Community Marches to Combat Racism

By Tamar Gargie

On Saturday night, Nov. 11, eight pieders from the Virginia Polytechnic chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity made Kenyon the site of a racially motivated incident. The uproar resulting from the occurrence forced the Kenyon community to consider and challenge the forms of racism that exist here and in other parts of the world. As a reaction to the immediacy of the incident, sophomore Josh Zuckerberg organized a march opposing racism that was held last Thursday.

Zuckerberg returned from the Washington Pro-Choice March the weekend of the 11th and heard about the racial episode that occurred at Kenyon. He explained that, "I felt like I had been involved in a weekend full of progress and was suddenly thrown back into the 50s or early 60s. My immediate reaction was to do something about it." Zuckerberg created a new group, Students Organized Against Racism (SOAR) to set up a rally where the Kenyon population could voice its opposition to the problem, and perhaps begin to examine and alleviate racial feelings within the community.

The march from Bexley to Old Kenyon is said to have had the highest attendance of any demonstration in Kenyon history. Attendees were estimated between 350 and 400 participants. Demonstrators sang traditional folk songs such as "Amazing Grace" and "We Shall Overcome." Zuckerberg discussed the importance of recognizing the problem of racism and addressing it at Kenyon to display intolerance for any forms of racism on a universal scale. Rabbi Gordon and Kenyon's Student Life Committee also spoke. Zuckerberg pointed out that offenses include attacks or derogatory comments against people of any race or creed. Zuckerberg also related the march's importance to the fact that the campus is not an isolated community. He stated that the march and the students involved in it "united the academy and the community with the world beyond, to represent and to confront racism as an international problem." Zuckerberg is concerned that the march will be interpreted as an attack against specific groups. He emphasized that the march was simply a "statement that Kenyon will not become a breeding ground for racism and will not condone racism." He added, "This rally is not aimed at any group in particular. Rather, it is a public statement by the students of Kenyon College that racism of any kind, be it racial, sexual, or otherwise, will not be tolerated on this campus. The importance of the rally was to eliminate the apathy and silence that Zuckerberg believes invites discrimination.

The success of the rally seems to indicate the concern of the Kenyon campus about events that have transpired over the past month. Zuckerberg relates this to the obligation of all peoples to demonstrate against discrimination in any manner, whether they are from a particular group or are not. Although Zuckerberg says he could never pretend to understand the pain of the victims, he claims he must sympathize with them. "Racism must be endured by the victims; I feel strongly that it is not, however, a black person's problem exclusively. If we ever want to live up to the true creed of our constitution racism has to be destroyed. That is everyone's problem living in this society."

Kenyon Evaluates Condition of Apartments

By Guy Tino

The first students to be housed in Bexley Place and the New Apartments 20 years ago were given the opportunity to reside in very different surroundings than those to which they had grown accustomed. The new residences provided to those students a chance to be self-sufficient, and to get a taste of real-world, post-college housing.

The Bexley and New Apartments today still provide the same kind of autonomous lifestyle, but it is tempered by the toll time has taken on the buildings themselves. According to Student Council President John Loud, students complain the apartments are "firetraps" and "an accident waiting to happen." One student told of ceiling paint and plaster falling off frequently. The Committee on Student Life recognized the need for extensive renovations, and the administration plans to respond with action. Just what official plans the college has made, however, remains a mystery.

The pre-fabricated housing at Bexley Place was constructed in the mid-1950s to accommodate married students attending the theological school. When the institution of Bexley Hall moved to Rochester, NY, in 1968, students were allowed to move into the vacated houses. During the 1969-1970 school year a committee headed by Professor Charles Rice and representing students from both the male and female colleges at Kenyon recommended a change from the dorm-style life provided at the time. The college accepted the recommendation and contracted a company to build the apartment complexes just north of Bexley Place. The project was completed in time for the 1972 school year. The total cost was about $750,000 including six apartment-house-style buildings, landscaping work, a laundry building, a parking lot, and four tennis courts. The building sizes ranged from two to eight apartments, with each apartment housing between four and six students, and a total capacity of 152. The architects of the New Apartments designed what were termed "informal" living arrangements at about half the cost per student (circa 1972) as Bexley Residence.

A February 28, 1978 Collegian article—written a few weeks after a fire of unknown origin damaged apartment F-2—outlined the three major complaints of the apartment dwellers at the time lack of insulation between apartment walls, cracks between the windows and their wooden frames which allowed water to enter, and the hard-
Labels Contribute to Resentments

To the Editors:

It gives me no pleasure whatsoever to write this, I deeply regret having to criticize the actions of academic colleagues. But the letter to the 16 issue of the Collegian in which 12 faculty members, administrators and students harshly condemn the Noonday Observer must be allowed to go unchallenged. It is, to put it mildly, most unfortunate that these authors have seen fit to unleash the emotionally laden and thoroughly charged of "racism" against the student editors of this new journal. As I believe any reasonably careful perusal of the offending article and editorial material would indicate, the writers clearly did not "blame" any "minority members of the community" or "attack . . . black athletes." What they did make arguments—none of the effect that the creation of administrative affirmative action offices may contribute to tuition increases which inhibit efforts to recruit economically disadvantaged minority students; the other to the effect that NCAAs Proposition 42 is justified in the long range educational interest of black athletes (a position taken by Arthur Ashe) among others. If these arguments are defective, why not answer them with better reasoning or evidence, a procedure that the editors, invite. Astonishingly, the critics of these articles have not seen fit to make counterarguments or offer any evidence at all; their responses have consisted entirely of various expressions of moral indignation. The 12

Diverse Opinions Foster Unity

To the Editors: The most recent Collegian brought us the news of an incident at Kenyon which involved a minority, obscure racism against blacks. It also brought a letter in the editor charging the Kenyon Observer with racism and another associating the Kenyon Observer with the prejudices that lay behind the racial incident.

The extension of the charge of racism to the Kenyon Observer was accomplished in an uncritical manner. By regarding the NCAAs proposition 42 as beneficial to minority athletes was bizarrely characterized as "attacking . . . black athletes." The link, apparently, is a tendentious interpretation of the significance of an accompanying photograph. Criterion of a policy of preferential treatment were invalidly characterized as "carefully choosing to isolate and blame" minority members of the community and, (and this entirely without foundation), blaming the victims of discrimination. Criterion of GOCA's fostering of an ethic of racial consciousness was absurdly equated with slapping individual students in the face. It is on the basis of characterizations which are, to put it most charitably disingenuous, signatories seem to acknowledge that calling someone a "racist" is no small thing. Indeed that epithet often functions nowadays as did the word "traitor" in the McCarthy 1950s--to silence opposition by an intimidating vilification. It is no mystery why that sort of thing has been upon the rise. The conditions for candid discussion of controversial issues in our institutions of higher learning. Nor is there much doubt about its contribution to resentments among ethnic groups, who in a place like Kenyon, should be learning how to be friends.

Are we going to lose the capacity to distinguish between candid public debate and virulent racism? I don't know. What I do know is that our failure to recognize the distinction, and stand by it, will place us jeopardy that a liberal education seeks to accomplish. Are we on the way to the establishment of an official ideological orthodoxy out of a morally obligatory acceptance to and inferior to challenge? Maybe. Here's a question for the 12 signatories, especially the faculty members: are you willing to tolerate and accept any expressions of opinion or variance with the viewpoints, you hold on race-related matters; what exactly are you willing to tolerate? And here's an invitation: I'm willing to discuss the issue with anyone, a person-to-person, with anyone, regarding your point of view and utterly regardless of your group affiliation.

