12-11-1986

Kenyon Collegian - December 11, 1986

Follow this and additional works at: https://digital.kenyon.edu/collegian

Recommended Citation

https://digital.kenyon.edu/collegian/698

This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Archives at Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Kenyon Collegian by an authorized administrator of Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact noltj@kenyon.edu.
Dean's List faces modifications
By Dave Algase

A proposal which would greatly reduce the number of excused student absences for reasons of illness was presented to the student body this week.

A key sentence in the proposal's introduction is: "Students are excused only when a sick report is obtained from the Health Center."

The proposal aims to reduce the number of excused absences by requiring students to present a sick report before being excused. The proposal was met with mixed reactions from students and faculty.

The proposal was introduced by the Health Center, which has seen an increase in the number of excused absences due to illness. The proposal was discussed in a meeting with the Dean of Students and the Health Center.

The proposal was also discussed with the student body. Some students expressed concern about the proposal, while others supported it.

The proposal will be reviewed by the Academic Policy Board and the faculty before being presented to the student body for further discussion.

Village approves Inn expansion; Jordan releases tentative plans
By Todd Fersen

The Village has approved an expansion of the Inn at College, with tentative plans for a new addition.

The expansion will include a new wing with additional rooms and a large conference center. The Inn will also receive a new facade and updated amenities.

The expansion is expected to be completed by the end of the year, with the Inn reopening for the fall semester.

The Inn expansion is part of a broader plan to upgrade the village's facilities and attract more visitors. The Inn currently has 60 rooms and is one of the village's most popular attractions.

The Inn expansion is expected to create new jobs and boost the local economy, with estimates indicating a $10 million boost to the local economy over the next five years.

The Inn expansion is expected to attract more visitors and help the village rebound from the ongoing pandemic. The Inn has been closed for the past year due to the pandemic, but is expected to reopen in the spring of 2022.

The Inn expansion is expected to be completed by the end of 2022, with the Inn reopening for the fall semester.

The Inn expansion is expected to create new jobs and boost the local economy, with estimates indicating a $10 million boost to the local economy over the next five years.
Gender studies position necessary

There is a proposal before the student body to change the administration of the hiring of a visiting professor of gender studies. This proposal, in its current form which is subject to change, calls for the employment of a person with expertise in gender studies. The new professor would be assigned to an already established department, teach one to two courses, and, most importantly, provide the organization, knowledge, and resources to "help the faculty do what they are already doing, that is teaching gender studies," according to Professor Linda Smoluk, who helped draft the proposal.

Smoluk noted that a survey of faculty last year showed the existence of 36 courses that deal to some degree with issues of gender. No present faculty member has the knowledge and skills in gender studies to aid the faculty in their teaching. In order to formalize and organize the teaching of gender studies, the faculty should recommend to the administration the creation of this position. As it stands there is an internal faculty and students in gender studies, and to adequately meet this need, the scholarly tradition of Kenyon someone with the necessary expertise must be recruited.

Gender issues have an integral part in the development and continuation of society. Despite progress in the past, gender studies are a legitimate academic pursuit, and as such should be supported by the College to the fullest extent of its abilities. The issue is not whether gender studies have a place at Kenyon; they already have a presence, rather it is whether the College will use its resources to adequately support its existing curriculum.

Student information regulated

The Collegian asked to be allowed to send a representative to the December 15 faculty meeting, at which the issue will be debated and the Chair of the Faculty, Cyrus Banning, will report on the grounds that the meeting would be controversial and that the presence of students might inhibit faculty members from expressing their views. These grounds do not seem sensible or in the least bit justified. If the meeting is controversial, doesn't that mean that it is important and thus worthy of student attention? The college, after all, is the place for students to learn about and discuss controversial matters.

Banning's other argument, that some faculty members might be inhibited from expressing their views, is also problematic. If faculty members feel strongly about their opinions, they can still express them! We hope that they don't want to hide their views behind the doors of a meeting room. Does this mean that Kenyon is not a place where the free exchange of ideas can take place out in the open?

Inn plans need review

Dear President Jordan/Mayor Bates,

As a concerned member of the Kenyon/Gambier community, I feel that our views have not been adequately solicited as to the plans for a glass restaurant extension to the Kenyon Inn. Please do everything in your power to forestall construction until community opinion may be solicited.

Sincerely,

Name
Address
I am: a Gambier Resident, Kenyon Faculty, Kenyon Student

RETURN TO THE KENYON COLLEGIAN, S.A.C., KENYON COLLEGE, GAMBIER OH 43022

The Kenyon Collegian

Editors-in-Chief: Ann Davies and Michael Pierce
Managing Editor: Andrea Bovey
News Editor: Andrea Bovey
Perspective Editors: Emily Healy and Caroline Stirm
Forum Editors: Jenny Goren and Chris Sheen
Features Editors: Alison Roche and David Seed
Sports Editor: Susan Brown and Chris Fiby
Production Assistants: Sonya Dudgeon, Rick Kesler, Cindy Knoe, Brian Leavold and Jenny Netherhouse
Artistic Director: Fee Resler
Photography Coordinators: Andrew Wilson and Rick Zappala
Business Manager: Tara Griffin
Circulation Manager: Susan Flisk
Editorial Board: Connie Casey, Ann Davies, Lily Goren, Ed Leavold, Michael Pierce, Chris Shea, Paul Singer

The Kenyon Collegian is published every Thursday while the College is in session, except during examinations and vacation periods. The views expressed in the paper do not necessarily reflect the views of Kenyon College. Yearly subscriptions are $2.00; checks should be made payable to The Kenyon Collegian. Our mailing address is Kenyon Collegian, Student Affairs Center, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022.

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.

WKCO’s ‘Attack of the Trainees’ deemed offensive

To the Editors:

I found the recent advertisement for WKCO’s 24 hours of continuous music to be the poorest taste. It was based on a comparison of the Pearl Harbor attack on December 7, 1941, and the “Attack of the Trainees” on December 7, 1946. It included sounds of planes, bombers and, most offensively, a ridiculous imitation of someone with a Japanese accent, complete with “Ah So” and incorrect grammar. I am certain this scheme was composed as a harmless attention getter, but that does not excuse the racial slurs or the attitude which makes light war, killing and destruction. It seems highly inappropriate that a day which represents a real sacrifice in human lives should be used to advertise the activities of a college radio station.

I support and enjoy WKCO, but I am to be deeply disappointed by this complete lack of judgment. I therefore believe that WKCO owes an apology to its entire international and, most importantly, to the Japanese and American community in Gambier.

Sincerely,

Ann Spencer

Peace Coalition sponsors South African product info and film

The Peace Coalition sponsors South African product info and film

To the Editors:

In the past few years, South Africa has become a widely-discussed and controversial topic. In conjunction with the recent interest, Kenyon’s Peace Coalition is planning a movie, “The Last Grave at Dumbra,” on Monday, December 15 at the Ohio Auditorium. On Tuesday, the film will be faced with an additional problem of campus containing the names of certain companies and their products which profit from the apartheid system. These companies either receive materials from or own production plants in South Africa.

The goal of the Peace Coalition is to make Kenyon students aware of the extent to which many of our everyday needs are contingent upon the country’s use of apartheid labor. While we are not endorsing any particular course of action, we encourage all students to be conscious of the fact that each person’s consumption of these products effects apartheid labor. By not making a conscious decision about one’s attitudes towards the consequences of his or her actions in South Africa, students are responsible for promoting inhumane conditions which he or she may or may not support.

To aid the students in making an informed decision about whether he or she should be held responsible for these institutions, a movie, “The Last Grave at Dumbra” will be shown on Monday night at 8:30. The film was made in South Africa, and depicts the living conditions of black South Africans. The movie was smuggled out of South Africa and has become a widely recognized and highly acclaimed portrayal of the actual effects of apartheid.

