

The Sou'wester

Vol. 80 No. 18

Rhodes College

Wednesday, October 28, 1992



Photo by Elizabeth Timmons

Chaplain Billy Newton and other Habitat workers break ground on a new house for a needy family.

Raising Houses and Funds

by Joe Hardin
Staff Writer

October has been a productive month for Rhodes Habitat for Humanity. The student and faculty organization began construction on a house the weekend of the 9th and 10th, and this week is starting work on fundraising projects for the future. Secretary-treasurer Christy Burks explained that funds are being raised to meet needs for any additional expenses that may arise in finishing the current house project, and to rebuild savings for future projects.

The group is now finishing its second house, located in downtown Memphis. The family that will live in this house consists of a single mother, two children, and a grandchild. In order for a family to be eligible for this type of Habitat project, it must put in at least five hundred work hours and agree to make payments over a two-

ty year period.

Along with Evergreen Presbyterian Church and St. Luke's Lutheran Church, Rhodes Habitat has been working on this project, which was found through Greater Memphis Habitat. Student and faculty member work crews volunteer time on weekends to complete the house for its scheduled dedication on November 22. There was some question in September on the project's funding, but Burks said that faculty members were able to get the final funding needed.

Rhodes Habitat sponsors other projects such as work trips during spring break to rural communities in areas such as Appalachia. On these trips, members do repair work on houses and also some smaller construction projects. The group plans similar repair projects to be done in Memphis.

Another spring break work trip is also planned for this year. Burks said that a new office position of "family nurturer" has been created this year to work with families who are being helped by Habitat projects.

Fund raising for Habitat comes from several sources. Build Aid, a spring concert held in Overton Park, is a major source of financing. All-Sing gives a portion of its proceeds to the organization. Habitat also holds "dollar days" and other donation drives throughout the year. The college allocation that Habitat receives covers expenses for supplies and travel costs for work trips.

There are two fund raising events coming up soon. Wednesday, October 28, Habitat is holding a "marshmallow stuff" in the West Rat. There will also be a "rent-a-person" weekend on November 7th and 8th.

World-Renowned Theologian Tackles Christianity And Ecology In Public Talk At Rhodes

Rhodes College is one of several stops that well-known Protestant theologian Jürgen Moltmann will make when he travels to the United States in November. The German theologian—known especially for his insights on the role of theology in addressing contemporary social and political problems—will give a public talk on Rhodes Monday, November 9 at 8 p.m. The topic is "Christianity and the Ecological Crisis: the Destruction and Liberation of Nature."

Moltmann, Professor of Systematic Theology at the University of Tübingen in Germany, is a survivor of the Nazi era and an Allied prisoner of war for three years. Moltmann has made Jewish-Christian relations in post-Holocaust Germany a focus of his work. But the theologian, who has

taught at Tübingen since 1966, has also written about a host of other topics including Christianity and Marxism, racism, the theological basis of human rights, the "theology of revolution," and liberation theology (both Asian and Latin American).

He is best known for the books *Theology of Hope* (1964) and *The Crucified God* (1972), now considered standard works in academic theology. More recent books are *The Church in the Power of the Spirit*, *the Trinity and the Kingdom*, *God in Creation and The Way of Jesus Christ*.

Since the mid-1980s Moltmann has attempted to deal theologically with issues that relate to the future of our planet: war, the nuclear threat and the environment. His articles have examined the status of "just war"

arguments, "Christian Discipleship in a Nuclear World," "The Ecological Crisis" and the "Atomic Nightmare" "Where is God?"

In addition to his Monday evening talk at 8 p.m. in the Blount Lecture Hall of Buckman Hall at Rhodes, he will deliver several talks for Memphis Theological Seminary. Those talks are scheduled for Tuesday, Nov. 10 (at 2 p.m. he'll speak on "Christian Spirituality is New Vitality: Life Against Death" and at 7 p.m. on "The Charismatic Variety of Life") and Wednesday, Nov. 11 (10:30 a.m. on "The Fellowship of the Holy Spirit-Trinitarian Pneumatology"). All of the lectures for Memphis Theological will be held at Lindenwood Christian Church.

Noted Critic Speaks About Ethics And Book Reviewing

by Brent Moberly
Campus Editor

Carlin Romano, the literary critic for the *Philadelphia Enquirer*, spoke to a small group of students and faculty on Monday, October 12th about the book reviewing industry. "Writing a book is like committing a crime," he said, "you think everybody's on your side, but they're not."

Mr. Romano told the audience that there is a great difference between the number of books published per year and the number of books reviewed per year. 48,000 books are published per year. Such publications as the *New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *The L.A. Times* review about 2,000 of these books per year. Other publications review about 600-1200. The average publication reviews three hundred books per year.

"There is an enormous winnowing process," stated Romano. "You're looking for reasons not to review books. Text books, cookbooks, self-help books, religion books, westerns, romances, mysteries, and children's books are just a few of the genres we don't review." Other factors that determine which books are reviewed include the reputation of the book's publisher, local interest on part of the newspaper, and the efforts of publicity agents.

The review editor must also ensure that the books he chooses to review are reviewed in an unbiased manner. According to a letter that the *L.A. Times* sends its reviewers, a biased book review is one in which the reviewer conceals his "relationship, whether cordial or uncordial, with the author of a book" or "one in which a reviewer ignores the book in favor of a long description of his reaction to the book or an exposition of his own views on the same subject the book covers."

Roman told the audience about the weight that a book review carries. "A good review in the *New York Times* could mean a second or third printing for a book, but a bad review in the

New York Times will ruin a book."

"I didn't realize I was getting into something with ethics," Romano said, "but too often book reviews have root in personal and political issues and not the books themselves. Editors must avoid assigning reviews to those who hold grudges or wish to gain favor."

Romano discussed a survey he presented to the National Book Critics Circle. The survey presented book reviewers with questions meant to determine where book critics draw the line between the ethical and the unethical. "My survey got a lot of abuse," Romano admitted, "no one wants to feel that newspapers do something unethical."

According to his survey, published in January 21, 1988 edition of *The National Book Critics Circle Journal*, 86% of the respondents would assign a review to a friend or casual acquaintance of the author. One respondent defended his answer with the remark, "any editor who says no had better know a lot of reclusive reviewers in remote places."

63% of the respondents said that it was unethical to review a book without reading the entire book. One respondent noted that exceptions should be made when a book is "so irredeemably bad that once can confidently reach a judgement without enduring every page."

74% said that it was the book review editor's job to determine what biases or conflicts of interest a reviewer might have toward a book. 15% said that this was both the responsibility of the editor and the reviewer.

In the forward to his survey, Romano observed that those he surveyed were "indisputably witty, but more often stiff, arrogant and dogmatic. I was struck by how many times they wrote 'of course,' 'certainly,' 'how can you even ask?' or other phrases implying that book review ethics are as plain as the ten commandments . . . Plainly they are not."

Let's All Sing

by Teri Doyle

Don't Forget!! Tickets are now on sale and selling fast for the annual Rhodes College All-Sing For Charity, sponsored by Kappa Delta Sorority. Tickets will be sold this week in the Rat as well as at the door Friday night. It will be held at 7:00 p.m. this Friday night, October 30, at Central High School (306 S. Bellevue Blvd., on the corner of Bellevue and Peabody). The event has been scheduled for Parent's Weekend and is an event that has proved popular with both students and parents. The theme this year is "Behind the Scenes," with perfor-

mances of songs and music from popular movies by campus groups including clubs, fraternities, sororities, RA's and more.

This should prove to be a very fun-filled evening for children and adults of all ages. Come and enjoy the tunes from all your favorite movies! Tickets, adults \$3.00, students \$2.00 will be on sale this week in the Rat or at the door Friday night.

Proceeds from the event will benefit the National Children's Hospital, Rhodes Habitat for Humanity, and the Dixie Homes Emergency Shelter for the homeless.

The Fantasticks Comes To The McCoy

by Jason Briggs Cormier, Contributing Editor

Director — Terry Scott
Musical Director — Kym Baum
Choreographer — Carroll Vincent
Asst. Choreographer — Julie Knowles
Technical Director — Henry Swanson
Cast:
Mute — Brandy Rogers
Hucklebee — Kim Justis
Bellomy — Karl Chambless
Luisa — Amy Hill

Set/Lights — Henry Swanson
Costumes — Julia Knowles
Stage Manager — Marla Rolfs
Asst. Stage Manager — Alli Robbins

Matt — Cort Winsett
El Gallo — Charles Billings
Mortimer — Jonathan Bumpas
Henry — Russell Moody

The Fantasticks, The longest-running show on Broadway, will open at the McCoy Theatre on Thursday, November 5th.

This is a story about "a boy, a girl, two fathers and a wall." It is about love and the difficulties of life. *The Fantasticks* is about disillusionment and the pains of learning things the hard way.

The parents build a wall between their homes in order to induce their children to fall in love. Then to reconcile the two families they concoct an elaborate plan, where a hired bandit comes along and attempts to rape Luisa, but is stopped by Matt, allowing the feud to end.

This romance isn't to end here, for

Matt wants to see the world and, after a quarrel with his love, leaves. She is taken in by the bandit, who only dumps her as Matt returns from his travels disheveled and disillusioned. They have both been hurt, but they have grown up and rediscover their love.

The Fantasticks will be running at the McCoy Nov. 5-7, 14-15, 19-20, with all shows starting at 8:00 p.m., except the Sunday performance, which is at 2:00 p.m. Tickets for both *The Fantasticks* and *Cabaret*, which is being performed in repertory, are \$8.50 for adults and \$5.00 for students. Tickets can be reserved now for both shows by calling the McCoy Box Office.

Calendar Of Events

Wednesday, Oct. 28

- 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Susan Lyle Cory Exhibit (open Mon. - Sat.)
— Clough Hanson Gallery
- 5:30 p.m. Student Assembly — Tuthill
- 8:00 p.m. Cabaret — McCoy Theater

Thursday, Oct. 29

- 3:00 p.m. Oliver North: lecture and question/answer — \$5
— Memphis State University
- 4:30 p.m. Eucharist (Catholic Student Association) — Voorhies Chapel
- 6:00 p.m. Habitat for Humanity — Tuthill
- 7:00 p.m. Black Student Association — Tuthill
- 8:00 p.m. Cabaret — McCoy Theater
- 9:00 p.m. BSU/TNT Halweenies — Voorhies Woods
BBQ pit C

Friday, Oct. 30

- All Day Parent's Weekend
- 6:00 p.m. Stepping out with the Greeks — Amphitheatre
- 8:00 p.m. Cabaret — McCoy Theater

Saturday, Oct. 31

- Halloween — Watch out for candy laced with -- gasp -- alcohol
Parent's Weekend
- 2:00 p.m. & 8:00 p.m. Cabaret — McCoy Theater

Sunday, Nov. 1

- 3:00 p.m. Music Academy Faculty Benefit Recital — Payne
Recital Hall

Monday, Nov. 2

- 7:00 p.m. Rhodes Volleyball vs. Christian Brothers
University — Gym

Tuesday, Nov. 3

- 8:00 p.m. Faculty Concert Series — Payne Recital Hall
College Republican Party — Orgill Room

Senate Bill Seeks Curbs On Campus Speech Codes

by Charles Dervarics
Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON (CPS) — The Senate has opened a potentially lengthy and contentious debate on a bill that would ban universities from receiving federal dollars if they impose codes restricting offensive speech on campus.

At issue is a bill introduced by Sen. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, who says speech codes violate the First Amendment, despite good intentions.

"Schools today have a world of options available to them in fighting incidents of harassment," Craig said. But one option he says they must not try is "stripping students of their right to speak out."

Craig's plan drew sharp criticism in a September hearing before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee. Kenya Welch, head of the minority council at Clemson University, said the bill would foster ignorance on college campuses and do little to ensure equity in education.

"Where a person is verbally or physically tormented, badgered, heckled or persecuted or is under constant fear of this occurring because of his or her race, sex, religion or sexual orientation, a quality education is an intangible goal," Welch said.

The Clemson senior also told the panel about several incidents of racial-

ly offensive speech directed at her on the university's campus. "I was shocked, hurt, angry, ashamed, confused . . . but I decided to stick it out," she said.

"However, Craig countered that speech restrictions "destroy the best weapon any of us has to fight against harassment."

"Colleges and universities are responding to racial and sexual harassment on campuses in many more effective ways than the adoption of speech codes," said Hoke Smith, President of Towson State University in Maryland.

At Towson, the school offers courses on sexual, racial and ethnic issues and supports them with a disciplinary system with formal hearings as well as counseling sessions. "Informal procedures are normally very effective," he said.

Smith said he personally found speech codes counterproductive, but he opposed the Craig bill as well. If approved, the legislation will "inhibit rather than further the educational process by which conflicts will be fruitfully addressed."

In effect, Smith said the debate over speech codes already has raised the level of debate on the issue and created an opportunity to find better solutions to problems. This on-going educational process needs no new restrictions

from the federal government, he said.

College and university leaders also added that the Craig bill would do little to address the debate about "politically correct" speech and conduct on campus. But the bill could introduce a new level of government regulation in higher education.

"And problems in speech and relationships arising from intolerance are best dealt with on campus as an educational, not regulatory, issue," said Melvin George, representing the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

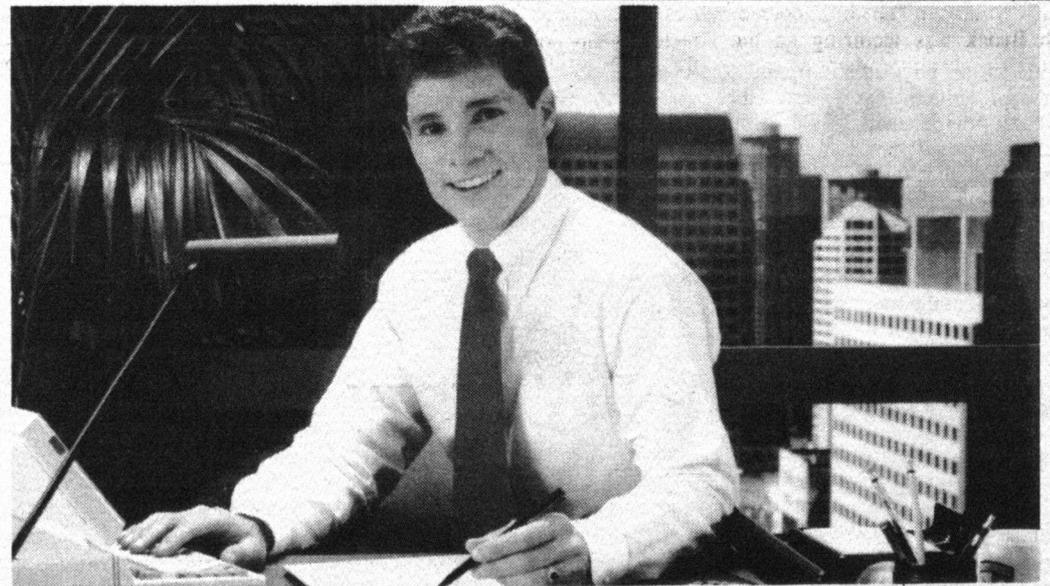
Speaking for NAICU, George said he opposed the measure, calling new government regulation "an unprecedented and unwarranted action."

