Sec'y. of Ed.'s request concerning drugs ignored by Jordan

By Andrea Bucy

This past summer U.S. Secretary of Education William J. Bennett called for college presidents nationwide to increase their efforts of controlling drug use among students. According to The Chronicle of Higher Education (July 16, 1986), Bennett's words were: "Every college president should write his students this summer and tell them this: 'welcome back for your studies... but, no drugs on campus. None. Period.'" No such letter was sent by President Jordan.

Jordan explains, "Kenyon's approach (to drug and alcohol abuse) has always been clear and sound... it is totally unambiguous." He elaborates by describing his belief concerning abuse of drugs at Kenyon, which are twofold. First, according to Jordan, Kenyon clearly supports the enforcement of the law, and second, he believes it proves more desirable for Kenyon to provide help for its students through education and programs to assist them.

Both Jordan and Dean of Students Thomas Edwards claim Bennett's request was one encouraging colleges to threaten students. Edwards departs the letter Bennett asked be written as a harsh one, warning students that the use of drugs was cause for immediate removal from the college or university. Edwards disagrees, "We need to help, not threaten."

Jordan and Edwards agree that Bennett's intentions were good, yet, as Jordan points out, "...it's a lot more complex than just saying no... it goes far beyond an announcement." Edwards echoes Jordan, claiming there is not "true blanket solution" to the abuse of drugs. Edwards warns one "can't criticize Bennett... his ideas were all well-intended"; yet he too objects to the simplicity of Bennett's suggestion, saying it's a more complex issue.

The two also agree that Kenyon's Drug and Alcohol Program Board and its Drug and Alcohol Policy exceed the threats of a letter by instead allowing students to become actively involved in Kenyon's own policies. Edwards explains, "If we're looking for responses we need hours, but a way perhaps better than the one which Bennett proposes." Edwards continues, claiming the "black-and-white" or "yes-no" labels Bennett tags to drug abuse eliminate the humane responses which should be a part of an institution. Jordan refers to the Program Board as a way in which faculty, administration and students can discuss and educate people with dependencies.

He goes on by describing Kenyon's drug abuse program as a good one which will continue to be strengthened. According to him, the program offers a serious, well understood approach and has been working on and improved.

Edwards summarizes by stating "Kenyon's circumstances simply don't call for that (type of solution)." Besides, he concludes, "All Kenyon students know drugs are not accepted."

Ascension, south end residences readyed for renovation

By Mario Oliverio, II

Of the money received so far in the Campaign for Kenyon, over $250,000 has already been allotted toward building renovation and fire safety. The buildings to be renovated in the near future consist of Ascension Hall and the student residences of Old Kenyon, Hans and Leonard Hall.

According to Robert Reading, Assistant Dean of Student Residences, the priorities of the renovations are as follows: safety (smoke, fire hazards), functionality, comfort (such as heating and ventilation) and lastly furnishings for offices, labs, and class rooms.

The first building targeted for restoration is Ascension Hall. Among things considered for the interior renovation are air conditioning, heating and office size. The primary concern of Ascension's renovation Reading states is "retaining the historical character" both inside and out. The outside or "env-

Shoppes jobs taken away by union

By Adam Smith

A new three year contract signed this summer between ARA and The Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Union (HERE) has cut the number of ARA positions available to students this year from eight to four, and a number of students have recently begun to complain about the situation.

According to Bob Harris, Student Manager of The Shoppes, the contract eliminated a few union jobs in the dining halls and it gave HERE a number of positions in the Shoppes, such as delivery, which were previously available to students. The cut in the number of positions available has caused each student employee's shift to be shortened to about half as much as it was previously.

Food Service Director John Misentzis says there are still a number of positions available to students in Gund and Peice who want to work fifteen hours, but "students all want to work in the Shoppes"; it is often difficult to fill positions in the dining halls, because students generally do not have very flexible schedules.

Misenzis has discussed the issue with both Harris and the Food Committee, and as a result, ARA met with union representatives to resolve the situation. He claims the union is quite cooperative, and might give up a Shoppes position to be replaced by an added union position in the dining halls. "They want to keep students happy as much as we do," he says.

Misenzis also points out that the total number of ARA positions available to students has not changed this year. Last year there were eight student positions in the Shoppes, fifteen in Peice, fifteen in Gund and four in Gund Snack Shop. This year there are four in the Shoppes, twenty in Peice, fifteen in Gund and three in Gund Snack Shop. The position of student manager of Gund Snack Shop has been eliminated, as there is little need for a manager when there are only three student positions, explains Misenzis.

The Collegian congratulates
Stephanie Abbajay
Senior Class President
Beauty of campus in peril

Early autumn in pastoral Ohio— the leaves are beginning to turn red and golden and the cool, crisp fall temperatures offer relief from the oppressive humidity of the summer. It's a wonderful season and is the one time of year in which virtually everyone is impressed by the inherent beauty of our campus.

It seems there are really only two things that could possibly lead someone to describe Kenyon in the fall as anything less than spectacular. They are: (1) too many consecutive rainy days (a phenomenon completely out of our control); and (2) trash (the presence of candy wrappers, plastic cups, broken bottles, ARA yucca plants, etc., in appropriate places, a phenomenon very much under our control). On the whole most of the Kenyon community is very conscientious about waste disposal. The problem lies in a small minority of the community that seems to think that someone else will take care of the problem, that it's up to them after they leave.

The existence of a litter problem to any degree (fortunately our problem has been limited to several isolated incidents) is incredibly frustrating. It demonstrates a serious lack of respect for the environment and for other members of the community. The limited amount of energy expended by an individual in walking to a trash can to dispose of a cup is certainly justified if thought of in terms of its role in preserving the beauty of our environment. It's very important for all of us to make the effort.

