15-8 as the Lords advanced to their third consecutive tournament final.

There they would meet Baldwin Wallace again, with similar results. Nick Tyner ('94) and Julian Boxenbaum ('94) would key the Lords' attack while Zac Morford ('94) played superb defense, digging the handful of Baldwin Wallace's attacks which found their way through the Lords' blocks.

Ultimately, the Lords would prevail 15-6, 10-15, 16-14, scoring the final point as Behrendt dove headfirst into the post to save an errant pass. As Baldwin Wallace complained to the official, the ball fell in for the final point. The win gave the Lords their second tournament championship of the season.

The Lords (18-3, 3-0) will take their eight game winning streak to Richmond, Indiana this weekend where they look to improve upon their spotless NCAC record. With those new shorts working for them, there's no way they can lose.

As Mars Blackman would say to "Air" Jordan, "it's the shoes." For the Lord's volleyball team, it's in the shorts.

Swimmers Eye the City of Buffalo and Another National Championship

By Kenzie Young

The Lords and Ladies completed their dual meet season last Friday afternoon and came away with some very promising results. The Lords defeated the Falcons from Bowling Green State University by the score of 145-97 while the Ladies hung tough and swam their counterparts down to the last two events only to fall short, 128-113.

The Lords began the meet well as they took the opening 200 yard medley relay and never looked back. The Lords captured 10 of the 13 events including the two diving competitions. Rookie John Butcher continued his winning ways by taking the one and three meter competitions for the Lords. A fine performance was turned in by senior and co-captain Patrick Kearney who swam a season best time of 1:43.43 in the 200 yard freestyle to qualify for Nationals next month in Buffalo. He joins seven other Lords who have already attained cut off times for the meet. Other strong performances were recorded by Brian Dowdall in the 50 yard freestyle, Kris Osborn and Andy Eaton in the 100 yard freestyle, rookie Kevin Fease in the 500 yard freestyle, John Cave in the 100 yard breaststroke and Chad Stedman in the 400 yard individual medley.

The Ladies continued to show their readiness to compete at a higher level with their strong showing against the Falcons. The Ladies also won the opening 200 yard medley relay and the closing 400 yard freestyle relay, however, the Ladies were not able to overcome the powerful 1-2-3 sweeps by the Falcons in the 500 yard freestyle and 400 individual medley. Some of the outstanding performances of the meet were turned in by the 200 medley relay of Jen Carter, Danice Stone, Kristie Stacy and Carla Ainsworth, Ann Kelley in the one and three meter diving competition, Kristie Stacy in the 100 yard butterfly and Carla Ainsworth in the 100 yard freestyle.

The Lords and Ladies have now completed their opening test of the 1991-92

campaign. What awaits them now is the best the NCAC has to offer in the annual Conference Championships. The championships will be held on the campus of Oberlin College beginning a week from today, a meet that has always produced great swimming is once again the focal point for many of the Lords and Ladies. This meet will mark the last meet for some Lords and Ladies this season, while it will provide an opportunity for all to showcase what they have trained for the entire winter. This meet is a stepping stone for the Lords and Ladies as they point towards Nationals and the chance to add another page in the history books.

The Hill's Top Twenty Hoops Teams

A weekly poll of men's college basketball teams. This week the guest pollsters are those basketball crazed girls of the "Herman House." In no way does this poll reflect the opinions of the Sports Staff.

1. Duke
2. Georgetown
3. Seton Hall
4. Georgia
5. Notre Dame
6. Williams
7. Kenyon
8. L.S.U.
9. UCLA
10. Smith
11. Syracuse
12. Indiana
13. Alabama
14. University of Hilton Head
15. North Carolina
16. Kansas
17. Arizona
18. New Jersey Tech. Inst.
19. Ohio State
20. Barbizon Beauty School

"Will Duke Be Able To Repeat As National Champions?"

By Ryan Helft

As the winter chill ushers in February, the college basketball scene has begun to take shape. This season, there will be the usual set of pretenders and contenders among the sixty four teams gunning for the elusive Final Four spots in Minnesota. Of course there will be one or two early round disappointments by highly ranked teams, as well as one team hopping on the back of its star and making it as far as the Sweet Sixteen or Great Eight. Also, there is the popular question, "Will Duke be able to repeat as champions?"

