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College Bowl
Sponsors Second
Annual Tournament

Margaret Atwood
to Read from
her Poetry

Williamson Speaks
on Journeys
in Iraq

The Kenyon Collegian

Thursday, January 31, 1991

Established 1856

CXVIII, Number 13

Kenyon Group Marches on Washington D.C. for Peace



photo by Eric Grodsky

The Kenyon contingent gathers on the steps of the Natural History Museum as they prepare to march for peace.

By Kelley Ragland

Last Saturday, 70 to 80 Kenyon students, alums and faculty traveled to Washington D.C. to participate in a march protesting the U.S. war in the Persian Gulf.

Speak-Out, a new group designed to protest the war, organized students and rented

vans from the college to drive for the noon event. Other students drove the distance themselves to take part in the demonstration.

The march was preceded by a short rally on the mall, complete with speakers and music. Actual marching began at 1 p.m., and ended in late afternoon at the ellipse, taking the marchers on a route past The White

House. Crowds gathered at the ellipse to listen to speakers including the Rev. Jesse Jackson and National Organization for Women President Mollie Yard.

The organizers at Kenyon were both happy and disappointed with Kenyon's turnout. "We were surprised [that so many came] because Kenyon tends to be reluctant to spend money on things that don't include drugs or alcohol," said Becki Miller, Speak-Out march organizer at Kenyon. "Yet compared to the crowds at the Teach-Ins, the group was not really that large."

The march was attended, according to its organizers, by about 300,000. The official police count of the crowd was 75,000. Miller said she was disheartened by this discrepancy.

"We were upset by the national news coverage. Obviously, by looking around, there were more than 75,000, although I

would probably say closer to 200,000 or 250,000 than to 300,000," she said.

Because of this discrepancy and a general dissatisfaction with their coverage, Speak-Out has written a letter to the national news media expressing their concern over the "disinformation war."

"The coverage was biased," Miller said. "They portrayed it as a throwback to the protests of Vietnam, and the anti-American sentiment. There were an extraordinary number of American flags and other symbols of patriotism there. We think we have just as much right as Americans to express our opinions as do the pro-war protesters."

Flora Waite, another Speak-Out organizer, was pleased and relieved by her experiences at the march. "It made me realize, personally, how many people there are that really support and agree with me. Because of the biased news coverage, it was good to see the other side for once."

Review Sponsors Literary Weekend

By Katie Bishop

Friday, February 1 will mark the beginning of a much anticipated literary weekend at Kenyon. The diverse authors highlighting the weekend include Canadian novelists Margaret Atwood and Graeme Gibson, four African American women poets, and noted American poet Gerald Stern. According to David H. Lynn, assistant professor of English and associate editor of the *Kenyon Review*, this group includes "some of the most exciting writers creating work today." They are all from different backgrounds, and at varying stages of their literary careers.

Margaret Atwood is the author of ten novels and probably best known for *The Handmaid's Tale*, which was made into a movie. It is set in the United States during the future and tells the story of a young woman held captive for breeding within a religious fundamentalist society. In addition to her other novels *Surfacing*, *Life Before Man*, and *Cat's Eye*, she has written 20 volumes of poetry.

Graeme Gibson's novels include *Five Legs*, *Communion*, and *Perpetual Motion*, a dark comedy about a man's struggle with his vision for technology in nineteenth century Ontario. He was the recipient of the 1990 Toronto Arts Award for Writing and Publishing and is a founding member of the Writers' Union of Canada. He has had work published in Asia, Europe and Latin America in addition to the U.S. and Canada. Both Atwood and Gibson will read from their works on Friday at 8:00 p.m. in Hill Theater.

Earlier in the day, they will discuss the current national debate about art and obscenity with Lewis Hyde, Luce Professor of Art and Politics in Peirce Lounge.

On Saturday at 1:30 in Hill Theater, poets Cheryl Clarke, Karen Mitchell, Marilyn Nelson Waniek and Carolyn Beard Whitlow will engage in a reading and panel discussion after reading from their works. Clarke is the author of three books of poetry, including the recent *Humid Pitch*. Fellow poet Joy Harjo has written that Clarke's poetry "has always touched that place in me that responds to magic and music."

Clarke is also the long time editor of *Conditions*, a literary magazine with an emphasis on writing by African-American women and lesbians. Mitchell, who lives in Cincinnati, won the 1989 Eighth Mountain Poetry Prize for her first volume of poetry, *The Eating Hill*. She has been praised by novelist Toni Cade Bambara for her "resonant voice" and "sure eye." A professor of English at the University of Connecticut, Waniek "may well have the most wicked timing in poetry today" according to poet Sandra McPherson. Waniek is the author of *The Home Place* and two other collections of poems.

Carolyn Whitlow, an assistant professor of English at Bristol Community College in Rhode Island, is the award-winning young writer of "Wild Meat."

The panel discussion following the four poets' readings will be moderated by poet and Kenyon alumna Allison Joseph. She currently writes **WRITERS** page eight

Budget Cuts Revamp Housing Office



photo by Rob Broeren

By Cindy Wittman

Robert E. Keister, Assistant Dean of Students for Residential Life, will be leaving after three years in Kenyon's administration. Due to the elimination of his position, Keister will depart at the end of the semester. The position of Assistant Dean of

Students-Residential Life has been terminated because of the budget crunch that is affecting Kenyon as a whole. It is a result of efforts to streamline the administration. Instead of this position, the administration plans to create a place for two area coordinators to fulfill the duties previously covered by Keister.

The first area coordinator, under the control of the Assistant Dean for Student Housing Services Stewart FitzGibbon III, will be responsible for dealing with summer conferences, house managers and hall governments. The second coordinator, under Dean for Academic Advising Richard Switzer, will oversee Residential Advisors and Freshman Council.

Both positions will be live-in positions. The first coordinator will probably be housed in Manning, while the second will live in Gund. This system is common at other colleges, and, according to Keister, "I think students will be very well-served with this new model."

Keister has no immediate plans for the future. Instead, he intends to follow his wife in her job search after she completes her doctoral program this summer. Keister will remain in Gambier until the end of June.

Addressing the Rape Campaign

"I am twenty-one years old. I can't drive my car late at night alone in the city. There are parts of the city I can't walk through, even at three p.m. I can't pull up to that farmhouse and ask directions, even though I'm lost. I can't drink too much. I can't invite you in. No, you can't pick me up for a first date . . . I have to meet you in a well-known, well-lit restaurant. I am a woman of the nineties. I am cautious and in control, but I am not free."

This editorial is not going to talk about how many women are raped per hour in this country or how many rapes go unreported, or how many co-eds are raped by that seemingly friendly guy down the hall. Rape happens, and the fact that it happens is one of the most frustrating limitations in a woman's life.

The rape signs around campus have been posted with good intentions. However, there is something very divisive about the entire campaign. It tends to imply that every date or physical encounter between a man and a woman is potential rape.

The table tent story about the "study date that went wrong" tries to show us that rape occurs any time a man has sex with a woman who does not fully desire it. The undercurrent here is that sex is somehow bad, that a man has no business initiating sex or trying to persuade a woman to have sex with him. Instead of calling for mutual change in the type of sexual rapport that exists today, this campaign relies on not-so-subtle scare tactics. It only serves to remind women of the ever-present terror of rape, and serves to alienate men who might be more inclined to scrutinize their behavior if they weren't being accused.

For some social issues, such advertising is resoundingly effective. The morgue in the "No Heroes in This Locker Room" ad and the scarred face of the victim in "Not all Drunk Drivers Die" ad successfully promoted the anti-drunk driving campaigns. After a while, you'd better believe that when everybody's buddy, Buddy, jumped behind the wheel after finishing off his half of a fifth, you thought twice about calling "shotgun!" Most importantly, you felt like it was within your power to choose survival.