There will always be a certain degree of trash produced in a community and the administration has always tried to counteract this and allotted an appropriate amount of funding to cover the cost of clean-up. The problem isn't the limited amount of litter expected, it's the several isolated incidents in which there has been an excessive amount of litter produced and no individuals willing to take responsibility for it. In these instances, unless individuals can be identified by House Managers or others, the members of a particular housing group or the entire community is responsible for covering the cost of clean-up.

So not only are those individuals imposing their inconsiderate actions on the rest of the community, they are also forcing the community to pay for cleaning up after them. There are many more constructive ways that our money could be spent. Another effect of littering is the widening of the rift between Gambier residents and college residents. There are many residences nestled in the Beury and New Apartment areas as well as near the freshman quad that are also directly affected by the trash problem. Their concern is completely understandable. Who wouldn't be upset to find plastic cups strewn across their lawn? It's unfortunate that an issue which conceivably could unite the Gambier residents with the college residents is not effecting that end but the actions of a few individuals in our community.

What can be done to discourage these few individuals from littering? Perhaps the College should adopt a policy in which individuals that litter would incur much more serious penalties. The seriousness of the penalties could be increased by increasing the amount of the fine or by having the offense appear as a permanent mark on the individual's transcript. Another suggestion which might help discourage littering is to offer the present party permit to include the official assignment of clean-up crew and making extra large trash cans available upon request. It would be terribly sad to mask the beauty of our campus and this season under a sea of plastic Beauty cups. Please do what you can to keep Kenyon litter-free.

The Kenyon Collegian

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The Readers Write

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

Student reacts to Collegian cartoon

To the Editors:

The following is in response to the cartoon in last week's edition of The Collegian.

As a student I've been through both the freshman Rush and experienced two more as a fraternity member. That I have participated in something "dishonorable" is news to me. That I and other fraternity members were once slugs or conceivably still are slugs for participating in Rush functions is frightening. I was never informed of my lowly state of being when I was a freshman going through Rush. And to think that I'm a fraternity member right now! Just know I should have foregone all that brew as a freshman under a pressure situation like Rush. I mean, there were alternative beverages. There were even some pretzels in a dish I could have munched on. But I wasn't smart. Like a typical, un-thinking slug I drank all that brew. As a matter of fact I drank brew at every fraternity party I went to and lots of it. While under the influence of various alcoholic beverages, some big, bad fraternity boy must have pulled the wool right over my eyes (did you know slugs have eyes? They must have told me who my slug friends were because right when Rush was over, I joined a fraternity, so I could be with my slug friends (whomever they were). As a slug pledge there was one thing I was really worried. Would I ever see as many girls again as I did at the Rush parties or would the rest of my life at Kenyon be spent with a bunch of slugs like me? Surely, there were girls or thugs like me! Surely. So for years and years, I've been an active slug for a couple of years, I can recall a number of conversations I've had with prospective slugs, I mean freshmen. I remember one conversation that particularly amuses me now that I can be objective about it. At the end of the conversation, I recalled that the freshman slug said that he really enjoyed talking to me, that held like to get together with and my slug friends. Well, I held him to his word and now he's a slug like me. And proud, too. But what stands out about that conversation was that I said was a good guy and that he enjoyed talking to "people" like myself. Silly freshmen, though. He must have known I was one, too.

Fraternally yours,
Dane Farnsworth
P.S. On behalf of all slugs, we apologize for polluting your "Garden."”

Kleinfield's arguments refuted

To the Editors:

Rik Kleinfield's "contribution" to the debate on minority recruitment (October 23) might cause some of us to wonder whether the stereotypes of Kenya students, which he so heatedly rejects, aren't true after all.

He assures us that he and his colleagues are sufficiently aware, intelligent, sensitive and unprejudiced so as not to need the "fashions" of women's studies and affirmative action. Instead, Mr. Kleinfield suggests that the students at the state universities who are "less inquisitive and lacking in societal consciousness" who require such "artificial guidance." I am sure my former students at The Ohio State University would be interested to read Mr. Kleinfield's remarks. I'd like to predict their reactions. They are aware enough to appreciate the irony in his pious insistence that Kenyon students don't categorize individuals, and they're terribly "arrogant" enough to know arrogance and insularity when they see it.

It's too bad Mr. Kleinfield did not elaborate on the "many arguments against minority recruitment are claims exist. I am sure this community would like to know just what they are. Instead he can do no better than to make silly proposals (raise the admittance standards to bring in more "enlightened" students?) that wish for the good old days when recruitment conformed passively to objective or neutral criteria, and insists in a moment of blatant doublespeak that those opposing him are "separating the races, not bring them together." P. W. Botha couldn't top that one.

Yours sincerely,
Shelley Baranszki
Visiting Assistant Professor
Department of Religion
Dear Editors:

While I enjoyed reading Peter Armonstrong's article, "Kullmann Makes History at Kenyon," (Collegian, September 11th), it was tightly framed for me by a lack of historical perspective.

It is true that Rabbi Gordon is the first "official" Jewish chaplain of the College. But what the article fails to mention is that Kenyon functioned only one year with an "unofficial" Jewish chaplain.

I am referring, of course, to Dr. Eugene Kullmann, who taught at the College from 1916 until 1919. After being drafted, Kullmann came to Kenyon after a long and distinguished career at the New School for Social Research, Smith College, Bard College, General Theological Seminary and the Jewish Teacher's College.

Arriving at Kenyon at the height of the War, Kullmann soon became one of the most controversial (and popular) professors that Kenyon had ever seen. His courses were soon packed with eager students and his public lectures were often "standing room only."

His militant Christian students alike were drawn to him. His prodigious memory, his facility in over a dozen languages, and his prophetic concern for social justice are only a few of the reasons that made him, in the words of one of his former students, a "Kullmann" a sine qua non of a Kenyon education.

