



Reggae band Mojo Nya will perform at Rites of Spring Saturday afternoon from 1 - 4.

Rites of Spring '89

by Linda Fisher

It's time to break out the bottles again. Find your suntan lotion and your favorite drink and prepare for three days of hedonism, Rites of Spring '89. As usual, music will be the main attraction with the headliner, Dash Rip Rock, a progressive band, playing from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. on Saturday. The festivities start with Beanland, reminiscent of The Grateful Dead, on Friday evening from 5 to 8. They are the cover for Reance, who will play from 9 to 1. Melissa Bentley and Patrick Farr, former and present social commissioners, had some trouble finding an exact term for the type music played by this band. Saturday afternoon will feature Moja Nya, a reggae band, from 1 to 4, who will be followed by

the cover band for Dash Rip Rock, the Bluebeats, which will play a variety of music from 5 to 8. Finally on Sunday, Telluride will finish up the weekend. This has become a tradition over the past three years, with popular old rock and top 40 selections.

Other events that will connect with Rites of Spring are T-shirt sales by the Social Commission. Price of the shirts has not been determined but the design is based on the Rites of Spring posters. The Panhellenic Council will sell Rites of Spring huggies for \$4.00. Volleyball will be set up for anyone who wishes to play and at 2 p.m. on Saturday AOPi will have their balloon lift. Meals will be served picnic style by the ARA, weather permitting.

The Sou'wester

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Rhodes College

Thursday, April 6, 1989



Briefly

Rhodes Delegation Takes Model UN Honor

by Michael Robbins

While doubtless many Rhodes students were soaking up the sun during spring break, eight members of the Rhodes College Model United Nations Association were in chilly Manhattan participating in the National Model United Nations competition.

Most people couldn't even find the country of Suriname on a world map, but for five days these students experienced what life is like for the UN diplomats of this South American country. When all of the caucusing, debating and voting was over, the Rhodes delegation came home with a Distinguished Delegation award.

Although several members of the delegation had attended other Model UN competitions (Arkansas State, Mid-West in St. Louis), this was the first time any had attended the Na-

tional Competition. Members of the group and the committees they participated in were: Krystal Marlow (head delegate and General Assembly), Brian Curtis and Heather Spurlock (Political and Security), Chris Robinson (Social and Humanitarian), Carl Randall (Special Political), Matt Mulliniks (Transnational Corporations), J. D. Baumgartner (UNESCO), and Michael Robbins (Non-Aligned Conference).

The opening session of the conference was held in the General Assembly room of the UN building. From there, over 170 delegations (about 1600 students) split up into their respective committees where the real work began. Between Monday and Saturday there were over 30 hours of committee meetings, each addressing a variety of international problems. The Surinamese delegation was faced with such dilemmas as:

drug trafficking, use of chemical weapons, the Third World debt crisis, and a variety of disarmament questions.

Through the painful process of caucusing, drafting resolutions, and then working within the framework of parliamentary procedure, each delegate assumed the mindset of his or her real life counterpart. Several of the Rhodes students sponsored resolutions which received the approval of their committee, and although they represented such a small country, the delegates oftentimes found themselves leading coalitions and playing decisive roles.

"The level of involvement on the part of the delegates was incredible," explained Michael Robbins, "Each person was pushing for a different country's interests, and we were able to experience the frustrations and joys of the real United Nations."

Even though most of the time in New York was spent in committee meetings, the delegates also found time for some off-hours "caucusing" and relaxation. Some of the other highlights of the trip included excursions to: Greenwich Village, Macy's, the Andy Warhol exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art, the Hard Rock Cafe, Chinatown, and adventures on New York's famous subway system. Several organized events were also held at the Grand Hyatt where the delegates stayed.

General Assembly delegate Krystal Marlow is already looking forward to next year's competition. "We were all thrilled about the award, and I'm sure we'll get a better country choice for next year. With the experience we gained from this year, we'll be able to make an even better showing at next year's national competition."

Arms Control Expert To Speak at Rhodes

Richard F. Starr, who was the chief U.S. negotiator for the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks in Vienna in the early 1980s, will speak at Rhodes College on Friday, April 7 between 4 and 5:30 p.m. in the Orgill Room of Clough Hall. The topic of his talk will be "U.S.-Soviet Relations: Past and Future," and the public is welcome to attend.

Starr is the coordinator of the international studies program at the nation's leading conservative "think tank," the Hoover Institution in Palo Alto, Calif. His specialties are the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, arms control and public diplomacy. Appointed by President Reagan, he served as U.S. Ambassador to the MBFR negotiations between 1981 and 1983. He also has been a research specialist for the U.S. De-

partment of State, a visiting professor at the Naval War College and the National War College, a consultant to the Department of Defense and U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and a professor of political science at Emory University.

The third edition of *USSR Foreign Policies after Detente*, Starr's most recent book, will soon be out. He is also author of the best-selling *Communist Regimes in Eastern Europe*, which is now in its fifth edition. A book he co-authored *Soviet Military Policy Since World War II* (published in 1986) has been translated into Chinese and is widely used by the Chinese armed forces. He is also editor-in-chief of the "Yearbook on International Communist Affairs" and a contributor to countless other works.

Staar holds a B.A. from Dickinson College, an M.A. from Yale University and a Ph.D. in political science from the University of Michigan. Staar, is fluent in several East European languages, has served twice as interpreter for Nobel laureate Alexander Solzhenitsyn when he visited the Hoover Institution.

