

The Sou'wester

Vol. 78 No. 8

Rhodes College

Thursday, March 8, 1990



Gi Gi Gailey studies between events at the track meet Saturday.

On Campus

New People In Old Positions

In Publications:

The Sou'wester — Liz Orr and Jonathan Smoke — Co-editors
S. Stinson Liles — Associate Editor

The Links — Peter Pappas
Greg Palmer

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Vice President — Mal Johnson
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In Honor Council:

President — Paul Ollinger
Vice President — Bill Jordan

In Student Regulations Council:

President — Veronica Lawson

Ground Broken For Buckman Hall

Tuesday, Rhodes broke ground for Buckman Hall, a 35,000-square-foot building that will house the International Studies, Economics and Business, and Political Science Departments. This will pull together departments that are presently spread over the entire campus and take classes out of Evergreen. The building is named for the Buckman family of Memphis who donated the funds to launch the project. The college has enjoyed a relationship with the Buckmans that dates back to before the founding of Buckman Laboratories here in Memphis in 1945, and, presently, Dr. Stanley Buckman's widow and son serve on the Rhodes board of trustees.

The lowest bidder for the project was the Memphis-based firm of Allen and O'Hara, Inc. and they are schedul-

ed to complete construction by the summer of 1991. It will be the largest building constructed here since 1970 and the three-story building will require 1,300 tons of Arkansas sandstone.

Some of the features of the building will be: three major lecture halls with slide and video capabilities (front and rear projection) — one seating 150 and the other two seating 75 each; 34 offices; 12 seminar/classrooms; the language lab and three work rooms. The computer center will be relocated to the second floor of Buckman Hall. The college will initially run a fiber optic link between Palmer and Buckman and, eventually, connect the entire campus with a fiber optic link. There will be three computer labs. One of the labs will contain McIntosh equipment (the newest models at the

time the room is equipped) and will have 30 work stations. The second lab will contain Mac PCs already on campus (again, about 30 stations). The third lab will house between 20 and 30 stations containing the IBM compatible PCs and terminals connected to the digital VAX computers. The director of the computer center hopes to provide 24 hour access to all or a portion of the facilities to these labs which will also serve as computer classrooms.

The building will be located next to the library and will face North Parkway. The administration assures that this new facility will not affect the budgeting of the other departments. The money for the building is not only almost completely raised . . . there is an endowment for the long-term maintenance of Buckman Hall.

Rhodes Places In Regional College Bowl Tournament

At the Region Five College Bowl tournament, held this past Friday and Saturday at Memphis State, Rhodes College placed second, losing to North Carolina State University. The members of the team are Jennifer Gaines, Paul Owens, Bill Parks, and F. Grant Whittle.

In the double elimination tournament, Rhodes remained undefeated until the final round when Rhodes lost to NCSU. In the loser's bracket, Rhodes soundly defeated Vanderbilt University to earn the right to compete against NCSU for the championship. In the game, Rhodes put up a good fight, holding NCSU throughout the first half, but in the second, NCSU pulled ahead to win 190 to 140.

During the tournament, Rhodes won

impressive victories against Memphis State's team, Lee College, and Vanderbilt University a second time.

The win against Memphis State was marred by a protest in which MSU claimed the answer Rockefeller Center was equivalent to Rockefeller. Had the protest been successful, the score would have shifted by twenty-five points in MSU's favor, which would have changed the outcome of the game.

As a second place team, Rhodes has a chance for the wild card berth in the national championship to be held in Minneapolis in late April.

Other teams competing were the Sewanee, Duke University, Transylvania College, University of Kentucky, and University of Virginia.

. . . And Students Take A Stand

by Kellye Crane

A line of what seemed to be forty students wearing red, black, and green, the South African national colors held hands silently at the ground breaking ceremony for Buckman Hall Tuesday, March 6, in what Annette DuBard called "A statement of solidarity with the majority of the South African people."

The peaceful demonstration was against Buckman Lab's involvement in South Africa and the students wore signs declaring their disapproval of such involvement. Although the students were not vocal, their presence was obvious and their point well made. Many

students hoped that their visible presence would help pressure the family to reconsider their involvement and eventually push them to pull out of South Africa. Buckman's son was on campus and discussed divestment with students last month where students argued with him about the benefits and losses of divesting. According to some student protestors, Buckman has done nothing positive to change the state of apartheid in South Africa and therefore the company's presence is only supporting the status quo. It seems that Buckman's argument against divestment during his stay on campus was that he could do nothing to change things if he left South Africa.

The building will include an Inter-

national Studies reception area, a large auditorium, an up-to-date computer center, and an advanced audio-visual center. President Daughdrill declared the ground breaking "an historic moment in the life of the college," because the abilities of the various disciplines will be increased through their togetherness.

An anonymous alumna donor has requested that the tower be named in honor of James H. and Elizabeth Gay Daughdrill. After this surprise announcement, President Daughdrill appeared appropriately humble. The construction on the building which will lie just south of the library, will begin immediately.

Berg Named To New Post

William D. Berg, director of institutional research at Rhodes, has been promoted to assistant to the president for planning and institutional analysis, according to Rhodes President James H. Daughdrill, to whom Berg will report.

In this new position, Berg will be responsible for coordinating long-range planning for the college and will work with both administrators and faculty in updating Rhodes' comprehensive planning document: the Plan for Excellence. Berg will also assemble and lead a planning advisory committee that will coordinate the long-range planning process for the entire college. It will be made up of faculty and administrators.

Berg was cited by Pres. Daughdrill for his leadership in the college's recent institutional self-study, a process

that the college undergoes every ten years for reaccreditation by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS).

Berg joined Rhodes in fall, 1986. He was previously director of enrollment research at DePauw University. He also was director of admissions for one year at DePauw.

Berg is a magna cum laude graduate of the University of Connecticut. He earned his master's degree in quantitative psychology at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, where he was awarded a National Institute of Health Fellowship. After finishing his degree at U.N.C., he worked three years at the Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University. He also was a lecturer in psychology at Duke for a year.

Thursday, March 8, 1990

The Sou'wester

The Sou'wester is the official student newspaper of Rhodes College. It is published every Thursday throughout the fall and spring semesters with the exception of holidays and exam periods. The office is #10 in the Briggs Student Center. Staff meetings are held there each Tuesday night at 6:00 and all students are welcome to attend.

Interested parties are encouraged to write letters to the Editor, which may be delivered to the office or sent via campus mail. Any letter for publication may be edited for clarity, length, or libelous content.

Student publications at Rhodes are governed by the Publications Board — the Editor-in-Chief and Asst. Editor are the elected representatives of that Board. The opinions expressed in editorials and featured columns are those of the editors and contributing writers and do not necessarily represent the official viewpoints of Rhodes College.

National advertising representatives are CASS Communications, American Passage, and College Media Placement Services.

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Letters To The Editors

To the Editors:

I have plenty of reservations about the "Code of Student Responsibility" or "Code of Conduct" or whatever it is that's about to be imposed upon the students, but on the whole I'm glad to see an emphasis on student responsibility; after all, no one doubts that there are plenty of irresponsible students around here. But it seems to me that responsibility is a reciprocal thing, but that the best way to encourage students to be responsible is for the administration to be responsible in dealing with them. Too often, that is not the case.

I'm referring to the college's policy on dorm damage. We all know how it works: is someone tears up a hall or a social room and nobody comes forward or gets turned in, everyone on the hall or in the dorm gets billed, or something like that. This has never made much sense to me, and in fact, I find it insulting and degrading that we are treated this way.

I can think of three possible justifications for this policy, none of which makes much sense. The first is that even though the guilty party can't be fined for the damage since we don't know who it is, that person will still have to pay something. That, of course, assumes that the guilty party

lives on the hall where the damage occurred (or for that matter, on campus). This is a pretty weak assumption, and it's grossly unfair if the guilty party **doesn't** live on the hall where the damage was wrought. Of course, it's just as unfair if the guilty party does live on that hall, because then all the other residents will get billed for something for which they are completely innocent, without having the benefit of due process.