But how appropriate is this tactic in preventing rape? Is a jarring poster really appropriate, or does this particular weapon become its own brand of assault? These signs do nothing to empower women. Instead, they call attention to their vulnerability, even exploit it. How about a sign that calls for real talking, real listening. "No means No. When she says it, she means it. Zip up."

Now that we know what no means, it's important to define what a rape is. There is an important distinction between an act of painful power domination whether it is perpetrated in a back alley or in a dorm room and an act occurring under deeply socialized pressure.

The answer is clear. This campaign's acceptance of women as potentially too weak to say no is demeaning to their gender. Women have the capacity to make their desires known as clearly as men do. But this is only effective if men learn to understand, and respect, these desires.

A healthier take on the issue views women's vulnerability as treatable symptoms of a social malaise which can be cured with a new, less accusatory, more definite vocabulary. Telling women to cower in fear and change their lives to avoid being raped does not address the need for women to be in tune with their strengths, and their ability to re-route the course of a sexual situation.

In a better scenario, men and women would both be called upon to overcome the awkwardness associated with sexual candor. Upfront discussion, even last second discussion, will allow everyone to make their desires and their restraints clear, but both are responsible for undertaking such candor. This assumes that an emphatic "No" would be instituted as the 911 of a rape in progress, the thing a potential victim must do.

Posters should not be used as "scared straight" tactics for this issue. Treating women as defenseless victims turns them into second class citizens.

Victimizing the victims by accusing them of not taking adequate means of defending themselves is as criminal as the crime itself.

If we want women to feel secure enough to get up and leave the bedroom of an aroused man, just like she got out of a drunken buddy's car, we should launch a campaign rooted not in fear or divisive suspicion of the opposite sex, but in an atmosphere of openness which supports the right to be physically active and set definite parameters.

Written by Members of the Editorial Board

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THE READERS WRITE

The *Kenyon Collegian* encourages letters to the Editor. All submissions must be signed and typed, double-spaced and are due Tuesdays at noon in the Gund Commons mailbox. The Editors reserve the right to edit all material while maintaining the original intent of the submission. Letters and columns do not necessarily reflect the views of the staff.

"Blind Patriotism" Charge Denied

To the Editors:

I sincerely regret that my statements in the December 13 issue of the *Collegian* were implied to mean that I saw those who were in opposition to the war as being unAmerican, for that was far from my intention. I appreciate both Ms. Miller and Mr. Carrot's comments and see them as being far from apathetic.

I would, however, like to state that I do not view my support of the war as being based upon a 'blind' patriotism, but rather attributed to my stolid belief that having freedom does not absolve me from its sole obligation, which is to preserve it. Further I am led by my own conscious; I have and always will deliberate upon every action my government takes. In the case of the current war, I agree with my government's decision. Why does that make me a blind patriot? Just because I believe in this one case that my

government's actions are justified does not mean that I agree with everything my government does.

Further, I believe rather than protesting and blaming the government (while it tackles what I view as good foreign policy) for domestic ills and expecting it to rectify them by becoming an altruistic socialistic breadbasket, individuals should address problems and fix them themselves—that to me is what defines a well-run democracy. This is in no way to insinuate that I view protesting as apathetic, rather I think there are more effective methods to bring about change.

Again, I applaud both writers for acting upon their freedom to oppose the war and hope they respect, even if they do not agree with, my decision to support it.

Thank you,
Michael Rutter '94

Reader Ravages Roman's Rantings

To the Editors:

While reading John Roman's piece in "Voices from the Tower (1/24/91), I was startled by the hypocrisy of the nonchalance he voiced and the contradictions in his argument. Mr. Roman says, "Saddam Hussein can have Kuwait. I don't care." He then argues that the U.S. should not be involved in military intervention, and implies that we should not be involved in any other means, i.e. economic sanctions, because "We won't solve the Middle East's problems. Now, or ever." From these two statements I understand that Mr. Roman has a non-interventionist attitude toward U.S. foreign policy. Therefore, it is interesting that in the following paragraph he laments our inability to interfere in the problems of the Soviet Union and serve as an "international leader for freedom." If the U.S., as the remaining superpower, is responsible for international freedom, why is Kuwait not worthy of this protectorate? Mr. Roman argues that Kuwait was not a U.S. ally and "certainly not a free

society", before the invasion, implying that the U.S. should not dirty our hands with them. We should, however, according to Mr. Roman, be released from the "handcuffs" of the Persian Gulf War so we can address the problems of the Baltic states. I feel I must remind Mr. Roman that although citizens of the Soviet Union have recently enjoyed more freedom with Perestroika, they are by no means a free society. The recent action in Lithuania and Latvia proves this. Therefore, Mr. Roman should be careful in his selective declaration of who deserves U.S. aid. I truly hope Mr. Roman will rethink his position as to "not caring" about the outcome of Kuwait. With the United States' position in International politics, I feel we are obliged to work for peace with *all* nations. Therefore, I support the measures we have taken to liberate Kuwait *and* hope that we express our contempt for the actions of Mr. Gorbachev in the Baltic States.

Respectfully submitted,
Caroline Demaree '91

Collegian Misquotes Econ. Prof.

Dear Editor:

I would like to correct an error in your article "Students Organize Teach-In on War in the Middle East" (January 24, 1991). In this article, you report that I stated Iraq's behavior was justified when viewed as an action taken within an oil cartel. I made no statement to this effect. I did say, however, that Iraq's actions could be *explained* by examining the behavior of an oil cartel, and that Iraq's actions could be *expected* given

the past behavior of oil cartels. It is a logical error to conclude that actions are justified simply because they are predicted by an economic model.

Sincerely,
Trevor R. Roycroft
Visiting Assistant Professor of Economics

Editor's note: We apologize for any inconvenience this misquotation may have caused.

Give a hoot.
Don't pollute.

Forest Service, U.S.D.A.

If what happened on your inside
happened on your outside,
would you still smoke?
THE GREAT AMERICAN SMOKEOUT.

U.S. Justified Using Military Force

P. Robert Broeren

On August 2, 1990 the Iraqi army invaded and occupied the small Persian Gulf country of Kuwait. George Bush mobilized a large part of the world community to resist this aggression, but Saddam Hussein ignored this international pressure. Several United Nations Security Council Resolutions ordered him to leave Kuwait and ordered the restoration of the legitimate government of Kuwait. The Security Council also imposed economic sanctions, but none of these measures obtained the desired results. On January 16, the United States and other allied nations began military action to liberate Kuwait. This military action is both justified and needed.

To begin with there is legal sanction for our actions. Under the UN Security Council Resolution 678 and the vote of the United States Congress of January 12 the President of the United States was authorized to use United States troops to militarily remove Saddam Hussein from Kuwait. In 1950 the Security Council passed a similar resolution when North Korea invaded South Korea and the United States was called upon to play the leading military role in the United Nations forces, setting a precedent for the current crisis. The United States spent the last forty years building a world order with itself at the top, and therefore the United States is the only power to deal with threats of this kind. This was demonstrated in the Suez crisis. While the United States did not use force to resolve that crisis, it was prepared for the eventuality.

The military action was also necessary. From the time of their inception at the begin-

ning of this century, weapons of mass destruction have only been rarely used since the end of the Second World War. However, Saddam Hussein has developed several types of these weapons: chemical, biological and possibly radiological/nuclear. He also has no scruples against using these weapons, against either his enemies or even his own people. He must be prevented from using these weapons again.