Staar's visit and talk are sponsored by the International Studies Department at Rhodes, according to Andrew Michta, an assistant professor of international studies at Rhodes who was previously associated with the Hoover Institution. Michta, who arranged Staar's visit, said the guest lecture is part of an effort "to build up the Soviet and Eastern European Politics program" at the college.

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Thursday, April 6, 1989

Allocations Off To Questionable Start

Scott Naugler Beverly Burk

The Rhodes Student Assembly finally got a chance to exercise some real power, in a way that would actually affect the entire student body, when they passed the recommendations of the allocations committee for funding student activities for 1989-90. This last year, it was decided by the administration and the RSA to charge students an activity fee, in addition to the cost of tuition, to help defray the costs of student organizations, social events, and publications. The job of distributing the money was left to the allocations committee, which is comprised of ten RSA members. Representatives of each organization seeking funding appeared before the allocations committee to explain their request. The board then made their decision regarding how much money to give each group.

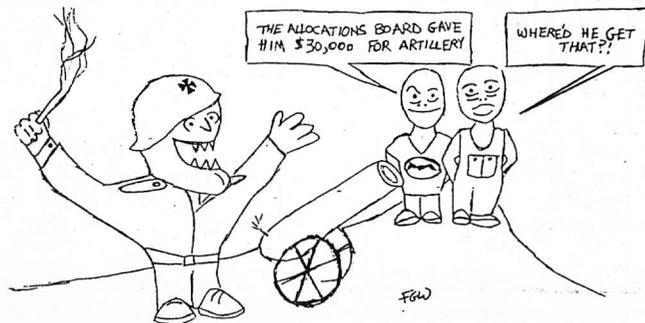
The allocations recommendation was then submitted to the entire RSA for approval. It must also be approved by Dean Shandley, Dean Boone, President Daughdrill, and finally the Board of Trustees. We have no complaint with the process by which the allocations committee made their decisions. It is obvious that they did their homework in examining each request, and every representative had a chance to plead his case while being interviewed by the board. Our main complaint is with the manner that the recommendation was presented to the RSA for approval. The word 'railroad' comes to mind.

We understand the fact that the recommendation was presented at the last meeting of the 1988-89 Assembly, and that it would have been preferable to have it approved by the administration that it was created under. However, more time should have been given to the consideration of this very important issue than the space of one meeting. Some members of the RSA proposed tabling the discussion so more consideration could be given to the individual allotments, but the majority voted to approve the recommendation that very evening, despite questions about some of the allotments. We sympathize with their feeling that it would have been very difficult to educate the incoming RSA on the issue so that they could effectively deal with the allocations situations. But most new RSA members were a part of the old administration, and as such would be qualified to handle the subject. Since this is a precedent setting event, it is very important that the allocations process be considered carefully, with all questions regarding funding resolved to the satisfaction of the entire Assembly before the request is approved.

Take, for example, the allocation to Commune. This group received what seems to be an inordinate amount of money for a group of their size and degree of campus involvement. They requested such a large sum in order to purchase camping equipment for weekend and break trips, which would be open to the entire student body. But we feel that the amount of money given is not proportional to the number of students who would actually participate in the outings. Another example is that of the Literary Arts Festival. A great deal of money has traditionally been provided to fund this event, but in the past two years, at least, student participation has not been proportional to the amount of money spent.

Granted it is difficult to predict the amount of student participation to any event in advance, and low turnout should not be considered an affront to the worthiness of the organization, but it seems that the process got off to a shaky start this year. We realize that this is the first time for the allocations board to make its recommendations, and we hope that, given a few years, everything will even out. Perhaps the allocations committee could even use a different procedure, doling out money to organizations on a need basis, rather than a projected need basis. The students have finally gotten a chance to control financing of extracurricular activities. This is a tremendous responsibility, and putting the decision in the hands of only ten students, which the RSA did in effect by not taking time to consider the recommendations thoroughly, goes against the original purpose of charging a student activity fee, to bring more student control to the distribution of money for extracurricular activities.

The chart showing the allocations board's recommendations is printed at right. The recommendations have yet to be approved by Deans Shandley and Boone, the President, and the Board of Trustees. It is not too late to raise questions concerning this coming year's funding. If you have any questions, address them to an Assembly member.



Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

Last month, *The Advocate*, a national gay news magazine, ran an article which focused on two studies conducted by the Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction. The first study, published in 1948, reported that approximately 10 percent of white American males were homosexual (4 percent claimed to be exclusively so, and 6 percent were said to be "more or less exclusively homosexual"). This 1 out of 10 figure has been cited by gay activists for several years now, but is currently being challenged. Analysis of a somewhat more contemporary study of 1970 shows that none of the 1,450 men surveyed claimed to be exclusively gay, while 3.3 percent responded to having frequent gay experiences, a drastic difference in figures from the previous research.

What does this mean? Are there fewer homosexual men in the United States today than there were twenty or thirty years ago? Probably not. Differences in survey techniques, sample sizes, and social attitudes undoubtedly account for the discrepancies. Many psychologists believe that the 3.3 percent figure is inaccurately low. Nevertheless, 3.3 percent is still a large number of people (nearly 8 million Americans).

While this information may be shocking to some, it is especially so to myself. In my four years as a student at Rhodes, I have known only about a dozen gay men and women students. Many of them graduated as top scholars, but most found the rather conservative social pressures at Rhodes unbearable and left. Today, as far as I know, I am the only openly gay student, male or female, on the campus.

While students at Rhodes may not represent as random a group of people as was used in the above mentioned studies, statistics would still tend to support a gay student body greater than one! Namely a 3.3 percent, approximately 22 males at Rhodes, are expected to have strong homosexual inclinations. Though I am not very knowledgeable about studies with gay females, this figure might justifiably be doubled to include women students, putting the total gay population of Rhodes College students at 44, a figure nearly as large as some of Greek organizations.