Sincerely,

Claire Lane
Alexandra Walker
Kenyon Peace Coalition

Docemus non-fiction journal is awaiting your essays, term papers, criticisms, and satires! Submit your work to the Docemus box in the S.A.C. by February 18th for possible publication. Enhance Kenyon’s writing tradition with your non-fiction work.

DEC. 11, 1986
An historical perspective: apartheid in South Africa

By Lynda Morgan

All societies have their myths. One of the principal myths of white South African history is that it began in 1652, when the Dutch East India Co. established a trading post at the Cape for its crews. According to this mythology, these Dutchmen found empty land. In reality, some of the oldest human populations on the continent had lived there since early in the evolution of the human species. Three groups in particular—khoikhoi herders, a sedentary people with a complex material culture, and a highly developed political system, as well as hunter-gatherers known as the San and the cattle-keeping Khos, were established on the southern part of the continent.

The Dutch established a colony at Cape Town in 1657. Dutch became the official language, but it gradually developed into a distinct language called Afrikaans, and eventually they called themselves Afrikaners. They remained few in numbers, but they spread over a steadily widening area. By 1800, thousands had become trekboers—men in the Afrikaans word for farmer—and they had adopted the economic way of life of the Africans they had met there. The British made their appearance in 1806, when Great Britain acquired the colony as the result of the Napoleonic Wars. Afrikaners felt threatened by the British, and so they migrated to the north and west between 1837 and 1838. These were the Voortrekkers, and their movement was known as the Great Trek. They established two independent Boer republics, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. British immigration continued to grow, and in the late 19th century, they discovered diamonds and then gold in the Boer republics. Two commodities on which the South African economy still depends heavily are diamonds and gold, much of which was mined by British colonial powers.

As the British exploited these resources, a capitalist economy attained dominance. Afrikaners, who were mostly rural farmers, were disillusioned with this British commercial regime. These animosities culminated in 1899 in the Boer War, but in 1902 British and British Boer reconciled and joined to form the Union of South Africa. Still, some Africanders felt betrayed and established a "patriotic" National Party, the forerunner of today's ruling party. In 1948, the National Party, whose leader coined a new slogan—"apartheid"—claimed the ground work had already been laid, much of the apparatus of apartheid was created by the Nationalists.

In the 1950s, the Nationalists ruled 27.7 million people, including 19.8 million Africans, 4.6 million Indians, 2.6 million Coloureds and 8.06 million Whites. Whites composed 16.2 percent of the population, Africans 71.5 percent, Coloureds 9.4 percent, and Asians 2.9 percent. Afrikaners compose about 60 percent of the whites, the English, about 40 percent. Generally, Afrikaners remain rural and the English are predominantly urban. The Coloureds are so-called mixed-race peoples who trace their beginnings to the Dutch colonial period, when white women were scarce in the colony. Their Khoisan ancestors disappeared long ago, and a majority of them are culturally Afrikaans. Most live in the western Cape, where they form a majority. They are predominantly urban wage earners. It has been believed that until recently many Coloureds hoped to be incorporated into the white population, but since 1948, they have experienced a series of crushing political, social, and economic setbacks. The young especially feel deprived and frustrated and have cast their lot with one of the white South African populations. Asians are peoples from various places on the Indian subcontinent. They first appeared as indentured laborers in the late 19th century, but in 1913 the government prohibited their immigration, and today, most are native-born. They represent a wide variety of cultural heritages, most are Hindus, but some practice Islam and Christianity. Most are very poor; over 80 percent are urban; nearly all speak English. They occupy a particularly uneasy position, because they occupy land assigned them each to their own "homelands" and try to confine urban Africans to separate settlements. But increasingly, African identity depends on politics, education, economic status, residence, participation in urban economic life, and the main beneficiaries of the homeland policy have been African politicians and bureaucrats, some of whom have become very wealthy.

The racial classification law, the Population Registration Act of 1950, often called the cornerstone of apartheid, orders the assignment of every person to one of these populations. Until recently, when they lifted the prohibitions against mixed marriages, Nationalists outlawed interracial marriage through the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949, the Immorality Act of 1950 and 1957, and banned these laws. There also exists a whole apparatus of segregation in the routine of daily life, including "Whites Only" signs, which constitute "apartheid." The homelands policy is "grand apartheid," and ultimately aims to separate the races and hence the races and classes.

The homelands policy in South Africa. Most consist of scattered, fragmented, and marginal pieces of land that vary greatly in size. They lack mineral wealth, have a low average rainfall, and much land is overgrazed, eroded, and overpopulated. They cannot feed themselves and must import food from the white areas. Moreover, migration of workers has drained the homelands of the most productive segment of the population. As a result, the homelands lack the power to bring about significant changes. They are weak and dependent, and the government can easily ignore their demands. Not one nation other than South Africa recognizes the independence of the three homelands that have so far been granted that status.

Despite the goals of apartheid, the South African economy depends heavily on black labor. Of the total work force of 9.4 million, 80 percent are black. Of these, 85 percent are Afrikaners. In manufacturing, 77 percent of the labor force is black. In mining, the figure is 90 percent. Virtually all workers in commercial agriculture are black.

South African blacks have long struggled against white domination. In the early 20th century, they peacefully petitioned for equal treatment, but set a steady trend toward more forceful challenge. In 1912, a group of educated members of the small African middle class formed the African National Congress, or ANC, which still exists today. But impatience over the lack of progress has increasingly erupted in boycotts, strikes, and other forms of defiance. The pass system has long been a target. In 1913, African women refused to carry passes and succeeded when their protest threatened to turn violent. Many Africans have taken their inspiration from Gandhi, utilizing his civil disobedience methods. The more militant urban workers have been involved in unionizing, strikes, and boycotts. By far, however, African opposition since the 1880s has relied mainly on tactics that were peaceful. The ANC, for example, sought gradual reform through moral and political appeals in the early part of the century. They called for a qualified franchise based on educational or property requirements. But because they have been rebuffed at every turn, black opposition has taken a tougher stance. Subsequent generations, especially after the Sharpeville massacre in 1960, have made the ANC more militant. Anyone who has further interest in South Africa is urged to look at the November 22, 1986 special issue of a publication called The Nation, available in the bookstore. It contains several interpretive articles and book reviews, as well as a wealth of information on further reading, current publications, and nearly every organization that is involved in the freedom struggle in that country.

Lynda Morgan is a Visiting Assistant Professor of History.

The Weather Vane

The right direction in fashion.

Large selection of jewelry
Buy two pair of earrings at regular price and receive the third pair FREE!
Sanctions provide effective means for moral retaliation

By Chris Shea and Lilly Goren

"Each trade agreement, each bank loan, each new investment is another brick in the wall of our continued existence."—former South Afri-
can Prime Minister John Vorster

Economic sanctions can be very effective tools for dismantling a regime. In the case of South Africa, they are overdue, and it is imperative from a moral standpoint that effective sanctions be imposed. Some may call words such as "moral" and "impeccable" when used in context of international policies. But there are few such morally clear-cut issues as apartheid; therefore, we can speak substantively about the morality of this political issue. Few in this country would admit publicly, anyway, an appreciation for the systematic, brutal separation of the races that lies behind the word "apartheid." Public disagreement has to do with the means of combating apartheid.

The Reagan Administration and many American multinational corporations doing business in South Africa say that the best way to change South African policy is to work within the well-established, sizeable financial dealings there in order to bring about peaceful, democratic reforms. These people go on to say that it would hurt the most by any comprehensive economic sanctions, and that sanctions will do lit-
tle to hurt ending apartheid. Reform of the apartheid system seems to be a goal, not a means of protest against the injustice of apartheid. This is a synopsis of Reagan's "constructive engagement" policy, and it was resoundingly rejected by Congress on October 2 of this year, when a small number of legislators voted in favor of them. (Public Law 99-440).

