The Kenyon Collegian

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The Week in Review

International

In Quebec, the Parti Quebecois lost almost all of its previous power in recent parliamentary elections. The party, which has been declining steadily over the past three years, swept to power in 1976 when it came out supporting an independent Quebec.

- Britain withdrew from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (Unesco) because of what the Conservative government perceived as an anti-Western bent and poor management.

- French president Francois Mitterrand met with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, amid widespread protest among the French. This was the first meeting between Jaruzelski and a western leader since martial rule was imposed in 1982.

- Lithuanian nationalists set off a nuclear device in Moscow last week, leading the Soviets to believe they had been attacked by Western forces. They decimated Europe, and the United States suffered heavy damage. Franklin Miller's TV reception was disturbed, but the rest of Gambier is intact.

National

General Dynamics Corporation was brought up on charges of fraud as a result of an investigation into the failed $1.8 billion Sergeant York anti-aircraft gun program revealed a possible $7.551.8 billion Sergeant York anti-aircraft gun program.

- Robert C. McFarlane resigned as national security advisor last week, after holding the post for two years. White House officials cited "turf battles" with chief of staff Donald Regan as the major reason for McFarlane's departure.

Source: N.Y. Times

Basketball Ladies pick up one win in GLCA tournament.

Scheck evaluates "post-Mao" China.

Merry Christmas from the Collegian.

Hika wins a first in Columbia contest

By Laurie Cole

The Columbia Scholastic Press Association, at its sixty-second annual contest, awarded Hika a first place certificate for its spring and winter issues of 1984.

All entries were evaluated on concept, content, design, and creativity. Hika scored 922.5 out of a total of 1000 possible points. All publications were evaluated according to their classification, which was determined by the type of magazine, type of institution, and its enrollment. Each entry was evaluated with reference to its standing compared to all other entries in its class.

The two Hika issues earned an All-Columbia Award in the area of concept. A magazine may earn one of these awards in each of the four judging categories for superior achievement in that category. Each type of magazine has certain basic concepts. The goal is to produce a publication that appears in a magazine and follows sound principles of writing, editing, and design. The concept, content, design, and creativity of a publication all work together to produce a winning publication.

The judge's comments indicate Hika succeeded in doing this. Overall, he said, Hika was a quality publication, reflective of Kenyon's literary reputation. He emphasized fiction as the issues' strong suit and commented on the powerful direction which was evident by the material chosen and its role in the magazine. He concluded, "Everyone at Kenyon can be justly proud of the publication." Co-Editor Bill Marchal added, "Columbia's awarding us this first place price confirms what we've always known about Kenyon as a community of artists and writers."

Givens outlines means of College fund raising

By Andrea Bacey

Tuition at Kenyon covers only eighty-five percent of the cost of a Kenyon education, according to Doug Givens, head of development. "Every student here is subsidized to the tune of at least fifteen percent of what it actually costs to educate him or her," he said. This "scholarship" given to each student amounts to between $1,600 and $1,700.

The fifteen percent not covered by tuition is composed largely of annual gifts and income from endowments. Kenyon's operating budget for 1985-1986 will be around $22,000,000. Gifts raised through the annual fund raising program of the College will account for close to $1,350,000 of its operating costs.

Givens divides the specific fund raising programs into three categories: annual operating gifts, capital fund raising and deferred giving.

Kenyon's operating support comes from four major areas. The Kenyon Fund, an annual alumni fund, is expected to contribute $775,000 this year. The Parents Fund has a goal of $200,000. The Ohio Foundation of Independent Colleges, an organization of thirty-five private Ohio colleges which work collectively on fund raising and divide their earnings, and contributions from foundations, corporations, and friends account for the rest of the $1,350,000 raised through annual funds.

The general techniques of fund raising used in Kenyon's annual solicitation are telephone, direct mail, and personal solicitation. Personal solicitation is done, not by employees of the College, but by volunteers.

