Proposal to Institute Minors Draws Fire at APC Forum

By Greg Melville

On Thursday, October 8, the Academic Policy Committee (A.P.C.) held an open forum in Philomathian Hall, during Common Hour concerning adding minors to the College curriculum. The meeting, attended primarily by faculty members, was brought about due to an increase in concern of both students and faculty. Professor Kirk Emsmier of the Political Science Department and chair of the A.P.C., moderated the discussion. He stated after the meeting that it was the A.P.C.'s first step in a process intended to solve the matter "one way or another, either to add minors to the curriculum, or to decide not to do it for the next few years."

This "substantial and informative public forum" as Academic Dean Anne Ponder, also a member of the A.P.C., termed the assembly, not only brought to light facts concerning the matter but also involved a great deal of discussion by students and faculty regarding its viability. Minors first came under serious consideration last year when the Anthropology/Sociology department approached the A.P.C. with a proposal for them. Overall, the faculty response to this proposal was mixed. Many members of the larger departments were against the idea, while members of the smaller departments generally looked upon minors more favorably. Both the English and Psychology departments have stated that they will not participate in any program that offers students the opportunity to choose a minor.

Those who were opposed to the offering of minors predominately pointed to the fact that students are already enabled to select any courses they wish to outside of their majors and the curriculum already allows them to take concentrations, that they believe to be similar to minors. Another argument that a number of the people on the con side used was the fact that minors would do nothing but create a more difficult situation for students when registering for already crowded courses within their own major.

A majority of those who favored minors argued that it would allow students an opportunity to constructively interact with the faculty of another department, in which they show an interest and that it would also help alleviate the constant problem of double majors. A large portion of these students, who choose to major in two departments, eventually drop one of them for various reasons before they graduate. This decision is mostly determined by the pressure of the major.

In 1993 there are presently fifty double majors, while in the Class of 1992 there are only thirty-two. If students were allowed to take minors, some rationalization would be an opportunity for them to concentrate in a department without the requirement of the course. Another perspective was taken by one of the few students in attendance, who said that minors are also useful because graduates from the majority of colleges and universities in the United States do offer minors (Kenyon is one of only two GLCA schools that does not). Therefore, they have argued, we as Kenyon students in the job market because often times future employees look favorably upon those with minors.

While no decisions were made after the meeting by the A.P.C. nor are any likely in the near future, Dean Ponder stated that the forum accomplished its purpose of bringing the issue out in the open for students and faculty alike. He added that the overall tone was very positive. As is true with any curricular change that effects graduation, according to Ponder, a ruling on such an issue will take a good deal of time and many facets of it will have to be confronted. For example, if there are no changes, a process of conversion that must be dealt with. Then there are such concerns as to which departments will participate, the number of units required, when it should be declared, how many minors a student should be allowed to have, what it relationship to concentrations are and, of course, many other unforeseen problems. Despite the matter that must be resolved, Dean Ponder said that it is there interest of the A.P.C., to come to a conclusion, because it is an important point concerning the campus. She claims it is the A.P.C.'s responsibility to help "move the curriculum forward."

Generally, student opinion is in favor of adding minors to the curriculum. One student, senior Andrew Cote stated, "Having minors is a great idea. It is only too bad that it's too late for me to minor in a subject." There are also those, of course, who oppose the idea of changing the curriculum. Junior Greg Junge believes that "change for the sake of change is not always beneficial."

Kenyon's traditions have worked well in the past and just because most other schools offer minors does not mean that we should.

see MINORS page eight

Judge Clarence Thomas Confirmed

On Tuesday, October 15, the United States Senate confirmed the appointment of Judge Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court. After three days of inconclusive and controversial hearings about allegations of sexual harassment made by Oklahoma State Law Professor Anita Hill, the decision was finalized in a vote of 52-48. Only 50 votes were actually needed to confirm the President of the Senate, Vice-President Dan Quayle. A tie-breaking vote was cast.

Hill claimed that when she had worked with Thomas, 10 years ago, he had continually approached her, asking her for dates, making indirect sexual propositions, and pornographic references. Thomas vehemently denied all of these accusations.

The Senate had already approved Thomas' confirmation by a majority vote of 54, however, Hill's allegations brought the decision under further examination. The Committee then moved to postpone final confirmation for one week. Additional hearings consisted of both Hill's and Thomas' testimony specifically about the harassment allegations, and then a series of character witnesses for both parties.

No official decisions were made about the truth of Hill's statements because the evidence presented was inconclusive and boiled down to Thomas' word against Hill's. In the debate that led directly to the final vote Tuesday evening, many senators also gave opinions about the Committee's treatment of Hill and the issue of sexual harassment itself. Some said that they felt last week's hearings were irrelevant in the end to a decision regarding Thomas' qualifications.

Others said that although the hearings were a factor in decisions about Thomas, they were not the deciding factor. Some, on the other hand, claimed that the issue of sexual harassment was taken much too lightly, and even that they wish A.P.C. was more horrified at the way Hill was questioned.

Thomas is the second appointment to the Supreme Court made by President George Bush. He appointed Justice David Souter in 1990.
Minors Will Enhance Liberal Arts

Not too long ago, flyers were posted around campus that posed the question, "Kenyon already has interdisciplinary concentrations. Should we have disciplinary minors?" At the subsequent meeting it became apparent that the realization of the question, "why don't we have minors?" as a liberal arts institution is Kenyon's responsibility to give us the broadest education possible. Some students graduate from Kenyon with a major that has drastically narrowed their education. This problem could be rectified with the addition of the disciplinary minor to the curriculum.