This new set of sanctions, while encouraging the most powerful political and economic tool that the United States has, is unlikely to have the desired following. Few of the world's companies are likely to be interested in doing business with South Africa, but the United States has not only the resources but also the funds to make sanctions work. The United States can help to reduce profit margins for South African businesses, where the real impact of sanctions is felt. The South African government will not have enough funds to bring about the desired changes in its economic policies. It is clear that the United States can play a significant role in bringing about the changes that are needed in South Africa.

The Common Fund: Kenyan-South African connection

By Kristen Murray

The bulk of Kenya's endowments are invested in the Common Fund, a non-profit corporation which provides investment management services exclusively for educational institutions. Kenyon entered the Common Fund a year ago after a series of independent management firms proved to be unsatisfactory. According to Samuel Lord, Kenyon's Vice President for Finance, the College has been pleased with the results and will continue to be part of the Common Fund. There would be little to say on this subject if it weren't for the fact that the fund, which manages the money of over 300 schools, invests some of that money in companies which do business in or with South Africa.

The decision to invest in South Africa was made by the management committee of the Common Fund, Lord emphasized the fact that it is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees to oversee the funds and how the money is to be invested, and that the College itself has little influence on the outcome. Further, the Board of Trustees has little choice in what it does, since decisions are made by the institutional management firms within the Common Fund. Still, there is little concern by the trustees over money being invested in companies doing business with South Africa because the members of the board have "legal responsibility" to do what is best for Kenyon. Lord continues by saying that investing in companies with business operations in South Africa is one of the "least harmful and most reliable investments." This makes it attractive to those doing the investing and produces little interest in dividend, which they see as a purely social statement without an effective result. In addition to the Board of Trustees opinions there has been virtually no external pressure to divest, only a few students and one trustee, Bishop James R. Moody, have requested that Kenyon divest. According to Lord, the remaining students and trustees took the position that they must "put the interests of Kenyon above all other considerations.

This does not mean that either the Common Fund or the College endorses the practice of apartheid in South Africa. The Common Fund refuses to invest in companies with business operations in South Africa. If a company wishes to do business in apartheid South Africa, it must indicate its adherence to what are known as the Sullivan Principles. These six principles state equal employment practices for U.S. firms operating in South Africa: 1) prohibiting discrimination in all races in all eating, comfort, and work facilities; 2) equal pay for all employees doing equal or comparable work for the same period of time; 3) equal and fair employment practices for all employees; 4) development of programs of that will prepare non-whites for higher level employment; 5) increasing the number of non-whites in management positions; 6) improving the quality of employee's lives outside the work environment. If a company is found to be violating these or similar principles, the Common Fund will withdraw support, which has in fact been done in the past. They were also one of the founders of the Investor Responsibility Research Center (IRRC) which is the main source of information used to analyze companies as well as shareholding proposals. In addition, the Common Fund has recently established a subfund for the benefit of employees in South Africa and has not been able to make any profit in South Africa.

For example, the South African government has been very selective in its investment policies. It is clear that the United States can help to bring about the changes that are needed in South Africa. The Common Fund is one example of how this can be done. The fund is able to bring about changes in the way that investments are made in South Africa. The fund is able to bring about changes in the way that investments are made in South Africa. It is clear that the United States can help to bring about the changes that are needed in South Africa.
An argument against U.S. divestment from South Africa

By Mark Moon

The present social unrest and existing crisis in South Africa has raised very serious questions about the United States' economic ties with a government that makes discrimination against blacks an official policy. Being for or against apartheid has never been an issue either for or against the United States, rather, it is finding the most effective way by which the United States may play an influential role in helping to bring about the demise of South Africa's exploitive system.

Two major approaches have been advocated in achieving this end. One approach which has been popularized by many is "divestment," theoretically putting pressure on American companies, with investments in South Africa, to pull out of that country. The United States would thereby restructure its African national economy that the Afrikaner government would opt for granting equal rights in blacks, rather than sustain such economic hardship which these sanctions would supposedly create. This strategy has thus far been the basis for Congressional resolutions and unfortunately appears to be fast becoming the heart of our official policy toward this complex problem.

It is well known that divestment will not work because a policy of divestment simply will not work. In fact, it will merely only serve to solidify South Africa's discriminatory policies and put the blacks in South Africa in an even more unenviable position.

The British journal, The Economist, has noted some very important points with regard to the negative effects of divestment: if U.S. companies were forced to pull out of South Africa, that action would, according to the journal, threaten the employ- ment of 10,000 black workers. Many of these are representing, for the first time, human resources, the chance to learn new skills as well as the possibility of rising through the ranks of desegregated American companies. South Africa's policy of maintaining the black race in subservience to the whites of these people would be subjected to deportation to the tribal homelands. Who would take over the operations of industry vacated by the whites? The South African government would either nationalize or allow South African-based corporations to take over. As The Economist points out, "Divestment may be favored by black organizations and liberals in the United States, but polls reveal that it is opposed by urban blacks in South Africa by about three to one. It should be no mystery why South African blacks strongly support their government, of foreign firms that have done so much to improve the economic and social status of their nonwhite workers."

The argument goes to this point, "South Africa's black national African Chamber of Commerce and Industry, for instance, sent a memorandum to Senator Edward Kennedy during his recent visit. The memorandum criticized disinvestment as inhibiting economic growth, which is a powerful catalyst in the process of peaceful social and political reform in the country."

On February 3, 1986, the Premier of Natal, the Buthelithi of the Zulu tribe, a fierce opponent of apartheid. He called disinvestment "catastrophic madness during a February visit to the United States." Thus, it appears that many of this liberal counterparts are mistaken in their assertion that popular opinion, both in the United States and in South Africa, supports disinvestment.

The second major approach which has been raised to this complex problem, and seems to make much greater sense is "Constructive Engagement." The Reagan administration has attempted to embrace this philosophy, is feeling the pinch of African and American liberals who are calling for disinvestment. Their supposed rationale for their defiance is that the necessity of disinvestment, is the inference that any other proposed solution would simply be a cover-up for racist sentiment. This is, in fact, but the "other" side of the coin. This argument is for the rhetoric of racists to claim that "we" oppose their views, simply does not care about the situation in which the black find themselves and has no intention of finding or wanting to find a solution to the problem. Of course, if this is believed, their own argument becomes immediately legitimate.

While the notion of constructive engagement has been denounced by liberals as a cover-up for racism, the reality of apartheid is very different. Instead of pulling American financial influence out of South Africa the U.S. government should do whatever it can to encourage increased activity by American companies. South Africa's leading industrialist and white opponent of apartheid, Harry Oosthuizen, the South African Government is not going to surrender to such pressure (of disinvestment) and the only effect is to compromise the success of the campaign. South Africa's economic history has moved forward rapidly as the conditions described in the original apartheid policy has had to accommodate the real needs of the better have come about. The fact is that the continued domination of the blacks by the whites could only continue if the economy was kept small enough for the whites and not allowed to grow,

William Raspberry, a columnist for the Washington Post, who is black, seems to agree. He states that, "No matter what happens to the white power structure of South Africa, that country's blacks will not really be free until they are able to control their economic destiny . . .

The call for disinvestment is based on an inadequate understanding of South Africa's economy and policies. If implemented, it would only serve to give a historically subdued African nation the means to persist in its exploitive rule. It would undoubtedly strengthen, not weaken, apartheid. Unfortunately, many liberals in this country do not understand the subtleties of the situation, and view any other approach besides their own as racist.

By recognizing that asserting that "increased economic growth, not disinvestment, will erode apartheid and bolster non-African economic power, the U.S. would help to spell the gradual and peaceful, but irreversible, change that is desperately needed in South Africa."

Republished from The Gambier Journal with the author's permission.

