Kenyon Group Marches on Washington D.C. for Peace

By Kelley Ragland

Last Saturday, 70 to 80 Kenyon students, alums and faculty traveled to Washington D.C. to participate in a march protesting the U.S. war in the Persian Gulf.

Speak-Out, a new group designed to protest the war, organized students and rented vans from the college to drive for the noon event. Other students drove the distance themselves to take part in the demonstration.

The march was preceded by a short rally on the mall, complete with speakers and music. Actual marching began at 1 p.m., and ended in late afternoon at the ellipse, taking over the mall complete with speakers and vans from the college to drive for the noon event. Other students drove the distance themselves to take part in the demonstration.

The march was attended, according to its organizers, by about 300,000. The official police count of the crowd was 75,000. Miller said she was disheartened by this discrepancy.

"We were upset by the national news coverage. Obviously, by looking around, there were more than 75,000, although I think it would probably say closer to 200,000 or 250,000 than to 300,000," she said.

Because of this discrepancy and a general dissatisfaction with their coverage, Speak-Out has written a letter to the national news media expressing their concern over the "disinformation war.

"The coverage was biased," Miller said. "They portrayed it as a throwback to the protests of Vietnam, and the anti-American sentiment. There were an extraordinary number of American flags and other symbols of patriotism there. We think we have just as much right as Americans to express our opinions as do the pro-war protesters.

Flora Wheaton, an Out march organizer at Kenyon, was pleased and relieved by her experiences at the march. "It made me realize, personally, how many people there are that think we have just as much right as Americans to express our opinions as do the pro-war protesters."

Robert E. Keister, Assistant Dean of Students, for Academic Advising Richard Switzer, will oversee Residential Advisors and Freshman Council.

Both positions will be live-in positions. The first coordinator, under the control of the Assistant Dean for Student Housing Services Stewart FitzGibbon III, will be responsible for dealing with summer conferences, house managers and hall governments. The second coordinator, under Dean for Academic Advising Richard Switzer, will oversee Residential Advisors and Freshman Council.

By Cindy Wittman

Robert E. Keister, Assistant Dean of Students for Residential Life, will be leaving after three years in Kenyon's administration. Due to the elimination of his position, Keister will depart at the end of the semester.

The position of Assistant Dean of Students-Residential Life has been terminated because of the budget crunch that is affecting Kenyon as a whole. It is a result of efforts to streamline the administration. Instead of this position, the administration plans to create a place for two area coordinators to fulfill the duties previously covered by Keister.

The first area coordinator, under the control of the Assistant Dean for Student Housing Services Stewart FitzGibbon III, will be responsible for dealing with summer conferences, house managers and hall governments. The second coordinator, under Dean for Academic Advising Richard Switzer, will oversee Residential Advisors and Freshman Council.

Both positions will be live-in positions. The first coordinator will probably be housed in Manning, while the second will live in Gund. This system is common at other colleges, and, according to Keister, "I think students will be very well-served with this new model."

Keister has no immediate plans for the future. Instead, he intends to follow his wife in her job search after she completes her doctoral program this summer. Keister will remain in Gambier until the end of June.

House. Crowds gathered at the ellipse to listen to speakers including the Rev. Jesse Jackson and National Organization for Women President Mollie Yard.

The organizers at Kenyon were both happy and disappointed with Kenyon's turnout. "We were surprised that so many came because Kenyon tends to be reluctant to spend money on things that don't include drugs or alcohol," said Becki Miller. Speak-Out march organizer at Kenyon. "Yet compared to the crowds at the Teach-In, the group was not really that large.

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Earlier in the day, they will discuss the current national debate about art and obscenity with Lewis Hyde, Luce Professor of Art and Politics in Peirce Lounge. On Saturday at 1:30 in Hill Theater, poets Cheryl Clarke, Karen Mitchell, Marilyn Nelson Waniek and Carolyn Beattie will engage in a reading and panel discussion after reading from their works. Clarke is the author of three books of poetry, including the recent Humid Pitch. Fellow poet Joy Harjo has written that Clarke's poetry "has always touched that place in me that responds to magic and music."