By this point in the season most teams are in the second half of their conference schedule, which is the most important time in for many teams because it gives them an indicator of just how well they are doing. Teams are asking themselves if they can adjust to the play of the top teams in the conference or if they can win in the raucous environment of other school's gyms. Some of the more daring teams are playing non-conference games to see how they match up against the best teams from other parts of the nation. The teams that make it through this stretch intact, learn what their strengths are, and how to compensate for their weaknesses, will be in the best shape for their journey to the tourney.

First, the disappointments. Yes, you read it here first, Oklahoma State is a Grade

A pretender that will probably lose in second or third round. Recently, a lot of people have been saying how great the Big Eight conference has been this year. They back this up by pointing to the Big Eight's non-conference record, the best in the nation. But when your weaker teams play the likes of South Kansas Technical Institute, you are apt to win more games than you lose. Other Oklahoma State supporters look at Byron Houston's dominant performance in New York at the pre-season NIT as a sign for future dominance in the post season, but early season wins, such as UCLA's trouncing of Indiana in the Tip Off Classic, don't always live up to the way things end up.

Until this weekend, I did not begrudge the Cowboys number two ranking in the polls because, obviously, they started off the season by winning twenty straight. However, their loss to the diminutive Nebraska Cornhuskers proved every doubt about their lack of character in a truly hostile environment. The way I see it, they will enter the tournament as a top seeded team but will lose in the second or third round to a battle tested, but not as highly ranked team like Michigan.

For surprise teams in the tournament I like either LSU or Georgetown. Both teams have the key ingredient to making an unexpected run in tournament: a genuine star big man. When you look at LSU you see Shaquille O'Neal, far and away the best

basketball player not pulling down a seven figure salary. He is so dominant in every aspect of the game that he could be playing with a good high school team and make it to the round of sixteen teams. Luckily he has Vernell Singleton and Clarence Ceszar to hit bombs from the outside to take a little pressure off. It seems that this year everybody has forgotten about Alonzo Mourning and the Georgetown Hoyas. I see them as comparable to David Robinson's Navy team from a few years back. This year he has gotten little help from his teammates, and so his team has not done as well against the tough Big East opponents. However, as long as John Thompson is the coach and Mourning is healthy, Georgetown will have a chance to make it the regional finals.

In asking whether Duke will repeat as national champions it is helpful to look back at last year when everybody, except Bill Comar, said that UNLV would have no trouble winning back-to-back. UNLV was prepared for their early season challenges but then was lulled to sleep by their easy Big West schedule.

From December through March they never lost and thus never had the need to evaluate their weaknesses. Head coach Jerry Tarkanien never taught his team the fundamentals of defending a solid half court offense or how to deal with a defense that was as athletic as the Rebels offense. They figured that they could just run and gun their

way through the tournament, which they did until Duke showed up in the Final Four. Without proper preparation or coaching the Rebels couldn't adjust in the middle of the game when they saw their plan wasn't working.

However, this year's Duke team should be able to overcome the obstacle of complacency that ultimately got UNLV last year. Duke started their season off by playing in the Big East-ACC challenge and from then on they have hosted, as well as traveled to several of the nation's best teams, most recently to LSU. In these games Duke has lost just once, to North Carolina at Chapel Hill. That could prove to be the most important game of their season for several reasons. First, point guard Bobby Hurley injured his foot and will be out for the next three weeks. This will force coach Mike Krzyzewski, one of the best basketball minds in the NCAA, to switch his players around and see what positions they can play. In the LSU game, Grant Hill replaced Hurley at point guard and directed his team to a ten point win. In his last two games, the Duke coach also learned that center Christian Laettner has difficulty maintaining his stamina against other big men like Eric Montross and Shaquille O'Neal.

If Duke can pull through this difficult stretch and learn how to right itself in difficult situations, they will have to be considered the favorite for winning it all in Minnesota.

