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New Housing Policy to be Implemented This Spring

By John Roman

After more than a year of intensive debate, the College has announced a change in its housing policy, to be implemented in this Spring’s housing lottery for residential assignments for the 1991-92 academic year.

The new student housing policy will have its greatest impact on the residential halls designated as traditional group living spaces occupied by Kenyon’s seven fraternities and two living groups.

Under prior housing policy, these groups had the opportunity to fill the entirety of their designated residence, with the unfilled rooms being designated for the open lottery.

The new housing policy allows these groups to remain in their current residences. These existing groups will be given the opportunity to fill up to fifty percent of their designated residences with group members who have a standing as juniors or seniors (social members are excluded entirely). The remaining rooms will be available in the open lottery for all students with at least sophomore standing, regardless of their group affiliation. All first-year students will continue to be housed in their assigned rooms.

Groups will no longer be accorded exclusive rights to lounges in these traditional residences; lounges will be available to all residents of those halls. Lounges will be available for reservations through the house manager. "Equity of access to housing has been a legitimate concern for Kenyon in recent years," says President Philip H. Jordan Jr. "Through moderate, adaptive change that does not turn its back on College traditions, our new policy will provide greater opportunity for students to share equally in the enjoyment of Kenyon’s residential and social facilities."

Additionally, based on a Student Council recommendation, apartment space will be allocated based on the proportion of men and women in the apartment housing lottery only. Existing policy bases proportional distribution of apartments based on the previous year’s percentage of occupation by men and women and projections for the upcoming year’s distribution.

The Office of Student Housing will have the responsibility of designating the rooms in group living locations to be occupied by group members and to be available through the open lottery, in the near future.

New groups may apply for group living space each year and existing groups may choose to be assigned other group living locations without losing their existing residential designations. The locations for these new group assignments include non-first year assigned residences in Mather and McBride, one or two floors of Caples and parts of Manning of Bushnell.

Administrative sources were very positive in their assessments of the student reaction to the policy. H. Stewart Fitz Gibbon III, assistant dean for student housing services, foresees "no major problems in implementing the policy." Dean of Students Craig W. Bradley believes "these changes in policy will afford a greater number of students access to the variety of housing on campus."

Response to the new housing policy among the student body has been mixed. Greek Council President Chuck Pergiotti berates the new policy as going too far. "We are disappointed with the decision reached by Pres. Jordan concerning housing... It is my opinion that the recent changes to the Greek system are part of a continuum, with the eventual endpoint being the abolition of fraternities from campus."

April Garrett, a house manager in Old Kenyon, worries about the effect of the policy on group non-group relations with specific regard to lounge use. "It will be interesting to see how effective shared lounge use between independents and group members is. I question how comfortable independents will feel utilizing traditional group lounges. Hopefully, each group will learn to respect other group’s inequities."

Air Attack, Retaliation Persist as War Enters Second Week

By Rob Broeren

On Wednesday, January 16 at 7:00 p.m. E.S.T. Presidential Spokesperson Marlin Fitzwater appeared on national television. He read a statement from George Bush which stated, in part, "the liberation of Kuwait has begun." At the same time a massive aerial bombardment by United States and other allied powers was already underway against Iraqi army positions within occupied Kuwait and Iraq itself.

The air campaign began with attacks by both aircraft and cruise missiles against important military targets. These included air command and control centers, Scud surface to surface missile sites, communication facilities, and biological, chemical and nuclear production facilities. Many of the attacks were against Baghdad, the capital of Iraq. Cable News Network’s three correspondents in Baghdad provided the only live reports that evening. They talked of the missiles which hit the city and fire from the city’s defenders.

The United States military claimed that there was an 80 percent efficiency in their first attacks against Iraq. During the following days the United States and other allied forces would begin round the clock bombing runs. As of Tuesday, January 22, more than 10,000 air sorties had been flown in the Gulf region.

On Thursday January 17, Iraq responded to the attacks by launching eight Scud missiles at Tel Aviv, Israel, as Saddam Hussein had promised if he was attacked. Originally reports were that these missiles contained sarin gas, but later information proved these reports to be false. There were no fatalities and only light casualties in this attack. Israel, possibly at United States’ urging, did not respond to this attack. This was followed by another attack against Israel on Friday, January 18 by a flight of three Scud missiles. Once again there were only light casualties. Once again, Iraq did not immediately respond, but stated that it would, at a time and place of its choosing.

Also on January 17, Iraq launched a Scud missile at an air base in Saudi Arabia. United States Patriot anti-missile missiles destroyed it. In subsequent days the Patriot intercepted and destroyed other Scud missiles launched at several sites in Saudi Arabia.

On Sunday January 20, the United States attacked a Kuwaiti offshore oil platform which had been shooting surface to air missiles at United States aircraft flying from and returning to their aircraft carriers in the Persian Gulf. United States Marines captured 23 Iraqi soldiers.

On the same day Iraq announced that it had captured 20 allied airmen who were shot down while on missions in Iraq and Kuwait. Seven were shown on Iraqi television. Several had bruised faces and all appeared exhausted. They stated their names and then most uttered statements condemning United States aggression against “peaceful” Iraq. It has been speculated that the statements were made under duress.

Monday, January 21 saw the United States perform a combat search and rescue mission to extract a downed F-14 Tomcat crew member. January 22 provided more developments in see GULF page twelve.
Students Organize Teach-In on War in the Middle East

By Cindy Wittman

Kenyon students sponsored a Teach-In on the Crisis in the Middle East on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, January 21-23, in response to accumulating community information on the current war against Iraq by utilizing the knowledge of many of Kenyon’s faculty members, as well as students. The Teach-In resulted from the organizational efforts of students Terry Debasis, Becki Miller, Becky Reinbold, Flora Waite and David Lynn. Scheduled were presentations, short speeches by faculty members with question and answer sessions and a panel discussion, was influenced by similar teach-ins sponsored by other schools, including Denison. “We want this to spark discussion,” claimed Miller.

Each day the presentations followed a theme, Monday, January 21, focused mainly upon the religious elements of the conflict. Leonard Gordon, IPSH professor, spoke on Islam’s place in the war and dealt with the present government of Israel’s fear of an international peace conference dealing with the Palestinian problem, the need for Americans to remain in Israel and the importance of letting their voice be heard. Jordan was relegated to a radiator. “They seemed to be opposed — one good King’s goals. ‘I have a dream’ is the yardstick against which Christians have sought to find an answer to the justness or unjustness of a war,” a video presentation by Chaplain Andrew Foster on the options of military participation from a Christian point of view. According to Abalos, the weekend started off the evening with a special guest, David Lynn, who mentioned the event was a calculated risk against the UN-imposed deadline of January 15th. According to Roycroft, “the chance of reaching people is so little or people are being killed.”

There is a lot of support behind the concept of the Teach-In, however. Foster stated that “it gives an opportunity for people to explore all kinds of questions they have about this war,” and Rhodes noted that “in terms of providing some basic knowledge, there’s always a role for that.”

“I’m glad we’re doing it,” said Lynn. “I think it’s important for Kenyon students and faculty to have a platform for a non-military solution to the current conflict.”