Clarke is also the long time editor of Contagions, a literary magazine with an emphasis on writing by African-American women and lesbians. Mitchell, who lives in Cincinnati, won the 1989 Eight Mountain Poetry Prize for her first volume of poetry, The Eating Hill. She has been praised by novelist Toni Cade Bambara for her "resonant voice" and "sure eye." A professor of English at the University of Connecticut, Waniek "may well have the most wicked timing in poetry today," according to poet Sandra McPherson. Beattie is the author of The Home Place and two other collections of poems.

Carolyn Whittow, an assistant professor of English at Bristol Community College in Rhode Island, is the award-winning young writer of "Wild Meat."

The panel discussion following the four poets' readings will be moderated by poet and Kenyon alumna Allison Joseph. She current...
Addressing the Rape Campaign

"I am twenty-one years old. I can't drive my car late at night alone in the city. There are parts of the city I can't walk through, even at three p.m. I can't pull up to that farm house and ask directions, even though I'm lost. I can't drink too much. I can't invite you in. No, you can't pick me up for a first date... I have to meet you in a well-known, well-light restaurant. I am a woman of the nineties. I am cautious, and in control, but I am not free."

This editorial is not going to talk about how many women are raped per hour in this country or how many rapes go unreported, or how many co-eds are raped by that seemingly friendly guy down the hall. Rape happens, and the fact that it happens is one of the most frustrating limitations in a woman's life.

The rape signs around campus have been posted with good intentions. However, there is something very divisive about the entire campaign. It tends to imply that every date or physical encounter between a man and a woman is potential rape.

The advice given: "No Heroes in This Locker Room" ad and the scarred face of the victim in "Not All Drunk Drivers Die" ad successfully promoted the anti-drinking driving campaigns. After a while, you'd better believe that when everybody's buddy, Buddy, jumped behind the wheel after finishing off his half of a fifth, you thought twice about calling "shooting gun!" Most importantly, you felt it was within your power to choose an alcohol-free driver.

But how appropriate is this tactic in preventing rape? Is a jarring poster really appropriate, or does this particular weapon become its own brand of assault? These signs do nothing to empower women. Instead, they call attention to their vulnerability, even exploit it. How about a sign that calls for real talking, real listening: "No means No. When she says it, she means it. Zip up."

Now that we know what no means, it's important to define what a rape is. There is an important distinction between an act of painful power domination whether it is an act of rape or not. Women have the capacity to make their desires known as clearly as men do. But this is only effective if men learn to understand, and respect, these desires.

A healthier take on the issue views women's vulnerability as treatable symptoms of a social malaise which can be cured with a new, less accusatory, more definitive vocabulary. Telling women where to hang out and change their lives to avoid being raped does not address the need for women to be in tune with their strengths, and their ability to re-route the course of a sexual situation.

In a better scenario, men and women both would be called upon to overcome the awkwardness associated with sexual conduct. Upfront discussion, even last second, will allow everyone to make their desires known as clearly as men do. But this is only effective if men learn to understand, and respect, these desires.

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U.S. Justified Using Military Force
P. Robert Broeren

On August 2, 1990 the Iraqi army invaded and occupied the small Persian Gulf country of Kuwait. George Bush mobilized a large part of the world community to resist this aggression, but Saddam Hussein ignored this international pressure. The United Nations Security Council Resolutions ordered him to leave Kuwait and ordered the restoration of the legitimate government of Kuwait. The Security Council also imposed economic sanctions, but none of these measures obtained the desired results. On January 16, the United States and other allied nations began military action against Iraq. This military action is both justified and needed.

To begin with there is legal sanction for our actions. Under the UN Security Council Resolution 668 and the vote of the United States Congress of January 16 the President of the United States was authorized to use United States forces to liberate Kuwait and to disarm Saddam Hussein from Kuwait. In 1959 the Security Council passed a similar resolution when North Korea invaded South Korea and the United States was called upon to play the leading military role in the United Nations forces, setting a precedent for the current crisis. The United States spent the last forty years building up the United States military forces abroad, not only in the top, and therefore the United States is the only power to deal with threats of this kind. This was demonstrated in the Sauit crisis. The United States did not use its force to resolve this crisis, it was prepared for the eventuality.

The military action was also necessary. From the time of their inception at the beginning of this century, weapons of mass destruction have only been rarely used since the end of the Second World War. However, Saddam Hussein has developed several types of weapons: chemical, biological and now a pharmacological/nuclear. He also has no scruples against using these weapons, against either his enemies or even his own people. He must be prevented from using these weapons again.