A disciplinary minor program allows a student to explore another academic interest outside the major in a fashion that is less involved than a major, but more organized than a simple collection of courses. The minor would, like the existing interdisciplinary concentrations, begin with an introductory course and end with a capstone course giving recognition for the work done in the field. Optional for students, the minor would serve to give students a chance to explore an area of interest outside the major with a structured setting.

The value of the minor is twofold. First, within the academic environment, minors would give students more options in their course of study. The combination allowing a detailed study and a less detailed study in two different areas would be consistent with the idea of liberal arts education by opening up more ways for learning. In fact, minors would encourage students to explore other fields outside their main field with some degree of seriousness. Some people at the meeting argued that introducing this kind of program would strain Kenyon's resources. However, the number of faculty members at the meeting in support of minors shows that there is faculty dedication to encouraging a broader student education. Instituting a minor program would show Kenyon's commitment to opening as many doors as possible for learning.

Secondly, by enriching the students academic study, the exploration of multiple disciplines would carry over to the world after Kenyon, specifically the job market and graduate school. Many students feel that Kenyon fails short of its duties as a liberal arts institution because the major by itself limits the student too much and too early in his or her education. The minor would give students a chance to study in detail more than one subject. Minors broaden the education. For example, a student would be able to say to an international business company that he or she has a major in Economics and a minor in German. The company that needs a German speaking employee is more likely to choose the applicant with a minor in German than an applicant with a random collection of courses in German. Minors show outsiders that students have received intensive instruction in more than one discipline.

Some students try to solve the problem of multiple interest by double majoring. This solution is valid for some people, but a large number of students who declare a double major drop it as the senior year and two sets of comps approach. Here, again is another example where if the student had the option of a minor he or she might explore his or her interests in multiple/minor combination, and be able to study their interests in a constructive setting. A likely result of this would be a reduction in the number of double majors.

Unfortunately, the academic policy committee does not see the validity of the disciplinary minor, and thus hampers the true spirit of the liberal arts institution. Why does the committee endorse the interdisciplinary concentration, yet not the disciplinary minor? One does not fulfill the role of the other; both are indispensable. The interdisciplinary concentration explores a specific topic from the perspective of many disciplines, and therefore does not satisfy the role of the disciplinary minor which examines topics within a specific discipline. The committee members, at the open meeting to discuss the issue, gave the impression that minors were a dead issue and ignored the role they play in our liberal arts education. The few number of students in attendance at the meeting would suggest that students have accepted the absence of minors in the curriculum. However, it is our right and duty to ensure that we receive a true liberal arts education. The addition of the minor would make a movement towards that goal.

Written by members of the Editorial Board


To the Editor:

I am writing to encourage everyone to take advantage of a community service fund titled the McKnight Foundation. The McKnight Fund can subsidize community service projects of your design. The fund is available to all students, the only prerequisite is that your project serve the community in some way. In the past, groups have used the resource to build a greenhouse for the local nursery school, create a homelessness awareness week and develop a forum on the recent war in the Middle East. As you can see, the options are wide open and very much conducive to individual creativity. We hope you take advantage of this opportunity. If you have any questions please call Josh at 5363, Tuesday and Thursday, 11-12:30, or stop by the Oapp office on the second floor of Samul. Mather to pick up an application.

Sincerely,
Josh Zuckerberg

Klein Thanks Many House-Building Volunteers

To the Editor:

Knox County Habitat put up a "Blitz Building"--that is we built a house in Mount Vernon in a week late in September. Thanks to all Kenyon volunteers--the students who answered the Newscope ad, the Harcourt Outreach and the Delta. The last group in particular did a spectacular job painting the inside of the house on Friday evening and Saturday.

Apologies to any volunteers especially the Tuesday crew, who didn't find enough work. Unfortunately, the Knox County Habitat is a very small group and our organizational skills sort of collapsed that day. On the other hand, there were many hours when 35 volunteers were kept busy and no one fell off a ladder or got hit by a flying hammer.

So thanks to all who pounded or painted. There will be an open house soon--every thing is valued, she valued, and she faced a fear that no one would take her seriously.

With such limited awareness about a subject that has now become so visible, it is possible that Hill and others who she could have a may not have even comprehended the gravity of his alleged actions, other than that it made her extremely uncomfortable.

However, today this matter is a serious one. We have recognized (at least in theory) that verbal abuse is not as obviously dangerous as physical harassment, yet it can be equally as destructive psycholgically. It cannot be afforded to be treated as lightly as the Committee and as Thomas seems to have treated it.

It is understandable that Thomas was outraged at being accused. It is not, however, acceptable that he reacted with such amazement that he was investigated at all. Thomas' and the Senate's slow and almost off-hand response is inexplicable. There is a relevance to the Court that simply cannot be ignored. It was.

Furthermore, these events have caused the crystallization in front of our eyes of a picture of just how underrepresented women are in Senate. The feminine perspective was glaringly absent on the Committee and in Senate debate. Sen. Nancy Kassebaum, one of two female senators, along with Sen. together and page eight

Senate's Decision Cuts Deep for Women

By Amy Kover and Kelley Ragland

Yes, the final decision in the Thomas hearings has made as angry. After many hours of Senate hearings regarding Professor Anni Hill's allegations of sexual harassment, Judge Clarence Thomas was confirmed to be a member of the United States Supreme Court on Tuesday evening by a vote of 52-48.

Hill accused Thomas of harassment on the basis of her suggestive remarks to her about pornographic material, and his "relevance" desire to date her. She came forward at the urging of friends and finally, made her experience public knowledge at the request of the Judiciary Committee.