Support of the Teach-In was best evidenced, however, by the large turnout of the Kenyon community. There was an oft-noted sentiment that the Teach-In was not only a forum for the presentation but that maybe Philanthomene was too small for the presentation, and it turned out to be a more accurate prediction. Philanthomene was even crawling with students, faculty and community members attended the speeches on Monday night, and even President Jordan was relegated to a radiator. It is not an event completely student organized. According to Gordon, the Teach-In actually relaxed pressure on the administration to organize any activity in response to the things happening in the Middle East, stated Miller however, we would have thought that other groups or the College would bring in other speakers.”

The Teach-In provided information and the opportunity to discuss the complex issues of war for the Kenyon community.

Students Object to War through Strike

By Kelley Ragland

Two first-year students began hunger strikes this week in order to show their strong objections to the U.S. war in the Persian Gulf.

Tom Knauser and Chris Patterson have not eaten for five and eight days, respectively, although Knauser admits admiring tea and a little milk to acclimate his body to the change. Although the action seems rather public, Knauser explained that for him it was an internal reaction. “Although it is a small outward symbol, it’s also a very personal thing,” Knauser said. “I’m helping myself to deal with it by showing my objection.”

Knauser intends to continue his strike until he’s no longer hungry. “I think this is a drastic change in U.S. policy, or severe physical conditions force him to stop. Meanwhile he hopes that he can last long enough to draw national attention to his objections.”

On hand to add to the weekend’s program in honor of King.

Fifteen members of the Kenyon community worked to create the week-long effort to “Keep the Dream Alive.” Kristen Hamley ‘91 said that her reason for participating in the planning of MLK Week was that she personally “admired King and his faith.”

Collins stated that because Kenyon does not cancel classes on King’s birthday, now a national holiday, the week is a way to see KING page 12.
Housing Changes Seek Equity

The past few years have seen a great amount of change at Kenyon, and another change that affects the entire community has recently been passed down in the form of the new housing policy as announced by the administration. The policy goes into effect for the upcoming lottery that will determine housing status for the 1991-92 academic year. President Jordan, in an attempt to satisfy people representing all sides of the argument, came up with a plan that he explained as such: "Through moderate, adaptive change that does not turn its back on College traditions, our new policy will provide greater opportunity for students to appreciate the environment of Kenyon's residential and social facilities." The question that needs to be asked is at what price does this new policy provide a greater chance for students to obtain what is deemed "desirable" housing?

Clearly, the focus of the debate on the fairness in the allocation of housing centered on the historic dormitories of Old Kenyon, Hannah, and Leonard. These three buildings are presently home to seven fraternities and two established living groups. These dormitories are considered, generally, to be "desirable" living areas.

President Jordan was seeking to stay within the boundaries of the "college traditions" and equal housing for all students. President Jordan has deemed that 50 percent of the present living area of the nine prominent living groups be redistributed through the lottery system based on seniority. Considering that some change was inevitable, this is not too drastic a change for the living groups. However, Jordan went a bit further by eliminating sophomore participation in the fifty percent still in the hands of the living groups. This takes the power out of the hands of the living groups with respect to deciding which people the groups want in its allocated area.

Although in the past few years equitability has become an increasingly important question, sophomore equitability specifically has not been an issue. Neither the Senate, the Student Council, nor the Housing Committee had been asked previously to address the issue until this year with the arrival of dean of students Craig Bradley.

Also, the question of the lounges that are a part of the battle groups are addressed.

The lounges in question will be monitored and administered by a dorm government that is headed by a house manager, who acts as a liaison between the residence hall and the administration. The use of the lounge will be coordinated by this government. The logistics to the government will need work, and the house manager is to be appointed by assistant dean for student housing services H. Stuart Fliehberg.

Although it is set that fifty percent of the group living housing will be left for the groups currently using the historic dormitories, which area within each "division" of the residence halls that will be allocated to the college-recognized groups remains in question.

The fraternities feel that a combination of eliminating sophomore eligibility from the groups of the college is a serious blow to the fraternity system. And the possibility that they lost is a serious blow to the fraternity system. And the possibility that they lose is a serious blow to the fraternity system. And the possibility that they lose is a serious blow to the fraternity system.

By freeing up some of the dormitory space the government still needs work. And the house manager is to serve as a liaison between the residence hall and the departments that are headed by a house manager, who acts as a liaison between the residence hall and the administration.

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Housing Changes Seek Equity

Student Reports Emotions in Israel

To the Editor:

Never before have I felt so immersed in the process of history. It is 2 a.m. on January 3, I am standing in a dress relaxing, waiting for the "inevitable" war to begin. However, the grip of war has already been placed upon this beautiful desert land. The Intifada rages onto its third year, an ugly, cruel and deadly revolt by the minds within a cage of hatred and fear. Everyone has been touched, or rather shoved, by the Uprising. It is a war between victims, each saying to the other, "look at my scars, because of my pain I have the right to hurt you." Suffering does not necessarily breed enlightenment, it breeds hatred. I have seen the fruits of these seeds of hatred that have been planted for two thousand years. I have seen the power of hatred in Hadassah Hospital as I stared frozen at the crushed and bloody face of my friend. She had been the recipient of an angry Arab's stone throw. I have seen the hatred in the Hyatt Hotel as a security guard punched my friend after seeing her arab identification card. There is no peace on the streets of Jerusalem.

And now I prepare to leave, to run to Spain. This is my girlfriend. The "intifada" is staying, claim the massoupane members of the grapevine. My mother is on the train, my partner dreams of war, and even I am beginning to lose some of my idealistic optimism. For me, that loss of optimism is perhaps the greatest indicator of my own real fear. Zionist, or not, I feel more love for my family than for any Zionist vision of statehood.

However, the situation is more complicated than that. To open up a paper in Jerusalem on the 16th and read, "Tel Aviv attacked thousands killed" would not fill me with a sense of gratitude. On the contrary, my thoughts would race to Jeff, Paul, Reuben, Sharon and everyone else who could be victims. The guilty survivor is born. Are they O.K? Oh my God what will happen now? I am fantasizing but these hypothetical scenarios don't seem far from the present script.

I am running now to take early finals, to board the plane, to get out and not look back. I am running to get home and sit down, to break up with a girlfriend, to lose the respect of the people I left behind, to sleep in the dreams I left broken on the streets of Jerusalem, tears for the Arab who is oppressed, tears for the Israelis who seem so incapable of disentangling himself from the role of the oppressor, tears for a country and a people forever in fear. I am running......

Sincerely,
Josh Zuckerberg '92

Housing Changes Seek Equity

Professors Explain Draft Information

To the Editor:

President Bush has sent a letter to thousands of college newspapers. This paper may have already have printed it by the time our letter is received. We may, in fact, be at war by the time of its publication. As college teachers we are aware of a certain complacency on the part of many students and wish to add the following information about the draft, information which has been alluded to in the President's call for support from students. (A fuller text appeared in the November 21 issue of The Chronicle of Higher Education.)

