

2-18-1988

Kenyon Collegian - February 18, 1988

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digital.kenyon.edu/collegian>

Recommended Citation

"Kenyon Collegian - February 18, 1988" (1988). *The Kenyon Collegian*. 725.
<https://digital.kenyon.edu/collegian/725>

This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by the College Archives at Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Kenyon Collegian by an authorized administrator of Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact noltj@kenyon.edu.

Senate Sorority
Recommendation
Made Public

Forum Examines U.S.
Involvement in
Central America

Lady Cagers Look to
NCAC Tournament

The Kenyon Collegian

Volume CXV, Number 16

Established 1856

Thursday, February 18, 1988

Council Continues Reforms, Attempts Streamlining

By Adam Blankenship

Student Council is busy with housing reforms as housing lotteries for the forthcoming year approach. Two areas on which council has concentrated their attention are the lottery process and the availability of housing in Hanna, Leonard and Old Kenyon for independents.

Two proposals have already passed concerning the lottery system. The apartment lottery has been arranged so that the four and six person lotteries will take place at different times. Previously, the lotteries were held together, giving more weight to the number of applicants in a group rather than class standing.

The second proposal adopted targeted the faculty house lottery system. In an attempt to make the system consistent and equitable, housing points will be docked from all those who are applying for a faculty house. Although the inconsistency did not affect last year's lottery, a group with senior fraternity members conceivably had a better opportunity, for their applicants had not been docked housing points in past years.

Another proposal under consideration would allow fraternity members living in Hanna to apply for single room housing in all dorms. Presently, there are no single rooms available in Hanna and in the past only Farr Hall has been an option for those wishing a single.

A more controversial issue that Council must resolve is the independent housing situation. Amid the scheduled renovations

and plans for modernizing Hanna, Leonard and Old Kenyon, independents have voiced greater interest in the traditionally fraternity housing. Presently, approximately 280 fraternity members are housed in the three dorms along with 59 independents, 12 of whom are men.

The initial proposal by Council's Housing Committee to accommodate more independents in the fraternity dorms aroused fear among fraternities that their living groups would be further divided. A letter in the Feb. 4 issue of the *Collegian* enumerated the effects of redistributing fraternity housing.

"The proposal I originally submitted was too specific," said Dan Rudmann, president of Student Council. "I was playing with some numbers and made projections too early."

In a revised proposal, Rudmann has suggested only the goals to make available more housing for independents in Hanna, Old Kenyon and Leonard—especially for women—and to eliminate the penalty point system for fraternity members. More specific recommendations, such as encouraging all fraternity members to live out of division for a year were listed as possible topics for consideration.

The only action taken thus far on independent housing has been the plan to distribute a questionnaire to all students. After spring break, Council will evaluate the results of the questionnaire as will Senate and the Inter-Fraternity Council. No decisions on the issue, however, are expected by the end of this year.

By Gordon Center II

Student Council in an effort to increase its effectiveness has begun discussing various proposals for reducing its numbers. Presently, Council has 31 members, four of whom are on the executive committee. The first proposal to be looked at by Council suggested reducing its number to 25 members including the executive committee. The latest suggestion, put forward by two ex-Council members is to cut membership to 16 people including the executive committee. By cutting the number of members back to 16, it is hoped that discussions will flow more easily, candidates for Council will have to campaign with more effort than before, ensuring that the people elected are serious about Council and providing each Council member more of a voice in the policy making decision.

Presently, each Council member represents 75 students. If a variant of the newest proposal is passed each Council member will represent 130 students. Members of Council expressed concern at Sunday's meeting that by cutting the number of representatives in half, Council could become a homogenous group that would not adequately represent the student body. The other major concern is that each member will be representing too many people. At the last meeting there were 22 members present or represented by substitutes. Council has had difficulty in filling vacancies that are created during the school year.

Dan Rudmann, president of Student Council, said, "Council is a public meeting, anyone can come and give their opinion and be listened to," and "... if you talk to approximately 10 percent [of your constituents] you'll have a pretty good idea of what they think."

Cutting the size of council would not seriously affect the representation of the student body according to Rudmann's statements. Other council members suggested that cutting the number of council members by only six would, in effect, be getting rid of those "who don't come anyway."

Suspicious Persons Spark Escort Service

By Todd Van Fossen

Questions and suspicions about sexual harassment and criminal actions have again been raised recently on campus. This came as a result of five reports to Kenyon's Security and Safety office that a suspicious man with a limp was confronting joggers. Although two of the callers claimed the incident was not important, Security and Safety Director Tom Davidson says his department was alerted to the situation and conducted investigations as needed.

Davidson says that other reports of suspicious persons on campus also have come into his office. While these reports are sometimes harmless, Davidson urges people sighting suspicious persons on campus to immediately contact security. Says Davidson: "This is a good indication of community concern and awareness."

Davidson adds that as a result of these concerns, security has increased its visibility on campus with more frequent checks of residential areas in order to enhance safety.

Questions also have arisen concerning the possibility of a link between recent reports of suspicious persons and the rape which occurred last semester. While Davidson does not know "that there is a direct link," he does say that there is an important trend toward heightened community awareness and notification of Security and Safety when suspicious persons are sighted.

As a part of the continued interest in safety on campus and within the Gambier community, the College is now actively promoting an escort service. The service, conducted through the Security and Safety Office, enables students to request a security officer to accompany them at any time during the day or night as they travel on campus.

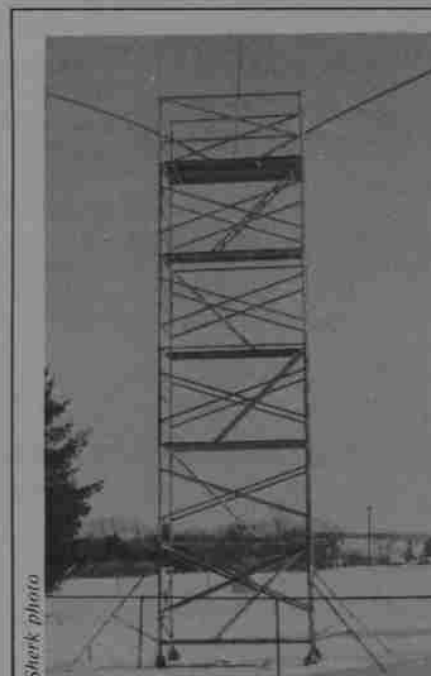
But while many have never heard of this escort service, it is nothing new. Davidson says the Security and Safety Office has always offered escort services to students on request. The job now, adds Davidson, is to make the entire campus and community aware of the policy.

Earlier this semester, the possibility was

raised of an escort service to be conducted by the Inter-Fraternity Council, perhaps in conjunction with the Office of Security and Safety. According to Assistant Dean of Students Cheryl Steele, the IFC wanted to start an escort service approximately two weeks ago but apparently could not generate the number of people required for operation. Dean Steele adds, however, that she doesn't think people are uninterested in the idea of such a service.

Dean Steele also explains that the College definitely feels the need for an escort service. In response to this kind of program, Dean Steele has particularly noticed several requests for campus escorts involving students, as opposed to just security personnel.

For now, however, the program is being conducted solely by the Office of Security and Safety and its officers. Davidson says, however, that the possibility of student assistance in the escort service and other Security and Safety areas is continually being explored.



Always providing important answers to everyday questions, modern physics has taken yet another step forward at Kenyon: Michael Ambrus, '88, has built an antenna to receive radio signals from Jupiter. According to Associate Professor of Physics Peter Collings, Ambrus' advisor, the challenge was to build an antenna that, when connected to any shortwave radio, would receive signals that could be positively identified as having come from Jupiter. Supported by a scaffolding and located near the Wertheimer Fieldhouse, the antenna functions best when facing Jupiter. So far, Collings said, Ambrus has received signals characterized by random, static-like spikes and background noise which sounds like waves hitting a shore. These signals, he added, are indicative of how Jupiter is supposed to sound. Ambrus will continue operation of the antenna through early March.

In Pursuit of Gender Studies

Women's issues have been an ongoing dilemma for Kenyon. Meeting the social and academic needs of women students has become a great concern. In the early 1980's an attempt to foster awareness of women's issues, both socially and academically, resulted in the creation of the interdisciplinary Women's Studies course. Unfortunately, this program came under fire as being unsuccessful and even harmful to the traditional academic values of Kenyon.

In the late 1980's, another attempt is being made to offer Gender Studies here. The Gender Studies Committee is in the process of hiring a visiting professor who would be responsible for teaching and coordinating a Gender Studies Program. A number of questions about this program must be raised. Is Gender Studies merely Women's Studies in disguise? Will Gender Studies be any more successful than Women's Studies? Should gender be an issue when hiring a professor for Gender Studies?

Gender Studies can be seen as a continuum which includes the study of both women and men within our society. It includes Women's Studies, but goes even further by incorporating comparison between men and women. Gender Studies also facilitates looking specifically at men's issues, minority issues, and gay and lesbian issues. Thus, Gender Studies is not merely Women's Studies in disguise. It is an attempt to go beyond a Women's Studies course by incorporating a variety of issues, but it will not ignore that within academia in general more emphasis has been placed on the role of men and will thus often focus on the role of women.

By virtue of semantics, the word "gender" is more inclusive than the word "women." Thus, courses focusing on gender will appear less intimidating and more relevant to a larger body of students. Ultimately though the success of Gender Studies lies within the hands of the coordinator and not within the title of the program. Stimulating an interest in both students and faculty will be the first step. The person coordinating and teaching these courses needs to be dedicated and well educated in issues of both women and men within our society. If this professor views Gender Studies as an issue for everyone, not simply for women, then the program should be vastly more successful.

It is essential that the person filling this position be ready to organize and facilitate a program that is very new to the Kenyon environment. Considering organizational and intellectual skills is necessary when filling any academic position. Should gender be a consideration? Kenyon is in great need of more women faculty. Gender Studies is an area that focuses a great deal on women's issues. Putting these pieces together it seems that a woman should be hired for the position. But there is more to consider.

There are three potential candidates for this position. The one male candidate is the most qualified. He has ideas, energy and a national reputation that suggest that he could make Gender Studies a very popular program. As a man who is competent and comfortable in both issues of feminism and men's changing roles, he can serve as a role model for male students. We feel he would be an excellent choice for this position.

For some female students, the appointment of a male professor to a position designed in part to address feminist issues may be disheartening. They may perceive males to be insensitive or incapable of understanding the female predicament. However, the aforementioned male candidate, according to his outstanding academic reputation and to female students who have met with him, is apparently neither incapable nor insensitive. For female students still having reservations about discussing certain issues with a male Gender Studies professor, other venues for discussion remain open, including other female professors who have interest in the field.

In this situation we must be careful not to sacrifice the best possible Gender Studies program, which would benefit all Kenyon students, for the politics of hiring a woman to fill the coordinator's position. In this situation it appears that we must transcend political issues and choose the person who is obviously most qualified to make a Gender Studies program successful at Kenyon.