Olympic News: Hockey Victories, Champaign Bubbles for Blair

By Scott Leder

In one of the Olympics most exciting events, the downhill, American A.J. Kitt, a 23 year old from Rochester, New York, finished ninth. The event was won by Austria's Patrick Ortlieb on Sunday. France's Frank Piccard took the silver while Guenther Mader of Austria won the bronze.

As Kitt stated, his finish was nothing to cheer about, but nothing of which to be ashamed. "I guess its medicine, but its satisfactory to me, anything behind thirds place is the same."

The course, designed by 1972 gold

medalist Bernhard Russi, was not a run suited for the young American. The course place more emphasis on turns rather than sheer speed, favoring technical skiers like Piccard and Mader more than power downhillers like Kitt.

"This course is work all the way down," Kitt stated. I don't think I made any big mistakes. It was just a little bit everywhere."

Other notable U.S. finishes were recorded by Kyle Rasmussen of California, who placed 16th, and Reggie Crist of Idaho, who finished 20th.

In other Olympic action the U.S. Hockey

team out-skated a surprising Italy squad in a come-from-behind 6-3 win. But the Italian team was somewhat of a misnomer as 14 Canadians of Italian descent were on the squad.

In their second game of the tournament the U.S. team defeated Germany 2-0. The game matched the U.S.'s speed verse the German's experience. U.S. goalie Le Blanc recorded a tremendous shutout as he turned away 56 shots on goal.

In speed skating Bonnie Blair gave the USA its first gold medal of the games when she raced to victory in the 500 meter speed skating event on Monday. The 27

year old from Champaign, Illinois, has now won back-to-back Olympic gold medals in the 500 meters.

In freestyle skiing, a demonstration sport in these Olympics and one of the games' most entertaining events, American Lane Spina took a bronze in men's ballet, an event that could be described as a combination of rock music and gymnastics on skis.

The USA looks to add to its medal figures over the next two weeks and figures to garner many more gold, silver, and bronze before the closing ceremonies commence.

Lords Peaking Down the Stretch; Look Ahead To NCAC Tournament

By Todd Behrendt

The Kenyon men's basketball may be peaking at just the right time as they enter the final stretch of the NCAC regular season with a modest two game winning streak. The Lords proved that there's no place like home as they put together perhaps their most complete performance of the year against Case Western Reserve University in front of a Tomsich Arena crowd following four consecutive road games.

Actually, the game didn't start off that way. The Lords appeared sluggish in the first half, hitting only 10 of 33 shots and only a strong defensive effort earned the Lords a 28-28 draw at halftime. Furthermore, it didn't look like things were going to improve during the second half as Case Western went on a 7-2 run to start the half.

But the Lords responded by scoring the next eleven points to regain the lead at 41-35. Kenyon faltered again though, allowing Case Western back into the game as the Spartans pulled within one. At that point, the Lords pulled away for good. An 8-0 run gave them a 56-47 advantage which they would not relinquish.

Case Western would get no closer than six points the rest of the way as the Lords' offense got hot after a lackluster first half. By virtue of their 64 percent shooting (18-

28) for the second half, the Lords would rack up 45 second half points on route to the victory. Rookie Todd Czartoski led the Lords with eighteen points and nine boards, while his fellow classmates Tom Oakes and Mark Phillips added 12 and nine points respectively. One more first-year player, Jamie Harless, figured prominently in the scoring hitting a pair of three point shots down the stretch to preserve the Lords' lead.

As good as Kenyon's offense was in the second half, defense was really the key to the win. Second team all-American Ed Saxon came into the game as the NCAC's second leading scorer, averaging 19.7 points per game. However, Saxon could only manage 11 against a tenacious Lords' defense which limited the Spartans to a dismal 33 percent shooting from the field. The Lords held Case Western Reserve to just a single basket in the final two minutes of play, refusing to allow the Spartans to take advantage of the Lords' poor free throwing down the stretch.

The win improved the Lords' record to 7-14 and 5-7 in the NCAC as the Lords completed a sweep of the season's series with the Spartans. Kenyon would then pull one game closer to that elusive .500 mark in conference play as they took their second game of the season against Oberlin.