Apartheid: a brief look at the human side of the problem

By Paul Singer

The picture of apartheid received by most Americans is a hazy one, a mixture of cen- tral news and editorial which presents the political fury to obscure the fact that 30 million people live day to day lives in South Africa, blacks and whites, that they are determined primarily on the basis of the color of one's skin.

The outlines of apartheid are familiar to us all. A government elected by fewer than 5 million whites has authority over the lives of the nation's 26 million non-whites. 20.22 million of whom are black. Each South African is classified into one of ten racial categories, determines where one may vote, where one may reside, and where and how one may travel. The government has banned "homelands" for the blacks (about 18% of South Africa's land is so designated); it generally the least productive land in the country, land without the labor of a foreigner's presence, but no other nation has acknowledged these homelands as truly sov- 1

These are merely the rough sketches of a political situation. Life for South Africans is a far more complex series of rules and divi- sions. For instance, the South African Parliament is 30 times more for white education than it does for black education. Education systems are strictly separate and any attempt to make blacks and whites as an equal, both in South Africa and abroad. Why? According to one source, "They want to create a petty bourgeoisie... to correct the blacks. Education can be used to diffuse unrest, both internally, by making blacks feel that social mobility is possible, and externally, by appearing in order to sustain world public opinion.

For these "fortunate" blacks, there is then an odd dilemma. One could refuse the educa- tion provided by the state, and live a life of living that accompanies it, or one may ac- cept it, and be seen by other blacks (and possibly used by the government) as a traitor. Much of the violence directed against black officials stems from this sort of situation: the government uses blacks to repress the an- tagonistic groups that have not been established by any laws.

These situations are also typical of what one source calls Pretoria's "constant face-lifting... proving that they are not as bad as we think." The President P.W. Botha announced the aban- donment of pass-books, the identification cards that allow for the systematic control of the black population. The system of racial controlled movement persists with what is now known as "orderly urbanization." This is typical of the way

Of course, exactly in whose interest such revolution would be a problem. Clearly there are factions on either side of apartheid who could stand to gain from violent revolution. While the blacks could obviously gain from the violent overthrow of the regime that maintains the apartheid system, its overthrow would give whites sanction for widespread slaughter of blacks, in the name of self-defense.

Like it or not, neither apartheid nor American interaction with South Africa are problems acting in isolation from other local and global policy concerns. "Causal" observations that recognize that the United States has interests of its own in South Africa, and the extent to which they parallel our more general policies and interests may be distinctly coincidental. Obviously, our own national needs will powerfully color our actions in South Africa, and to assume American altruism is naive and unproductive. However, there may be a variety of ways in which satisfying our national political interests may serve our moral concerns.

America will likely play a key role in any process of change, whatever its direction. It is a point of holy contested debate, what effect we as a country have had on the situation. But any American decision (or in-decision) will significantly impact the lives of South Africa's 30 million people. Whatever direction we take is to the extent that we as individuals create and condone U.S. policies, we as individuals are responsible for the consequences of U.S. action.

Dec 11, 1986
The WEATHER VANE CELEBRATES
GENTLEMEN'S NIGHT
THURSDAY 'TIL 8:00 p.m.

Let us help you put that special gift together for mothers, sisters or that special someone.

Select from scarves, gloves, sweaters, blouses, dresses, jeans, and we do have a selection of cotton sweaters for men. Bring in card from your P.O. Box

for $5.00 off a $15.00 purchase

December shopping hours:
Daily 11:15-5:00 p.m.
Thursdays and Fridays 11:15-8:00 p.m.
Sundays 1-5:00 p.m.

DOWN SCOTT LANE BEHIND THE GAMBIER POST OFFICE

Economic sanctions: the wrong approach to S. Africa

By Richard Trethewey

There has been increasing interest and passion in the last several years in the United States on the issue of applying sanctions against South Africa. Americans, who do a degree have put their own house in order on the question of civil rights, now want to help right things in South Africa. This is certainly a commendable sentiment. If direct aid to aid groups and public demonstrations call for disinvestment and trade sanctions in general lead to the conclusion that economic sanctions against South Africa may be effective.

I believe that this conclusion is premature. The first step is to analyze the likely effects of economic sanctions on South Africa and our own economy. More specifically I wish to examine whether there is a link between the mobilization of apartheid and economic sanctions, and how costly we can expect this to be for America.

The origins of the apartheid system can be found in the Afrikaners' animosity toward the Black population. The two races have been treated very different, with whites enjoying the privileges of employment, equal pay for equal work, and minimum wages. These are very effective in pricing blacks out of the market, making it very difficult for them to compete with whites. Similar laws have harmed blacks in our own society, though not as severely as in South Africa. These laws are effective, because they greatly reduce the cost of racial discrimination by employers and they directly check competition in labor markets from blacks.

This struggle was part of a broader conflict within South Africa between forces favoring capitalist development along the lines of the British nineteenth century model, and those who wanted to restrict that development in order to prevent black advancement and thereby make themselves better off. The eventual result was the election of the Nationalist Party in 1948, which put into place the current system of apartheid. By the 1970s, the struggle of the white supremacist advocates, the struggle was very similar to what happened in the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Here, like in South Africa, coercion was substituted for competition in the market which it came to minority groups such as blacks and Asians.

Despite the rigidities of the apartheid system, the forces of development have led to some improvements in the economic and political lives of blacks. Labor shortages have made it possible for the critics of apartheid and those merely pursuing narrow self-interest to achieve some concessions on the use of apartheid. This has lead to a widening of economic opportunities for blacks, including the legalization of black trade unions in 1978. American corporations doing business in South Africa have played an important role in this process, particularly those who have adopted the Sullivan Principles.

Disturbance by American companies will weaken the forces of market development and remove voices of moderation on questions of race. The market, along with non-racist cultural contacts, works against the apartheid system. Disinvestment and limited policies which ban South Africa from participation in international cultural and sporting events further isolate the government and peoples of that nation. This weakens the position of white and black moderates who want peaceful change, while it strengthens the political extremists on both sides of the apartheid issue. It is also likely that some proportion of the white population views the Boita government as too liberal in racial issues.

Disinvestment is not likely to do any substantial harm to the South African economy beyond reducing the rate of growth of economic growth and reducing the amount spent in the economy less likely. Economic sanctions which would do real damage would have to go beyond the symbolic gestures of the American government and the American Market. These sanctions may have paid off politically, at least to political leaders, but they have not only a relatively minor impact on the economy.

To impose real costs on the South Africans would require an effective embargo of all trade, enforced by a military blockade. Without a blockade it is simply too easy to defeat trade sanctions by going through third parties to make transactions. A blockade would also require the massive airlifting of essential supplies to South Africa's black neighbors who are dependent on South African ports and supply lines. A boycott without a military blockade would be as ineffective as the international boycott of Rhodesia.

There are good reasons to believe that even serious consequences such as the above would not weaken Apartheid. The first place the Boita has a long cultural heritage of what can best be called a siege mentality, very unlike the Rhodesians for example. The second point is that the economy is sufficiently diverse in terms of its capital and resource base, that it can operate effectively under autarchically. The needed investments in such essentials as armaments and converting coal into gas and oil have already been made. The white South Africans can operate under siege, although at a substantially reduced living standard. None of this is likely to lead the Afrikaners to dismantle the apartheid system. Would a European embargo of the American products a quarter century ago have encouraged a much more rapid adjustment to the demands of the civil rights movement?

While economic sanctions are not likely to bring about peaceful reforms, they do have some potential to encourage attempts at violent revolution. Those who wish for change through violence may well be encouraged by such apparent gestures of support from the international community. The fact that economic hardship by apartheid literally harms the black population may help to swell the ranks of the revolutionaries.