In addition, if one were lucky, one might also see Rabbi Kullmann. This happened when Kullmann’s teachers (Buber, friends (Hesse) or students (would you believe Marlon Brando and Jack Kerouac?).

As the "unofficial" chaplain, Kullmann always provided advice and succor to Kenyon students. To the best of my knowledge, four Baby Boomers are thought to have received Kabbalistic ordination. All of them, at one time or another, were students of Kullmann’s. There are another half dozen or so who have received advanced degrees in ancient languages, or Judaism. They, too, were students of Kullmann’s. (This includes Kenyon Professor of Religion, Mary Dean Griggs.)

Thus, in order to unobscure the issue, it is important to examine the presuppositions of the one-sided bias of the ones held by the writers of the Collegian.

First, it is safe to argue that the Collegian writers ascribe some kind of worth to diversity. Specifically, it is of value to individuals to have the freedom to interact with a heterogeneous, diversified community of individuals. It is not readily apparent that this proposition is given in liberal democratic thinking. Presumably, the exposure to pluralistic ideas contributes to a more informed, culturally aware individual. Thus, the proposition poses that diversity is the necessary condition for developing this individual or community of individuals.

Referring back to our context of the minority problem, would it be the introduction of a variety of American ethnic groups—assuming they have the necessary resources to attend Kenyon (namely, parents with a far checkbook) actually change the composition and/or fundamentally alter the implicit community of students? Even though more ethnic groups would be perceptually visible on middle path, their presence would not itself challenge the fundamental values in question.

Why? Because the domain of applicability is necessarily a very small group of American society, usually those who can afford Kenyon. One may argue that money is not the central issue because Kenyon could always offer all these minorities generous financial aid packages. This argument holds only against the actual, true-to-life facts that Kenyon’s endowment is extremely low, and that only a limited number of ethnic minorities are able to receive these packages. In conclusion, the fact that very few people can afford Kenyon means that the applicant pool of ethnic individuals is already defined by their resources and status in society. Introducing this ethnic element to Kenyon will not and cannot fundamentally alter the established racial and ethnic landscape of the College defined in its ideological and societal context.

Mr. Kellinfeld’s presuppositions are from a wholly different nature. Not that diversity is bad or unimportant, but that non-privileged individuals are somehow found in reality and this is good. First, I would even argue the presupposition that diversity is good is itself rooted in ignorance—he himself demonstrates his own ignorance. By defining large-state universities as "where students may lack...

Minority problems demand redress.

Alumni attributes credit to "unofficial" Jewish chaplain

Koffstaidt: Kent State victim blasts Rhodes

To the Editors:

The United Students Against Rhodes is a moderate, left-wing student committee which reflects a popular opinion among the mainstream of Ohio students.

Quite simply stated, the USAR is sincerely opposed to the return of James Rhodes as governor due to his dismal past economic and political failures. Throughout his career, Rhodes has pursued policies which can only be described as anti-student.

Many students are aware that Rhodes left Ohio nearly bankrupt when he left office in January, 1983. Ohio was over $500 million in debt and our schools and factories were closing. Our highways were falling apart.

Tuition rates for Ohio’s public universities students increased by 55% in Rhodes’ final year in office. Thousands of students quit school or expended their savings to stay in school.

Of course, by comparison, has capped Ohio tuitions at 4% maximum annual increases. Although Celeste clearly has a more favorable record in economic concerns, the USAR has remained separate from the Celeste campaign.

The United Students Against Rhodes student includes over 10,000 Ohio students. Their response to the anti-Rhodes message has been popularly received on campuses across Ohio. Rhodes’ anti-student policies invite an anti-Rhodes stand.

Rhodes’ disastrous economic policies and high tuition rates are not the only reasons that Ohio students oppose Rhodes. There are other reasons.

Many students agree with Rhodes’ Republican primary election opponents who stated that Rhodes is too old for the job. Unlike President Reagan who maintains a degree of vitality, Rhodes lacks the vigor to properly address the demands of the next four years in Ohio. Clearly, Rhodes now refuses to debate Governor Celeste because his slurred speech ability is never on TV. If elected, Rhodes would be the oldest governor in US history.

Finally, USAR students are aware that Rhodes is directly responsible for the deaths of four unarmed Kent State students killed by National Guardsmen on May 4, 1970. Rhodes’ irresponsible and exaggerated campaign rhetoric provoked the shocking campus incident. As a result, Rhodes’ hands remain bloody forever.

As one of the student leaders by secret Rhodes Nationals meeting at Kent State, I encourage Ohio students to remember Kent State. Remember the failed Rhodes economic policies and high tuition rates.

For the sake of present and future Ohio students, remember the consistent Rhodes record of anti-student support. Remember Rhodes and vote in November.

To my support, or for further information, write: USAR, 227 Third St. NW, Barberton, OH 44203 or call (216) 745-2720.

SAVE OHIO—STOP RHODES!

Respectfully yours,

Alan Canfora

Kellinfeldt’s argument criticized

To the Editors:

I am writing in response to the letter entitled "Student questions need for minority recruitment" in the Oct. 2 issue of the Collegian.

First, I would like to question the assessment of minority recruitment as a "fad" or "fadism." It seems to me that widespread concern about the presence of minorities at universities is indicative of a better social conscience on the part of universities. And if, in the last 15 years, colleges and universities are influencing each other to work on this issue, I consider that to be encouraging. What would America be like if every social reform had been dismissed as a fad?

The second point I take offense to is the assertion that people at Kenyon, because of their general intelligence do not have prejudice. There is absolutely no connection between intelligence and sensitivity or lack of prejudice. The statement that "prejudice is a gross stereotype," I, as a woman, have experienced prejudice, from intelligent people, no less. The author who wrote this article, in the scathing manner in which he attacked the Committee on Social Concerns, demonstrates a lack of understanding of, and respect for, the other people who are concerned about the problem of racism at Kenyon.