Many people argue that economic sanctions needed to be given more time to work before military options were used. In the months since their enactment the hardship they caused the Iraqi people did not change any of Saddam Hussein’s positions or force him to leave Kuwait, and it did not appear they would. During the Iran-Iraq war the people of Iraq suffered a great deal of hardship and Hussein, oblivious to their misery, continued his expansionist war against Iran for eight years.

The United States also has certain obligations to Kuwait. While Kuwait may not be one of our ‘key allies’ they are one of our allies. During the Iran-Iraq war the United States reflagged Kuwaiti oil tankers and our war ships escorted them through the Persian Gulf. The United States has an obligation to our allies to stand up for them, and therefore the United States is the only power to deal with threats of this kind. This was demonstrated in the Suzuki crisis. The United States did not use its force to resolve this crisis, it was prepared for the eventuality.

The United States has always made the use of military force a last resort in settling conflicts. In the case of Saddam Hussein, there was no other choice left. We can only hope that the war is concluded swiftly with little loss of life on either side.

King Week Apathy Due to Fear
To the Editors:
The week of January 14th was a week of celebration in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Each day and evening there were events that commemorated Dr. King. There were lectures, performances by students, movies, a special Racial Awareness Program meeting, and an ecumenical service in memory of King. These events provided many different ways to celebrate the life of Martin Luther King Jr. Several United Nations forces. setting a precedent for the current crisis. The United States spent the last forty years building up the United States military forces abroad, not only in the top, and therefore the United States is the only power to deal with threats of this kind. This was demonstrated in the Saaw crisis. The United States did not use its force to resolve this crisis, it was prepared for the eventuality.

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The messages that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spread were messages of change. He wanted to see progress in our society, not setbacks. Our generation has started to move this change. We can right here right on this campus, by reaching outside of our own lives and to each other. We can show a change by taking an interest in multi cultural activities that this college offers. It is all right here for us. Dr. King asked us to "Get your mind off of your own problems and onto something bigger than yourself." We can only open ourselves up to the change that he dreamed of. His dream is calling to us, if we would only listen—together.

Jean Proffitt

Minorities: A Sacrifice For Oil
April Garret

As a member of the African-American community in this country, I am disgusted with the U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf. I feel that the so-called "Peace Talks" were a farce, that the U.S. did not give sanctions a chance and were not even hoping for an Arab solution. I feel as though Mr. Bush wanted to go to war. It disgusts me that the U.S. has taken the 1957 Agreement with Iran and" made it into a "made for T.V. war." Equally, I am disgusted by the Arab racism and the lack of respect that some of those in the media have for the Muslim religion. Saddam Hussein is a poor representative of his people and his religion and I find that it is hard for most people to separate the man from his culture. Let us not forget that there are demons in every culture.

As an African-American, I am disgusted because when America fights wars, most of our people have nothing to say. We are "forced to obey."

The initial and final devastation lies in the losses that our community suffers because of the fact that we represent this country's military by at least 58% (although publications tell you differently) and that is a great source of resentment and tension to me. It is a problem that the government punishes money into the military to offer minorities an alternative, teaching my people how to use weapons instead of their minds, to fight the wars of the very people who have oppressed us from the day they first loaded us on the slave ships. The fact that there are those who believe that the armed forces are voluntary are misguided. For my community they are a way of a generally impoverished state of affairs, a way to support family. The name "armed forces" means to my community "forced to be armed because there is no alternative."

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The Kenyon Collegian will hold regular office hours between 7:30 and 10:00 p.m. every Sunday through Wednesday during the academic year, except holidays. All students and members of the community who are interested in working for the newspaper may stop in the office and submit questions or comments. The Kenyon Collegian is a student run newspaper located in Chase Tower in Peirce Hall. We welcome responses to the paper and invite all members of the community to offer submissions. Our mailing address is P.O. Box 1943, Gambier, OH, 43022.
On January 24 at Common Hour, the Rev. George Williamson, who recently returned from a peace-keeping mission in Baghdad, came to Kenyon to share his firsthand experiences. In light of the news media's incomplete picture of the Gulf situation, this was a welcome change in perspective.