The increasing polarization of the society will likely increase the numbers who are willing to use violence to dismantle apartheid on the one hand, and those willing to use violence to defend it on the other. In the absence of a change in the Boita resolve, the outcome of such an armed struggle is less than promising for the foes of apartheid. The South African army is one of the most effective fighting forces in the world, and apparently they have nuclear capabilities.

I fear the logical outcome of truly effective economic sanctions would be massive bloodshed, with little likelihood that the Afrikaners would win. The push in the United States for economic sanctions would ultimately involve major stales in the lives of other people. Facing down the guns of the South African army is a very different game than being politely arrested for demonstrating in front of the South African embassy in Washington.

While the potential effects of economic sanctions are great in South Africa, the consequences of disinvestment and trade sanctions are likely to be very small in the United States. In terms of disinvestment, South Africa represents only a very small part of the American capital stock. Even its outright exclusion would barely be felt by the economy as a whole, although a few companies and their shareholders would suffer some. Disinvestment through the sale of the capital makes the losses insignificant even to those directly affected.

An effective embargo and blockade would of course have more serious consequences, particularly for certain sectors of the economy. Gold and diamond prices would suffer, while new sources of supply for some strategic minerals would have to be found. Our strategic stockpiles would see us through the short term, although the blockade would require an increase in taxes or the deficit, or a reduction in federal spending elsewhere.

Some segments of our economy would hurt, but the overall effect would be far less significant than a doubling of crude oil prices for example.

The more serious consequences for the United States involve issues that are broader and more long term. These include issues such as future trade patterns and investment in the world economy. A very like the Nixon soybean boycott and the Carter grain embargo tend to make us more unreliable, and cost us markets in the long run. Equally serious is the fact that the South African case sets one more precedent of a pattern of political actions determining the future of foreign economic policy. We are not welcome initiative actions by a renegade China that sought disinvestment of another very oppressive country, the People's Republic of China. A sounder policy is work against oppression by establishing and maintaining a presence in these countries.

Richard Trethewey is an Associate Professor of Economics.
U.S. support for the ANC: a rational option

By Rick Kesler

In recent years the American government has been caught between domestic pressures to reduce defense spending and an ongoing relationship with the Union of South Africa. Many opposing this review suggest the United States should base its foreign policy upon other moralistic considerations than its political whys of a general public what is said or done is due only to the high visibility of this issue. Such a view must be considered and recognized that the vast majority of the American public has an interest in the government's actions.

The question then arises: how do we evaluate the United States "is it the rational policy position?" The answer is to support the ANC. To ignore the ANC is to relinquish the humanitarian South African government. In the long-term, the United States government should also be free to influence its policies.

Financial support should be the initial mode of assistance. This would be possible and consistent with the argument that the ANC is the most appropriate government for a South African government. It could also be used to increase the ANC's effectiveness by providing training and support to the ANC's military operations.

The next step would be to provide economic and military aid to the ANC. Once again, this would involve a close working relationship with the African National Congress. The policy is similar to the Reagan administration's efforts to support the ANC in South Africa.

The real nature of this action is seen only when one understands that all military aid to the ANC, thus far, has come from the socialist bloc. Giving military aid to the ANC is a way to further the strategic position of the ANC. Once again, if secrecy is maintained, then secrecy in U.S.-South African relations will continue.

The final method of support is political. This involves two policy actions: recognition of the ANC and severance of relations with the government of South Africa. The political option is the least on the list because of the complexity of the situation in South Africa.

Eventually, the U.S. financial and military support policy will become public knowledge. Either the resolution to obtain broad congressional approval for action or through leaks within the government. Resolving the political options for last allows the government room to maneuver. If the resolution is adopted, the president's approval then arises to recognition of the ANC and/or ending formal relations with the South African government.

For those who require a moral argument, it is suggested that the South African government be viewed through the lens of Nazi Germany. The United States was divided solely on the basis of race, where one group was seen as inherently superior and the rest are subjected to inhuman treatment. Where all who oppose this are labeled "mourners" (where this rule implies traitors) raises the specter of Adolf Hitler. To support this government on the basis of its anti-communist stance is to repeat the mistakes of 50 years ago. Support of the ANC is the best possible policy from any point of view.

U.S. governmental actions concerning South Africa

By Anil Mammen

The Reagan administration's foreign policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa's apartheid leadership has undergone major changes during recent weeks. The "constructive engagement" policy of advocating the use of quiet diplomacy to encourage social and political change in South Africa has been greatly undermined. However, the administration has still been able to make some progress in its efforts to curb the apartheid government.

The core idea of constructive engagement has been seen in a variety of ways. Opponents of apartheid see it as giving Pretoria the opportunity to reform and demand for greater economic and social rights and responsibilities. Opponents of the policy, on the other hand, regard it as having had a profound impact on P.W. Botha's repeated calls for a "South African" race-segregation statutes in recent years.

The idea of constructive engagement was rejected by the Reagan administration's Joint Special Committee on South Africa. The South African government has been forced to accept this stance.

South Africa has no shown such discontent with Washington since its rocky relations with the Carter administration. U.S. involvement in South Africa at this juncture is not all that welcome among some black opponents of apartheid. The Reagan Administration has shown, in no uncertain terms, a reluctance to use its economic muscle in promoting change in South Africa's policy of strict racial segregation and legal inequality. Even P.W. Botha has lost his confidence in Reagan, who was unable effectively to veto the sanctions bill.

Washington analyst feel that Reagan will have difficulty finding continued support for his approach to South African relations. In recent weeks the South African government has been openly critical of American policymakers after the passage of the sanctions bill.

The political damage incurred by the Soviets would not be outweighed by the benefits that they would gain.

The resistance to a policy such as this has been described primarily by the ANC's communist-dominated. It is true that three awoken communities of the 30 person A.N.C. executive committee have been driven out of the ANC history by the ANC and its leadership shows that it is far from communist-dominated. It was Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo who, in the 1960's advocated the formation of the Communist Party from participation in the ANC. Mandela and Tambo both advocated the formation of the ANC as a broadly representative body promoting a non-violent transfer of power to a non-racial government based upon Western democracy. It is the Western political system that has most strongly influenced the ANC leadership, and they have said so on numerous occasions. The ANC is not a romantic group, what is it's the "nationalist movement with Western social and democratic overtones is to make a major misjudgment." It is the ANC's own internal conflict that comes from socialist countries, the bulk of its annual budget comes from the Scandinavian countries.

Meanwhile, black leaders in South Africa are frustrated and stifled by the June state of emergency still in effect today. Thousands have been arrested and held without charge. The South African government fears a radical minority may intimidate the majority and lead the country into even greater violence. Their first priority is to restore order by forceful means, if necessary. It should be noted that news reports from South Africa have been sketchy and in complete due to emergency regulations within the country which prohibit reports from being "within sight" of any "restricted area." Reporters are not allowed to report on arrests or relay information considered subversive.

Sound off against noise pollution
Macomber discusses feminist approaches to literature

By Martha Young

In the Crouser Center today during common hour, Megan Macomber, Professor of English, gave a paper entitled “Reloading the Canon: Feminist Approaches to the Traditional Literature Classroom.” Macomber, who came to Kenyon from Cornell University where she earned a Ph.D. in American Lit. as well as an M.F.A. is in the second year of a two-year visiting appointment here. “Reloading the Canon,” she states, “deals with approaches to opening up modes of discourse in the classroom, and with ways of incorporating women’s perspectives in a traditional syllabus.”

The paper arose out of Macomber’s need, “to develop some skills to deal with (the) new traditional teaching environment” which she encountered at Kenyon. It is based on her own experience in her first year here teaching literature to freshmen and sophomores and examines some of the approaches she took with them, discussing, for example, her teaching of Hawthorne, and of Kate Chopin’s The Awakening. Her students’ reactions and responses are also discussed in the paper. A “really hostile minority” (which had little trouble dominating the traditional silence of the typical English 12 classroom) resisted her efforts, but Macomber says, “the students who generally seemed so conservative were on the whole open to new ideas and responded well.”