Written by members of the Collegian Editorial Board

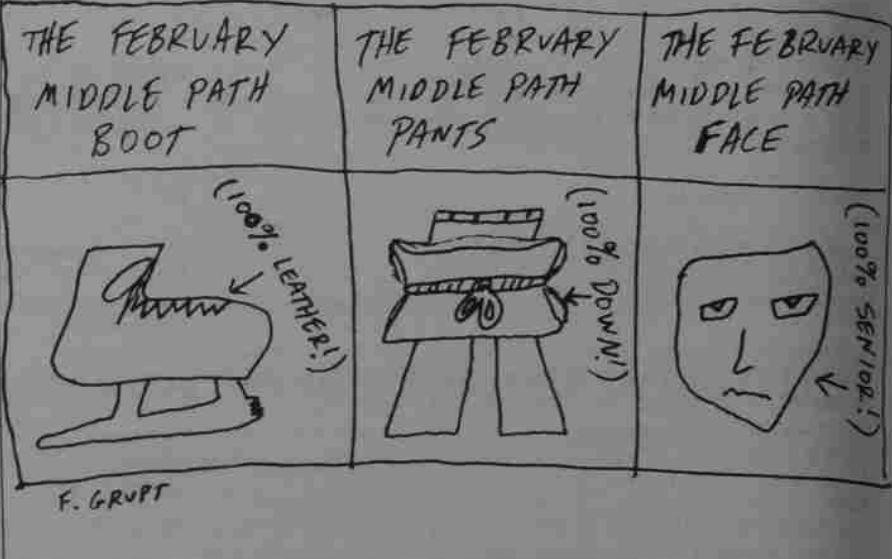
Kenyon Collegian

Editor-in-chief: Paul Singer
Managing Editors: Suzy Grant, Rik Kleinfeldt
News Editor: Jenny Neiderhouser
Perspective Editor: David Bartram
Features Editor: Sonya Dudgeon
Sports Editors: Russell Brightman, Scott Johnson
Forum Editors: Jocelyn Alexandern, Beth Miyashiro
Production Assistants: Reid Carlberg, Elizabeth Englander, Nancy Faris, Julie Glen, Liza Hamm, Brian McFadden
Photography Coordinator: Chris Klein
Business Manager: Tom Galluccio
Circulation Manager: Michael Sering
Editorial Board: Elizabeth Bower, John Douglass, Aileen Jefferen, Timothy Holmes, Anil Mammen, Beth Miyashiro, David Paradise, Paul Singer, Alexandra Walker, Tony Ziselberger

The Kenyon Collegian is published every Thursday while the College is in session, except during examination and vacation periods. The views expressed in the paper do not necessarily reflect the views of Kenyon College. Yearly subscriptions are \$22.00; checks should be made payable to The Kenyon Collegian. Our mailing address is Kenyon Collegian, Student Affairs Center, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022.

KENYON CATALOG #34

FEBRUARY '88



THE READERS WRITE

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

Prof. Refocuses Objectivity Debate

To the Editor:

Since we have all been graciously invited by David Bartram to "pick up the issue" of objectivity and indoctrination where he dropped it from the "Tower" in the last Collegian, and since I am increasingly dismayed by the ability of recent correspondents to miss the point of the original controversy, I would like to set out what ought to be generally agreed as well as what ought really to be controversial.

1) No one in the controversy (or outside, as far as I know) would disagree that the capacity of human beings engaged in the study of human beings either to discover absolute truth or a method which would assure absolute objectivity is highly questionable. To my knowledge, Professors Short and Clor both spend a lot of their time writing and teaching about the problems that follow from this very questionableness. Hence the fact that we cannot be sure of attaining objectivity is a straw man, not germane to the real argument.

2) No one (in or out, see above) denies or can deny that "perspectives are political" in the sense that "they have political consequences and implications." It would be very odd indeed for teachers of political and moral philosophy in particular not to know this. Yet it is very striking that this undoubted fact leads anyone to say that "education is political." After all, as most Kenyon undergraduates are aware, education has financial consequences as well; does that make the catch phrase "education is financial" meaningful or sensible?

3) The basis on which society supports institutions of liberal education and permits its practitioners to claim the rights of academic freedom is, unquestionably, its assumption that the practitioners are doing their best to convey knowledge and evidence as opposed to mere opinion and that the institutions have set up practices and principles which assure that they will always strive as much as is possible to separate and clearly distinguish among them.

4) Equally unquestionable, I would hope, is the fact that the great temptation to professors in all times is to abuse the privilege of their position by trying to convince their

classes of things they believe passionately to mean that amount to manipulation and domination. This is not because professors are uniquely evil human beings but precisely because they are human beings.

5) From these four premises I draw what may be a controversial conclusion, though it seems to me that it should really be as acceptable as the premises. Given that objectivity in the study of human things (for the study of non-human things by abstract measures poses a whole different set of issues), is theoretically questionable and, in any case, practically very hard even to approximate, and given at the same time that our calling is teachers is defined by the demand to be as truthful and objective as possible, we should be all the more rigorous in demanding of ourselves the practices that tend in the direction of objectivity and away from the temptation to indoctrinate. Specifically this includes: 1) being as aware as possible of one's premises, whether in lecturing or discussing in class, in drawing up a syllabus or course title, or interpreting a text; 2) making the best case for the texts one is interpreting on their own terms; 3) presenting as broad and provocative a set of alternative views as possible, thus creating a critical dialogue within the course; 4) relying on rational argument and dispassionate judgment of evidence rather than emotion, indignation, sarcasm or appeals to authority (including one's own); 5) acceptance of objectivity as a regulative principle, an ideal of conduct; 6) awareness of political partisanship as an inevitable temptation and danger; 7) collective enforcement of the traditional standards of academic freedom both as regards rights and duties.

In sum, the question is what conclusion we draw from the difficulty of separating thought from action, education from politics. Should it be an excuse not to make the effort or an incitement to even greater self-scrutiny? I agree with Professors Short and Clor, and, I would hope, Professor McCarthy that it should be the latter. It is hard for me to imagine that any student who consulted his or her interest as a student, would prefer the former.

Sincerely,
 Fred Baumann

Senate Proceeds With Caution in Creation of Sororities

Editor's Note: The Collegian here reprints verbatim the "Recommendations" and "Probationary Period" sections of the Senate proposal on sororities. Excluded from this printing is the section entitled "Comments and Concerns" which Senate describes as "a catalog of items that represent opinions expressed by members of Senate, by students who testified in opposition to the proposal to form a sorority, and by members of the Sorority."

Report of the Senate

to
Dean Thomas J. Edwards
Subject: Sorority Proposal
Date: January 27, 1988

Senate recommends the conditional approval of the application to form a sorority submitted on October 26, 1987, by the following group of women: Victoria H. Blocher, Amy H. Curtner, Jennifer A. Lister, Larissa Lockwood, and Regina M. Maguire. However, it does not recommend that the group be permitted to affiliate with a national sorority at this time. Senate also asks the Kenyon Administration to grant the sorority probationary status subject to the conditions listed below in the sections titled, **Recommendations and Probationary Period.**

Although Senate recommends approval of the proposal to form a sorority, it does not interpret its recommendation as an endorsement of sororities; Senate's recommendation

is solely a recognition that, as the *Student Handbook* states on page 93, "Students are free to belong to and form any organizations to promote their common interests." Senate believes that if it were to reject this group's legitimate proposal, it would be guilty of denying to women rights guaranteed to all students, regardless of gender. In addition the guidelines which regulate the creation of fraternities, sororities, and societies at Kenyon make it clear that Senate's role in the process is restricted to the approval or disapproval of proposals; the guidelines do not ask Senate to consider the appropriateness of fraternities or sororities.

Because of the limited role given Senate in the decision making process, many members have felt frustrated in their desire to discuss the broader issues raised by the prospect of having a sorority on campus. Senate is particularly sensitive to the fact that much of the opposition to the formation of a sorority comes from those who are eligible to be members and whose interests are supposedly served by a sorority: women students. Seven of the eight signatories to a statement presented to Senate opposing sororities are women; and women, too, are an overwhelming majority of the 246 students signing a petition asking Senate to postpone a decision on sororities until after the college as a whole has had the opportunity to decide on the appropriateness of women's fraternal organizations for Kenyon. These same petitioners also request that women students be surveyed to determine their desire for sororities. And yet despite Senate's sensitivity to the issues raised

by these students, the guidelines under which Senate operates prohibit it from taking these issues into account when making its decision.

Recognizing that the proposal to establish a national sorority is not solely a matter of individual student rights, that in fact it has an impact on the social life of all students, and that it has aroused widespread student concern, Senate has formed a Student Life Committee chaired by Professor Bruce Gensemer to identify the areas of campus social life that need to be studied and to determine how the matters it specifies should be investigated. In its report the committee is asked to recommend on the advisability of establishing a commission to make a detailed study of social life at Kenyon.

Therefore, while Senate recommends that the Kenyon Administration proceed toward approval of the proposal to form a sorority, it does so with the request that the Administration give due consideration to whatever recommendations are made by the Student Life Committee and by any commissions or task forces that may be appointed in the future.

Recommendations

1. Grant the five petitioners, and any others who wish to be founders, permission to form a local sorority with probationary status.
2. Grant the Sorority a probationary status that is provisional until all committees and commissions have completed their assignments.

A. Upon receipt of the reports from the committees and/or commissions, Senate will review the probationary status and recommend either to continue or to revoke it. (Continuance ends the provisional phase and grants the Sorority regular probationary status.)

B. During this provisional phase of probationary the Sorority may continue to be in contact with national sororities; however, it may not begin the process of affiliation.

3. If studies of student social life are made, and they recommend the continuance of the Greek system and permit the presence on campus of national fraternities and sorori-

ties, the Sorority will be offered the option to reapply to Senate for permission to affiliate with a national sorority. If the Sorority chooses this option, it will be asked to comply with the rules, regulations, and guidelines governing affiliation with national fraternities and sororities that are in effect at that time.

4. If the Student Life Committee concludes that a study of social life is unnecessary, and no study is made, the Sorority may reapply to Senate for permission to affiliate with a national sorority.

5. The Sorority must submit to Senate and to the Kenyon Administration for their approval a Charter containing its statement of purpose, a general statement about its rush policy, the conditions of pledging, and its standards for membership.

6. In accordance with college policy, the Sorority may not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or sexual preference.

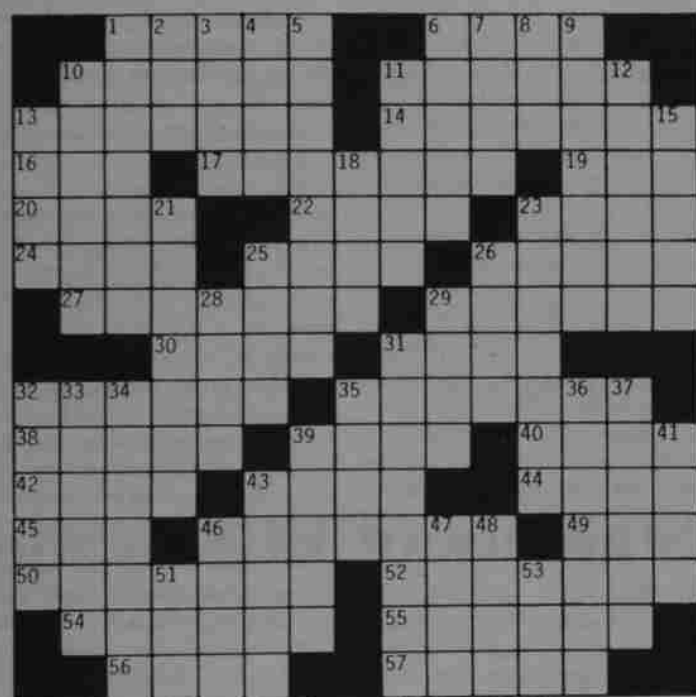
Probationary Period

1. Senate recommends a probationary period of three years. Time served during the provisional phase of probation counts toward the fulfillment of probation. Because the Sorority's status may change from a local sorority to one with national affiliation during the probationary period, Senate recommends the maximum length of probation in order to give itself sufficient time to evaluate the performance of the Sorority. However, if the Sorority is permitted to affiliate with a national group, Senate recommends that it serve at least one year of probation as a national affiliate. This may cause the probation to extend beyond the recommended three years.