I am certainly not advocating that the gay students at Rhodes band together to form a social sorority or fraternity as has been done at some Universities, though the idea of a gay discussion/support group might be considered. I am in favor, however, of fulfilling the purpose of this institution which seeks "to educate students to lead lives of genuineness," and "to live as a community of truth." With the AIDS virus predominately infecting gay men, homosexuals are the targets of as much hostility and prejudice as they

1989 Allocation Board Allotments

Organization	Request	Allocation
Link	\$1310	\$385
BSA	\$3400	\$2800
Literary Arts	\$3000	\$2300
IFC	\$1000	\$250
Lacrosse	\$8000	\$2642
Souper Contact	\$1405	\$685
Russian Club	\$900	\$650
Publications	\$53,975.30	\$46,865
Panhellenic	\$2005	\$2005
Rugby Club	\$10,565	\$3875
CSPA	\$900	\$830
Social Commission	\$39,633	\$39,633
SMART	\$1500	\$1200
Campus Green	\$1400	\$1150
Bacchus	\$1714	\$1294
Confluence	\$1156	\$1156
Int'l. House	\$1405	\$1273
Commune	\$3557.75	\$3158
Health Professions	\$300	\$225
Equestrian Club	\$1657	\$285
Pi Kappa Alpha	\$500	\$0
Chess Club	\$530	\$455

ever have been. On the other hand, we are also acquiring more civil protection than has ever been known. Homosexuality is now legal in 25 of the 50 United States. Of the other 25 states, convicted homosexuals are required to serve a 10 year - life sentence in "only" 10 of the states.

Obviously there is still a long way to go if gays are ever to receive the same civil liberties that are enjoyed by most American citizens. This is

why I feel it is mandatory that the social pressure that would force intelligent students away from an educational institution like our own be alleviated. This is why I feel that the gay students at Rhodes must recognize who and what they are and join together in pride to fight the system. This is why I feel that all students on this campus must overcome feelings of hatred for other human beings be-

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The Sou'wester

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

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

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

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The *Sou'wester*
Rhodes College

2000 N. Parkway • Memphis, TN 38112

726-3970

OUT OF SPACE

When she tired of looking at the '54 Ford F-100 I rolled the old pick-up into the barn and when she couldn't stand the '72 Olds Delta 88 convertible with its rotten canvas top I parked it right in the shed. I filled the storeroom with all my old books because she said they were musty and piled my collection of whiskey decanters on top even the one that tips over to pour whiskey from Elvis' head. How could she disapprove of my baseball cards and comics? But off they went to fill the shed except for issue 119 of the X-MEN I kept between the mattresses. Too many cats, she said and I threw them all outside even the newest kittens just turning one year old. So when I grew tired of her there was just no more room except in the ever-waiting ground.

Jason Files

Your One Stop Guide to Rites o' Spring

by Web Webster

A long time ago, there was a college that came up with a pretty neat idea. A shorter third term, (rest it's dear departed soul) during the last six weeks of school would be an ideal way to allow students to explore, in greater depth, some facet of scholarly pursuit. To some extent, that occurred, along with a great deal of extracurricular pursuit of just how boogered one could get by 2:30 on a Wednesday afternoon. The powers that be took Third Term from us. One minute we were sitting on the Front Lawn, drinking a beer, and the next thing we knew, we were in class, staring at squirrels. As a result, the importance of Rites o' Spring as a viable alternative to prudent and logical behavior is tenfold that which it once was.

Plan on blowing off at least one class Friday. Ideally, the weather will make the idea of sitting in Ad-

vanced Hyperbolic Manipulations and Theory ridiculous. This is the weekend that Mother Nature is supposed to shine down, apologizing for the perfectly lousy weather over the winter. The weather is of vital importance. If it rains, all the bands get moved inside to the pub. For those of you not familiar with Pub parties, fill a bathtub with your own sweat, add two warm beers, some cigarette butts, then sit down in the bathtub with eight people you've never seen before. As I said, weather is important.

The main event of Friday night is to simply unwind from a week's worth of hassles. One mustn't overdo. Quantity is nice, but quality is the keyword. There's plenty of time to mix killer drinks and dance till your feet are bloody stumps on Saturday.

Saturday afternoon is always fun. The reggae band is usually scheduled at this time. This is a good time to catch what is, without a doubt, the most kind of the buzzes, one derived from sitting in the sun, drinking really cold beer, and moving your head in the all-purpose reggae move. To do so, point your face forward, jutting your chin out, look up, moving your head as you do so, then let your head return to rest position. You're all set. Repeat at will to the beat of the music, or any tempo that seems nice and prevents your brain from sloshing back and forth. Get some green, red and gold clothes, rub cow offal in your hair and smoke lots of pot, and you can be in a reggae band.

The Saturday of Rites is, of course the most memorable day. The keyword here is balance. There exists the finest of fine lines between sipping a beer/cooler/New Jersey Cocktail, being social and keg hits. Guess which is the more preferable. Here is a simple test to monitor yourself. Look at someone, one whom you find reasonably attractive. Walk up and talk to them. Only the briefest of conversations is necessary. Something along the lines of "Hi, my name's _____". Do you go to school here? If that person looks at you and laughs and walks away, you may have had one too many. Drunk people are ugly to everyone else except other drunk people.

This rule of thumb is an important one to remember as we will be playing host to numerous off-campus visitors. Besides getting a chance to

spend time with professors who come to the afternoon's events, you will get a chance to see what you looked like in high school. Yes, high school. Those beloved darlings of the area's high schools and prep schools are going to grace us with their presence on Saturday night. Here's how to recognize one.