The truth of Hill's allegations cannot be proven one way or another. Clearly, it is a case of her word against his. However, many of the reasons that Committee members used to discredit her words simply cannot be easily accepted by women, in fact, by anyone.

For example, many committee members have asked why Hill waited 10 years to accuse Thomas. Obviously these men do not have a clear conception of the trauma and complexity of sexual harassment. Hill's delayed response is not uncommon to women who have been abused.

It is necessary to understand Hill's position at the time. She was a 25-year-old black woman in the early 80's, a time when the parameters of sexual harassment were not as well-defined as they are today. She would have been accusing a well-respected superior, she had a good job, valued, and she faced a fear that no one would take her seriously.

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The Kenyon Collegian

September 19, 1991

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Betrayal Cast, Crew Excel in Compelling KCDC Opener

By Megan Wolpert

Often, a review such as this begins with a hint as to how the reviewer liked the overall play, then proceeds with the strikingly good qualities about it. I must skip the first step when recalling the KCDC’s production of Harold Pinter’s ‘Betrayal’. She was just too outstanding for me to wait.

Anyone who saw the compelling drama on Friday or Saturday night knowing that ‘she’ was the very talented Karen Torbjornsen ’92 who gained credit for her senior thesis by portraying Emma, a woman whose love is torn between her husband, Robert, and his best friend, Jerry.

Torbjornsen’s presence on stage is magnificent. From moment to moment she allows the audience into Emma’s thought process, never for a second letting us drift from the character’s conflict.

Now, even though Torbjornsen’s performance is the first exceptional factor that pops into my head in reference to this production, it is far from the only one.

The most fascinating ingredient in Pinter’s play is the progression of the plot. The play begins two years after Emma’s and Jerry’s affair ends, and traces it back from scene to scene to its commencement.

The intense organization of the story line is masterfully magnified by the set and the lighting. The set was fairly simple, a bed and a number of chairs strategically placed in different areas of the stage to represent various locations. The most insightful move on the part of Fred Droglu ’92 was his decision to have everything painted grey. In doing this, he created the vivid image of the whole play being one long memory, which added much to Pinter’s original plot progression.

One problem that jeopardizes the success of a backwards chronicle is that it is very easy to lose the audience in its time frame. Droglu and director Jennifer Sampson ’92 avoided this problem by displaying grey signs interweaving each scene that told the audience where in time the plot would take them next. The lighting during these sign segments brought a soft nostalgic tone that complemented the set.

A difficulty that should be acknowledged when performing in a play such as this is that the cast needs to essentially experience a reverse snowball effect. While in most plays, the actresses and actors’ climate towards the end, these in Betrayal had to

Pinsky Examines Language, Culture

By Kristy Rogers

On Sunday at 7:00, students and teachers packed Pierce lounge to hear the poet Robert Pinsky read from his work. Those who heard were not only treated to Pinsky’s wonderful thoughtful poetry and explanations, but also invited throughout the reading to question and comment on his pieces, life, and ideas as they wished.

Pinsky began by saying that he wished there were another word for culture, one that “could explain why a two-year-old who grew up in Massachusetts sounds different than a two-year-old from Kentucky.” He went on to explain that culture is a loaded word, and that it can’t fully express the history behind a person—that is, all the factors that go into making a human being.

As Pinsky continued talking and reading, I was struck not so much by his actual poetry, although his writing was excellent, but by the thoughts and ideas behind his work and the way he looks at the world. Every poem had a deep sense of history behind it, which I found intriguing.

His first reading, “City Lights”, described looking on a city at night, representing each light as a face from the past that went into creating one person. That behind one person, there are two parents, then four, then eight...one century back, there are sixty-four; by the time a person traces back to the time of Shakespeare, there are thousands, then millions of people, all kinds of people, that through the years combined to form one solitary person which is you.

Two comments that interested me even further were, first, that somewhere in your past you can find a person who did just that anything, and second, that “you may have that particular nose because somebody was raped” back a few centuries.

A similar sentiment was expressed in “Thin Shirt”, which detailed the kind of accidents and the incidents which might be behind the crafting of one piece of clothing. Pinsky speculated in specific, imaginative detail many stories of the people who might be behind each piece of cloth, each stitch taken.

Pinsky noted that almost all of his poems contain some image of a town or city, particularly of marketplaces. He said that memories of the vendors he saw only a few times as a child stuck with him. Pinsky in particular wished that they had some small comforts in their lives, and that although they are probably long gone, he prays for them in this manner even now.

Pinsky’s idea of the original term, culture, was expressed throughout the reading through this deep interest in the history behind the individual. One student asked why, if there wasn’t a good word for all that means culture, Pinsky didn’t make one up. He responded that he would like to, but there is so much going into the making of a word, including not only the sound, but the past meanings of its roots, that it would be a very difficult task. He explained that some languages just don’t have the sounds needed to make a perfect word for every concept. His immediate response impressed me with its thoughtfulness and respect for language, as well as its loyalty to ideas.

Pinsky received his bachelor’s degree from Rutgers University and his master’s degree and doctorate from Stanford University. He has previously taught at such prestigious institutions as the University of California at Berkeley, Harvard, Wellesley College, and Stanford, and he currently holds a position in the creative writing program at Boston University.
MAAC Rewrites Mission Proposal and Redefines its Goals

by Jennifer Bartlett

Multicultural affairs are a topic of much discussion at Kenyon, with most of the rhetoric centering around the problems and solutions of diversifying the College. The revised mission statement of the Multicultural Affairs Advisory Council (MAAC) reinforces this fact. MAAC is not simply a group created to raise cultural awareness at the Kenyon community, but one that works on college policy in a multicultural context in close connection with President Jordan and the Admissions Office.