Many people argue that economic sanctions needed to be given more time to work before military options were used. In the months since their enactment the hardship they caused the Iraqi people did not change any of Saddam Hussein's positions or force him to leave Kuwait, and it did not appear they would. During the Iran/Iraq war the people of Iraq suffered a great deal of hardship and Hussein, oblivious to their misery, continued his expansionist war against Iran for eight years.

The United States also has certain obligations to Kuwait. While Kuwait may not be one of our 'key' allies, they are one of our allies. During the Iran/Iraq war the United States reflagged Kuwaiti oil tankers and our war ships escorted them through the Persian Gulf. Now that Kuwait has been overrun, it deserves as much support, including military, that we would give any of our allies.

The United States has always made the use of military force a last resort in settling conflicts. In the case of Saddam Hussein, there was no other choice left. We can only hope that the war is concluded swiftly with little loss of life on either side.

King Week Apathy Due to Fear

To the Editors:

The week of January 14th was a week of celebration in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Each day and evening there were events that commemorated Dr. King. There were lectures, performances by students, movies, a special Racial Awareness Program meeting, and an ecumenical service in memory of King. These events provided many different ways to celebrate the life of Martin Luther King Jr. It would seem that these varied events would include something that everyone on campus would be interested in, yet at every event I found there was poor attendance. I started to wonder why there was so little interest in these events. I asked around and inquired if people were interested in joining me when I went to the events. In response the answers were: "Too much homework", "I'm really tired", and "I want to keep up on the news about the war." The members of this community who were not there to share in the celebration of Dr. King's dream were detained by schoolwork, reports of violence in the Mid-East and sleep. I find all these to be poor, apathetic excuses for what I believe is the real reason why there was such low attendance to tribute the life of Dr. King—fear.

What is this campus afraid of? I feel the tension that everyone around me seems to be ignoring. I can't put my finger on it, but I can feel it. I feel like there is a separation among the students of this college. Only certain students attend certain events. We don't sup-

port each other's interests. We don't even try to appreciate what is important to other students at this school. I've only been here for four months and I can already sense the apathy towards multi-cultural interests. This upsets me. There are so many things offered to us at this college above and beyond classes. There are musical events, lectures, etc. Martin Luther King Week was a perfect example of how little interest we show in extra-curricular, community-bonding events. College, to me, seems like a place to grow and open our minds to new thoughts. The opposite seems true at Kenyon. I'm not trying to blame people or make people feel defensive. I know there are many open-minded people on this campus, but their ideas seem to be constantly suppressed and mocked. Change is such a wonderful thing. I wish this campus would stop being fearful of change and embrace it.

The messages that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spread were messages of change. He wanted to see progress in our society, not setbacks. Our generation has to start moving this change. We can start right here on this campus, by reaching outside of our own lives to each other. We can show a change by taking an interest in multi cultural activities that this college offers. It is all right here for us. Dr. King's message is still alive, if we would only open ourselves up to the change that he dreamed of. His dream is calling to us, if we would only listen—together.

Jean Proffitt

Minorities: A Sacrifice For Oil

April Garret

As a member of the African-American community in this country, I am disgusted with the U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf. I feel that the so-called "Peace Talks" were a farce, that the U.S. did not give sanctions a chance and were not even hoping for an Arab solution. I feel as though Mr. Bush wanted to go to war. It disgusts me that the media is turning "Operation Desert Storm" into a "made for T.V. war". Equally, I am disgusted by the Arab racism and the lack of respect that some of those in the media have for the Muslim religion. Saddam Hussein is a poor representative of his people and his religion and I find that it is hard for most people to separate the man from his culture. Let us not forget that there are demons in every culture.

As an African-American, I am disgusted because when America fights wars, most of the time, my race and class fights the war. The initial and final devastation lies in the losses that our community suffers because of the fact that we represent this country's militia by at least 58% (although publications tell you differently) and that is a great source of resentment and tension to me. It is a problem that the government pumps money into the military to offer minorities an alternative, teaching my people how to use weapons instead of their minds, to fight the wars of the very people who have oppressed us from the day they first loaded us on the slave ships. The fact that there are those who believe that the armed forces are voluntary are misguided. For my community they are a way out of a generally impoverished state of affairs, a way to support family. The name "armed forces" means to my community "forced to be armed because there is no alternative." Ninety percent of my brothers and sisters who are in the armed services do not want to be there. They are there because they have to be there. It is easy for some to say, "Get a job"; however, the reality of the situation is if you don't have the look or education to appeal to the job market you are excluded. There are minorities and poor people who could not afford to stay in public education for many reasons ranging from cost of bus fare to the pressing health care needs within that community. So when I see the govern-

ment pumping money into the military budget I get angry. I see America teaching people how to kill as priority over simply giving people the sustenance to survive.

When I think about this war, I see that it is more about oil than "liberating Kuwait." If America is so concerned with liberating Kuwait then it should have been concerned with liberating South Africa . . . or do the suppressors in that situation look too much like the ruling classes in this country for us to actually kill and devalue their lives like we are currently doing to the lives of Iraqis?

How many Americans are going to personally benefit from this war? Very few. And none of them will be among those of the people that are actually fighting this war. There will be no direct affect on them. That makes little sense to me. This country has once again manipulated minorities and played with their minds. First it was the "affirmative action quota lie," then Mr. Bush moved on the "minority scholarship myth" and now he has moved another step in creating his wonderful "New World Order" with this so-called "War of Liberation." Enough is enough.

Mr. Bush, in the African-American community there is a saying, "charity starts at home." If you want to liberate any place from the abyss of social malcontent start in your own back yard! From Washington D.C., which has the highest crime rate in this country to your buddy Ronald Reagan's home, California, where San Francisco is dealing with an AIDS epidemic that rages at an unthinkable high rate, we need liberating. Take care of the homeless that lie on the park benches outside your lovely home, and the Chesapeake Bay that is a pollution-filled natural disaster. Stop being the world's police force. Mind your own business. Just in case you forgot, you are the President of the United States and your concerns are supposed to lie in the best interests of the people in this country and its national security.

Finally, I would like to reiterate that the Bush administration was ineffective in trying to solve this problem diplomatically. The lives of thousands of minorities constitute a huge price to pay in blood for oil.

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Rev. Williamson Describes His Experience In Baghdad

By Michael Rutter

On January 24 at Common Hour, the Rev. George Williamson, who recently returned from a peace-keeping mission in Baghdad, came to Kenyon to share his firsthand experiences. In light of the news media's incomplete picture of the Gulf situation, this was a welcome change in perspective.

He began by addressing one of the most frequent questions asked after his return from Baghdad: if he was afraid of being in Iraq. His experiences with the Arab people, in his opinion, offered the best answer to this question. In order to understand the true nature of the Iraqi people, Williamson traveled away from the city of Baghdad to a Shiite concentrated section. A place that was surrounded by narrow market streets dotted with souks (little trade shops, usually owned individually or by a family). The tiny streets, painted with a natural sense of noise and activity, were subdued by the eager greetings of friendship by the Arabs.

Wielding the little Arabic he knew. (Sholom) he had conversations with a goldsmith, a construction worker, and a merchant who gave him a ring as a gift; Williamson now views the ring as one of his most prized possessions. He said, comparatively, if he was alone in the back alleys of Harlem, he would have been scared. He found it ironic that while these people were supposedly his own country's enemies, he was not afraid but comfortable.

Another story of the friendliness of the Arab people he related was when he attempted to go to a church that was holding a peace conference. Unfortunately he arrived via taxi at the wrong church. He was saved by an Arab man who took him to the correct church in his beat-up car (it turned out it was his destination as well) and asked no payment in return. Williamson reflected afterwards that during the jaunt, he did not know who this man was, where he was taking him, or if he would ever get there, but at that time he

strangely felt secure. Instead of being afraid in Iraq, he was now contending with the fear of the current war. He said he was afraid that after people were forced to become emotionally committed to the war, they might forget that they once had a choice of not supporting it.