2. The Sorority may not apply for Group Housing during the probationary period.

3. The Sorority must submit to Senate in April of each year of the probationary period, but no later than April 15, a written report on rush, pledging, and social and community activities. It must also identify its problems and shortcomings and report them to Senate.

collegiate crossword



©Edward Julius Collegiate CW84-21

ACROSS

- 1 Thin, flat cracker
- 6 Dance routine
- 10 Defense mechanism
- 11 Plant shoots
- 13 Post office job
- 14 Erratum
- 16 Paddle
- 17 Clothing
- 19 Bathroom
- 20 Mr. Arkin
- 22 Beauty mark
- 23 Airborne object
- 24 Window part
- 25 "— we forget"
- 26 — tube
- 27 Flower parts
- 29 Most independent
- 30 Carry on
- 31 Sheet of ice
- 32 Is in the driver's seat
- 35 Mule of the movies
- 38 Colorful flower
- 39 Cafe au —
- 40 Tennis great
- 42 Formerly
- 43 College in Houston
- 44 Stratagem
- 45 Assam silkworm
- 46 Musical interval
- 49 Fifth —
- 50 Lightweight fabric
- 52 Mentally exhausted
- 54 Muffle
- 55 Nixon cabinet member, and family
- 56 Picked a card
- 57 Town in Belgium

DOWN

- 1 Guarantee
- 2 Mr. Buchwald
- 3 Square's partner
- 4 Sicilian volcano
- 5 Military unit
- 6 Backbone
- 7 The GMAT, for one
- 8 Corrode
- 9 Type of candy
- 10 Australian sights
- 11 Food fish
- 12 Performs like Scott Hamilton
- 13 — opera
- 15 Tennis great
- 18 Mr. Hart
- 21 Closest
- 23 Patella
- 25 Eye part
- 26 Golf club
- 28 Name in Cohan song
- 29 Like old ginger ale
- 31 With 36-Down, Polynesian kingdom
- 32 With 47-Down, police setup
- 33 Like most roads
- 34 Preserved, as fodder
- 35 — lift
- 36 See 31-Down
- 37 Pushes
- 39 Cheer up
- 41 Caught sight of
- 43 Freshen
- 46 Aspect
- 47 See 32-Down
- 48 Broadway show
- 51 Swiss river
- 53 Fury

answers on page twelve

Quote of the Week

"Without the power of taxation, the federal government would never have evolved into the unwieldy instrument of socialist policy we are saddled with today."

—Republican Presidential Dandicate Pat Robertson in the *Heritage Foundation's Policy Review*, Winter, 1988

Thomas McCarthy

Against Relativism: On the Logic of Cross-cultural Encounter

Tuesday, February 23, 8:00 p.m.
Philomathesian Hall

Reception following discussion
in Peirce Lounge

Wednesday, February 24, 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

Monroe Doctrine and U.S. Business Post Mixed Results

By Tony Ziselberger

Many of the problems facing Latin American countries today are rooted in the actions of the United States in years past. Over the last one hundred and fifty years the United States has been involved in the domestic affairs of every Central American country, save Belize. Under the auspices of the Monroe Doctrine or one of its several corollaries, the U.S. has invaded Central American countries over 15 times and caused internal violence on many more occasions. For a true understanding of the current situation in Central America and the United States' role in it, an understanding of the historical background is necessary.

During the early 1800's, most of the former Spanish colonies in the Western Hemisphere became independent. Fearing attempts by European powers to re-colonize the area, President James Monroe issued the Monroe Doctrine in December 1823. This Doctrine stated that any European interference in the Western Hemisphere would be considered a threat to American security. This Doctrine, and its subsequent Corollaries issued by Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge have been used by the U.S. government ever since to justify military action in Central America.

During the early days of the Doctrine the U.S. was a poor and militarily insignificant country. As a result, the U.S. took little action against European incursions in the hemisphere until the middle of the 19th century. In the late 1840's the U.S. fought a bloody war with Mexico and acquired over one-half of their land (now California and the Southwest). With the California gold rush Americans grew more interested in the region, seeing a possibility of an inter-oceanic canal across Nicaragua. U.S. business interests became active in the area eventually involving themselves in an 1855 civil war in which an American named William Walker funded by American business interests, led a revolutionary Army and seized political power in Nicaragua. Walker and his government were soon after thrown out of power by an invasion from Honduras and El Salvador funded by Great Britain and by American industrialist Cornelius Vanderbilt. Walker's was not the only American invasion in Nicaragua during the decade. U.S. marines were landed in 1853 and 1857.

The U.S. preoccupied by internal affairs, left the region more or less alone from the 1860's to the late 1890's. The U.S. victory in the Spanish American war of 1898 however, established the U.S. as a major world power and led to a marked increase in the willingness of the U.S. to intervene in Latin American Affairs. This period is now known as the era of Gunboat diplomacy, when America was perfectly willing to use whatever means available to further its own ends. The most extreme example of this form of

Coffee, the major crop up to that time, was generally controlled by central American business interests; United Fruit's banana crops were controlled from the U.S. As a result, any threat to United Fruit's interests would be sternly responded to from Washington where the company had considerable influence. In Panama, Honduras and Guatemala, U.F. became the major employer and quickly came to control the economies and governments of those countries (The so called Banana Republics).



Source: Central America Fact Book

diplomacy is the Panama Canal treaty of 1903. That year, the U.S. negotiated a treaty with Colombia to build a canal in Panama, a province of Colombia at the time. When the Colombian senate rejected the treaty, President Roosevelt began supporting a revolutionary movement in Panama. When rioting started, he sent Marines to protect the revolution and immediately recognized the new independent Panamanian government. As soon as the new government was in power, Roosevelt opened negotiations on a treaty for the building of the canal. As the only thing keeping the new government of Panama from facing Colombia firing squads was the power of American diplomatic recognition, the treaty terms were extremely good for the U.S.

In 1901, an American banana producing company came to the region and quickly became the dominant economic force. Where

The U.S. repeatedly used military force to further the aims of United Fruit and other American corporations in the area during the early part of this century. Between 1905 and 1928 American troops invaded Honduras five times and Panama four. In 1911 the U.S. put Nicaragua under customs receivership, and controlled their foreign trade until the late 1930's. In 1912 American troops were sent to Nicaragua where they remained, off and on, for twenty years.

By the end of the 1920's, American interests were considered secure enough that Gunboat diplomacy was no longer necessary in the region. As a result, in 1932 Franklin Roosevelt announced his good neighbor policy. To Central Americans, this policy seemed little better than the previous ones had been. In Nicaragua, U.S. marines were at last pulled out, only to be replaced by the death squads of the new Nicaraguan Nation-

al Guard. It is from here that the ruthless Somoza family got its start in ruling, and eventually owning, Nicaragua. In El Salvador, U.S. warships stood idly by during the Matanzas, a government counter insurrection estimated to have killed 2 percent of El Salvador's population.

Following World War II, the U.S. policy of anti-communism as expressed in the Truman doctrine, led to a policy of supporting right-wing dictatorships in Central America. In 1949 the U.S. Army School of the Americas was founded. Designed to train Latin military officers, it became derisively known as the school of coups because of the alarming rate at which its graduates seized control of Latin governments. In 1954, a reformist government in Guatemala seized 370,000 acres of United Fruit Land in effort at land reform. United Fruit complained in Washington to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. The result was a CIA sponsored Coup called "Operation Success" in which the reformist president was replaced by a right wing military dictatorship. Finally in 1957, the US created the Office of Public Safety (OPS) which was designed to train Central American police. After it was revealed that they were training police in torture methods, congress abolished it in 1974.

Since the end of the Vietnam war, U.S. policy in the region has been somewhat more restrained. In Nicaragua, the overthrow of the Somoza regime, and the rise of the Marxist Sandinistas has led to threats of invasion from the U.S. and an arming of a rebel army. In El Salvador, a civil war has been raging between leftist guerrillas and right-wing government forces, in which the U.S. has been supporting the government with arms and aid. Finally, in Panama, Honduras and Guatemala, the U.S. has been supporting repressive right-wing regimes with military and some humanitarian aid.

U.S. foreign policy in the Central American region for the last one hundred and fifty years has been one of short-sightedness and cruelty. The U.S. has treated the region with contempt and abuse. It has created economic dependency and poverty in the region, led to resentment of Americans, and helped to create some of the worst human rights violations the world has known. Finally, American policy has, in the long run, helped fuel the communist insurgencies which it has tried so hard to prevent.

1989 Election Further Threatens Stability of El Salvador

By David Bartram

We who live in a country with stable and legitimized political institutions may find it difficult to understand why there are a great number of countries which have not succeeded in achieving the same. The question does not concern a lack of "democracy," as it is typically framed, but an absence of any form of political institutions, i.e., accepted ways of mediating conflicting interests and of creating, limiting, and using state power. An analysis of the recent history of El Salvador will provide some answers as to why the creation of such institutions is a formidable task.

Much has been made of El Salvador's "fourteen families," a reference to the continued existence of a powerful oligarchy; this power has mostly to do with ownership of most of the country's land, an important fact in a country whose economy continues to have a predominantly agricultural base. Various military regimes, which ruled from 1931 to 1980, did little to challenge this concentration of power, in spite of the fact that some of these regimes were reform-oriented; others, of course, were openly allied with the

oligarchy. Several elections were staged during the 1970's, all of which involved massive fraud and a perpetuation of military role.

In 1979, a coup d'etat brought to power the first of two progressive military-civilian juntas, the second of which was reorganized in 1980 to name a civilian president, Jose Napoleon Duarte. By this time, however, the

legislative elections of 1985 gained full control of El Salvador's unicameral legislature, making it easier, though still relatively impossible, for Duarte to carry out reform programs.

It is generally agreed that the leftist guerrillas would have won the civil war by 1984 or 1985 if the United States had not sup-

"The war, however, continues to ravage the Salvadoran economy, not to mention the economic life of the people."

country had been sharply polarized into a fiercely reactionary business community and a leftist guerrilla army, leaving a centrist government, whose support came primarily from the military, to cope with a developing civil war. Duarte's party, the Christian Democratic Party, retained the presidency in the elections of 1982 and 1984 (Duarte himself returned to the job in 1984) and in

plied the Salvadoran government with large amounts of financial and military aid. Such aid has enabled the government not only to regain control of substantial amounts of territory held by the left but also to contain the violent activity (the death squads) of the right. The latter is an important accomplishment because it signals on an international level a commitment to the protection of

human rights, which is usually a precondition for the support of other governments.

The war, however, continues to ravage the Salvadoran economy, not to mention the economic life of the people. Unable to achieve territorial gains, the rebels concentrate on destroying the country's infrastructure; the results, according to one source, are seventy-five percent poverty, a total of two hundred percent inflation for the past eight years, and 200,000 internal migrants, and this in addition to over 60,000 lives. Clearly, the war must end before there will be any hope of bringing prosperity to the people and therefore stability to the government.

Duarte has made the only efforts he can make from his position, i.e., he has offered to allow the left a role in the democratic process, as spelled out in the Esquipulas II accord. The rebels have not accepted these terms, in spite of their weakened military position; their ideology calls for revolution, not conciliation, although there have been signs that this rigorous stance may be breaking down. Among these is the fact that a good portion of the labor unions have made

see EL SALVADOR page twelve

Noriega Drug Indictment Reveals Tangle of U.S. Ties

By Liv Grey

Al Pacino created movie history in "Scarface" when he dropped his head into one of the largest piles of cocaine ever seen. Remember the connections, the intrigue, the power and money connected to Pacino's character Tony Montana? It seems that Pacino could have done a character study of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, dictator of Panama. General Noriega or "Pineapple face", so called due to his acne scarred face, has been indicted in Miami and Tampa recently by American grand juries on charges of drug trafficking, money laundering and racketeering. This is the first time that the United States has formally charged the leader of an Allied nation with criminal acts.

The indictment indicated that Panama was "the" place to make deals of all kinds. The charges claim that Noriega helped members of the Medellín cartel, a well known Colombian drug ring, by providing safe airstrips for their cocaine shipments and by laundering the cartel's profits and in return receiving 4.6 million dollars. It doesn't end there. Noriega was also charged with three counts of conspiring to smuggle one million pounds of marijuana into the U.S. and of trying to launder the proceeds. Under this plan "Pineapple face" would share the million dollar proceeds with two other men. The dictator's personal fortune is estimated to be between 200 million and one billion dollars, while his yearly salary is \$40,000. He also owns an apartment in Paris, a chateau in Southern France, as well as property in Spain, Japan and Israel. U.S. intelligence sources believe that the General successfully transformed the senior command of the Panama Defense Forces (PDF) into an organized crime organization, with himself as the head.