Givens explained the technique of solicitation for annual operating gifts as a step by step process. First, the department begins by researching who will give, who has both an interest in Kenyon and the means to make a donation. Secondly, the department investigates exactly how much the donee can afford. "It's crucial," Givens said, "to be realistic in our requests." Thirdly, an attempt is made to discover where the giver would want his money to be spent, and where his exact interests in Kenyon are. Fourthly, the importance of involvement in the Kenyon Community is recognized by the department. "People are more likely to give if they know what's going on in the College Community," remarked Givens. After completion of these steps, finally the investment can be made.

The solicitation of alumni plays an important part in Kenyon's annual support. Because of Kenyon's expansion as a coeducational institution, Givens observed, "Kenyon has about nine thousand living alumni, half of which have graduated within the last ten years." This means that fifty percent of Kenyon's alumni are younger than thirty-three and not yet established enough to make large donations. While at other institutions alumni fifty-five and older are the biggest contributors, Kenyon has few alumni in that age group. Givens said, though, that in all fund raising ten percent of the people will give ninety percent of the money. "A few of the people will make or break any fund raising you do," he said.

Annually, between forty-five and fifty percent of Kenyon's alumni give to Kenyon, a fact of which Mr. Givens and his department are very proud. The national average of alumni who make donations to their college or university is only 18%.

Capital fund raising involves larger contributions, and much more personal solicitation than does annual fund raising. Personal solicitation in this area is done by employees of the Development Department, who often make large donations. While at other institutions alumni fifty-five and older are the biggest contributors, Kenyon has few alumni in that age group. Givens said, though, that in all fund raising ten percent of the people will give ninety percent of the money. "A few of the people will make or break any fund raising you do," he said.

Archives gets a new home

By Kate Green

The archives walls in the Chalmers Library are coming down over Christmas vacation or shortly thereafter, in order to begin renovation of a new archives room ahead of schedule.

If this happens all the materials will be placed in the new Olin library. Unless the archives is moved to an accessible place where students can reach it despite the other construction still in progress, the archives could effectively be shut down for the rest of the year.

The archives houses assorted letters, magazine articles and books which contain anything of reference to the history of Kenyon. Many rare and complex art history and architecture books are also part of the archives collection and are used frequently by art history students.

Perhaps those who will be most affected by the possible move are the Honors students, who use the Honors theses of associates as sources when writing their own. The Honors theses are also shelved in the archives.

Chalmers librarian William Dameron offers the solution that the Honors theses and other frequently used materials in Chalmers are kept in Chalmers until the Olin library is completely finished. Even if the acceptable space were to be found in the Olin library, there would be an immediate need for such things as compact shelving of files and letters and a sound heating system. The noise level due to the remaining construction could also cause problems.

Whatever difficulties may come up, the availability of the archives to the students is the top priority. When asked about the move, Mr. Dameron said, "At this moment, it is something the contractor would like to do, but they have to make the space acceptable to us by a certain date. If it is not in acceptable condition, the Archives will not move until the Olin building is totally completed."
Kenyon accepts challenge, raises $600,000

Kenyon has successfully completed a drive to raise $600,000 in matching funds for a challenge grant from two national foundations. In 1982, the College was one of a small number of private liberal arts institutions selected to receive a grant from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation of California and The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation of New York to establish a presidential discretionary fund. The College was required to match the $300,000 grant on a three-to-one basis.

New Editor heralded

In a brief, unpretentious ceremony today, senior Charles Needle humbly accepted the reins of power from retiring Collegian editor Jennifer Russell. When asked about his plans for second semester, Needle promised a new era of modernity.
Lords start 2-game winning streak—whip Urbana and Ohio Dominican

By Robert Hurley

Come on now. 93 points in Tomsich Arena? By one team? By the right team?! Sounds like a fantasy with the past. It certainly had been a while since the Lords had put on such an offensive show before their home fans. But it happened on Saturday as the Lords exploded en route to a 93-81 shellacking of intra-state foe Ohio Dominican.

The fans loved it: "The best game I've seen in my four years at Kenyon," said hoop afficionado Joe Rubin. The newly formed Pep Band loved it: "It was great. We even got songbooks for next time," gushed organizer Vicky Bausinger.

The Caravan seems to have started rolling again, this time in the right direction.