Williamson then spoke of the closing of several universities in Kuwait and Iraq (which he viewed as a desecration of human dignity and integrity) for political reasons; he strongly felt that one of the most integral purposes of any university was to render critical evaluations of world events. He claimed that students in the modern world now hold the greatest ability to instill change. In light of this, he asked a professor in Iraq why Saddam Hussein has accrued so much power. He gave five reasons: the history of Western Imperialism and the massive use of force used against the Arab world starting with the crusades, the enormous disparity between the rich and the poor (e.g. Kuwait), the double standard of the United States in foreign policy (the United States is appalled at the invasion of Kuwait, yet they have previously supported Israeli occupation), the repeated humiliation of the enormous power of Israel, the failure of the Arabs to create a cohesive system of government, and finally the rising tide of Arab nationalism which Saddam seems to support. Overall, Saddam is an identifiable metaphor reminding the Arab people of their harsh history and offering them some desirable dignity to hold on to.

Furthermore, at Baghdad University, which Williamson compared to OSU, he asked a professor in the English department about the involvement in Kuwait. The reverend described the typical answers that the closed society permitted: first, the history of incorrect borders justifies the invasion, second, the invasion is no different than current Israeli occupation, and third, a shrug of the shoulders and a submissive reply that whatever the government does is right.

See WILLIAMSON page eight



George Williamson speaks at Gund Commons about his experiences in Iraq. photo by Liz Kaplan

Dr. Sire Claims Everyone Has Faith

By Ginger Knowlton

Dr. James Sire, an author and traveler of the College Lecture Circuit, managed to entice a portion of the Kenyon community to the Biology Auditorium on January 24th to question the foundations of its religious beliefs. His lecture "Why Believe Anything at All?" was interesting, somewhat informative, but ineffectual.

Sire did not call to mind deep thought-provoking questions, but managed to explain the basis for the beliefs of many common religions. He did not attempt to convince the audience to subscribe to any religious practices, and did not offer valid reasons to explain why people believe what they do.

With his easy going manner, and exquisite facial expressions, Sire was able to relate well

to the audience, and completely involve his listeners. He asked the audience to offer reasons for people's beliefs. Among the reasons extended were religion relieves boredom, religion keeps one out of trouble, and space aliens told me to do it.

Sire divided the responses into four groups. The motivations behind each group were sociological, psychological, philosophical, or purely religious.

"It is impossible not to believe something fundamental in terms of how you are going to orient your life," Sire said, including that "even an agnostic believes in something."

By chasing chalk arrows across the black board, with his beard bobbing as his voice inflection shot to varied levels, Sire was able to stir the audience and give a successful lecture, although it was slightly off-track.

Organ Player Includes Anecdotes

By Suzanne Lyon

Last Friday night, Kenyon had the privilege of a visit from Simon Preston, the former organist for Westminster Abbey. The concert, jointly sponsored by the Department of Music, the Faculty Lectureship Committee, and the George Gund Foundation, brought in a crowd of Kenyon community members that packed the chapel.

Preston started his program with two selections by Johann Sebastian Bach. The first was the Concerto in A minor in three movements. The Adagio was particularly beautiful because of its long notes held with vibrato. The second Bach piece was his Pastorella which features the use of woodwind instrument sounds. Preston then spoke to the audience to introduce W. A. Mozart's Fantasia in F minor, K. 608. He explained how Mozart was in need of money at the time that he wrote this piece and was therefore playing on simple organs. The piece that Preston played was transcribed for a grand organ from the original manuscript, and Preston lamented that it was truly "a shame that the piece was written for a pipsqueak organ."

Preston opened the second half of his show with J. S. Bach's Choralpartia "Sei gegrusset, Jesu gutig", a long piece that impressed the audience with its variety. Preston obviously worked hard to earn this reaction from the audience; when he stood up to speak after playing, he had to mop his brow and then

told the story of another organist who was truly unaware of the audience's eye upon him. At one concert, an American organist set up television cameras so that the audience could have a better view of his hands on the keys and feet on the pedals. The French organist who played after him was, however, unaware of the cameras. The audience, therefore, received a perfect view of him mopping his brow, taking off his jacket, and finally removing his false teeth and placing them on the organ.

Preston continued with another Mozart Fantasia in F minor, very different from the first one, and then the lighter Canon in B minor by Robert Schumann. Preston's last selection, which was the most popular with the audience, was Charles Ives' Variations on "America". The piece was a farce that started off with the theme, then moved progressively toward the ridiculous. The first two variations were followed by a completely discordant interlude. Next were two more variations that included a Polonaise in minor key, followed again by the cacophonous interlude. The final variation was Allegro, keyed as "as fast as the pedals can go."

Preston left the audiences with smiles on their faces and graciously accepted their enthusiastic applause. Simon Preston's visit to Kenyon was so well received that the sponsors of the concert should truly be encouraged to bring more world class concerts such as this one.

Faith Grows In Post-Reform China

By Anne Duprey

On Tuesday, January 22, Ruth W. Dunnell made a presentation entitled, "Buddhism is Alive and Well in China." The Storer Assistant Professor of Asian history delivered the lecture during Common Hour in the Olin Auditorium to a sprinkling of students and professors. Her presentation was complete with colorful slides and much first-hand knowledge. The starting point of her talk was her month-long trip to China during the summer of 1990.

She visited the province of Ningsi for five days, hoping to tour the old Buddhist temple which had been closed for restoration when she last visited. This newly restored temple, dating back to the 11th Century, has refurbished pavilions which function as exhibition halls. Unfortunately for Ms. Dunnell, the exhibit had not yet opened. In April of 1990, the temple's restoration was completed, and immediately a group of Buddhist monks occupied the temple, establishing residency. This now "functioning Buddhist establishment" is complete with banners, tables, decorations, and sutras. Their presence, and the fear of "incidents" forced the museum to close its exhibitions. The Institute of Archaeology which once had its home there had trouble with the monks and was unable to stay. These simple monks, whose tactics in-

clude putting mud in keyholes to prevent workers from getting in, have wielded a great deal of power and shown a vast amount of strength.

Ms. Dunnell attempted to link this anecdote to her assessment of some important trends in China during this Post-Reform Era. The underlying theme of her assertions was that in China today, all types of reform work from the bottom up. First, she noted a spiritual crisis as an influencing factor in China today. There has been a massive movement towards Christianity, comprised of students, peasants, and intellectuals, alike. There are officially eight million members of the "patriotic" (state sanctioned) churches. Yet, there is a large underground church which pledges its allegiance not to Beijing, but to Rome. Estimates of total number of Christians in China run the gamut from five to 40 million. Today, religion continues to build momentum in this nation.

Next, Ms. Dunnell cited the importance of China's economic crisis. This complicated crisis she believes, is one of the consequences of the attempted economic reform. Rapid growth, rise in expectation, uneven development, and the ethos of Deng Xiopang—"to get rich is glorious"—have created economic unrest. A downward turn in the economy and widespread corruption have paralyzed the

See FAITH page eight

Kenyon Enters Second Year of College Bowl Competition

By Eric Alexander

On Saturday February 2, Kenyon College Bowl will sponsor its second annual on-campus tournament in Samuel Mather. This same weekend last year saw nine teams compete in a total of nineteen matches until the champion of the inaugural tournament was crowned. The tournament is open to all students who wish to participate; teams consist of four players at a time, with two alternates who may be inserted at various points in the match. Rules are slightly modified from those which have governed intercollegiate competition of this sort since the Eisenhower administration. Basically, College Bowl is a cross between Jeopardy and Trivial Pursuit, although it predates both and

no money is at stake (sorry). The game proceeds as follows: a "toss-up" question is asked for both teams. The team of the first person to correctly answer the question gets a bonus question for it alone. Questions are worth various points, and may be on a range of academic subjects, current events, or trivia. After this process is repeated for twenty questions, the teams' respective point totals are tallied and a winner is declared. Last year's on-campus tournament had four rounds of round-robin, with the top four teams by record competing in two rounds of single elimination.