Harry Char

Professor Explains Personal Views

To the Editors: As with any document composed by few and signed by many, there are shades of differences in the opinions of the signatories. I am told that the letter that appeared in the Collegian on Nov. 16 regarding the first issue of the Kenyon Observer, I want to clarify here that portion of the collective statement that represents my personal views.

I do not think that anything entirely stated in the first issue of the Kenyon Observer constitutes unequivocal "racism." That is indeed a very powerful term and should be used only with the greatest caution, lest particularly ignite passions and defame the innocent. Those responsible for the Kenyon Observer, however, are to be blamed for inciting cliques. The editors while raising legitimate and important questions about Kenyon College policy, is indeed my opinion. I do not think that anything entirely
Letters to the Editors

Labels Undermine Liberal Education

To the Editors:
The Nov. 16 letter attacking the editors of the Kenyon Observer is most disturbing in tone and content. Signed by five faculty members, three administrators, and four students, the letter criticizes the editors’ tone and attitudes as being prejudicial and divisive. Claiming to speak for themselves and professing discomfort with labels, they charge the editors of the Observer with racism.

Accusations of racism are among the most serious indictments that can be made in an academic community because of the implied moral value of the charge and the stigma that accompanies it. Accusers would normally have a responsibility to carefully support such a charge. That the letter is addressed to the editors of the Collegian and intended for a college-wide readership, most of whom will not have read the offending journal, places even greater burden on the authors to document their claims. The authors of the letter did not meet their obligation. Though there was much in the October edition of the Observer that one can criticize—I find several of their arguments flawed—only two sentences in the letter address the content of the journal, neither of which is an accurate or fair reflection of what actually appeared in the publication.

Whether intended or not, the message sent by the letter’s authors is particularlyidious and pernicious. The charge of racism in this

Va. Tech President Offers Apology

Editor’s Note: Acting President Browning made this letter available for publication.

Dear Dr. Browning:
Thank you for notifying me of the recent incident that took place at Kenyon College on Saturday, Nov. 11, 1989.

It is indeed unfortunate that the incident involving members of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity occurred. After meeting with our vice president for student affairs, an intensive investigation was undertaken on this issue. The president and treasurer of the fraternity have confirmed the basic facts of the incident as we knew them. A formal judicial hearing will be held to determine the appropriate punishment of the fraternity.

I am deeply troubled that our students would be involved in this incident, and I want to offer my sincere apologies to you and your entire student body for the actions of these students. Their conduct is not typical of the type of student we have at Virginia Tech.

Sincerely,
Lary Herman
MacArthur Associate Professor of Political Economy

Vandalism Demonstrates Disrespect

To the Editors:
I am writing this editorial to address the students who defaced the AIDS memorial on Ramson lawn. In the recent weeks it has become apparent to me in a way that it never was before how much current disrespect runs for gays in this community. Now I see that this disrespect extends to everybody in the Kenyon community. I feel it is important to stress that many students who have been affected by the tragedy of AIDS do not need to suffer from such needless pain.

I do not feel comfortable with homosexuality, but I have been forced to deal with it. I live in San Francisco and have been exposed to gays since I was young. I have become friends with gays and I have been friends with children of gay parents. Although I have not been comfortable with their sexual orientation, I have never questioned their friendship and love.

Recently I have lost some friendship and love in my life and it is because of AIDS. I have been fortunate enough not to have lost any close friends, but the tragedy of AIDS has still affected me deeply. Junior year of college my roommate was a high school who had been infected with AIDS. I listened to the tragedy of his life and I was amazed with the courage he showed in trying to fight AIDS. One year he was a rising gymnastics star and the next he had lost his home in a car accident.

A month later the father of a friend of mine died of AIDS, and the pain she went through was worse than you can imagine. Not only was she mourning the death of her father, she also was concerned by the fact that everyone knew he was gay. She worried what people would think of him. She cried because she thought people would act differently toward her. Why should a seventeen-year-old girl have to endure that kind of pain? I sat with her one day in her room and we talked. She started to cry and I did not know what to say. She cried and I held her for hours completely helpless. I was sorry and was angry.

MELL “to achieve its potential.”

In urging the administration to hire more MELL professors, you might well have enlarged your perspective to take into account the constraints upon the hiring of new faculty at Kenyon. To cite one example: in the wake of adding a fourth divisional requirement, departments in the Fine Arts Division find that they are over-enrolled, under-staffed, over-taxed.

And my last observation also addresses the matter of an “adequate perspective.” It has been my experience, as well as the experience of my MELL colleagues at Kenyon, that friends and acquaintances who teach at colleges and universities in the U.S. are simply flabbergasted by the number of modern languages taught here and by the fact that there is sufficient staff to make it possible for students to elect advanced courses in Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Russian and Spanish. It is also worth noting that: Catalan and Dutch are offered on occasion.

This is not to say there is no room for improvement, and I can assure you that I speak for my colleagues in MELL when I say we are open to constructive criticism. You make one or two valid points in your editorial and you raise some important issues. It is a shame that these vital matters are buried in so much misconception, distortion and imprecision.

Sincerely yours,
Robert Goodband
Chair, Modern Foreign Languages & Literature

OPINION

PAGE THREE

Professor Finds Editorial Misleading

To the Editors:
I am not going to take time and space in this letter replying point by point to all of your statements in the editorial of Nov. 7 ("MELL Requires Restructuring"). In that editorial you state that an educated individual examines "all aspects of an issue objectively and with adequate perspective." In a relatively short editorial I counted five erroneous assertions (including the number of professors in MELL, the number of advanced courses offered in French, and the structure and content of the advanced Russian course). I counted four other very misleading statements which can only be attributed to the fact that you are uninformed or misinformed; and I noted three generalizations that are so vague and so vast that they preclude any specific response. So much for "objectivity."

As to the matter of "adequate perspective," let me limit myself to three observations. You point out that the administration has not permitted MELL "to achieve its potential." Very recently the administration has authorized a full-time position in Italian, and consequently, advanced courses in Italian are being taught this year; and very recently the administration authorized creation of tenure-track positions in French, Italian, and Japanese and we hope and expect that the administration will make the same solid kind of commitment to Chinese studies in the not too distant future. That most decidedly constitutes administrative support to permit MELL "to achieve its potential."

Angry that she should have to feel pain from others’ ignorance.

Perhaps my few students, by reading this, can see what AIDS can do. Perhaps they will understand that there are other ways of expressing protest. Perhaps they will respect gays more by realizing the courage they have in dealing with this tragedy. Perhaps they simply will laugh.

When I walked from the dining hall to the library the first time I was told what the
As the 1980s drew to a close, it seemed time to re-examine U.S. investment and interest in southern Africa. There are many new developments which complicate the picture. Namibia at long last appears to be on the verge of independence. Political, economic, and socio-cultural future is currently unpredictable. Frederick de Klerk has now assumed the leadership of the Nationalist Party, claiming that they should establish a new relationship with the whites in South Africa. That nation's future also is relatively unpredictable. Both of these situations impose upon me the realization that, given imposed space limitations, I cannot possibly do justice to even a single incident which comes under the umbrella of "U.S. involvement in southern Africa." Indeed, I am not even going to try.

Rather, I want to relate to you two personal experiences which are in a general sense instructive with regard to issues in southern Africa. They suggest the complexity of the intersection between the interests of the U.S. and those of a few individuals. They teach us issues which are at once political, economic, social and cultural; and, I hope that they will remind us all that there is no solution to the "problems" of southern Africa.

I.