In its third year as a formal group, the forerunner to MAAC began several years ago as informal discussions stemming from a GLCA conference on multicultural affairs. A "Fostering Diversity" report was written by members of the Kenyon Community and essentially became the impetus for MAAC. In 1989 Kenyon hired Frank Hale, retired Vice-Provost of the Office of Minority Affairs at Ohio State University, as Executive Assistant to President Jordan. He is now chair of MAAC. Mr. Hale's office recommends members for the council who then are appointed by the President. The group now regularly meets once a month.

MAAC's goals are twofold, Rick Sheffield, Assistant Professor of Sociology and Legal Studies, and a member of the MAAC committee, describes MAAC's general purpose as engaging the College in "very serious dialogue" about multicultural issues. This dialogue occurs internally by addressing college policy concerning the recruitment of minority students and faculty, and also addresses questions regarding diversity of curriculum. MAAC then makes recommendations to President Jordan and other College offices, including Admissions.

MAAC also hopes to be a support group for the multicultural communities on campus, including the international students. According to Dean of Students Craig Bradley, member of MAAC, MAAC intends to serve as a "general forum for issues" dealing with minority concerns at Kenyon. The Kenyon community is welcome to approach members of the council with grievances in order to be heard on MAAC's agenda. MAAC attempts to feel out the campus climate and "seriously examine what our policies are and what our policies should be," says Sheffield. Although MAAC will deal with fairly broad multicultural issues, Kenyon will definitely be under scrutiny as to improvements in these areas.

Dean of Admissions John Anderson, a member of MAAC, says that "the values of MAAC keep the objectives in front of us." The objectives of the Admission Office being the strengthening of minority enrollment. In the last four years African-American registration has doubled, while Hispanic students have increased by thirty percent. Asian enrollment is also up by about fifteen percent. Professor Rutkoff, a member of the MAAC, finds that indeed the campus has become "more pluralistic."

The twenty-member committee is itself quite diverse, made up of administration, faculty and students. The Student Council is represented for the first time this year by Mary Merril, Vice President for Student Life. The BSU, OCA and A.D.E.L.A.N.T.E. also sit on the council, as does Chaplain Foster, Reed Browning, and several Deans. Professor Rutkoff's aptly describes MAAC as a "multicultural version of the Senate." He emphasizes that the meetings are definitely a gathering of peers, where all voices are heard equally in the absence of a power hierarchy.

Although MAAC itself does not implement programs, a multicultural center is one possibility in the works; though plans are still extremely sketchy. The center's usage remains a question; as to whether it should be only for constituent groups or for the campus at large. Mika Collins, Assistant Dean of Students and Director of Multicultural Affairs, maintains that "we see MAAC page eight.

McHugh First of Poetry Circuit

The first Ohio Poetry Circuit reader of the year, Heather McHugh, will read from her most recent collection, October 20 at 8:00pm in Peirce Lounge.

McHugh is the author of several books of acclaimed poetry. Her books include Shapes, To the Quick, A World of Difference, and most recently Portraits, a collaboration with the English artist Tom Phillips. McHugh has a fifth book on the way, which will be released in 1993 by Wesleyan University Press, entitled Held away: New and Selected Poems.

The Harvard Book Review has said "Heather McHugh's wit and skill with language serve poetry's noblest purpose, which is to create feeling." McHugh is one of those rare poets who learns about the world by speaking of it, and whose voice—wild, intelligent, eccentric—delights as much as it instructs.

McHugh represents a visiting professor in the Writers' Workshop at the University of Iowa, a Milliman Writer-in-Residence at the University of Washington at Seattle, a member of the core faculty of the writing program at Warren Wilson College in Swannanoa, North Carolina, and has been awarded a Chair in Poetry at University of Alabama. In the past McHugh has also taught at Columbia University, U.C. Berkeley, Syracuse University, and the University of California at Irvine.

McHugh received her bachelor's degree from Radcliffe College (Harvard University), and her master's degree from the University of Denver.

Baldwin said about a Heather McHugh reading: "If you plugged her in, she would light up New York City."

The length of time it took to prepare to food. This, unfortunately, is still a problem with the Gambier Deli. It is understandable that a heated dish would take some time, but simple cold sandwiches should not take ten to fifteen minutes to prepare. Hopefully when the staff and management get settled this problem will work itself out.

The atmosphere of the Gambier Deli has been vastly improved. The dark and clime-like environment of the Deli has been transformed into a light and open space due to the elimination of the beer coolers (and the crowds they attract). Separating the beer and wine from the food, takes the focus of the Deli away from alcohol. The restaurant, no longer reminiscent of a beer distributor and has a casual atmosphere. There isn't the tendency to grab a case of beer and leave. Rather, the Deli is conducive to hanging out with friends. The new tables and chairs are popular with those OCS students returning the Convent this semester as they are reminiscent of a European cafe. The other renovations, such as the new floor, were greatly needed. The room is now spic and span. More plants and posters would give the Deli more character and make it more welcoming.

The reopening of the Gambier Deli provides an option for the community. The renovations are appreciated, but the actual food leaves something to be desired.