He began by addressing one of the most frequent questions asked after his return from Baghdad: if he was afraid of being wounded or killed. His experiences with the Arab people, in his opinion, offered the best answer to this question. In order to understand the true nature of the Arab people, Williamson traveled away from the city of Baghdad to a Shiite concentrated section. A place that was surrounded by narrow market streets dotted with small (little trade shops, usually owned individually or by a family). The tiny streets, painted with natural sense of noise and activity, were subdued by the eager greetings of friendship by the Arabs.

Wielding the little Arabic he knew, (Sholom) he had conversations with a goldsmith, a construction worker, and a merchant who sold cigarettes as a gift. William- son now views the ring as one of his most prized possessions. He said, comparatively, if he was alone in the back alleys of Harlem, he would have felt more at home. He found it ironic that while these people were supposedly his own country's enemies, he was not afraid but comfortable.

Another story of the friendliness of the Arab people he related was when he attempted to go to a church that was holding a peace conference. Unfortunately, he arrived via taxi at the wrong address. The second Arab piece was the Arab man who took him to the correct church in his beat-up car (it turned out it was his destination as well) and asked no payment in return. Williamson reflected afterwards during that jaunt, he did not know who this man was, where he was taking him, or if he would ever get there, but at that time he strangely felt secure. Instead of being afraid in Iraq, he was now contending with the fear of the current war. He said he was afraid that after people were forced to become emotionally committed to the war, they might forget that they once had a choice of not supporting it.

Williamson then spoke of the closing of several universities in Kuwait and Iraq (which he viewed as a desecration of human dignity and dignity) for political reasons; he strongly felt that one of the most integral purposes of any university was to render critical evaluations of world events. He claimed that students in the modern world should not be able to instill change. In light of this, he asked a professor in Iraq why Sad dam Hussein has accrued so much power. He gave five reasons: the history of a people, the imperialist and the massive use of force used against the Arab world starting with the crusades, the enormous disparity between the rich and the poor (e.g., Kuwait), the double standard of the United States in foreign policy (the United States is appalled at the invasion of Kuwait, yet they have previously supported Israeli occupation), the repeated humiliation of the enormous power of Israel the failure of the Arabs to create a cohesive system of government, and finally the rising tide of Arab nationalism which Saddam seems to support. Overall, Saddam is an identifiable metaphor reminding the Arab people of their harsh history and offering them some desirable dignity to hold on to.

For instance, at Baghdad University, which Williamson compared to OSU, he asked a professor in the English department about the involvement in Kuwait. The professor described the closed society permitted: first, the history of incorrect borders justifies the invasion, second, the invasion is no different than current Israeli occupation, and third, a disregard of the shoulders and a submissive reply that whatever the government does is right. No one had been committed to the war, they might forget the fear of "incidents" forced the museum to close its exhibitions. The Institute of Archaeology which once had its home there had to flee. Williamson related that while these people were supposedly his own country's enemies, he was not afraid but comfortable.}

By Anne Duprey

On Tuesday, January 22, Ruth W. Dun nell made a presentation entitled, "Buddhism is Alive and Well in China." The Storer Assistant Professor of Asian history delivered the lecture during Common Hour in the Olin Auditorium to a sprinkling of students and professors. Her presentation was complete with colorful slides and much first-hand knowledge. The starting point of her talk was her month-long trip to China during the summer of 1990.

She visited the province of Ningsi for five days, hoping to tour the old Buddhist temple which had been closed for restoration after the last visited. This newly restored temple, dating back to the 11th Century, had refur bished pavilions which function as exhibition halls. Unfortunately for Ms. Dunnell, the exhibit had not yet opened. In April of 1990, the temple's restoration was completed, and immediately a group of Buddhist monks occupied the temple, establishing residency. This new "functioning Buddhist establishment" is complete with banners, tables, decorations, and sutras. Their presence, and the fear of "incidents" forced the museum to close its exhibitions. The Institute of Archaeology which once had its home there had trouble with the monks and was unable to stay. These simple monks, whose tactics include putting mud in keyholes to prevent workers from getting in, have wielded a great deal of power and shown a vast amount of strength.

Ms. Dunnell attempted to link this anecdote to her assessment of some important trends in China during this Post-Reform Era. The underlying theme of her assertions was that in China today, all types of reform work from the bottom up. First, she noted a spiritual crisis as an influencing factor in China today. There has been a massive movement towards Christianity, comprised of students, peasants, and intellectuals alike. There are officially eight million members of the "patriotic" (state sanctioned) churches. Yet, there are a large underground church which pledges its allegiance not to Beijing, but to Rome. Estimates of total number of Christians in China run from five to 40 million. Today, religion continues to build momentum in this nation.