While policymakers debate the worth of speech codes and the Craig bill, Clemson's Welch noted that the campus climate for many students—particularly minorities—remains difficult.

After encountering incidents of harassment, Welch said she began to think that respect "was an attainable goal." Such a climate does not promote access to a quality education, she added.

Craig says the bill, called the Freedom of Speech on Campus Act, is a starting point for discussion in Congress.

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LETTER FROM UNDERGROUND

A Little Self-Psychanalysis, Or, How I Missed The Point Of Politics

by Clay Combs

I hate politics and I don't care who knows it. I can't list all the factors that have played into the formation of this attitude, but it's one of the few things I feel strongly about. Anybody ever asks me if I'm an elephant or a donkey, I always say "Neither" or something unprintably snide. As far as I can tell, politics is a sham.

That's why I'm vexed to the core of my being about the current presidential race. I don't know exactly where or when it happened, but somehow the tender pangs of civic involvement have touched my very heart. For the first time in years, I care about politics.

This counts for trauma in the life of one normally unencumbered by the democratic burden. I must get to the bottom of said trauma. I must try to understand why I have felt all these things, and to do it I'll have to go back a few years. How did I miss the point of politics?

I remember the first time the great "politics is a sham" revelation came to me. It was as if I'd heard the voice of God. (It must have been God because it couldn't have been Maurice Minnifield, the retired astronaut on *Northern Exposure*. This was before that series came on the air.) I was a junior at Craigmont High School, taking an American History course. Coach Brock was lecturing on the structure of our government or some instance of political intrigue in our history. He was describing how backscratching worked in Washington.

Suddenly the room flooded with light and I imagined myself sitting there alone in the classroom. A host of angels descended to hover above the blackboard. Then the light drained from the back of the room where I was sitting and a spotlight hit the band of

angels and they broke into a furious rendition of the CCR classic "Fortunate Son." Then the two drop-outs from the *Freedom Rock* commercial appeared and did their schtik. They were followed by W. C. Fields, who did his golf routine to great effect. When W. C. left the ethereal stage, the voice of God came down and said, "Now you see how things work. Politics is a sham." This was punctuated by the return of the heavenly light and a blast of music from some gigantic-sounding pipe organ. A family of Romanian gymnasts came out and performed some floor exercises and the show was over. The heavenly light left the room and there was Coach Brock again, calling on me to answer a question I never heard him ask.

That was the first time I can remember consciously casting my vote of No Confidence in our political system. But there must have been some factors working on me subconsciously as well. Consider the situation: I was a white, middle-class male living in Bible-belt suburbia, attending a decent high school with hopes of entering a decent college. My family had never talked politics, probably because we didn't have as big a stake in change as did other families. I can't remember feeling genuinely affected by any political development in the 1980s at all.

Putting together the general disinterest in politics I acquired from my situation and the general disaffection I picked up in high school, I determined politics didn't concern me. More importantly, I determined the political machinery was so cumbersome and so fettered by interested parties it could never effect significant

(Continued on Page 8)

Lowi: "There's Too Much Going Against Any President"

Interview By Gayla Bassham, Editor

What impact do you think Ross Perot will have on the election?

As to the actual outcome itself, I think very little. Nationally, even if he should get as many as ten million votes, which is the maximum he will get, it will be spread across the nation, because there's no gap in his support. There's no gender gap, there's no regional gap, there's no age gap — virtually everywhere, across the board, there are some Perot supporters. If you take ten million votes and you spread that across the fifty states, that means he'll come in third everywhere and get zero electoral votes. But if you don't get any electoral votes, you're a nonentity.

So, the only possible impact is that in one or two states, his vote may hurt one of the other two candidates in that state. Texas and Florida are the two that have properly been singled out as most likely to hurt Bush. One of the reasons Perot's been able to return as a candidate is that he's made that very assessment. If he does hurt anyone, it's likely to be Bush. I don't think he would have come back in if he thought his entry would help Bush get elected.

What kind of President would he be?

He would flash, he would talk a lot, he would be more vigorously the center of attention more than either of the other two. If we have gridlock now, it would be gridlock. Because he has no party. He would be elected in a situation in which ninety-nine point nine percent of the Congress is either a Democrat or Republican. There's one guy, a Socialist, Bernie Sanders from Vermont, but Bernie Sanders has no particular affection for Ross Perot. So one hundred percent of the legislature owes him zero.

Either of the other two candidates who will win, Bush or Clinton, will be stalemated. Members of Congress don't owe either of them anything. They don't come in with a fund of

obligations they can draw on. They don't have a mandate, they don't have anything. But Perot more so, because he doesn't even have anyone who bears his name.

If Bill Clinton is elected, what kind of President would he be? Would he be better than Perot?

There's no question he'd be better as President, because he has more resources to draw upon. He's the leader of a major political party. In addition, I think he would elevate the political discourse somewhat. I think he would restore somewhat, raise back up a little the low esteem in which politics and politicians are held.

That's quite interesting in light of the draft and Jennifer Flowers, because a lot of people that I've talked to think that politics is worse than it's ever been before.

And he would bring it down. Well, it's his discourse that would bring it up. Because of his own commitment to politics life. He and Bush have both been professional politicians, but Bush has denigrated, or has simply not judged, the political discourse, because he's a Republican more than because he's Bush. He hasn't encouraged people to look at politics as a genuine part of democracy. I think Clinton would do that in his political discourse and the manner in which he would operate the presidency itself.

As far as his character is concerned, the person who went the farthest in the presidency from the starting point is Harry Truman. And no one was more vilified, in terms of his personal history, than Harry Truman. He was the product of the machine, the Prendergast machine, and Harry Truman was vilified when he became Vice-President and even worse when, horror of horrors, he became President.

So that stuff washes out pretty fast, especially when it has no foundation. All politicians, including Bush, have

something in their background that show that they're not perfect characters. That's the nature of politics. As Madison said, if men were angels, government and politics would not be necessary. He said government; I added politics because they're essentially the same. Bill Clinton is not an angel. But that can serve him well. It can make him more respectable and he will have more respect for public discourse because he knows what he's been through and he knows the doubts that people have about him. I'm not saying he'll have a vigorous and successful administration, because I doubt it.

What do you think about the Vice-Presidential candidates?

That's easy. I think that Dan Quayle is a person of no presence whatsoever. Al Gore is a person who's presidential. If he weren't from Tennessee, he'd be president already; he would have gotten it in '88. My only objection to that ticket is that they're both Baptists from the South. They both are committed, thoroughly, to the right hand side of the spectrum and I don't like that worth a damn! That's not the Democratic party at all. But in terms of personal and intellectual qualities, there are very few people in politics who are the superior of Al Gore.

Some people think the ticket should be reversed.

I don't agree. I think that both of them are very much above average in terms of intellect, energy, commitment, etc. Most people who ran for the presidency on both sides have extraordinary strong, heavy qualities. It's the system that's broken down.

In some ways, Clinton's probably more flexible. He has an extraordinary capacity to absorb data. And they both know how to deal, and we've got to have that. Even Dan Quayle's not bad at that. He wasn't reviled in the Senate. He was a pretty good operator. Our problem is not the lack of heavies in presidential politics.

Nelson: Clinton Victory All But Certain

Welch Suggs, Associate Editor

"It's all but certain that Bill Clinton will win the election, but there are still two important unknowns: his margin of victory, and how long his coattails will be."

Such was political science professor Michael Nelson's summary of the election proceedings two weeks before the fact. As many people at Rhodes know, Nelson is widely regarded as one of the foremost experts in the country on the Presidency as an institution. Nelson joined the Rhodes community in 1991 after twelve years at Vanderbilt and has also published thirteen books and countless articles on political science and the Presidency. On a sunny Thursday afternoon, I had the chance to sit down and discuss the election, the first Presidential election in which I and most Rhodes students have been able to vote. This conversation enlightened me on a number of issues and was a great help in putting things in perspective for November 3rd.

Elaborating on the crucial aspects of margin of victory and ability to carry candidates on coattails, Nelson explained that without a landslide victory, Clinton will not get the mandate from the American people he needs in

order to work well with Congress, a perennial sore point with the incumbent Presidency.

By the same token, Clinton needs to carry a sizeable number of new Democratic candidates for Congress with him in order to increase the Democratic majorities in both the House of Representatives and the Senate that now exist. For this reason, according to Nelson, Clinton has begun campaigning with Congressional candidates, looking towards inauguration both by strengthening the Democratic ticket and by garnering the personal loyalty of many of these candidates.

On the subject of Congressional elections, Nelson commented that the general anti-incumbency sentiment prevalent among the American people should have hurt the majority Democrats in Congress, but the fact that the nation's economy is in such bad shape under the Republican president forces a generally anti-Republican atmosphere that outweighs the ire that the current assembly has incurred.

The newly elected Congress should be "noticeably less white and less male," according to Nelson. By his

prediction, there should be about 50% more African-American and Hispanic-American members of Congress and possibly twice as many women as there are now.

The wild card in this election, Independent Ross Perot, has regained very little of the support that he had before dropping out of the election, but Nelson sees him as a positive factor nonetheless. "He's like an Old Testament prophet outside the gates of party politics," forcing the candidates to address the unpopular issues of how to take care of the national debt and the government's budget deficit.

His running mate, Admiral James Stockdale (ret.), is seen quite obviously as one of the manifold reasons that Perot has found it impossible to get back to where he was in the polls in the early stages of the election. "(Stockdale) is just not a politician; while he's an expert in other matters, he's out of his venue in this election."

By contrast, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate Al Gore is a "plus to Clinton... most people think he's definitely of Presidential caliber. People don't worry about him being next in line for the Presidency." In-

cumbent Dan Quayle, though, "is a drag on the Republicans, because he's never quite gotten the American public to take him seriously." Nelson cites the entertainment industry as being more of a force in Quayle's popular persona than the commonly blamed news media: "when Quayle is a running joke on the Tonight Show..."

Indeed, a plethora of different genres of television have weighed into the political scene, making the changing role of the media one of the factors Nelson considers most distinctive of this campaign. "We've seen MTV, 'Larry King Live,' and 'Murphy Brown' become major parts of this campaign, and even sitcoms are altering their scripts to take advantage of campaign developments. Clinton has scored major triumphs with his appearances on 'Arsenio' and MTV by going after the young voting audience where they are... Clinton will be the first Democrat in several elections to gain the support of younger voters."

This attraction of people our age to the Democratic party comes also as a result of the Republicans' embracing of the religious far right, according to Nelson. During the 1980's, younger

voters were attracted by the Republican economic agenda that was essentially against high taxes and in favor of the free market, but lately by Republican opposition to abortion rights, homosexual rights, and other "moral" issues.

Nelson also cited a recent poll that showed unmarried individuals, i.e. young singles, divorcees, homosexuals, single mothers, etc. resoundingly favoring Clinton by a substantial margin. Married voters, by contrast, were split almost 50-50 between Clinton and Bush.

In sum, as the election is coming down to the final straightaway, it seems that the Republicans and independents need some sort of drastic turnaround to have any chance of thwarting the fast-closing Democrats. However, Nelson puts the upcoming events of November 3rd in a somewhat different light by noting the effects the Presidential race will have on other elections. From the events of the last nine months, and especially in light of this conversation with Michael Nelson, it seems clearer than ever to me that the next four years are likely to be completely different from the last four.

Analysis Of The Presidential Election

by Trent Taylor, Staff Writer

Well, the election is nearly upon us. I must say this election season has been terribly exciting and interesting for me because it is the first time that I have been personally wooed by the candidates. I have watched these three grown men who seek to lead our nation engage in childish behavior unbefitting of anyone over the age of seven with some humor and a lot of uneasiness. The fact that one of these three men will be the leader in our country for the next four years (and that one of them has been the leader of our country for the last four years) is a sobering thought. I've made up my mind who I will vote for though (I think), but the thing that has most intrigued me about this election is not only the candidates themselves, but the tactics and political maneuvering each of the candidates has used in an attempt to win this election. Most everyone would agree that this has not been your typical presidential election (then again, when is it ever typical?) with the emergence of a strong independent candidate in Ross Perot. Though Perot has virtually no hope of winning the election (or any states), he has vastly altered the political landscape in our nation and changed the very character of the campaign itself. In this article, I will examine each of the candidates' campaigns and their tactics, their chances for winning, and how the three way race has affected their candidacy.

Let's start with the incumbent, the champion if you will, George Herbert Walker Bush. To be blunt, Bush has run a lousy campaign for the most part. For most of the campaign, he has been uninspired, unaggressive, and unconcerned about his reelection bid. Bush's longtime friend and political miracle worker, James Baker, has pulled a disappearing act and left Bush out in the cold. Indeed, rumor has it that whether Bush loses or wins, Baker will retire and head back to Wyoming. Bush has attacked Clinton on everything from draft dodging to Jennifer Flowers, but nothing seems to stick to 'Teflon Bill'. For the most part, it has seemed the American people have not bought his 'whom do you trust' theme. For a while there, it almost seemed that Bush had given up. In the first two debates, Bush looked unprepared and did not do very well. The third debate, though, was the crucial test for Bush. Without an inspired, vastly different approach here, Clinton would win the Presidency in a cakewalk. Bush rose to the occasion and brought an aggressive style that stressed two themes that Clinton could not or would not defend: his record in Arkansas, and the Democrats' last tenure in the White House under Carter. Since then, Clinton's lead in the polls has dropped drastically. Conventional wisdom has it that the election is over, and Clinton will be our next president. But if Clinton's lead

over Bush in the polls consistently drops below ten percent, I say Bush has a good shot at winning reelection. It seems that virtually all of the 'undecided' vote will swing to Bush. When people get in that voting booth all by themselves and think about who they want as President, the seed that the Bush campaign has planted in the electorate's head will pop up and say 'Do you remember the last Democrat in the White House?' and the 'Carter factor' will emerge. The main obstacle, though, to Bush's reelection is not the popular vote, but rather the electoral college. Clinton is firmly in control in the electoral college. Clinton holds decisive edges in California, Pennsylvania, New York, and Illinois, where a lot of electoral votes lie (54, 23, 33, & 22 respectively). In order for Bush to win the election, he must win Texas and Florida, as well as 'steal' Michigan, Ohio, or Missouri away from Clinton. It seems that the popular vote will probably be a lot closer than many people think. The question is, can Bush win the key states?