There are 3.5 million men currently signed up for the draft. Under current draft law an act of Congress, signed by the President, would activate the call-ups. If the draft began in 1991, males born in 1971 would be the first called, followed by those born in 1970, 1969, and so on until all 19 to 25-year-olds were activated. The draft would then work back to 19 and 18-year-olds. Larry Waltman, speaking for the Selective Service, said the system would be able to supply 100,000 men within 30 days of the draft's enactment. Draftees would be required to remain in service at least 24 months and could be shipped overseas after only 120 days' training stateside. There will be no deferments for only sons, although men who have a dependent child or sibling in college could be granted one. Students drafted mid-year could defer only until the end of the term and college seniors would be allowed to complete their year of study. The only student draft exemption would be for seminarians and students at divinity schools. Both Canada and Sweden have announced unwillingness to take draft-dodgers and deserters. It does not seem unlikely to us that the President's letter to college students was both an attempt to limit opposition to war and preparation for eventual activation of the draft.

We all know that minorities and the financially less advantaged are disproportionately represented in the Army as well as among reservists and the National Guard. We might also remember that institution of the draft was a major factor in creating widespread opposition to the Vietnam war. We would hope that today's students would not wait until their bodies are on the line to seriously question the wisdom of moving from an effective defensive posture in the Gulf to an offensive one for a war that will cost the lives of so many fine Americans and be defined national interest. ("We need to kick his butt" falls far short of being a justification for the 1,000 to 50,000 casualties estimated by different military authorities. While no one can predict accurately the number of deaths, an order for 16,000 body bags has been received by manufacturers of that item.)

We would urge all of you to inform yourselves, attend teach-ins, listen to televised debates, read the papers attentively and critically. Let us not make the mistake of questioning a military solution to the crisis means lack of support for those serving in Desert Shield (among whom we count many students and friends). It is because of them that we must insist on discussions and solutions. We all want a just peace in the Middle East and a secure future for all the countries of that region. Our opposition to the military solution in January of 1991 is because we believe it cannot possibly bring about that desired solution but will only lead to larger problems.

Sincerely,
Caryl and Craig Lloyd

Professors

University of South Alabama
Greed Causes Persian Gulf Conflict

Bush Defines Purpose in Gulf War

To the Editor:

For some time now I have been greatly concerned over what appears to be a U.S. role in the Persian Gulf. I have been appalled by the actions of Saddam Hussein and the way in which we are supporting him.

I am appalled at the willingness of our country to commit thousands of troops to a cause whose purpose and goals have been more carefully concealed than clearly articulated.

In the beginning President Bush declared that U.S. military presence in the Gulf was for the protection of Saudi Arabia and the protection of the oilfields of the Kuwaiti government. But neither of these countries are democracies, so we definitely don't have the excuse of fighting these countries in that region to mask our true intentions.

A few weeks later the President re-defined the purpose of the U.S. military in the Gulf as defending "our way of life." But how can the fate of one little country halfway around the world seriously affect "our way of life" enough to justify a war? It seems very clear to me that our government is interested only in determining who controls oil in the region. Who can seriously maintain that our massive military presence and our willingness to spend billions of dollars to ensure that oil trees stand in place of the oil fields in Kuwait? Would the human rights atrocities in Kuwait bother the U.S. government enough to exercise this kind of military might if oil was absent in the region? I think not.

With these issues in mind, I find it most disconcerting that the appearance of concern over ecological issues should suddenly show its true colors by its willingness to kill over a "way of life" that is increasingly linked to the wasteful consumption of a non-renewable and ecologically devastating fossil fuel. And while Saddam Hussein has revealed his willingness to use what Bush has called "naked aggression," the United States is little better in its willingness to economically and militarily exploit poor and needy countries in Central and South America, not to mention the hypocrisy of our new "friends" in the military invasion of Lebanon by Syria and Israel and the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. U.S. condemnation of foreign aggression and our willingness to resist it are based on economic and political expediency, not concern over human life. Indeed, our country's support of the contras in Nicaragua and our invasions of Panama and Grenada only demonstrate U.S. contempt for international law, sovereignty, and human rights. I find the increasing parallels between the foreign policies and the economic ends employed by both Saddam Hussein and the U.S. government truly frightening.

And let's not forget that the U.S. supported Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war with money and weapons. In effect, our foreign policy of sticking our nose into the problems of other countries has given Hussein the very military capability he now posesses to use in an invasion of Kuwait. Nevertheless, having established this administration has the audacity to act shocked and surprised! And while I can only condemn Saddam Hussein's actions in taking over Kuwait and believe he should be resisted (albeit nonviolently), U.S. motivation in establishing Operation Desert Shield mirrors at least one of Saddam Hussein's incentives to invading Kuwait - desire to control the oil.

Furthermore, a U.S. military strike will mean not only the deaths of U.S. and Arab military personnel, but also the possible slaughter of hundreds of innocent Arab women and children. Are we willing to defend an increasingly psychotic consumer lifestyle by engaging in this kind of terrorism? Sadly, it appears the answer is yes. In this more secular age we are once again witnessing the horror of another Christian" crusade against the Muslim "infidel" though this time it is the global deterrence of the media and through the gunboat diplomacy of U.S. foreign policy.

Of course, George Bush will claim that the "new world order" is to be established, a "world order" in which peace and democracy unites all countries. The rhetoric we get on television leads me to believe that the United States wants to see a world without political power behind this world order. But the question remains: peace and democracy on whose terms? Once again, the United States wants to pursue its solution of peace and democracy as determined by economic and political expediency. Social justice and genuine concern for the welfare of other nations (particularly third world nations) is not a consideration in present U.S. foreign policy. Why should any of us believe it will be in the future?

The world is no longer large enough to withstand this kind of separation and divisiveness from either Saddam Hussein or the U.S. government. War can only contribute to long-term political and economic instability and violence. Hand-aid solutions and the unwillingness to search for and heal the root causes of world problems will only insure a future that few of us can afford to see materialized. If war erupts, Operation Desert Shield may very well contribute to the creation of a political and military quagmire from which the United States will emerge with heavy military, economic, and political casualties.

Corporate and consumer greed lie at the heart of Operation Desert Shield. I can only conclude that in their preference for money and power over human life, the current state of "our way of life" and the militarism of the warhawks in the U.S. Government are exposed as travesties of true freedom, human rights, and democracy.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Bryan Owen '91

Greed Causes Persian Gulf Conflict

Bush Defines Purpose in Gulf War

To the Editor:

Each day that passes means another day for Iraq's forces to dig deeper into their stolen land. Another day Saddam Hussein can work toward building his nuclear arsenal and perfecting his chemical and biological weapons capabilities. Another day of atrocities Amnesty International to document. Another day of international outlaws, instead of international law.

I ask you to think about the economic devastation that Saddam Hussein would continue to wreak on the world's emerging democracies if he were in control of one fifth of the world's oil reserves. And to reflect on the terrible threat that a Saddam Hussein armed with weapons of mass destruction already poses to human life and to the future of all nations.

Together, as a nation united against these horrors, we can, with our coalition partners, assure that this aggression is stopped and the principles on which this nation and the rest of the civilized world are founded are preserved.

And so let us remember and support all our fine servicemen and women, as they stand ready on the frontiers of freedom, willing to do their duty and do it well. We deserve their complete and enthusiastic support— and lasting gratitude.

George Bush

President of the United States

Jan. 24, 1991

Editor's Note—Due to space considerations these are excerpts from the President's letter to colleges around the nation.