I was in Botswana for seven weeks this past summer speaking with the government about my future research plans. A good portion of the time that I was there, Dr. Quett Masire (President of Botswana) was here in the States. He was touring major U.S. cities, speaking to business leaders about the political stability of his nation and inviting U.S.-based transnational corporations to establish themselves in Botswana. I had a chance to express some of my reservations about such an open invitation to Hugh Pearce, Director of Rural Development in Botswana and advocate of this situation. He heard me out, looked me square in the eyes, and replied, "David, the only thing worse than being exploited by American multinationals is not being exploited by American multinationals."

This is a profound remark. First, it is unprecedented development of any sort depends on the availability of capital. For Mr. Pearce and the government of Botswana, huge "vanguards" of transnational corporations are coming to exercise leverage on their political process is a risk worth taking, particularly worthy given their reluctance to reduce their dependence on South African manufactures. I have to respect that, Second, it reminds those of us committed to a policy of self-determination for the peoples of the Third World that they have the right to make such "dangerous" decisions despite the ideals of academia. To suggest otherwise is to be paternalistic as those who would impose our ways upon others in the belief that it is in their best interest.

To be honest, this is a bitter pill for one such as myself to swallow. In five short years I have seen the wealth in Botswana becoming more concentrated in the hands of a few, the disparity between urban and rural living, and an emergent glass system solidifying which portends new social problems for a nation which has abandoned the practice of social welfare based on kinship. Yet Botswana has now virtually universalized education, has a fine health care system relative to other African states, and has had "independence" since 1966. Who am I to tell them that American business interests will further African business interest? They know that, the issue is not simply black and white.

II.

Frederick de Klerk has called for a new South African constitution. Once again one reads and hears that sweeping changes are coming to South Africa and apartheid will soon be redeemed. I doubt that. When I was in South Africa for the first time in 1983, I heard P. W. Botha speaking to the Nationalist Party, claiming that they would repeat the parrot laws, repeat the mixed unions, and act in a more generally enlightened ("verligte") fashion. The very next morning, newspaper headlines read "De Klerk's Pretoria City Council Bans Blacks From Entering Most City Parks." The irony struck me then, it instructs me now.

Whether or not Botha wanted to effect such changes, he was unable to do so. The victory of the Black Nationalists through reform—some of the white laborers and service sector employees, in particular—was to support the newly created Conservative Party. It is the first party to ever challenge the Nationalists from the right, and they have since grown in strength.

Botha consequently sought changes which would maintain the system. Allowing multinationals (many of which are American) to give development aid to a few of the Southern African states combined with the relegation of the many to citizenship in depressed and impoverished homeland has had an effect.

The combination of social welfare based on kinship. Yet Botswana has now virtually universalized education, has a fine health care system relative to other African states, and has had "independence" since 1966. Who am I to tell them that American business interests will further African business interest? They know that, the issue is not simply black and white.

Botha will now have to contend with the same dilemma: how to balance demand for change with the reality that any change in the economic disparity between blacks and whites will likely be met by greater white support for the Conservative Party. I would hope that U.S. involvement in South Africa would go beyond Krgendt’s ideology of ‘We are prepared to support you provided that you support our interest and show good faith (see the “secret” Crocker Documents on South Africa in Appendix C of Richard Angier’s The New Cold War). The point is that constructive engagement was meant to produce real change, it has failed. Indeed, given the realities of domestic politics in South Africa, it could only fail. It may well be time to try a strategy of constructive disengagement.

There is no room for a demand from South Africa that American Business can set an example for changing the system of apartheid from within. Yet, even if American businesses in South Africa conducted themselves in such an exemplary fashion (and few do), it is not the owners and managers who are most in need of persuasion. Many of them have realized that racism is not efficient. Witness the recent meetings between business leaders and representatives of the ANC. The Conservatives in need of convincing—again, mostly the blue collar and lower level white collar whites—have not been swayed by such examples.

The U.S. claims to be—and, I believe, can be—a moral example to the world in its commitment to human rights and to the need for comprehensive development and disengagement. We have been unable to deliver basic services such as education, health care, and culture. And, despite the available political recognition did little to improve matters. Our efforts to promote are outweighed by the perception that is common to all African states: that the U.S. is less interested in our development than in our resources.

It is the United States that is an example of what we claim to believe, that we desire to see Africa become. It is up to us to prove what we say, to improve our own development and to assist others in the same way.

U.S. Assistance Would Help African Economic Stability

By Larry Herman

It is difficult to read stories about economic conditions in Sub-Saharan Africa and not feel an overwhelming sense of frustration. An entire continent seems to be caught up in a vicious cycle of poverty and economic decline, cursed by an unforgiving and often disastrous climate, embroiled in ethnic and racial conflict, and governed by despots. That commonly reported features misrepresent the true nature of much of Sub-Saharan Africa. There exist rather than enhances rather than mitigates that frustration, for even the most favored of African countries suffer from shocks that are outside their control. Trade and investment activities were and remain modest, certainly too limited to support the once-favored thesis of economic dependence. It is true that the rhetoric of American strategic interests in Africa were never very serious, and are perhaps even diminishing in the face of redefining Soviet involvement.

For one of the main American interests in Africa is a humanitarian concern for Africa, and for many the is one of heritage. That the United States should play a leading role in assisting Africans to eradicate poverty and achieve broad-based and sustainable growth is considered an imperative of the U.S. American interest must be translated into effective development cooperation requires a realistic assessment of Africa’s economic needs and the strategies that will enable the continent to deliver basic services such as health care and education. Nor have governments been able to provide necessary public investment to build infrastructure or to maintain existing stocks of capital. The end result has been a blighted and declining public sector with a large external debt which both consumes export earnings and reduces the net impact of capital inflows. To put it simply, much foreign aid goes towards the purposes of previous programs.

The human side of this is truly tragic. Famines triggered by adverse climate and war, though most ever escalated by policies that discourage agriculture, have led to starvation. Lastly we reported on the enormous increase in the continent. Food security seems not have been positively affected by decades of food aid and a wide variety of rural development schemes. Large segments of the population lack access to the basic services such as sanitation water supplies, health care, and primary education, despite the fact that the development aid of the seventies was the fulfillment of "basic human needs." It is a crucial thing to remember that these ideas have been successful in promoting growth. These include the views that most of the obstacles faced by Africa are external, that the major role of development assistance is the infusion of capital, and that African governments are capable of effective governance of resources through taxation and state intervention in economic structures. There is much evidence to suggest that not only are these ideas wrong, that the state and policies based on them have themselves contributed significantly to Africa’s poor economic performance.

The thinking has been learned from the past three decades’ it’s many impediments to development are internal and are related to policy choices made by African governments. The point is neither the basic conditions and the international climate faced by African economies are unfavorable, certainly they are, but whether more effective
East/West Nichotomies Necessitates Thoughtful US Action

By Kate Brentzel

The opening of the Berlin Wall has caught most of the world off guard. It represents a new and far-reaching change in Eastern Europe. No one is quite sure what will happen next, but with the liberation of Eastern Europe comes the potential for tension leaders and the prospect of democratic elections and governments, a new freedom that has developed among millions of Eastern Europeans.

Professor Kai Schoenhals has been watching history at Kenyon for 23 years. One of the areas he focuses on is Eastern Europe, where he has traveled extensively. He even spent a year behind the Berlin Wall. Schoenhals attributes many of the changes in Eastern Europe to Mikhail Gorbachev, the son of a state pensioner whose work was essentially balanced by Gorbachev's democracy. The Tridents, new spy satellites were deployed by our glorious new space shuttle and everywhere throughout Germany, soldiers were armed with the best weapons.

The idea of the reunified Germany scares many people, especially the Poles, the Russians, the French, and other people who were attacked by the Germans in World War II. "Such a unification could not be completed without the approval of the United States, the Soviet Union, France, and England—the victor nations of World War II," said Schoenhals.