Kenyon used to compete intercollegiately in College Bowl, when it was shown on network television, but Kenyon College Bowl suffered a long period of dormancy. In 1989,

two students re-founded the organization on campus, and began to prepare for intercollegiate competition. To be eligible to compete at the regional tournament, which is a qualifier for the national championship tournament, a school must purchase a set number of game packets from the monopolistic central body, and use them to hold a tournament open to all students on its campus. Last year,

Kenyon competed at the Regional Championship Tournament in Windsor, Ontario, with sixteen other colleges and universities from Ohio and Michigan, including the large state universities. The team made a respectable showing, battling its own competition as well as the teams from Eastern Michigan, Xavier, and Bowling Green Universities. This year's regional tournament is

being held March 2 & 3 at the University of Toledo.

Kenyon's on-campus tournament is not a direct qualifier to regional competition, but a means of raising campus interest as well as a means of spotting talented individuals who may be interested and available to represent Kenyon at the regionals in March. Teams may sign up to compete until the day of the tournament, but hopefully there will be opportunity to get teams together before that time. Advertisements around campus should guide interested individuals as to how they may compete. To help defray the heavy cost of the necessary game packets, a \$10 entry fee is requested of the participating teams. People not competing are welcome to come to Samuel Mather Saturday afternoon and watch the tournament.

The Multicultural Affairs Advisory Council invites nominations for the Martin Luther King, Jr. Award. The award is given in recognition of the individual who, or organization which, has done the most to advance King's ideals on our campus.

Please send nominations including a concise supporting statement to Craig W. Bradley, Dean of Students, Student Affairs Center. The deadline for nominations is Monday, February 18, 1991.

The Martin Luther King, Jr. award will be presented at Honors Day, April 18.

GREAT Performs First Dinner Theater

The Gambier Repertory Ensemble Actors Theater Company (GREAT), a Kenyon College student-run theater company, will present the drama *Being at Home with Claude* by Rene-Daniel Dubois at 8:30 p.m. on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, January 31 through February 2, in Kenyon's Gund Commons Lounge.

In the company's first ever dinner theater event, a four-course Italian meal will be served prior to each performance at 6:30 p.m.

In the production, Kenyon Senior John J. Alexander stars as Eves, along with Freshman Elizabeth Schacter as the inspector. Senior Megan Lewis and Junior Lee N. Nowell are co-directors of the play.

Being at Home with Claude, translated from the original French, and has been produced in the playwright's native Canada and

in England.

The story centers on a male prostitute's confession that he has killed a man. According to GREAT producers, we learn through the killer's confession "of a complex, tender, all-absorbing love, a love that is ultimately destroying; of one man's conflict between truth and reality and his ultimate inability to distinguish between the two."

Admission for dinner and the show is \$12, or \$5 for the performance only. Seating is limited. Advance tickets for the dinner theater are available in the box office in the KC building on the Kenyon College campus from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., now through Friday, January 25, or by calling 427-5217 for reservations. After Friday, tickets will be available only for performances. They may be purchased during box office hours or at the door.

Changing Faces of Kenyon

What do you think of the new housing policy?

Catherine Davey '93

As a female independent, it only benefits me, but I sympathize with the people who are losing housing. I don't want to see the fraternities go under as a result.

Dave Whiting '93

It seems to be a pretty reasonable policy. I think it's important for fraternities to retain control over a lounge so Kenyon's social life will not be totally decimated.

Laura Jane Robinson '92

I think it's good. I don't agree with the loss of control by the fraternities of the lounges, but I like having more rooms open to the independent lottery.



photo by Rob Broeren

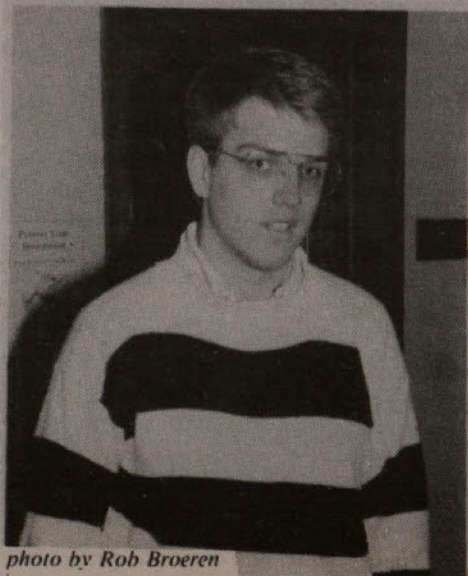


photo by Rob Broeren



photo by Rob Broeren

Soviet Expert to Discuss Gorbachev

Dimitri Simes, Senior Associate and Director of the Project on U.S.-Soviet Relations at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, D.C., will lecture on "Gorbachev's Soviet Union: Revolution Out of Control" at 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 5 in the Biology Auditorium. His lecture is part of the CNG Lecture Series on the Soviet Union.

Simes is one of the best known commentators on Soviet affairs. He was educated in the Soviet Union at Moscow State University and received the Soviet equivalent of the Ph.D. from the Institute of World Economy

and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Science. He has lived in the United States since 1973. In that time, he has served as a consultant for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, CBS News, and NBC News. He is a commentator for the Voice of America and has been interviewed frequently on PBS's McNeil-Lehrer News Hour. A professional lecturer at the Johns Hopkins University School for Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Simes has written *Detente and Conflict: Soviet Foreign Policy 1972-1977* and edited *Soviet Succession: Leadership in Transition*.

Amnesty Condemns Selective Stats

In a response to President George Bush's letter to college students across the nation, Amnesty International Executive Director John G. Healy wrote an answer to its college chapters, condemning Bush's selective use of Amnesty statistics regarding human rights violations in Iraq.

Bush's letter (excerpted in the last *Collegian*) listed recent Amnesty reports of abuses by Iraqi soldiers in Kuwait, especially cases of extra-judicial torture and execution

of civilians and children. Although these quotes are factual, according to Healy, Bush ignores the fact that this behavior is not new to the Iraqi government, nor is it new to some of the governments of the U.S. coalition partners.

Amnesty reports document this kind of abuse in Iraq for at least the last 10 years, and See AMNESTY page eight

Arlene Daniels Speaks Monday

On Monday evening, February 4, Kenyon College will host Arlene Kaplan Daniels, Professor of sociology at Northwestern University, to deliver the 1990-91 Cheryl Miller Lecture on Women and Social Change. The privilege of hosting this lectureship is awarded annually to colleges in a highly competitive process by Sociologists for Women in Society, an international organization of more than 1100 social scientists, faculty, undergraduate and graduate students, sociological practitioners and independent scholars who share a dedication to the social equality of women.

The title of Professor Daniels' lecture at 7:30 p.m. in Biology Auditorium is "Careers in Feminism." She will also be offering a Common Hour talk on Tuesday, February 4 in Peirce Lounge on her work on the humanization of bureaucracies.

Arlene Kaplan Daniels is a highly distinguished and respected sociologist, author of, among others, *Invisible Careers: Women Civic Leaders in the Volunteer World*.