Clinton has run a virtually flawless campaign. He has been ahead in the polls most of the campaign, and many people have grown accustomed to the term President Clinton. Clinton has countered the Bush campaign's attacks swiftly and decisively, and performed well in the debates (especially the second one). But it's not over yet.

Clinton has lost his overwhelming lead in the polls, and Bush is trying to make a comeback of epic proportions. The main problem with Clinton's campaign is that his support base, though broad, is a lot weaker than Bush's. If Bush can throw a lot of doubt in those people's minds, he could stage the upset. What Clinton must do to win is to keep campaigning like he is ten points behind rather than ten points ahead. He cannot let up. And I think Clinton might be making a mistake by campaigning in small, traditionally Republican states in his attempt to win in a landslide. It's not gonna happen, Bill! Clinton needs to keep his eye on the key states of Texas, Florida, and most importantly, Michigan and Ohio. He must shore up his support base by erasing any and all doubts from the electorate's minds. He must shift the people's attention from his record to Bush's record. No doubt, Clinton is sitting in the catbird seat, but he is balancing very precariously.

And lastly, the most intriguing story of the election year, that monkeywrench, Ross Perot. Perot will not win, but he may determine who will win. His brilliant performance and his folksy style in the debates propelled his rise in the polls. His campaign has been atypical to say the least, with his planned dropping out of the race in August (yes, I'm convinced that it was planned to some degree) and his half-hour television ads. The real ques-

tion of this election year is who is helping more, Clinton or Bush? In the debates, Perot's presence greatly helped Clinton. Perot continuously attacked Bush and the status quo with stinging criticism while doing little, more than slap Clinton and his proposals on the wrist. Perot kept Bush on the defensive where he could not really attack Clinton (except in the third debate). In the actual election though, he may actually help Bush by drawing support away from Clinton's weak base. Perot's bid gives voters another option for change. Rather than voting for Clinton because they are Anti-Bush, voters now have two choices, Clinton or Perot.

And now for my predictions to who will win the election. I think the election will be a lot closer than most people think with many undecided voters siding with Bush, more for the Republicans' sake than Bush's. The popular vote difference will probably not be over five or six percentage points. I think Clinton will pull it out though, because he has an almost insurmountable edge in the electoral college. Clinton has the big states under his belt. Perot will not win any states but will play a big role in Texas where he will give Clinton a win in Bush's home state. Get ready for President Clinton, unless Bush can pull a stunning comeback before November 3.

Weekly Crossword

"On The Street Where You Live"

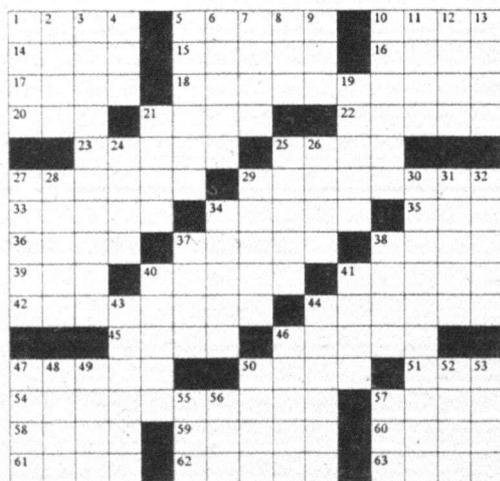
By Gerry Frey

ACROSS

- 1 Interstate exit
- 5 Country estate
- 10 Lima's country
- 14 Distant
- 15 Worship
- 16 Center of rotation
- 17 Eye part
- 18 Famous shopping street
- 20 Comedian Knotts
- 21 Tire with dullness
- 22 Vocalize
- 23 Plant shoot
- 25 Highest point
- 27 Planet
- 29 Theater street
- 33 Sinned
- 34 Ships' berths
- 35 Nigerian
- 36 Golfers needs
- 37 Pacifists
- 38 Beat
- 39 One in Dijon
- 40 Transmits
- 41 Fred Flintstone's wife
- 42 Street predecessors
- 44 Abilene's State
- 45 Opera
- 46 Stanford
- 47 Semites
- 50 _____ a hand
- 51 Parisian street
- 54 Advertisers St.
- 57 Collapsible shelter
- 58 State: French
- 59 Mr. Nero
- 60 Equestrian's need
- 61 Theol. Institutions
- 62 Pares
- 63 _____ James: Singer

DOWN

- 1 Surprise attack
- 2 _____ American
- 3 Disney' World street
- 4 Press releases: Abbrev.
- 5 Dark red



- 6 Decorate with ornaments
- 7 Plant part
- 8 Pay dirt
- 9 Classic car
- 10 Separated
- 11 Theater sign
- 12 Shatter
- 13 Pusher's customer
- 19 Alexander _____ Author
- 21 Cardinal, eg
- 24 Stage prompts
- 25 First sign of the zodiac
- 26 Robbers antithesis
- 27 Glass, ice and mixer
- 28 Sports palace
- 29 Wide Sts.
- 30 Financial street
- 31 Fragrance
- 32 Systems of exercise?
- 34 Sophia in Moscow
- 37 Lifeless
- 38 Penalize
- 40 Word with cheese or watch
- 41 Magician's need
- 43 Nuns clothing
- 44 Baseball's Ralph & family
- 46 Slant on an edge
- 47 Singer Ed
- 48 Evaluate
- 49 Eve's partner
- 50 Tardy
- 52 Single part
- 53 Sicilian volcano
- 55 Opposite: Abbrev.
- 56 Maiden name preceder
- 57 Three in Rome

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'Get Them On The Rolls, Get Them To The Polls'

by John Williams

(CPS) — Democrats want you. Republicans want you. Rock stars and celebrities want you. Public affairs organizations want you. Politicians want you.

What those organizations want from you is simple: If you are 18 or older, you can vote. But to vote, you must first be registered. And if you are the typical college undergraduate, between the ages of 18 and 24, you represent a segment of American culture that is perceived as being not likely to vote or to participate in the political process.

So college and university campuses nationwide have been targeted by private and public interest groups to register students and to get them to the polls on Nov. 3.

"Students tend to feel left out. Candidates don't appear to be addressing issues that are of concern to students," said Becky Cain, president of the National League of Women Voters. "On the 20th anniversary of the right for 18-year-olds to vote, this group has the least percentage voter turnout than any other age group."

"Get them on the rolls, get them to the polls," said Mike Dolan, field director for the California-based Rock the Vote, a non-profit, non-partisan organization that has organized student voter registration drives nationwide.

Top issues that appear to be of concern to college students on the national level include the economy, the environment and abortion rights, activists say.

If students want to address these concerns, they must first register to vote, registration organizers say. That

way, they can vote for candidates who most closely represent their ideals and ideas of what government should be, and what issues the representatives should address.

According to the Census Bureau, 26 million men and women in the 18-24 age group are eligible to vote, and approximately 40 percent of this group is registered. Among college students who are registered, 80 percent vote, said Jamie Harmon, president of the College Democrats of America.

"Many students don't feel they are a part of the American community. They don't have families yet, they don't have sunk-in roots, so they are not as politically active," Harmon said. "Political participation increases with age. We want to show students today that the political and governmental system isn't a joke."

The College Democrats are organizing a Victory Vote program on campuses nationwide, with the goal of registering 50,000 students this fall — ideally as Democrats. Having targeted about 500 college and universities in 15 states, the College Democrats plan to hold rallies, get publicity and have politicians from the local and national levels speak to students.

Harmon said national polls show students identifying with the Democratic Party, and said main concerns on campuses include educational issues and student loans, abortion and the environment.

Tony Zagotta, national chairman of the College Republicans, said polls indicate the 18-24 age group favor Republican views toward government, society and the economy. His group will be working at the grassroots level on campuses, and won't be using

celebrities or rock shows to attract potential Republican registrants.

College Republicans will be going door to door this fall to get students to register or vote by absentee ballot, Zagotta said. He called the Republican's one-on-one approach a "tremendous opportunity" to get students to register in his party. The Republicans, he said, see students' concerns as being the economy, foreign policy and abortion. He said polls have shown the 18-24 age group is "not comfortable" with abortion.

Musicians and movie celebrities will go to campuses and hold rallies to make students aware of the political process and urge them to register.

Rock the Vote has registered approximately 100,000 young people in the past two years, he said, and many college and university students are included in the numbers. What concerns young people, he said, is having access to "the system," or being heard by politicians.

"We have seen the basic issue, and that is empowerment and access to the system," Dolan said. "Many politicians don't want young people voting, since young voters have no patterns of voting and are unpredictable. That makes politicians nervous."

The minimum legal age to register is 18. If a student goes away to attend school, he or she may register to vote in the town or city where school is located. However, the states have varying laws for residency requirements; there is no national law establishing uniform registration laws for all 50 states. An option is to vote by absentee ballot if students are registered in their home states, Cain said.

Why I Voted For Ross Perot

First of all, let me begin with a disclaimer. My decision to vote for Ross Perot for President on my absentee ballot was made only very recently. The final decision was made while watching the last debate on television, and since that time I have not had any contact with the Perot campaign in order to get specific numbers or information that I can quote in this article. Therefore, I will be using more generalizations than I'm really comfortable using and I will be lacking the statistics and quotes that Ross Perot has used so well during his campaign.

So, why did I vote for Ross Perot? Simply put, he comes closer to my ideal of a democratic leader than the other two candidates and he was the only one of the three major candidates to seriously address what I consider to be the two most important issues for the long-term prosperity of our nation today, the deficit and the bureaucracy. In addition, he presented facts and specific proposals, including the con-

sequences of those proposals, that the other candidates did not even touch.

Ross Perot is not a good politician. This fact is made painfully obvious by certain blunders that he has made such as his speech to the NAACP and his troubles with his senior campaign advisors. This lack of political skill does not, however, reflect directly on his ability to lead a nation. The ability to cozy up to the "right" special interest groups, to look good on television, to dance with your wife at the podium of a convention, and to make cute sound bites is not in the least an indicator of one's ability to resolve the nation's debt crisis or clean up our bloated government bureaucracies. In fact, it has been "good politicians" in both parties who have gotten us to where we are today.

Ross Perot is a businessman. In fact, Ross Perot is one of the great businessmen of our time. He knows how to make things work toward a specific goal, as he has demonstrated time and again throughout his life.

Perot represents a chance to return to the almost mythological ideal of the "citizen statesman," a person who has been successful in private life and desires to give his skills and service to the nation. This is a stark contrast to the other candidates, who have been typical career politicians.

There is also another aspect of this contrast. If our government is at present hopelessly financially and morally bankrupt, why should we expect people who have spent their careers working for this government to make things any better? Wouldn't it make more sense to place in office a person from outside the system who can bring in the successful aspects of a much more effective community, namely the business community? To me, this is a very powerful argument in favor of voting for Perot.

Another reason I voted for Ross Perot is his realistic approach to solving what is potentially the biggest problem facing our nation's future prosperity at the moment: the deficit.

Neither Bush nor Clinton has offered anything but vague rhetoric on resolving the deficit. Clinton's economic plan actually relies on economic growth for deficit reduction, which, ironically enough, was the most ill-conceived part of Reaganomics. Perot, of the other hand, is offering to the nation a combination of budget cuts and tax increases. Sure, it's painful and not politically savvy, but it's realistic. I know that no one wants to pay higher gasoline taxes, but the cost of maintaining the debt is much, much, higher (about a fifth of the government budget). Ross Perot is willing to make the tough decisions that no one else in this year's race is willing to take.

Finally, Ross Perot is the only one of the candidates to seriously address cleaning up the legal corruption going on in our government. Perot has identified the problems of PAC's and unconscionable perks that our representatives, our servants, have given themselves. Only Perot has committed himself to removing these

outrageous perks and privileges and ending the influence peddling that has become the primary product of Washington, D.C. Once this has been cleaned up, maybe we will be able to see a government that can actually get something accomplished. Until then, we don't have a chance.

I'll be one of the first to admit H. Ross Perot is not a perfect choice for President. I believe that H. Ross Perot would be one of the first to admit that as well. However, when I look at the rhetoric of the other two campaigns, I see no substance. One tells me that business as usual is the best course, the other tells me just to let him make my decisions for me and it will be all right. Ross Perot, on the other hand, presents to me some substance for making the changes that are needed in the way our government conducts business.

That is why I have voted for Ross Perot for President and encourage everyone else who is concerned with the character of our government to do the same.

by Jim Turner, Staff Writer

Ross for Boss

"You're doing what?!" "You're just wasting your vote." "well, he's not gonna win. So, I'm voting for Clinton (or Bush)." These are just a few of the many responses I've received from people when I tell them I'm going to vote for Perot.

Sure, the man has big ears. I even acknowledge that he has chosen a "lame duck" running mate. And, yes, I am aware of the fact that Ross Perot dropped out of the race in June. Hey, we all make mistakes. Clinton forgot to inhale. Just because a man, or woman, isn't perfect, does not mean they are not qualified to be the President of the United States.

Let's get down to brass tacks, then. Why, exactly, am I voting for Ross Perot? Well, this question, for me, has a wide range of answers. Perception plays a big role in my decision, for although I am voting for Perot, I am

also not voting for Bush or Clinton. Therefore, I will break this down into three categories: Why I'm not voting for Bush, Why I'm not voting for Clinton, and Why I am voting for Perot.

For my decision against a vote for George Bush, the reason is simple and not the least bit enigmatic. He's pro-life and I am pro-choice. For this reason, alone, I will not vote for him. The pro-life movement stands against everything that is within my nature. I will not condone that in my leader.