Gambier Deli Review

by Cara Winnerh and Natalie Fuchter

The Gambier Deli recently reopened and made management. The menu remains the same and many customers found comfort in the fact that old favorites like The McParr and the Hot Deli Sub are still available. However, we were rather disappointed with the lack of new menu items and improvement on old items. We had anticipated that the new deli cases would be filled with various fresh fruit, vegetable, and pasta salads. Instead the salads were an unimaginative collection of a typical mass-produced variety. The food in general lacks a special quality that you would expect for the price. We felt the ingredients were average. This left us thinking that we could have made the same thing, only better, in our own kitchen. For example, the Hot Deli Sub is not made with a unique salad dressing or even with real mayonnaise. The Deli has added a large selection of snack foods and soft drinks. However, there is very little in the Deli that cannot be bought in the Bookstore, the Market, or the convenience stores. The really innovative items such as the frozen yogurt and freshly baked goods are relatively hidden in the corner of the Deli. It seems as if the Deli is missing the chance to profit from an unapped market.

Those who are looking for new and fresh options are lost in the clutter of prepackaged and widely available junk food. One of the major problems with the Deli under the old management was the

September 19, 1991
The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has come to Kenyon College. Senior Josh Zuckerberg who worked at the Washington, D.C. chapter of the ACLU established a chapter here to "create self-interest in liberties at Kenyon." Although most chapters are at law schools and not usually at the undergraduate level, the ACLU has a strong interest in student groups.

Roger Baldwin founded the ACLU in 1920 with the firm belief that America could only be a democracy if people are willing to fight for their rights: "So long as we have enough people in this country willing to fight for their rights, we'll be called a democracy." In the 1930's, racial segregation was the law of the land; violence against blacks was routine; women had just obtained the right to vote; and most importantly, the Supreme Court "had yet to uphold a freedom of speech claim under the First Amendment." The ACLU was the first public interest law firm of its kind. It does not handle criminal cases or civil disputes or choose clients according to financial criteria. Rather, its mission is to defend the public. It is firmly apolitical and strongly devoted to making sure that the government does not "expand its authority at the expense of the individual."

The ACLU, is often controversial. It has defended not only the Ku Klux Klan, but also the Nazi's in Skokie, Illinois. Its fundamental purpose is to defend the "right to express unpopular views" in the belief that once the government is empowered to violate anyone's rights it will use that power against all of us." Zuckerberg gives the example of child pornography. "Everyone agrees that child pornography is wrong. The ACLU does not dispute that. However, if the person who is producing it does not get caught in the act of making the pornography, and manages to sell it to a magazine or newspaper, then that magazine or newspaper has the right to produce it." Although this may be considered as going too far, the ACLU argues that the freedom of speech is a fundamental right that cannot be curtailed, in any manner.

At Kenyon, Zuckerberg has set an agenda for the ACLU. Most importantly, the main purpose is to educate the students as to what the ACLU is and what civil liberties are. This," says Zuckerberg, "will create a self-interest in civil liberties and establish a core that can then be used to attack issues." The issues the ACLU want to promote are free speech on campus, racial equality, protection against searches and seizures, and pro-choice. The administration, the ACLU feels, has a tendency to deal with the symptoms of problems rather than treating the causes.

For example, the ACLU is upset by the Biology Department's reaction to The Observer printing Mr. Short's article. By advocating a speech code, the Biology Department is infringing on the freedom of speech of the publication. In addition, the ACLU finds students too tolerant of the administration's searches of students' rooms over breaks. Zuckerberg mentions an instance in which a cleaner came into an apartment over a vacation and found a plastic bag filled with a white powdery substance. The cleaner assumed it was cocaine and brought it to the attention of the administration, who promptly sent accusatory letters to the students' parents before the identity of the substance could be confirmed. "The school receives federal funding and is thus subject to federal law," marvels Zuckerberg. These are precisely the kind of problems that the ACLU advocates as being a fundamental problem at Kenyon and ones they hope to correct.

Strossen to Address "Speech Codes, Hate Speech and Political Correctness"

By Josh Zuckerberg

On Friday October 18, at 5:20 in the Biology Auditorium, Nadine Strossen, President of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), will speak on the issue of Speech Codes, Hate Speech and Political Correctness. Strossen is being brought to campus by the newly founded Kenyon chapter of the ACLU. In recent years the hate speech issue itself has created a volatile debate between those who feel the sanctity of the First Amendment is at stake and those who feel the First Amendment's broad scope is meaningless without equality. Strossen and the ACLU believe that in an attempt to force racial and ethnic justice on the students and professors have left their First Amendment rights at the campus gate in exchange for self-imposed censorship. This exchange has taken the form of Speech Codes which is considered, designed to suppress certain inflammatory and insensitive language such as nigger/jkike and faggot. The advocates of these codes argue that censorship is desirable if the motivation is morally sound.

Strossen and Henry Hyde, Republican Congressman of Illinois, have led the charge against these speech codes by drafting the Collegiate Speech Protection Act of 1991. The Act basically states that a college or university receiving Federal funds (which includes almost all universities and private colleges) is covered by the First Amendment and shall not make or enforce any rule subjecting any student to disciplinary actions solely on the basis of communication protected by the First Amendment. Senator's speech will revolve around this debate.

60% of the nation's educational institutions, including Kenyon, have passed speech codes purifying students from guilt of using language offensive to certain groups such as blacks, women, gays, and jews. The proponents of these codes seem concerned with creating more sensitive communities where acceptance of minorities is thoroughly established. These advocates feel that in order to create a community where all people feel comfortable to express their views and cultures, we must create laws that demand sensitive behavior towards our students. At the University of Michigan a code was adopted to suppress speech offensive to minorities, but a federal judge has deemed the code unconstitutionally vague (Doe v. Univ. of Mich 1989). While, this decision has yet to reach the Supreme Court, more and more institutions are drafting similar speech codes. The drafters argue that in our commitment to diversity we must punish forms of expression that degrade or stigmatize groups on the basis of their racial or ethnic background. The supporters of these codes led by such scholars as Mari Matsuda of the Univ. of Hawaii and Charles Lawrence III of Stanford, argue that they are the true supporters of free speech and equality. They understand these codes to promote speech by suppressing discriminatory speech.