Next, Ms. Dunnell cited the importance of China's economic crisis. This complicated crisis she believes, is one of the consequences of the attempted economic reform. Rapid growth, rise in expectation, uneven development, and the ethos of Deng Xiaoping — "to get rich is glorious"—have created economic unrest. A downward turn in the economy and widespread corruption have paralyzed the
Kenyon Enters Second Year of College Bowl Competition

By Eric Alexander

On Saturday February 2, Kenyon College Bowl will sponsor its second annual on-campus tournament in Samuel Mather. This same weekend last year saw nine teams compete in a total of nineteen matches until the champion of the inaugural tournament was crowned. The tournament is open to all students who wish to participate; teams consist of four players at a time, with two alternates who may be inserted at various points in the match. Rules are slightly modified from those which have governed intercollegiate competition of this sort since the Eisenhower administration. Basically, College Bowl is a cross between Jeopardy and Trivial Pursuit, although it preates both and no money is at stake (sorry). The game proceeds as follows: a "best-up" question is asked for both teams. The team of the first person to correctly answer the question gets a bonus question for it alone. Questions are worth various points, and may be on a range of academic subjects, current events, or trivia. After this process is repeated for twenty questions, the teams' respective point totals are tallied and a winner is declared.

Last year's on-campus tournament had four rounds of round-robin, with the top four teams by record competing in two rounds of single elimination.

Kenyon used to compete intercollegiately in College Bowl, when it was shown on network television, but Kenyon College Bowl suffered a long period of dormancy. In 1989, two students re-founded the organization on campus, and began to prepare for intercollegiate competition. To be eligible to compete at the regional tournament, which is a qualifier for the national championship tournament, a school must purchase a set number of game packets from the monopolistic central body, and use them to hold a tournament open to all students on its campus. Last year, Kenyon competed at the Regional Championship Tournament in Windsor, Ontario, with sixteen other colleges and universities from Ohio and Michigan, including the large state universities. The team made a respectable showing, battling its own competition better as well as the teams from Eastern Michigan, Xavier, and Bowling Green Universities. This year's regional tournament is being held March 2 & 3 at the University of Toledo.

Kenyon's on-campus tournament is not a direct qualifier to regional competition, but it is a means of raising campus interest as well as a means of spotting talented individuals who may be interested and available to represent Kenyon at the regionals in March. Teams may sign up to compete until the day of the tournament, but hopefully there will be an opportunity to get teams together before that time. Advertisements around campus should guide interested individuals as to how they may compete. To help define the heavy cost of the necessary game packets, a $10 entry fee is requested of the participating teams. People not competing are welcome to come to Samuel Mather Saturday afternoon and watch the tournament.

Dimitri Simes, Senior Associate and Director of the Project on U.S.-Soviet Relations at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, D.C., will lecture on "Gorbachev's Soviet Union: Revolution Out of Control" at 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 5 in the Biology Auditorium. His lecture is part of the CNG Lecture Series on the Soviet Union.

Simes is one of the best known commentators on Soviet affairs. He was educated in the Soviet Union at Moscow State University and received the Soviet equivalent of the Ph.D. from the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Science. He has lived in the United States since 1973. In that time, he has served as a consultant for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, CBS News, and NBC News. He is a commentator for the Voice of America and has been interviewed frequently on PBS's McNeil-Lehrer News Hour. A professional lecturer at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Simes has written Detente and Conflict: Soviet Foreign Policy 1971-1977 and edited Soviet Succession: Leadership in Transition.

Amnesty Condemns Selective Stats

In a response to President George Bush's letter to college students across the nation, Amnesty International Executive Director John G. Healy wrote an answer to his college chapters, condemning Bush's selective use of Amnesty statistics regarding human rights violations in Iraq.

Bush's letter (excerpted by the last Col· legian) listed recent Amnesty reports of abuses by Iraqi soldiers in Kuwait, especially cases of extrajudicial torture and execution of civilians and children. Although these quotes are factual, according to Healy, Bush ignores the fact that this behavior is not new to the Iraqi government, nor is it new to some of the governments of the U.S. coalition partners.

Amnesty reports document this kind of abuse in Iraq for at least the last 10 years, and see AMNESTY page eight.