My decision to not vote for Bill Clinton is a bit more complex. I like Bill Clinton. To me, he seems like an honest (as far as he can afford to be) hard working man. I support many of his ideas. I don't support more taxes. Although, I personally believe that Clinton would try to not raise taxes... he has lately shown how attached to his party he really is. If he could just

say that he would cut spending, and not raise any new taxes, I might vote for him. And if he were going to raise taxes, he hasn't promised to make sure that the money goes where it should go, the deficit.

Perot, then, should encompass the reverse of all the above reasons. Well, his is pro-choice. I say he has nothing to lose and, thus, can afford to be much more honest than either of the other candidates. He supports a five year gasoline tax increase that will accumulate to 50c. All of that money goes to take care of the national deficit. He doesn't propose any cut in other taxes, because, at the moment, they are needed to keep other government programs running. Perot tell us that the only thing that the gas tax pays for is the national debt.

"Ok, so he might take care of the debt." Someone says to me, "but

what if that puts us in a depression?" Let's look at reality. This economy is far from 1929. Though we are working six times harder for the same money we made ten years ago, we are not reduced to selling apples on the street. A fifty cent gasoline tax does not affect everyone. Its your choice to buy the gasoline. You can walk, ride a bike, or car pool. Gore should actually love a plan like this. It's environmentally aware.

"Well, what about Stockdale?" Hmmm. On this note, I have to concede that I don't agree with my candidate's choice. I will say, however, that I am voting for president, and that under the Constitution the VP really has only those powers that president chooses to assign to him. I feel that Perot will opt to run what he can on his own. If Perot should die or be removed from office, then I argue that

Stockdale could be impeached or removed on a "lame duck" basis. I simply feel that I am voting for President... not the Vice President.

I say to all those Republicans and Democrats, who are telling us (Perot supporters) that we are wasting our votes, give it up. The logic doesn't follow. If you don't vote, then no one has a chance to win. If you do vote, then you have a race, a contest, and a winner. To anyone who is even considering voting for Perot, but might feel as though they are wasting their vote, go ahead and do it. He can't win if don't vote for him. The other candidates don't care if you vote for them, as long as you don't vote for him. They need a majority to win. Ross can split that majority into thirds. Ross Perot can win! Finally, whether you're voting for Perot, Clinton, or Bush... please, do vote.

by Kiel C. Wilson

WHERE PEROT STANDS

On Experience:

Perot says that although he has never worked in government, he has a lot of experience in "getting things done." He believes that his career as a businessman has prepared him for problem solving and action rather than gridlock and speeches.

On Defense:

Perot believes that although a U.S. presence in Europe was necessary several years ago, the European Community is now "in a position to pay a lot more than they have in the past." He believes that countries such as Germany and Japan should now pay much more of their own defense so that America can have a "growing, expanding job base."

On Jobs:

Perot wants to create several task forces: one on small businesses, one on big companies, and one on new industries. He believes that the economy must be converted from "19th to 21st century capitalism."

On Nuclear Disarmament and the End of Cold War

Perot believes that America needs to "nail down the intercontinental ballistic missiles." He also believes that after we "try to get the nuclear war behind us," Russia and the other Soviet republics should be supported financially and in every other way so that they can become democratic and capitalist nations.

On China:

According to Perot, Asia will be the United State's largest trading partner in the near future. He anticipates a closer relationship with China, but wants to ensure that "we do not cozy up to tyrants."

On Family Values:

Perot says that the most important factor in creating jobs and fixing the educational system is a "strong family unit in every home, where every child is loved, nurtured, and encouraged." He says that he would use the White as a "bully pulpit" to emphasize this belief.

On Racial Division:

Perot believes that racial strife in the United States is weakening the country. Again, he wants to use the presidency as a "bully pulpit" to make it "absolutely unconscionable and inexcusable" for anyone to appeal to the differences rather than similarities or to attempt to "split this country into fragments."

On Drugs:

Like both of the other major candidates for the Presidency, Perot is opposed to the legalization of drugs. He wants to crack down on drug crimes, explaining that drug traffic in the United States in "chemical warfare being conducted against our children."

On AIDS:

Perot believes that the "ten-year cycle the FDA goes through on new drugs" is too long and the process should be expedited for AIDS drugs.

On Health Care:

Perot supports radical change in the health care system, citing the fact that we have the "most expensive health-care system in the world" and "we don't have the best." He does not spell out exactly what changes he would advocate.

On Abortion:

Perot is pro-choice.

On Taxes:

Perot supports a fifty-cent gasoline tax. He believes that Americans of today should sacrifice somewhat so that Americans of tomorrow will have a future. However, he adds that these sacrifices should be fair and across the board.

These statements are based on Perot's remarks at the first presidential debate on Sunday, October 11, 1992.

George Bush: "The Leader That Our Country Needs" by Judy Brown, Co-President, College Republicans

Let's use our common sense for a moment. If we raise taxes on the upper class and the business people, won't they raise prices and cut down on labor? If we start to tax international business (as a recent Clinton ad suggests), won't they take their factories and move to other countries where business is deregulated, and labor is dirt cheap? If we begin to ignore foreign policy, won't we jeopardize international trade? If we cut defense as an excess, won't we weaken our influence in the rest of the world, influence that has helped to conquer communism and silence dictators? Won't we lose important high-skill jobs in the defense industry? What will we do with these highly educated unemployed?

If we continue to allow the legal system to go unchecked, won't medical costs continue to skyrocket because of ridiculously high malpractice insurance? If we allow the bureaucracy to takeover our health care, won't we see a decline in our country's advanced medical technology? Our existing health care attracts many wealthy patients from other countries where socialized medicine has failed them. How will a Governor whose state ranks 50th in lack of government action to protect the environment and 48th in environmental quality overall be our environmental president?

What sort of checks and balances will we have with a Democratic Congress and a liberal Supreme Court? President Bush, for one, uses common sense. He understands that the answers to our country's problems don't lie in a quick-fix government program; rather, he believes that our best resources are in the American people, not the bureaucracy, and he believes in the private sector's ability to rejuvenate itself. He believes in a system of free enterprise in which entrepreneurs and small businesses are uninhibited by unnecessary governmental regulations and taxes. He believes in an economy where people invest their money in the stocks and bonds and business, not one in which citizens are forced to turn their earn-

ings over to the ever-wasteful Uncle Sam.

In this year's campaign the Democrats have enjoyed telling the American people how awful our economy has gotten during the Bush administration. They even have gone so far as to blame it on the legacy of Reaganomics. But some of us remember a time when another southern Democratic Governor ran the White House and the same Democratic Congress made the laws, a time in which interest rates were a whopping 21.5%, inflation was at 13%, and unemployment was at 10%.

Let's compare that to what President George Bush — yes, in the legacy of Reaganomics — has done to rectify what Jimmy Carter did to us in the 1970s. Interest rates have been brought down to 6%, making it much easier for middle-to-low Americans to buy homes, cars, and other essential things. Let's look at inflation which has been as low as 2.8%, a statistic which has great implications for all of the economic classes in America.

No one is denying that unemployment is far higher than we would like it to be. Republicans, Democrats, and Independents alike are concerned that 7.5% of our nation's work force is out of a job. However, President Bush's plan to give tax breaks to businesses who locate in low-income and inner city areas, known as "enterprise zones," will create jobs in areas where they are needed most. Furthermore, this plan (as opposed to the Clinton/Gore "New Covenant") will put money directly into the economy/rather than sending it through the costly filter of the bureaucracy.

Bill Clinton touts himself for having balanced the budget in Arkansas eleven times, but he is required to by his state's Revenue Stabilization Act. Governor Clinton was only able to accomplish balancing a budget through a law he opposes as a Presidential candidate. According to *The Washington Times* (7/26/92), the Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration claimed that the "balanced-budget requirements were constantly threatened by Mr. Clinton's spending policies

and his administration's faulty revenue forecasts included as part of each annual budget." And remember: Governor Clinton promises to do for our country what he did for Arkansas.

George Bush is in favor of line-item veto, which will help to prevent the deadlock between our Executive and Legislative Branches. The President, instead of having to veto an entire bill, will be able to veto only parts of the legislation. President Bush has had to veto bills on his own policy, such as "enterprise zones" legislation, due to the fact that Congress put attached legislation to increase spending. Many voters complain that President Bush has been ineffective. With a line-item veto, his common sense agenda for American renewal will be implemented.

Governor Clinton opposes a line-item veto despite the fact that over forty states have passed this policy and have seen it successfully implemented.

President Bush gives tax breaks to international business in order to attract them to come to the United States and, thus, create more jobs. Again, this is a measure that will promote the economy. If one taxes international business, won't they pack up, close their factories, and move to a third-world country where they are not taxed and labor is cheaper? Attracting international business is a positive thing; making it unattractive for companies to come to this country is a negative one.

Bill Clinton criticizes the President for this tax cut and feels these businesses need to "pay their share." Common sense tells us that they do pay their share to stimulate the economy by hiring our labor force and helping to reduce the trade deficit.

President Bush wants to reform the medical insurance system rather than our health care. His health-care reform will make low and moderate income Americans eligible for health insurance by providing them with tax credits. A 100% tax deduction will be given to self-employed workers for the cost of their health insurance.

The President is not interested in lowering the standards of our health care. The fact that we do not have any form of national health care is the reason we are the most medically advanced in the world.

President Bush advocates a "GI Bill for children," a program which would give middle and low class students the same educational opportunities as the upper class. Furthermore, it would make public schools competitive with parochial and private schools, thus increasing the quality of both. Sounds great, doesn't it? It is. The Bush administration, in an effort spearheaded by Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander, has pushed for this "voucher program," which would allow each student to use the money that the government would spend on his or her education for *any* school—public or private—which the student's family chooses.

This would help to close the gap between opportunities for upper and lower classes in that it would allow students to choose the best schools and, therefore, get the best education that our country offers. Furthermore, inner city, rural, and other traditionally unsuccessful schools would be forced to re-evaluate their programs and teaching standards—and, hopefully, improve.

Critics of this revolutionary idea (Bill Clinton, for instance) cite a separation of church and state as reasons why they don't support the voucher system. Yet, a similar system is already in place in colleges across the United States. Federal financial aid to religious schools such as Rhodes, Georgetown, Baylor, and many others is not only a successful program, but is also supported by the Democratic party. Didn't Governor Clinton go to Georgetown on scholarships and financial aid? Shouldn't children in rural Arkansas have the same advantages as Chelsea Clinton? Don't children from inner-city Washington, DC deserve the same opportunities as the Gore children? The same opportunities as Gore himself, who attended the prestigious St. Alban's School

in Washington, DC when his father was a Senator? As a matter of fact, Bill Clinton claimed to be "intrigued" by the idea of the voucher system—until the National Education Association, the second largest Political Action Committee and opponent of the voucher system endorsed him, that is.

Lynn Martin, Secretary of Labor, said at the GOP convention, "You can't be one kind of man and another kind of President." George Bush is the kind of leader that our country needs in these difficult times. We need a President who will take politically risky stands—in advocating the Balanced Budget Amendment, legal reform, and the overturning of *Roe v. Wade*—because he has strongly rooted values and convictions and a desire to see our country improve in anticipation for the twenty-first century. As commander-in-chief, the President not only led the fight against Communism, but was the kind of person willing to give his own life for American freedom. As a representative to other nations, the President must be a strong example of democracy in action, and he must have the respect of world leaders. George Bush is all of these things, and he is also a successful entrepreneur and economist. There is no other candidate in this country more qualified, professionally and personally, to sit in the Oval Office.

"You can't be one kind of man and another kind of President." You can't be one kind of candidate and another kind of President, either. In his political life, Bill Clinton has radically changed his position on everything from abortion to CAFE standards to education to whether or not he inhaled. He's changed his story on the role a middle-class tax cut would play in his "New Covenant" and waffled on his Gulf War position. And the list goes on and on. It's hard to vote for Bill Clinton simply because it's nearly impossible to figure out what his platform is from day to day.

In the White House, we, possibly more than ever, need stability, character, leadership, and experience. We need George Bush.

Where Bush Stands

On Abortion:

Bush supports a human life amendment to the Constitution. He plans to appoint judges who will uphold the "sanctity of human life." He will veto the Freedom of Choice Act (a bill preventing states from restricting abortion). He supports both the ban on fetal tissue experimentation and the ban on RU-486. Bush is opposed to schools giving away free birth control.

On Gay Rights:

Bush approves of the ban on homosexuals in the military. He is against laws that protect homosexuals from discrimination in employment, churches, and other institutions and would refuse to legally recognize same-sex marriages.

On Education:

Bush is in favor of a voucher system which allows parents to choose either

a public or a private school; religious schools are included in the voucher system. He also supports competency tests. He is against sex-education, believing that the family should "continue to assume the primary responsibility for the transmission of religious, moral, and cultural values."

On Family Leave:

Bush believes in voluntary family leave programs in the workplace, but will not support mandatory programs. He is also against national day care.

On Welfare:

Bush favors "enterprise zones" and programs encouraging welfare recipients to work or be trained for work.

On the Deficit:

Bush wants a balanced budget amendment and a line-item veto that will enable him to remove "pork"

from Congressional bills.

On Foreign Policy:

"Now that we have won the Cold War," Bush believes, "we must also win the peace." He wants to reduce the troops in Europe but maintain a military presence there. He also plans to continue military ties with Israel and "effectively encourage" humanitarian and democratic reform in China.

On Health Care:

Bush favors tax credits and deductions to help low- and middle-income families. He would force insurers to cover "pre-existent conditions" and place a cap on malpractice claims.

On the Character Issue:

Bush believes that character is a relevant and important issue in a presidential campaign. He believes

that the draft issue — and the fact that Clinton demonstrated against the war while at school at Oxford — calls into question Clinton's character and judgment.

On "Ethnic Cleansing" in Bosnia:

Bush believes that the complex problems in Yugoslavia cannot "be solved by sending in the 82nd Airborne." He is in favor of humanitarian relief for Bosnia, but does not plan to send military troops until "I know how those young men and women are going to get out of there, as well as get in."

On AIDS:

Bush says that he cares very much about the AIDS crisis and requested \$4.9 billion for AIDS research this year. At the same time, however, he stresses that "if the behavior you're

using is prone to cause AIDS, change the behavior."

On Racial Division:

The Bush Administration has passed two civil rights bills. Bush opposes affirmative action "quotas."

These statements are based on the Republican platform and on remarks made by Bush at the first presidential debate on October 11, 1992.

Bill Clinton: "The Ability To Effect A Change" by Sam Woods, Membership Chairman, College Democrats

Why will I cast my vote for Bill Clinton?