The four nations still exercise a control of, especially over Berlin, which is divided into four sectors representing the victor nations. Warsaw Pact may be used to envelop Germany, Professor Schoenhals hopes that it would be a long and slow process.

Right now, there are many problems facing the East German government. For instance, about 1.5 million jobs and 4,500 million dollars have been lost, two years of personal freedoms in the East/WEST IDEOLOGY page ten.
Professor Articulates Views Concerning Latin America

By Joseph Klesner

For Americans, interventionism provokes more difficulty ethical dilemma than perhaps any other topic. The intervention in the internal affairs of another sovereign state, especially military intervention, runs counter to our professed belief in national sovereignty and our long-held aversion to imperialism. Moreover, our recent experience with intervention, especially in the form of the Berlin crisis, demonstrated that we cannot be certain of its success and that it is costly in both lives and national resources.

Yet, our strongly-held conviction that most of the world would like to emulate our political system and way of life if only their rulers would allow them to continue to encourage our intervention into other nation's affairs to spread democracy and the free enterprise system, or at least to protect what we define as basic human rights. Few Americans would deny our imperative to defend national security interests, even if that means intervening into the domestic affairs of other countries. So, our attitudes about intervention are not unreasonable. The inclination toward interventionism and isolationism does not easily divide on left-right or partisan lines.

America also agrees that our leaders are entrusted with the responsibility to defend us, to preserve national security; that is perhaps the reason we have human rights foreign policies. Most people freely agree that our leaders' responsibility to preserve national security must force them to intervene in the domestic affairs of other nations if those nations are threats to our security. The ethical dilemma arises in the interpretation of genuine security threats by the government. Intervention is only acceptable if the governments are by their nature expansionist and thereby threatening to the security of our neighbors, who may include us. This was one pillar of the Kenyan administration's case for giving military aid to the Nicaraguan contras.

Some opponents of aid to the contras questioned the wisdom of that policy, but the advice was at all threatening to us. If we make our borders secure and if our political and social systems are legitimate in the eyes of our citizens, we ought not to be concerned about the threat to the U.S. of expansionism by communist states. Other opponents of intervention by aiding the contras object because they see no way to discriminate, according to proponents of contra aid. Others at the opposite side of the political spectrum, who oppose intervention, believe that the U.S. of El Salvador to democratize the army and encourage economic reforms that will undermine the economic and political power of the central government. One of the opponents would say, how can they be threats to our security?

For instance, the Cuban missile crisis is the precedent which demonstrated that a small communist state could be a threat to our security. The nagging worry that a communist Nicaragua or El Salvador might become a base for our principal adversary, the Soviet Union, makes many support interventionism for the purpose of installing friendly governments in places we consider of strategic importance. This argument, though compelling, is countered by those who say that we don't need friendly governments in strategic locales, just ones that aren't so unfriendly that they invite intervention.

Essentially, we can live with communist governments, especially if we establish very clearly those areas or nations that we will intervene in when they occur. In the Nicaraguan case, these critics say, we should simply tell the Sandinistas that we will not permit Soviet bases to be established in Nicaragua and that we will take severe military action against Nicaragua if it appears that such preparations are being made. Otherwise, we should ignore the Sandinistas.

Likewise, we must make clear to the Soviets what we will permit and hold them to it. It is extremely unlikely, say these critics, that the Soviets will risk war over a small client far from their homeland.

Interventionists are not always self-interested, however, worried only about our national security. Many interventionists seek to do good in other countries by intervening in their domestic political affairs. Both the official U.S. policy and the interventionists are concerned about the good of others.

Again, Nicaragua and El Salvador provide valuable examples. A second pillar of the argument for aid to the contras is that the contra's efforts will either lead to the Sandinistas' overthrow or force them to liberalize the political system. Either result would be to the benefit of the U.S.

Critics of intervention for the primary purpose of spreading democracy and the free market system warn that the U.S. would be committing itself to a war of ideologies similar to what some Americans called "fourteen families." Again, a more just Salvadoran society is the expected outcome.

Critics of intervention for the primary purpose of spreading democracy and the free market system warn that the U.S. would be committing itself to a war of ideologies similar to what some Americans called "fourteen families." Again, a more just Salvadoran society is the expected outcome. It is worth pointing out, though, that using the contra as a countercalrivative armed force to achieve that goal is simply too costly. It is too costly because many thousands of human lives have been lost on both sides in the conflict, and thousands more have been disrupted. Moreover, the war effort has wreaked the Nicaraguan economy, extending poverty and hunger far beyond the borders of the country, it had previously existed. Democracy is a laudable goal, but is it worth this price? Furthermore, this is price worth paying for what is a most imperative of democracy?

The opponents of intervention, especially the principled isolationists, must recognize that they raise the rights of nation-states over the rights of the individuals that inhabit them. They argue that the U.S. must means to refuse to come to the aid of peoples oppressed by their governments, or to come to the aid of popular, legitimate governments threatened by military coups. Yet, interventionists must be realistic about the ones associated with their actions. Intervention frequently backfires; the United States is known as an imperialist by much of the Third World because of our willingness to intervene in the affairs of weaker states; many of the beneficiaries of our intervention, even when they are elected governments are relatively unpopular governments because they were born of intervention. Moreover, many countries of intervention are very costly to lives and property. The goals of our intervention must be carefully weighed against the ones incurred to achieve those goals.

HERMAN

continued from page four
A private international management could mitigate and overcome those effects. Structural rigidities, institutional weaknesses, and poor policies have limited the ability of these economies to adjust to changing external conditions. Worse, these features have materially harmed the rural poor to a degree of a small, large urban, city.

On this matter there is near consensus. African governments, foreign donors, and international agencies such as the World Bank and the U.N.'s Economic Commission for Africa all agree on the need for structural adjustment and policy reform. The good news is that many of these internal constraints have been transformed into source of growth. More than half of the African countries have instituted reform programs. These include devaluations to encourage exports, currency realignments, liberalized natural gas, and regulations that stimulate agricultural production and rural incomes, and consolidation of government activities at the national and local levels by reducing the size and number of government-run enterprisesthere are preliminary signs of encouraging economic performance, especially in the agricultural and export sectors of countries that have implemented reforms. The bad news is that adjustments entail costs and that these are mostly borne by African urban classes -- civil servants, military officers and politicians, students, and even students -- who have benefited from the urban bias in the policies of price protection and distribution. These groups are at least to be closest to power centers and therefore well positioned to opposed policies that threaten their interests. Evidence of the precarious position of African farmers is the fact that many have begun implementing needed reforms while at the same time suffering threats which is critical of those relying on Central African food supplies. This is especially the case of where U.S. policy can be more effective. African governments are less in need of continuing and sustained decisions of the need for structural adjustment and policy reform than of political and material support for them. Development cooperation in the form of capital inflows and technical assistance can still critical needs in this process. We need to continue the trend of supporting African countries' programs with increased aid that directly supports their efforts. This has the effect of allowing governments to ease the disruptions restructuring of its economy and otherwise create. Further, indirect support by curtailing our own production, especially for agricultural goods and textiles, will reward African countries and send positive signals that will help African politicians to sell their own trade reforms. Maintaining political and economic stability over the long term is an essential condition for the benefits of economic reform to be spread.