General Noriega, born of poor background, raised himself up to the position of leader of Panama through the ranks of the military. He is a graduate of military school in Peru and upon graduation he entered the National Guard in Panama. He was a crone of Omar Torrijos when Torrijos came to power in 1968. After helping Torrijos fight off a coup the same year, Noriega was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and head of the National guard G-2 section which gave him control over military intelligence, criminal investigation, customs and immigration. Thirteen years on the job allowed him time to build his power. The G-2 job also made Noriega useful to U.S. intelligence which wanted any information that could affect the security of the Canal and the U.S. Southern Command headquarters.

In 1981 Torrijos died in a mysterious plane crash and the top commanders of the National Guard constructed a plan for rotating the position of Commander-in-Chief. The first two years Colonel Paredes ruled and was elected to the Presidency in the 1984 elections. Noriega succeeded Paredes as Commander in Chief and he switched hitters mid stream and threw military support behind Presidential candidate Nicolas Ardito Barletta the next year. Barletta won only to be pushed out a year later over an independent investigation into the murder of Hugo Spadafora. Evidence points to Noriega as the mastermind of the 1985 murder of Spadafora according to U.S. intelligence sources.

In the current case against Noriega, José Blandón, the former Panamanian Consul General in New York, is the chief witness before the Grand jury in Miami and Tampa. Last December Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage went to Panama to discuss a plan arranged by Blandón, by which Noriega would silently step down from

power. When Blandón's plan was discovered by other military leaders, Noriega dismissed him. After his dismissal Blandón went to the Grand jury and the Reagan Administration had no opposition to the indictment.

There have been a few doubts as to Blandón's testimony and his reasons for turning on his former boss. Blandón is a longtime politician and doubts have been raised as to his motives. Much of his testimony has been a recitation of dates, names, places, and explanations of many illegal enterprises in Panama given purely from memory with no documents to verify his accusations. Among other witnesses have been pilots and drug dealers testifying to illicit dealings with the General. Steve Kalish,

abruptly in 1979 when Noriega revealed Rodriguez to American agents of the Drug Enforcement Agency, a branch of the U.S. Justice Department.

The testimonies given to the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Relations as well as those given to the Grand jury in Miami and Tampa have brought to the surface much controversy over the role of American interests in Panama. It seems that Noriega had aided the CIA by allowing the U.S. intelligence agency to set up an electronic surveillance system in Panama, which enables the U.S. to eavesdrop on Central and South America. Also it seems the DEA had made deals enlisting Noriega's help. He helped the DEA by identifying drug dealers

sooner? It appears that due to Noriega's help in other U.S. intelligence arenas he was too valuable to discard for a few minor technicalities.

New charges also suggest that the ruler was a player in the Iran-Contra arms deal. Blandón claims that Noriega had conspired with Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North to dispatch, then intercept a shipment of East German arms to El Salvadoran leftist guerrillas. The motive: to blame Nicaragua for supplying the weapons and thus supporting the charge that the Sandinistas were exporting their revolution. It appears to leave a lot of questions and doubts as to U.S. methods in Central America, and a lot of mud on the Reagan Administration. The strategic importance of the Panama Canal as well as the 10,000 U.S. troops and 40,000 U.S. citizens in Panama, leaves the U.S. on edge about the outcome of the Noriega indictment. The Reagan Administration is pressing for the leader to step down in favor of a caretaker government that would allow for new elections. Yet the indictment could make it difficult for Noriega to step down and he hasn't shown any indication of desiring to do so. Also, due to anti-U.S. sentiment which is still strong in Panama, the indictment may inspire support for the General. The U.S. State Department is urging the Administration to be careful of it's pressures upon Panama as the reactions to the indictment are far from predictable. It is a situation that for various reasons the Panamanians will want to decide by themselves with as little U.S. intervention as possible. Meanwhile the U.S. can only sit and wait for the outcome of the indictment's effects in Panama; a situation which it has greatly helped to exacerbate in an area of great importance to U.S. interests.

This article draws much of its information from issues of the *New York Times* and *Newsweek* published between Feb. 9-15, 1988.

"It appears that due to Noriega's help in other U.S. intelligence arenas he was too valuable to discard for a few minor technicalities."

a U.S. drug smuggler, says that he delivered at least 900,000 dollars in bribes to Noriega in 1983 and 1984. In exchange Kalish says Noriega gave him a diplomatic passport, a multi-million dollar letter of credit and safe passage for marijuana worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Ramon Rodriguez, an American serving a 43-year prison term for money laundering, told the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee that while working a drug connection from Colombia through Panama en route to Miami for the Medellín cartel he paid 320 to 350 million dollars for Noriega's services. He earned a mere eleven billion in drug profits and between two to three million a month. One to 10 percent of the profits went to Noriega and in exchange Rodriguez could use airstrips, banking systems and security officers to facilitate money laundering. Their dealings ended

or by informing the U.S. agency of incoming drug shipments. The United States and Panama have a limited extradition agreement and Noriega would help U.S. raiders stop small boats near the Panamanian Coast or have his soldiers "help" dealers onto planes bound for Miami. The DEA agents would arrest the dealers as soon as the plane touched down in Florida.

Now that smuggling indictments have been brought against Noriega himself, great embarrassment has been caused to the Reagan Administration as the Panamanian Embassy made public several letters from American law enforcement officials thanking Noriega for his efforts to control drug smuggling. Law enforcement officials claim to have long known of reports of the dictator's personal involvement in money laundering and drug smuggling. So why wasn't something done

President Ford on Reagan Policy

Former President Gerald Ford expressed the following views on U.S. policy in Central America during a press conference at the Kenyon Inn on Wednesday, Feb. 10.

"I strongly supported President Reagan's efforts to get financial help for the Contras because I firmly believe that the pressure from the United States is helping the Contras was really the action that got the Arias peace plan underway. If we had not supported the Contras, there's no way that Ortega in Nicaragua could have offered to open up the election process, reopen the newspaper and radio stations. It was pressure from the United States through the Contras that was making Mr. Ortega respond to legitimate demands. And if Congress is going to abandon the Contras I think Ortega will go right down the old road that he is on: a one-party system with no freedom of the press, no human rights, etc."



Klein Photo

Historical Perspective of U.S. Involvement in Honduran Government

By John Douglass

Honduras, the second largest country in Central America, is bordered on the west by Guatemala, the southwest by El Salvador, and on the south by Nicaragua. Because one of its main exports has been bananas since early in this century, it has been known as the "Banana Republic" of Central America. However, it has also been called by some the "Pentagon Republic" because of the United States' massive military and CIA involvement inside Honduran borders. With a foreign debt totalling \$2.25 billion dollars in 1984, Honduras' economic future looks rather bleak, considering the per capita income in 1984 was \$314, rising only one single dollar since 1970.

To get an idea of what the Honduran government must overcome to help turn itself around, consider the following:

- the infant mortality rate is 117 per 1000 births, a number passed by only two other countries in all of Latin America;

- in 1986, 2,880,000 people (72 percent of the population) were suffering some form of malnutrition, and 42 percent of those from a high degree of malnutrition, receiving less than 20 percent of the required protein calories;

- illiteracy is in the ballpark of 47 percent nationally, but in the rural areas it is as high as 80 percent;

- in 1986 there were over 200,000 people unemployed, and more than half a million underemployed;

- with a growth rate of 3.5 percent, it is quickly becoming the fastest growing country in Central America; this is caused by urban women having an average of 5.3 children, while the average rural woman bears 8.7 children during her life span.

Since 1933, Honduras has seen several radical changes in its government. There have been nine presidential elections, five military coups, and two constitutions, the last being activated in 1982. From 1972 to 1982 there were three successive coups resulting in military dictatorial rule, one

military leader ousting another. Today Honduras is a functioning democracy, with President José Azcona at the helm of the executive branch.

The relationship between Honduras and El Salvador has been traditionally tumultuous say the least, although in recent years the two countries have come to an agreement to not wage war against one another, principally through pressure applied to them by their common ally, the United States. Because of the influx of Salvadoran refugees in Honduras, and major disputes over their common border, among other problems, in 1969 Salvadoran soldiers invaded Honduras, and the two powers battled one another for a brief but bloody four days, which left three thousand dead. As a result of the so-called "Football War", tensions ran high between the two countries until 1980, when a General Peace Treaty was signed. This treaty solidified the common border, allowed Salvadoran troops to train inside Honduras, and instituted an alliance between the two to stamp out the Salvadoran leftist guerrillas. The Honduran government has since expelled the Salvadoran refugees inside Honduran boundaries back to their native country.

In order to fully understand United States policy in Honduras, one must examine U.S. policy towards two of Honduras' neighbors, El Salvador and Nicaragua. The people of El Salvador have been under a constant siege of civil war since the early 1970's. On one side are leftist guerrillas, the largest and most powerful being the Farabundo Martí Front for National Liberation (FMLN), and on the other are right-wing junta leaders including

became clear to the White House in 1981 that the new government in power was receiving aid (economic and military) from the U.S.S.R., and alleged shipments of arms were being sent by Managua to aid the FMLN in El Salvador in their opposition against the right-wing government of Duarte. The CIA began organizing Somoza's defeated National Guardsmen into a fighting force, the contras, inside Honduran borders.

"Honduras . . . has also been called . . . the 'Pentagon Republic' because of the United States' massive military and CIA involvement . . ."

There has been a substantial increase of military and economic aid to Honduras from the U.S. in recent years, while at the same time the U.S.-backed contra forces have been able to expand their numbers inside of Honduran territory and the United States has held massive joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers, both land and marine, on Honduran soil and its adjacent waters. As one can see from the graph entitled "US Aid to Honduras 1978-1986," following President Reagan's arrival into office, and the beginning of covert CIA funding of the contras, the total amount of aid to Honduras rose at a steady rate, with military grants, as opposed to loans, going from nothing in

Nat'l Interest Must Guide Policy

By Rik Kleinfeldt

Any discussion of Central America must necessarily be couched in inches rather than miles; to ask for any sort of quantum leap is to receive nothing at all. Yet Congress and the President insist upon elevating debate on Central American issues by invoking lofty and hopeful terms like "democracy" and "self-determination." Use of such rhetoric may be beneficial in the limited sphere of American politics, but it has proven disastrous in application to foreign policy.

There are two primary issues involved which make the American debacle in Central America an intolerable embarrassment: The essentially undemocratic nature of the societies there, and the American unwillingness to use all available means to consolidate its strategic and economic dominance over the area.

"Making moral decisions for another nation must not be an American priority, in Central America . . . or anywhere else . . ."

Peace, prosperity, and democracy are virtually unheard of in nations such as Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Panama, where remnants of colonial economies have created a vast underclass. The huge class differences, gross monopolization of capital and labor, and governmental acquiescence to the wishes of large landowners simply make the democracy expected by American liberals and conservatives impossible. Instead of polarizing the Democrats and the Republicans, this essential truth must be recognized, and dealt with accordingly.