That suggests another justification for the dorm damage policy: to give the residents an incentive to turn in whoever did the damage. Surely, the reasoning goes, **somebody** on the hall saw who did it, and if they don't turn him in, they're **not** completely blameless. But why is it unreasonable to suggest that in some cases there are no witnesses? If I decide to have a little fun with the fire extinguisher out in the hall, chances are I'm going to look around beforehand to make sure no one's watching. Meanwhile, the \$50 fine, divided among the 25 residents of third floor Townsend, comes to a whopping \$2.50 per person. Some incentive.

The third justification is a financial one: somebody has to pay for it. There's something to be said for this, because this is not a perfect world and dorm damage won't just disappear if we can't figure out who did it. But that still doesn't justify the current policy.

If someone were to knock down a light pole on North Parkway without getting caught, the State of Tennessee would have to repair the damage with taxpayers' money. In effect, every citizen of Tennessee (or of the United States if federal money is involved) would have to pay for the damage. We don't like that, and we don't excuse whoever did it; but we accept the cost of repairing the light as part of the cost of living in a state where there are street lights. When someone is irresponsible and inconsiderate enough to willfully damage college property, we should make every effort to find out who is responsible, and if we do, we should expect that person to pay for the damage out of regular maintenance funds, and make annual budgets accordingly. I know that that means that tuition may go up a few dollars. But on the whole I think that that policy would be less wasteful and more responsible, than what we're doing now.

Paul Owens

To the Editors:

This letter is in response to Mark Albright's "From the Middle of the Fence" stance on the legalization of drugs in the United States.

If Mark has "experimented" with L.S.D. "over 100 times," he should know that one will never "have a really good trip."

In the existential sense, of course.
Derek Van Lynn, '90

Editorial: Responsible Self-Government by Jonathan Smoke

"Moving Into the 1990's" was the name of the memo that each of us received through campus mail last week. In it, President Daughdrill explained the importance of Rhodes to look and plan for the ever changing world of the '90's. He outlined the six priority goals set by the Board of Trustees on their retreat earlier this year, and he outlined priorities on which he felt the students and the faculty should focus. For the students, President Daughdrill asked that we all seek to develop ourselves as world citizens and "to develop responsible self-government which, in turn, is based upon a strong sense of personal responsibility."

The following paragraph gives us an example of this idea of "responsible self-government": "The Social Regulations Council has developed a Pledge of Student Responsibility that will shape the kind of resident community that students want to live in." Confused as to what President Daughdrill is talking about? Perhaps another memo could fill in the gap.

The day before President Daughdrill sent out the "1990's" memo to the entire Rhodes community, he sent a memo on the "Social Regulations Council Pledge" to a slightly more restricted audience, i.e. the Board of Trustees, the faculty, the Cabinet, the Social Regulations Council, and the Sou'wester.

This memorandum explained the President's reception of a recommendation from the Social Regulations

Council which "received an enthusiastic endorsement" from Dean Shandley for its adoption." Moreover, the memo went on to explain that President Daughdrill accepted and approved the pledge, and he also approved the Council's "recommendation that the pledge be mandatory for all entering students to the College and that its presence be acknowledged in College publications for prospective students and in the Student Handbook" as well as being posted in each residence hall.

The following is the pledge as recommended by the Social Regulations Council and as approved by Dean Shandley and President Daughdrill:

"As a member of the Rhodes community, I pledge to respect my fellow students, faculty, staff and their property. I will treat others as I would be treated and their property as I would my own."

For this, President Daughdrill praised the leadership of Social Regulations Council President, Maria Carl, and her colleagues, and further said, "The SRC Pledge of Responsibility will become an important and pervasive statement in the life of the College."

While Student Assembly and Roundtable labored over the exact wording and feel of the "Code of Conduct", the SRC discussed and approved this pledge without requesting any input from the student body. Although I recognize that this follows the changes process as delineated by the SRC Constitution, it is my hope that

the SRC is preparing to present this proposal to the student body, and they still see it as a proposal and not policy, for without adequate review by the entire community and its approval, this proposal is null and void. It is null and void in that something to encourage the individual's responsibility will not work when the individual's constructive input has been totally ignored.

Proper discussion and review requires the attention of student assembly, forums for the students to question and voice their opinions, and publicity of such policy changes in the school paper. If the Social Regulations Council follows the example of the Honor Council and opens their revisions and practices to the campus and sponsors forums and mock trials, approaches Assembly for opinions, and prints reports here in the Sou'wester, responsible self-government and a more responsible campus could evolve.

As for my opinion of this pledge, I believe it is a step in the right direction. However, I feel that respect and responsibility will not come from pledges and rules but from concern and fear. I do not lie, cheat, or steal because I wish to remain a member of this community, not because I don't want others to do the same to me. That may not sound very utopian, but this is not Utopia.

I do not believe that a glorified and applied Golden Rule will cure our ills, even if it is one printed with the seal and tower and hung in every space on

campus. If the body that is supposed to adjudicate social problems wishes to become a stronger force, it must open itself up to criticism and input

and it should improve its image regarding rule breakers. Then people may respect the property of others more than they do their own.

Fools, The Presidency And The Supreme Court

by Lee Phillips

Only a fool would go to a lecture on a beautiful day like today. This was Michael Nelson's observance on March 5, 1990, when he gave a lecture on the Presidency and the Supreme Court.

Mr. Nelson is a political science professor at Vanderbilt where he has won the Outstanding Undergraduate Teaching Award. He is the former editor of *Washington Monthly Magazine* and has also written, edited or co-authored many books.

Mr. Nelson spoke of the five year celebration of the Bi-centennial of the U.S. Constitution that began in 1987. It happens to be an off year for the celebration since not much happened

in 1790.

In his speaking of the Constitution, Mr. Nelson talked of the Framers, what they intended and what they provided for within the Constitution — especially pertaining to the relationship between the presidency and the Supreme Court.

Much of Mr. Nelson's lecture dealt with the appointment power of the president pertaining to Supreme Court justices. He gave different statistics about the court and conditions that must be met in order for the president to successfully utilize the power of appointment.

Mr. Nelson ended his lecture with a prediction about future nominees to the Supreme Court.

Smart Spring Break Plans:

If you say YES...

...say it with a condom

Capitalism 401: NOW FOR THE TRUTH

by Bill Jordan

Over the past two weeks, Mr. Whittle's utopian dreams of a socialist state have added great humor to my Thursday night dinners. However, I would now like to explore a few of the fallacies of his argument for socialism—it would, of course, be impossible to explore everything that is wrong with socialism in this small space, unless one was to say that it simply does not work.

Let me begin by stating that Mr. Whittle's closed-minded approach to economics should automatically call his beliefs into question, since this automatically skews his argument toward the unrealistic and irrelevant end. For example, he argues that small regional worker-owned cooperatives can better supply the nation with its goods and services. This is, of course, false. It would be both impossible and impractical for all goods and services to be produced in a three or four county region. The resources simply aren't available to do this—which is precisely why we have both big and small companies, importing and exporting, and free trade between states. Contrary to Mr. Whittle's belief, the common person does suffer under a socialist system. They suffer because they cannot buy the goods and services they want or need because these worker-owned cooperatives have no incentive to produce the goods which so not make them money. Since in a socialist

system you are paid according to your input, you would work where your input is valued the most which will also be where you are paid the most. Therefore, there will be both luxuries and necessities which are not produced simply because there are not enough people to form worker owned cooperatives to produce all the good for every three or four county region in the nation.

So what's the good socialist to do about this? In "Socialism 102" we learned that the government could simply take over the large industries, regulate their output, control their prices, and make everything nice and fair and equitable. The whole goal of this, according to Mr. Whittle, is to take control of the large corporations away from the stockholders and put it with the people. So what is the hitch? Well, the government has to regulate all of this. And we all know what a sweet, kind, personal, and warm type of entity the government is. No, I'm afraid that socialism simply means government control. Is government control fair and equitable? Is it better than a free market? Just ask the people of Eastern Europe.

This socialist system also seems to ignore that the big, bad stockholders that socialism hates also supply the capital necessary to produce goods in the first place.