Reader Responds to Patriotism Call

To the Editor:

In reading Michael Rutter's letter, "Lack of Support Sickens Student," I was struck by his demonstration of the apathy that he condemned. It is obvious that Mr. Rutter never took into consideration the ideals and purpose of the country that he is so eager to die for. In a democracy, it is our right to defend our ideals, not to die for the misguided folly of our leaders. I oppose the war because I am a patriot; I believe in the ideals of my country, and those ideals have nothing to do with the reasons that we are involved in the Gulf. Being a patriot in a democracy involves knowing when your leaders are wrong, and expressing that. There are no good reasons for American forces to be in the Persian Gulf. Unlike Mr. Rutter, I am not willing to die to lower the cost of gasoline. I am by no means a supporter of Saddam Hussein, he can be forced to withdraw without loss of life. Which is the greater cost: the cost of a blockade for a few years, or the senseless ending of thousands of lives? To blindly "die for one's country" contradicts all that we as a nation stand for. I also ask that the citizens of this great land of our consideration what it is that inspires them their freedom, and oppose the war.

James H. Carrott '94

BE A RED CROSS VOLUNTEER

Speak-Out Protests War in Gulf

To the Editor:

Last semester, several students formed a group called Speak-Out. This specific group was formed to be and now are horrified by the devastation of thousands of lives. We wish to speak to the Kenyon community that Speak-Out is a peaceful organization that is ending this war.

First, Speak-Out condemns Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. We support the individuals in the U.S. and U.N. military forces, but not the decision that committed them to Operation Desert Storm which began last week. As a group, we seek to promote discussion and actions that will lead to a nonviolent resolution of this crisis.

Speak-Out is made up of individuals who share these basic ideas. But, our opinions on specific issues relating to the Persian Gulf War may differ, or expand upon the ones presented here. We welcome all members of the Kenyon community who share our primary beliefs to join us in our efforts.

Rebecca R. Miller '93
Flora R. Waite '93
Rebecca C. Reimbold '93
Teresa E. Cunningham '93
Terric DeBonis '91

Collegian Office Hours

The Kenyon Collegian will hold regular office hours between 7:00 and 10:00 p.m. every Sunday through Wednesday during second semester. The Collegian is composed of students and members of the community who are interested in working for the newspaper, placing advertisements in the newspaper or submitting Letters to the Editor to do so during these hours. The Collegian is a student run newspaper located in Chase Tower in Peirce Hall. We welcome responses of democracy and offer submission. Our mailing address is P.O. Box 443, Gambier, Ohio, 43022.
U.S. Gulf Engagement Shortsighted
Mark Vacha

I oppose our nation’s involvement in war against Iraq on four different grounds. The reasons behind fighting the war in the first place are not properly thought out. Our eventual victory in war leaves us facing a peace that we may lose. We have chosen war when we still have other options that don’t cost us economic sanctions. The war is inconsistent with where our U.S. foreign policy should be heading.

One argument for war contends that the sovereignty of Kuwait has been violated. This is indisputable. Yet, we have not always upheld this principle of international law ourselves, let alone been willing to fight for it. We mined harbors in Nicaragua, subverted regimes in Guatemala and Chile, and tried to assassinate Castro. These actions may or may not have been justified by some other standards. The point is, however, that it is absurd to say the war is fought on grounds of upholding international law. Thus, illusions cast aside, the war is fought with where our U.S. foreign policy should be heading.

A second argument for war is that Saddam Hussein is such a threat on some other grounds. One might be moral. He has subverted regimes in Guatemala and Chile, and tried to assassinate Castro. These actions may or may not have been justified by some other standards. The point is, however, that it is absurd to say the war is fought on moral grounds. Saddam Hussein is such a threat that he must be taken out. This line of thinking focuses on some future threat and does not depend on the Kuwait invasion at all. In this case the invasion of Kuwait is only symptomatic of a future threat. In response to this argument I suggest the example of General George Patton who at the end of World War II wanted to take out the Russians. Patton was condemned for this view not only because of the costs of such a war but because it would have been considered unjust aggression on the part of the U.S. One might counter that Hussein has attacked both Iran and Kuwait and has insidiously perpetrated terrorism in his own country. I contend that the force of the Patton analogy holds because of the costs of such a war but also because of the time to be united behind our president.

Finally, the war is inconsistent with where our foreign policy should be headed. We literally cannot afford to be in the business of taking our international bullies. The Soviets may be the first to say “uncle” in an arms race of economic attrition. Let’s get our domestic house in order. We face a fiscal crisis in our nation. We have budget deficits, trade deficits, companies buried in debt, and a troubled financial system. War misallocates resources and further burdens our nation’s economic well being. Senator Sam Nunn sums up my thinking on this issue. He argued that the U.S. should have relied on a smaller military presence to serve as a deterrence coupled with continued economic sanctions. Nunn further argued that vital U.S. interests are not at stake in Kuwait. I fear that we are responding to less than vital international interests by further endangering our long-term vital interests of domestic, fiscal and financial stability.

Another grounds might be economic interests. I contend that increased production by other nations and domestic adjustments in consumption would have justified the patience needed to free up Kuwaiti oil fields (which now burn as this piece is being written) through means short of war. Perverting part of Augustus’ just war theory into a “smart war theory”, war for Kuwaiti oil is not smart because it is not proportional to the level of our interests at stake.

War leaves the U.S. facing a peace that it may likely lose. Taking out Hussein from Iraq creates a power vacuum ripe for adventurism by Syria, Iran, and maybe even renegade Soviet republics. Such a vacuum means that the U.S. may have to occupy Iraq and keep up a military presence in the Gulf at their frustrations at him. Desperate people can overthrow entrenched despots. Look at Romania.

Finally, the war is inconsistent with where our foreign policy should be headed. We literally cannot afford to be in the business of taking our international bullies. The Soviets may be the first to say “uncle” in an arms race of economic attrition. Let’s get our domestic house in order. We face a fiscal crisis in our nation. We have budget deficits, trade deficits, companies buried in debt, and a troubled financial system. War misallocates resources and further burdens our nation’s economic well being. Senator Sam Nunn sums up my thinking on this issue. He argued that the U.S. should have relied on a smaller military presence to serve as a deterrence coupled with continued economic sanctions. Nunn further argued that vital U.S. interests are not at stake in Kuwait. I fear that we are responding to less than vital international interests by further endangering our long-term vital interests of domestic, fiscal and financial stability.

War Should Not End Demonstrating
Eric Grodsky

This weekend’s march on Washington, D.C. against involvement in the Persian Gulf has been criticized from all quarters of the country. Engaged in a war which more than 85% of the country supports, there won’t be little room for dissent in the ranks. Those who oppose the protest argue that criticizing the president’s decision now is of no use. We are engaged in a war from which we cannot politically or economically retreat.

Of more concern to those against protest is the morale of the soldiers in the Middle East. Most of America sees demonstration against the war as demonstration against the soldiers. They see the spectator of the sixties with its hatred of the military as a message inherent in war protest. Questioning the usefulness of protesting after we committed ourselves to war is short sighted on the one hand and misses the point on the other. It is shortsighted in that critics expect change immediately and don’t see that happening. They are correct: change in our country is a slow process. Demonstrating takes time and commitment to win.