In the first debate, Bush attempted to compel the American people to believe that Clinton was presenting an overly gloomy prospect of the American economy. "Bill Clinton wants you to think America is coming apart at the seams," said the president. "This is America," Bush concluded. Certainly the president is correct: this is America. But simply invoking national pride foolishly blinds us from the problems we face; Bill Clinton proposes a plan that will address the problems and provide a course to overcome them. In fact, isn't America revered for its ability to use the democratic process in a way that provides government by the people and manages to deal with national crisis as efficiently and effectively as possible? I think that's called progressivism. Democrats have espoused it for years. America is not great simply because it is America—as George Bush would have you believe—but because it has the ability to effect a change. In this election, that change is represented by Bill Clinton.

In all probability, more than anything else the issue that will bring people to the polls on November 3rd is the economy. Clearly, George Bush's economic plan, or lack thereof, has been devastating to the U.S. economy and impairs its ability to do two things that will prove to be necessities in the upcoming years: create jobs and reduce the federal deficit.

As far as job creation is concerned, George Bush has clearly failed to provide a policy that creates jobs. High unemployment persists, yet those that are employed are making less money and many are working in secondary labor market jobs with no room for advancement, not enough wages to educate themselves to get a better job, few benefits, and barely the pay to make bill payments. In the last year alone—the year that many will recall George Bush hailing the "soon-to-come" recovery—375,000 jobs were lost. Further job losses are expected in another wave of "industry downsiz-

ing" necessitated by the exporting of U.S. jobs south of the border and overseas. And, as the Democrats have brought to light recently, many of those businesses that shut down operations here and opted for cheaper labor abroad were subsidized by the U.S. government.

Besides Bush's job growth inadequacies, his deficit reduction strategies—that is, cutting taxes on capital gains and now across the board—have also failed. The United States currently operates with a budget deficit of \$350 billion, 6 percent of GNP, as compared to 1.7% when Reagan took office. Fourteen percent of the budget will be dedicated to interest payments. Moreover, the national debt, which accumulated over 200 years, has quadrupled during the Reagan-Bush era to over \$3 trillion.

Bush's will to solely cut spending without increasing revenue is flawed, according to a number of economists. Cutting government spending doesn't always correlate into private savings from which corresponding investment and economic growth are supposed to result. Just ask Herbert Hoover. Instead the U.S. needs to cut spending, while increasing that revenue which is least likely to inhibit economic growth. This forms the basis for Bill Clinton's deficit reduction plan. Clinton wishes to divide the federal budget into three parts: past budget for interest payments, present budget for current consumption, and future budget for investment that will reap future financial benefits. He will not allow the first two categories to sink into the red. This is to be done by eliminating all non-productive or outdated programs, cutting federal administrative costs by 3% annually for four years, limiting present budget growth to the growth of the average American's paycheck, controlling health care costs, applying a "pay as you go" rule to businesses on their non-investment spending, and, finally, by making the rich pay their fair share in taxes.

Regarding the third category, Clinton will allow moderate deficits in investment spending as long as future

economic rewards can be reasonably assumed to flow from them. Just as businesses are justified in borrowing money to fund programs that aim to increase revenues, government investment spending will be so justified by the opportunities for job creation and technology development. The plan aims to halve the budget deficit in four years.

Another issue of equal and inter-related importance is education. Education is the basis for our economic competitiveness. It is equally important to understand that it also provides much of the basis for the state of society and culture. It is for this reason that every American child deserves the right to an education that is academically astute and comparable to that of his or her peers. Under the self-proclaimed "Education President", American schools have failed to improve, and the president's complete school choice voucher system, which has yet to be logistically explained to the American people, has not been enacted. Sure, school choice may alleviate some of the disparities in the country's schools, but without equitable funding and qualified teachers, complete school choice is not going to provide the necessary reform.

Bill Clinton wants public school choice. He does not wish to include private and parochial schools in that choice, because of the obvious reason that tax dollars would then be spent on those for-profit institutions and taken away from already troubled public schools. Head Start, a program proven successful for helping disadvantaged students get ahead, will be fully funded under Clinton/Gore, something Bush and Quayle have failed to do.

Education doesn't stop at high school, though, and Governor Clinton's Arkansas plan provided for both college bound and non-college bound students. For those not going to college, Clinton increased vocational-technical and industry specific training opportunities. The governor also created a youth apprenticeship program to motivate non-college bound students to stay in school and do well. For the college bound students, short-

and long-term tax free bonds were made available to help finance one's college education.

An issue which I deem of great importance but has rarely been mentioned as one of this campaign's major issues in general (it has in a specific context been addressed with respect to a woman's right to choose, I suppose) is that of presidential appointments to the Supreme Court.

Many of the Constitutional conventioners participated in the American revolution; indeed, they wanted both social and economic liberty. George Bush's appointees to the high court do not subscribe to this thought, and, as I see it, undermine the basic tenets set forth in our Constitution. I think it is safe to say that Clinton appointees would interpret that document fairly and in the progressive light in which it was written.

The final major policy issue I wish to address is the environment. Again, George Bush was elected promising to be the "Environmental President". As the economy grinded to a halt, however, he began to abandon some specific policy promises, not the least of which were the reversal of his "no net loss" wetlands policy decision and his reversal of support for the Clean Air Act and its enforcement. Bush's environmental dilemma stems from the false choice that he has convinced himself, Dan Quayle's Council on Competitiveness and William Reilly's EPA exists. That is the choice between environmental protection and economic growth. As Clinton and Gore recognize, the environmental protection industry is one of the world's fastest growing industries. Unfortunately, Japan and Germany realized this some time ago and are already capitalizing on the young technologies' economic prospects. The technology is, however, in its infancy and sensible research and development will lead to the future manufacture of environmentally friendly products and devices that will be consumed by a growing—eventually huge—market out of necessity rather than want.

The aforementioned issues are the ones that I consider are of greatest import, but other issues have been brought to the forefront during the campaign by the Bush administration. Those are the issues of character, trust, and family values. Military service is not the end all issue of character; this is most clearly indicated by the fact that Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney did not serve in Vietnam. Nor did Dan Quayle, whose support of the war but refusal to participate in it seems far less a model of character than Bill Clinton's disagreement with the war's aims and consequent refusal to take part in it.

As far as trust is concerned, has Mr. Bush exemplified trust? Clearly, he has not. Not only was his specific "No New Taxes" pledge a prevarication, but the president also said he did not know anything about the Iran-Contra affair, despite memos that indicate otherwise. If we take him at his word, though, which I am willing to do, then what does that say about his involvement in a government in which he was the second highest official? Not very much. How many other policy decisions has he been "out of the loop" on? Perhaps we should ask James Baker.

The final abstraction of the true issues set forth by the Bush/Quayle ticket is the notion that a return to family values will be the panacea for government's failure. I will concede that family values are indeed an important cog in the American political machine and have something to do with the success or failure of American domestic policy.

However, if Mr. Bush really wanted to make family values realizable by a large part of the American populace, he would form economic and education plans that gave people both the education to get a job and do well at it as well as a job market that was expanding. In short, if George Bush actually cared about family values other than those of rich aristocrats, he would propose Bill Clinton's agenda for changing America. That is why I will vote for Bill Clinton.

Where Clinton Stands

On Abortion:

Clinton believes in the right to choose "regardless of ability to pay." He supports the Freedom of Choice Act and is against the ban on fetal tissue research. Clinton is in favor of education, counseling and access to contraceptives and hopes to "make abortion less necessary, not more difficult or more dangerous."

On Gay Rights:

Clinton strongly condemns homophobia and gay-bashing. He supports allowing homosexuals in the military. He would add "sexual orientation" to civil rights protection.

On Education:

Clinton is against vouchers that would finance attendance at private (including religious) as well as public elementary and secondary schools. His college loan program would allow

students to repay loans through national service.

On Family Leave:

Clinton is in favor of mandatory family leave programs. He also supports nationally funded day care.

On Welfare:

Clinton would increase education and job training for welfare recipients. He calls for community-based "development banks" which would give loans for small businesses in poor neighborhoods. Clinton would require welfare recipients to work after receiving benefits for two years.

On the Deficit:

Clinton, like Perot, asks for "fair and shared sacrifice of all Americans for the common good." He would cut federal red-tape by three percent every year for four years and would limit in-

creases in the budget to the rate of growth in the average paycheck. Clinton also hopes to save money in defense and reform entitlement programs.

On Foreign Policy:

Clinton calls for speedy action to help former communist countries. He would continue the sanctions on South Africa until the black majority has achieved "full accommodation." He would also make human rights reform, U.S. access to the market, and "responsible conduct" in the proliferation of weapons conditions on China's most-favored nation status.

On Health Care:

Clinton believes that universal access to adequate health care is "not a privilege but a right." He vows to cover all Americans and to control health costs.

On the Character Issue:

Clinton claims that those who attack his character based on the draft and on demonstrations against the war in Vietnam are splitting the country. He says that "we need a President who will bring this country together, not divide it."

On "Ethnic Cleansing" in Bosnia:

Clinton agrees with Bush that the United States should not commit ground troops to Bosnia. However, he adds that "it's important to recognize that there are things that can be done short of that." Other than working with the United Nations and with allies, Clinton did not specify what "things" could be done.

On AIDS:

Clinton, like Perot, calls for speeding up the "drug approval process." He says that one person should

be in charge of the fight against AIDS to "cut across all the agencies that deal with it."

On Racial Divisions:

Clinton says that the "winds of hatred" have divided the country and that he has fought these winds throughout his public life. He says that unless America's racial divisions are healed, the country cannot be turned around.

These statements are based on the Democratic platform and on remarks made by Clinton at the first presidential debate on Sunday, October 11, 1992.

1992: A Year Of Change, Memories

by Paul Guibao

Propelled by a desire for change, the election of '92 will alter not only who leads our country but its entire political process as well. No matter who wins, this election will set history, as this spirit of change has altered the face of politics. First and foremost, this election has already solved one problem—the voting crisis. Over the course of the previous elections, the declining pattern in the number of voters going to the polls had dropped to a point where many questioned if the American people really cared any more. Fortunately for America, 1992 has shown considerable improvements. One reason is the extreme rise in the number of “young” voters (age 18-24). This has been the most disappointing category of voters over the years, as less than one fourth of this group would actually go to the polls. However, this is not the case anymore, and as a matter of fact, so many people in this age group are registered

that the number is far over double the amount of young voters in the 1988 election.

One substantial reason for the rise in voters of all ages, but especially the 18-24 year olds, is the many new ways in which politicians are communicating their message to the people. In '92, television played an even more powerful role than before, with not only the media putting its two cents in, but everyone from “Murphy Brown” to “Rush Limbaugh”. Another new and highly exploited forum was the talk show; everyone knows Bill Clinton went on *Arsenio*, but he wasn't the only politician to discover talk shows. Clinton's opponent in the primaries, Jerry Brown, appeared on *The Dennis Miller Show*. Miller's show also featured Al Gore before he was named to the Clinton ticket. Since announcing his candidacy, Gore has been on a wide variety of programs ranging from Whoopi

Goldburg's new show to *Meet The Press*. But no show holds a candle this election to *Larry King Live*, which not only played host to all three candidates but was the birthplace and nurturer of the Perot campaign. In fact, the three candidates are basically wrapping the campaign with each of them doing one night of Larry King. Bill Clinton is first, on October 28, and the next two nights contain Ross Perot and George Bush in that order.

Getting back to the topic of making young voters enthused, it would be futile if I did not mention *Rock the Vote*, which really has been the main drive behind this success with young voters. Their extremely successful campaign has not only included support in the entertainment industry, but has been aided immensely by the Clinton campaign, which has included more campaigning toward young voters than any other before. This included an appearance on MTV, an interview with *Rolling Stone* magazine, and an appearance on the radio show “Rockline” for both him and Senator Gore.

George Bush's role in his re-election really didn't start until after the Republican convention in August, as he felt he needed to “focus on the White House.” However, this did not stop Vice President Quayle from

leading a very enthusiastic early campaign. If re-elected, Quayle really should be given some due credit for really driving this crusade to the people at a time when George Bush did not seem concerned. Quayle, of course, brought about one of the biggest and definitely dumbest controversies this year in his tongue lashing of Murphy Brown. This really shouldn't be the symbol of Quayle's campaign, as he has really taken it upon himself to transpose the earlier belief that he was a detriment to the Bush campaign. He has been on all kinds of television though basically doing a more “news” oriented route (*Meet the Press*, *Firing Line*, *Larry King*) and has basically avoided talk shows and similar shows.

The American people also saw a new fashion of debates. The style varied from night to night, and included two completely new formats. The first of these new programs took place in the second debate, which on a whole most of the country agreed was the most successful debate, not only in this series, but in a long time. It was a formal jokingly calling the “Oprah” format, for the candidates answered questions from a room of undecided voters in a style similar to the popular show. Here, all three candidates reached a previously unequalled point of com-

munication, as the American people, and not journalists, were asking the questions. The debate did have one moderator, from ABC News, who has been the only criticized part of the second debate, as some have charged her to have been unfair to one or more of the participants. This extraordinary night was highlighted by a call by one of these 209 Americans for the candidates to put “smear” tactics aside and talk about what was really relevant—the issues. The third debate used a mix between one half of the program having a single moderator and the other half run by a panel of four. This was a good, spirited debate; but it was more due to the contestants than formal or number of moderators. The third debate format has gotten a lot of criticism, saying that the split program does not allow either half to evolve to a substantial point and hampers the contestants' time.

The election of '92 has been one for the history books. It's hard to believe that over a year ago this was supposed to be the biggest landslide ever, with our incumbent running away with his prize, a spoil of the Gulf War. However, as we see, a lot can happen in a year. Now all George Bush can do is to hope a lot can happen in two weeks.

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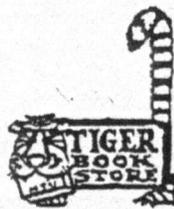
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Potential Law Students

A representative of Mississippi College School of Law will visit the campus on Wednesday, November 4, to talk with students who are interested in pursuing a career in law. The representative will be located in the Main Entry Hall of the Refectory from 11:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.

Letter from Underground

(Continued from Page 3)

change anyhow. To put it in old terms, I lost faith in the power of government to serve the governed. I missed the point of politics.

Enter campaign '92. Medial hype. People are talking. Country in throes of recession, economic and emotional. Various groups in American calling for end to white male oligarchy, and rightly so. World situation, despite end of Cold War (possibly because of it), unstable. Somehow all this gets through to me, and somehow I begin to feel politics could make a difference in the next few years. The times are ready for something big.