In contrast to the CWRU game, the

Lords stormed out of the gates against the Yeomen, building a 32-20 lead with time running out in the first half. Devin Oddo '93 scored four of his eight points in the half as the Lords finished off a 7-0 run to give them the 12 point lead. Oberlin battled back, scoring the final six points of the half to pull within six at 32-26.

Momentum continued in the Yeomen's favor after the intermission as they took the lead from the Lords four minutes into the second half. The lead would not grow beyond a single basket until Harless, who led the Lords with 10 points, scored in the final seconds to give the Lords the 48-45 win. Two key free throws by Ken Danzinger '94 gave Kenyon a one-point lead with little over a minute to play before Harless' layup clinched the victory. Phillips and Chris Donovan '95 also contributed significantly in this low-scoring affair, adding nine and eight points respectively.

For the second time this season, Kenyon's defense shut down a potentially explosive Oberlin offense. The Yeomen were held to a mere 35 percent shooting from the field. Oberlin's leading scorer Cory Hodge still managed to score 21 points for the game, but no other Yeomen managed more than eight.

The win was especially sweet for the Lords (8-14, 6-7) as it pulled them within a



Kenyon goes up for two. photo by Aaron Derry

half game of the Yeomen (10-7, 6-6) in the NCAC standings. As the season winds down, the Lords are playing their best basketball of the season having won three of their past four games, including two hard fought battles on the road.

Admissions

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As of February sixth "it is too early to tell what the class of 1996 is going to be like," said Anderson. "It looks like a very strong applicant pool. Our deadline is the fifteenth and as of last Friday we have received 1300 applications. While at this time last year we had 1380. So we are running little bit behind. Although last year over 800 applications arrived in the last two weeks, so we are hoping that will happen again."

Rogers

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automatically justified to "question the sensibility" of the motion?

If women athletes were so irrational, they might, as Mr. Calco has projected, have trouble succeeding or enjoying themselves "under the shackles of this oppressive nomenclature." Obviously, female athletes are not so immature. The fact that our teams are talented and hardworking does not necessarily convey that they like their label; they should not have to lose or give up to bring about a change.

Mr. Calco also projects that a change in title would be analogous to censorship of all material containing the term "lady". This outlook seems more nonsensical to me than anything this motion for change is suggesting. The idea is not to abolish the term, but reject it as the title for female athletes. We are not talking about censorship, but what we choose to call ourselves. I think that taking into account "the interest of the community at large" as Mr. Calco suggests, is somewhat impertinent. Suggesting such an idea is like saying that a person should take into account public interest or even ask permission to change one's own name.

Mr. Calco implies that such a "small flaw" as the tag "Kenyon Ladies" should be "respectfully overlooked." Ask, why should we respect our flaws, and why should we ignore them instead of trying to fix the problems? Adjustment and correction are what growing and learning are all about. If nobody pushed for change, we would not be American citizens now; if some traditions were not questioned, women would not even be attending Kenyon. Is that what Mr. Calco is suggesting we strive for?

Mr. Calco worries about "the rationalist's capacity to recognize for other people what their flaws are and how to rectify them." This imperial decision-making is akin to what Mr. Calco does by deciding what "threatens to bore the rest of us to death" as well as what is an appropriate title for women athletes, since he is neither a woman nor an athlete. We should listen to the people to whom this term applies, and let them decide what they should be called. I will admit, this letter makes this question into a much larger and more complex

controversy than it is. Erica Wolff said what needed to be said last week; namely, that we need to boil this down to the simple question of an appropriate term for female athletes. Mr. Calco, however, has expanded the issue hugely out of its real proportions, and in doing so, said some things I thought called for response. Simply put, if women athletes find the title "Ladies" unsatisfactory, we should recognize their complaints and discuss trying to find a better one.