We face a trade-off. We may have a free and capitalist market with

growth, research and development, a high standard of living for most (contrary to popular belief, capitalism cannot be blamed for all of the ills of the world), and freedom of choice with relatively little government intervention. Or we can have a socialist system with government control, inefficiency, misallocation of resources, a low standard of living, and yes, dear socialist, even inequality among the common people.

It seem to me somehow strange that as nations around the world are revolting against the socialist, government regulated state, there are calls among college students for the U.S. to become a socialist nation. To those like Mr. Whittle who have taken up the cause of socialism, I must happily report to you that as a form of government, socialism will soon only exist within the ivy-covered walls of academia. People don't want government regulation—they want freedom. So why is socialism still taught as a viable form of government? I don't know. It is an interesting alternative, but tremendously unrealistic. Maybe it is the professor's job to teach about this form of government, but it is the student's job to understand its real world implications and drawbacks.

So what's the moral of this story? Just remember that when people try to push this stuff over on you—stop, look them dead in the eyes, and say, "No thank you, I prefer freedom."

The Positive Products of Capitalism

by Wesley Bailey

In last week's *Sou'wester*, F. Grant Whittle gave his opinion of how American business should be run. He portrays private business as some greedy monster that must be chained by the government. I think our government is incapable of regulating business in a way that would benefit more people than are already helped by the jobs free business creates. The Eastern Bloc countries have already tried numerous ways of regulating business, and none have made it work well enough to continue. Why would we fare any better? Amtrak loses money every year, which just increases our taxes. The Post Office is a model of inefficiency and waste. Not only do we pay more for each stamp, we get late letters as bonus, if they arrive at all. If you think business is corrupt, just look at HUD's use of government funds to buy condominiums. Plane fares have gone down 15% since deregulation, while accidents as a percentage of flights has decreased. There is no way the government can remove its influence without a business returning to its previous state. Therefore, the government would have to maintain strict control. That control would ruin efficient business.

Large corporations do have powerful lobbying forces, but they are not free to do as they please. All corporations must answer to their most important stakeholders, the consumers themselves. If enough people deplore

what a corporation does, then they can buy from another company. After all, monopolies are illegal. Many employees have a stake in their company through stock option plans, and some even control the companies they work for. Just because a person is a stockholder does not mean he is rich. I agree that corporations should be more willing to give to those who need it, but a lot of goods are not necessities. The infrastructure of this country is weakening, but most people aren't willing to pay the taxes to fix it. The government can't even be counted on to allocate the funds properly. Remember the defense procurement scandal? The best way to promote efficient environmental cleaning methods is to set standards and let the businesses meet the requirements on their own. Many of our best pollution filters and energy saving devices have come from the R & D departments of large corporations. Only they have the resources to attempt such tasks. Restricting them would stifle innovation.

I disagree that giving everyone the same income and giving away free goods would make this nation stronger. It would, in fact, make us lazy and unmotivated. If you knew you were getting the same income as everyone else, there would no reason to work harder. Taxing everyone (the same amount) would only make work seem more futile. Why be efficient when you can be lazy and get the same reward? Therefore, the population

would grow but output would not. Lines would soon form as people, all having the same income, would vie for a limited supply items. If you allow prices to rise, then no one would be able to buy anything with their limited income. This is what happened in Russia, and this is what they are trying to change. For what other reason could the biggest McDonald's in the world be located in the center of Moscow?

China and Japan were once in the same economic crises. Japan followed capitalism while China followed a socialist path. Japan has become a world power, while the majority of the Chinese people still go hungry. Political and economic freedom are inseparable. China cannot be rich and restrict freedom at the same time, and neither can we. Income could be better distributed to the needy, but making everyone poor is not a good way to bring equality to this nation. To prevent this nation from becoming a third rate power, people must be encouraged to realize their potential. Only business can offer them this opportunity.

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Leaving Socialism in the Dust

by David Williams

Will silly socialist platitudes never cease? While they are being popularly dismissed as unrealistic and miserable prescriptions for society, such fanciful ideas continue to be expounded within the fortresses of liberal academia.

Take, for instance, the only too familiar argument for nationalization which Mr. Whittle offered to us in last week's issue of the *Sou'wester*. In it Mr. Whittle insists that our evil and oppressive capitalist system can not be expected to provide the bulk of the goods and services upon which we commonly depend. Both efficiency, and more importantly, equity, surely demand that their production be placed within the realm of well-intentioned government, and out of the hands of those greedy, cold-hearted capitalists. In doing so, we may as consumers and citizens be more certain of the promotion of the public interest, rather the interests of a bunch of self-serving capitalists, right?

Wrong. While Mr. Whittle is correct in saying that the present system allows for the promotion of individual interests, he seems to be unaware of the possibility that within such a system, the interests of the whole might also be realized. In other words, those interests are not necessarily mutually exclusive. And this is exactly what capitalism accomplishes and what its loyal supporters keep trying to explain. The capitalist economic system is therefore not an instrument of oppression, but rather a mechanism through which the products of the entrepreneur's imagination and diligence are made available to the finicky mass of consumers. It is not a system in which the capitalist is allowed the cer-

tain increase of his wealth. If a better product is offered by another at a lower price, then this economic adventurer is out of luck. His success or failure depends ultimately upon the sovereignty of the consumer. He must make his product stand on its quality and its price, and allow the final arbiter—the consumer—to make the final judgement.

Writ large, this is also the story of economic growth and the improvement of the lot of a nation's people. With such growth their standard of living inevitably rises. Innovation, imagination, and hard work are all encouraged within the capitalist system. People's lives are therefore improved, not by government fiat, but by the inexorable forces at work within the market.

Reflect for a moment upon everyday life and one will see this to be the case. The goods and services which are known for their poor quality, high prices and pitiful service are almost without exception provided by government or a government-regulated monopoly: the postal service, Amtrak, and public transportation, to name a few. When the free market is obstructed, one not only foils the aims of that evil capitalist of whom so much is heard, but also the innovation and growth which the process encourages. Is this not contrary to the public interest?

It is because the promotion of the public interest is so essential that we must leave it to the rigors of the market, and not to some monstrous yet well-intentioned government authority. May we someday realize this truth, and forever leave a silly idea where it truly belongs: in the dust of history.

Address your Letters to the Editors



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Thursday, March 8, 1990



Local high school students participate in Saturday's Model United Nations.

Model U.N. 1990 by Linda Fisher

For all of you wondering why there was a massive influx of high school kids this past weekend, don't worry. You did not miss Rites of Spring. Instead, Rhodes was hosting the 1990 Mid-South Model United Nations. Schools represented were mainly from the Memphis area, but there were delegations from around the state, as well as from Arkansas. Many schools sent several delegations representing various countries and the conference was well attended, with several hundred students participating. Channel 5 visited the simulation, interviewed Clark Ogilvie, who was Secretary General, and showed footage of the conference on the Sunday evening news.

Mid-South Model U.N. is hosted annually by the Model United Nations Club here on campus. It is completely organized and run by Rhodes students. Our students dedicate a good deal of preparatory time, as well as

giving up an entire weekend, to insure that the conference is a success. Through the conference, high school students are taught about international events, parliamentary procedure, and learn to work together to make resolutions that are meant to contribute to world order. However, that is not always the case. This year's conference ended with Syria demanding the Golan Heights back, Palestine and Israel at war, China invading Tibet, and Dan Quayle being assassinated by Libyan extremists. The basis for this information comes from a press release that is thought up by the Rhodes students. The press release is used to encourage the students to think creatively and to develop problem solving skills.

This year congratulations are in order to Clark Ogilvie for his organizational abilities as head of the conference. He did an excellent job, and brought recognition to the college.

Spring Break Tips by Will Mounger

It's finally here (almost). That break we've all been waiting for. It's the week we cleared out our checking accounts and scrounged for. It's SPRING BREAK! We here at the *Sou'wester* would like to wish you a fun-filled and "safe" one whether you are headed to the beach, the slopes, or even home. In anticipation of the annual event, I would like to offer a few humble suggestions designed to make your break a memorable and happy one.