Arlene Daniels Speaks Monday

On Monday evening, February 4, Kenyon College will host Arlene Kaplan Daniels, Professor of sociology at Northwestern University, to deliver the 1990-91 Cheryl Miller Lecture on Women and Social Change. The privilege of hosting this lecture is awarded annually to colleges in a highly competitive process by Sociologists for Women in Sociocy, an international organization of more than 1,000 social scientists, faculty, undergraduate and graduate students, sociological practitioners and independent scholars who share a dedication to the social equality of women.

The title of Professor Daniels' lecture at 7:30 p.m. in Biology Auditorium is "Careers in Feminism." She will also be offering a Common Hour talk on Tuesday, February 4 in Peirce Lounge by work on the humanization of bureaucracies.

Arlene Kaplan Daniels is a highly distinguished and respected sociologist, author of, among others, Invisible Careers: Women Civic Leaders in the Volunteer World.

Professor Daniels' lecture will be followed by a reception in Peirce Lounge.
Ladies Put Scare Into Wooster

By Gordon Center

Last week while the majority of the campus continued to put off their studies, the Kenyon Ladies Basketball team found time to challenge both the NCAC rivals and found time for their studies.

The Ladies started off the week with a game against the Battling Bishops of Ohio Wesleyan at Tomich Arena on Wednesday night. The Kenyon Ladies expected a fierce battle going into the game, as the Bishops were seen as a team that could provide a challenge to the NCAC leaders.

As the game progressed, the Bishops were able to keep the game close, but the Ladies were able to pull away in the second half with a strong performance from Nicole Dunn and Beth Burrey, who combined for over 40 points.

The Ladies continued to dominate in their game against Wooster on Saturday, winning by a score of 75-40. Dunn and Burrey both had standout performances, with Dunn scoring 23 points and Burrey scoring 20.

Despite the Lady Bishops' efforts, the Ladies were able to control the game and put up a strong performance, leaving the Bishops with a loss for the season.

The Ladies' win over Wooster proved to be a turning point in their season, as they were able to improve their record and gain confidence in their abilities.

Disappointment, Discouragement, and Hope for Lords B-ball

By John Cooney

The Lords lost all three of their games this past week, which turned out to be a disaster for the team. In fact, the losses were more of a microcosm of the team's season, in the course of three of their games the Lords would experience disappointment, discouragement, and hope.

Disappointment: On Wednesday the Lords traveled to Branch Rickey Arena to play Ohio Wesleyan. In the past Ohio Wesleyan has been the site of many crushing defeats for the Lords, including last year's blowout in that tournament. However, this year the Lords felt very confident that they could beat the Bishops. They were also aware of the game's critical importance in the standings, since both teams had 3-2 records in the NCAC.

Unfortunately, the game started off like many previous games with OWU, OWU used their size and quickness, and the inside play of 6'10" Dale Eirich and 6'8" Steve Geiger to jump out to a 5-2 lead. Ohio Wesleyan scored their 25th point with only five minutes to go in the game.

Trailing 25-10 on the road, the Lords could have easily lost all hope. Insteadan they began to completely dominate the game. Kenyon turned up the defensive pressure on one end, and easily broke the OWU press for layups on the other end.

B.J. Kenyon and Andy Kutz began to take the game over, which was the basis for the game plan. Kutz played 20 minutes of the game, the Lords were better on the floor. Kenyon said, "For most of the game we played better than they did, but you can't afford to get down like that, especially on the road."

Offensively, there were many heroes for the Lords. Kenyon continued his dominant play, scoring 23 points and grabbing rebounds. Kutz scored 16 points on 7-11 shooting. The backcourt rotation of Alcorn, Burrey, and Mills combined for 40 points, with Alcorn leading the way with 20.

Defensively, the Lords struggled to contain the Bishops' best players, giving up too many points with Alcorn in the game, in a staggering 54% team field goal percentage for OWU.

Discouragement: The Lords knew Saturday's game with Wooster was probably their most difficult conference game. Playing at Wooster, against the ninth ranked team in the country made the Lords heavy underdogs, but it also gave them a chance to see how they stacked up against the best team in the conference.

The second half started much in the same way as the beginning of the game. The Bishops went on a run, and suddenly the game was a game they could have won. Except for the disastrous first five minutes of the game, the Lords were the better team on the floor.