I want you to know that the students at Kenyon who are concerned with minority recruitment are interested in bringing intelligent, talented people here to Kenyon. Otherwise, those people simply do not care. I want you to come here because there is the undeniable fact of the unequal distribution of wealth in America. Between the white majority and certain non-white minorities.

The essence of a true, well-rounded education is stretching yourself to accommodate new ideas and new experiences. If for, and I know others agree, hope for an experience at Kenyon that will in some way...

KLEINFELDT page eight

Bushnell damage

To the Editors:

On Saturday September 27, while providing a night of fun and frolic for almost the entire campus, Bushnell incurred approximate $5000 worth of damage. Of this sum, $5600 of the total is being split by the 46 residents of Bushnell. The remaining $40 is in the form of a stolen tap. It is unfortunate that white flowers left during such an event, someone had the audacity to steal a tap. If anyone should know the whereabouts of the missing tap, we would greatly appreciate their return to Bushnell. No questions will be asked and it may be placed anonymously in any of the Bushnell lounges.

Signed.

Bushnell Party Committee

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McCarthy stresses importance of student initiative

By Paul Singer

Eugene McCarthy's lecture on Tuesday night was about a society fallen slave to its own creations, and an image of democracy that somehow got lost in the shuffle.

In his "Our Conventional Facade," McCarthy's lecture addressed the issue of consumerism running out of control in America. McCarthy had not claimed to have found a solution to the problem on the evening news is given by the commercials that back up the program. McCarthy recalled watching Walter Cronkite give a particularly depressing broadcast, interspersed with commercials for Tums, Denta-grip and Ex-Lax. It seems to him that it is indeed "the way it is in America," taking something for whatever ails you, be it indigestion or nuclear war.

But McCarthy points out that the consequences can be dashing. He is not, and lets the consumption consume us. We are over-governed, as institutions such as the IRS and the Federal Election Commission get deeper into our lives and make decisions for us that we once made ourselves. The whole structure of such bureaucracies, according to McCarthy, becomes a "majority itself."

McCarthy expanded on this point in an interview following the lecture: "The political lines between the citizen and the government are being eroded," he maintains, as our duties to the society and its responsibilities to us become obscured. McCarthy claims that the bureaucrats we have created lose their focus on systems created to serve us, our needs become subordinate to theirs. They reflect over-consuming patterns as well, which have less than an acceptable ability to protect, "There's over-consumption of energy, of resources, of nature, even over-consumption of society."

McCarthy also proposes that our over-consumptive tendencies spill over into the way we defend our nation. There can never be enough instruments to see, so we, with a cheap budget is never quite sufficient to keep up with any standard absurdities. McCarthy sarcastically recalled the times when military speculation on the "US is within 50 percent of the GNP" to be considered satisfactory. "Well, I was reading in some magazine somewhere to buy better guns from pickles. So if we just quit making pickles and spend the same amount on weapons, defense spending becomes a bigger percentage of the GNP. If McCarthy's humor jaded his lecture with the only satiric the system leaves him: the satirist of cynicism.

McCarthy laughingly suggests that we vote for only the candidates who speak our language. He notes that what we want done could do it if they would do it. As a last resort, "If no other candidate is acceptable, you are the only one left out!" McCarthy notes that the nuclear surrounding apathy: "apathy isn't the problem, It's closer to entropy, reality... randomness, disorder. chaos." He asserts that the time is now, not so much bared, as we search for the issue that will unite us. McCarthy argues, however, "It won't be an image..." that unites the country or that silts the youth to political action on the scale of the 1964 campaign. Instead, it will exist as an issue of widespread importance, cemented with an ability to see our interests as better served in consort than in chaos.

This is where students come in. According to McCarthy, "The initiative must come from academia... to say to the systems: 'We challenge your concepts, your definitions, your formats.'"

Overall, Eugene McCarthy came to Kenyon to talk to a return home to consumerism over those things that prefer to lead us. If the TV, the music, the film, and all human creations then they must be subordinate to the needs of human beings... and that demands that human beings stop and consider the alternatives. For "If society fails to foresee and forestall trouble, it is doomed to destruction."

Faculty reviews situation in S. Africa

By Eric S. Kessler

A symposium entitled "What Should Be Done about South Africa" was held Thursday, October 21 in the Biology Hall. Sponsored by the International Studies Committee and led by its head, Professor Richard Melamson, the symposium presented its audience with four viewpoints on South Africa: its racial policy, apartheid and its relationship with the United States.

The speakers included Melamson, Lynda Morgan of the History Department and Richard Trethewey and Jamal Zayid of the Economics Department.

Morgan commenced the symposium with a lecture on the history of South Africa, which, although limited to 15 minutes, provided listeners with a good background on the development of the South African nation. Morgan began by speaking about pre-white South Africa and then worked through the present day. She included in her lecture the settlement of South Africa by the Dutch, the arrival of the British and the growth of the two there which formed in the Union of South Africa into a nation. She described various aspects of the evolution of apartheid, citing the formation of the Nationalist Party and the Population Regulation Act of 1950 as two instances, a few.

The next speaker, Trethewey, took a look at the economic aspects of the sanctions against South Africa which have been adopted by Congress. He opened by stating that people do not understand the correlation between sanctions and apartheid and then proceeded to elucidate the problem in detail. He averred that there was a conflict between commercial economic development and the political development necessary to integrate blacks into the system.

Trethewey said that the imposition of sanctions will primarily affect the blacks of South Africa, and that the effects upon them will be negative. Part of the effects will be to retard integration and to sharpen the "shirk" mentality of the whites, which he feels may lead to the election of a more extremist government, and more extremist behavior. He also questioned the sanctions on the grounds that many United States companies do business in South Africa.