If those against protest argue that now is the time to be united behind our president they misinterpret the intent of our Founding Fathers. He argued that national unity is an instrument for the preservation of the basic framework of democracy. Dissention is a basic freedom in the United States and is supposed something we are fighting for. To feel strongly against the war and do so silently is to lose the battle for the sake of preserving a false unity is contradictory to the freedoms our Constitution guarantees us.

Reader Questions “Blind Patriotism”

To the Editors:

I write in reply to Michael Rutter’s letter of December 13. Mr. Rutter stated that the reason he supports U.S. military intervention in the Persian Gulf and is willing to fight is for the same reason that his father fought in Vietnam—to “serve his country . . . a small price for the opportunity his country had given him . . .” I argue that although Mr. Rutter questions his father’s role in Vietnam, he failed to question the underlying reason to the answer he received—and that Mr. Rutter makes the distinction unAmerican, as Mr. Rutter implies. That is, questioning U.S. actions is not the same as undermining the legitimacy of the U.S. regime. Instead, critical analysis of the U.S. government is an exercise of American citizenship.

Mr. Rutter advocated blind patriotism and unquestioning faith in the U.S. government which is inconsistent with American citizenship. Participation in a representative democracy such as ours requires that one must petition the government to effect change. PATRIOTISM page 12

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Dr. Abalos Stresses the Need For Cultural Individualism

By Michael Rutter

Coinciding with last week’s events celebrating the birthday of Martin Luther King Jr., Dr. David Abalos, Professor of Religion and Sociology at Seton Hall University, came to Kenyon to present a lecture entitled, “Transforming American Education: Continuing the Dream of Dr. King.” Abalos discussed a study in multi-culturalism both in light of academics, but more profoundly social benefits. He pointed out the need for individuals to re-establish their own culture in order to implement and ultimately surpass the limits of pre-conditioned, narrow societal standards.

The night Abalos spoke, January 16, did not attract as many students as was expected because of the outbreak of hostilities in the Persian Gulf. In relation to this issue, he indicated that he believed war was launched in hopes of solving the more immediate domestic plagues. He thought the American government by presenting freedom abroad was intentionally obscuring the drama of racism and sexism at home. In light of the ominous event, he skillfully brought about a new angle of his lecture to reflect current events.

Pivotal to bringing about change, Abalos thought, was the creation of new language to ward off suppression—chiefly, minority. More people, he indicated, are now taking their own names from their original roots: African-Americans, Asian-Americans, Latin-American, European-Americans. To take one’s own name, Abalos said, is to empower oneself; it is indicative that everyone is political by the very nature of human existence. Stemming from this inherent cultural dilemma, he believes our education has always been political, because it has suppressed people of color and women. Too often education, trapped within an environment where the black participation in history, exists as a means of suppression by portraying foreign cultures as ignorant and inferior.

To grasp this, Abalos utilized Martin Luther King Jr.’s belief that all education is political and that truth is ultimately found in action. Extending from King’s definition, Abalos defined pedagogy—literally “to escort”—as the true art of teaching: the guiding of a student into the world that the instructor knows best. True educators, he felt, do not fall into the trap of assimilation by stripping away the student’s identity, but verify the struggle lies so often unnoticed or covered by cultural disillusionment.

Abalos stressed that individuals must not remain within their limits of nationalism—a sense of xenophobia—but rather extend themselves to protect all of humanity. Education is a process of reclaiming; while many regard our own cultural integrity one must not overshadow others. To exemplify, Abalos made a reference to Ellison’s novel of African-American self-expression, which stressed the notion that the superior treatment the ‘lessers’ non-existent. Abalos contended that “there is a spark in me of the divine...something other than what I see...each of us is pregnant with our own selfhood.” In essence, no one is invisible despite the environment that propagates such distortions.

Abalos all have choice, he said. We can either preserve self-interest or hold steadfast to the obvious premise that we all need each other. Education means literally “to lead” (from the Latin docere) to guide not to direct, but to assimilate, or reduce, to reduce education to the point of self-interest. He stressed that the point of education was not to suffer but, aducro, to lead away (in essence, to tell someone what you are). He cited a Princeton study where students conducted a survey that revealed that the college was confined to a white-upper-middle class mentality. The results eventually yielded a cry for more students of color. Now students of color make up 25% of the student body, adding what he feels is an integral dimension to education—communal cultural understanding. In terms of all college life, he stressed that individuals must strip themselves of their background. For example to “be in Kenyon, but not of Kenyon.”

Expanding from the societal ramifications of a college, he further explained that there is no community in America itself: “the oppression of the entrepreneur does not shape our daily lives.” Abalos contended that the explanation for this suppression—the existence of a silent majority—was false. In his mind, a silenced majority. In order to break free of this and exemplify individual uniqueness, Abalos stated, one must become part of this and keep whites in power...it is not the white man’s God, but the god of liberation...no one has the right to squelch that sacredness we all have.”

He indicated that the world is not finished—it is for individuals to reshape and guide history. Individuals must take the clay in their own hands and build over the oppression, for the world is not in a state of stagnant permanence as dictated by those in power. The key to such change is a self-esteem that includes the responsibility of an individual’s well-being as well as a responsibility for the lives of others. The defeatist attitude that a single person cannot make a difference, in his mind, must be struck down. Everyone, he felt, like Marx said, has an indispensable need to create an archetypal drive that must be liberated from unnecessary barriers which obstruct that creation.

In conclusion, he suggested things individuals could do to abate the drive of cultural oppression. His ideas were to form coalitions that cut across racial boundaries, to change the faculty and course of study to portray a more realistic cultural vantage point, to form affinity groups, to conduct reports, to hold lectures, to get involved in government, and for individuals not to fight amongst themselves when attempting to achieve the same goals. As Martin Luther King Jr. suggested, individuals must not “be afraid of tension”.

After the lecture was over, Abalos made it clear that European-Americans do not have to be left out in this education transformation. He stressed that they have just as much culture as anyone else. The transformation is, in his mind, to benefit humanity as a whole, as well as the humanity in each individual.

Bennett Honors King By Reminding Us of “The Dream”

By Ben White

On Thursday January 17, at 8:00 p.m., Kenyon College was visited by Lerone Bennett Jr., senior editor of Ebony Magazine. Joining Bennett, for the ceremonies that marked celebrating Martin Luther King Jr. week, was the Central State University Choir. This nationally renowned choir was conducted by William Henry Caldwell, and accompanied on piano by Beth Hull.

The turnout at Rosse Hall was better than might have been expected on a night when so many were glued to their televisions, keeping up on events in the Gulf. There were roughly one hundred people in attendance who were treated first to the Central State Choir’s rousing rendition of L. Dyke Voce and Sing. It was the perfect start to an evening that was to be filled with the inspirational music of the choir and the equally stirring words of Lerone Bennett Jr. The choir continued their first set with Rockin’ Jerusalem, A Mighty Fortress Is Our God, Alleluia, and Allelujah The Mount of Olives. As the choir built up steam they were greeted with their standing ovations from an obviously impressed Kenyon crowd. Almost all of the songs the choir performed included solos that, as the conductor later informed the audience, were often improvisational, occurring whenever members of the forty-five person choir were moved to do so forward. After the choir finished to another standing ovation, Dr. Frank Hale introduced Mr. Bennett.