Don't plan. This is not to be confused with decision-making. Certainly you must decide where you will go on spring break, but after that it usually is better just to hop in the car, bus, or van and go. No planning means no disappointments. It's hard to get upset about your reservations being lost when you never made any. Also, when you're sixty, you won't remember your trouble-free vacations. You'll remember the time you ran out of money, couldn't find a place to stay, and ended up sleeping in a Gulf station bath room after a meal of five McDonalds ketchups. You may not enjoy it but you'll remember it.

Keep in mind the capabilities of the bathtub. The bathtub, with little modification has a variety of uses on spring break. Empty, it's a trash can. Fill it with ice and it becomes an extra-large cooler. Wash that one pair of jeans you brought in it. Finally, when the hotel becomes really crowded, a bathtub provides an easily cleaned bed complete with privacy curtain.

Never, never, never put your real name when signing for a hotel or condo. Anyone who has seen a hotel room after being used during spring break needs no explanation for this suggestion.

If you're starving and broke, think Pizza Hut. This suggestion is best used as a last resort. When you're hungry, walk into a Pizza Hut and sit down. When the waitress comes, order water and tell her you're waiting for someone. Then, simply wait until other diners leave without finishing their meals and quickly move to their table to finish off the uneaten slices. This allows you to eat for free without the moral guilt of the eat and run. Feel free to try this at restaurants besides Pizza Hut depending on your level of

desperation.

Don't get separated from your group for any length of time. If you do you may get left behind. Drunk college students are not known for their patience and consideration. If you get lost, even your best friends will leave you. They may later tell you that they searched for you for hours, but they didn't. There's something about having to walk alone twenty miles back to a hotel that puts a damper on any trip, so be careful.

Guys, don't take women. There is really no reason to take women on spring break with you. If you don't like them at the start of the trip, you'll hate them when its over. If you are interested in them, you'll be too busy trying to impress them to have any good clean fun. If you like them and still have fun, you'll repulse them by the end of the trip. As I see it, it's a no-win situation.

Well, that's all the specific spring break tips I can think of right now. I'm sure I'll have more after it's all over. Have a great spring break, buy beer in bulk, and may all your t-shirt contests be wet.

Weinstein On The Future Of Europe by Linda Fisher

Dr. Allen Weinstein, noted professor, historian, and the current President of the Center for Democracy, spoke last Thursday as a part of the Seidman lecture series. His topic was entitled "Global Transition to Democracy: Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union." His lecture was well attended, but unfortunately, the quality of his speech was at odds with his reputation. He spoke on the level of an introductory class, and did not really address the topic given to him in any depth.

Dr. Weinstein frequently commented on his background as a historian. On this ground he was sincere. He gave a fairly clear overview of the events of the past 9 months. However, most news magazines handled that point adequately and he possibly did this in an unwillingness to address the topic at hand. He made few comments and fewer predictions on the future of the governments in Eastern Europe. He did not address the future of democracy in the Soviet Union in any

noticeable manner. He repeatedly spoke of it being too "premature" to forecast the events of this rapidly changing region. It would have been preferable if he had mentioned this fact in the beginning of his lecture, and gone on to speak in depth on his recent trip to Nicaragua. He did briefly mention the events in the Nicaraguan election of last week; however, due to time constraints, this was also dealt with on a superficial level.

The lecture lasted a painfully long hour and was followed by a question and answer session. He was asked about the future of East Germany and West Germany as well as the future of Eastern Europe in the potential European Community (EC). He side stepped these questions adroitly. He answered briefly on some issues in Nicaragua. The final question dealt with his personal feelings about Vice-President Dan Quayle. To this he quipped that he reserved judgement on people until after they had finished their time in office. He seems to reserve judgement on political events as well.

Rhodes Students Enter The (New) Twilight Zone by Drew Conner

Every Sunday evening, after the sky has turned dark and the stars have begun to shine in the ominous night, little groups around campus gather together for the special event. They wait anxiously for the clock to reach 11:30 so they can tune in their television sets and escape to another dimension; a dimension of sight and sound where time seems to stand still; a dimension that raises bizarre thoughts and expands the mind in uncharted directions; a dimension known as . . . The Twilight Zone.

It begins with a psychedelic introduction. The traditional Twilight Zone music, complemented by the eerie sounds of the Grateful Dead, opens the show and a dimly-lit horizon leads the

viewer through an open window that immediately closes with a crash; various images flash across the dark background and transform into objects and pictures that boggle the mind; the screen fades into a dark sky that is highlighted only by the white stars. The viewer feels lost, it is as if he or she has entered another dimension, which is precisely what has unexplainably happened.

You never quite know what to expect in The Twilight Zone. Sometimes the episodes last fifteen minutes, sometimes an hour, you can never be sure. Furthermore, the stories and themes cover a wide variety of topics ranging from the strength of jealousy, the power of the brain, the stoppage of time, the atomic bomb — and the next episode could focus on an entire-

ly different topic.

The authors of the clever stories always manage to portray a mysterious and thought-provoking dimension of The Twilight Zone. The authors range from Harlan Ellison to Rod Serling and the stories always focus on bizarre ideas, which include some very strange and interesting characters.

The casting for the program is as Zonehead Mark Dattel puts it, "Abosolutely fantastic!" The producers have hired a wide variety of talented actors and actresses to portray the characters in The Twilight Zone. They do a tremendous job and for the duration of the episode the viewers feel as if they are a part of the character's life.

There are also some "constants" and traditions that occur in The

Twilight Zone. For instance, one of the unfortunate constants is the commercials. There's nothing you can do about them. And there are three in particular that you will be 100% sure to see: commercials for the IHS gold card, Benadryl Plus Nighttime cold medicine, and PITLA. After a few trips to The Twilight Zone, you will know these three by heart. Another one you will often see is the mouth-watering Pizza-Hut Meat Lovers pizza ad. This one is especially rough on those people who can't resist the munchies.

But there are some traditions that offset the annoying commercials. One of my favorite traditions is the "Ya-Ya session". This tradition has its origins in the lethargic practices of my Twilight Zone group. At the end of each show, the directors have the gall to give us previews of the upcoming episode. We don't want to know what

the next episode is about! That would ruin the spontaneity. The logical thing for us to do is turn down the volume and shut our eyes until the previews are over. But since our slovenly bodies refuse to let us get up, we close our eyes and everyone screams, "YA-YA-YA-YA," etc. Try it; it works well.

There are other special traditions and secrets to be found in The Twilight Zone. However, you are going to have to discover them for yourself; it is up to each individual to find his or her own meanings in the mysterious dimension. Viewers are offered a chance to learn about reality by contemplating the obscure. I highly recommend that all of you non-zoneheads out there give it a serious chance. But I must warn you not to become too involved, or you just might get trapped . . . in the Twilight Zone.

ODDS and ENDS

by F. Grant Whittle

Here are some things I've been thinking about, but I don't feel like writing an entire article about them.

Asparagus takes three years to grow. The first year, all that comes up is a tiny asparagus-looking stalk. Do not pick it, for god's sake because first you'll kill it, and second, if you plant, say, seven plants, you'll get seven not-too-tasty stalks and that's all. The second year your asparagus plants will grow into a fairly significant little bush with thin branches and a light green cast. Don't touch it because it will taste awful and who wants asparagus as thick as a toothpick?

It's the third year that you pick the fab, juicy, succulent stalks and they'll keep producing and I swear you'll love them. Of course, after reading this, you will probably end up thinking that you were better off buying Jolly Green Giant and eating it out of the can.

I saw Andy Rooney on 60 Minutes again and it made me happy. Here and now I acknowledge Rooney as one of my inspirations. Please do not hit me

because you think he's a wimp, a boring whiner, a bigot, or a homophobe. His writing is plain, conversational and often funny. What more can you ask?

Drug testing is a bad idea. The whole war against drugs is getting too hysterical anyway. It shows how when people get worked up about something, they forget important things like civil rights. Lay off the drug scene, guys, will you?

I am happy about the events in Eastern Europe. Doubtless, we all know that communism was in most ways a wrong turn for them. But the problem is more one of totalitarianism than one of socialism.

How to be cruel: Go out with a number of friends. Take a number of cars. When you leave, the driver of each car should assume that one of the other drivers has gotten one particular friend. If this is done properly, he'll get left behind in the dust with no way home and only forty-five cents for cab fare.