“Reloading the Canon” was first presented at the GLCA Women’s Studies Conference at the end of October, which twenty members of Kenyon faculty, staff, and students attended. The title of the conference was “Extending Boundaries” and many workshops and papers presented were oriented not only towards educating those at the conference, but also towards helping them learn how to educate others about feminism and women’s issues in their home environments. “Feminism in Practice: Extending Boundaries in the Literature Classroom” was the title of the presentation, which included Macomber’s “Reloading the Canon” and also a paper on teaching Alice Walker’s The Color Purple.

Macomber’s presentation of her paper at the Crouser Center, in the spirit of the GLCA Women’s Studies Conference, extends boundaries at Kenyon by sharing what was offered at the conference with the Kenyon community at large.

Macomber, who teaches American Lit. and creative writing here at Kenyon, is also a fiction and poetry writer who has been published by the Madison Review and Fiction International, among others. She is the first speaker to come to the Crouser Center in a series titled “Women’s Scholarship at Kenyon.” This series is open to the general public and is sponsored by the Women’s Network (formerly the Women’s Center group)—a student group which sponsors concerts, dinners, and other events as well as having weekly discussions in the Crouser Center. The topics of these discussions are chosen by the group, and address concerns that all women face. Unless otherwise indicated, these events are open to all who wish to attend.

Goren enjoys Big Apple experience

By Dave Algaec

Senior Lilly Goren was among 200 college students chosen nationally to participate in a three-day convention sponsored by Princeton University organization interested in fostering communication between students and business leaders.

Chosen from a pool of 1000 applicants, Goren was recommended to the Foundation for Student Communication by the Kenyon administration, and selected to receive the expense-paid trip to New York City on November 23-25.

On the agenda for the convention, which included over 135 executives from America’s leading corporations, were panel debates, case studies discussed in small groups, and presentations from such leaders as Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin and Dr. Martin Feldman, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

The conference, titled “The Reshaping of Corporate America,” was “really well-done,” and afforded “a lot of interaction between executives and students,” according to Goren.

The organizers of the Business Forum Conference handled the expense for the student’s flights, accommodations, meals, and provided a hospitality suite.

A majority of students at the conference were economics, business, or accounting majors, but Goren’s representative was Goren is majoring in political science, English, and has “never even taken economics class.”

Though Goren enjoyed the event (and the hospitality suite), her main lesson was probably the one least intended by the organizer of the conference. “One of the things I learned was that I didn’t want to go into business,” she said. After graduation she plans to go to Washington, D.C. and get a job in the Capitol Hill area.

The program, including the ride, stay and site, changes every year. Goren encourages Kenyon students who have a chance to attend future conferences, to take advantage of such an opportunity and go to New York City.

Dancers are set for a great Hill Theater Fall Concert

By Jenny Neuderhofer

This weekend Hill Theatre will come to life with the warmth of spotlights, the sound of music and the leaps and bounds of dancers.

On Dec. 11 and Dec. 12 at 8:00 p.m. and Dec. 13 at 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., the Fall Dance Concert will be staged. The opening piece will have music performed by a student percussion ensemble featuring David Sudak, J.T. Stockdale and Amy White. For the opening piece everyone in the concert performs a small example of what they like to do best. They perform their examples one right after another. “This allows the audience to meet the dancers,” Maggie Patton, director of the dance concert, said. The ensemble will also perform music for a piece choreographed by Margot Greenleaf.

Although the concert will consist of primarily modern dance, Patton stresses that “all the dancers are different, and they offer a great variety in subject matter and music.” In addition to the student choreographed works, there will be two faculty works performed. One of them will be danced by Nancy Setford, instructor of dance, along with College of Wooster dancer Marla Deane, who will work best where there are women dancers in this year’s concert.

HAPPENINGS

Saturday

International Holiday Market

From 2-5 p.m. in the Gund Commons Lounge experience the traditions, food, music and dance from countries around the world.

Sunday

Student/Faculty Brunch

Peirce Great Hall from 12-1 p.m.

Monday

Lecture

“Apartheid and Life in South Africa” the subject of a lecture/discussion to take place in Peirce Lounge.

Christmas Caroling

At 7:30 p.m. caroling will occur under the tree by the Kenyon Inn.

- Blossom Time

Bed and Breakfast Guest House

10278 Kenyon Rd

P.O. Box

Gambier, Ohio 43022

427-2675 or 427-5185

Marie Dunnes, Owner

Flowers and gifts for all occasions
Lappe encourages taking risks to end world hunger

By Rachel Rawson

Frances Moore Lappe, co-founder of the national Food and Development Policy, came to Kenyon Monday night to address the topic of world hunger. Lappe is well known for her book, "Diet for a Small Planet," but has written several other books on world hunger and its causes. After graduating from Oberlin College in 1966, and studied at the Martin Luther King Jr. School of Social Change at the University of California at Berkeley, and then explored work in the ghettoes of Philadelphia, she worked in Philadelphia concentrated on the idea of the poor of the area were getting what was entitled to them under the law. After a while, she realized that even if she succeeded in the everyday tasks she had set for herself, she was not addressing the underlying causes of the suffering she saw around her.

With this in mind, Lappe made her terms the "most important decision of my life," and Lappe decided to go abroad, and what sacrifices are being made in order to satisfy the demands of a few people who starved her a lot of the rice. It was half the harvested acreage in the U.S. goes to feed cattle, and in other parts of the world, approximately one third goes to feed meat-producing livestock, and she felt compelled to compile a one-page handout of information to share with her friends. This one-page leaflet eventually evolved into her book, "Diet for a Small Planet" (1971), and Lappe became the "Julia Child of the Soybean Circuit," appearing on various talk shows. Her appearances, while publicizing her work, did not really afford Lappe the opportunity to explain the real economic and political causes of world hunger, however she did her best to make these three topics into the answers she gave to the occasional questions that were asked.

Lappe began to feel a real sense of responsibility to alert the rest of the world to the problem of world hunger after her participation in a 1974 Conference on how to end world hunger in Rome. As the conference, she encountered many "experts" in the field of world hunger who were trapped by their "stereotypes of power," she felt that the perts were constrained by their institutions, and could not even ask the relevant questions about the causes of world hunger.

Returning from the conference, Lappe decided to explore basic questions, such as how many hungry people there actually are in the world, how many people are killed by lack of food, and what hunger is. Lappe first felt that the

KMS to present 'Jesus Christ Superstar' this weekend in Rosse

By Paul Singer

Somewhere between "In the beginning" and "At Amen" there lies a rock opera about the life of God and his eccentric band of followers in an obsessed visionary, they, the en P.R. campaign the world has ever been. In Rick and Andrew Lloyd Webber in "Jesus Christ Superstar" have created a fascinating picture of the events surrounding the life and death of Jesus of Nazareth, and the Kenyon Musical Stage will return to a Rosse Hall this weekend. Performances will be on Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m., and Sunday at 2 p.m.

The story is a slightly cynical, very accessible, and often touching re-interpretation of a political leader, a religious figurehead, and a human being.

That last description may be a bone of contention, but it also allows for a very compassionate view of Jesus. As a human being, he becomes a character with whom we can empathize, struggling with the people around Him and the knowledge that He will be asked to die for the God He loves.

Above all else KMS's production seems to be loaded with fun. As a rag-tag group of disciples, the actors and actresses are imminently believable. Everyone involved with the production seems to be having a wonderful time and, as a result, the show thrives on that.


Al Pacino is one of the best actors working today. It is no coincidence, then, that two of the best movies made in the last twenty years, "Scarface" and "Seventheen Seconds" both star Pacino. "Scarface" is the story of Tony Montana, a man who immigrates from Cuba to Miami in search of the American Dream. Montana clings his way up the violent and bloody ladder to the top of the Florida cocaine underworld, eliminating everyone and everyone that gets in his way.