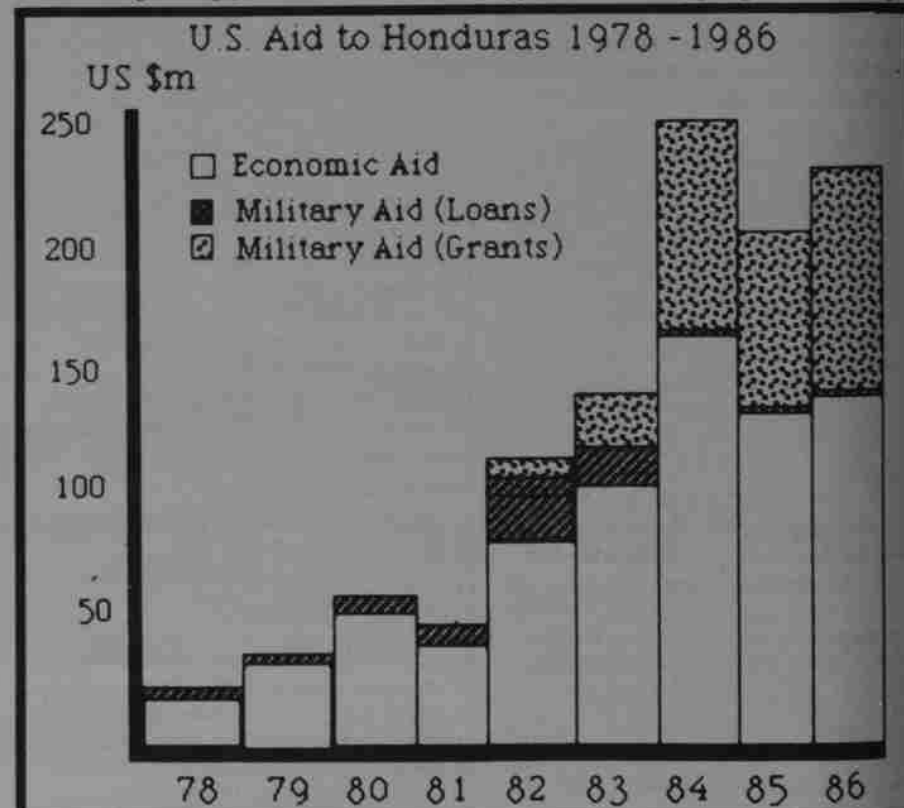
"Accordingly" may best be translated to mean a bipartisan mission towards the enhancement and subsequent protection of American interests solely. The pointless patronizing of constituents in the home district is the true disaster of American foreign policy in Central America and in the world. While the EEC, Japan, and the Soviet Union pursue their international objectives

with seasoned and professional objectivity, the uninformed American is prattling about an insignificant country of four million people—and his Representative listens.

In Central America, this "grass-roots diplomacy" is particularly problematic. Since the region has been so profoundly unstable over the years, the American concern should not be about democracy; rather, it must focus on obtaining a government which can maintain authority and secure the economic and strategic interests of the United States. However cold such a proposition may sound, the alternatives are far worse. If we are to buy into the raving lunacy of the far right Reaganites, we condone an inevitably disastrous crusade against communism. The left offers even less, calling for "self-determination" and opening the door to an anti-American economic wasteland.

American foreign policy must blaze a new path cutting away from the idealists and the ideologues, and heading towards greater security for itself. Why is the argument centered upon the political character of another nation, when foreign policy must be, by definition, a game of pure national interest? Some may maintain that the United States avoids alienating Third World nations by striking a moral tone. Nonsense. Americans are convinced that Central American leaders are captivated by the moral intonations of its larger neighbor when in fact they must operate in the international system as selfishly as anyone else. Why should a Central American dictator be interested in the idea of self-determination when the reality is that the United States is in a position to offer him more aid than the Soviet Union? Or conversely, what should interest the United States more, the insistence on democracy or granting more aid to a dictator who has fostered stability and relative prosperity?

If the United States seeks to maintain its status in the international system, the choice is an easy one. Making moral decisions for another nation must not be an American priority, in Central America, Israel, South Africa or anywhere else in the world; our priority must necessarily be to further our own ends, economic and strategic. Insofar as we can influence another country, our interest dictates that we direct them toward the success of American objectives.



the President of El Salvador, General Jose Napoleon Duarte. The United States, being an avid supporter of Duarte, although human rights violations and military-run death squads run rampant, has vowed to do all it can to help squash the insurgents inside El Salvador. In 1981, Ronald Reagan boosted military aid to \$25 million and sent 52 military advisors; he has since increased those figures, vowing to not end support.

Nicaragua and Honduras have been at odds against one another most recently over border disputes and Honduras' aiding and abetting of the contras since 1981. In 1979, Anastasio Somoza, the dictator of Nicaragua, was ousted from power, and the Sandinista government came in. After it

1981 to \$87 million dollars in 1986. Total aid to Honduras multiplied from \$45 million in 1981 to \$247.2 million in 1984, then dropped to \$231.1 million for 1986 (this is a 515 percent increase over a six year period). With active participation by Honduran military officials, the CIA organized the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), or contras, inside the Honduran border at approximately thirteen camps along the border with Nicaragua, and a large installation at Swan Island, and Honduran-controlled island off the coast from there many supply-drops to the contras originate. But it is not just the CIA who is supplying the contras with weapons. According to press reports, contra forces have

see HONDURAS page twelve

The Broken Promises of the Nicaraguan Sandinistas

By Brian Barna

A recent editorial in this paper expressed the opinion that the Sandinista government of Nicaragua is the legitimate and democratic government of a peace-seeking and free state. Missing from this analysis are several important facts, reflecting popularly held misconceptions as to the nature of the Sandinista regime. The Sandinista government is not, barring twisted logic, a democratic regime. Nicaragua is not a free state, nor does it seek peace. The Sandinista government is a Marxist Regime actively attempting to spread revolution throughout Central America.

The democratic legitimacy of the Sandinista Government is the central misconception about Nicaragua. The Sandinistas were elected as two members of a five member provisional junta after the overthrow of Somoza. All other members of the coalition were long ago forced out, leaving Nicaragua a one-party state under the Sandinista Front. Opposition parties were all but eliminated, and although they have recently been allowed to exist under the Arias plan, they are without power or influence. The revolution in Nicaragua promised freedoms of all sorts, and these promises were broken by the Sandinistas as soon as they had consolidated power. The government of Nicaragua has precisely the same democratic legitimacy as the Nazi regime of Adolf Hitler, being that they were both democratically selected. Underscoring Nicaragua's commitment to democracy, President Daniel Ortega recently commented that in the event that the Sandinista Front lost a popular election (should they actually hold one) they would give up government but "never give up power".

There is some good news about freedom of expression in Nicaragua. The Sandinista government has recently, in an attempt to comply with the Arias peace plan, lifted the state of emergency, and allowed the closed opposition paper, *La Prensa*, to reopen without censorship. Several radio stations have also been allowed to open. Unfortunately, this new freedom (along with others promised in the Constitution and suspended shortly after its adoption) is tenuous so long as the Sandinistas remain in complete control. Excerpts from a recent *La*

Prensa article (published shortly after its reopening, 9/19/87) convey this uneasiness: "Freedom of expression cannot exist while a large number of our reporters, who were persecuted and had to leave the country, cannot enjoy full guarantees to return and full freedom to work as reporters in Nicaragua. No freedom of expression can exist while our reporters go out to work and are attacked by Sandinista mobs..."

"The view is often expressed that the true threat to democracy in Central America is the Reagan Administration and its policies. Interestingly enough, there are more democratic governments in Central and South America now than when Mr. Reagan took office."

President Ortega has threatened to close *La Prensa* again, should the United States Congress pass new aid for the Contras. *La Prensa* had the following reply: Ortega, with his threat against *La Prensa* in Washington, has confirmed that we are sort of hostages whose freedom of expression can be cancelled if a foreign congress does something that displeases the Sandinista Government...

As a result of the Arias plan, the Sandinistas have at least for a time stopped breaking up demonstrations. The result has been mass protests, reflecting deep-seated popular resentment for the broken promises of the Sandinista regime.

It is often asserted that the government of Nicaragua is a progressive-socialist state, building for the future in the face of United States adversity. This appeal has won it international support, including groups in the United States. Indeed, were this the case, Nicaragua would be no more an international concern than Sweden. The crucial difference lies in the real actions of the regime. The *Collegian* editorial asserts that Nicaragua is as worthy of United States support as El Salvador. An examination of the facts of the matter reveals why El Salvador is and should be receiving United States aid, and why Nicaragua should not. El Salvador has problems, primarily a Sandinista and Cuban sponsored rebel army, which has recently turned more and more to terrorist

attacks against civilians in the face of battlefield defeats, and secondly, a military still plagued by the rogue actions of right-wing death squads. Clearly, the democratically elected Duarte government deserves United States support in combating these twin problems; and has made progress on both fronts. In contrast to the Sandinista regime, the Duarte government was elected. Unlike El Salvador, Nicaragua has not had a transfer

of power from one elected civilian government to another, as El Salvador has.

The Salvadoran government is attempting to constrain Sandinista-sponsored terrorism within its borders. In contrast, the Nicaraguan government is carrying on terrorism against its own people, in attacks documented by *Wall Street Journal* reporter Gary Moore, on Sept. 14 and Nov. 17 (1987). In the Nov. 7 episode in southeast Nicaragua, the army deployed a long range rocket launcher at civilian villages, far from Contra concentrations. On Sept. 14, two Soviet-made Sandinista helicopters, apparently in retaliation for the downing of another helicopter in a recent battle with the Contras, bombed the village Casa de Tablas, killing a 15 year old, and severely wounding his pregnant sister, resulting in the loss of her baby. This is democracy?

The United States policy of aiding the anti-Sandinista rebels, the Contras, is often presented as a justification for any and all actions of the Nicaraguan government, as if United States pressure has driven Nicaragua into the arms of the Soviet Block. It is not the purpose of this article to judge the wisdom or morality of the United States policy, but it must be remembered that after the overthrow of Somoza the United States congress passed 75 million dollars worth of aid to the Nicaraguan government. This aid was revoked when evidence emerged of Nicaraguan support for the El Salvadoran

rebels, evidence supported by frequent seizures of El Salvador-bound arms shipments by the Honduran government. Thus the United States actually supported the Sandinista government until it became involved in region subversion, and in 1982 even offered to resume aid to the Nicaraguan government and withdraw support for the groups that were to become the Contras in return for an end of Sandinista support of Salvadoran rebels. Nicaragua refused this offer, preferring to follow a course of militarization and regional conflict. The primary example of this is their support of the Salvadoran rebels, who are fighting against the democratically elected Duarte government. To carry out this policy of regional aggression, Nicaragua has embarked upon a military buildup all out of proportion to rational security considerations. In the 21 months before Dec. 1987, the Soviet Union committed more than one billion dollars in military aid to the Sandinista government. As a Sandinista defector reported to the United States, and as the Sandinista defense minister confirmed in a speech in Nicaragua, the Sandinista government has plans to enlarge their military to about 600,000 soldiers (out of a total population of 2,500,000), making the Nicaraguan armed forces, already larger than the combined armies of every other country in Central America, larger than every army in Central and South America except that of Brazil. The defector also reported that there are several hundred Nicaraguans receiving military training in Eastern Europe. Nicaragua, in addition to supplying rebels, serves as a training ground for Guatemalan and Salvadoran insurgents. Costa Rica, on Nicaragua's southern border, actually has no army, yet Nicaragua supports a Marxist rebel force there. Clearly the focus of the Sandinista military effort is not self-defense, but regional subversion.

The view is often expressed that the true threat to democracy in Central America is the Reagan Administration and its policies. Interestingly enough, there are more democratic governments in Central and South America now than when Mr. Reagan took office. Admittedly, United States policy has not been successful in fostering more one-party totalitarian "democracies". Let's keep it that way.

Arbenz Affair in Guatemala Casts Doubts on U.S. Motives

By Paul Singer

The overthrow of Guatemalan President Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán in June of 1954 is now fairly widely regarded as one of America's most cynical and repugnant foreign policy ventures of this century. While recognizing the peculiarities of the historical, economic and political factors which converged with a vengeance on this tiny country, it may also be instructive to briefly investigate the constants involved in "Operation Success" which may be shaping current American policy towards its southern neighbors.

Jacobo Arbenz was Guatemala's second democratically elected president, the first being his immediate predecessor, Juan José Arévalo. Before Arévalo the nation had been ruled by a succession of wealthy dictators, assorted private militias and foreign economic interests, most notably America's United Fruit Company. Arévalo came to power as many Guatemalan rules had before him—at the discretion of the army. The significant difference was that Arévalo was appointed through a public election commissioned by the reformist military coup that Arbenz and Major Francisco Arana had led

in October of 1944.

The "reform" that these men undertook was relatively moderate—in fact, many of the programs they initiated were suggested by the World Bank. Land reform was foremost among these programs since just over two percent of Guatemala's landowners controlled more than 70 percent of the nation's land, and only a quarter of this land was in use. What the Guatemalans and the World Bank recognized was that if the unused land could

"Just over two percent of Guatemala's landowners controlled more than 70 percent of the nation's land, and only a quarter of this land was in use."

be redistributed, the nation's peasants could become more self-sufficient and the Guatemalan diet could become less dependent on imports of foreign foodstuffs.