The scholars' claim that discriminatory hate speech serves only to intimidate people and force silence on the victims of this speech. Matsuda argues that,"speech is meaningless to people who do not have equality...subservient as well as personal equality." Hence, if we impose speech codes on hateful speech we level the field for the historically oppressed groups to the extent where they feel secure in voicing their minority views. Charles Lawrence is more blunt in saying that "equality is a necessary precondition to free speech."

Claims like Lawrence's upset individuals from both the left and right spurring them to voice their strong dissent. These dissenters also feel that they are defending equality and free speech. They warn that these codes infringe on the First Amendment and are impractical, quick fix, and superficial non-solutions to a very profound problem. The criticisms of the codes fall into three categories: One being that speech is a preferred position and that it should not be suppressed for it's offensive nature, secondly, that these codes create an educational environment most anathetical to liberal education, one that creates authoritarian selectivity as opposed to a field of unhampered and contrasting views. Thirdly, that these codes are based on a concept of elitist paternalism which tells the students they need protection from themselves.

Historically, proponents of free speech see Strossen page eight
**SPORTS**

**Lords' Football Victorious In Annual Homecoming Game**

By Kenzie Young

On Saturday the Kenyon College Lords went on the winning track as they defeated the Oberlin College Yeomen by the score of 17-7. A fairly even game throughout most of the play, the Lords showed their talent and desire to win towards the end of the game to hand the Yeomen their fifth loss in as many games.

The annual Homecoming Game saw a huge crowd of about 2,000 students, faculty, alumni and staff attend the game. Those who came saw the Lords push their record to 3-2 and 1-1 in conference play.

The game began well for the Lords as they put up the first ten points in the span of about one minute. It looked like it was going to be long day for the Yeomen as the Lords drove to the 16 yard line of the Yeomen on their first drive of the day. From there Adam Harris booted the 34 yard field goal to put Kenyon ahead 3-0. On their next drive, following a punt by Oberlin, the Lords needed no time at all to add to their lead. Ted Brockman took a handoff from quarterback Brock Hensley on the first play of the drive to race 61 yards for the score. With the extra point the Lords made it 10-0 with 8:00 left to play in the first quarter.

The Lords were primed to score on their next drive as they took their way to the Oberlin 14 yard line. However, freshman quarterback Hensley was intercepted on a deflected pass by Dan Ash of Oberlin. The Yeomen could not convert on their remaining drives in the first half as the Yeomen made a game of it late in the first half when the Oberlin quarterback pushed the ball across the goaline on a five yard scamper to bring the Yeomen within six points. 10-7.

The Lords were in control of the game from the outset, however the potent “Air Kenyon” offense was just not on target for the second week in a row. Oberlin had failed to produce in the previous four games but their drought ended late in the first half when they scored to pull them close.

The second half began well for Kenyon as they moved the ball down to the Oberlin 26 yard line. Again kicker Adam Kline attempted a long field goal of 43 yards that fell a few yards short. The offensive line of both teams failed to put up any points on the scoreboard in the third quarter as the score remained 10-7 in favor of the Lords. As the fourth quarter began one could sense the Lords were just waiting for the Yeomen to make a mistake.

The Lords completed a long drive of 93 yards when quarterback Hensley hit Jason Searfoss over the middle for a 20 yard score. That put the Lords up 17-7 with 10:49 left to play in the game. Oberlin seemed to sputter on the offense as the tough Lords defense held Oberlin scoreless to defeat the Yeomen 17-7.

The Lords offense was led by a powerful combination of running and passing. In the rushing department the Lords amassed 205 yards with 102 yards gained by Ted Brockman. Brockman had a solid day, gaining those yards on only 13 attempts. His run of 61 yards in the first half was his finest of the day and perhaps the season. Harris was intercepted by James Reed who had 62 yards rushing on 13 carries. Quarterback Hensley also scrambled for 33 yards. Hensley also had a good game throwing the ball, completing 17 of 33 passes for 220 yards and one interception and one touchdown. The Lords were led in the receiving category by Reed who had 4 receptions for 86 yards, pulling in a long 60 yard pass from Hensley.

The Lords defense again provided a solid game with a number of players contributing to the effort. Seniors Darren Harris and Mike Menges led the way as they both had 8 tackles, seven of which were solo. Harris also had two crucial sacks of Oberlin quarterback Chris Cannon. Mike Menges also added one sack as did Todd Stewart.

**Soccer Lords Shellack The Saxons From Alfred University, now 10-2-1**

By Scott Leder

A win is a win is a win.

The sentiments exactly for the Lords' soccer team this past week. The men's soccer team won both its games last week, but in a very ugly manner. The Lords have returned to their winning ways but still are not playing as well as they are capable.

Last Wednesday the Purple and White traveled to downtown Cleveland to take on Case Western Reserve University. The Lords won the match 3-1, but did not play well until the last 25 minutes of the game. Case scored first on a controversial penalty kick and maintained a 1-0 lead until 25 minutes left in the second half.

Then Mike Donovan decided to take the game into his own hands. The junior captain scored two decisive goals and helped the Lords to a 3-1 win over CWRU. Freshmen Mark Phillips added the other goal.