I still don't believe in politics, and I still hate it. But the debates showed the three candidates for president have differing ideas on how to go about running the country, and that could prove pivotal to our world as a whole, even to me as a person. We may be on the cusp of something, something important, and the United States will take a lead role in what goes down. Since I don't believe we're fully prepared for the coming years, I want to vote for someone who recognizes all our problems. That means Bush is out. I want to vote for someone with political experience and a multi-

faceted plan for national recovery. That means Perot is out. (Please forgive these generalizations. They distort reality, but they summarize my own take on the situation.)

Even though I still don't believe in campaign promises, I'm going to go out next Tuesday and cast a vote for the governor because I genuinely feel it would be the best thing for the country. I may be wrong, but it's what I feel in earnest. We need recovery. America is still prominent, but no longer preeminent.

News flash: the Blue Jays took the Series.

Jobs vs. Environment is A Campaign Issue

by John Williams

(CPS)—The presidential candidates differ sharply in how they would deal with the specter of global warming, the declining ozone layer, air pollution and other environmental issues that are of obvious concern to young people.

The Republicans charge that Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton and his running mate U.S. Sen. Al Gore of Tennessee would put the environment first and jobs second with their proposals in dealing with environmental concerns.

On the flip side of this argument, the Democrats maintain that President Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle are more concerned with appeasing big business and pushing environmental issues aside in favor of looser controls.

“The environment is really important to young people. We have to make sure there is something left for us,” said Jamie Harmon, president of the College Democrats. “Bush's claim to be the environmental president is just a campaign tactic.”

Bill Spadea, who is the national youth director for the Bush-Quayle

campaign, said the Democrats and liberals are “blowing out of proportion” environmental concerns such as the ozone hole and other issues.

Clinton wants automakers to improve fuel mileage in all autos, a charge the Republicans say would put up to 300,000 jobs at risk. The Bush administration wants industry to investigate the use of alternative fuels and give businesses incentives to develop clean air emissions.

“Clinton has talks about recycling and better car mileage and has caught some heat for it,” Harmon said. “We need to raise fuel efficiency standards. This is a good example of pushing the environment not just because it's popular but because it's needed.”

The Republicans also attack Gore as a “radical environmentalist.” Gore, who wrote the book “Earth in Balance,” maintains that internal combustion engines are causing great harm to the environment.

“This frightens young people,” Spadea said. “Bush wants balance between protecting the environment and

having businesses thrive in this world.”

However, Harmon said the telling difference between the parties is the fact that Gore, a well-known environmentalist, is on the Democratic ticket.

“The most basic issue would be Clinton's first choice as presidential candidate was to choose Al Gore as his running mate,” Harmon said. “(Vice President Dan) Quayle has led the way in gutting environmental legislation.”

And, as in other issues in this election year, the arguments and counter-arguments run hot and heavy on what to do about cleaning up the environment.

Bush has defended his record, saying his administration has led the way in improving the environment.

“Through our firm commitment and our substantial investments, we have improved significantly the quality of our air, land and water resources,” the president said. “The United States leads the world in environmental protection.”

BOYS OF WINTER NATIONALLY RANKED AS PRACTICE STARTS

by Thomas Johnson

In an effort to be a good basketball team this year, the Rhodes College men's basketball team has already begun its rigorous three-week training program. Devised by work-study coordinator and head coach Herb Hilgeman, this workout is designed to put Rhodes atop the SCAC conference in 1992-93. Hilgeman pointed out that while Millsaps runs only four 110 yard dashes a day during its workout, and Oglethorpe only six, Rhodes runs eight a day, and thus will be in better shape come conference time.

This training program, which began October 5, is centered around strenuous work in the school weight room and Lynx strength den, primarily on the Eagle and Pyramid fitness machines. One needs only to look at the physique of freshman forward Patrick Fisher to see how the weightlifting is paying off for the Lynx, since he claims to have a "body by Eagle fitness." Only sophomore point guard Brad Norwood doesn't lift

weights with the Lynx Cats, because he "lives at home and lifts at home."

The basketball team also does a great deal of stretching in their workout in order to stay limber and avoid injury. Andy Pippenger, the team's lone senior, leads the stretching always ending with the ever popular "James Burden stretch," which works the back.

In addition to the weightlifting and stretching, Mike Gorda puts his team through a grueling track workout, masterminded by cross country genius Robert Shankman. On occasion, the Rhodes basketball players are expected to run a 50-yard dash in under 10 seconds and even a lap backwards. Backwards means running with your back facing the direction you are going—not running around the track clockwise instead of counterclockwise. Even noted speed merchant, power forward Henry Lindeman admits the track work is difficult saying, "Those 50's in whatever I run them in are killers."

The physical training program involves every male playing basketball for the school, including the varsity, Junior varsity, and alumni teams. Many players have come on strong in this year's development program, most notably freshman forward Scott Brown from Birmingham, who does an incredible butterfly stretch, and freshman center Duane Robicheaux who has joined the exclusive 200-pound club in the weightroom.

However, all the basketball team's hard work is not in vain as it is geared toward getting the team in shape for its first game in the highly-underrated SCAC conference. And when asked if he thought that the difficult physical training program would get the team in shape for its first game in the highly-underrated SCAC conference, the eloquent Shay Shabom, a first-year student who plays off-guard said, "I think that this difficult physical training program will get the team in shape for its first game in the highly-underrated SCAC conference."

DIVISION III TOP TEN by Brad Schmaltz, Columbus, OH

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. CALVIN | 11. EMORY & HENRY |
| 2. SCRANTON | 12. CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT |
| 3. ILLINOIS WESLEYAN | 13. BELOIT |
| 4. WISCONSIN PLATTEVILLE | 14. CENTRE |
| 5. COLORADO COLLEGE | 15. BUFFALO STATE |
| 6. KEAN | 16. CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO |
| 7. SALEM STATE | 17. ST. THOMAS |
| 8. RHODES | 18. WOOSTER |
| 9. OTTERBEIN | 19. MARYVILLE |
| 10. HUNTER | 20. ST. JOHN FISHER |

Hilgeman's Squad Cracks Top Ten

In the recently published *NCAA Basketball Preview* magazine, Rhodes College was ranked eighth in the nation in Division III basketball. This stat simply means that out of all the Division III men's basketball teams in the world, Rhodes' is predicted to be the eighth best, as only seven teams are supposed to be better. For reference, this same magazine ranks Florida State eighth in Division I, thus likening the Seminoles to the Lynx Cats. At any rate this top-ten ranking is a great honor for your school, so if happen to see a basketball player on campus give him a high five or a pat on the back, but by the same token tell him not to get too complacent and to work hard to be competitive in the SCAC this winter.

—Thomas Johnson

THE BIRD'S EYE VIEW

OOPS...

by Chip Riggs, Sports Editor

For my column this week, I decided to take a break from analyzing the sports world (or trying to) and make an apology to the football team. Apparently, in my column and article about the Washington U. football game a couple of weeks ago, I made some detail mistakes that I shouldn't have made. These mistakes were dutifully pointed out to me by senior players Percy Courseault, Ryan Mire, and Paul Knapstein, so I guess I should thank them for their attentiveness at the same time.

The mistakes were as follows:

★ "In my description of a long Wash. U. touchdown pass, I wrote that "Lynx safety Reid Smiley fell down." According to the aforementioned critics/players, Smiley wasn't actually in the game at that point. As I watched the Wash. U. receiver evade the Lynx defense and dive into the end zone, I didn't think to check back and see who was lying on the ground. So, I guess I should have written, "Somebody, whoever was playing safety at that point—fell down."

★ "I mistakenly referred to junior wide receiver Brian Vandegrift and "Bandegrift." That, my friends, is a typo. Sorry, Vrian.

★ "Finally, in describing the last play of the game, I wrote that Scott Franklin's interception was tipped before he caught it. According to my critics, the ball wasn't tipped. I guess my eyes or memory just fooled me on that one, because, when I sat down to write, I thought I remembered seeing the ball tipped around.

In my own defense, I will say that I wrote both the pieces under a strict deadline, without a chance to run out every ground ball, as the saying goes. However, as the gang pointed out to me, that's not much of an excuse. So, I'll try to be more careful from now on, and ya'll keep reading me.

Cross Country Team Focusing On Postseason Championship

by Eddie Dieppa

The men's and women's cross country teams are now heading into the final phase of their season, having had two successful races to cap off the regular season. "All the pieces are falling together for successful meets at Conference and Region, especially based on the past 2 weekends," said Coach Robert Shankman.

Over Fall Break, the Rhodes cross-country team travelled to Nashville for the Vanderbilt Invitational Meet to face several Division I schools, including Georgia and Tennessee. The course at Percy Warner Park was hilly, but wide enough for the 180 runners participating in the men's race.

The women's team finished just ahead of rival Sewanee, 12th overall. Billie Ann Snodgrass came in 54th place (21:33), racing well against the many Division I runners. She was followed by Jennifer Farringer (80th, 22:58), Kristin Oswald (81st, 22:58), Meredith Neer (87th, 23:31), Elizabeth Irvin (102nd, 24:34), and Bonnie Binkley (109th, 25:21).

Both Rhodes teams beat Sewanee by at least 30 points, giving the Tigers a sound beating. Rhodes finished 14th out of 24 schools. The top six for Rhodes all finished within a minute. Having very good races were Felix Vasquez (71st, 29:00) and Eddie Dieppa (72nd, 29:02), James Westphal (73rd, 29:07), Tom Oberding (79th, 29:15), and Jon Michael Morgan (89th, 29:43). Other Rhodes finishers were Edgard Cabanillas (93rd, 29:49), Scott Haines (105th, 30:17), and Miles Bogner (131st, 31:00).

The following week, Rhodes headed to Berea, KY, for the Berea College Invitational Meet for a dual with

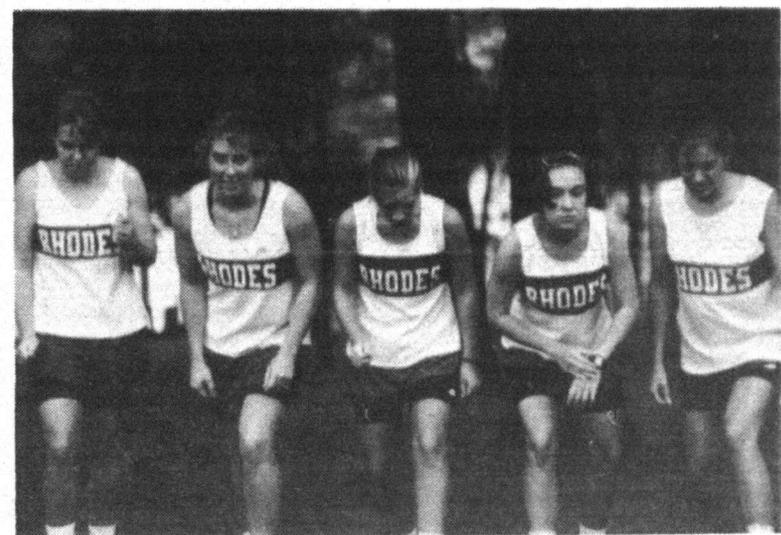
Centre College. This was the last meet before the Conference Championship, and the last chance to face last year's Conference runners-up and women's champions.

The women's team, as they have done all year, finished in a very close group. Rhodes came in 3rd behind overall winner Centre. Billie Ann Snodgrass placed in the top 10, with an 8th place finish (20:54). Right behind her were Jennifer Farringer (19th, 22:16), Kristin Oswald (20th, 22:17), and Elizabeth Lowe (23rd, 22:27).

Other top Rhodes runners were Meredith Neer (26th, 22:47), Tracy Nelson (29th, 23:54), Elizabeth Irvin (24:23), and Bonnie Binkley (24:51). The women's team has had tough losses to Centre and Millsaps, but still has a chance at the Conference title.

The men's team had a very good race, placing 3rd out of 8 schools. Rhodes had a definite victory over Centre (3rd-5th, 96-130), emphasized in the point spread. Rhodes had seven men before Centre's third man. Racing for the first time was Bancroft McMurphy (11th, 27:57), who led the team. Eddie Dieppa (16th, 28:17) gathered his 3rd second place finish on the Rhodes squad. Close behind were Felix Vasquez (21st, 28:42), who was trailed by James Westphal (23rd, 28:51), and Tom Oberding (25th, 28:58).

Also racing well were Edgard Cabanillas (26th, 29:04), Jon Michael Morgan (27th, 29:12), and Scott Haines (36th, 29:50). Rhodes now heads to San Antonio, TX, in two weeks for the Conference Championship, hosted by Trinity University. Rhodes looks very tough, and the men's team has not conference losses.



The women's cross country team gets set at Plough Park.

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Guest Editorial:**The Importance of Amnesty International**

by Will Seay, Staff Writer

"When the first two hundred letters came, the guards gave me back my clothes. Then the next two hundred letters came, and the prison director came to see me. When the next pile of letters arrived, the director got in touch with the superior. The letters kept coming and coming; three thousand of them. The President was informed. The letters still kept arriving, and the President called the prison and told them to let me go"—a released prisoner of conscience from the Dominican Republic.

Prisoner of conscience—a man, woman, or child imprisoned for their beliefs, color, sex, ethnic origin, language, or religion provided they have neither used nor advocated violence.

Amnesty International—an international organization dedicated to the release of prisoners of conscience, fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners, and an end to torture and executions in all cases. The society's main goal is making itself unnecessary.

The first chapter of Amnesty Int'l at Rhodes College was established last year, and didn't gain much popularity. This year, thenewly invigorated group led by Stephanie Rogers and Catherine Cueller intends to attract a much larger audience by more clearly explaining its purpose. Founded in 1962, Amnesty Int'l has so far worked on the behalf of over 25,000 prisoners around the world. It was awarded the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize for its efforts to promote global observance of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Right. To achieve an impartial stand, the group is independent of all governments, political factions, ideologies, economic interests, and religious creeds. Its funds are collected entirely by donations from supporters; no contributions from any government are accepted. In short, anyone can advocate Amnesty without contradicting any personal beliefs other than an abnormal craving for a violation of basic human rights. The process is simple and need not involve a sacrificial devotion of time or effort to participate. You don't even have to officially join the club itself. A mere five to ten minutes and able writing hand are all that is required.