The guys will be in jeans with the cuffs rolled really tight. They will be drinking expensive beers, but not very well. Be careful, as they may try to pick up on your date. Do be gentle with the cretins. In a strange way, they look up to us. Additionally, they think they can come to Rites and drink with no chance of getting nailed. This holds true until one of them, in a display of love for a new-found college girl friend puts his hand through a window, burns himself with a cigarette and yells "BITCH!" all at the same time. At this point, they will be quietly asked to leave by the men in the polyester suits. For an added treat, you may observe several dressed in formal wear. These are people who were on their way to the prom, and have become confused. Last year, F. Grant was employed to scare them off.

The headline band, as a rule, pulls some stunt like coming out, playing for an hour, then leaving, mumbling something about getting paid. We can only hope that this won't happen again. Plan on talking to lots of people that you don't know and drinking still more. Many people choose to push the limits of their livers, drinking foul-smelling things from strange containers like gasoline cans and King Cobra bottles.

Saturday night is also a good chance to find that young professor who doesn't know better and dance with him or her for brownie points. I did so with my third term French teacher. I still almost failed the class.

Mind your manners with people you don't recognize, hang out in a pair of cut-off khakis, and Rites o' Spring will be one of the best times of second semester. Should you choose to drink, use some intelligence. Get your beer early. Beside, it all looks rather impressive as it sits in your refrigerator. Remember something that some one told me. He said "Let's not be responsible drinkers so much as responsible drunks." Enjoy Rites this year and try not to think of the eight papers you have due the following Monday morning.

Miscellany

A New War on Drugs

by F. Grant Whittle

Many drugs are undeniably bad for you. Cocaine, crack, and heroin, to name three. Other drugs are indifferent—alcohol, marijuana, for example. Even the indifferent ones lead all too often to disastrous results. When we look at all the problems that stem from drug addiction—broken homes, broken lives, high crime rates, AIDS—it is hard to disagree with the idea that most drugs should be controlled in some way or another.

The question we must ask, though, is whether all the money we pour into enforcing our drug laws is really worth it. Or is it even possible that our drug laws actually exacerbate problems and waste valuable resources? Let's look at some of the unfortunate side effects of banning drugs.

It costs a lot to maintain a drug habit—be it marijuana, heroin, or cocaine. This is not because what actually goes into making the stuff is particularly valuable. I doubt any of you are ignorant of the fact that drugs cost a lot because they're illegal. An end result of this is that we have a lot of people who cannot afford their addiction except through crime.

Further, when drugs are illegal, then the people supplying drugs are members of some form or another of organized crime. The drug trade fuels organized crime and allows it to continue its other reprehensible activities. Worse, still, is when we think of the people who are selling drugs to addicts. The purpose of making drugs illegal, ostensibly, is to protect people from them. Unfortunately, the very people we need most to protect—those already addicted—are being forced to deal with cold, emotionless dealers who could care less about what happens to the people they are selling to.

Finally, and most obviously, we have the problem of pouring tons of money into a program to stop drug

importation and distribution that is full of holes. No one will deny that it is as easy as ever to obtain illegal drugs. Our efforts, regardless of the innumerable multi-million dollar drug busts we hear about in the press, are failing. What we must ask ourselves is whether or not there are cheaper ways of addressing the problem, and whether the money we throw away "protecting" our citizens from the scourge of drugs could be better used in other segments of society.

Supposing that making drugs illegal and trying to enforce those laws is the wrong thing to do, then what would I recommend instead? Here's a four-point program that our new drug-czar, William Bennett, would probably choke on.

First, we need to legalize all drugs and put them under immediate government control. Prices should be fixed at low levels, and some drugs, especially heroin, and cocaine, should be given away. This would significantly lower the rate of drug-inspired crime. Physicians could monitor addicts and make sure they are not given overdoses. Further, we could begin treating the drug addict as what he really is—a sick person, a person in need of care, not punishment, as opposed to a criminal.

Treatment facilities would be readily available—and since drug addicts would be coming in on a regular basis to get their daily fix, they would be far easier to get to and help.

Next, boost our financial support of education about the effects of drug use. And this should not be anything like the simplistic "Just Say No" campaign that's being used of late. We need to get down on the carpets with our kids and tell them about drugs. We need to sit down in the boardrooms of major corporations and reveal the truth about cocaine. Bring former drug addicts into the schools to enlighten kids about the problems connected with drug use.

In free drug clinics, there would always be a strong element of education, too. Drug addicts would be informed of the dangers of continued drug use and the great benefits that can be gained by kicking the habit.

Thirdly, we should take some of that money we use to secure our borders and persecute the victims of drug abuse, and channel it into more responsible social programs. There seems to be obvious connections between poverty and drug abuse. If we could work towards alleviating those problems—helping people get jobs, complete their education, participate in esteem-building and useful projects—we could go a long way towards stopping potential drug abuse before it begins.

Lastly, we should realize that there is, at least, the possibility that some people can use drugs recreationally without doing harm to themselves or to others. Millions use our favourite drug—alcohol—every day without ill effect. Certainly, this is not true in all cases, but we must not consider some drugs as inherently bad. It is not the drugs themselves, per se, but the actions of those who use them. Through proper education, we can better understand the problems and risks connected with drug use, and lower their incidence. Better-educated people are more likely to realize when their behaviour becomes irresponsible and to seek help.