Zayid's presentation took the form of a rebuttal to his colleagues' conclusions on sanctions. Zayid began by saying that he was not going to speak purely as an economist, but as an African as well. Sanctions are not purely economic in character; they are also political. His arguments showed this diversity in thought.

While agreeing with Trethewey that the current sanctions do not amount to much, Zayid also suggested that sanctions are still worth while because they increase the cost of a system that is very expensive to maintain. He further challenged Trethewey if sanctions were ineffective, why did Foreign Minister K. R. Hush-a link up with Jesse Helms and attempt to influence the votes of certain senators by phone? Zayid also qualified the significance of the damage sanctions would do blacks: "If the unemployment in black neighborhoods is in 50% so what if the government is up to 80%?

Marginalizing speaking, the charism to the other speakers, he added that the front line states and black South Africans, for the most part, were grateful for sanctions.

The final statement on the topic was made by Melamson, who explored the South African question in terms of United States foreign policy. However, the main point he made was that most Americans would like to see the evolution of South Africa into a multi-racial state and that they hoped this would come soon. He also said that there would be noTags:

Weatherford compiles Capitol Hill to New Guinea

By Liz Zanel

The Kenyon community hosted Professor Jack McVeer Weatherford, a political and anthropologist, on Monday, October 6. Presently, he is a professor of anthropology at McAlister. Most recently, he has published his book, "The Capitol of the South," which describes the similarities between our congress and tribal societies.

He elaborated on the theme of the parallels between the types of leadership in the tribes in Washington D.C and the tribes in the Highlands of New Guinea ("primarily because they are ruled by kinship, the Highlands of New Guinea"). His general point of reference was how people obtain leadership and power in both types of societies.

In the Highlands of New Guinea, the "big man" is the tribal leader. He obtains his power by the "right kind of wife," one who will help him maintain the right kind of alliances. This differs little from the method by which many "big men" and "big women" in Congress come into power.Senate Majority Leader Dole got into office, in part, through his wife, Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth Dole.

Instances of need or extended kinship ties holding power in the Congress for extended periods of time are very common. Senator Claiborn Pell is following from a tradition that has its roots in office since the time of Cromwell, almost 200 years ago. What is even more interesting is that these tribes often cross political party boundaries, as in the case of the Rockefeller clan.

A political kinship system does not have to consist of blood relatives. The Roman Catholic Church, for example, has developed a system that can trace kin to fictitious ancestors, the Congreg often passes on offices to "live kin," or staffs. Staffers, people who work on the Hill for a particular leader, play a significant role in reinforcing the kinship system. Staffers can pass on office for office for generations. When the leadership changes, there is not necessarily a complete change. In the case of McCarthy, there was only one Kennedy left in fac. The family got two of their staffers, John Culver and Dick Clark, to run for office, thus preserving the family sean and ideals in both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Politicians who come into office as an accumulation of a previous clan enjoy a distinct advantage over those who have no predecessor in office. Kinship "determines who gets into the game faster." Family members and staffs can usually get into office at an early age. Among the many advantages to this, one is that whoever gets there first gets the most goodies faster. Once they are in, they "already know what the congressional culture is." This puts them in the position to acquire power very quickly. Whereas relatively independent people are in their '60s to become powerful, a clan member can be influential at age 30.

Part of knowing the "congressional culture" also includes knowing the ins and outs of the floor. They know how to articulate themselves, who to talk to and how to become powerful. One of the less well known rituals is the keeping up of the Congressional Record. This document is supposed to record what goes on in all meetings in reality records what various individuals wish went on at these gatherings. As staff members are often the people who are asked to vote on minor policies, staffers have a head start on learning how to manipulate the record. Weatherford cited two very amusing examples in which the Congressional Record does not represent reality.

In one instance, a senior allegedly made seven speeches while concurrently on a skiing trip. In another instance, Majority Leader Dole somehow managed to include entries for up to three days after his death. Weatherford suggests that the lack of reality recorded in this document has contributed significantly to the country's decline.

Staffers and formal kin now compose 20% of congressional positions. Although this is not a staggering figure, these politicians serve as more powerful leadership positions. They are able to maintain the ins and outs of the Hill, and they are able to aspire to this level much more rapidly. This power is also spilling over into other branches of government. Weatherford suggests that this will be evident in the next presidential election.

So what are we to conclude from all this?

weatherford page eight
Olin and Chalmers Library dedication October 18

By Dave Algase

The new Olin Library and the adjoining renovated Chalmers Library will be the focus of a dedication ceremony at 11:00 a.m. on Saturday, October 18.

An event, held, to celebrate the opening of the Olin Library and the $1 million renovation of Chalmers, according to Tom Samp, Director of Public Affairs. "We'll be dedicating Olin and re-dedicating Chalmers at the same time," he said.

The group of people who have been planning the event include Samp, Diane Collins, assistant to the President; Reed Browning, Acting Provost; Douglas Givens, Vice-President of Development; Lyman Chatham, Director of the Campaign for Kenya; Harlene Marky, Chair of the Darina Department; Bill Dunnam, Head Librarian; and Allan Bosch, Head of Public Services in the Library.

On Friday evening, October 17, a formal dinner will be held which will include the Board of Trustees and representatives from the Olin Foundation and the Chalmers Corporation, which designed Olin, and the financiers of the Chalmers renovation project.

The official dedication ceremony will be "marked as most academic convocations."

Films

WHERE THE BUFFALO ROAM

Written and directed by Jim Abrahams, David Zucker, and Jerry Zucker. Starring Robert Hayes, Julie Hagerty, Peter Graves, and Lloyd Bridges. 88 minutes. 1980.