Unfortunately, U.S. foreign aid has only political pressures multiplied the relative devaluation of critical policy reforms and structural adjustment in African economies, and it is not clear that politicians and development assistance bureaucrats will successfully adjust themselves to the long-term view required. The U.S. Congress has been far from consistent in its support for foreign assistance, and not only in terms of the volume of aid. An associated objective of our aid programs has been changed regularly and the reporting requirements suggest that the benefits of assistance be evident within a few years. This has led to fragmented and ineffective aid programs that tax the capacity of African governments to absorb technical assistance and future commitments of resources (recurrent costs). Our commitment remains tied too oriented toward political and military purpose (e.g., large aid programs to El Salvador). And we continue to use U.S. agricultural surpluses in ways that undermine agricultural investment in less-developed countries.

U.S. development cooperation in Africa has the potential to support development if it is far-sighted and not swayed by fads or political pressures. U.S. agricultural policy is the very short run. At the same time, we must resist the calls for massive quantitative liberalization in assistance since African governments have not the ability to effectively absorb these resources. The best way to do this is support those countries that are willing to accept responsibility for the development of their own policies, and to work with them to implement reforms in ways that do not threaten their own political economic stability.
Democratic, Not Pro-US, Governments Ought to be Encouraged

By Vernon James Schubel

During recently returned from eight months in Pakistan, I think the effects of U.S. power in the Middle East weigh heavily on my mind. Recent events in the country, the dramatically increased attention to the problem of non-governmental organizations, and the role of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan have focused attention on the question of the nature and extent of the U.S. role in the Middle East. How the U.S. government chooses to respond to these events is a critical question of general policy towards the Middle East—a policy imbued with a religious vision of America's destiny.

As a child in elementary school in Alaska and Hawaii, I was taught, as a child, I had no political analysis. I did have that uncritical, intuitive sense of the age which is the special rage of children. I remember returning one day from a classroom discussion on the history of the Middle East and being asked what I could do all the other children on the trip would do to be a part of the United States in my childhood imagination; I envisaged all the nations of the world, like some "Small World," waiting to be united in full costume into the great shape of America. In those heady days of the Cold War when an American President could say "Ich bin ein Berliner" and no one would blink we seemed as a nation to have a moral imperative to remake the world in our image. More importantly, we seemed to believe that the majority of the world shared this goal. Thus when a few weeks later the news of "Dakar Go Home" we responded both urge and amazement.

But today the policy makers of the United States see the Arab and Muslim nations as a threat, a real one. Dan Quayle said, "We are the army of the world." And to some extent we are. America's wealth, power and influence are unprecedented. But the illusion of a far cry from a universal acceptance of the moral leadership of the United States. Many Americans take offense at America's moral imperialism, and the illusion seems to be that we are not only the nation in the world that can -- and will -- -- -

Dichotomy

Johns Hopkins University

Professor Schoenhals thinks that it is in the interest of the United States to help the economically struggling Eastern European nations, particularly after the communist parties have been removed from power. "If the U.S.," he says, "is to maintain its position as a dominant power, it must be committed to sharing its power with others." Schoenhals argues that the United States cannot afford to continue its policy of promoting democracy at the expense of economic stability. He believes that a balance must be struck between these two goals to ensure long-term stability in Eastern Europe.

But Robert Oakley, the president of the United States Institute of Peace, disagrees. Oakley argues that the United States must be prepared to take a stronger role in Eastern Europe if necessary. He believes that the United States cannot afford to rely on others to take the lead in stabilizing the region. Oakley contends that the United States must be willing to use its military and economic power to ensure the stability of Eastern Europe.

"What is really needed to keep American leadership in this world is a person with a great deal of understanding... a sort of a European leader," said Oakley. "President Bush has been at all times good and just in the world against an equally powerful force for evil. This vision leads to a dangerous Manichean political thinking in which there are only two camps: the followers of Licht and the followers of Darkness; one nation under God, another under a more fearful power."

This almost religious vision is one version of the Bush Administration's logic. Bush has called the American civil religion. It often leads to a dangerous arrogance. On one of his visits to talk to the leaders of the United States. Josefa Duarte, kissed the American flag on network television. Our President and the network press corps applauded. I wonder how we would react if the President of our nation kissed the flag of a foreign power? The Special nature of America, however, lets us ignore the humiliating nature of such spectacles. This arrogance is our fragile hubris and it has cost us the respect of many potential allies in the world at large.

Because of our great power, American Civil Religion often translates into political actions that effect the lives of billions of people. Pakistan provides an excellent example. When the Soviet Union invade Af-ghanistan Carter says that he was ``on the brink of" the Manichesconstructs of the Cold War. Among other things he argued that we must do whatever is necessary to protect "our oil." The United States with billions of support for the military dictatorship of Pakistani President Zia al-Haq. Of course little of that aid went to the cause of Afghan resistance, the majority of aid was used tosolid Zia's power base and resulted in the institutional repression of the Pakistani people. During the Reagan years this process continued. While Reagan waxed eloquently and (inaccurately) about the lack of democracy and pluralism in Nicaragua, he poured money and guns into a country that brutally crushed trade unionism, closed newspapers, burned political parties and rigged plebiscites. Further, when Zia attempted to enforce a version of "fundamentalist" Islam that was incompatible with the traditional islam of the Soviets. That was this.

This was back in the days when Jean Kirkpatrick and others expounded the interesting distinction between "authoritarian" and "totalitarian" regimes the former permitting free enterprise and attacking socialism, the latter espousing some form of communism. At that time these theories argued that only authoritarian regimes could eventually move towards pluralism and democracy. (Recent events in Poland, Eastern Europe, and Germany have shown the bankruptcy of that theory.) Thus support for non-communist dictators was seen to be in the long term best interests of the "Third World." The dualistic constructions allowed our policy makers to support brutal dictators and tyrants and while remaining fundmen-tally ignorant of the actual cultural and political contexts of the countries about which policy was being made. This was particularly true in the Muslim world where reductionist theories about the nature of Islamic civilization led us to support dictators on the grounds that Islam is incapable of supporting democracy and instead encourages "progressive incorporation." Such simple-minded relativism ignores the fact that the Islamic religion and religious thought in the Muslim world. For example, in Afghanistan, we continue to support those elements within the resistance who are most associated with the Islamic religion, and thus most out of touch with the aspirations of the Afghan people. Continuing to arm and support Wahhabi Muslims in far removed from the Sufic beliefs of most Afghans has con-demned Afghanis to continuous sectarian violence in the wake of the Soviet withdrawal.

The death of Zia in 1988 brought relatively free elections to Pakistan. But Pakistan is in- deed a fragile democracy. The forces of the Pakistanis through their power in the Punjab have stirred up regional and secta-rian divisions in attempts to bring down the government of Zia. At the moment Pakistan stands at the brink of disaster—turn apart by ethnic violence, poverty, and religious divisions. Unfortu-nately, the United States' role in all this has been far from constructive. The current U.S. Ambassador, Robert Oakley, an ardent sup-porter of the most reactionary elements of the Afghans who has been extremely critical of the will of the people. This has caused a major scandal this summer when the leaders of the Afghan resistance supported the right-wing Islamic Democracy Alliance in a political dispute with the elected government of Burhan's PPP. Such actions fuel the common belief that the U.S. is not to have put its support into the hands of those who could.

Most importantly I believe that our foreign policy must first and foremost encourage democracy. By democracy I do not mean simply the presence of periodic elections in which people choose between one of two relatively similar political parties but the ac-tual involvement of people in the social economic and political lives of their com-munities. Francis Moore Lappé has, I think, correctly pointed out that democracy is the greatest single factor in the eradication of hunger and poverty on the globe. We must stop giving military aid to dictators and "fragile democracies" that torture dissidents, suppress trade unions, and maintain economic policies that benefit the few while condemning the majority to poverty and il-iteracy. A foreign policy that encourages democracy, the development of political parties that reflect the visions of ourselves as a people. Such a foreign policy will gain us the respect that we will need in the "postindustrial" world of the twenty-first century.