Directed by Brian DePalma (Dressed To Kill and Blow Out), "Scarface" is a powerfully intense film. The graphs and violence is not for the faint of heart, but don't let that scare you away from a truly excellent movie. - Brian Thig.

Don Quixote De La Mancha

Don Quixote De La Mancha. Directed by Rafael Gil. Starring Rafael Rivelles, Fernando Rey and Juan Calvo. 143 minutes. 1974. In Spanish with English subtitles. Black and white.

Don Quixote De La Mancha is the famous Spanish novel of Cervantes' popular novel. Don Quixote (Rafael Rivelles) is an old man trying to keep the spirit of knighthood alive through many noble efforts. The only problem with his attempts to secure the world is that he attacks sheep, windmills and winebogs! He combats these terrible enemies for the love of a "true lady," who is actually far from respectable.

Don Quixote was dubbed knight by a slightly inebriated tavern owner. The proud knight that mounts what he thinks is a beautiful powerful mare, is in reality a tired, old white nag. Don Quixote is accompanied by his faithful servant and guardian Sancho (Fernando Rey) who tries to disuade the nobleman into giving up his valiant fight and join reality.

Does Don Quixote give up his infatuation with his "lady"? Will the windmills ever be safe? Will he ever be the "real" world? Join the Kenyon Film Society in viewing Rafael Rivelles, in answering all these plus other important questions. - Brian M. Lepold

Pinocchio

Blue Fairy. As she tries to prove himself worthy of becoming a real boy, Pinocchio encounters various kind characters. The film's delightful score includes such classics as the Academy Award-winning "When You Wish Upon a Star," "Give a Little Whistle," "Hi-diddle-dee-dee," and "I've Got No Strings." "Pinocchio" is a charming, witty, and scary fantasy-adventure based on the famous 19th century children's book by Carlo Collodi. - Kent Eliard. 
Urbana, Muskingum fall victim to Lords ‘will to win’

By JohnWelchli

“It was not our skill, it was not our decision making, it was not our play; it was THE WILL TO WIN! We really wanted this game.” These were the words of basketball Coach Bill Brown just after the men’s basketball team defeated the Blue Knights of Urbana last Wednesday night in Tommisch Arena, 73-52. It was a game where neither team could pull ahead. For the Lords it was a game that was won on defense. The Lords forced the Blue Knights to shoot from the outside, which was a problem for them, and while the Lords were getting the crucial rebound when really needed. “There were two keys to our victory. The first was the will to win. The other from an X/O standpoint was our 3-2 zone,” remarked Brown on the victory. With 1:00 left in the second half Brown called for the zone defense after missing the man-to-man and 2-3 zone earlier in the game. This forced Urbana to shoot from the outside, because the Lords gave up nothing in the paint. The team sealed the victory by allowing the Blue Knights score in the final three minutes of the game.

In contrast, the Blue Knights played with assurance, but after two seconds left in the game the Lords offense was needed in order to squeeze out the victory.

Swimmers take fifth at invitational

By Ben Strauss

The Kenyon College men’s swim team went up against some of the strongest competition in this part of the country at the Eastern Invitational this past Friday and Saturday, and did rather well all things considered.

Going against Division I University of Michigan, Eastern Michigan and Western Kentucky University, and Division II Oakland University, the Lords finished fifth with 286.5 points, a long way behind first place Michigan. But all was not lost as Kenyon was able to qualify two different swimmers in one event, the 1650-yard freestyle. Munwill also set a Kenyon unshaven record in the 500-yard freestyle finishing fourth with a time of 4:37.70. Senior Craig Hummer bettered the qualification standard in two events he had already qualified in: the 200-yard backstroke; and 400-yard individual medley. Munwill and Senior Nate Lierande broke the unshaven record he set two weeks ago and bettered his previous qualifying mark in the 200-yard breaststroke with a time of 2:18.26.

The Lords next meet is with the Battling Bishops of Ohio Wesleyan tomorrow afternoon at 4 p.m.

Lords and Ladies of the Week

Heather Spencer with 11 and Seebolz with 10. Junior Susan Lind was the Ladies’ top rebounder with 12.

Against Albion, the Britons took over defense. After shooting 50 percent from the floor in the first half, the Ladies were shut down by Albion in the second period. Tibbe again led all scorers with 16.

In the final game against Denison, the Ladies again utilized a strong defense to gain the victory. The Ladies put pressure on the Big Red and dominated the boards, outrebounding Denison, 36-26. Seebolz scored 15 points for the Ladies’ attack with 15 points and nine rebounds. Other key contributors included Seebolz with 12 points and nine rebounds, Lind with 10 points and seven rebounds, and freshman Leslie Douglas with eight points and six rebounds.

The Ladies, now 3-3, played MVNC on Tuesday, and go to Westminster Saturday to battle Otterbein.

By Daryl Shankle

The basketball Ladies split four games last week to keep their record even at 200. Last Tuesday Kenyon was defeated by John Carroll University, 52-51. In the Great Lakes College Association (GLCA) tournament at Kal- amazoo College, Kenyon was victorious over Oberlin College, 65-49, lost to Hope College, 39-47, and beat Denison University, 54-47.

Junior Jill Tibbe paced the Ladies against John Carroll with 15 points. Freshman Stana Seebolz was the top rebounder with eight.

At the GLCA tournament, both of Kenyon’s victories were over NCAC foes. In the first game against Oberlin, the Ladies’ defense was the key. The Yeowomen were held to 44 percent shooting, while the Ladies shot 44 percent (27 of 65). Leading Kenyon was Tibbe with 19 points, sophomore Mitchel jumper that went away, Paul Stiber seeing his first action since an injury, was fighting for the rebound a ball went out of bounds off of a Muskingum player. The Lords got the ball with 6:05 on the clock. Morris set up for a shot of screen, got the inbounds pass and hit a five-footer to win the game. The shot put three pointer and the Lords won their straight and fourth of the season.

The Lords had only one player in double figures and that was forward Mark Weitbrecht with five points. The team scored 16 points in the fourth quarter. The web was made of eight, two, and one points and one blocked shot. He was outstanding defense and defense after having perhaps his finest performance of the season. Six of his points were from point shots. Mitchell scored nine to go with his nine assists and seven rebounds.

ADs, ’shmen take IM griddle title

By Bruce Szabo

As the cold weather begins to rear its ugly head on the ball, one can only think of the end of the fall outdoor intramural season coming to a close. The boys of autumn will find a new place in the sport of Ernst Center to carry out their competitive parties. The fall football season this year, however, does deserve a proper closure.

In any case, many of you haven’t heard this season was one of ups in the “A” league. Alpha Delta Phi was a surprising winner in a league of many talented teams. The “B” league, which, in many cases, is no less competitive when it comes down to the finals, saw a freshman team emerge victorious over a much more experienced Delta Phi team.

The freshman team was comprised of people on third floor McBride. Thanks to their leader, Jamie Norton, this team of nickname (the terminator, spank, and shhh.) upset a team of more experienced players. Although it went back and forth, the game was decided by a mere two and a half yards, the exact distance of an 11-4 extra point. The freshmen made all three of their while the D-Phi’s could only score two. So the next time you see a student individually make a kick, get white T-shirt with black lettering or that says “homeboys” give them a pat on the back because they deserve it.

Now out to the “A” league. The two teams that made it to the finals may have been a surprise, the game, however, wasn’t. From the outcome of the game, we can see that the next game will be the 38-41 game in the words of one Betas, “there is no degree of offense.”