In Saturday's game, Kenyon came out a bit ragged, getting leads then giving them away as Ohio Dominican kept plugging away in their own haphazardly beefy offensive scheme (see #42). The Lords led at halftime, but only by 5.

For the second half, a new Lords team emerged from the bowels of the Ernst Center. An intensity level unseen in many years had finally returned, and the Lords' game could hardly suffer. With spunky guard Nelson Morris dishing out the assists, and shooters Kevin Anderson, David Mitchell, who "plays as hard as anybody," and Mark Speer connecting on the jumpers, the Lords took off. They grabbed the victory, this time without seemingly giving losing a thought. Perhaps it was coach Bill Brown's uplifting halftime sermon that did it. Maybe it was the home crowd that helped. Whatever, it worked.

One play, midway through the second half, sent a message to the fans and coaches that this Lords team was different than even the one that played in the first half. The Lords flew down court on a fast break. Ohio Dominican was able to get a couple men back in time to punch the ball free from Mark Speer's hands. As Speer and two Panther players floundered on the floor, the ball bounded innocently toward the endline. Half prone and leaning on one elbow, Speer lunged at the ball, catching it with the back of his hand and sending it right under the hoop to Sten Johnson. The Panther defense collapsed on Johnson. By this time Speer was back on his feet, shouting for the ball. Johnson fired it back outside. In one of those fluid scoop-jump-hang-and-fire moves that leave the onlooker breathless, Speer arched a jumper from the corner baseline. Nothing but net.

Speer clenched his fist and his teeth, again, almost in one motion, and hurled down the floor to play defense. He hardly noticed his teammates and his coaches jumping up and down for joy on the sideline.

Talent and hustle, emphasis on the latter, will take this Lords team to more victories like this one. If the intensity level keeps up, the schedule may permit Kenyon to inch close to .500 before the conference season begins in January. The Lords face Wilmington College on the road tonight and come back to Mount Vernon to host the 1985 Colonial City Classic on December 27 and 28.

Ladies rebound at GLCA's—destroy Denison

By Darryl Shankle

Coming off their best season in the history of the school, the Kenyon College Ladie's basketball team began their 1985-86 campaign hoping to better last year's 13-9 mark. Playing in the eight team GLCA tournament hosted by Ohio Wesleyan University this past weekend, Kenyon was victorious in one of three games. On Friday, the Ladies dropped a 69-54 decision to Albion College of Michigan. Later that day, Kenyon was edged 91-85 by Earlham College of Indiana. In Saturday's game, the Ladies redeemed themselves by whipping NCAC foe and arch-rival Denison University 61-54.

Albion's pressure defense forced 25 Kenyon turnovers in one game, which hurt the Ladie's offensive attack. Sophomore guard Jill Tibbe was the only Kenyon player to reach double figures, as she poured in 25 points. Another sophomore, Laurie Ewers snared 14 rebounds, even though the Ladie's were still outrebounded 50-44.

Against Earlham, Kenyon again committed 25 turnovers. Even though the Ladies outrebounded their opponents 58-37, they shot only 25% from the floor on 15 of 60. Tibbe finished as top scorer with 12.

The Ladie's finally put it together against the Big Red. Every player got into the game after Kenyon built up an insurmountable 33-14 halftime lead. Tibbe again led the

Wyskiel nets Regional Honor

Kenyon College freshman Stasha Wyskiel, a member of the 1985 Ladie's soccer team, received an honorable mention berth on the NCAA All Regional team.

Selections were made based on a vote of all-conference athletes make. Wyskiel was earlier selected to the first team of the North Coast Athletic Conference's (NCAC) All-NCAC squad and was voted the Ladie's Most Valuable Player.

"A freshman, Wyskiel was Kenyon's leading scorer and the third highest in the conference with 12 goals and 4 assists for 28 points. She averaged 1.9 points in 15 games."

The Ladie's finished the season with a 5-8-1 mark overall and a 5-6-1 record and fifth place finish in the NCAC.

Commenting on his star player, Head Coach Scott Thielke says, "Stasha is Kenyon's first woman to make the All Region team. She played well all season. This is a big honor for her and is especially impressive since she is a freshman."