The problem with this simple land reform idea was that the single biggest landholder in Guatemala was the United Fruit Company, a company which had powerful friends in Washington. According to a Dulles family biography

"[then Secretary of State John] Foster Dulles had been United Fruit's legal counsel, Allen Dulles [then head of the CIA] was a shareholder, General Robert Cutler, head of Eisenhower's National Security Council, was a director, Thomas G. Corcoran was a paid consultant of the company while simultaneously working for the CIA, and Spruille Braden, Secretary for Latin American Affairs, later joined United Fruit as a director." (Leonard Mosley, *Dulles*, p. 347)

Additionally, United Fruit owned the nation's only shipping port, a significant percentage of the railroad lines, and the entire Guatemalan Telephone Company.

When Arbenz decided to extend Arévalo's land reform to United Fruit (and to himself—Arbenz apparently gave up over 1500 acres of his own), he offered \$600,000 for 200,000 acres. While that price may seem low, it was exactly the value United Fruit had claimed

for tax purposes. The company refused, demanding instead to be paid \$15 million.

At this point, an odd attitude shift began taking root in the United States. Based largely on lobbying and advertising efforts by United Fruit, the Arbenz regime was increasingly being labelled "Communist"—which was not a good thing to be in America in 1954. The Eisenhower Administration asserted that

"Communism is so blatantly an international and not an internal affair, its suppression, even by force, in an American country by one or more of the other republics would not constitute an intervention in the internal affairs of the former." (Cited in Richard Barnett, *Intervention and Revolution*, p. 271)

Armed with that logic, a howling American financial giant and a vision of Communism on the American landmass, Dulles sent the CIA to Honduras to find, train and equip Guatemalan exiles to overthrow the Arbenz government. "Operation Success", as this project was dubbed, managed to unseat Arbenz, replace him (first with a general of his own, and a few days later with Dulles' personal choice), and restore to United Fruit all of its expropriated land, with a new tax see **GUATEMALA** page twelve

Campus Organization Discusses Modern Political Issues

By Glenn D. Smith and Ron Seibel

On Friday, Feb. 12, the People for Responsible Citizenry met for the second time. The meeting focused on the recent turn of events in the Israeli occupied territories (the West Bank and the Gaza Strip) in an attempt to gain some understanding of how these events affect us as Americans.

The meeting drew a reasonably large group of interested persons each with their own level of understanding of the issue. The specific topics of discussion were Israeli violation of human rights and the means available to resolve this issue. By human rights violation we refer to the 57 Palestinian deaths resulting from the Israeli response to the movement for political and civil rights. A point of concern was Israel's refusal to negotiate with the Palestinians to cease the violence.

Israel's ruling right wing is realizing the

necessity to strike a peace agreement though. Prime Minister Shamir has accepted a formal proposal from President Ronald Reagan to negotiate directly with Jordan's King Hussein on the behalf of the Palestinians. The focus of the summit would be the final status of the occupied territories.

However, with elections coming up in November it is unlikely that a resolution will be struck soon. Shamir's willingness to negotiate with Hussein may be an attempt to soothe developing internal political conflict; rifts are rapidly forming between the Israeli parties comprising the present coalition. If so, the proposed talks could be an appeasement to secure re-election rather than a genuine effort to decide upon the final status of the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

The Reagan administration's proposal calls for elections among the Palestinians in the occupied territories for a council which would administer local affairs until a final

status is negotiated. This would replace the present Israeli military administration's "iron fist" rule which includes official sanction for the use of firearms by Israeli forces to silence demonstrations. If implemented, the rash of Palestinian deaths in the West Bank and Gaza Strip would likely halt and quell the present crisis situation.

An overriding question during the discussion was what can we as Americans do to help resolve this conflict. It was perceived that the recent news coverage of the events in

the occupied territories may merely be fac journalism and that these reports would soon be replaced by some other event that would make good copy. We are concerned about the lack of serious discussion amongst the presidential candidates about this issue and would like other groups on campus to join in the discussion of this issue. This Friday, Feb. 19, the group will meet again at 5 p.m. in the Shoppes. The topic will be Nicaragua and all interested persons are invited to join in the discussion or just listen.

Franklin's Lecture Celebrates Black History Month

By Sara Barton

In celebration of Black History month, Faculty Lectureships presents Afro-American historian John Hope Franklin at 8 p.m. in Bio. Aud. on Feb. 22. Franklin's lecture, "Race and the Constitution in the Early Republic," will be given in honor of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Franklin is currently Professor of Legal History at Duke University Law School, and author of numerous books and articles. Among them are, *Illustrated History of Black Americans*, *Racial Equality in America* and *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans*. Franklin has also received many honors and awards. In

1978, he was one of eight Americans cited in *Who's Who in America for Significant Contributions to Society*, and was appointed to the Oklahoma Hall of Fame in 1978.

Franklin has been described as a courteous Southern gentleman who is very interested in his family and his orchid garden. It was reported that he is proud of the fact that he spent two years at the University of Hawaii and never went surfing.

In addition to his lecture on Feb. 22, Franklin will also host an informal discussion hour with James B. Duke, Professor Emeritus, Dept. of History at Duke University on Tuesday, Feb. 23 in Peirce Lounge during Common Hour.

***** FILMS *****

Murder By Death

Murder By Death. Directed by Robert Moore. Starring Peter Falk, Alec Guinness, Peter Sellers, Eileen Brennan, James Coco, David Niven. 1976. 94 minutes. PG.

Whodunnit is the question, and some of the world's greatest fictional detectives try to find out the answer in *Murder By Death*, an outrageous spoof of the detective genre written by Neil Simon. A strange millionaire invites the madcap mystery-solvers to his secluded mansion, whereupon he challenges them to solve a murder case that will happen during their stay. This presents itself as an easy case until the murder victim turns out to be the host. What follows is nonstop hilarity as the detectives (played by such stars as Sellers, Niven, Falk, and Coco) race the clock and themselves to solve the mystery, save their reputations as the world's greatest crime solvers, and win the large cash prize their deceased host had put up for the winner. The side-splitting sleuths leave no rock unturned in their attempts to find out whodunnit, and in the process spoof every aspect of the detective genre. The daring dicks eventually discover the murderer, but not after an exhausting search that had me ask "whodunnit" more than once. One final aside: note KFS's co-director Jeff Richards as the naked corpse in what was his debut on the silver screen. This was enough to make me want to see it, but the outstanding acting and fastpaced plot should be more than an excuse for less zealous filmgoers to don their Sherlock caps and bring their magnifying glasses down to Rosse for an evening of comical crime solving. — Dan McGuire

The Coca-Cola Kid

The Coca-Cola Kid. Starring Eric Roberts, Greta Scacchi, and Bill Kerr. Directed by Dusan Makavejev. 1984. 94 minutes. Not rated.

With *The Coca-Cola Kid*, director Makavejev has created an absurdist satire of the soft-drink empire that has conquered most of the world. The film begins with a statement disclaiming any connection with the real Coca-Cola Company. It then proceeds to tell a story of the company's at-

tempts to increase its sales in Australia. When Becker (Roberts), an American troubleshooter for the company, arrives in the headquarters down under, there is an immediate clash of national styles; the Australians are much more relaxed about their jobs than the American.

Becker quickly discovers Anderson Valley, a remote region that Coke has never infiltrated, and sets to work on an advertising campaign. He is besieged on all sides, however; his secretary, Terri (Scacchi), is waging her own campaign to make Becker her lover, and the owner of Anderson Valley's old-fashioned soft-drink enterprise (Kerr)—who also happens to be Terri's estranged father—goes after Becker with a shotgun.

Although *The Coca-Cola Kid* is too soft-hearted to have real satirical bite, the movie is nevertheless humorous, well-crafted, and entertaining. — Stephanie Klein

Meet John Doe

Meet John Doe. Starring Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. Directed by Frank Capra. 1941. 115 minutes. Not Rated.

When D.B. Norton, an unscrupulous businessman, buys a metropolitan newspaper he decides to fire anyone who does not pull their share of the load. In order to avoid the pink slip, reporter Ann Mitchell (Stanwyck) decides to dream up a fictitious character called John Doe who "writes" to the paper claiming that he is so disgusted by the conditions of the world that he will jump from the top of the city hall on Christmas eve. The sham letter is so popular amongst the paper's readers that Norton orders Mitchell to track down this "John Doe". Backed into a corner Mitchell dupes ex-baseball player "Long John" Willoughby (Cooper) into becoming the real John Doe.

Soon "John Doe" fan clubs pop up across the nation. All the time this is going on, Norton forces Mitchell to exploit Doe's folk-hero status in order to sell papers. However, as Doe's popularity increases the time for his much publicized suicide date nears. Will John Doe kill himself as his alter-ego Mitchell promised? Or will he reveal himself as just a hired man paid to be the personification of the angry man whom so many people have come to idolize? Only a trip to Rosse Hall will answer that and permit you to meet the real John Doe. — Mario Oliverio, II

Bon Voyage Party

Who's Going?
Could Be You!!!



Trip for 2
to Florida



3 days - 2 nights
Spending money included

Friday, February 19
4:00 - 5:30 pm

Shoppes - Free Pizza

Take A Chance \$5.00

Tickets Available from Any
Social Board Member or at Meals.



What a deal! Purchase a \$5.00 chance at dinner or from Vicky Bausinger. On that Friday, bring a suitcase packed for the weekend; remember, you must have this to win! Enjoy pizza while waiting for your lucky number to be called. When that time comes you and a friend will be taken immediately to the Columbus Airport and flown directly to Florida with \$125.00 each spending money. You will return to campus on that Sunday evening. Give it a try to get rid of those February blahs.

Savage in Limbo Brings "Pleasant Change" to Bolton



Molly Gunter, David Thiele, Marta Johnson, and Cissy Boulanger perform in *Savage in Limbo*.

Savage in Limbo, which opened last Friday night in the Bolton Theater, was a wonderful surprise. Anyone, like me, who has grown accustomed to a certain style of production at Kenyon College, should find this show a pleasant change; it had a new director, a new cast and setting unlike any I have seen here.

Unlike most plays that I have enjoyed, I did not feel that I was drawn into *Savage in Limbo*. At first I felt let down at seeing a play that did not keep me laughing in the aisles or staring with my mouth gaping open, but I began to see the show as something that was set in front of me to observe, and not something to compel me. I enjoyed watching what was presented to me as if I was seeing it through a small window into the bar where the show was set. I was able to sit back and see the urgency of all the characters,

desperately trying to change or stay the same.

The playwright, John Patrick Shanley, is also the author of the hit movie *Moonstruck* with Cher and *Five Corners* with Jodie Foster.

Much credit for the show should go to new faculty member Wendy MacLeod, who succeeded in directing a play that did not guarantee success. Credit goes to the cast as well, all of whom are new to the Kenyon College stage. I was also very impressed by Jean Brookman's scenery design. The setting was refreshingly different, but it did not intrude on the action of the play.

If you have been waiting to see a new type of production at Kenyon, I definitely recommend seeing *Savage in Limbo* next weekend. From the moment the play begins you will know you are looking in on another world, so don't be late. —Staff Reviewer

Square Dance Brings Corndrinkers

Square dance enthusiasts, fans of old-time country and string bad music, and those interested in having a rollicking good time will find Peirce Hall the place to be on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 8:30 p.m.

That's when the Gambier Folklore Society at Kenyon College will present a square dance and concert with music provided by the Corndrinkers. All dances will be taught before they are danced, and refreshments will be

available.

The Corndrinkers, a string band from the Dayton-Springfield area, have performed at square dances and festivals throughout Ohio, including the Kent State University and Gambier folk festivals and the Fraley Mountain Music Festival. The group has captured the fun, recklessness, and audacity of genuine old-time music by following the traditions of the great bands of the 1920s and 1930s, from twin fiddles and claw-hammer banjo to raucous lyrics and foot-stomping rhythms.