Lerone Bennett has been at Ebony magazine since 1954, when he joined the publication as an assistant editor. He received his B.A. from Morehouse College, the alma mater of the man to whom the night was dedicated, Dr. Hale. Bennett is friends with King during those Morehouse days. He was too an integral part of the Civil Rights Movement of the Sixties, that, as, Mr. Bennett so correctly pointed out, continues to this day. He has published numerous poems and short stories. In 1966 he won acclaim for his book William Styron’s Nat Turner: Ten Black Writers Respond. His other books include Before the Morning Star: A History of the Negro in America 1865-1966 and What Manner of Man: A Biography of Martin Luther King Jr., which received the Patron Saints Award of the society of Midland Authors. He also co-wrote Black Power U.S.A., The Human Side of Reconstruction, 1867 to 1877, Pioneers in Protest, Shaping of Black America, and Wade in the Water. In addition to his many accomplishments, Mr. Bennett is a Fellow of the Black Academy of Arts and Letters and serves as an advisor to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. In 1978, Mr. Bennett won the sought after Literature Award from the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Bennett is not only an accomplished man, he is also an effective public speaker. With humor and passion, he was able to touch upon a broad range of subjects. For instance, he referred often to how saddened Martin Luther King would have been at the start of this bloody war in the Gulf, referring to the day it began as the “...most violent day in the history of human welfare.” As he reminded people of the nature of King’s dream, he was warned that in America today, King’s dream was rapidly becoming a nightmare. He said that while the movement of the Sixties may have “destroyed the visible signs of racism”, the invisible ones are still with us. He described blacks in America today as being “permanent refugees.” He made the point that while in certain respects the black movement had made advances, the unemployment level of blacks was lower in the 1960’s than it is today.

Mr. Bennett proposed a series of three tasks that had to be accomplished before we could have any hope of fulfilling Dr. King’s dream. The first task is to mobilize the black community in a crusade to transform the see BENNETT page 12
Mozart Concert Called Breathtaking

By Kelly Brown

The Kenyon College Department of Music hosted the January 16 performance by The Mozarque Players. The piano trio played four classical selections before an audience at Rossie Hall. They included two pieces by Mozart, as well as works by Beethoven and Haydn.

Formed in 1978, the trio consists of Steven Lubin on fortepiano, Stanley Ritchie playing classical violin, and Myron Lutzke on the classical cello.

The evening commenced with Divertimento in B flat Major, by Mozart. The piece began with an energetic Allegro assai, moving on to the Adagio. This section was wonderful, featuring the passionate, mournful wailing of the violin in a solo. The last portion, the Rondeaux: Tempo di Menuetto, was a marvelous, featuring the passionate, mournful wailing of the violin in a solo. The last portion, the Rondeaux: Tempo di Menuetto, was a wonderful, featuring the passionate, mournful wailing of the violin in a solo. The last portion, the Rondeaux: Tempo di Menuetto, was a wonderful, featuring the passionate, mournful wailing of the violin in a solo. The last portion, the Rondeaux: Tempo di Menuetto, was a wonderful, featuring the passionate, mournful wailing of the violin in a solo. The last portion, the Rondeaux: Tempo di Menuetto, was a wonderful, featuring the passionate, mournful wailing of the violin in a solo. 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Theorist Speaks on Constitution

By Becki Miller

As the war in the Persian Gulf focuses attention on U.S. government actions there, an upcoming lecture by Walter Berns will be an opportunity to examine the origins of the American ideas that make current policy. Berns will speak about "Tocqueville on American Democracy" on Thursday, January 31 at 8 p.m. in the Biology Auditorium. At 4:15 p.m. that same day in Horwitz seminar room, Berns will give an afternoon presentation, "The Ninth Amendment and the Bill of Rights."

"Walter Berns is a leading American Constitutional law theorist. He was a forerunner in the 1960s of the current concern for political theory and moral philosophy in Constitutional law," stated Associate Professor of Political Science Fred Baumann.

Berns joins the Kenyon lecture series from his post at Georgetown University as John M. Olin University Professor in the Department of Government since 1986. He is an adjunct scholar of the American Enterprise Institute and director of the Institute for Educational Affairs. Berns serves as a member of the Judicial Fellows Commission.

Seniors: How Will We Stack Up?

We Need Your Support
Lewis Hyde to Speak on Shame

By Vanessa Picard and Heather Frost

On Monday, January 28 at 8:00 p.m., Lewis Hyde, Luce Professor of Art and Politics, will present his lecture "Speechless Shame and Shameless Speech." According to the Faculty Lecture Series, Hyde will speak on "the boundaries of shame, artists whose labor is marked by a tension between censorship and revelation, the shame that binds our tongues and the shamelessness that sets tongues wagging."

Hyde feels that there are two contending virtues, shamelessness and speechlessness. Shamelessness is embodied in the trickster figure found in many cultures. Although seen as a nuisance, the trickster is inventive and challenges the societal order in part through his candid actions. Speechlessness may seem to be the polar opposite of shamelessness, however, the one could not exist without the other. Speechlessness represents the order which must exist in some form for the society to hold together. Both the respect and the courage to challenge the order of society are needed in order for said society to be truly dynamic.

Hyde is greatly interested in the issue of shamelessness in modern American art—how artists fit into society during this time and in this place. Artists can be seen as the windows or mirrors of charge. Candid in their expressions, artists are examples of actual modern tricksters.

The conflict between shamelessness and speechlessness also works its way into the lives of immigrants. They, or more specifically their children, are faced with different cultures. In order to adapt, they must challenge the cultural orders they know. When an immigrant's child speaks out against a cultural taboo of the parent, that child is establishing a new order for himself. "The story of the immigrant child in America is the story of all of us." By challenging old taboos, we can create our own social order.

Hyde discusses the relationship between censorship and change. The virtue of silence and accepting order leads itself to societal stability, for without it all would be chaotic. Yet people and the societies they form are subject to change. Speechlessness is an adaptive mechanism used to stay abreast of the wave of change. Every culture has a trickster figure in its folklore. The virtue of speechlessness lies in transcending the gap between folklore and reality.

Before coming to Kenyon a year and a half ago, Hyde taught creative writing at Harvard University. He is the author of The Gift: Imagination and the Erotic Life of Property and This Error is the Sign of Love, a collection of poetry. In 1979, his edition of the selected poems of the Nobel Prize-winning Spanish writer Vicente Aleixandre, A Longing for the Light was published. His works have been published in the Kenyon Review, The Paris Review, The Nation, and the American Poetry Review.

PLAY YOUR PART

Changing Faces of Kenyon

What do you think of Kenyon's reaction to the Gulf Crisis?

So far the college is responding in a thoughtful way through the teach-ins as well as providing outlet through the March on Washington. We are seeking to understand the larger implications of the situation.

President Philip Jordan

Mixed reaction reflects how Kenyon has diverse political orientation. The peace demonstration was good, but people on both sides need to think more about what's going on there.

Dave Olsen '91

People seem unaware of the crisis—detached, I guess, because we're in Gambier. Most people seem to be against the war, because that's trendy. It's as if now we have a war to demonstrate against, too.

Kristin Beck '94

I'm surprised by the lack of support for our action, especially the peace demonstrations, considering the first few days' successes.