Kenyon athletes make all-conference teams

Football First team TE - Dan Waldeck DB - Mike Dubke Second team OL - Wally Danforth Honorable Mention OL - Brian Conkle C - John Rhoads OL - John Wilson DE - Carlos Cofield LB - Paul Restuccia DB - Gentry Sayad P - Krieg Spahn DL - Doug Thompson

Women's Soccer First team Back - Sarah Turgeon Forward - Stasha Wyskiel Second team Back - Ali Bender Honorable Mention Beth Yaghoobi Mollie Curry
By Christopher Hammett

A conservative organization known as Accuracy in Academia (AlA) is monitoring classes at colleges and universities across the nation, looking for professors with liberal tendencies.

AlA is a branch of the Washington-based Accuracy in Media, a conservative group concerned with detecting biases in the national media, particularly in television news. AlA was formed in August and is currently monitoring classes at over 100 campuses across the country. There is no evidence that Kenyon is among these schools.

The monitoring is done by enrolled students who will either confront the professors directly or report their findings to the organization which publishes confirmed reports of biases in a newsletter. The goal of such monitoring is the elimination of distorted or inaccurate teaching.

The reaction of Kenyon faculty members to the efforts of AlA is that it is potentially a very harmful organization.

"It's very, very dangerous... it smacks of McCarthyism," says Associate Professor of Sociology George McCarthy.

"There are always pre-judgments," McCarthy says. "The danger is when those personal philosophical biases are not examined... They (AlA) are trying to get rid of the Left, and that's biased in terms of seeing conservatives as the norm." McCarthy also believes that AlA's tactics would only decrease diversity in an already homogeneous environment like Kenyon's.

Westmoreland gives historical perspective of war in Vietnam

By Mo Donahue

General William Westmoreland spoke in Rose Hall about the media and the Vietnam War on Wednesday, December 4. Westmoreland graduated from West Point in 1936 and served in both World War II and in the Korean Conflict. In 1956 he was promoted to Major General, which made him the youngest Major General in the U.S. Army. In 1964 Westmoreland was appointed Deputy Commander of the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Vietnam, in charge of 20,000 men for two years, and from 1966-1968 Westmoreland was Commanding General in Vietnam in charge of 50,000 men. His post here was more than military as he also conducted diplomatic relations with the South Vietnamese government. In 1968, Westmoreland joined the Chief of Staff and continued his work in Vietnam under President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger. In 1972, General Westmoreland retired from the U.S. Army. Recently he read CBS News in a libel suit which he lost. The case centered around a CBS News documentary in which it was stated that Westmoreland had misreported the enemy strength in Vietnam thus causing the deaths of a large number of U.S. soldiers.

Westmoreland described the United States role in Vietnam from three different points of view. Historically, it was "an unsuccessful commitment to a people who didn't want to live in a communist country." Emotionally, for the American soldier who fought in Vietnam, no one cared when they returned. He or she would be返 回 to a country which they believed in a communist country. Historically, it was "an unsuccessful commitment to a people who didn't want to live in a communist country." Emotionally, for the American soldier who fought in Vietnam, no one cared when they returned. He or she would be returned to a country which they believed in was non-communist. According to Douglas Pike of the Monterey Institute, the U.S. government had "a profound effect because the Vietnam War was the first war where there was no censorship of the print, radio or television media. A division arose between the policy of the Executive Office and public opinion which influenced Congress. According to Westmoreland, the president should have asked for affirmation from Congress each year to continue with the war. However, the president was afraid of a national debate and wanted to keep U.S. involvement very low. However, the president was afraid of a national debate and wanted to keep U.S. involvement very low. Without public opinion to influence the administration, the war could have continued. Without public opinion to influence the administration, the war could have continued.

The war in Vietnam was based on idealism, not on self interest, Westmoreland believes, and idealism does not necessarily coincide with self interest. In America, the war showed that public support is needed to do anything successfully. The war also showed that the democratic system has great resilience, since it was able to withstand Watergate and the Vietnam War, said Westmoreland.