"Doing away with the Cold War" would also be a step in this direction. Schoenhals, "we must be asking the Soviet Union for all of the revolutions going on in this world." The pre-sent uprising in El Salvador, for instance, would not go away and anyway, even if there had been no Soviet Union-backed Cuba and Nicaragua to help the rebels, the Third World would likely become a shape that Schoenhals feels that there are going to be social explosions even if Moscow and Washington reach a "perfect state of co-existential balance."
nationally by Visual AIDS, an organization of art professionals. Kenyon also participated in the designation of Dec. 1 as AIDS Awareness Day by World Health Organization.

One hundred six stakes, painted by Kenyon art students and interested community members, were displayed on the lawn in front of Peirce Hall during the week of Nov. 27 in commemoration of 166,000 individuals who have died of AIDS since 1981. The stakes were removed during a Friday afternoon ceremony and placed on two deep purple tarp covers. Kenyon Snouffer, a visiting art professor responsible for Kenyon's participation in "A Day Without Art," remarked that the stakes, when wrapped in purple tarp, resembled corsets.

The ceremony's solemn atmosphere stirred a great deal of emotion in the circle of onlookers, and many people cried when the stakes were wrapped and carried down Middle Path from Peirce to Bedloe Park. Participants shared the burden of carrying the heavy tarp, and Snouffer commented on the crying and shared suffering evoked by the tribute.

Linnite Molnar, co-curator of the AIDS art exhibit at Ohio State last Feb. and a worldwide activist, hosted a slide presentation and showed a video documenting the creation of the AIDS quilt. Molnar presented statistics on the government's lack of monetary support for education about AIDS. Since 1981, when AIDS was first recognized in the U.S. as a deadly virus afflicting the homosexual community, the existence of AIDS has been more and more blinding to race, gender, age and sexual orientation. While the number of incidents in the homosexual community is decreasing, the disease is infecting a steadily increasing number of babies and IV drug users.

Larry Wittenbrooks, a 1973 Kenyon graduate who has AIDS, participated in many of the day's activities, including speaking to a biology class and meeting informally with community members at Olin Library. He, too, expressed disappointment in the lack of active involvement against the disease. The amount of money spent in one day in the U.S. Defense Department is more than has been spent on AIDS since 1981, and Wittenbrooks expressed the notion that the release of information concerning the disease five or six years ago may have instigated earlier concern with "safe sex" and countless lives. Instead, the government is now attempting to ban the existence of AIDS for fear of it lasting into a period of one year until 1987, when President Reagan formally addressed the issue.

Wittenbrooks is not afraid of dying, he sees his life as a mission to save others from falling prey to this deadly disease. He was concerned for students' lack of education against contracting AIDS. After meeting with Wittenbrooks several students confided to Snouffer that listening to him made them think more seriously about their own sexual activity and how they could be at risk. Snouffer feels that Thurs., Nov. 30, Fri., Dec. 1 were both meaningful and moving for the individuals who partook in "A Day Without Art" at Kenyon.

KOKES PHOTO

Cast Center Offers Various Classes

This semester has been an extremely successful one for the Cast Center. This year's coordinator, John DeMarchis, says that all of the workshops have gone well. He reports that in addition to the programs that were offered in the past, a photography workshop was introduced this year. The photo program gives members of the workshop the opportunity to learn and refine darkroom techniques, and develop abilities in the use of the camera as well as black and white photography skills. Instruction for the workshop is provided by Don Garverick, professional photographer in Mount Vernon. Currently, Garverick has several of his black and white photographs in regional art shows. The workshop was organized because of the large demand on campus for photography and darkroom instruction. DeMarchis says the workshop will be offered next semester and interested students should sign up the first week, second semester.

Also being offered this semester is the Glass Program. Carol Mason, the group's instructor says the program has been a part of the Cast Center's schedule each fall and spring semesters since the fall of 1984. To date, the workshop has given students an opportunity to design and fabricate stained glass windows. With the addition of an electric kiln that this year, the group will be able in future workshops to explore jewelry making and sculptural techniques with glass, as well as painting details on the glass for windows. The instructor, Mason, has been a professional artist for 15 years and is regionally known for her architectural installations in residences and corporate offices.

In the tradition of quilting the cast class at the Cast Center provides a place for students interested in the art of quilting. Choosing a project entails one's own ability, the instructor facilitates student's choice to artist's decisions to the end result. The pattern can be a remembered change from the hurried and pressed academic life. These workshops can be attended by all students, men or women of any age with a certain level ofquilting. She has served an apprenticeship in traditional quilting and has attended workshops in the Knox Quilt Series which documented quilts and their makers. She reports that she maintains her love for quilting through daily work in her studio, exhibiting and selling her pieces.

Susan Balboni is the instructor for the Ceramics, Ceramics Club and the Yoga workshop. She says that this year has been very exciting for her group. The large turnout for ceramics has really made the work in the group exciting. The president of the Ceramic Arts Club, Kenyon's only ceramics club, has been very busy in the ceramic studio this year. Her pieces can be seen in the Cast Center page ten.

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By Katy Lutzen

By Joe Gerhardinger

On Tuesday, Nov. 14 the Kenyon community had the rare opportunity to attend a world class concert; this was given by pianist Eugene Istim, who is hailed as one of the five best pianists in the world, and sponsored by the Faculty Lectureship Series. Early on in his career, Istim made a decision to break from the traditional concert tour and instead include himself on the itinerary the smaller towns and communities which are usually passed over for large cities and concert halls. As such, Kenyon College was very lucky in welcoming him.

It was unfortunate that the atmosphere resembled that of a Kokes concert. Some audience members felt no hesitation in leaving the concert between movements of a piece before the intermission, and in general there was much restlessness and very frequent coughing, as if those who were ill on campus actually sought out this concert to disfigure. Nevertheless, for those who could hear, the evening proved worthwhile.

Istim's first selection was Beethoven's Fantasia in G minor. This was a very free form and consisted of the exclusive use of motives (short melody fragments) rather than melodies. The performing idea was that the composer ran down the keyboard which interrupted more chordal sections. It was interesting to chronicle how the two different sections developed, as the second part was written after the first. The second movement was more simplistic and was felt to be more exciting. The entire piece was well received by the audience.

Beethoven's famous "Moonlight Sonata" was next. Istim poured out the first movement much quicker than is usually recorded. He exhibited complete control of the piano in bringing the top motive out against the triplet background. The second movement was enjoyable to listen to with regard to how successful he is at performing the phrasing with true question/answer emphasis. The third movement was vivacious and was executed in the way that the music never sounded busy though much was occurring at once.
Kenyon Students Attend Beacon’s Journalism Conference

By Christophe Jelliffe

Kenyon students, Tondelaya Dumas, a sophomore, Andrea Youngblood, and Amy Jeliffe traveled to Akron, Ohio, Nov. 16, to attend a Regional Minorities conference for journalism. This event was one of the Akron Beacon Journal and invites the representation of 39 newspapers all across the country.

Approximately 60 students from the surrounding midwest area were in attendance. The entire conference was jointly sponsored by The American Newspaper Publishers Association.

While the rest of the student body was in Gambier, either sleeping or in class early Friday morning, these students took part in an "Ask the Experts" workshop. The newspaper recruiters consulted with students on job duties, career paths and interviewing techniques. This workshop was especially beneficial because it answered many questions concerning career aspects of journalism itself. Also, the separate position the students within the paper such as reporting, editing, and copy editing were explained by professionals within that particular field.