Island Monster


Boris Karloff keeps the make-up on for "Island Monster," a film not about a frightening creature, but about an equally terrifying and monstrous man, Karloff who is the leader of a narratives smuggling operation. A dedicated police officer, in a risky attempt to jail Karloff and his gang, involves himself with a night club singer who is affiliated with the gang. Although his own marriage miserably dissolves, he continues to get closer, until the evil Karloff kidnaps his daughter and holds her demanding the policeman give up his crusade or have his daughter killed. — Dan McGuire

Jump-rop-a-thon to raise money for American Heart Association

By Thad Camp

Last year, as some of you may remember, the Student Medical Advisory Committee hold a jump-a-thon to raise money. Well, those crazy guys are at it again. This year, in an attempt to raise money for the American Heart Association, they will be holding a jump-rop-a-thon on October 18th from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Groups of five or six students will be working together to try to keep jumping their rope for as long as possible. They will make money from their sponsors who have agreed to give them a certain amount of money for every hour they jump. Here is an example to give you an idea of how the works. Let's say John Q. Public has agreed to pay one dollar for every hour group 'A' jumps. If they jump for one thousand hours, they would make one-thousand dollars for the Heart Association.

There will be good music and refreshments for the participants in the jump-rop-a-thon, and it's not too late to sign up your group. If you are interested in taking part in this worthy cause, get in touch with either Jeanne Davis, FBX 2449, or Lisa Jacobs, FBX 2418.
"Hail Mary" pass ruins Lords' chance to spoil Britons' homecoming

By Lawrence Paolucci

When things are going bad, all of us can remember certain situations that make us feel that things are just going to keep getting worse. In this case, it was the Kenyon Lords, who suffered a heartbreaking 15-13 loss to the Albion College Britons last Saturday. It was a game which gave new meaning to the phrase, "It ain't over till it's over." The game saw the Lords grab on a victory dip in the last 25 seconds of play. The Lords could not secure the win because of a touchdown pass from Eric Dahlquist. This touchdown was set up by Dan Waldeck. He made two key catches on third down situations, keeping the drive alive. This gave the Lords a slim 13-12 advantage. It was at this point that the game became very interesting. The Britons, after the touchdown, drove down all the way to the Kenyon 13-yard line, only to have the Lords defense stiffer and block Albion's fifth field goal attempt. Now, with 1:30 remaining, the Lords had the ball on deep in their own territory. All they needed to do to preserve victory was get a first down rushing. They could not do so, and with 25 seconds remaining, Kenyon was forced to punt from their own endzone. The Britons took the ball and immediately set up just before the snap of a 25-yard pass thrown behind him. This catch set up the 24-yard field goal that won the game for Albion. Under pressure, the placekicker was on target.

When asked about his team's performance, a defeated Coach Kindhorn commented, "You've got to give them credit, they controlled the game and played well, but we did not do well enough throughout the entire game, and came up short on the scoreboard. This is the only place that we came up short in the game, for we played with great intensity and character." Offensively, the Lords again were paced by their passing attack. However, they again could not sustain any kind of effective running game. The most effective offensive weapon in the game was the tight end Dan Waldeck. He made four receptions for 77 yards. For the Britons, they were named offensive and defensive player of the game.

Defensively, the Lords were led by the efforts of linebackers Pete Murphy and Tom Rogers. Their incredible season has seen them amassed tackles along with being in on pass deflections. Rogers made 13 tackles and was involved in seven assists.

With this loss, the Lords record slips to 1-3. They will try to get back on track next Saturday as they will take on archival Dennison at 1:30 at Deeds Field in Granville. The Lords beat Big Red in 1986.

Lords' soccer's 'valiant efforts' come up short, record slips to 2-5-2

By Darryl Shankle

Pitted against two relatively good soccer teams, the Kenyon Lords gave valiant efforts against Otterbein College and John Carroll University but came away with a pair of losses. The nationally ranked Cardinals defeated the Lords last Saturday by the score of 3-0. JCU, a team that had lost just one game (NCAC power Wooster), also knocked off Kenyon with a score of 4-2. Kenyon's record now stands at 2-5-2.

The oft-injured Lords' soccer team played as well as can be expected from a very tough team from Otterbein College. The Cardinals, a legitimate contender for an NCAA post season bid, defeated the Lords by simply "outplaying us," according to Coach Jeff Vennell.

In the first half, OC scored first with 28:46 remaining on a shot by the Cards' Mike Carroll. In the second half, however, "we played much better," Vennell stated. Sophomore forward Jeff Sheets put the ball past the goalkeeper, and the ball bounced out of the goal area. This shot came with 20 minutes remaining. Not much later, senior Pat Flood headed a corner kick over the outstretched hands of the Cardinals. Attempting to tie the score, the Lords pushed forward with only three backs on defense. Unfortunately, Otterbein scored two more goals, those coming at 14:25 and 11:31. As a whole, the shots on goal were very poor. The Lords had 17, while OC ac cumulated 14.

Junior goalie Chris Barnes stopped 14 Cardinal shots, while the Cardinal goalkeeper, Jean-Marc Couvel, also had to block 3 Kenyon scoring attempts.

The Lords' game with John Carroll University was postponed last week due to bad weather, and was played on Sunday. Despite the better weather conditions, the Lords "made too many mistakes in the backfield," according to Vennell. "We played well most of the first half, but we allowed them to score on two of three close plays. We just did not play well enough to win, even though we obviously should have won."

The mistakes Vennell mentioned occurred late in the first half and early in the second half. With Kenyon leading, 1-0, and seemingly controlling the flow of the game in the first 30 minutes of action, the Blue Knights' Jim Sturrnegg beat defender Kevin Waters to the ball, which was going toward Kenyon's goal. Sturrnegg was able to slip a shot in past the charging goalie, Chris Barnes. This was JCU's initial score, and it came with 14:30 remaining.

Just 7:40 later, the Lords had a breakdown on defense again when a bad pass near Kenyon's goal area led to a 2-on-2 situation for the Harriers. With 17:28 left on the clock, John Carroll's Mark Melton raced into the box and put the ball past goalie Bob Swank. This score cut the lead to 1-1.