Flagg Taylor '93
Lords Basketball Plagued By Inconsistency

By John Cooney

The job description for a Kenyon basketball player certainly did not mention long vacations. While the rest of the Kenyon community was enjoying itself at home over the holidays, the Lords took a brief vacation before returning to Kenyon December 26th to prepare for a busy holiday schedule. The post yuletide festivities began for the Lords when they played in the four-team Colonial City Classic. Kenyon entered the tournament having never won a game in the classic but all of that was changed when the Lords earned a berth in the finals by beating the Indians 93-89.

B.J. Kenyon scored 22 points in the game, the beginning of a torrid scoring stretch in which he would lead the team in scoring in seven out of nine games. Andy Kutz continued to Witch the NBA, NCAA, and NHL. Kenyon entered the game scoring 15 points, while Matt Alcorn added 12. Devin Odom was a force on the boards, sinking down 15 rebounds.

The Lords, facing a very strong Muskingum team in the finals, were handily defeated 81-57. Kutz, who led the team with 19 points, commented that, “it was one of those games where no one was on one.”

The only other bright spot in the game was Kevin Mills, who handed out six assists. The Lords shot 27% from the field, scoring for the Lords, combining for 32 points, while Kevin Mills scored 14 points. Kevin Mills played a near perfect game for a point guard, scoring six points, dishing out five assists, and turned the ball over only once.

In a strong, balanced conference like the NCAC wins on the road are rare. Winnable road game for the Lords was their game against Case Western Reserve. Unfortunately, the Lords did everything but win. They outplayed CWRU, but they lost 69-67. Despite the close score, Kenyon felt that there were too many “close calls.” Kutz simply said “we got hosed.”

The Lords had a chance to tie at the end, but they could not get a shot off. Kenyon had another awesome game with 31 points and nine rebounds, but the team only shot 30%, rarely a winning percentage.

With War On, Sports Seeks Place

As the Collegian Sports Editors prepared this week’s Sports Page, one could not help to ask the question: What relevancy do sporting events have during a war?

Now the war in the Persian Gulf enters its second week, and the United States also anxiously awaits Sunday’s Super Bowl and continues to watch the NBA, NCAA, and NHL.

So often commentators and announcers glorify plays by analyzing them by what now seems as inappropriate language. Saying “he has an arm like a cannon” or “there’s a real war going on in the trenches” are age-old descriptions of sports.” The one reason for this is that sports can provide a place for people to maintain some normalcy during the war. Sporting events will also provide an escape from the gloomy news that is reported for the rest of the day without detracting from that news’ significance.

So as you watch the Super Bowl this weekend, and undoubtedly you should, let’s hope the men at ABC refrain from the use of “the Bills bombed the Giants with an aerial assault” or “the Giants killed the Bills,” see EDITOR page twelve.
"Off the Hill" Goes on Spring Break

By Chris Munster

It's approaching February in Gambier, time to wish you were somewhere else. It's not only your new classes, the housing policy, and that face, if you’ve dealt with ARA until now a few more weeks than it will. It’s only the weather that makes you wish you were in Florida, right?

Well, "Off the Hill" gets us off just a bit earlier than the ladies.

Dateline: Tampa: It's come down to two New York teams for Super Bowl XXV. Actually, if you look close, Buffalo is really in Canada, and could become the first "Canadia" team to win the "American" Super Bowl. And what about the New York/Jersey Giants? O.K., so this isn’t really the battle for New York, in spite of Madison Avenue’s best-laid plans.

As funny as this sounds, the NFC Championship might be more important to the Giants in the grand scheme of things. By proving they could beat the Niners, with Joe Montana, they have potentially done more for the Giant organization. There was a huge psychological advantage for them, being the last team to beat the Giants last Sunday, which they miraculously managed.

Now, only an immense obstacle remains. The Buffalo Bills were expected to win and have been seen as the best AFC team to play for the Super Bowl in quite some time. Their no-huddle offense created a no-opponent situation last Sunday. Perhaps the experts will stop their talk of Art Shell being Coach of the Year. No Coach of the Year sees his team lose 51-3 in a championship game.

With nor without Jay Schroeder, the Raiders are a better team than that.

Ladies Improve, But Have Long Way To Go

By Gordon Center

The Kenyon Ladies Basketball team has been staying true to its New Year’s resolution. That is, to improve the overall team and coming closer to win in the highly competitive NCAC.

The ladies kicked off the New Year by challenging their closest competition, Tufts University at Tomich Arena on January 3. The Kenyon Ladies were well aware of the fact that Wittenberg was ranked number ten in the nation.

The game was a display of junior talent on the team. Juniors Nicole Dunn and Diane Rochat combined for more than 50 percent of the Ladies total score. Dunn, Rochat, and Sarah Pratt also pulled down rebounds.

Yet even with tough offense such as this the Ladies were unable to beat Wittenberg. Wittenberg defeated the Ladies 65-39.

The Ladies next game was against another NCAC rival. The Ladies played at Denison University just two days later. The Ladies playing their second game in three days, were tired coming into this match up while Denison, having had time off, came into the game full of energy.

Nicole Dunn again led the Ladies in scoring, with twelve points. She was joined by Sophomore guard Beth Burrey who scored 10 points for the night. Senior Shelley Webb and Dunn both scored 15 points, as the team was able to score 80 points, while Denison was able to hold them to 51. The Ladies shooting machine could not be stopped. At half time the Ladies were down only 10 points, 26 to 36. In the second half they outscored Denison but were unable to score the 22 points that would have brought them closer to the win.

The Ladies also suffered another disappointing loss to Case Western Reserve University. The Ladies at Tomich Arena, with greater confidence in themselves after the game against Earlham challenged Case from the start. At half time the score was six points in favor of visiting Case. Yet the Ladies were not daunted by this challenge, they continued with the pressure they had been exerting all game long.

Shelly Webb led the Ladies with rebounds by pulling down the total. Webb also led the team in points by scoring statistical career high by Sophomore Beth Burrey who scored seventeen. However even with excellent defense and offense the Ladies were not able to stem the ливне of fresh players Case threw at them. With greater depth on their team, Case was able to wear down Kenyon. Case ended up beating the Ladies 64 to 57 in a disappointing loss.

It could be expected that the Ladies and their coach would have a hard time maintaining a positive attitude, but this is not the case. Diane Rochat said that "Coach Roberts has been great to us in the last week. In last week’s practice, we’ve gone out the season. She never lets us think about the negative, only the positive."

The Ladies play the College of Wooster this Saturday.

Swimmers Get Fast Down South

By Grant Tennille

The Lords and Ladies spent much of their holiday break in sunny Florida in pursuit of faster times and healthy tans. The annual trip marked the beginning of the push toward the conference meet, and for meet prep, as the swimmers gear up for the competition they will face in the coming weeks.

Speed training was a top priority for both teams, and the results have been reflected by outstanding performances in recent meets.

While visiting the sunny South, the Lords and Ladies made a stop in Atlanta for a tri-meet at Emory University where they faced the host team as well as the Division I Georgia Bulldogs. Georgia, boasting a strong men’s team, and a nationally-ranked women’s squad, defeated both the Lords (122-106) and the Ladies (121-102), but the close scores indicate that Kenyon is extremely capable of hanging tough with Division I competition. Their success against their Division I counterparts is, of course, legendary, and Emory was no exception, as they fell to both the Ladies (149-87) and the Lords (128-78).