Having completed the "basic training" aspect of the newspaper and business sides of the newspaper, the students were involved in a job fair. The newspaper recruiters scheduled interviews for each individual student, reviewing their resumes, their published writing and their interest in journalism. The interviews lasted for 20 minutes and each student met a representative from approximately five newspapers. The day of newness, learning, and interviewing came to a close and a much anticipated pizza party was prepared for the students. A tour of the Akron Beacon Journal was then given for anyone interested, describing the workings within the paper and what each person and machine did. There were no more scheduled events after the tour and the students were free to do as they pleased. One highlight of the days proceedings was an inspiring speech given by Mervin Aubespine, the associate editor for the Louisville Courier-Journal. He spoke of the importance of the media today, and how essential it is for everyone to become more aware of their surroundings through the paper.

The job fair was open one day on Saturday morning. This was an occasion for the students to interview with the newspapers of their choice and was also an opportunity to practice their interviewing techniques.

Mila Collins, the assistant dean for student support services, was responsible for bringing the conference to the Kenyon students' attention and transporting them to Akron and back. This conference was quite a valuable experience for it increased the student's awareness of a worthy profession, while instructing them on how to go about searching for a job in the "real world."

CDC's Dance Ensemble: "Rhythm is Our Business"

By Julie Mills

CDC production this Fall Dance Festival opens this weekend and promises an unforgettable performance. The Dance ensemble, directed by Nancy Scotchford with assistance from Bob Bodin, will perform nine works chosen by both students and instructors.

This concert features a diverse selection, from modern to jazz to ballet, with a piece by guest designer Ralph Kerr. Student selections include Bodin's "In the Light," a work in progress which, he says, is to be performed in March, will compete in this year's Ohio University College Dance Festival at the State University. Peter Kyle, a senior major, also contributes two works to the festival. Kyle, with his talent as a new lover under the name of "The Mood" and a "Nachtischiller" ("Non-lovers"). The work will appear in Kyle's group's winter presentation in February.

Singers Jennifer Davis presents her version of a dream to the music of Herb Alpert's "Bamangero's" "Nightmare" in "Cayly's Dream." Another recent work, Beth Reeder, will perform solo on a re-enactment visualization of Bobby McFerrin's "Yes, You Go." Scotchford's choreography includes a quartet of two couples exploring supportive, often complementary, and sometimes strangely awkward interactions between different combinations of members of the couples. Her second piece is reminiscent of the 370s's jazz era and is performed to the Jimmie Lunford Band's "Rhythm is Our Business."

Finally, junior Susan Kavalea explores individuality and group support in her portrayal of a woman's perspective in her beautiful ballet "The Walking (and Constantly)."

"This concert has a lot more dance strictly for dance's sake than usual," said junior Lynn Ricciardelli. "It has a good variety and the audience won't have to wait too long to see their favorites."

A diverse mixture of music, dance, and styles makes the 1989 Fall Dance Concert a powerful event that everyone should not miss.

"The audience has been raved about the past. Come see why! Tickets are $5 and are available at the Box Office and at the College Box Office and are free with student ID. Performances are tonight and Friday at 8:00 p.m. and Saturday at 2:00 and 7:00 p.m."

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ODA OFFICE
Lords Down Hiram In Between Two Narrow Losses

By Russell Brightman

Despite opening with two losses in its first three games, the men's basketball team has reason to be optimistic about this season. A tough loss at St. John-Walace and a strong win over Hiram were followed by a last-second defeat at the hands of Muskingum.

Over Thanksgiving break, the Lords visited B-W and gave the Yellow Jackets a scare before falling 65-61. Kenyon took an early 15-8 lead before junior center Andy Kutz retooled his ankle seven minutes into the game. This caused Kenyon to mix up its lineup, using freshmen Hayes Kern and Devon Dobb as well as sophomore Jeff Priem. Junior B.J. Kenyon had some key offensive rebounds and put backs that kept their team in the game at the half, trailing only 31-28.

The story in the second half was simple as B-W began to pull away. The Yellow Jackets built a 14-point lead before Kenyon tried to make a run. Head Coach Bill Brown said, "We hit a cold streak and spent the rest of the game catching up." And catch up they did behind the hot hand of freshman Craig Palmer. The lanky freshman hit 12 points from long range in the final five minutes, but B-W held on for the four-point win. Palmer led all scorers with 21 points while Kenyon was the top rebounder, getting eight.

The win over Hiram also came over break. This was an exhausting game that saw the lead change hands often. Two late three-pointers by Palmer, though, lifted the Lords to a 61-56 triumph.

Champs Repeat in IM Football

By Jack Studford

During the cold and rainy week before Thanksgiving break the IM football playoffs were contested. Four teams trimmed through the mud, rain, sleet and even snow to determine a winner. In the end, the GDI's, Homeboys, and Alcoholics all went home crying as the Fighting Fitzhughons took the title.

In the semi, the Independents (GDI's) were looking to improve on their 11-0 regular season marathons with a win over the Alcoholics who were 7-4. The Alcoholics had trouble all year because of key losses due to heavy consumption. In this game, though, it was a sober team that took the field.

The GDI's quickly jumped to a 13-0 lead and scored a relatively easy 19-7 victory. QB Joe Murray picked on slow and short corner Chris Lord and threw two TD's to fleet-footed John Carpenter. The Alcoholics' Josh Rapgold was a crazed and frightful player as he single-handedly dismantled the GDI line. But it was not enough to stop this high-powered team.

One day earlier, the Fitzhughon team scored with no time remaining to defeat the Homeboys, 32-27. It was a thriller from start to finish as the teams each scored on every one of their possessions. Superstar QB Jason Bertich ran for his second TD of the day on a fourth and goal play for the margin of victory.

Homeboy badboy John Loud must have still been thinking about the Rob Lowe video he picked up in Atlanta because he had a smile on his face most of the game. Amazingly, he didn't get into a single altercation.

"With all the change at Kenyon this year," said Fitzhughon psychopath Chip Munster, "I thought we would lose and break our championship trend. But tradition and republican thinking won on this day.

Alas, the final game was still to be played. The GDI's spotted a pricey 12.0 mark and looked to dethrone these short and quick Munsters who once called Malhe home.

The GDI's had trouble scoring all day as Ben "the little Daxter Manley" Lee and Munster applied heavy pressure to Murray. The score was 7-0 when rain halted the proceedings in the third quarter. Soon after resuming the next day, Bertich delivered a clutch pass to Chip Salmon to up the count to 13-0. Another Bertich TD pass and a late GDI score made the final margin 19-7, giving these guys their third IM football championship in as many years.

Team owner, GDI, president, coach, and spiritual leader Mike Swanson has led this club to a prestigious level. It has lost just twice over the past three years (to the GDI's and the Alcoholics this year) and sports a fine 30-2 mark overall.

"We're hoping Bill Lockwood will become a sort of PR director," says Swanson. "We're thinking we could sell hats, t-shirts, videos and other items.

Hopefully, Swanson's antics at a bachelor party last weekend are not on that video, because another Lowe scandal could surface. (He's wearing no wedding ring, and another woman was spotted plotting something.) Add in Chris Lord, a star linebacker for the team, "I'm thinking of coming back for a fifth year. Maybe I could fall a class here and there and then I'd have to be back for first semester."

The future is unclear for this team. While many are juniors, a fourth championship is uncharted. Of Ben Lee is praying the league doesn't adopt NFL rules, because he fears he could be the next Dexter Manley case. Free agency is also a sore spot. But for now, the team can celebrate its win with good cheer.
Hockey Team Opens with Big Win Over OWU, 4-3

By Dickie Dunn

Score one for old-time hockey! The Kenyon Chiefs came from behind to dip the Wesleyan Battling Bishops 4-3 on Monday night in their first game of the season. A scintillating three-goal third period lifted the Chiefs to victory.