Professor Daniels' lecture will be followed by a reception in Peirce Lounge

Disappointment, Discouragement, and Hope for Lords B-ball

By John Cooney

The Lords lost all three of their games this past week. For members of the Vince Lombardi "Winning isn't everything it's the only thing" school of thought, the week was a disaster. In actuality, the losses were more a microcosm of the team's season. In the course of three games the Lords would experience disappointment, discouragement, and hope.

Disappointment: On Wednesday the Lords travelled to Branch Rickey Arena to play Ohio Wesleyan. In the past Ohio Wesleyan has been the site of many crushing defeats for the Lords, including last year's blowout in the post-season tournament.

However, this year the Lords felt very confident that they could beat the Bishops. They were also aware of the game's critical importance in the standings, since both teams had 3-2 records in the NCAC.

Unfortunately, the game started off like many previous games with OWU. OWU used the outside shooting of Sam Hiles and the inside play of 6'10" Dale Eilrich and 6'8" Steve Geiger to jump out to a 15-2 lead. Ohio Wesleyan scored their 25th point with only five minutes gone in the game.

Trailing 25-10 on the road, the Lords could have easily lost all hope. Instead they began to completely dominate the game. Kenyon turned up the defensive intensity on one end and easily broke the OWU press for layups on the other end.

B.J. Kenyon and Andy Kutz began to take the play to their taller counterparts, and Matt Alcorn, J.B. Berthoud, and Kevin Mills started knocking down long-range bombs.

When Mike Sering hit a clutch jumper at the buzzer, the huge OWU lead had shrunk to 47-43.

The second half started in much the same way as the beginning of the game. The Bishops went on a small run, and suddenly the Lords were in a hole once again.

However, the Lords responded with perhaps their best stretch of basketball of the year. Kenyon and Alcorn took their games behind the three-point line, as each player made several trys....

Kutz proved to be too quick and athletic for Eilrich as he blew by him and forced Eilrich to sit down with foul problems. With eight minutes left in the game Kenyon led OWU by seven points.

In the end, however, the Lords could not pull out the game as their shooters went ice cold down the stretch.

Kenyon said, "Our shot selection fell apart near the end of the game."

The team shot only 36% in the half compared to OWU's 55%, and OWU raced by the Lords on their way to a 96-87 win.

The painful aspect of the game for the Lords was that it was a game they could have won. Except for the disastrous first five minutes of the game, the Lords were the better team on the floor.

Kutz said, "For most of the game we played better than they did, but you can't afford to get down like that, especially on the road."

Offensively, there were many heroes for the Lords. Kenyon continued his dominant play, scoring 23 points and grabbing rebounds. Kutz scored 16 points on 7-11 shooting. The backcourt rotation of Alcorn, Berthoud, and Mills combined for 40 points, with Alcorn leading the way with 20.

Defensively, the Lords struggled to contain the Bishop's best players, giving up too many open shots, which resulted in a sizzling 54% team field goal percentage for OWU.

Discouragement: The Lords knew Saturday's game with Wooster was probably their most difficult conference game. Playing at Wooster, against the ninth ranked team in the country made the Lords heavy underdogs, but it also gave them a chance to see how they stacked up against the best team in the conference.

The Lords quickly found, to their discontent, that Wooster was the superior team. The Lords trailed from the beginning, but there was not to be a dramatic comeback like in the OWU game.

Wooster proved to be the most solid, disciplined team Kenyon had faced all year. On their way to a 45-26 halftime lead they shot an unbelievable 65% from the field.

Kutz said, "They just took what we gave them. When we made adjustments, they found someone else to hit the shots."

The second half was not much better for the Lords. Wooster continued to roll, and they coasted to a 89-64 win. They finished the game having made a phenomenal 61% of their shots.

Coach Bill Brown said afterwards, "Wooster executes better than any team we've faced all year. We got out of the gates slowly, and they just wouldn't let us back in it."

B.J. Kenyon once again led the Lords in scoring, although his 13 points was below his average. Kutz added 12 for the Lords.

One of the few bright spots for the team was the play of Devin Oddo and Jeff Pfriem, who scored 10 and nine points respectively at the small forward spot.

Hope: On Monday the Lords went to Youngstown State for a game they approached with mixed emotions. The game did offer a family reunion of sorts as Matt Alcorn faced his brother Mike, a freshman at Youngstown. However, Youngstown is a division I school, meaning the Lords would need a superb effort to avoid the normal 40 point losses Division III schools suffer in such games.

The Lords proved to be more than respectable against the Penguins. They were competitive. The Lords hung tough all game and lost by a more than respectable score of 94-85.

The Lords started out slowly, but they overcame their jitters and began to play the basketball they are capable of.

Kenyon said the team realized that, "we had nothing to lose, so we just relaxed and played ball."

One player who must have been very relaxed was J.M. Berthoud, who knocked down six 3-pointers on his way to a 20 point game.

As the game went on the Lords gained more and more confidence. Kenyon said, "It was a lot of fun out there. They expected us to be down 40, but instead we were only down 11 or 12."

B.J. led the Lords with 23 points. He also had nine rebounds. Alcorn outscored his brother 13 to 11, and Kutz and Oddo both added 12 points.

If there are any regrets about the game for the Lords it is that as Kutz said, "if we had shot better we could have actually won the game."

The Lords next game is against Wittenberg, and despite three straight losses, the team has regained some of its confidence. The Lords outrebounded YSU, a difficult task against a tall and athletic team. Mike Sering believes the Lords rebounding effort will need to be matched against Wittenberg.

"Youngstown is a good team, and we look at them as a primer for Wittenberg", he said.

"The Wittenberg game is a big one, and the experience of playing a Division I team should help us against them."

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Ladies Put Scare Into Wooster

By Gordon Center

Last week while the majority of the campus continued to put off their studies, the Kenyon Ladies Basketball team found time to challenge two NCAC rivals and found time for their studies.

The Ladies started off the week with a game against the Battling Bishops of Ohio Wesleyan at Tomsich Arena on Wednesday night. The Kenyon Ladies expected a fierce match against the number two team in the NCAC, and that is what they got.

The Ladies were not able to bring their offense and defense into full effect against the tenacious Ohio Wesleyan Team.

Although the Bishops attempted to shut down the Ladies offense they were unable to do so entirely. Junior Nicole Dunn led the Ladies in scoring with 11 points. Senior Shelley Webb assisted Dunn in Kenyon's attempt to defeat the Bishops.

Webb pulled down a season high of nine total rebounds on offense and defense. But even with the Herculean efforts of Dunn, Webb, and the other Kenyon players, the Ladies were unable to write this game down in the win column. Ohio Wesleyan defeated Kenyon by a score of 75-40.

In discussing the game the players stated, "they (the Ladies) were unable to find their rhythm."

The casual observer might have expected

from looking at the OWU game that the Ladies would lie down against their next opponent of the week, the College of Wooster. But this did not happen.

The Ladies hosted the Scots on Saturday night and were seeking revenge for an earlier season loss. It's a good thing the Scots didn't know what was in store for them or they may never have showed up.

From the start the Ladies exerted extreme pressure on the Scots, both offensively and defensively. Using a new defensive system designed to cause Wooster turnovers, the Ladies were able to challenge the Scots all game long. The Ladies pressed the Scots offensively all game long. The Wooster players, much taller than the Kenyon players, became flustered, turned over the ball repeatedly and failed to block Kenyon lay-ups.

Dunn and sophomore Beth Burrey combined on offense for an incredible 46 points. Dunn scored 25 for the night, while Burrey scored a career-high. Burrey later commented that she felt that the new system gave her a better chance against the Scots. Dunn and Webb each had five rebounds for the Ladies.