Group members are Tom Duffee on banjo, Barb Kuhns and Linda Scutt on fiddle, Doug Smith on guitar, and Al Turnbull on the string bass. Their repertoire ranges from the old-time music of the Carter Family to the honky-tonk blues of Hank Williams.

Admission is \$2 for the general public, free to children and Kenyon students with I.D.

TAK Supports New Directions

By John Roman

This Saturday night, Feb. 20, Theta Alpha Kappa will sponsor its First Annual Charity Fundraiser. All proceeds from the event will be donated to New Directions, an organization that gives support and counseling to battered women. The event, to be held in Gund Commons Lounge, will feature live entertainment and refreshments.

New Directions sponsors the Domestic Abuse Center of Knox County. The center offers shelter for battered women, child advocacy, rape crisis counseling, an emergency hotline and other services. The organization is also trying to expand these services. The organization receives funding through city, state and federal taxes, as well as donations. Because of a county reappraisal of tax bases, the organization's funding was recently cut. This led to additional cuts in revenues from federal sources. The result of these cuts is that the organization's revenues this year were about twenty percent less than was expected. The combination of all these factors has necessitated the raising of additional funds. If these additional funds are not raised,

New Directions will be forced to make personnel and/or pay cuts. New Directions looked to Kenyon as a source for these fundraising activities.

Members of Theta Alpha Kappa, the community's new women's society, describe the society's purpose as being more public-service oriented than solely a source of social functions. Vicky Bausinger, Director of Student Activities, suggested to the members of the society that New Directions would be an appropriate charity for them to support. Theta Alpha Kappa's members felt that supporting an organization that helps battered women would be a good first activity for the group and hope that this will become an annual event.

Much of the essentials for the party were acquired through donations from the community or with the support of the school. Entertainment begins for special guests at 8 p.m. with Frank Ciraci playing piano and continues for a larger crowd at 10 p.m. with the band, The Way-Outs. The party will be semi-formal and the \$5 donation must be paid in advance. Tickets can be purchased through Friday outside Peirce and Gund.

Crew Sponsors Erg-a-thon

By Iain Young

Starting at 4 p.m. on Friday, Feb. 26 and going straight through to 4 p.m. on Saturday, Feb. 27, the crew club will be having their first annual erg-a-thon outside on the porch of Farr Hall. The money raised through the erg-a-thon will go towards the purchase of the all-important shells. How exactly does this whole erg-a-thon deal work? For every dollar that you donate, one thousand meters will be rowed by some lucky crew member. Crew club is looking for enough dollars to be pledged so that they have to row for 24 hours. So if you have a spare buck lying around collecting dust, hand it over to the crew club, because when Kenyon becomes a world renowned crew powerhouse, you'll be able to say that you helped them get their first shell.

Travel Store

• AIRLINE RESERVATIONS • TOURS
• CRUISES • AMTRAK

FREE DELIVERY IN KNOX COUNTY

Locally Owned & Operated by Sandy Edman

218 SOUTH MAIN STREET

DOWNTOWN MOUNT VERNON

OPEN MONDAY-FRIDAY 9-6

SATURDAY 9-12

397-7453

YASH



THE ABOVE CARTOON IS DEDICATED TO THE DELT PLEDGE CLASS, GORDON CENTER, AND MIKE McELROY, WHO WAS SO BRAVE.

Lords B-Ball Splits, Eyes Homecourt for NCAC Tourney

By Lawrence Paolucci

The game of basketball like the game of life can be very frustrating. It sometimes seems that no matter how hard one tries, one is eluded by victory. This is the type of frustration that was felt by the members of the Kenyon Lords basketball team last Saturday after they lost a heartbreaking 69-67 decision to the fourteenth ranked Allegheny Gators.

The week was not a total loss, however, as the Lords upended Oberlin in Oberlin earlier in the week to stay in contention for a home court advantage in the upcoming NCAC tournament. As it stands now in league play, the Lords are tied with the Scots of Wooster for this advantage and will decide the outcome this Saturday at home.

Just three weeks ago, the Yeomen had come to Gambier and outscored Kenyon by sixteen, and the Lords were looking for redemption. Kenyon, though, put forth one of its finest efforts of the year at Oberlin and came away with an impressive 102-85 win.

It was a win in which the Lords' offense topped the century mark for the second time this season. The main reason for the resurgence was definitely Dave Mitchell. Mitchell was on fire and was a pleasure to watch. On the strength of 9-12 shooting from the field, the senior managed 26 points to go along with his team-high 7 assists. Five other players joined in on the barrage by also scoring in double figures. Sten Johnson put in 17 points to complement 10 rebounds while guard Nelson Morris notched 13 points and three players, Mark Speer, Tim Keller and



Dave Mitchell tries to get the shot off despite being fouled by an Allegheny player.

Paul Baier, all chipped in with 11 points each.

After a close first half, Kenyon took control of the game with a quick spurt in the beginning of the second half. The rally was capped off by a creative reverse dunk by Speer and it was all downhill from there because the defense had been stifling Oberlin's sophomore phenom Chip Wianarski. Midway through the second half,

Wianarski became so frustrated by the tenacious defense that he got into a shoving match with the Lords' Kevin Anderson and was promptly ejected from the game. One of the top players in the NCAC, Anderson, who had been averaging nearly 25 points a game, found himself a seat on the bench with merely nine on this night.

On the heels of this impressive win at Oberlin, the Lords task of overtaking Allegheny didn't seem so impossible. Playing

in front of a large and enthusiastic crowd which included a group of basketball alumni, the Lords almost pulled off its biggest win of the year. The Gators, who came into the game leading the league with an 8-1 record, boast a talented arsenal which never relaxes.

In the first half, Kenyon put together a fast run to cut the Gators lead to three before Allegheny extended it to six at intermission. And just as it seemed Kenyon was taking control of the game in the second half, Paul Baier was ejected because of a skirmish following a vicious foul. This took away Kenyon's inside punch and the Lords were forced to go to the outside for their points. This worked for most of the rest of the game, but the Gators managed to outlast Kenyon on the strength of 22 points by Garrett Dagg.

Individually for Kenyon, Mitchell poured in 15 points, grabbed 8 rebounds and dished out four assists while providing an inspirational drive. Morris led the Lords with 13 points, most of which came from the outside. And as a team, the Lords, even minus Baier, managed to outrebound their guests by 35-29 count.

Last night, the team travelled to Marietta for a non-conference game with the Panthers of the Ohio Athletic Conference and will close the regular season with a 2 p.m. affair on Saturday in Tomsich Arena with Wooster. And unless the Lords come out with a win, this will be the last home game for senior Kenyon seniors. Immediately following the game, the girls will also take on our neighborly Wooster.

Ladies Basketball Beats Marietta Prepares for War With Wooster

By Scott Johnson

The women's basketball team finishes the regular season against Wooster at 4:00 p.m. on Saturday in Tomsich Arena.

The Ladies are coming off a 59-50 victory over Marietta on Tuesday night at home. Paced by sophomore post, Stacey Seesholtz's 15 points the hoopsters raised their record to 11-11 for the season. Three other teammates joined Seesholtz with double figures. Junior guard, Heather Spencer and sophomore guard, Tracey Cumming each scored 12 points, while senior captain, Laurie Ewers added 10.

Cumming made her second consecutive start following a two-week layoff due to stress fractures in both her legs. Watching her play one could hardly tell. "I told Tracey to shoot and kept telling her that it was her game," said assistant coach Ron Bayus. "She had an all-around great game."

However, all the news was not good for the team on Tuesday. Just prior to the game the players found out that senior tri-captain, Jill Tibbe will miss the remainder of the season due to a leg injury. Tibbe joins fellow captain, senior Susan Lind on the sideline. Lind received a season ending leg injury during action two weeks ago.

"We had already lost Susan," commended Cumming. "And when we heard about Jill we thought 'Not this, too.'" But the Ladies responded with strong play from their bench.

Coach Gretchen Weitbrecht felt that with the "Loss of all-conference players such as Jill and Susan, that there was a bit of rumbling of confidences. But players such as [sophomore Nancy] Rochat, Cumming, and [sophomore Leslie] Douglas stepped in and did not hesitate about their responsibilities."

In the first half the cagers committed three times as many fouls as Marietta (9-3) with Douglas in early trouble with 3 fouls. But in the second half she came out and played smart defense and added a basket while drawing the foul to help the Ladies pull away from the Pioneers. "Leslie was like a sparkplug for us in the second half," stated Bayus.

Last week the Ladies split their conference games. They defeated Oberlin 58-40 on Wednesday, but lost to Allegheny 64-46 on the road. Spencer scored a game high 21 points in the Oberlin victory. At Allegheny, Seesholtz contributed 19 points and 6 rebounds in the losing effort.

Currently the Ladies have an 8-3 league record which is good enough for 3rd place in the NCAC. With a victory over Wooster on Saturday they will not only be guaranteed at least a 3rd place finish, but the right to host the first round game in the NCAC tournament which begins next Tuesday.

"The girls will be fired up for the Wooster game," claimed Weitbrecht. "There is a strong sense of rivalry between these two teams."

With a victory on Saturday, the Ladies would most likely host Wooster again the following Tuesday. A win would then send them in all probability to Ohio Wesleyan on Thursday. OWU has beaten the Ladies both times that they have played this season. The NCAC tournament finals will be held at Wooster next weekend. If they can advance that far, a rematch with nationally ranked Allegheny would appear imminent.

When asked about the team's plans for the tournament, Bayus gave a few words of warning when he said, "Look out Allegheny!"

Lords and Ladies of the Week

Men's Basketball

Senior Dave Mitchell followed a 26 point, 7 assist performance in a win over Oberlin with a 15 point, 8 rebound, 4 assist outing against Allegheny.

Women's Basketball

Junior Heather Spencer tallied 21 points and 7 rebounds against Oberlin. She also added 12 points in Tuesday's win over Marietta.

Men's Swimming

Sophomore Dave Wenz established personal bests in the 1000 m freestyle and 2000 m butterfly at Ohio State.

Indoor Track

Karen Adams, a freshman, led the Ladies in last Friday's meet by winning the 440 yd dash and anchoring the winning mile relay team.

Fall Athletes Honored for Efforts on and off the Field

This past week was a busy one for several Kenyon athletes as a total of seven members of fall sports teams were recognized for their achievements both on and off the field.

At halftime of Saturday's men's basketball game with Allegheny, Kenyon senior, Kent Wellington was honored with a post-graduate scholarship by the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame. Wellington, who plans to continue his education at law school, is one of only seven Division III football players to receive the \$1,500 scholarship this year.

In just his second year of college football, Wellington established himself as one of the NCAC's top defensive backs and kick returners, leading the Lords in interceptions and in return yardage. Furthermore, Wellington has been able to keep his GPA over 3.5 while double majoring in English and economics.

"Kent has a strong character and a strong self-concept," said Head Football Coach Larry Kindbom. "This award is one of the most prestigious post-graduate scholarships because it truly recognizes both academic and athletic achievement, and Kent has excelled in both areas."

Kenyon also had another football Lord, recognized for his talents on the field as junior quarterback Eric Dahlquist was given honorable mention status on the Little All-American football team.

Kenyon soccer players were also honored last week as the Ohio College Soccer Association announced its All-

Academic teams.

Juniors Sarah Turgeon and Stasha Wyskiel were named to the women's first team while senior teammate Maggie Jones was placed on the second team. Wyskiel has been on the receiving end of many awards the past three years, including being named the NCAC's 1987 Offensive Player of the Year. Amazingly, she averaged just over two points a game this past season and ended with 15 goals. Academically, Wyskiel is an honors English major. This is the second year that Turgeon, Kenyon's top defender, has been named Academic All-Ohio. In addition to being All-NCAC first team for three years straight, Turgeon was, in 1986, the NCAC's Defensive Player of the year. She carries a double major in psychology and chemistry, posting a 3.8 cumulative GPA.

As Kenyon's Most Valuable Player this season, Jones makes her initial appearance on this squad. She is also the first four year letter winner in the history of the women's program.