Sincerely,

Kristy Rogers '94 Women's Crew Club

Baumann

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He seems to think that because the traditional curriculum was taught to middle class Anglo-Saxons in the past that it must somehow belong to them and be bad for others, who need their own. So that we don't miss each other's meaning again, let me state that I recognize that the biases of those who teach and learn affect the transmission of the tradition. All too often in the past, as in the present, smug pedagogy has reduced great thinkers to the yes-men of a contemporary orthodoxy. (However, to take up some of Dr. Hale's examples, I can assure him that none of my teachers ever had a good word for South Africa, and that, growing up in upstate New York, I was taught about the horrors of the Continental Army's campaign against the Iroquois by the same teacher who venerated Calvin Coolidge.) Still, the fact that the Great Books were once reserved for upper class Protestant males doesn't mean they were written for them. Thought they were mostly written by men whose nations persecuted my ancestors at least as much as Dr. Hale's, it happens that those books were the vehicle of my own intellectual emancipation, and that of millions vastly superior to me. These books, as I tried to make clear to Dr. Hale 1st time, are the source of truly empowering because radically critical thought. And though of course the word of an enemy of humanity can't be trusted, might he yet listen to W.E.B. DuBois's famous invocation of a bunch of Dead, mostly White European Males? "I sit with Shakespeare and he winces not. Across the color line I move arm in arm with Balzac and Dumas . . . I summon Aristotle and Aurelius and what soul I will, and they come all graciously with no scorn or condescension. So, wed with Truth, I dwell above the Veil."

DuBois and I, however different we are in time or race or culture, had a shared experience of enormous importance, the experience of at least momentary, or near, liberation from "the Veil," or what Plato called the Cave. It is this experience that I try with all my might to pass on to others of whatever race, gender or culture. For educational politicians with practical agendas, however well meant, now to seek to persuade minority and other students that

there is nothing for them in this curriculum, that it is Anglo-Saxon or middle-class, is nothing short of tragic. The books that DuBois praised were once withheld from the disenfranchised by their enemies. It is intolerable that they are now to be withheld by their reputed friends. I can sympathize with Dr. Hale's pique at my letter; I spoke sharply. But an intellectual movement that throws out all humanity's birthright for a pot of message cannot be allowed to become an unquestionable orthodoxy, no matter how hypnotic its boilerplate, how furious its reproaches.

Sincerely,

Fred Baumann

De Colores

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Esperanza's Weave. His style was straight forward with vivid imagery that forced the audience to experience his lyrics with all the senses.

After the moving presentation there was an open reception in Ransom Hall where the writers and listeners could enjoy refreshments and chat informally. Brant discussed her calling to be a writer in saying, "I turned forty and was mature enough to be a writer." As a Native American woman, she commented, "You are expected to speak for a race of people, when you can only speak for yourself."

Similarly, Derricotte spoke of her early motivation and interest in poetry. Growing up Catholic accustomed her to ritual and faith, which she carries over into her writing. As an only child she was often in search of company, and says her writing is a, "Conversation with myself." She goes on to say that, "My rebellion was my writing. I was writing about the stuff I couldn't talk about." She also referred to her work metaphorically, "It is a vocation, it is something you have to keep faith with, even through the hard times. It is like a marriage. You just don't know, but you keep on doing it. I guess because you love."

Firecracker

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good time. Despite some disappointing surprises on the part of the playwright, *The Miss Firecracker Contest* ended with a sense of satisfaction and joy on the part of the audience members. Kudos to: Scott Baker for the gorgeous lighting; Eileen Murray for the

effective costumes; Mark Matzke, Peter Russell and George Zollinger for the beautiful set; Brooke Stanely and Chris Barth for their wonderful jobs at directing and producing the show; and special congratulations to the wonderful cast for a performance that was well-liked and well-done.

Lataif

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another wing of that hospital a baby of exactly the same gestation is being dismembered limb by limb. The difference between the two infants—one is wanted and one is unwanted.

The principle that lives are precious only when wanted is a dangerous precedent. If "wantedness" is the standard of who lives and who dies in our society, then none of us are safe. Because sooner or later you and I are likely to fit the definition of unwanted.

"Who decides?" is the slogan that the abortion rights movement most often uses these days. The presumption is that though we may disagree, ultimately every woman must decide for herself whether her child merits life. Once we examine what it is that is being decided, then the answer to "who decides?" is obvious. No one should have the right to decide to take the life of an innocent child.

Susan Smith Lataif is a 1985 graduate of Kenyon College, and former lobbyist for National Right to Life.

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