Memos called *Urgent Action* requests are presented at each meeting which summarize a single case of a prisoner in need of aid from Amnesty. Letter outlines are provided that you may wish to follow in writing your personalized message to a prison director, governor, or minister of justice.

Each letter written brings that prisoner one crucial step more towards the freedom he deserves. Constant action generates effective pressure; and in this way the more participants, the better the results (beginning with improved treatment and eventually leading to release). On more than one occasion I personally have received a letter in return honoring my request for more information on the situation, proving that my and every other letter assists in the process. It cannot be overemphasized that any amount of help you contribute is significant in determining the success Amnesty. Meetings are generally held in the Robinson social room at 8:00 p.m on Tuesday nights, and last as long as you wish to stay. Catherine and Stephanie also post *Urgent Action* notices on their dorm doors at 215 Williford and 307 Bellingrath respectively if you can't attend a meeting but still wish to write a letter

Watch for the Amnesty symbol (a faceless, nameless, raceless stick figure representing Amnesty's impartial efforts) about campus for more information on our local campus-wide venture. We are currently planning fund raisers and publicity campaigns, so stop by tables and bulletins in the RAT for opportunities to expand your horizons and take part in a venerable pursuit to end injustice and eradicate torture worldwide.

Letter to the Editor

This fax arrived at Rhodes from Bishkek, Kirghizstan, October 21, 1992 and is submitted for publication in the Sou'wester. Transcribed from handwritten copy by Allen Bell - 276-3810.

Happy Halloween from Central Asia! I am having the time of my life experiencing a culture totally foreign to me. I have the privilege to be the first American to study in the new country of Kirghizstan (a former Soviet Republic), bordering Northwest China in the heart of Central Asia.

When I arrived in Moscow at the beginning of September, with the other American exchange students, I was planning on studying in St. Petersburg, Russia. But when the opportunity arose for me to study in Kirghizstan, I made a split decision to go and live in its capitol city, Bishkek (population 600,000). Before I got here I envisioned myself spending my nine months in this Islamic Republic herding yaks on the edge of the Himalayas. But after a shaky start I am falling in love with the Kirghiz people and their beautiful maountainous country, yaks not withstanding!

Kirghizstan is 95% mountains, and lakes can be found everywhere—including the world's largest alpine lake—Issyk Kul—it is fantastic. Majestic snow capped mountains ring the glacier blue lake and sheep and camels graze just beyond the beach. Speaking of which, Kirghizstan is truly a land where the men are men and the sheep are scared, with 4 million people and 10 million sheep.

Culturally the people are Turkish and Muslim while historically they are a mixture of Nordic peoples from the Yenesei River area in Siberia and Mongoloid peoples from Mongolia which gave rise to red and blonde hair, beautiful blue green eyes and red faces with mongoloid features.

Religiously there is a strong belief in astrology and although the Kirghiz are Muslim by custom and tradition, there is more of a syncretic thought that Jesus, Muhammed, and Buddha (despite the contradiction between their teachings) are all different prophets of the "One God."

The Kirghiz are also very proud of having the owrld's longest epic poem called "Manas." Twice as long as anything Homer ever wrote, it has been passed down orally for hundreds of years and is basically about how they constantly get their butts kicked by neighboring tribes until this hero Manas rallies the people. Late his son and grandson do the same. It is so cool to listen to it recited since over a hundred characters are performed in diferent voices, generally by children. The Manas takes days to recite and is usually accompanied by the Kirghiz guitar—the Komuz.

As for me, after spending almost a month freezing in my apartment and living on burned kolbaca (sausage), potatoes and Kirghiz bread, I am now living with a Kirghizian family who are wonderful. The dad is a major-general in the National Guard who served in Aghanistan and the Mom is a physics teacher. I share a small room with their 20 year old law student son, Ai-bek and we are getting along great. I have arguments with him and his aunt fairly regularly about capitalism and communism, totalitarianism and democracy, and Islam and Christianity. They are convinced that Blacks and Whites do not speak to one another in the U.S. and they freaked when I told them I had a Black uncle. They also believe Kirghizstan is not ready for Democracy and needs "discipline" and that Christianity is a works based religion like Islam; the Christian concept of grace from the cross is a new concept for many people that I have spoken with.

School is tough as all my classes are in Russian, but the material is interesting and the professors are cool.

I joined an Intramural Basketball team and hope to start rowing (crew) again but I think the lake will freeze before I ever get out on the water!

I suppose the most interesting experience I have had here was during the All Union Summit (Oct. 8-10) here in Bishkek. I bluffed my way into the Press area with my Rhodes I.D. (I knew I'd use it *sometime*), hung my camera around my neck and got pictures of all of the presidents of the new republics and shook hands with Boris Yeltsin when he came right in front of me to meet the press.

Some other neat experiences have been hiking in the mountains, dancing to horrible Russian Rap with a bunch of drunk Turks at the Rurkish ambassadors house, seeing an award winning performance of "Swan Lake" for a penny; eating horse intestines and God knows what else, having an informal interview read on T.V., finding a Korean Christian mission church to go to, and having the three year old granddaughter of the family I live with call me Benaga (Uncle Ben).

I want to encourage each of you to study abroad while you're at Rhodes. even though I love Rhodes very much, my time abroad has raised the value of my education immeasurably. I hope you get the chance to grow and learn outside the womb of our wonderful gothic playground in Memphis.

Thank you all who have been praying for me and I miss Rhodes, especially PiKA, very much. Rest assured, I am having an awesome time and I wish everyone the best. See ya'll next Fall!

Sincerely,
Ben Scott

The Sou'wester

The Sou'wester is the official student newspaper of Rhodes College. It is published every Wednesday throughout the fall and spring semesters with the exception of holidays and exam periods. The office is in the basement of Palmer Hall. Staff meetings are held there each Monday night at 9:00 and all students are welcome to attend.

Interested parties are encouraged to write letters to the Editors, which may be delivered to the office or sent via campus mail. All letters must be signed and include the author's phone number for confirmation (not for publication). 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 are those of the editors and contributing writers and do not necessarily represent the official viewpoints of The Sou'wester or Rhodes College.

National advertising representatives are CASS Communications and American Passage.

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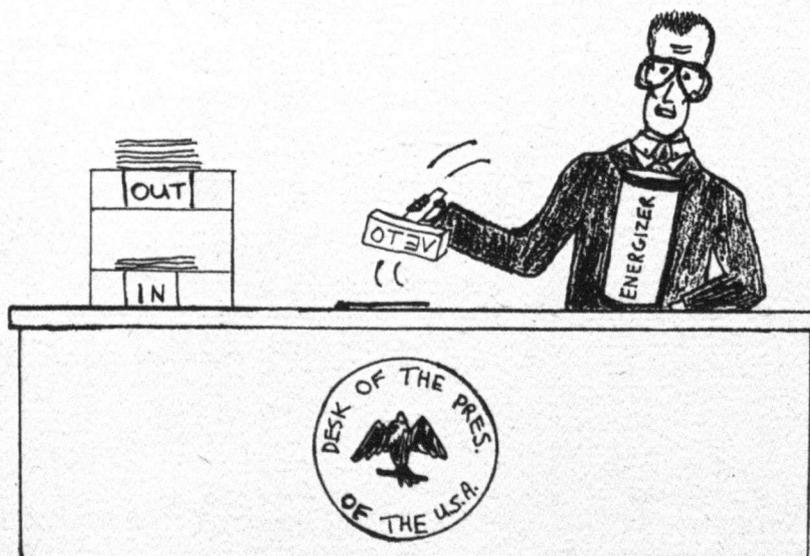
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Tim OLCOTT
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It keeps going . . . and going . . . and going . . .

The Scandalous Chronicle



Jason Briggs Cormier

At Marshall University, there is currently some controversy over their school daily newspaper, *The Parthenon*. In September, the editorial staff, in a 4-3 vote (with one female member voting in the affirmative), decided to print without consent the name and address of the victim of an alleged campus rape. They defended their action by citing the First Amendment. They also contended that by publishing the victim's name, the stigma associated with the crime can be diminished.

The Parthenon was roundly criticized for their action, with the harshest criticism coming from the new president of the university. He claimed that some victims are reluctant to report the crime for fear of the publicity.

Aside from saying that the paper has a "smut magazine mentality," he has also decided to reorganize the committees which oversee the student publications. He has decided to replace the current Student Advisory Board, which is composed of journalism students and one member appointed by the Student Body President, with a Student Media Board. His plan, would allow him to appoint two members to the board, approve the seating of an additional two and other members appointed by the university staff, faculty and students. The School of Journalism, under his plan, is reduced to a minority vote on the very committee which judges the standards of journalism for the student publications.

A faculty member has asked for an court injunction in order to prevent the implementation of this policy, which was granted, allowing time

Freedom Of Speech And Expression: What Does It Really Mean?

for both sides to prepare a case to be heard in court.

Fortunately this type of situation is not likely to occur here at Rhodes. Journalistic standards are very high and are maintained, not through administrative or faculty interference, but through the integrity of the editors who head the student publications.

Even if a serious breach of standards would occur, President Jim Daughdrill, would not need to step in and reorganize the whole structure of the student publications. The Publications Board, a group composed of the editors of campus publications and members elected from the student body, is quite capable of guaranteeing the ethical standards of the campus publications.

Freedom of speech and expression, under which freedom of the press operates, is something that isn't under any real threat here at Rhodes of ever being legally impaired. We have *de jure* freedom of speech and this would be defended tooth and nail by every student, professor and administrator on campus.

Freedom of speech and expression is something which we all tend to take for granted because it is guaranteed in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, a right we all hold so dearly. To what degree, however, do we have *de facto* freedom of speech and expression? Are we really totally free to express ourselves according to our internal beliefs and values?

While we are legally free to express ourselves in any way we see fit as long as we don't violate another's rights, we are nevertheless caged in by the collective values of our community or sub-community, which are often more restrictive than any law could be.

This is a sin of which we are all guilty. We are guilty because we are members of a community which practices such indirect persecution. This is not something which is easily defined, because it is very subtle. The results are often more apparent than the cause, but even then, they have often been accepted without question.

Take for instance a private high school, which admits a fairly wide variety of students and then graduates only one type. We have all seen this. People go into a school one way and end up totally different. True enough, the individual does have some blame for being so molded, but most of the blame must rest with the campus environment which tolerated no differences. It is a matter of a very powerful peer pressure.

It is rarely some written code, but instead, it is a mind-set. It is seen in the way people treat others. The way some are ever-so-slightly excluded and others aren't. Everyone knows what this is like, because everyone has experienced both sides of the coin. Sometimes it is a matter as superficial as physical appearance. For others it is religion, education, money, et cetera.

Even the sub-cultures which are outside of "normal" America, practices this same prejudice. If one doesn't fit their pattern, that individual is excluded. One would think that the community, which because it is rejected from society as a whole, would be more open, but this isn't the case.

From what does all this stem? Is it insecurity in one's own values and beliefs that causes one to lash out at any that are different? Is it fear? Why must anything which isn't like oneself be bad? Where is the tolerance for something different? One need not believe or even like the same things another does, but one should at least tolerate them and respect the individual the same.

A song from Madonna's latest release *Erotica*, "Why's It So Hard," is about this very attitude. "Why's it so hard to love one another/ Why's it so hard to love/ What do I have to do to be accepted/ What do I have to say/ What do I have to do to be respected/ How do I have to play/ What do I have to look like to feel I'm equal/ Where do I have to go/ What club do I have to join to feel I'm worthy/ What do I have to know/ . . . Why can't we learn to challenge the system/ . . . Why can't we learn to accept that we're different/ Before its too late/ . . ."

A society, where this pervasive feeling exists, is a closed society and cannot be good for its members. Societies grow and develop the same way that organisms do. New stimuli come along and only the ones that are capable of adapting to those conditions survive. In a society where everything is held so static, development and growth stop, leaving it ripe for extinction. Nearly perfect freedom of speech and expression is essential for any society that wishes to last. Rejecting freedom of expression is societal suicide.

This is not an attempt to downplay societal values and social norms, but it is about a society where people are so afraid of things that are different, that it doesn't allow people who don't conform to remain. There is a lot that one can learn from people who are different, if they are given the chance to be themselves.

This is a problem that generally effects small communities more than large ones. This should be for apparent reasons. In a larger community, there is simply more diversity and it is harder to create a standard. Rhodes is, as could be expected, a small community, where these types of elusive prejudices are present.

These elusive prejudices are first hinted at in the brochures that we received as prospective students. Upon coming to Rhodes, it was strengthened by the segregation as practiced in the Rat. It was solidified even more by the Greek versus Independent attitudes and the whole social scene here on campus.

We at Rhodes need to rise above this provincial attitude and allow others around us to be different and unconventional. We need to embrace this attitude of tolerance. We must learn to respect others and even allow ourselves to like people who aren't within the narrow confines of our mold. Failure to do so, will not destroy Rhodes, but it will keep us a school of regional importance only, never to go beyond the segregation mentality of the South.

Dreams

If you're like me, you sit around and worry a lot about the direction your life is going. There are three basic kinds of undergraduate students. First, there are those who feel the pressures of the real world approaching and decide what they want to do. Second, there are individuals who have known for years what they're going to do with themselves after graduating from college. Finally, there are others who don't know what in the hell they are going to do with their lives. I've spent some time in all three categories. In my life I've seriously considered three career options. The first one is a childhood dream, the second a high school dream, and the final one is the dream I've finally decided to believe in.

When I was eight years old, I knew exactly what I wanted to do with the rest of my life. It came to me one day while I was climbing up the frayed rope into my tree house. I sat down among the leaves that had begun to accumulate on the main deck of the tree house and while chewing on a piece of licorice, I looked up at one of my friends and said, "You know, I think I'd make a really good pirate." After he had laughed at me for awhile, he said, "I don't think there are many pirates left out there."

I wasn't particularly discouraged by his words. Instead, I wondered what kind of stuff I would need to be a really good pirate. I already had a pirate ship in the form of my tree house, but I needed a sword really bad. After several failed experiments involving an old loon blade, I decided wood was the material of choice for the best pirate swords. The hacksaw I used did not do a very good job, but you could tell it was a sword. It was brown and green, and it fit perfectly between two belt loops, and it was all I really needed to be a pirate. I spent hours fighting bat-

tles on the narrow deck of my tree house and looting enemy frigates and saving friends in distress.