Truly, there are drugs in this world which are bad for us, and we should never advocate the use of crack, cocaine, heroin, and others, but at the same time, forbidding their use creates the unfortunate "forbidden fruit" syndrome. I feel we could go a long way towards alleviating the ills proposed by drugs if we made more responsible decisions. Simply banning them is like ignoring the problem altogether.

Peace.

Kappa Delta Congratulates Its Members In Their New Honors And Offices!

Kim Pine
Marion Sorrells
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Christie Kennedy
Jen Eagle
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Aimee Goffinet
Margaret Pomphrey
Olivia Gagnon
Kathryn King

Julie Bunting
Sandy Sullivan
Sara Hodges
Kristen Murray
Shilpa Reddy
Katherine Long
Elizabeth Pickell
Kim Campbell
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Thursday, April 6, 1989



Left: This little girl, Maia, was one of the many children that gathered around the Puentes de Cristo (Bridges of Christ) work site every day. The children taught the Tex-Mex participants Spanish versions of childhood games and were constantly asking to have "un photo" taken of them. Below: Chaplain Steve Musick gives Luis a ride as they tour the colonia. The Rhodes group had many other visitors in addition to the children. A crew from the Cable News Network came out to do a story on the work trip. Footage of the church where the group stayed and the work they were doing as well as interviews with Amanda Jones and Jane Wallace were aired nationally on March 24. Several South Texas television stations also visited the work site for features on the Rhodes visit.

TEX MEX '89

NEW FRIENDS, HARD WORK, THIRD WORLD LIVING CONDITIONS

by Laura Blankenship

by Laura Blankenship

Despite all the preparation, all the stories we'd heard from last year's participants, and all the slides we'd seen, we were still unprepared for the harsh reality of life in Colonia Benito Juarez. The 37 people who went on the work trip to Mexico over Spring Break were confronted with unbelievable poverty, and by our standards, a very rustic way of life. For five days, we immersed ourselves in the relatively new Mexican community, discovering that despite our cultural and material differences, we had a common frame of reference: We, the students and residents of the colonia, each had a lot to offer the other.

Due to the terrible economic situation in Mexico, many citizens have moved near the United States border where there is more wealth and opportunity for employment. When the people come north, they settle in colonias — small village-type squatters' communities. To establish residence, all one has to do is stake off his property and build some type of structure on it. These structures are made out of whatever materials are easily available — tar paper, scraps of wood, tin, or cardboard. As the community is better established,

these structures are rebuilt from more permanent materials such as concrete or plywood. They remain, however, very small. A family of 10 might live in a space the size of an average dorm room. There is no electricity and if there is running water, it comes from a single outdoor pipe, the expense of which is shared by several families. Male members of the family work at whatever odd jobs they can get — for the minimum wage of \$2.38 per day. Often they cross the border into Texas in search of better pay.

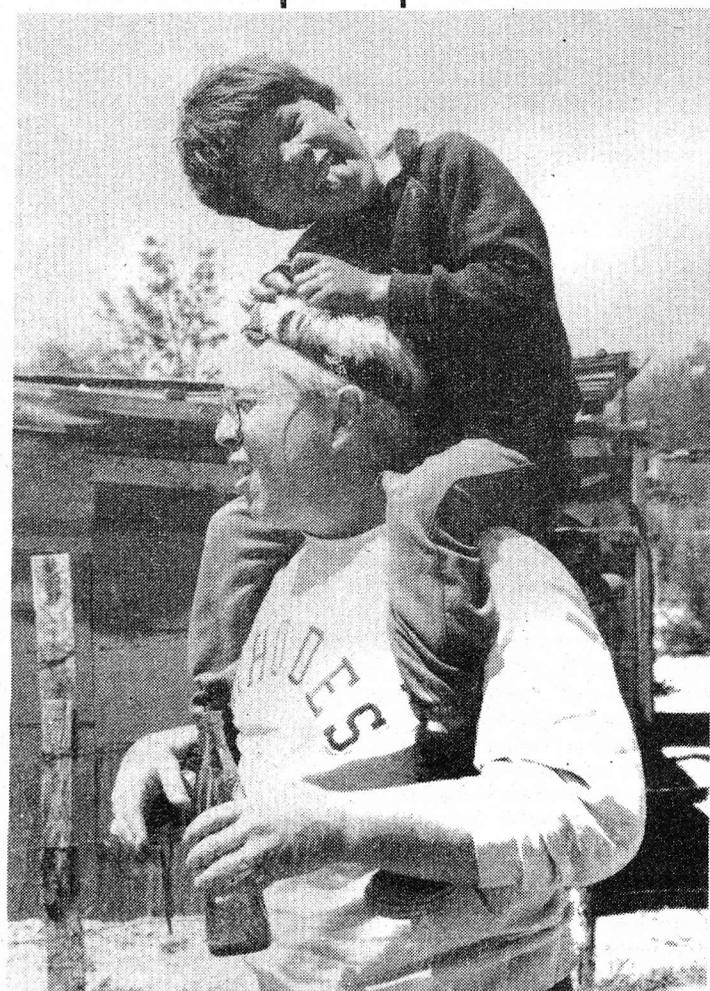
Puentes de Cristo, a Presbyterian-affiliated organization which attempts to better the living conditions of the citizens in the colonias, has eight different work projects in northern Mexico. Our group helped to build an adult education center where vocational trades will be taught. We slept on the concrete floor of a church which had been built last year and which also serves as a medical clinic and a community meeting place. It also had no electricity, but it did have running water and an indoor toilet. There were two showers — bare cement walls and muddy floors, and only cold water.