I was thinking about it and I think

we all have a right to food, shelter, clothing, medical treatment, clean air, and friends. Maybe we should amend the Constitution to say something like that.

A rational proof for the existence of God is impossible. If anyone sits down and tries, through reason, to prove God, he will either end up an atheist or



be lying to himself. The only way to believe in God is through faith, which is a gut feeling which cannot be explained by thought. I think that makes God pretty neat.

I think there is no objective truth. Problem: to say I do not believe in objective truth is essentially stating a (supposedly) objective truth. I still don't care for objectivity. Not one damn bit.

Why are record clubs set up to be frustrating and altogether obnoxious? They tell me that their policy of sending you a selection every month unless you tell them not to is "like having (your) staff of experts helping you select the best, most interesting, and popular music, for (your) library" Feh. Where do they get off telling me I'll find Aerosmith's **Pump** the best or the most interesting music? And who cares if its popular? But I fell into the trap (ten free CD's . . .) and joined one. I finally sent them my \$12.74 for those free CD's.

Do you really think it's safe to take ten aspirin before bedtime to prevent hangover when you drink too much? Talk about cutting a hole in your stomach the size of Kansas.

I heard a really bad song yesterday called "Tell Laura that I Love Her". I looked it up in my **Rock Book of Lists** and found it was recorded by Ray Peterson. Shame on you, Ray. He sings the entire song in a quivering voice that sounds as if he's about to break into tears. The song's about Tom who can't get a break with his chick Laura and decides to enter a stock-car race to win money so he can impress her. The car turns over, naturally, and when they pull his body from the wreck his last words are, "Tell Laura that I love her." Later, Laura has a supernatural encounter in the funeral chapel. Morbid, morbid, morbid.

Peace.

Express Your Opinions In the Sou'wester Columns

Hell Yes, I'm Feeling Cranky. What's It To Ya?!

by Web Webster

When I first took on the responsibility of "writing a weekly commentary column for student-run and published campus newspaper," (not to sound like a resume or anything) I vowed there were certain subjects I wouldn't touch. Rat food. Rush. The true ugly disparity between males and females on this campus. I was going to write urbane and witty columns which would have the campus smirking at the lunch table thinking "damn right." How well I have succeeded is a matter of record.

I also told myself that I would do the best in my ability to not single out any one group of people to rail against, except maybe the Administration, but then only if I could get a few laughs while doing so.

But like an old man with a catheter, I am prone to crankiness at times. And occasionally, the crankiness amplifies into a mood so black and heinous that not even Antenna-brand German Hate Rock-driven skinhead punk rockers can compete with my evil-ity.

So a few things have crawled up inside my innards and died. What of it? **Pride and Prejudice**

First and foremost, Graffiti. Specifi-

cally, in the Briggs sownstairs Male restroom. I'm not, as a rule, opposed to graffiti. The lies and misconceptions perpetuated in a vaporous stall are almost an American Tradition. Knowing who will do what with whom for how much could be interesting, almost amusing in a detached sort of way.

Except.

Except when the graffiti turns so pointedly ugly as to be offensive to me, and as most of all of you know, I do not offend easily.

Except for the fact that it shows utter ignorance that the writers are far less eligible for contempt as they are for absolute pity. Pity the poor jerks for perpetuating time worn clichés and racial slurs. Pity the ignorant fool who refuses to sign his name to it. Want to show manhood? Want to show mental virility? Then how about having the balls to sign your name to your beautifully constructed homophobic/sexist/bigoted limerick? Maybe even your phone number so the addressed party can come over and express its heartfelt appreciation.

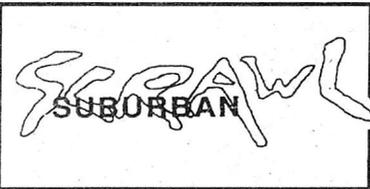
But if you don't have the intestinal fortitude to claim a few miserable scrawls on a stall wall, you've got nothing.

I really don't mean to rail. It's just that there are some things which are simply inexcusable. Far more inexcusable than the writings are the attitudes which motivate them.

Lord, what fools . . .

Parking is Dumb and Stupid

On to lighter things, such as parking. Seen what they done to Voorhies/Townsend? Yup, Martha,



they're yankin' our dorks. Again. This time in the name of academic buildings. 25 plus Grade A Daddy Choice Parking Places shot to hell so the Crump Firm has some place to park their mobile home/Rhodes and . . . And it's not even done in Gothic. Expected time to get the places back for our use? August '91.

Knocka, kiddos. We've been facing a parking crisis, as anyone with a stack of Benny Harless \$10 Fine Parking Specials can attest, for the last. Trying to find a place on campus after

eight o'clock in the a.m. is damn near impossible as any commuter will tell you.

So what happens to the automobiles that can't park in those places taken up by the Buckman Building Building Crew? Tickets till August? Every auto getting booted?

At last, a solution that we all can live with. Restrict the roads running between Sorority Row and New Dorm and the one between Clough and Townsend to run one direction each. Paint in parking spaces in the other lane. We gain back our parking places, Security ceases writing stacks of parking tickets and we're all happy.

Miscellaneous little niggling complaints

The proper initials for Rhodes' student-elected government are R.S.A.

Despite rumors, the Pub uses real beef like you get at any other burger

joint.

With the exception of cocaine and maybe diamonds, suntan lotion is the most expensive substance in the world, per ounce.

The Pyramid moves along well. But, it's built on a flood plain, so . . .

If only I'd learned to type in high school.

Let's figure out what has to be done to keep the dishwashers running to avoid having to serve 1300 diners on styrofoam.

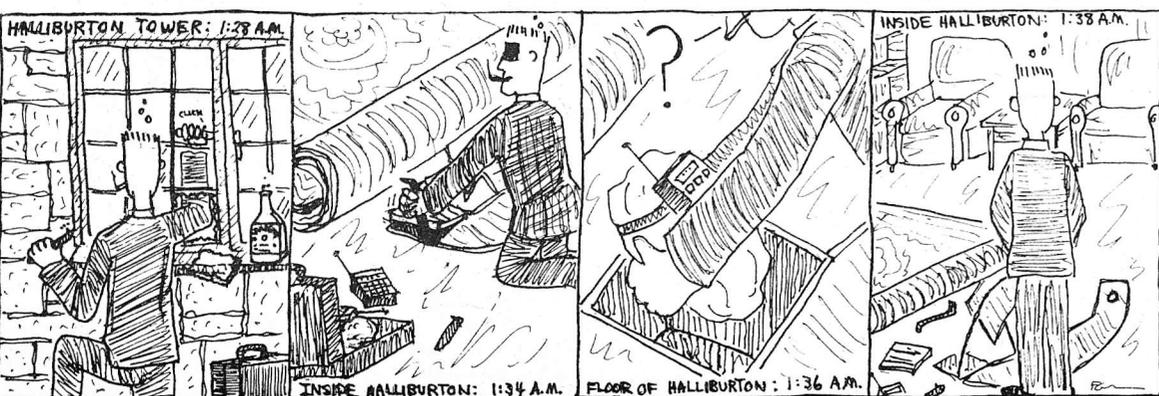
Some hangovers last for a week.

The job market for advertising positions in Memphis is damn slim, or are folks trying to sell me something?

Having the Oxygen Sensor Element on a German 4-door automobile is one whole hell of a lot more expensive than pouring a quart of thirty weight into a '72 Dodge pickup.

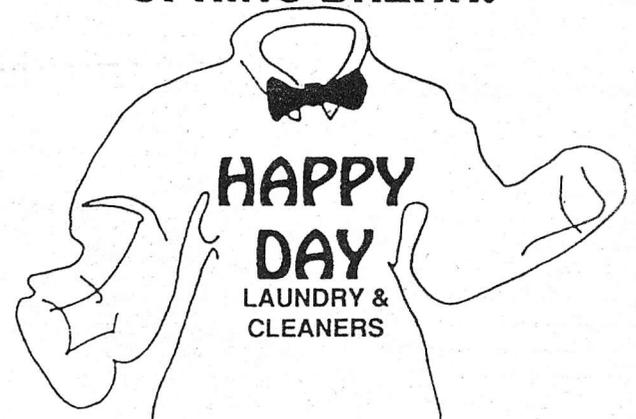
Not real funny this week, folks. Sorry.