The Harriers held the lead the rest of the game, winning the match, 2-1. The Lords return to action next Saturday when they play against the Blue Streaks.

Harriers 'swim well at Findlay

By John Welchli

It was a race for fish more than it was for runners as the men's cross country team travelled to Findlay College last Saturday. After at least five days of wet weather and a relatively cool day, the racing conditions were not what was mostly under water, usually ankle deep and even deeper in a couple of spots. The course, had it been dry, would have been very good "auger," according to Coach Tom Rogers. The course was mostly flat with two steep hills. With the wet weather the race was, as Gomez said, "The kind where if you run well you should feel really good about it, and if you run poorly don't worry about it because a day like that can cause a bad day."

The Lords have a team run well, especially against the other teams in the conference. The Lords ran closer together than they had in previous weeks, and that allowed them to place among the leaders. The goal for the meet was to run strongly with Oberlin and Heidelberg. The goal was accomplished as the Lords finished three places behind Heidelberg and two places behind Oberlin. The harriers moved up on both Heidelberg and Oberlin when compared to previous meetings. Denison, one of the other teams that the Lords are chasing, is running away from everyone so far. The Denison team is a totally new team with last year's top runners now running on the team as a complete team. Coach Gomez, commenting on the first Denison team said, "With the new varsity members, Denison is going to be tough to catch."

The meet was a good one for the Lords as they put together a complete team race. They started out strong and ran all the way through the finish. The finish against Oberlin proved that the well the men ran. Two weeks ago, Oberlin's top four all finished ahead of the Lords' top finisher. Last week the Lords placed third among nine teams.

Walter College was the winner of the meet with 226 points. Second place went to the revamped Denison III team with 275 points. Third place went to Heidelberg with 349. Oberlin finished behind them in fifth with 367 points.

Individually, Paul Wondrak was tops for the Lords, finishing 17th overall with a time of 29:56. In this meet the top fifteen runners get awards and Wondrak missed getting an award by two seconds. Two weeks ago, Oberlin's number one runner finished first and one half minutes ahead of Wondrak. Last week Wondrak finished just two seconds behind the the Lords' top runner.

Next week the Lords travel to Galion to face the Galion Gobblers. The team has been training hard and has not run a meet this season. The meet will be held at the Galion country club. The meet will be run as an invitational and the top three finishers will be named overall winners. The meet will be a good one for the Lords because every college team in Ohio is represented.
O’Brien gives best of career,” leads Ladies to 5th at Findlay

By John Welchii

The women’s cross country team ran into and through the same flooded course that the men had to wade through as they also attended the meet at Findlay College, last Saturday.

This event was different for the women than it was for the men. The women were competing mainly against Division I schools and did better. The women finished fifth out of ten schools. The teams that finished one and two in this meet are also the same two teams that finished first and second at the Maine Invitational two weeks ago. Marshall finished the meet with 50 points and Malone took second place with 60.

The two other teams that finished ahead of the Ladies were both Division I schools, Wright State and Cleveland State. Wright State captured third place with 62 points, and Cleveland State took fourth with 66 points.

The Ladies put together a complete race and stayed right with the Division I teams. They finished ahead of all four Division III teams to take fifth place with 117 points.

The weather and the condition of the course were perfectly suited for the Ladies’ top runner Karen O’Brien, who, according to Coach Gomez loves to run in the rain. In fact, O’Brien ran a terrific race as she remained in striking distance of the Division I runners and finished ahead of all the Division III competitors.

Coach Gomez said, “It was by far the best effort that Karen has given while running for Kenyon. The closest runner in Division III was Sarah Cox of Oberlin who finished sixth with a time of 22:31. In comparison, O’Brien finished 6th overall in 21 minutes and 33 seconds. Priscilla Perotti took 21st place with a time of 22:38. Mandi Barlow, according to her coach, put in her best effort of the year and crossed the line four places behind Perotti to take 25th in 22:46.

Sue McHale captured 29th with a time of 23:08 and Suzanne Amoroff rounded out the top five at 36th with a time of 23:34.

The Ladies started out a little too fast last week according to Gomez. This week the team was called to be more aggressive after their slow start the previous week. The women were hurting a little mid-race due to their fast start, but ran very strongly at the end. The team’s goal for the meet was to run with Wright State and Cleveland State, and the ladies actually moved up on both. Kenyon behind the Lady runners was also part of their plan. They did just that, as Oberlin finished seventh with 80 points. In the beginning of the race, the three teams spread themselves out, but by the last mile they grouped themselves together, and the top five finished fairly close to each other.

As the day went on, the courses ahead of them got softer but she was able to run and stay in the mix. After three quarters of a mile some of the runners had to crawl on their hands and feet to get up the last hill. One Kenyon runner kept climbing the hill and sliding back down.

Next week the women head to the Ohio Intercollegiate Championships. It will be the biggest meet in terms of numbers, as every college team in Ohio will attend. It is also the second most important meet of the year behind only the conference meet. Coach Gomez is looking for a top three finish among the Division III teams. The course itself is fairly hilly and is somewhat comparable to the Kenyon course.

Playoff Picks

As a card-carrying “Die Hard Cub fan,” the World Series really doesn’t mean much to this year, however, as a Cub fan, I do have an opinion about who I think should win.

Since I will have videos of 1969 (even though I was there at the time), I cannot in any way give my allegiance to that team from (I dread to say the words) New York. I hope that they see how it feels to be inches away from the glory of the World Series and suffer a heart-wrenching loss from a team they thought they could defeat. However, because I am a “National Leaguer,” I must give my temporary allegiance to the Astros. Unfortunately, I have no doubts about the ability of a team that has an amusement park across the highway from its stadium, and that has a stadium that should have ventilation ducts painted in a particular way in order to get a breeze to blow out the left field wall. If the Astros fail to make it past the playoffs, I will shift my allegiance to the Red Sox because they play in the second best park in the majors. The “Green Monster” has character, but it just doesn’t beat the ivy that provided Joe Cardinal with his afternoon snacks. — Steve Brown

True baseball fans have to be looking forward to a New York- Boston series. After all, you can’t be a real fan if you root for a team that plays on artificial surfaces. I mean, come on, it is natural for an outfielder to make a lunging dive for a ball and come up with a hand full of leather and carpet burns instead of grand stands.