The outstanding job by the entire Ladies squad was not enough; Wooster was able to beat Kenyon 72-58.

It would be a mistake to judge the Ladies by their win-loss record as it stands at this point in the season. The Ladies continue to

improve as a team. While luck may not always be on their side they continue to be a force within the NCAC.

Nicole Dunn and Beth Burrey are both ranked as some of the leading scorers in the NCAC. Dunn is averaging 14.1 points a game while Burrey averages 11.1. Beth Burrey is

also ranked sixth in the NCAC for three pointers made. As well, Shelly Webb is ranked in the top ten for assists on the season.

As the Ladies continue to improve as a team so will their record. The Ladies play at Allegheny on Saturday in a NCAC match-up that will be hotly contested.



Sophomore guard Beth Burrey drives into the lane for the Ladies against NCAC opponent Wooster
photo by Rob Broeren

The Past Is Present, N.Y. Takes a Giant Step Backward

By Chris Munster

What made Super Bowl XXV so unique was the diametrically opposed style of the Giants and Bills. There was to come with victory the Vince Lombardi Trophy and perhaps bragging rights to either the no-huddle or the slow-huddle (as it has been referred to) following the Giants 20-19 stop-your-heart-for-eight-seconds win over the Bills. Survival is a more accurate way to describe the outcome of the silver anniversary exhibition, a national celebration in January.

What also made the game so special was the fact that, no matter where Scott Norwood's 47-yard field goal attempt wound up, one could say without discussion that the best team had won the game. Both teams showcased outstanding play on both sides of the ball. Don't stop at saying this was the best of all Super Bowls, this was one of the best games ever played by two NFL teams.

The final scene leading up Norwood's winner-take-all effort packed as much drama into it as possible. The Giants, in a virtual replay of the NFC Championship, knelt together on the sidelines, knowing that their participation in the game's last significant play was only spiritual. On the other side, Marv Levy, James Lofton, and an assistant, feeling the enormity of the drama, clasped hands.

Halfway through the kick, it was obvious that either the Giants were praying harder, or Norwood just didn't get enough hip into his kick. For the final play, the ball was in the hands of the most important of the Giants on the day, Jeff Hostetler. That was indeed fitting.

For Hostetler, it was vindication. He rebuffed his critics, and after seven long years, persevered to become the last quarterback standing in this 1990 season.

For Ottis Anderson, the game's MVP, it was vindication as well. His critics were on a much longer list, that list comprising the other 27 teams in the NFL. On Sunday, this former Plan B was Plan A, and Anderson responded, like he once predicted he would if in a Super situation.

Whereas Hostetler and Anderson have waited years for their due rewards, hopefully Norwood will not have to wait for his so long. Otherwise, one moment will live with him for many seasons, unfair as that may seem.

Why did the speakers blare "New York, New York" afterwards? Many, many reasons are at the heart of this answer. In fact, heart is one of the answers.

The most important play of the day was the 3rd-and-13 reception by Mark Ingram on the 9:29 drive to open the second half. That play was emblematic of the Giants this year.

A player that many people didn't know about until this week, Ingram anonymity will no longer be a problem. And how about Howard Cross' catch on the same drive, short of the first down until, while on his knees, put the ball just ahead of the first-down marker to keep that record-setting drive alive?

Hostetler's performance was more gritty than flashy, and yet he still managed to outplay his counterpart, Jim Kelly, in the statistical department. Hostetler kept coming back for more throughout the first half, absorbing a barrage from many different Bills. I keep forgetting that the better quarterback is supposed to win the big game. Well, the better quarterback on Sunday won the game.

Hostetler's help downfield also played better despite being shadowed by the stats and combined Pro Bowls of their Buffalo counterparts. After Lofton's first reception of 61 yards, he was not to be seen from again until the shot of his clasping hands with Levy was shown. Andre Reed might still be hearing footsteps and feeling hits put on him by Pepper Johnson, Myron Guyton, and the rest of the supporting cast of the Giant secondary. Meanwhile, Stephen Baker caught a touchdown and Ingram's third-down reception was the crucial play of the game for the Giants.

You must conclude, though, for a defensive unit to be on the field for 40 minutes and give up only 20 points is amazing. Cornelius Bennett, who hasn't quite been the star (i.e. the next Lawrence Taylor) he was supposed to be, played the game of his life, while it was Leonard, and not Bruce, Smith who made big plays throughout.

What the Giant offense forced upon the

Bills was not only limited time, even for a no-huddle, but the calling of two timeouts while the Giants were attempting to run out the clock. If Kelly had an additional timeout to work with in the end, perhaps he would have gotten Norwood closer to the uprights, and a better shot at the Super Bowl.

What the Giants victory reaffirms is that, in the words of Head Coach Bill Parcells, "power wins." On both sides of the ball, the Giants were a more solid team, period. Close to the vest is going to beat no-huddles and outstanding solos on the defensive side of the ball almost every time, given relatively equal talent. And let's say that the AFC team came in with the better individual talent. Even that wasn't good enough.

Which team made the louder statement with its style? Well, you have to look at the Giants for that answer because they won. But which team made a statement that might change the approaches of others next year? The Bills had the more radical approach that will catch the eyes of the teams not as fortunate as them. You will probably see many no-huddles across the NFL next year as a quicker way to get to the top.

However, on the silver anniversary of the Super Bowl, when we tend to look back and re-examine the game's illustrious past, the Giants showed that it can still be done the old-fashioned way, despite the changes in thinking that have come and gone over that span. One way of winning still endures, and a player like Ottis Anderson, an old castaway, and a coach like Bill Parcells, are throwbacks to the Super Bowl's beginnings. The roman numerals might change, but some things will stay the same.

NCAA: A kindlier, Gentler, (and Drier) Dugout?

By Phil Wilson

There is a part of the game of baseball that exists outside of the rulebook. That part, as important to the game as the distance from third base to home plate and the size of the ball, is made up of the rituals and traditions that 146 years have produced. Numerous and varied, these rituals create the mystique of a religion and the aura of timelessness which our national pastime enjoys. The rituals also explain why we love the game so much.

The count is full. The pitcher eyes the batter, the batter eyes the pitcher. Defiantly, the batter fires a stream of dark brown spittle across the plate as if to say, "Cross this line, meat." Lefty serves up a hanging curve: next stop, the cheap seats.

The dog days of August are here. Stifling heat and humidity make the game an eternity. The boys of summer, dreaming of October glory, spit nonchalantly onto the floor of the dugout, passing the pouch of Red Man while riding the pine.

In the infield the dust swirls, the ground is parched. His mouth equally parched, the shortstop works his chaw to relieve the dryness.

Scenes like these will never be seen again, at least not in NCAA championship baseball. There will be no tobacco at the College

World Series. Some argue that the time has come for such legislation. They say that tobacco products are disgusting, unhealthy, and unsanitary. They say that the NCAA not only has the right but the responsibility to protect the participants of sanctioned events from health hazards. They may have a point.

However, we are not dealing with substances like steroids or cocaine here, drugs that are not only very dangerous but also affect player performance. Tobacco is a different animal altogether. The May 12, 1988 issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine* contained an article stating that tobacco use neither helped nor hindered a player's speed, strength, or quickness. It also contained the results of a questionnaire in which forty percent of the professional baseball players surveyed considered tobacco use one of the rituals of baseball.

If the NCAA is truly concerned about the adverse health effects of tobacco, it should sponsor education programs addressing that issue. The ban on its use in championship games will serve only to silence a few critics and invoke the ire of the tobacco companies. What it will not do is suppress one of the rituals that comprise America's game. It may be gross, but it's baseball.