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Thursday, March 8, 1990

Album Review:

Laurie Anderson — Strange Angels

by Laura Blankenship

Laurie Anderson is one of those much overlooked artists, not being top 40 or even really falling into a subcategory of music. Her music is distinct and completely individual. Her album **Home of the Brave** was relatively popular as was the tour. Recently I purchased Anderson's **Strange Angels**. Though not exactly new (it came out in September), her music, I'm sure, is new to most people. Listening to it, though, I'm convinced of its potency.

In the first place, Anderson has a pure voice. Each song is sung with feeling and clarity. Like most good singers, her voice has a wide range and she covers the whole of it, from high to low, in this album. Her strong voice combined with the lyrics make each song resonate. In addition, each song has a superb rhythm. It's never boring because there's always some irregularity thrown in to make it interesting.

Her lyrics are always a little unusual, but packed with a message. For example, in the "The Monkey's Paw," she says, "I want stereo FM installed in my teeth . . . and why don't you give me some of those high-heeled feet." The song is about how

one has to take what one gets in life because life is a gift and one shouldn't try to change it. Another interesting song is "Baby Doll." It begins "I don't know about your brain — but mine is really bossy. I come home from the golf course and find all these messages scribbled on wrinkled up scraps of paper." The song really makes one think about how much one relies on your brain for even the simplest things.

I think my favorite song is "Beautiful Red Dress." It's basically about women and their place in society. One part of the song says that for every dollar a man makes, a woman makes 63 cents. Fifty years ago, it was 62 cents. At that rate, she says, it'll be the year 3888 before a woman can make a buck. It's things like this in all her songs that really hit home and stick with you.

If you've never listened to Laurie Anderson before, **Strange Angels** is a good album to start with. You can get a good taste of what she's like without getting into something that might be too unusual for your taste. And if you already know her music, but haven't heard this album, you're in for a treat as well.

"210' 33":

Or How I Spent 3.5 Hours At The Opera

by Marc Baker

My date had a headache. Verdi probably wasn't feeling much better himself when he wrote **Don Carlo** in 1884. Picture the most contorted love triangle in a Shakespearean comedy, the number of characters in a Russian novel, set it to song in Italian, add a confusing libretto, and you have the makings for 3.5 hours of confusion.

Don Carlo is an opera in four acts, set in 16th century Spain. Don Carlo (tenor) was betrothed to Elisabeth (soprano); but the betrothal was broken and given to King Philip, King of Spain, Carlo's father. Elisabeth loves Carlo, Eboli (Mezzo-Soprano), consort to Elisabeth, thinks Carlo loves her, and Rodrigo (baritone) is Carlo's best friend, who doesn't figure into the love anywhere, but tries to get Don Carlo's mind off Elisabeth. This is the first act. It opens with 2 french horns in haunting duet and is punctuated by a monk's chorus, off-stage. The chorus is quite nice and carries on well throughout the opera, even though they only sing a few more times: this is definitely an opera of principals.

By far, the greatest performance was given by King Philip (Kenneth

Cox). His voice carried the dignity one would associate with the king of a sprawling empire. His only weakness, which was a sustained problem throughout the opera by both principals and chorus members, was a lack of emotive body language. I never got a sense of the anguished turmoil in Philip's soliloquy in Act Three, even though he stopped the show with his vocal performance. For me, this was the major failing of the production that each character did not develop. The audience didn't care when Rodrigo was shot, or Eboli was banished.

Without a doubt, the weakest performance was tendered by our protagonist himself, Don Carlo (Hans Ashbaker). Carlo is an extremely difficult character, and the vocal demands are strong and Mr. Ashbaker just could not fill the house. Granted, the orchestra was frequently over-balanced, but his voice lacked the power that was necessary to carry the role.

In her debut performance with Opera Memphis, Prissilla Bakerville (Elisabeth) held her own nicely. Her voice is rich and full, but I liked Miss Learner's Eboli more, perhaps they should have reversed roles?

This opera would have been more successful had there been less to work

with; it's just too "grand." By the fourth act, which was a grand disappointment as it lacked the ghost of Charles V (or even a ghostly, off-stage voice), I was ready for the opera to end. I also noticed that I spent more time looking at my watch than at the actual action on stage. Better luck next time Verdi; take two aspirins and call me in the morning.

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ADDRESS YOUR LETTERS TO THE EDITORS



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Rhodes Hosts Track Invitational

by Chad Dunston

The 1990 Rhodes track and field team began the season Saturday by hosting the Rhodes College All-Comers Invitational. The meet included ten men's teams and four women's teams making it one of the biggest meets ever at Ferguson Field.

The Men's team was led by senior Kevin Clingan (2nd long jump) and Marvin Spears (2nd high jump). Senior Marcus Kimbrough was impressive in the 400, running track for first time in his college career.

Other contributors to the Men's effort were Demetri Patikas (4th shot, 4th discus), Rob Taylor (5th shot), Emmitt Russell (6th long jump), John Krug (5th javelin), and Tim Murphy (5th 110 hurdles).

Distance runners Ben Schultze

(1500), Greg Rubio (800), Scott Johnson (5000), and James Westphal (5000) used Saturday as a practice because the runners from other schools were faster, having just finished indoor track season. Other competitors for the men were sophomores David Kahalley (100), Steve Stard (4x100), Trey Babin (4x100), and Brady Jubenville (shot, discuss).

Six women competed Saturday representing the Women's track and field team. Standouts were Angela Gailey (2nd high jump, 5th 100), Elizabeth Lowe (1st 1500), Shelly Smith (3rd 100, 3rd 200), Regina Reynolds (3rd high jump), Kelly Van-Bushirk (6th 1500) and Tanya Rasa (1500). The 1990 Women's team is one of the most diversified in many years, with competitors in distance, short sprints, and field events.



Back to the Drawing Board

Tennis Begins Season With 2 Wins

by Jan LaFollette

Last Saturday the women's tennis team traveled to Jackson, TN to play Union University and Lambuth College. The first match of the day against union resulted in a 6-3 victory for the Lady Lynx. In singles action, the winners for Rhodes were Maureen McCabe (6-0, 6-2), Aiveen Killian (6-1, 6-0), and Jackie Hamra (6-0, 6-0). Tricia Browning lost in three sets (4-6, 6-4, 2-6). Kelly Nowlin was upset with a score of (2-6, 1-6), as was Cheri Grosvenor (6-7, 6-7).

Doubles action against Union proved to be more successful with Rhodes winning all three matches. Browning-McCabe pairing to win 6-0, 6-1. Nowlin and Ashley Mickle teamed up for a three set win (7-6, 3-6, 6-4), and Grosvenor-Killian easily defeated the union duo 6-0 and 6-1.

Later the same afternoon the women dominated Lambuth, winning with an overall score of 8-1. Rhodes swept the singles matches, winning all six;

Browning (6-2, 6-7, 6-1), McCabe (6-0, 6-4), Nowlin (7-5, 3-6, 6-2), Grosvenor (6-3, 6-1), Killian (7-5, 6-1), and Hamra (6-1, 6-1). Doubles resulted in a Browning-McCabe win (8-1), a Hamra-Mickle loss (4-8), and a Grosvenor-Killian win (8-2).

Coach Sarah Hatgas is looking forward to a very successful season. She says that there will need to be strong play from her lower seeded players for the team to be successful.

The stronger competition the team will encounter will be the University of the South and Emory University, both of which are ranked high in the nation.

The next home match will be the first weekend of Spring Break. The Lady Lynx will face the University of the South on Saturday the 10th at 1:00 and Principia College on Sunday the 11th at 7:00 a.m.

Following Spring Break, the tennis team will be at home against CBC on Wednesday the 21st at 3:00.

Rhodes Rugby Loses to LSU In Governor's Cup Final

The Rhodes Rugby Club travelled to Jackson, Mississippi this weekend to defend their title as the Governor's Cup champions, but ended up losing in the finals to Louisiana State University because of an inordinate amount of bad luck.