Senior John Lysaker is the lone representative from the men's soccer squad, achieving honorable mention status. Despite taking his junior year abroad, Lysaker established a Kenyon record by posting twelve career shutouts in goal, including five this past season. Lysaker is a double major in philosophy and religion, maintaining a GPA over 3.5.

The field hockey team rounded out the honors of the week as sophomore Danni Davis was named first team by the College Field Hockey Coaches Association.

Lords and Ladies Track Fielding Strong Individual Performances

By Priscilla Perotti

Last weekend's track meet against Oberlin, Heidelberg and Earlham placed the women's team in second and the men's team in third. Conference countdown is two weeks.

Opening the meet for the women's team was Anne "Rocker" Powell who, perhaps inspired by a little heavy metal, threw the shot put 28'2" to place herself in third. Also placing for the field were Karen Adams and Jane Kennerly with third and fourth respectively in the Triple jump.

In the sprinting events Karen "Jr" Adams looked dashing in the 400 and 600 meter runs placing first and second respectively. Sara "Crispy" Switzer followed Adams in the 600 with fourth place. "Crispy" also placed fourth in the 800. Danni Davis' first place in the 60 hurdles gave her a PR time of 9.44. Her position in the 880 relay, accompanied by Helen Hayden, Morgan Thomas and "Rocker" helped place them into second place. Hayden also hauled in a respectable first place in the 300.

Perhaps the most memorable sprinting event of the evening was the mile relay where Tracey Fatzinger's shoe got lost in the shuffle of a baton hand off from Davis. This didn't

seem to hinder the relay team's performance as Fatzinger, with one shoe on and one shoe off, managed to recover quickly enough to pull in a first for the relay team of herself, Adams, Hayden and Davis.

In the distance events, Fatzinger also managed to place first in the two mile run with a 12:18, close to an outdoor PR. Sue Melville racked up some points in the 1000 and the mile by placing third and fourth respectively. Rebecca "Becky" Szekely, when told she got a fourth in the 1000 behind Melville stated "I got a fourth! That's scary!"

The men's team placed third owing so much of its point total to Ken Cole who won the field place second in the triple jump, third in the long jump and second in the high jump. While Cole wasn't racking up field points for Kenyon, he was busy placing fourth in the 440 and the hurdles and helping Kenyon to place third in the 880 relay accompanied by John Hanicak, Josh Barton and Chip Salmon who anchored with a 220 split of 23.7.

Hanacek also placed first in the high jump and fourth in the 600. Also in the limelight was Perry Palma-Gil who jumped 19'7" in the long jump for first place. Palma-Gil also placed fourth in the triple jump.

In the distance races "Big Al" Heatherington's fifth place in the mile run received "No comment" from Al.

In the three mile run Tom "T.C." Klien got a PR time of 18:10. Tom commented "I'm real happy." The only drawback for "T.C." was that the air bubble in his high tech running shoes mysteriously popped. Some think it was the fearful competition.

Also receiving a PR was Scott McKissock in the 3 mile. Scott feels that he's "on the up and up." Watch out Big Al.

There is a home meet this Friday before the conference meet at Ohio Wesleyan.



Perry Palma-Gil hands off to Chip Salmon in the 880-yard relay.

NOTES

Clubs

Dawson Driscoll led the Ice Hockey team to a 5-4 win over Baldwin-Wallace with a hat trick in the Lords' opening game. Defensively Pete Bowman was steller in goal despite makeshift equipment while mighty mite Chip Rome ended up on the short end of two brawls. The team continues its schedule at Oberlin against the Yeoman this Saturday.

Intramurals

Men's Basketball Standings
(includes games through Feb. 16)

A-League

LAGNAF	7-0
Noblemen	4-3
Beta's	3-4
Bill	0-7

B-1 League

DKE	7-1
Hoopsters	6-1
Kappa Kappa Gamma	6-1
Rooster	5-1
Pack o' Nerds	5-2
Joint Chiefs of Stuff	5-3
Rock World	4-3

B-2 League

Bill	4-0
Deer Stalkers	4-0
Lewisville	3-1
Gund	3-1
DKE	3-1
Peeps	3-1
Lucifer, seb to the fundamentalists	3-1
Administrators	3-1

Swimmers Look to Extend Streak

By Brian McFadden

In its last major meet before conference action, the men's swimming team journeyed to Columbus last Saturday to take on the Buckeyes of Ohio State. Although the Lords lost, 59-36, they had many good performances, and five more swimmers qualified for nationals.

The meet began with Alan Schmidt, Nate Llerandi, Tom Schinabeck, and David Greenlee taking second in the 400-yard medley relay with a time of 3:35.82. Dave Wenz finished second in the 1000-yard freestyle in 9:52.02. Dennis Mulvihill scored a big win in the 200-yard freestyle (1:38.90); he had a six-second lead on the second-place finisher and made the national cut-off by almost the same margin. Alan Schmidt came in third in 1:45.41, with Phil Murphy bringing home fifth in 1:47.09. George Pond and Jon Howell took second and third in the 50-yard freestyle (21.55, 21.59 seconds); both swimmers qualified for nationals.

In the 200-yard individual medley, Schinabeck placed third with a time of 2:00.58; Llerandi added fifth place with his 2:05.69

time. Pond added another exciting win in the 100-yard freestyle with his 46.87, national qualifying time; Greenlee took fourth with a time of 48.02 seconds.

Schmidt and Schinabeck took fourth and fifth in the 200-yard backstroke with times of 2:03.18 and 2:05.57, respectively. Mulvihill took the 500-yard freestyle crown in 4:34.26, beating the qualifying time by a full ten seconds. Llerandi took second in the 200-yard breaststroke in 2:13.46; Scott Peters swam fifth in 2:17.42. The 400-yard freestyle relay team of Mulvihill, Pond, Greenlee, and Howell won and qualified for nationals with their 3:06.99 time; Wenz, Schinabeck, Murphy, and alumnus Jim Born, an Olympic hopeful, placed third in 3:10.06. (Had Born been an undergraduate, that team would also have qualified.) "We swam well, but we lost," said Mulvihill. "We didn't take the people who were shaved for conferences, but we still did all right."

The Lords and Ladies begin the road to another national title and their 38th straight league crown today at 11:00 in the NCAC Championships at Oberlin College. This meet will run until Saturday evening.



Woodsy Owl says
Only Nature Should Paint Rocks!

Give a hoot.
Don't pollute.

Forest Service, U.S.D.A.

Honduras

continued from page six

received some of their arms from supply depots of regular Honduran army units, and through Honduras' FUSEP, their public security force. As contra activity against the Sandanista government grew, so did US aid to Honduras.

United States military presence in Honduras has also increased dramatically since US aid has been funnelled into the country. From October 1981 to September 1985, there have been a total of fourteen joint US-Honduran military movements in Honduras, totalling tens of thousands of US troops, and over 10,000 Honduran troops (as of 1986, there were only 18,200 soldiers in all the branches of the Honduran military). The United States built a military installation at Puerto Castilla to train Salvadoran soldiers in their fight against the FMLN. This training helps to achieve the White House's long-term goal of eliminating the FMLN from El Salvador. Between 1982 and 1985, the US

Army built ten new C-130 capable airbases, two radar stations, a military hospital, and numerous roads, to name a few projects.

Since the time years ago when Ronald Reagan claimed "You'd be surprised. They're all individual countries," when referring to Central America, our president has indeed learned a great deal about Honduras, and it's military importance related to US policy in the region. Honduras is under great pressure from the US at the moment not to banish the contra forces from their country, although the Arias Peace Plan requires it. We shall have to wait and see how Honduras deals with the situation, although in January it did successfully block the UN verification commission from conducting on-site inspections of contra bases inside Honduras, as called for by the peace plan. With all the US influence, military presence and covert/overt CIA activity in Honduras, it is no wonder some have referred to this country as the "Pentagon Republic."

Guatemala

continued from page seven

break thrown in for good measure. Dulles went on American television and announced that the Arbenz-Communism problem was "being cured by the Guatemalans themselves" (Barnet, p. 275).

Guatemala has never again had a democratically elected ruler; instead, a familiar parade of dictators, pegged by Amnesty International as some of the world's most blatant violators of human rights, have ravaged the country, and civil war has broken out between the current American-backed regime and a number of peasant-based guerilla factions.

The significant question in all of this becomes one of "lessons". What lessons can we learn from the events of mid-1954? There are definitely similar situations being acted out in Central America now—not the same, but similar. Nicaragua's Sandinistas are a reform-oriented anti-capitalist regime in a nation that has been the playground of dictators and American economic interests. They are also being attacked by an

American-backed guerilla movement, again for the stated purpose of preventing the spread of Communism on the American landmass. While the differences in the two situations may be significant, it is unclear that the alternatives for the future of Nicaragua are any better than they are for Guatemala. Equally unfortunately, "Operation Success" is any indication, it is unclear exactly what motivates American involvement in the area in the first place.

GUND
SNACK SHOP
50¢ OFF
SALE Wednesday 2/24

El Salvador

continued from page four

it clear that they want peace; some, of course, remain quite militant. However, Duarte's attempts at reforms, aimed at appeasing the left as well as trying to better the conditions of the people, are continually frustrated by violent reactions from the militant right.

Duarte is running out of time. Legislative elections are scheduled for this year, and a general election comes in 1989; if Duarte cannot point to substantial improvements made under his administration, there is a good chance that the Christian Democratic Party could lose to a more rightist party. Neither the left nor the right would tolerate a substantially increased role in the government on the part of the other; if the right were to win the elections, the country would quickly plunge into civil war again, thereby undermining the gains that have been made in institutionalizing democratic practices.

The recent return of two exiled prominent leftist leaders has not eased the polarization; with elections in March, this may have been a bad move on Duarte's part. One can only wait and see what happens: the next year or so is bound to be a crucial one.

HEADQUARTERS
Barber • Hairstyling

103 WYOMING ST.
CAMDEN, NJ 08102
471-2054

WALK-INS OR BY APPOINTMENT
MEN AND WOMEN WELCOME
HOURS: MONDAY CLOSED
TUESDAY 9:00-6:00
WEDNESDAY 9:00-6:00
THURSDAY 9:00-6:00
FRIDAY 9:00-6:00
SATURDAY 9:00-1:00

* CUTTING
* STYLING
* THERMAL
* TONING
* TREATMENTS

TANNING FACILITY AVAILABLE
STARTING IN AUGUST

Crossword Solution

from page three

W	A	F	E	R	S	T	E	P	
K	A	R	A	T	E	S	P	E	A
S	O	R	T	I	N	G	M	I	S
O	A	R	A	I	N	E	N	T	A
A	L	A	N		M	O	L	E	K
P	A	N	E		L	E	S	T	I
S	T	A	M	E	N	S		F	R
R	A	N	T		F	L	O	E	
S	T	E	E	R	S		F	R	A
P	A	N	S		L	A	I	T	A
E	R	S		R	I	C	E		P
E	R	I		S	E	V	E	N	T
D	E	L	A	I	N	E		D	R
D	E	A	D	E	N		L	A	I
D	R	E	W		Y	P	R	E	S

**Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined
That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.**

This warning will never be seen again.

Instead, these new, more powerful Surgeon General's warnings will now appear:

- SMOKING CAUSES LUNG CANCER, HEART DISEASE, EMPHYSEMA, AND MAY COMPLICATE PREGNANCY.
- SMOKING BY PREGNANT WOMEN MAY RESULT IN FETAL INJURY, PREMATURE BIRTH, AND LOW BIRTH WEIGHT.

- CIGARETTE SMOKE CONTAINS CARBON MONOXIDE.
- QUITTING SMOKING NOW GREATLY REDUCES SERIOUS RISKS TO YOUR HEALTH.

We urge every smoker to consider the seriousness of these new warnings. And rid themselves of the most preventable cause of illness and death in the world today.

RUNDELL

**Fine Contemporary Jewelry
Objects of Art**

210 South Main Street
Mount Vernon
11-5:30 Tuesday through Saturday

goldsmiths