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PERSPECTIVE PAGE FOUR
Schell talks about "New China"

By Beth Vaghooni

Orville Schell spoke to the Kenyon Community on "To Get Rich Is Glorious: China in the 1980s" on Tuesday, Dec. 3. Schell, an Asian Studies specialist, spoke briefly about his 1980s on Tuesday.

Schell has taken nine trips to China, and he is presently preparing for yet another trip. Schell began his lecture explaining the "self-less man" was honored. During the 1980s, the "self-less man" was honored, now it is the most prosperous merchant who is honored with the establishment of the "millionaires club" and soon a "multi-millionaires club."

Schell even stated that the "new China" has visibly demonstrated its character in the introduction of western fashion to China. While Mao was in power, all Chinese wore identical "Mao suits" as Schell referred to them. These dark blue, tailored outfits were supposed to show the equality of all of the Chinese. With the opening of China, fashion has once again been established, with women sporting obscure and flashy hats and men turning more often to the western suit and tie.

The "demaoization" of China has had its adverse effects. Schell explained that China has seen a rise of crime especially in the urban areas, and a demoralization of the youth has occurred with the introduction of European music and lifestyles.

What effect will this "urge to get rich quick" notion have upon the future of China? Schell was unable to predict. He did express a concern for the people who might be left "behind" in the drastic change. However, he seemed to feel that the Chinese are presently richer, better fed, and better clothed than they had ever been when Mao was still alive.

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VOCES FROM THE TOWER

The Effective Resume

By Bob Brock

Forget the turkey, cranberry sauce et al; we all know that Thanksgiving is really just an excuse for nameless relatives to quiz you about your future. This can take many forms, from the subtle ("So will you be eating after graduation?") to the direct ("Your second cousin—you remember Frank?—just loves proctology school."). Looking back at 3.5 years here, I tried to dodge the issue by being as vague as possible. "Well, I've always been fond of typing," I said, was about the extent of my immediately categorizable interests. Followed by a fast, "Aunt Martha, these yams are especially tasty this year," diverted all thought from my prospects as a male secretary to tales of Martha's adventures in the canned goods department of the Big Bear. It was only after dinner that my uncle took me aside, and with a tone usually reserved for teaching poodles to beg for Liv-a-Snaps, advised that, "It might be a good idea to start evaluating your skills, eh? At least start on your resume, OK?"

Oh God, the resume, that Readers Digest condensed version of life. I'd known that it was coming, and therefore tried to ignore it. But now, back at school, I had no excuse.

Up until now, I'd been so directionless that the CDC had been sending me applications for food stamps. So I locked myself away a day with a two liter bottle of Dr. Pepper, a Kenyon course catalogue, a beaten Smith-Corona and five bottles of Liquid Paper. By nightfall I had a bladder the size of a watermelon.

Visions of picking through garbage cans for almost empty bottles whirled through my brain, I hit the library the next day to find help. The "How-to-Get-That-Job" guides assured me that I must have some skills, presumably by virtue of being conscious for the last 21 years. So I began again, this time adding a thesaurus to the pile of equipment. The result was creative enough to make the pages of Hika, and represents, I think, a new concept in the career biz: the "resume." Webster's defines "resume" as "to undertake without leave or clear justification," so by implication and the addition of an accent, we get the "presumed," a document with all the straightforward honesty of Alexander Haig's congressional testimony. Also, name and address were things I couldn't make up. Next was education. This, too, was pretty direct, although "additional areas of emphasis" carefully included "strong emphasis" ("a power phase," according to the guides) on independent study in genetic research and advanced management techniques. A semester of Earth Science and Econ 1-2 in freshman year would forestall any nitpicking questions. Likewise for work experience. A summer of dishwashing at the local Howard Johnson became "extensive work in the hotel management field." A spring break tilling Mrs. Nuesbaum's bean patch became "a semester of intensive biological research with an independent contractor."