Rhodes only played two games in the Governor's Cup Tournament as a result of a first round bye (the privilege of being the reigning champions). The first game, against Mississippi State (who had beaten Tulane earlier in the day), was played under optimal weather conditions, but the field was more of a mud swamp than a playing ground due to rain earlier in the week. Rhodes was plagued by a lack of players, showing 15 members with no substitutes. Many played out of position to fill in gaps, such as stud muscletew Robert Heck, who played Prop, rather than his usual position, Wing Forward.

Despite the small team, Rhodes sank

Miss. State 24-9 because of a dangerous buildup of talent in the Rhodes' running crew. Handsome Chad Greaves got Rhodes off to a quick start with two scores, and near the finish of the game John Ed Ogles scored after an opposing team member taunted him. The big play of the game, however, was Number Eight Andrew Franch's obstacle course run through the whole Mississippi team for a score. Bob Heck made all of the conversions (much akin to extra points in football) to round the score up to 24.

Rhodes was again troubled by player problems in the final game Sunday against LSU, although freshman Mike Hennessey crawled out of his hiding place to play Prop (he had not gone down Saturday), and alumnus Ken Kiecklak (?) (Gash) made a guest appearance in the back line as fullback.

LSU scored two tries off of missed tackles of one of Rhodes' wingers, but only made the conversion on one of

Lynx Opens 1990 Baseball Season

by Emily M. Newsom

The Rhodes College Baseball team got off to a good start in the CAC conference this weekend by taking two out of three from the Tigers of Sewanee. The Lynx completed opening week with a conference record of 2-1 and an overall record of 2-4. The season opened on last Tuesday with an 11-4 loss to Christian Brothers. The team then began conference play on Friday with a three game series against Sewanee. Rhodes won Friday's game by a 10-3 margin, suffered a 9-6 loss in the first game of Saturday's double-header, and completed the series with an 8-3 win in the second game. Sunday found the team at Millington for a double-header with the Naval Academy and the Air Force Academy. The Navy took a 9-2 win in the first game posting their first win of the season, while Air Force won 8-3 in the second game.

Tuesday Christian Brothers got an early jump on the Lynx scoring eight runs in the first two innings. The Buccaneers continued to score despite the efforts of the four Rhodes pitchers. Yet Rhodes held their own scoring a run in the fourth inning after Scott McMahan's single to left field drove in Walt Powell who had led off the inning with a walk and advanced to second on a wild pitch. In the fifth inning, Darren Johnson drew a walk, moved to second with his first stolen base of the season, and came on a single to right field by Darol Timberlake. Timberlake the crossed the plate after the CBC second baseman mishandled a ball hit by

Kevin Tilley. Rhodes scored their final run of the game on a homerun over the centerfield fence hit by Powell, his first of the season.

Rhodes opened their home season Friday, hosting the Sewanee Tigers. Dr. Rebecca Legge, Associate Professor of Accounting, threw out the ceremonial first pitch of the ballgame. Walt Powell's excellent pitching performance held the Tigers to three runs on four hits while the Lynx bats came to life. Tilley led off the second inning with a single to left and advanced to third after the Tiger pitcher made a wild pick-off attempt. Brad Jenkins made it to first on an error by the third baseman. He and Tilley were driven in by Gary Jacks' double to right field.

Then Rhodes went on a tear again in the fifth inning. John Lange led off with a triple, followed by Bobby Lahiere's second double of the day, a single by Tilley and double by Jenkins. The rally resulted in five runs which put Rhodes in the lead 8-2. McMahan started the seventh inning with a single and Jenkins ensured the Rhodes victory with his first homerun of the season, a towering fly ball over the left field fence which brought two more home.

After taking an early 3-0 lead in Saturday's first game, the Tigers then rallied in the fifth, scoring six runs on five hits. Rhodes showed a little spark in the sixth when David Lewis and Johnson scored. However, the rally was not longlived, and the Tigers went on to gain their only victory of the weekend.

The Lynx bounced back from their

earlier loss of the day to win the final game of the series. The Tiger pitchers were unable to shut down the Lynx hitters. Rhodes crossed the plate three times in the first inning off singles by Lahiere and Lewis and a triple by Tilley. The ball continued to fly off the bat as John Lange and Seth McDaniel combined for three extra base hit before the game ended. Reid Smiley stopped Tiger batters and pitched a complete game in his first start for the Lynx.

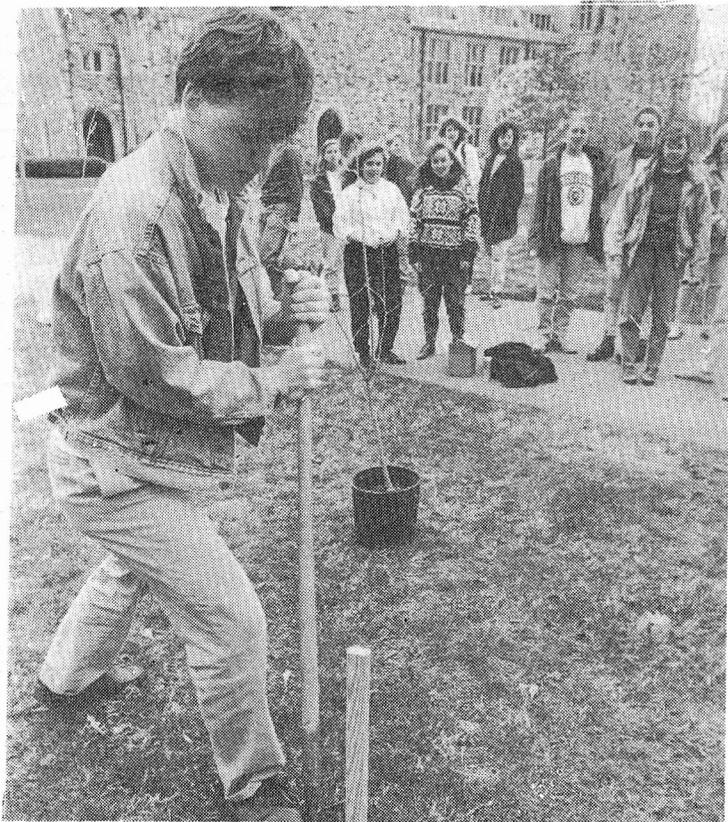
Pitcher Randy Hatley performed well on Sunday against Navy. However, the Midshipmen managed to pound out 11 hits and score 9 runs. The Lynx, despite eight hits in the ball game, were unable to come back and gain more than two runs.

In the second contest, late inning heroics by Pat Blanner saved the Lynx from an Air Force no hitter. The Falcons commanded to an early lead scoring six runs in the first two innings. Pitcher Darren Johnson then held the Falcons in check for two innings. Although Rhodes had scored three times during the game, when the ninth inning rolled around, they had done this without benefit of a hit. With two outs in the top of the last inning pinch hitter, Blanner, hit a single to right breaking the no hit jam.

The leading hitter of the week was John Lange, who had a team high of seven hits. The two outstanding pitching performances of the week were given by Powell and Smiley, as they pitched complete games for the two Lynx wins on the weekend.

RHODES COLLEGE 1990 BASEBALL

March 10 Millsaps College (2) . . . A	1:00	April 11 Lambuth College (1) . . . H	3:00
March 11 Millsaps College (1) . . . A	1:00	April 13 Sewanee (1) A	TBA
March 17 Aurora College (2) . . . H	1:00	April 14 Sewanee (2) A	TBA
March 18 Rockford College (1) . . H	3:00	April 18 CBC (1) H	3:00
March 20 Freed Hardeman (1) . . . H	2:30	April 21 Millsaps (2) H	1:00
March 23 Illinois Wesleyan (1) . . . H	3:00	April 22 Millsaps (1) H	1:00
March 24 CBC (1) A	2:30	April 24 CBC (1) H	3:00
March 28 St. Olaf (1) H	1:00		
March 31 MSU (1) A	1:00		
April 4 Lambuth College (1) . . . A	3:00	TOURNAMENT	
April 7 Alumni Game H	TBA	April 26 CAC Tour. (2) . Centre	TBA
April 9 Belhaven College (2) . . . H	1:00	April 27 CAC Tour. (2) . Centre	TBA
		April 28 CAC Tour. (1) . Centre	TBA



GLOBAL RE-LEAF

Despite cool temperatures and a brisk wind, a group of approximately forty to fifty Rhodes students met on Arbor Day to make an environmental statement. The group, led by Mary Helen Russell and other members of Campus Green, made this statement by planting three Ginko Trees, also known as Maiden Hair Trees.