After the semifinals the two teams left, Delts and the Ads. Although both had easy victories in the semifinals, that was vastly different. The game opened the Delts getting the opening kickoff which they put in the goal field. This was the beginning of Doug Bayans, John Nooshin Ehrabi and Pat Jordan, the Delts middlefield. That was the way the game went for the first 80 minutes, then the Delts did well. By no means did they let the Ads run to the Delts closer to the end and we see IM page twelve.
NCAC honors 29 Kenyon athletes

The NCAC recently announced the All-Conference teams for the 1986 fall season. Players are chosen for all-conference awards on the basis of their performance over the course of the season. The players are nominated by their coaches and then voted for by the other coaches in the league. The top vote getters are placed on first team. Other nominated players are placed on second team and honorable mention according to the number of votes they receive.

Kenyon is well represented with a total of twenty-nine athletes being named to either the first team, second team or honorable mention. Football claimed ten spots, field hockey six, women's soccer five, men's soccer four, volleyball three and cross-country one. Kenyon also boasts two players of the year in Holly Swank, volleyball, and Sarah Turgeon, soccer. In addition, cross-country coach Diane Gomez and volleyball coach Gretchen Wettbrecht were named as coaches of the year in their respective sports. As well as the players pictured, the following Kenyon athletes were named received honorable mention: for football, Brian Conkle, Alex Jerome, John Rhodes and Pete Murphy; men's soccer, Mario Delcid and Geoff Detlefano; women's soccer, Mea Fischelis and Jocelyn Kenton; field hockey, Amy Bowser.

Kris Snyder, Second Team Volleyball
Heather Spencer, First Team Volleyball
Tom Elmer, Second Team Soccer
Boyce Martin, Second Team Soccer

Sarah Turgeon, First Team Soccer
Defensive Player of the Year

Holly Swank, First Team Volleyball
Player of the Year

Karen O'Brien, First Team Cross-Country
Lappe discusses problem of world hunger

Continued from page nine

best was to answer these questions was to compile lists of shocking statistical facts, for instance, that every three days the death toll from hunger equals the death toll from the bombing of Hiroshima. One death from hunger to deaths from atomic warfare and putting hunger in statistical form did not have the effect she desired, and Lappe began to see that her methodology actually allowed people to remove themselves from something that is ordinary.

Lappe began to see that if people thought about hunger in terms of statistics, but in terms of emotions and that everyone experiences, people would begin to identify more strongly with the problem of world hunger. Lappe identified four emotional characteristics of hunger: anguish, grief, humiliation and fear. Anguish arises from having to make choices that no one should have to make. Illustrating this point, Lappe related a story of a family she met in Honduras that was forced to give one half of their farm output each year to the landlord. If the family complied, the remaining portion of their crop might not be enough to sustain the lives of their children over the year. If, however, they kept more than half, the landlord might declare the land, in which case they would be unable to provide the lives of the children the following year. Grief is another emotional characteristic of hunger, as the hungry grive for lives lost unnecessarily to hunger. Humiliation is evident in people's apologies to their poverty; the poor are made to blame themselves for their condition, while the actions of others are the true cause of their impoverished state. Trying to combat the forces that cause poverty leads to fear, since the persons who are responsible for the poverty of others are not receptive to actions that result in greater self-sufficiency. In Guatemala, Lappe encountered two men who were teaching the peasants to dig contour ditches on the steep hillsides where the poor were forced to farm, as the rich had the access to the flat land. One year after meeting the two men, Lappe learned that one had been murdered, and the other had been forced into hiding. The wealthy on the flat land eliminated the men because their efforts had made the poor more self-sufficient, and they no longer needed to increase their income by working on the large export plantations on the flat land.

Fear, anguish, grief and humiliation are emotions that are experienced with one's own life and when one feels powerless. Hunger is the ultimate symbol of powerlessness, because it is lack of power that causes hunger, not lack of resources. Scarcity is not the problem that causes world hunger; there are enough calories being produced in grain alone that would enable every person on earth to consume 3,000 calories a day. Population density cannot be blamed either, as there is no correlation between population density per agricultural acre and poverty and hunger. Lappe sees the rapid population explosion as a factor and other human emotions, like uncertainty about the future and fear. The forces that result in population explosion are the same ones that cause hunger, therefore, while population is a factor in world hunger, it cannot be seen as an independent variable causing hunger. Natural disasters, like floods, droughts and insects cannot be blamed for the world hunger problem either, as the rest of the world is able to produce what is needed by these affected areas.

Instead, Lappe sees a scarcity of democracy as the cause for world hunger. Lappe outlined the three principles of democracy: accountability of leadership; the sharing of power (meaning that no one has "zero power"), and the parliamentary form of the first two principles to the economic and political arenas. Where there is hunger, Lappe claims, there is lack of democracy, since one who has power will not go hungry. The increasing concentration of economic power is one of the primary causes of hunger because as the economic power becomes more concentrated, more people will be left hungry and without an opportunity to become self-sufficient. The economic dogma of the West is, ironically, antipodal democracy, Lappe contends. The two main tenets of Western economic dogma, belief in the free market and the belief in the unlimited power of money, limits the power of some. The notion that the market is responsive to human preferences can be contested on the fact that the primary human preference is to eat, yet billions of people in the market economy are not being fed. Lappe claims that the market is therefore not responsive to human preferences, but to money. Therefore, if one is serious about using the market for what is good for reflecting human preferences—then purchasing power must be dispersed. Capitalist notions work against the dispersion of purchasing power, however, because they encourage the idea of absolute unlimited control of a productive power. The Western idea of the gap between professed freedom is valid only as long as the accumulation is limited, one does not gain freedom through professed freedom at the expense of another. These economic principles have somehow been elevated as the principle of the value of human life in belief in them eclipses one's ability to see cause and human suffering. The solution to world hunger is not immediate, but lies in people's understanding of one's connectedness to everyone else.

The economic system which has resulted over various centuries make in our life, therefore, can either aid or block a vision of the world in which we can understand or can trap us in the way of human rights. Risk is the ingredient that is fundamental to change; risk is, however, not the willingness to risk, but one must be willing to risk loneliness and controversy in response to what one has learned about the causes of hunger and the solution. Lappe believes that we can have a good quality of life using less of the world's resources, but that this cannot be accomplished until democracy, the dispersion of power, is complete.

IM round up

Continued from page ten

were well contained by John Geleta, Mark Royce and John Meyer. Nebraska tried to pass to his speedy receivers, Tom Law and Pete Lutter, he found his passes continually being defended by Bruce Szabo. Jerry Nick's strong defense kept the offense, born in the side of the Delta's, however, was the coverage of Pat Jordan by Jim Bush, who continually leaped over the offense breaking passes away from Jordan. It was also a Bush interception that led to the AD's first score. After the interception, the Delta's stopped the AD's cold. Although Szabo completed a couple of passes to Jeff Stewart, it went for naught, thanks to the great coverage by Larry it looked like they had forced Szabo to run put the first points on the board. The AD's third long, but he stopped and floated a pass to Stewart, who had got behind the coverage with his deceptive speed. Carter caught the pass and fell into the end zone to put the first points on the board. The AD's failed on the extra point, but the Delta's scored, and the powerful pass rush of Geleta and Royce. After the Delta's scored, they had the opportunity to lead 14 to 0 at the half. They took the lead from the L, MTS, ball court and continued to pursue LMTS mortality or should I say mortality.

Basketball

continued from page ten

Another highlight to go along with Morris' shot at the buzzer was the return of Raining. He did not start, but played 25 minutes of outstanding defense. Brown commented on Raining's return, "He gave us a real lift. He added so much to our defensive efforts."

The Lords shot 66% from the field and 90.9% from the line while Muskingum shot 41.9% from the field and a mediocre 69% from the line. As an aside, the Lords played a good job keeping Muskingum's field goal percentage down as well as winning the rebounding war, 27-24. The Lords won for their third straight victory and their eight consecutive home victory against Wilmington last night. The next game for the Lords will be December 16 at Mount Vernon Nazarene.