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The Past Is Present, N.Y.'s Takes a Giant Step Backward

By Chris Munster

What made Super Bowl XXV so unique was the diametrically opposed style of the Giants and Bills. There was to come with victory the Vince Lombardi Trophy and perhaps bragging rights to either the no-huddle or the slow-huddle (as it has been referred to) following the Giants 20-19 stop-your-heart-for-eight-seconds win over the Bills. Survival is a more accurate way to describe the outcome of the silver anniversary exhibition, a national celebration in January.

What also made the game so special was the fact that, no matter what Scott Norwood's 47-yard field goal attempt wound up, one could say without discussion that the best team had won the game. Both teams showcased outstanding play on both sides of the ball. Don't stop at saying this was the best of all Super Bowls, this was one of the best games ever played by two NFL teams.

The scene leading up Norwood's winner-take-all effort packed as much drama into it as possible. The Giants, in a virtual repeat of the 1989 Super Bowl, knelt down on the sidelines, knowing that their participation in the game's last significant play was only spiritual. On the other side, Marv Levy, James Lofton, and an assistant felt the enormity of the drama, clasped hands. Feeling the enormity of the drama, clasped hands.

Halfway through the kick, it was obvious that either Giants were praying harder, or Norwood just didn't get enough hip into his kick. For the final play, the ball was in the hands of the most important of the Giants on the day, Jeff Hostetler. That was indeed fitting.

For Hostetler, it was vindication. He rebuffed his critics, and after seven long years, persevered to become the last quarter- back standing in this 1990 season. For Otis Anderson, the game's MVP, it was vindication as well. His critics were on a much longer list, that list comprising the other 27 teams in the NFL. On Sunday, this former Plan B was Plan A, and Anderson responded, like he once predicted he would if in a Super situation.

Whereas Hostetler and Anderson have waited years for their due rewards, hopefully Norwood will not have to wait for his so soon. Otherwise, one moment will live with him for many seasons, unfair as that may seem.

Why did the speakers bleat "New York, New York, what's in it for me?" Many, many reasons are at the heart of this answer. In fact, heart is one of the answers.

The most important play of the day was the red-and-13 reception by Mark Ingram on the 9:29 drive to open the second half. That play was emblematic of the Giants this year. A player that many people didn't know about Billswas not only limited time, even for a no- huddle, but the calling of two timeouts while the Giants were attempting to run out the clock. If Kelly had an additional timeout to work with in the end, perhaps he would have gotten Norwood closer to the uprights, and a better shot at the Super Bowl.

What the Giants victory reaffirms is that, in the words of Head Coach Bill Parcells, "power wins." On both sides of the ball, the Giants were a more solid team, period. Close to the vest is going to beat no-huddles and outstanding solos on the defensive side of the ball almost every time, given relatively equal talent. And let's say that the AFC team came in with the better individual talent. Even that wasn't good enough.

Which team made the louder statement with its style? Well, you have to look at the Giants for that answer because they won. But which team made a statement that might change the approaches of others next year? The Bills had the more radical approach that will catch the eyes of the teams not as fortunate as them. You will probably see many no-huddles across the NFL next year as a quicker way to get to the top.

However, on the silver anniversary of the Super Bowl, when we tend to look back and re-examine the game's illustrious past, the Giants showed that it can still be done the old-fashioned way, despite the changes in thinking that have come and gone over that span. One way of winning still endures, and a player like Otis Anderson, an old curmudgeon, and a coach like Bill Parcells, are throwbacks to the Super Bowl's beginnings. The roman numerals might change, but some things will stay the same.

NCAA: A kindiller, Gentler, (and Drier) Dugout?

By Phil Wilson

There is a part of the game of baseball that exists outside of the rulebook. That part, as important to the game as the distance from third base to home plate and the size of the ball, is made up of the rituals and traditions that 146 years have produced. Numerous and varied, these rituals create the mystique of a religion and the aura of timelessness that our national pastime enjoys. The rituals also explain why we love the game so much.

The count is full. The pitcher eyes the batter. Defiantly, the batter fires a stream of dark brown spittle across the plate as if to say, "Cross this line, meat." Lefty Adams also secured a fourth place finish in the shot put with a time of 13:04.0. An additional soy was shown. Andre Reed might still be hearing footsteps and feeling his hut on him by Pepper Johnson, Myron Guyton, and the rest of the supporting cast of the Giants. Meanwhile, Stephen Baker touched down and Ingram's third-down reception was Super Bowl, when we tend to look back and change the approaches of others next year?