Fast times marked both squads’ performances with the Lords showing particular improvement. Juniors John Landreth and Karl Stafoff were Kenyon’s only overall winners, as they captured the 200 and 300 yard Freestyle events respectively.

The Lords freshmen continued to make strong contributions to the team’s efforts, as Todd Giardinei took second overall in the 100 yard Backstroke, and Steve Stadler took third place finish in the 200 butterfly. Stafoff was particularly impressed by the squad’s improvement, and felt that the Florida trip was largely responsible for the strong performances.

"We really concentrated on our speed work on the trip, and everyone is swimming faster. We are starting to get ready for the conference meet, and most of the guys who will qualify for Nationals will do it there.

When asked how the youth of the Lords squad is performing, Coach Kristen Reed gives the green light to the big meets to come, Stafoff quickly dismissed the experience question.

"We do have a young team, but the younger team has been reflected in the better meet times. They are improving along with the rest of us, and we will be ready for the big meets."

This sentiment was strongly echoed by Lady’s Senior Kari Matthews, as she spoke of the younger Ladies.

"The freshmen have been swimming out of their minds!" she exclaimed, and indeed they have. At Emory, Jessica Berkowitz turned in another strong performance, taking third place overall in the 1000 yard freestyle. Sophomore standout Jen Carter was in fine form as well, capturing second in the 200 yard Individual Medley, improving her National qualifying time of 2:12.04. Jen is having her finest season as at Kenyon, placed third overall in the 200 free. She has now qualified for Nationals in eight events, including relay, as well as placing fourth in the overall strength of the Ladies squad has come to much to her personal success.

"We are a great team, and I am enjoying my time here a lot more than ever before."

That strength was again evident last Saturday, as the Ladies scored 318 points, the highest among all Division III entries, at the All-Ohio Invitational. The overall team performance was outstanding, and the year’s second victory over rival Miami was an added bonus.

see SWIMMING page twelve
Gulf
Continued from page one

The Gulf war. Early in the day United States intelligence assets photographed fires in several oil fields and oil refinery sites. They were burning out of control. The United States blamed Iraq's military for setting the fire. Later in the evening Iraq launched another Scud missile at Tel Aviv. It hit a heavily populated residential area causing at least three fatalities and 70 other casualties.

Reaction in the United States to our actions in the Gulf has ranged the political spectrum. There have been demonstrations both for and against the actions of our government. Those who are opposed to the war chanted "no blood for oil," and "bring the boys home." People who support President Bush's actions are just as fervent in their demonstrations. While protesters to United States policy gain television air time, the vast majority of Americans support the President's actions in committing United States troops to military action. A poll reported on National Public Radio on January 22 placed George Bush's approval rating as "the highest ever tracked; higher than Franklin D. Roosevelt's after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor." Protests to the United States policy has also occurred at Kenyon. Before Christmas Break there was an outdoor rally sponsored by Speak Out, a new student group for peace in the Middle East. Before the beginning of hostilities this same group held a silent vigil for peace in the Middle East.

King
Continued from page two

"celebrate the contributions of people of color." She concluded that the College's response to the third annual MLK Week was good given current events. Collins said, "We had pretty good attendance despite events in the Gulf, but we hope for even better attendance next year."

Patriotism
Continued from page five

changes it in through the expression of ideas and opinions, even those which "sicken" people like Mr. Rutter. The "put up or shut up" theme of Mr. Rutter's remarks is inconsistent with the freedoms he purports to value. Thank you, Mr. Rutter, for reminding "those who are opposed to the war to question what allows them to have that opportunity."

Please be reminded that the same freedoms that allow you to express your views in support of the war permit me the opportunity to oppose it--and neither of us gets any brownie points towards "Americanism" merely for holding either view.

Respectfully submitted,
Rebecca R. Miller '93

Bennett
Continued from page six

slums. He explained that many blacks were "crossing over and out" forgetting their root and their obligation to "The Dream." The second task Mr. Bennett described was to mobilize the white American community. He said that the new defunct Coalition of Congress dealt with Civil Rights Reforms needed to be reinstated. He said that white Americans needed to recognize and reject the racism that in many ways still exists. He suggested there needed to be some kind of white Martin Luther King to free whites from the hatred and fear which prevents equality. Bennett's third task was to try and eliminate what he considered the four greatest evils on earth: Racism, Unemployment, Violence, and Materialism. Only after we accomplished these goals could we begin to complete "the dream." Bennett said that it was "...a scandalous daulous to honor the dreamer while we desecrate the dream." He concluded his speech by telling the audience that it was not enough to praise Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., but that it was our duty to vindicate him. The evening ended with another series of inspirational songs by the Central State University Choir.

Basketball
Continued from page ten

He ranks second in the conference in scoring at 20.1 a game and third in rebounding with a mark of 9.1 a game. Kenyon has always been a very motivated player, motivated by his goals, which are "to win as many games as possible and win a conference championship."

But after last season the coaches made the mistake of getting B.J. mad, and this has been his payback season. Their first mistake was overlooking him when it came time for the all-conference selections, despite a fine junior season which seemed to warrant some honors.

Then in a pre-season poll Kenyon (the team) was only placed seventh in the conference.

This confirmed in his mind that, "Kenyon gets no respect, not B.J. nor the school." This season Kenyon has raised his game to a level which has made it impossible for the NCAC coaches to overlook the man or the team.

Kenyon has other players who are enjoying seasons that place them among the league leaders. Kurz, scoring at 13.7 a game, is fourth in shooting at 62%. Alcorn (14.3 points per game), leads the conference in three point plays per game with 3.5. Kenyon, Kurz, and Alcorn are all shooting above 80% from the free throw line. Kevin Mills is doing his job of distributing the ball, ranking seventh in the league in assists.

The Lords play over break was inconsistent. They had to play eight games in fifteen days, a schedule more befitting a NBA team rather than a NCAC team.

The Lords were understandably weary at times. Until last Saturday the team had practiced every day since Christmas Day. They practiced on New Year's Eve and twice the next day.

Now, however, the Lords appear well rested and ready for the stretch run of conference play.

Hoosier
Continued from page ten

you might know, coached by someone you go to church with. Even if Bedford has lost Indiana Limestone, Inc., it still had the State Championship team in 1990.

Webster defines Hoosier as "a resident or native of Indiana." Maybe he should add something about the swish of the net after a wiffle jump shot.

Editor
Continued from page ten

whatever the case may be in respect for our soldiers in the Golf.

When Hank Williams Jr. opens the telecast with "Are you ready for some football?" many of us will be thinking, "yes, but not for long." Or perhaps we'll never see that opening used at all. It would be better used at a happier time.

Swimming
Continued from page eleven

The Lords met with equal success scoring 283 points, and also topping the list of Division III entries. Division I Toledo fell to the Lords in a meet which saw both Kenyon squads place far ahead of their NCAC counterparts.

Next weekend may prove to be the best indication of Kenyon's strength and power as the Lords and Ladies host four dual meets including Division I rival Wright State. The excitement is building in the Ernst center, and spectators can be assured of plenty of action.

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