BE A RED CROSS VOLUNTEER

Lords Seventh, Ladies Fourth at NCAC Relays

By Scott Leder

This past weekend the Lord's track team finished seventh out of nine teams with a score of 24 points at the NCAC relays hosted by Ohio Wesleyan.

Kenyon's team of seniors Ken Cole and John Hanicak placed second in the long jump with a combined distance of 40'5 1/2", 20'5" and 20' 1/2", respectively. In the triple jump, the team of Cole and sophomore Matt Welch garnered fifth place honors with a combined distance of 78'7 1/4". Cole jumped 41'10 1/4" while Welch added 36'8 3/4".

The Purple and White also earned a sixth-place finish in the shot put as freshman Sid Rank and junior Shane McNally combined for a distance of 60'6". An additional sixth place finish was recorded as junior Michael Veza pole vaulted a height of 12'0".

In the running events Kenyon earned a fourth place finish in the mile relay and sixth place finish in the 60-yard high hurdles. The relay team of Charles Huh, James Fleming, Steve Kubinski, and Ned Tobey posted a time of 3:37.4 In the hurdles, Hanicak recorded a time of 8.4.

On the Women's side, the Kenyon Ladies placed fourth of nine teams at the NCAC relays with 39 points.

The Ladies team of freshmen Amy Cook and Anne Marie Johnson and sophomores Kelly Wilder and Rani Woodward took first place in the sprint medley with a time of 4:31.2. Taking second place in the 880-yard relay was the team of Cook, Johnson, senior Karen Adams, and Freshman Colleen Severence in a time of 2:38.2.



photo by Erich Wetzel

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Writers

Continued from page one

ly lives in Bloomington, Indiana, and is the editor of the *Indiana Review*.

Marilyn Hacker, editor of the *Kenyon Review*, says that the magazine and the College "are proud to host these writers whose work, individually and collectively, bear witness to the craft, range, depth and daring of contemporary American poetry in general and African-American women's poetry in particular."

Gerald Stern, who will read on Sunday, at 8:00 p.m. in Peirce Lounge, has published nine books of poetry and a volume of essays. His most recent collection of poems is entitled *Leaving Another Kingdom*. His work often appears on the *American Poetry Review*, and the *New Yorker*. He has been called "the most startling and tender poet to emerge in America in a decade" by the *Chicago Tribune*. He has been teaching since 1982 at the University of Iowa Writers' Workshop.

Stern will appear at Kenyon as a participant in the Ohio Poetry Circuit series, which sponsors poets' readings at colleges throughout of state. Friday's and Saturday's events are sponsored by the *Kenyon Review*, the department of English, the Black Student Union, Crozier Center for Women, the Gay-Straight Alliance and the *Kenyon Collegian*.

Williamson

Continued from page four

Williamson was appalled at the latter, (which is the reply that English professor gave,) but then realized that many American students used the same premise—the government was always right—as a justification for the war, even though they live in a society which is held together by openness under the first amendment.

He capped off his talk with his two favorite experiences in Iraq. The first involved a group of Sioux Indians who had come to Baghdad with the intention of smoking the peace pipe with Saddam. Williamson had the luck to go with them to smoke the pipe (it was, however not with Saddam, but with another government official). One of the Indians explained that when individuals smoke the pipe they cannot lie because the smoke "pulls the truth out of them." The day after this sacred event, Williamson noted, Hussein released the hostages.

The second experience dealt with Martyr's day—a propogandized celebration of the war dead. Children marched in military fashion chanting 'Yes, Yes, Saddam. No, No, Bush.' While watching, he was overcome by a sense of alienation, so he began to greet the children. He eventually started to give them pictures of children in his parish, and soon the lines burst into disarray and everyone instead of crying political chants, cried, 'picture, picture'. After the pictures were given one Arab boy ventured to say 'I love you' and a shouting match began with Williamson saying 'I love you' and the children responding, 'I love you' as well.

Williamson said he saw these children about to become martyrs who may one day fight on the battlefield with his own children. He concluded by reiterating the end of *Romeo and Juliet*: two lovers dead in each others arms while society mourns and asks the question, 'What have we done?'

Faith

Continued from page four

regime These factors have exacerbated social tension, and again, the most marked result is what Ms. Dunnell calls "the inversion of the power hierarchy."

This leads to her final point. The combination of the reform, growth of the church, and instability of the economy brought about a marked decentralization. Provinces have begun to resist Beijing's authority. They have turned inward to protect their own markets. Beijing fears fragmentation, and admittedly, there is an absence of strong centralized leadership. The upside of all of these changes, stated Ms. Dunnell, echoing a senior Communist Party official, is that provinces hold the key to reform.

Ms. Dunnell concluded her lecture by answering the questions of audience members. Most were curious to learn more about the province of Ningsi and its capital, as well as the other religions comprising the population. Her lecture was very informative and well-received by those in attendance.

Amnesty

Continued from page five

the same in Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iran and Egypt. But according to the letter, these reports did not receive the same attention from the U.S. government. Healy condemns this "selective indignation," and states that "exploiting human rights to justify violent confrontation is itself indecent."

Amnesty takes no position on the crisis in the Middle East, and ends its letter by asking Bush to "be consistent in his concern for human rights."



Bill Veeck

PLAY YOUR PART

What can—and should—I do if I have been sexually harassed?

If you find yourself in an uncomfortable situation and wonder if you have been sexually harassed, you probably have reason for concern. It is natural to feel uncomfortable in such circumstances, but ignoring the problem won't make it go away.

Unless they are challenged, harassers have no reason to stop their offensive behavior. Unfortunately, many victims of sexual harassment do not report their experiences; they are afraid they will not be believed or that people will say they "asked for it." Victims may also fear reprisals or suspicion of their motives if they report harassment. They may blame themselves for the incident or feel they are making too much of the experience. If those in whom they confide confirm any of those feelings, victims should immediately turn to someone else for support.

Harassment can sometimes be stopped by taking direct action with the offending person. If you are being, or have been, sexually harassed, take the following steps at once:

- Say no to the harasser, plainly and unequivocally. Be direct and clearly communicate your disapproval of the behavior you consider to be harassment. Don't apologize—and don't smile.
- If speaking up is unsuccessful, write a letter to the harasser. Identify the incident(s) of harassment and what you found objectionable in the harasser's behavior. Explain your feelings and clearly state that the harassment should stop. Keep a dated copy of the letter for yourself and let someone else know you have written it.
- Maintain records. Document any and all incidents of sexual harassment, including conversations. List dates, times, places, witnesses, and what was said and done.
- Tell someone. Ask for assistance. If the harassment does not stop, or if you would like advice on how to deal with a harasser, contact any of the people listed.

You need not tolerate sexual harassment; you do have options. The College will respond promptly and sensitively to any complaints you bring to the counselors' attention.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Who are the counselors?

Donna Scott
Assistant to the President for Equal Opportunity
Office: 105 Park Street
Office PBX: 5123
Home Telephone: 427-4097

Cheryl Steele
Assistant Dean of Students
Office: Student Affairs Center
Office PBX: 5140
Home PBX: 5758
Home Telephone: 427-2676

Allan Fenigstein
Associate Professor of Psychology
Office: 226 Samuel Mather Hall
Office PBX: 5372
Home Telephone: 427-2715

Sandra Moore
Acting Director of Physical Education and Athletics
Office: 1 Wertheimer Fieldhouse
Office PBX: 5811
Home Telephone: 427-3357

Catherine Asaro
Assistant Professor of Physics
Office: 109 Samuel Mather Hall
Office PBX: 5367
Home Telephone: 427-2213

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