Immediately after the match with Case the Lords began preparing for a non-conference matchup with Alfred University, a perennial power from New York. Their preparation paid off as the Lords dominated the Saxons from Alfred in front of a large homecoming crowd at Mavec Field.

Kenyon opened the scoring when Donovan ran onto a Marshall Chaplin punt, giving the sophomore goalie his first assist of the season and the Lords a 1-0 lead. Later in the first half Kevin Mills latched onto George Conner's free kick and gave the Purple and White a 2-0 lead.

Coaches always say the first few minutes after halftime are very integral. The Lords illustrated this saying on Sunday as they scored 3 goals in the first 10 minutes of the second half. Phillips instigated the scoring onslaught as he ran onto a well played through ball from Mills and soundly beat the goalkeeper for his eighth goal of the season.

Peter Lindgren scored the the Lords' fourth goal as he headed in a cross from Phillips for the day's most spectacular goal. Donovan rounded out the scoring for the Lords when he scored on a free kick for his second goal of the afternoon.

Alfred was credited with a goal when an attempted clear inadvertently bounced off the foot of sweeper Jeff Dawson and into the Lords' goal. The 5-1 score would stand as Kenyon's defense, sparked by Dawson, Emrah Oral and Chaplin, held the Saxons scoreless for the rest of the second half.

The Lords did not play extremely well on this cool afternoon, but a win is a win, as Coach Mike Pilger stated. "This was a good, strong win for us, no matter how you look at it. Alfred is a good team, but we just went out and had our way. That's something I have been trying to stress to the guys lately. Today (Sunday) they went out and decided to show what they were made of. 'They played us as tough as they could.'"

Hopefully Kenyon has gotten back into the winning track and will start playing consistently well again. The Lords, currently ranked 20th in the country with a 10-2-1 record, will take a week off before traveling to Michigan next Sunday for a match with Albion College.
Cross Country Lords 25th, Lady Runners 9th At All-Ohio Invitational

By Kenzie Young

The Lords and Ladies cross country teams competed at the Ohio Intercollegiate Cross Country Championships, otherwise known as the All-Ohio Invitational, last Friday afternoon.

The Lords placed 25th among the 36 schools attending while the Ladies placed ninth among the 34 teams competing. Within the conference the Lords were fifth among seven teams while the Ladies were the best among the NCAC teams.

The Lords were paced by Scott Sherman and Scott Jarrett who ran times of 27:59 and 28:05 and placed 113th and 118th respectively, among the large field of competitors.

Ladies' Field Hockey Team Ties The Quakers, Loses To

By Liz Owen

On Saturday, the Ladies' field hockey team came from behind to tie the Earlham Quakers 2-2 to end a four game losing streak. Although the tie was not a win, the intensity and spirit boosted the morale of the team. Earlham took the lead early, but not for long when junior Erin Heinzelman rifled a shot in to tie the game one apiece.

The game played remained strong until the end of the first half. Earlham forged ahead just before the half time buzzer, 2-1, but the second half would not be easy for the Quakers.

While defense dominated most of the second half, Shanyn Streich scored off a pass from Stacey Smiar, to tie the game with less than four minutes to play. The steely defense of juniors Kelly Lynn, Mary Merrill, and sophomores Tracey VanDeusen, and

Other fine performances were turned in by Ian Smith, Mark Vacha and Aaron Berry. They finished 125th, 143rd and 145th with times of 28:15, 28:26 and 28:27. Finally two Lords who competed in the Open race, senior co-captain John Day and Charles Huh, finished in 28:40 and 28:50.

Co-captain Scott Jarrett stated after the meet, "We were very disappointed about our team performance relative to the rest of the NCAC schools. We have our work cut out for us over the next few weeks."

The Ladies continued on their successful ways. Their first place finish among the NCAC schools participating proved they are the team to beat in the Conference Championships. The Ladies cross country team was led by senior tri-captain Kara Bergold, who placed 10th overall with a time of 18:38.

Junior tri-captain Kelly Wilder, still hampere from a leg injury, placed 43rd with a strong time of 19:28. Other fine performances were run by Beth Werrell, Stacey Kenyon and Aline Kellner who placed 78th, 93th and 116th with times of 20:12, 20:20 and 20:49.

In the women's open race senior tri-captain Jill Korosec and freshman Jenny Anderson battled to finish in times of 20:43 and 20:48 respectively. The Ladies have established themselves over the past few weeks as the top team in the conference.

Bergold, a senior tri-captain, stated after the meet, "It was an awesome meet for us. Last year we were third at this meet and this year we were first. Next week should be great in Cincinnati."

Their performance at the All-Ohio meet has shown the rest of the Ohio collegiate teams that Kenyon has a very strong and dedicated program, a team to be reckoned with in the future.

Next up for the Lords and Ladies is a trip south where they will compete at the Queen City Invitational at the University of Cincinnati. Again top teams from across the state and region will be competing. Races will begin at 4:30 PM on Friday.

The Lords' and Ladies' cross country teams will be hoping for another strong performance against Div. 1 opponents.

"The Old Ladies"

By Anne Breining

Last week the Ladies hosted two teams at Mavec Field. On Wednesday Case Western Reserve traveled down from Cleveland to hand the Ladies a 4-0 loss, and on Saturday Tiffin University crumbled to a loss of 5-1.

A 4-0 loss would appear that Case Western dominated the Ladies. However, appearances can be deceiving. According to senior and tri-captain Karin Chamberlin the Ladies dominated but could not find a way to score.

The loss was the fourth of the season for the Ladies and dropped their overall record to 7-4-1.

On Homecoming Day the Ladies turned the tables as they churned out five goals and pummeled Tiffin University's first year women's soccer team 5-1. The Ladies were eager to win and had scored 3 goals by the close of the first half.