They planted the trees in three different locations—in the area between Palmer and the Amphitheatre, between Clough and the library, and outside of Robinson Hall. In the ground next to each was placed a plaque with the name of the tree, the date, and credit to Campus Green.

Buried along with the tree planted outside of Palmer was a time capsule containing two documents—one sighting the current environment concern of global warming along with a copy of Campus Green's article which appeared earlier in the *Sou'wester*, and one quoting John Fowles' *The Tree*. On the back of the latter document, the participating students signed to attest their concern for the environment and to acknowledge their participation in the ceremony which also took place in other locations world-wide.

Dark Horizons for SEC, Metro

by Chris Kolker

I am going to try to say this as kindly as possible so as not to totally offend my more Southern friends. The NCAA Tournament is rapidly approaching, but for the South, this may be nothing to get excited about. The reason is simple: it looks as though this year's tournament, like last year's, might send area teams packing early.

Let's first look at the SEC. Unless Tennessee wins the SEC tournament, only three teams will get in the festival. LSU (22-7), Georgia (20-7), and Alabama (20-8). Alabama seems the most obvious choice to go early, since they have played a relatively weak nonconference schedule along with playing several weak SEC teams. Georgia has certainly played well above expectations this season, but its talent on the court is still questionable, and they may not match up well against a very athletic team. Both teams have the added disadvantage of getting lower seeds in the tournament, thus playing good teams in the first rounds.

LSU has better prospects. They're ranked, ensuring a better seed, have

lots of talent in Chris Jackson and their big men, O'Neil and Roberts, and have an excellent coach. Inexperience has hurt (O'Neil is only 17 years old), because it manifests itself in LSU's playing some really flat games, like last week's loss to last-place Florida. Combine this with Jackson's occasional streak of forced shots where he scores forty one half, then only four the next, and you have an occasional disaster. The second round is it for them this year.

The Metro could very well have only one entry in the tournament, Louisville at 22-7. The regular season Metro champs have a lot going for them. They have two top-notch players in LaBradford Smith and Felton Spencer, an excellent tournament record, and one of the best coaches in the country, Denny Crum.

All of this will ensure a higher seed (4 to 6), thus helping their cause even more. Five of their seven losses have been to their tough nonconference opponents, meaning that the going does get tougher for them outside the Metro. They'll make the sweet sixteen before bowing out.

Memphis State, unfortunately, shot

The Trouble With Democracy is Poverty

by Scott Naugler

The "outbreak" of democracy in Eastern Europe and the Soviet union is indeed astonishing, but the free election of Nicaraguan president Violet Chamorro probably more poignantly indicates the driving force behind the democratic movement: economic hardship in non-democratic countries, especially bitter when compared with the wealth of democratic (capitalist) countries.

For the Soviet Union and its annexed satellites, the comparison between wealthy capitalist states and starving communist states is easily and readily admitted since the two groups border one another, and, in a way, share the "high culture" background in which Europe has been the leader.

For Nicaragua, it is different. As a Third World country, Nicaragua has never enjoyed the community of culture and power that the Europeans have. Nicaragua's neighbors are Third World countries and certainly don't provide much of an example for the freedom of the nation from its economic burden. For a Third World country in this situation, it is amazing that an actual democratic election took place. (Of course, there was a great deal of pressure from the international community, so it may have been more of a forced election than is apparent, but certainly less "pressure" than was demonstrated by the U.S. in Panama.)

It seems so natural for us as Americans to demand a free vote—it is almost as if we see it as the only too painfully obvious choice for a political system. But we enjoy a high level of wealth in relation to most countries of the world, and, as far fetched as it seems, a democracy may not be the best alternative for nations stuck in abject poverty.

Going back to the England of the Victorian era, the landed gentry argued that all those without a certain level of wealth should not be allowed to vote. The reason was that without a certain amount of leisure time (assured by wealth), one could not adequately examine the issues at hand and make informed decisions as to who would represent the nation's interests best. Granted, this is an extremely elitist political system, but when looking at the level of poverty of most Third World countries there may be something to be learned from the Victorians.

When the majority of one's time is spent trying to get food for yourself or your family, it is hard to look at the bigger picture, like what issues different political leaders want to tackle, and how they want to tackle them. The poor person wants more food, more medicine, not to worry about the basic necessities of life.

So this is why Violet Chamorro was voted in and Daniel Ortega out—not because of the political system but

because of the terrible economic conditions. A street vendor in Managua said that he didn't want Chamorro as much as he wanted a change. The problem is that these countries that are just now turning to democratic (and possibly capitalistic) societies are in such bad shape economically that the process of pulling out of the depressions will probably take more than one leader. The danger is that the people could tire of democracy because it doesn't produce instant results as far as economic benefits. This is painfully apparent in the Soviet Union where many people are even calling for a return to the former system in hopes of coming out of their poverty, but even more dangerous in a place like Nicaragua, where the level of education is lower.

In the best of all possible worlds we could have benevolent dictators ruling all of the countries in need of economic recovery, but this is not the best of all worlds, and benevolent dictators are somewhat difficult to come by. It is a rather unfortunate position for the wealthy democratic capitalist nations in that they shoulder the burden for giving economic aid to emerging democracies until the Third World nations reach a relative level of wealth that voting can be looked at with a little more long range planning than just if one will be eating tomorrow—the basic needs must be addressed first.

WLYX: The End of Silence?

by Liz Orr

As we all know, WLYX FM-89 went off the air August 1, 1989 for re-evaluation of its purpose as a part of Rhodes College. What may not be known is exactly what's been happening since August 1 and why it is coming back. It's quite a complicated saga.

It seems that the FCC requires that each station renew its license every

seven years and WLYX FM-89's renewal date was August 1, 1989 and we did apply for renewal at this time, but we were also going off the air. However, there is a thirty day period from the day the renewal is filed that any group who feels they have a justifiable reason for the frequency may also apply for that frequency. This is what the Memphis Public Library and Information Center did twenty-eight days into the thirty day period.

If there are two groups that are competing for a frequency, the FCC requires a hearing, which is a "costly and time consuming exercise according to Dean Llewellyn, and therefore, would rather the parties resolve the disagreement among themselves. Unfortunately, despite frequent discussions with the library, they refused to resolve. The library wants to use the frequency for its West Tennessee Talking Library that broadcasts readings to the visually impaired.

If that's not complex enough for you, let's add another station to the battle — WKNO FM-91, a classical radio station that Rhodes would like to transfer our frequency. However, we may not file for transference of the frequency while the library is still challenging us for it. The reactivation of WLYX, therefore, is really a means to push the library towards withdrawing their challenge and to show the FCC that we are utilizing the frequency responsibly.

A transference of WLYX to WKNO

would have a great effect on students at Rhodes according to Dean Llewellyn. First of all, there would be internships offered in many facets of the WKNO radio station such as in the business office, public relations, and production. But, there will not be any air shifts offered to students or interns. Secondly, Rhodes would have the opportunity to broadcast events on campus to the Memphis community. Third, the station would retain our call letters — WLYX, which would benefit Rhodes' publicity. However, these benefits will not be seen if reactivation of WLYX does not push the library to withdraw its challenge for the frequency.

And the library seems pretty set. According to an article in March 3 Commercial Appeal, Steven Terry, manager of the reading service is quoted as saying "We plan to go ahead with our filing and let the matter run its course."

WLYX will reactivate March 19, 1990 with a reduced schedule and staffed by volunteers from the student body and the community. But, even if the reactivation does push the library to withdraw, the radio station will never be the way it was. According to Dean Llewellyn, "The reactivation by no means means that WLYX will come back the way it was. That is not what we're trying to build back. This is just a way to get the license back in our hands in order to transfer the ownership to WKNO. It may not work, but it's worth a try."