On our first day of work, we mixed and poured concrete to complete the

floor of the building. Due to our inexperience, we didn't know that "you should let the wheelbarrow work for you, not work for it" as Matt Davis and Tim Moore discovered. Our arms ached from shoveling rocks, dirt, and sand and our skin was spattered with red and green paint. The work might have wiped us all out, but there were enough of us that we could take turns and spell each other. Where we really had our work cut out for us was playing with the 40 or so children who hung around the work site. We stayed busy swinging them around, playing games with them, and learning simple Spanish from them. They were incredibly open and loving, and much more easily entertained than American children. We all fell in love with Pancho, a four-year-old boy who never stopped smiling. He had wild hair and tiny cowboy boots. Most of us couldn't pick up their language, but every now and then, we caught the word "gringo." Then there was Juan Carlos, an absolute and complete con artist.

The girls were beautiful with their dark hair, bare legs and bright clothes. One of them, Arecelly, was very bright and wrote down all the

(Continued On Page 5)





Above: Derek Duncan helps Angie Zakrewski wash her hair in the church sink which was shared by 37 people. Living facilities were rustic by Rhodes standards, but very modern compared to inhabitants of the colonia, few of whom even had running water.



Right: Lisa Long, Mal Johnson, Mike Sims, Courtney Ward and Tim Moore shovel gravel for use in making concrete while Melissa Bentley and Jill Parker (in background) look on.

TEX MEX

(Continued from Page 4)

childrens' names for us and even did our hair and makeup when we went into town. Occasionally, we would see a child with lighter hair, a sign of malnutrition. We fed them tamales for lunch, for we learned that they had very little to eat. Some of them were very small for their age because they hadn't had enough nourishment to grow properly.

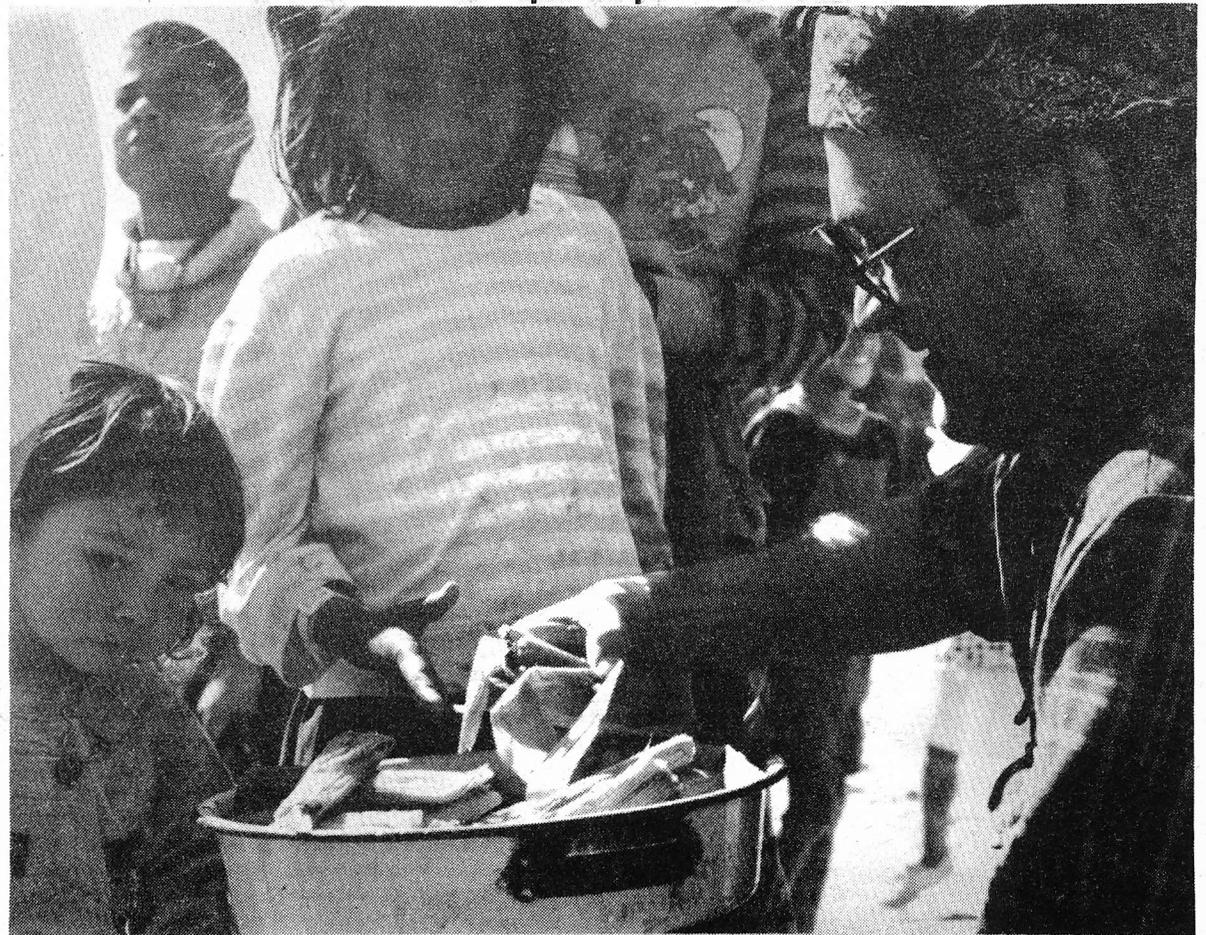
Some of us visited their individual houses. We saw the lady who made tamales, and some even helped her. We also observed a man who made pinatas. The childrens' parents were warm and friendly, for the most part. Some had mixed feelings about our presence, but so did we. Every night we tried to assess our feelings about the day's experiences. Many of us harbored guilt about our relative wealthy status and the actual good we were doing for these people. It seemed like too big a job to save the world in one week.