The first goal was scored by sophomore Maura Connolly just four minutes into the game. The next goal was scored by first year star Katie Comerford, who scored three goals on the day. On an assist from rookie Rebecca Spring, sophomore Jacqui Perna netted her first goal of the season and gave the Ladies a 3-0 lead.

The second half produced two more goals for Kenyon. The fourth goal of the match was recorded by the dynamic duo of Connolly and Comerford. Connolly assisted as Comerford scored her second goal of the day.

Then Tiffin's team of players spoiled Kenyon's shutout hopes and scored on the Purple and White, which brought the score to 4-1. Comerford completed her stellar day as she scored her third goal to bring the score to its final tally of 5-1.

With their eighth win of the season, the 1991 Ladies tied the school record for victories in a season. With five games remaining on the schedule, Kenyon hopes to make the season a record breaking year. This Saturday the Ladies go for their ninth win of the season as they travel to West Virginia to take on the Bison of Bethany College.

O.K. Basketball nuts, College Basketball is just around the corner. Here is something to wet your appetite.

Inside Sports 1991-92 top 20

1. Indiana
2. Duke
3. Ohio State
4. North Carolina
5. Arkansas
6. Seton Hall
7. Arizona
8. Kansas
9. Kentucky
10. St Johns
11. Oklahoma
12. U.C.L.A.
13. L.S.U.
14. Utah
15. Wake Forest
16. Georgetown
17. Oklahoma State
18. Arizona State
19. Pepperdine
20. Iowa
Judge Thomas. The implications of the subduing and threatening message that they have sent to women everywhere will be painful for a long time.

Betrayal
continued from page three
good stage drunk is very hard to come by. Cross-examinations of intoxication are easy acts to slip into, yet Roberts' subtlety made the scene much easier to swallow.

Noah Reibel '92, playing Robert, presented a very eerie picture of a husband who seemed dangerously collected when dealing with his wife's adultery. Where as Reibel was very relaxed on stage, I did not feel that he was terribly relaxed in his British accent. On a number of occasions I found myself thinking more about his speech patterns than what the character was actually saying.

One ally that the actors had was astute director Sampson, who obviously knew her material well. The structure of this play is sufficiently complex. The movements on stage, therefore, must be kept lean and simple. Mr. Sampson accomplished this admirably.

As stated before, this is a tense, weighty drama. In light of this, the interpretation of the wailer (played by James Feuer '94) as buffoon-like was a questionable decision. In FREE SPRING BREAK TRIPS to students or student organizations promoting our Spring Break Packages. Good Pay and Fun. Call CMI 1-800-423-5264

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this scene, the audience observes a lunch date between Robert and Jerry, the first time that the two are together since Robert is told of the affair. It was an interesting moment: one character being oblivious to the fact that the other knows his guilt. So why, in the middle of a situation that already holds the audience's attention, being in a clumsy hat to fish a laugh out of us? It may not be Feuer's fault that his character functioned as an unnecessary comic relief. Although a very Shakespearean concept, the interruption felt violating my attention and forced the scene to lose a bit of it's bite.

As a piece of theatre, Pinter's play is not an easy one to mount. The KCDC, along with Betrayal's producer Claire Ryan, made me understand why it originally was awarded both New York's Drama Critics' Circle Award and London's West End Award. KCDC will have a busy upcoming season, producing Shakespeare's Macbeth (November 1, 2, 8, and 9) and Strindberg's Miss Julie (November 15 and 16), as well as presenting the Fall Dance Concert (December 5, 6, and 7).

Strossen
continued from Page Five
see such as former Justice Brennan and former Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, have suggested that the university has the most important responsibility in creating an open atmosphere of expression. Brennan wrote in 1967 in the case Keyshan v. Board of Regents, that the country's future depends on students trained through wide exposure to that, "robust exchange of ideas which discover truth out of a multitude of tongues." Opponents to the codes argue that we have replaced the free marketplace of ideas with authoritative selection where the learning environment is transferred into one that is restrictive rather than enabling.

The ACLU and Henry Hyde argue that language suppression does not lead to more tolerance but that these tensions do not dissolve and are pushed underground where they can fester and perhaps one day explode.

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This battle has divided the Left and given the Right another vehicle to criticize what they see as an educational world dominated by political correctness. Nadine Strossen and the ACLU seem to feel awkward in opposing individuals on the otherwise of the issue who have long fought for civil rights. Strossen urges her colleagues to remember that it is free speech which has allowed every movement towards rights the ability to progress. She asks them not to forget how deeply activists need an unfettered first amendment and urge them to envision these codes as being used to infringe on their own controversial speech.

Quink
continued from page three
an old German song (complete with the sounds of record scratches).

Quink presented a phenomenally entertaining and technically brilliant musical journey, capturing both the serious and light-hearted side of life. The group consists of Macfie Van Woesten, Marjolein Koetsier, Corrie Pronk, Harry van Berne, and Kees-Jan de Koning.

MAAC
continued from Page Four
would only work if it were a community thing." This is still an issue yet to be resolved.

MAAC, in a sense, this year is celebrating a reemergence on campus with their ambitious projects. As evidenced by their revised mission statement, Collins states that MAAC needed "to organize and determine our goals" and now are simply "trying to let the campus know we exist." Collins points out that discussing issues of multiculturalism, racism, harassment and sexism often frustrate people, but she believes they must realize that these are "ongoing problems that we have to deal with." MAAC's integral attitude attempts to promote this dialogue, because as Collins states, "we can always learn from other people."