This all went perfectly until I hit extracurriculars. I hadn't been in any clubs with the single exception of an abortive attempt to found my own group for the purpose of sniffing out some funds off of Council and into a numbered Columbus bank account. The scheme collapsed when the financial committee refused to accept the long-term social benefits of a support group for homosexual male WASPs. A lengthy session with the thesaurus, however, gave me meager social activities a gloss that would put lemon-fresh pledge to shame. An extended addition to The Young and the Restless became "a continuing involvement with a crisis-awareness and study group." St. Elsewhere was "a campus organization for pre-medical students." and Wheel of Fortune was transformed into "a consumer-interest organization." Consistent Cove consumption, I thought, could easily qualify me for the American Chemical Society. And talking professors into extensions, aided by a permanent berth on the Dean's list, assured my involvement in the Debate Union and the Student Medical Advisory Committee.

So off they go in a few months, and I expect the giants of the industry to be stuffing my post office box with big envelopes soon thereafter. But if not, at least I can claim the invention of the presumé, and start negotiating for the sale of my own job hunt guide.
Alcoholism: Effects of Long-term Drinking

Part I of this series, covered last week, gave a comprehensive summary on the effects of alcohol when it becomes ingested into the body. The mechanism by which alcohol creates an effect on the body was outlined, beginning with the liver. Beyond one drink per hour in a typical 150 lb. person, the liver must store the excessive alcohol in the bloodstream until it gets the chance to metabolize it. Meanwhile, depending on the rate of alcohol being consumed and a variety of other factors, including, for instance, whether water and/or food are also being consumed, the body begins to show the effects of alcohol, ranging from relaxed intoxicated to unconsciousness, which can lead to coma and death.

This week we will look at long-term effects, including medical consequences. The person who practices excessive alcohol consumption will develop an increased tolerance to alcohol's effects. Not only does the drinker require more alcohol to reach the same effect he or she previously experienced in the past, but increased tolerance can have negative effects as well. Fatty liver occurs with the accumulation of fat cells and impairs the liver's ability to perform two functions because it will be mainly preoccupied with metabolizing the ingested alcohol. Fatty liver occurs with the accumulation of fat cells and impairs the liver's ability to function properly. This leads to cirrhosis of the liver and ultimately death.

In the circulatory system, prolonged alcohol uptake causes the blood vessels in the skin to enlarge. Not only does this produce a "swollen" appearance on the face, but the alcohol also tends to make the user feel warm since there is more blood moving to the body surface. However, in cold weather, having more blood near the surface can be dangerous because the increased surface blood picks up more cold from the skin surface, returning to the internal organs, the blood brings with it a cooling effect, reducing the individual's body temperature in the process. This means that covering the face in addition to extra layers of clothing is necessary in cold weather when one has consumed alcohol. Leaving the enlarged vessels, the blood becomes pumped into the heart, which consequently becomes enlarged as well. The heart becomes weaker and blood pressure rises, increasing the chances for coronary artery disease.

The digestive system is not to be left out from the effects of alcohol, for this is where alcohol initially finds itself after being consumed. Not only does alcohol lack a food value but it also has a tendency to absorb and interfere with the digestion of essential vitamins and minerals. Malnutrition has been found in individuals with a history of heavy drinking. In the stomach lining, alcohol increases the flow of gastric juices, which aid in food digestion. When there is no food in the stomach, the gastric juices simply work on the stomach lining, irritating it. This is the cause for ulcers and gastritis.

There are many other medical consequences of alcohol, including cancers of the mouth and throat, damage of the peripheral nervous system and brain damage (in which personality becomes affected and the grasp on reality is lost). It is also important to remember that there is a greater susceptibility to infectious diseases among heavy drinkers, particularly pneumonia. This is due to an interference with white blood cell mobilization. Drinking during pregnancy can produce adverse effects upon the child although it is not known for sure how much alcohol causes damage. Extreme cases of excessive alcohol use during pregnancy include mental retardation and fetal alcohol syndrome, which characterized by a low birth weight, a small face, neurological disorders and hyperactivity. Even if these characteristics are not present in the child, there is a high chance that he or she will become chemically dependent on alcohol. Medication may be required even if the child does not become an alcoholic later on. It should be made clear, however, that while there is speculation that genetic predisposition contributes to alcoholism in offspring, the evidence is inconclusive at this point. More research is required before conclusions can be made. In light of all of this information, the practicing of responsible drinking cannot be overemphasized.