On Halloween that year I rustled through all the closets of our house until I found a suitable pirate ensemble. After my mother had pinned up an old pair of my father's pants, and drawn on a mascara moustache, and given me a clip on hoop earring, I became a pirate. I grabbed a plastic garbage bag from the kitchen and my sword and was ready to go.

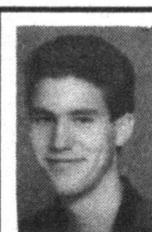
When I was twelve, my family moved away from my pirate ship. Trying to adapt to a new school in a new state, I abandoned my sword in a box in the garage for newer toys.

My second dream career began when I was fourteen. In my American history class, we had the option of making a fifteen minute film, instead of writing a book report. One of the members of my group had a video camera, so we were set. Our group was assigned the battle of Gettysburg. We rendezvoused one Saturday afternoon at the camera guy's house to film our project. Looking back, I think we spent the majority of our time gathering the necessary props for the film, like army men, fake blood, bottle rockets, Roman candles, smoke bombs, cannons, and other assorted tools of war. Yet something was missing. We found that something deep in the recesses of the basement.

Camera guy's dad was an attorney, and in the course of a property line dispute case he had had a hilly, tree covered set made to present as evidence. In our quest for historical accuracy we agreed unanimously that the set looked exactly like the battlefield of Gettysburg, and therefore needed to be in the movie. After carrying the set upstairs to the garage, we spent several hours

positioning all the Confederate soldiers on one side and the Union soldiers on the other. All the bottle rockets, Roman candles, and smoke bombs were lined up with care beside the set to insure easy access. This battle was going to be better than the original. We had blood, we had death, and we had a whole lot of firepower at our disposal. Somebody realized that before we started the carnage, we had better throw in a few historical facts. A quick trip to the family encyclopedia gave us all the information we could possibly use. Each of us took turns paraphrasing a paragraph in front of the camera, and we polished off the historical part with about three minutes of tape. The remaining twelve minutes of battle was the most important part anyway.

The narrative intro to the battle was simply: "and the battle begun". We had one cameraman, three pyrotechnic engineers, and one realism director. Basically this meant one person filmed, two of us shot the fireworks, one squirted fake blood from above on soldiers who had been hit, and the remaining person was armed with four Bic lighters who lit the various explosives. The carnage was amazing. The garage worked wonderfully to create a fog like atmosphere as smoke accumulated, and the acoustics of explosions bouncing off the wall were tremendous. I still haven't regained all of my hearing. I don't think any of the soldiers actually survived the battle, but that isn't important. For the finale camera guy dressed up as Abraham Lincoln and read the Gettysburg Address with one foot standing on the still smoking battlefield. It was very poetic. There was still a minute left of tape, so we set the camera on the tripod and preceded to destroy the remainder of the set by jumping up and down on it.



Pirate Ships and Licorice Whips
Matthew C. Hardin

My teacher was stunned to silent admiration as she watched the action on the screen. She liked it so much that she didn't let anyone else do a film for the rest of the year. I guess once you see perfection, it's hard to view anything else. I knew then that I wanted to be a movie director. I took part in the production of three more films during my high school career. I considered going to film school, but I could never quite convince myself that I could be successful in the commercial sense. The video tapes were abandoned along side of the sword.

The dreams of my childhood have fallen along the way into various nooks and crannies in my conscious, and I've decided to choose a different path in life. My father once told me that the secret to a happy life was to find a job that you loved that someone will pay you well for doing it. I love to write, and to argue, and to dress up and speak in front of groups of people. Therefore, I've decided to be lawyer.

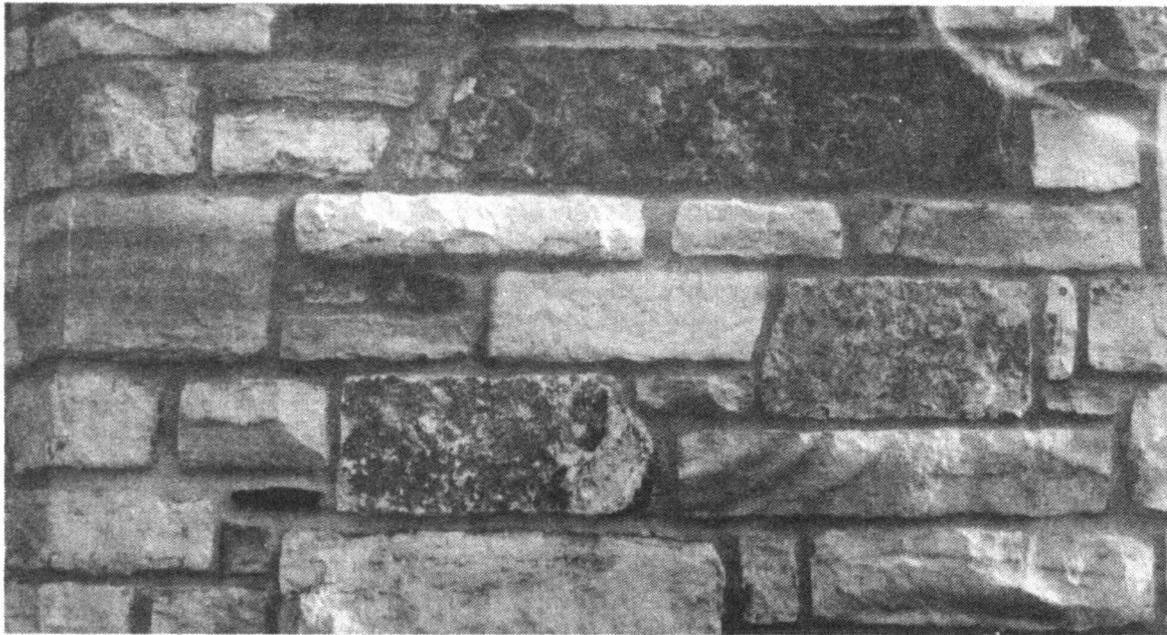
I've reconciled my dreams to the realities of the world. I have no doubt that I'll love the field of law, but even today when I close my eyes and think about my life, I always have this vision of a eight year old boy clutching a ragged, wooden sword. I would have been a great pirate.

The Rhode'ster

Vol. 2 No. 16

Rhodes College

Wednesday, October 28, 1992



This photo was submitted as a contestant in our photo contest. We are displaying it in this issue as what *notto* submit to the *Rhode'ster*. However, we are using it as the mystery photo of the week. If you can guess which building this is, you will our secret grand prize. In the meantime, photographers, keep trying.

The Rhode'ster Editorial

The other day I read the "Observations" column in *Cereal Info* about the author's personal choice for presidential candidate. He seemed to be as fed up with the dissent caused by the election as I am. His personal choice as President was Cindy Crawford, who would be as good a President as Bob from Krystal. I thought about Bob, but then I thought "What kind of President would a head make?" Get real, America, he's just a *head*. Where's his body? Have you ever wondered what happened to his body? Was he in the war? Was he born with a defect? Yeah, you must realize that his mother and his brother are heads, too, which would mean that it is hereditary, but are we really supposed to but this? I think that it is some kind of conspiracy. I think Bob is trying to take over the world.

First of all, he expects us to just believe that he could survive without a body. I think that if my head ever became separated from my body, I would more than likely just fall down and die.

It really makes you want to look under that table and see if he's just sticking his head out, like an illusion or something.

I think that he's got his body in a closet somewhere just waiting to unleash it on the world. It's probably really deformed, or it may even be mechanical.

I bet that he has superhuman strength and just wants to use it to cause some kind of great Bob power to take over the universe. What he needs is first to gain our trust by making us think that he's just a harmless little old head, but hiding in that closet of his, is his body.

Why would a man want to hide his body? Because he knows we will not trust it. As soon as he gains our total

Why I Am Voting For George Bush

I have given the election matter a lot of thought and I have decided that the best President would be the one we already have. Why try to make changes in such a crucial time in our nation's history?

The reasons I have for choosing to reelect George Bush are simple and obvious. He reminds me of my grandfather. Everything about him: his eyes, his hair, his speech, his policies. They all reflect the most beloved person in my life. My grandfather died a couple of years ago and I know that he would want me to vote for somebody to carry on his spirit. I loved my grandfather and I miss him very much. When I hear George Bush speak publicly, I hear echoes of my grandfather that I just cannot ignore. I watch George Bush when he appears on t.v. and tears come to my eyes as I long to sit on his lap and hear him tell me about the time he shot his neighbor for flirting with my grandmother. Or the time he ran over the dog because he wouldn't come when he called him. I remember all of his patriotic stories about how America is the greatest country in the world where everyone lives in perfect harmony and I dream about hearing these stories come from President Bush's mouthy as I allow him to rock me in his old crickety rocking chair and hum spirituals in my ear to make me feel safe.

I believe in family values and I know that my grandfather was the epitome of all that George Bush says. I think he's a great guy who would also be a great fishing partner. On November 3, my vote will be cast for George Bush and for my grandfather. TS

Why I Am Voting For Ross Perot

Nobody has ever been able to call me a traditionalist. My vote in this presidential election will not be cast for either George Bush or Bill Clinton. I have surrendered my support to no one other than that great businessman, Ross Perot.

I do not really care about the economy. Money is just not important. I would be perfectly content living in the jungle, wearing leaves, and eating berries. I have no great need for environment. Why should I? I will be dead before anything really serious happens to our planet, so I'll never even know what happens. I won't have to live with the effects that I have helped to cause. The planet doesn't need me and I don't need it.

What I am most impressed by Ross Perot is that he looks like a troll. If anyone is anyone, they have noticed the new line of trolls called "wish trolls." These little dolls have the ability to grant wishes with a jewel in their little tummies. I am convinced that Ross Perot is their leader. Who needs money or even the planet when you have a lifetime supply of wishes that are guaranteed by the President? We will no longer have a society that is run by cash. Whatever we want can be fulfilled by our leader, the leader of the wish trolls. Earth will never die as long as we have Perot. A vote for Perot is a vote for the wish troll.

trust and is elected as our country's leader, he will systematically drag us into his hell, where he will proceed to annihilate us all and take over the world.

What I am really trying to say in this

(perhaps my most politically sound) editorial is that the one candidate who would be wrong for America is Bob. Do not fall for his promises.

Those little burgers are not that good. TS

Why I Am Voting For Bill Clinton

Why am I voting for Bill Clinton? Put simply, because I like his hair. I used to attend a beauty school and I have seen a lot of fabulous hair in my short, unfulfilling, yet exciting career as a hairdresser. I have touched the best of them and run my fingers through billions and billions of strands of fine perfection, but I have yet to experience the bliss that I see when I see Bill Clinton's hair.

It's perfect, every bit of it is always in place. It's full and manageable, yet wild and untamable, like a presidential candidate should be. My fingers would find great pleasure in feeling of his roots. When I see him on the television, my arms reach out for him and my hands grow numb, wanting, needing, to feel of his hair. I want to wash it and condition it and then hold it in my hands as I gently blowdry it. I want my fingers to be the ones to mold his tresses.

Bill Clinton is the best presidential candidate we have. I think his economic policies are the most sound and the most exciting when I see his hair display itself beautifully through his powerful speeches about the economy. I can tell that it is very exciting for him; his hair gives it away. I also believe that he has the best environmental policy. I, for one, always recycle and I never use shampoos that use collagen from animals. But, I would like for people to put all of this aside for a minute, because there is too much argument about these trivial matters. Let's look at Bill Clinton for his greatest feature: his hair. A man with hair like that can command by country any day. TS

Freudian Corner

Oh, what a beautiful day in the subconscious, a beautiful day for the patient. Won't you be mine? Won't you be mine? Won't you be my repressed, aggressive, regressive, projecting subject of the week? Hello neighbors! It's once again time for another story of sex, repression, and violence with Jim and his Uncle Sigmund. This week we are going to look into the dark corners of the mind of our neighbor and *Rhode'ster* editor, Teri Sullivan. Hmmm. I wonder what we'll discover about Teri!

First of all, in Teri's last "Rhode'ster Editorial," she makes eleven comments that are sexually suggestive. These range from the obvious, such as using the word "raping," to the less obvious, such as references to "leaky faucets" and "grazing." Now, her editorial is not all that long. It seems that sex is on Teri's mind quite a bit. Of course, she is a student at Rhodes, so that's kind of a given. However, let's look at how she expresses her sexual preoccupation.

In Teri's first paragraph, she says that "I...graze the gentle landscapes of your minds." Now, animals graze; people eat. Teri sees herself as grazing. Therefore, Teri is an animal. Next, she says that to some, "I am like a leaky faucet that won't go away." So, Teri is likening herself to a long tubular object that liquid comes out of. Isn't that special? The end of that sentence is, "... I've come to be your comfort at night." Now, I'm not touching the second word of that quote, but I think you get the idea.

So now we know what Teri is thinking about and how she sees herself. The question of how she expresses this still remains though. Teri, once again makes it easy on us in the second paragraph. When she reveals that she is the book bag bandit she says, "I, the sweet little, loveable, adorable *Rhode'ster* editor have been raping my fellow followers... It all started with a quickie." Whoa! Not much subtext

left there. Teri's sexual expression has degenerated into a violent quagmire of meaningless aggressive behavior toward her devoted readers. Yes, I can see it all now. Teri finds some promising first-year journalist, promises to teach him how to write at the exceptionally high level of quality expected in this newspaper, offers to take him out to dinner, buys him some drinks, gets him alone. Then she takes advantage of the poor, frightened creature, letting out that animal side, turning the faucet open wide to let the repressed sexual aggression that is practically written all over her face gush forward without restraint. In the end, she leaves the poor guy degraded, violated, and without a bookbag. How many more promising *Sou'wester* writers must suffer before this possessed child, spawned of the id, with no superego whatsoever is stopped? Will not one stand up for the legions of men on our staff abused by this bookbag stealing monster? This is a moral outrage!

The last, and most frightening comment from her article is her weak justification of these crimes she has committed against men everywhere. She says, "And I thought I would teach the person a lesson. It was red and sad and needed a companion. That's all." That's all? That's all? I can't believe this! After what she has done and she has the nerve to say, "That's all?" Uhhhh! And by the way, exactly what is she referring to as "red and sad.?"

Ladies and gentlemen, we are dealing with a psychopathic individual here. Oh sure, Teri seems nice. She smiles and always takes the time to talk to you and see how you're doing. But she's mad; mad, I tell you! We must take action and protect ourselves from this "bookbag rapist."

I'm just glad that this column has the clarity of vision to discover these threats to our community before it's too late. JT