The people seemed happy and content, not like they needed to be saved from anything. By the middle of the week, we too had adapted to

the Third World living conditions and decided that they weren't that bad. Sharing one shower and bathroom with 36 other people brought us close — very close — and made us realize that all of our modern conveniences weren't necessary to have a wonderful time.

And we did have some wonderful times. We drank some very good and very cheap Mexican beer in Reynosa, the nearby city. We had some excellent Mexican food and bought some beautiful souvenirs. We even got pulled over by the Mexican police, and if it weren't for Tom Park and his command of Spanish, we might be in a Reynosa jail today. We also got a taste of Mexican nightlife when our work foreman and his wife took us dancing.

The experience was an education in itself. Immersing ourselves in another culture, meeting new people and discovering common bonds with them and riding on crowded vans for hours on end helped us to realize our position and responsibilities to the world.



ARA director Scott Ownby, doing a job similar to his everyday position at Rhodes, distributes tamales to the children of Colonia Benito Juarez. The Tex-Mex participants bought lunch for the kids, many of whom are undernourished. The tamales were made by a woman of the colonia. Several students helped her to prepare them, rolling chicken and corn meal and folding it into corn husks.

Thursday, April 6, 1989

Six Students Win Music Honors In Regional Competition

Six Rhodes musicians won honors Saturday (April 1) in the student vocal auditions sponsored by the Memphis Chapter of the National Association of Teachers of Singing. Approximately fifty singers from schools in Memphis and West Tennessee participated in the auditions, which were held in Hassell Hall on the Rhodes campus. Students competed in categories determined by the length of their vocal study, and the divisions included high school, lower and upper college, advanced (up to age 30), and post-advanced (over 30).

Rhodes swept the Sophomore Women's Division with Helen Glover in 1st place, Alice Hendricks in 2nd place, and Debra Blinn in 3rd place. David Tomlinson placed 2nd in the Sophomore Men's Division. In the Freshman Men's Division Jack

Hopkins won 1st place and Warren Fincher 2nd.

Other Rhjodes students participating in the auditions were Bill Barksdale, Laura Blankenship, Laura Cabanillas, Stacy DeZutter, Vikkie Holland, Amy Lamb, Laura Landers, Diane Schratz, Mary Virginia Slay, Anne Smerekanicz, Courtney Ward, Stephanie Yanik, and Erica Yoder.

The nineteen students were from the studios of professors Diane Clark, Barbara Posner, and Ginger Hopkins. Mrs. Hopkins served as auditions coordinator, and all three teachers adjudicated in various categories of the competition.

In addition to the six college winners, Rhodes was also well represented in two other categories. In the Advanced Division two alumnae took honors: 2nd place went to Re-

gina Murphy ('87) and 3rd place to Carole Choate Blankenship ('85). In the High School Division two students from the Rhodes Music Academy were winners: Joanna Cotten in 1st place and Mary Jackson in 3rd.

This week-end (April 6-8) eight Rhodes students and three professors will travel to Louisville, Kentucky, to participate in the Mid-South Regional NATS Student Auditions. The competition there will be stiffer with about two hundred students from the states of Tennessee and Kentucky singing. Students making this trip will be Fincher, Glover, Holland, Hopkins, Landers, Smerekanicz, Tomlinson, and Ward. Professors Clark and Posner will attend and adjudicate, and Professor Tom Bryant will serve as piano accompanist for the singers.

Litwack Lecture Features Post-Civil War Blacks

by Laura Blankenship

On Tuesday, March 28, Leon Litwack, a professor from the University of California at Berkeley lectured on the post-emancipation blacks. His lecture, entitled "Hellhound on my Trail," concentrated on the first generation of free blacks, the children and grandchildren of ex-slaves. He discussed the social, economic and political problems which these blacks faced and the affect on and the attitudes of the whites towards the "new Negro." He ended his lecture with an encapsulation of the modern civil rights movement.

At first, Litwack began, blacks were very encouraged by Reconstruction; they had hope that things would get better, but as early as one decade later, they became disillusioned. They found themselves containing their feelings and facing a racial awakening — learning to understand what it meant to be black in the United States. For most, the color of their skin marked them as inferior.

Whites were obsessed with Negroes, particularly the first generation after the slaves. The "new Negro" was killing relations between the whites and the "old Negro" who "knew his place." Whites mythologized the past, Litwack says, at least up until WWII. White nostalgia was almost ritualistic; they idealized the Old Negro. Frequently, whites were scared of the new blacks, the younger blacks especially because they didn't fit into the old roles. The young blacks violated the customs and whites saw them as more of a threat than Reconstruction itself.

From 1890-1915, a racial creed developed. Included in the creed were

the written and unwritten rules for blacks, primarily disfranchisement, segregation, violence, and dehumanization. Disfranchisement was basically a result and perpetuation of white supremacy. Jim Crow laws were written into the statute books, making segregation the law in most Southern states. Blacks who, in spite of everything, achieved any amount of success were the victims of violence — anything from having their crops destroyed to having their house burned to being beaten or killed. The successful and the educated black was seen as a "dangerous nigger" and therefore dealt with accordingly.

Violence was also cultivated by questions of racial etiquette, particularly the violation of a Jim Crow law. The violence, became, too, a public show; torture was often involved.

The new Negro also faced poor representation through literature and commercial products. Blacks were portrayed as shiftless, useless and dangerous. Products displayed the slow, stupid black, the Mammy, the boy at the hitching post, and Uncle Remus — all negative representations.