Okay, to now it’s down to Mets- Sox. I have to go with the Bosox. Hey, let’s talk legends: Boston has Ted Williams, Babe Ruth and Carl Yastrzemski. How about the Mets? Do the names Doug Flynn, Jerry Grote and Cleon Jones ring a bell? The Mets are pure and has little bearing on any future clash between the two ball clubs. Can the Red Sox red match up against the likes of Darling, Tiefel, and the rest of the Mets’ very talented line-up? Well, probably not if they run into them in a bar, but maybe on the field they have a chance. — Chris Faber

You can say what you want about the playoffs and the World Series, but it’s inconsequential. What really matters is the TRIBE is BACK. The Indians had their best season since 1908, finishing above .500 while playing in baseball’s toughest division.

We are real baseball is played — with an old, drafty stadium, real grass (with football lines thrown through of course) and 10,000 beer-guzzling, blue-collar fans to prove it. We’ll see you next October. — Michael Pierce and Ann Daniels

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Minorities

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societal consciousness” and “are of less inquisitive nature,” he clearly reflects that he is prejudiced himself. This simplistic assertion denies the historical and sociological elements that go into defining both prejudice and ignorance. Ignorance, or for that matter, “enlightenment,” is not some ideal that stands outside the individual and attaches itself to him or her after a certain amount of development or stagnation has taken place. On the contrary, these concepts can only be defined in a certain context; they have meaning only because we have undergone socialization in a certain time, space, and history.

The next question that needs to be answered is: What prejudice all that bad? Since prejudice is also a concept that has no meaning outside a specific context, universal such as “good” or “bad” cannot be applied. Everybody (in your culture) makes use of prejudice, stereotypes, not just stupid people. To discard stereotypes as only stupid is to snatch the only thing means human have in establishing meaning in the world. Given, then, that we are all prejudiced by making use of stereotypes, it is completely absurd to think that raising the admission standards (to weed out all the stupid people) is an acceptable method in solving the minority problem because we cannot ever eliminate these categories; they are a part of us, our culture, our history.

Is this to say that because we have all been instilled with similar values, that we are doomed to stagnation? According to Mr. Kleinfield, “categories do not die slowly, nor do they change by conscious action.” This statement is just plain wrong. What contributed to the freeing of the slaves, the Suffragette Movement, the improved relations between Israel and Egypt, the Equal Rights Movement and the Civil Rights Movement?

Kleinfield

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prepare us for life afterwards. I do not find a primarily white, upper middle class environment to be an adequate reflection of the America I know. Let’s hope that the opinion expressed in said letter is not shared by enough students to make minorities feel uncomfortable in applying here.

Sincerely,
Joy Eckstone

South Africa

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He endeavored to derive the roots of our interests in South Africa. He dismissed it as a vital security interest to the United States, stating that it was neither a vital strategic interest, nor a vital source of natural resources. Melanson drew the conclusion that our concern with South Africa was essentially a moral one: “We are interested in South Africa...because it seems unjust...it is not a government of ideology; it is a government of race.”

Melanson traced some of the measures taken to try to influence South Africa’s policy of apartheid: Carter’s rhetorical condemna- tions, and Reagan’s ineffectual “constructive engagement.” He asserted his belief that sanctions were an easy way out, that they amounted to a moral cleansing for the United States. In what seemed to be a statement of his major concern, he was unsure as to whether this amounted to good foreign policy. Melanson’s presentation was followed by a period of questions and answers that concluded the symposium.

It is only through conscious action that the minority problem can be solved at Kenyon. The tools are small and successful cannot be achieved immediately. But as long as we think, examine, reflect, and act, a resolution to the problem should be up and coming.

Respectfully,
Lowell T. Rice

Building renovation

continued from page one

summer; the renovation for the residence halls will start no earlier than the summer of ’88. A date of completion remains indefinite. Reading is satisfied with the plans and has “no objection” to giving Ascension Hall top priority.

Academic Dean Maryann Ward also plays an important role in the reconstruc-
tion of Ascension. Ward, who has an “academic voice” in the maintenance and renovation of Ascension, claims that the major problem of the construction is one of “bringing a 19th-century building into the 20th-century.” To help with this, the college has hired a Kenyon graduate, Bill Samaniego, archi-
tect.

Other added attractions in Ascension in
clude class rooms equipped with audio-visual capabilities such as slides, videos, states, and who is very pleased at the ideas of renovation and is anxious for construction to begin.

Shoppes jobs forfeited

continued from page one

Betsy Holmman, Chairman of the Food
Committee, says she expects the situation to be resolved shortly; the Food Committee will be meeting next Wednesday and “everything that needs to be discussed will be discussed.” Harris, though, remains skeptical that the contract can be altered enough to fully accommodate student needs. He says it is not the issue of the fact that The Shoppes is mainly a place for students, and student workers helped to promote a really nice atmosphere. With all these new union workers, that atmosphere has changed from my vantage point”.

Weatherford

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Weatherford suggests that the U.S. is moving farther and farther away from a democratic tradition. He goes as far as to say that the Highlands of New Guinea have a more demo-
cratic system than we do. As kinship be-
comes more and more important, the system becomes less and less democratic. Weather-
ford concludes by asserting that “we are mov-
ing more toward an established oligarchy based on kinship, and of course, that means more toward an aristocracy.”

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