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BE A RED CROSS VOLUNTEER

Lords Seventh, Ladies Fourth at NCAC Relays

By Scott Leder

This past weekend the Lord's track team finished seventh out of nine teams with a score of 24 points at the NCAC relays hosted by Ohio Wesleyan.

Kenyon's team of seniors Ken Cole and John Hanick placed second in the long jump with a combined distance of 47'0 3/4" and 20'3 1/4", respectively. In the triple jump, the team of Cole and sophomore Matt Welch earned fifth place honors with a combined distance of 87'1 1/4". Cole jumped 41'10 1/4" while Welch added 36'8 1/4".

The Purple and White also earned a sixth-place finish in the shot put as freshman Sid Rank and junior Shane McNally combined for a distance of 60'0 1/4". An additional soy was shown. An additional soy place finish was recorded as junior Michael Vezza pole vaulted a height of 12'0 1/2".

In the running events Kenyon earned a fourth place finish in the mile relay and sixth place finish in the 60-yard high hurdles. The relay team of Charles Huh, James Fleming, Steve Kubinski, and Ned Tobey posted a time of 3:37.4 in the hurdles, Hanick recorded a time of 8.4.

On the Women's side, the Kenyon Ladies placed fourth of nine teams at the NCAC relays with 39 points. The Ladies team of freshmen Amy Cook and Anne Marie Anderson and sophomores Kelly Wilder and Rani Woodward took first place in the sprint medley with a time of 4:31.2. Taking second place in the 400-yard relay was the team of Cook, Johnson, senior Karen Adams, and Freshman Colleen Severence in a time of 3:58.2.
Faith
Continued from page four
regime. These factors have exacerbated social tension, and again, the most marked result is what Ms. Dunell calls "the inversion of the power hierarchy."

This leads to her final point. The combination of the reform, growth of the church, and instability of the economy brought about a marked decentralization. Provinces have begun to resist Beijig's authority. They have turned inward to protect their own markets. Beijig fears fragmentation, and admittedly, there is an absence of strong centralized leadership. The upside of all of these changes, stated Ms. Dunell, echoing a senior Communist Party official, is that provinces hold the key to reform.

Ms. Dunell concluded her lecture by answering the questions of audience members. Most were curious to learn more about the province of Ningsi and its capital, as well as the other religions comprising the population. Her lecture was very informative and well-received by those in attendance.

Amnesty
Continued from page five
the same in Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iran and Egypt. But according to the letter, these reports did not receive the same attention from the U.S. government. Healy condemns this "selective indignation," and states that "exploiting human rights to justify violent confrontation is itself indecent."

Amnesty takes no position on the crisis in the Middle East, and ends its letter by asking Bush to "be consistent in his concern for human rights."

Williamson
Continued from page four
Williamson was appalled at the latter, (which is the reply that English professor gave,) but then realized that many American students used the same premise—the government was always right—as a justification for the war, even though they live in a society which is held together by openness under the first amendment.

He capped off his talk with his two favorite experiences in Iraq. The first involved a group of Sioux Indians who had come to Baghdad with their intention of smoking the peace pipe with Saddam. Williamson had the luck to go with them to smoke the pipe (it was, however not with Saddam, but with another government official). One of the Indians explained that when individuals smoke the pipe they cannot lie because the smoke "pulls the truth out of them." The day after this sacred event, Williamson noted, Hussein released the hostages.

The second experience dealt with Martyr's day—a propagandized celebration of the war dead. Children marched in military fashion chanting 'Yes, Yes, Saddam. No, No, Bush.' While watching, he was overcome by a sense of alienation, so he began to greet the children. He eventually started to give them pictures of children in his past and soon the lines burst into disarray and everyone instead of crying political chants, cried, 'picture, picture.' After the pictures were given one Arab boy ventured to say 'I love you' and a shouting match began with Williamson saying 'I love you' and the children responding, 'I love you' as well.

Williamson said he saw these children about to become martyrs who may one day fight on the battlefield with his own children. He concluded by reiterating the end of Romeo and Juliet: two lovers dead in each other's arms while society mourns and asks the question, 'What have we done?'