A veritable hodge-podge of Kenyon players were visibly upset when it was learned that Coach James "Drums" Smith was out of the lineup for the game. The players were grumbling as they warmed up for the game. It seems the gentle giant was at practice for his career in stunt-acting.

After two periods, it was 3-1 OWU and the Chiefs were seeking wind. Motivated by a terse-jerking story from Steve "Wrintsinger" Driscoll about Clancy the dog, Kenyon was ready for action.

The good guys then made a game of it. Ringer Bill "Pee-Wee" Hayes looked to cut the lead to 3-2 with over ten minutes to play. Then Hayes dug the puck out of the corner and hit Driscoll in the dot, who notched his second goal of the day. Finally, with 3:22 left, Don Thomas poked in a loose puck in front of the net to complete the comeback. A furious OWU 6-man attack was thwarted repeatedly by Barnes and the Chiefs fell.

"Most of us were still hung over from the weekend," said Frankie Staley, "But when Wrintsinger gave his speech, we were all dogs like Jon Munch, that we were lazier than him. It hurt to be described that way and it motivated us."

The fan bus was relatively empty. But about ten faithful students bagged week and showed up. Pete, Phil, Greg, Gere, Nita, Cheri, Alberta and Carrie and two freshmen led the cheers.

"Fans are nice," said Driscoll. "But we need more people like that. Eberlin last year. None of this second-class stuff. More makin' it look mean people."

Upon reflection, the team is thrilled with its win. John "Sensitive Stu" Tolano has returned from his knee injury after rehabilitation at a plush resort in Maui to anchor the defense. Also, Ratchford has hinted at some double-shift action for some of the bigger players. We'll all have to wait, though, as the team is idle until January.

CHIEF POG-WOWS: In related hockey items, two Kenyon hockey alums have been in the news recently. Former Athlete of the Week Tom Furda is trying to get leagues started in Japan, where he says he is teaching English. Fellow classmate Chip Rome was recently arrested and victimized on the back side by a roaming band of bums. Said Rome, "I have found my true identity."

NOTES

Intramurals

Lots of IM stuff is taking place. Wyman Eckhardt and Tim Walker are sponsoring a paddle tourney that will conclude this week. Look for a Walker/Wyman vs. 108 Bexley final. Drew Cuncannon and Jason Herrick will play for the squash championship. Also, volleyball and basketball are starting and floor hockey is this weekend. So sign up and get involved.

Next Week

As there is no swimming article this week, look for a big expose next week. Also, there will be a special Munster piece. Since there are so many IM sports going on, we'll report on squash, pool, floor hockey, and paddle tennis. If space permits, we'll try and get all of this in next week with all of the regulars. Wow! Don't miss it!
ET CETERA

Dec. 7, 1989

Capes... continued from page one

After leaving Kenyon, Caples joined the Chicago law firm of Vedder, Price, Kaufman and Kammholz. Upon leaving that firm, he continued a practice in arbitration with Kane, McKenna, and Associates, as well as work with several foundations, including Chicago's Episcopal Charities and Social Services and the Gund Foundation. He was also reading the fundraising program for Mount Sinai Hospital Medical Center in Chicago.

Over the years since 1975, Caples continued his active involvement in Kenyon affairs through the college's Board of Trustees, of which he was an emeritus member, and the Chicago Alumni Association.

Caples, who was preceded in death by his wife, Jean Dunbar Caples, is survived by a son, William G. Caples of Seattle; two daughters, Pamela G. Wilkes of Myrtle, Conn., and Cynthia K. Mull of Lake Forest, II; and five grandchildren.

Each day will be celebrated on Friday, Dec. 8, at 2:00 p.m. in St. Chrysostom's Church, 1424 North Dearborn Parkway, Chicago. A memorial service at Kenyon is scheduled for Monday, Dec. 11, at noon in the Church of the Holy Spirit. Burial will be in the college cemetery.

The family asks that any contributions in lieu of flowers be made to the William G. and Jean D. Caples Fund at Kenyon, to the Episcopal Charities and Social Services (65 East Huron Street, Chicago 60611), or to Mount Sinai Hospital Medical Center (California Avenue and 15th Street, Chicago 60660).

Bexley... continued from page one

He feels it would be wrong to name a residence after a faculty member, alumnus or friend of the college if the residence is only temporary.

Dean Thomas Edwards disputes Green- slade's claim that the apartments were initially intended to be merely temporary housing. He says twenty years of hindsight is enabling the college to examine the Bexley and New Apartments carefully. Financial considera-
tions need to be finalized by the college, but Edwards says the administration recognizes the pressing importance of the situation. One aspect of the solution will be to reduce the number of students admitted to the college, and thereby lessen the population in the apartments.

According to Edwards, all the other buildings constructed for the women's college—Mather, McBride, Caples, and Gund Commons—are of the "industrial construc-
tion" type; the apartments, by contrast, were built according to a "residential type" of construc-
tion. Originally, another dorm in the style of Mather and McBride was to be built on the site, but the proposed apartment complex won out.

Diverse... continued from page two

If the authors genuinely fear fragmenta-
tion and seek strength through diversity, we suggest something to them with the greatest diversity. The Kenyon Office of Student Affairs represents a valuable opportunity for them, for minority members of the community and for Kenyon as a whole. It offers what is all too rare at Kenyon, namely individuals willing to say what they think, even if it is unpopular, and who are also willing to listen to (and print) contrary views. If, for example, the editors are wrong in arguing that the end of increas-
ed diversity at Kenyon is not served by cur-
rent policies, why not engage in rational argument with them, demonstrating that it is? Some light may be shed by the dialogue, but at the same time both sides may learn, as one tends to in a dialogue on the issues, that the other side is not numerous. That is, ge-

Views... continued from page two

isolation, and disadvantaged with insen-
tivity. There was, for example, no need to indirectly implicate two newly appointed staff members or to ridicule the seriousness of a social function sponsored by the ECU, in an otherwise legitimate discussion about the way Kenyon has sought to realize its goal of diversity. And the use of a picture of a black Kenyon graduate to illustrate the article on proposition 42 is, if nothing else, gratuitous, insensitive and disrespectful.

Those responsible for selecting the picture should, in my opinion, examine their consci-

Vandalism... continued from page three

memorial meant I thought of that gymnast, because he died this summer. To me the memorial represented his courage. When I saw the memorial defaced I was back in my friend's room. She was crying and I did not know what to say.

Charles Hansen

Craft Center... continued from page eight

seen in the Craft Center's display case in the Common Grounds Coffee House. Her pieces were also sold Sunday at the Gambier Craft-
sale. Balbirni, a professional graphic artist, who exhibits in galleries in Columbus, has been working in the Craft Center for many years. She helped found the ceramic group, which was the first group to use the Center.

This semester she is also working on mixed media projects. She helped organize the scare crow on Middle Path for Halloween. During the holidays she will be working on an angel project to beautify the campus.

It seems that a great deal of activity is go-
ing on at this center this year. Dr. Marsh

subs... continued from page five

name of the drug war.

American educational institutions are
gradually improving, but still rank at the bot-
tom of the western world. The debt is shrink-
ing but at an alarming rate.

And most sadly of all, while the United States sacrifices its future for instant gratification and its citizens' liberties in the name of maintaining law and order, those who are seeking to emulate us are receiving only our token support. A truly ironic situa-
tion.

Communism is said to be a bankrupt ideology. Perhaps capitalism is also becoming a bankrupt philosophy. The United States has issued rhetoric and propaganda for the entirety of the Cold War claiming we were stopping communism in the name of human rights. Perhaps without such fear of com-

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