Many blacks found ways to escape all the hardships. Black folklore often presented black desperadoes and killers who lived on the outskirts of society, who had escaped and taken revenge on the white society. Music also was a popular outlet. The blues was preferred for its freedom of movement and expression. Its roots were in the field hollers of slave days. The blues were very personal and deep and stressed feeling over technique. They answered the need of a generation trying to overcome its sense of despair.

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Baseball Lynx Sweep Sewanee

by Brad Todd
Sports Editor

The Rhodes College baseball team swept arch-rival Sewanee on the road last Saturday to extend their winning streak to three of the last four games. The double header win also gives the Lynx's 4-1 advantage in this season's series with the Tigers, who will host the 1989 College Athletic Conference tournament in May.

Sophomore Walt Powell spun a masterful three-hitter in the opening game to earn his second win in less than one week. Powell fanned six Tigers and allowed only four walks.

The Lynx batsmen helped Powell out with seven hits, but they did not give him a run until the sixth inning.

In the sixth, freshman John Lange led off with a single and moved to second on a successful Gary Jacks sacrifice bunt. A two out fielder's choice by Kevin Tilley brought him in two batters later. Rhodes got another insurance run in the seventh inning thanks to singles by third baseman Brad Jenkins and second baseman Lange.

Wes Williams took to the hill for the Lynx in the second half of the twinbill and beat the University of the South for the second time this season. Williams scattered eight hits through seven innings, and got 10 runs from the Rhodes offense.

The Lynx jumped to a 2-0 lead in the second when Seth McDaniel singled in Tilley, who had reached on

an error. Steve Heinz also scored in the inning after reaching on a fielder's choice. Sewanee pulled even in the bottom of the inning, but Rhodes picked up another run in the third on a Lange walk and a Tilley base hit.

The Lynx got a big inning in the fifth with five runs on three hits by Heinz, McDaniel and Lange. The Tigers cut the gap to 8-4 in their half of the inning with three singles of their own. A two bagger by Lange and singles by Powell and Jenkins added Rhodes' final two runs in the sixth. Sewanee picked up one in the seventh, but it was not enough to avoid a 10-5 loss. The Lynx travel across town to face the Memphis State Tigers today at Nat Buring Field.



Students enjoyed the spring weather last Friday and Saturday at the Sigma Nu 24 hour volleyball marathon which benefitted Le Bonheur Children's Hospital.

Club Sports News

TAEKWONDO

The Rhodes Taekwondo team recently competed at the Tennessee State Championships and came away with several awards. Seven club members made the trip to Chattanooga and brought back 10 medals. Chad Greaves captured a gold medal in Yellow Belt division fighting while Michael Brunson won the same award for Orange Belts and Geoff Westmoreland won it for Black Belt. The other Rhodes gold was won by Valerie Gray in Orange Belt forms. Gray, Greaves, and Charles Bikes each won silvers while Robert Joesott picked up two bronze and Pete Cookston

got one.

EQUESTRIAN

The Rhodes Equestrian Club competed in two shows this spring, at the Middle Tennessee State-Vanderbilt Show in Murfreesboro and the Southern Illinois University Show in Carbondale, Illinois. Katherine Linn, Camille Tucker, and Michele Hollis placed second in Advanced Walk-Trot on the first day of the MTSU show and took first place in the same competition on Sunday.

At SIU, Camille Tucker and Michele Hollis placed sixth in Advanced Walk-Trot on Saturday and first on Sunday. They also

garnered a fifth place in Sunday's Novice over Fences contest. Rhodes was one of 16 schools competing at each show. Anyone interested in riding next year should contact Andrew Jacks, Hollis, Tucker, or Linn.

Hoops Champions Crowned

by Brad Todd
Sports Editor

The intramural basketball season came to a close last Sunday as the three men's championship games were played at Mallory Gym.

In "A" League, second-seeded 100% Cotton claimed the title with a 59-52 win over The Rheltnays. 100% Cotton is composed of members of the Athletic Department staff and was led in scoring by Coach Jim Elgin with 20. Head football coach Mike Clary followed with 14 while assistant basketball coach Matt Bakke chipped in 11.

Fourteen first half points by Elgin helped 100% Cotton to build a 37-26 advantage at intermission. They then held on to the lead through the last 18 minutes despite 13 second-half points by Gary Jacks.

Jacks led the Rheltnays' scoring attack with 19 while Jamie Breitbeil and Jeff Chandler tossed in eight each. Mike Sims and Randy Hatley had seven apiece while Gordon Brewer had two to round out the Rheltnays' scoring.

For 100% Cotton, Eric Hooper had nine, Frank Leakes had four, Chuck Gordon got three, and Brian Gerry played but did not score.

In the "B" League title game, two

Kappa Alpha teams squared off against each other. The Chuck Taylor All-Stars emerged as champions, winning 63-42 over BT Express after building a 29-16 intermission lead. Seth McDaniels led the All-Stars with 15 points while Lee Boyd tossed in 14 and William Netters netted 13.

Two Alpha Tau Omega teams clashed in the "C" League final and Yoda T and the Skeezer Pleazers captured a tournament title to match the one they won in the regular season. Chris Steele and David Jones each had 10 points to pace Yoda T to a 35-30 triumph. Scott Peattross and Patrick Bell paced the losing Heavy Hubs and the Boys with 11 and 9, respectively.

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 2)

cause of religion, color, race, sex, or sexual orientation.

A friend gave me a button that says, "It Takes Balls to be a Fairy". I hope that among the undoubtedly several bigoted and obscene callers that my telephone answering machine records this week, at least one of you 44 would be worthy of that button. You are NOT alone.

Ken Cameron '89

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