

There's no money involved, but February 12's room lottery draws crowds a'plenty to the Dean of Students Office.

Photo by Aaron Kaufman

New Editors Elected

By Hal Prince

Last week, after a long interviewing process, the Publications Commission announced the results of the recent elections for new editors and assistant editors of the five campus publications. The Pub Board made its decisions on the basis of written applications and personal interviews. The new editors and assistants will take over at the beginning of third term; after Rhodes switches to 2 terms, *Sou'wester* editors will take over on the calendar years.

The new editor of *The*

Sou'wester will be Luke Lampton ('88) and the new assistant editor will be Doug Halijan ('89). For the *Lynx*, the new editor will be Joy Banks ('89) and the assistant editor will be Kearsten Angel ('90). Co-editors Melissa McCornack and Sage Lambert (both '89) will be in charge of *Faces*; they will be assisted by Aimee Goffinet ('90). *The Southwestern Review* editor will be Chris Ray ('88), and the assistant editor will be William Holden ('89). Heather Hicks ('89) will again serve as the *Freshman Handbook* editor,

and Teri Hammond ('90) will be the new assistant editor.

Publications Commission Karen Cagle thanked those that applied and extends her appreciation to all the board members for their hard work in making these decisions. She said that being a Pub Board member is a very important duty and urged everyone interested in campus publications to run. A new Commissioner, two at-large representatives, and one representative from each class will be chosen.

Initiative, Perseverance Keys to Summer Job Hunt, Fockler Says

By Janet Hanna

On Wednesday, February 11, Tina Fockler, Director of Career Planning and Placement, held a "Summer Job Hunting Tips" seminar. Fockler commented, "Sometimes the jobs are to find, but they're there."

Before beginning a job hunt, Fockler suggests asking, "What do I want from a summer job?" or even more importantly, "What do I need from a summer job?" Answers to this question range from the necessity to earn next year's tuition money, to a desire for on-the-job experience, and even to something as trivial as a deviation from just sitting at home in front of the television all summer.

"Answers to this question," according to Fockler, "affect how you look for a job." For example, if you are leaning toward camp or clerical work for the summer, "You'll want to target (your job search) to those organizations who hire for that kind of work."

Secondly, a resume is a must. Even though some companies don't require one and look only at standardized application forms, Fockler advised, "... it's good to be prepared and have one." She also added a word of caution, "Never put 'See Resume' on an application if you are asked to fill one out." The Center for Counseling and Career Services is always available by appointment to aid students who are having trouble writing a resume.

Finally, it is time to begin the actual job search. "The easiest way to do it is to tell everyone you know you're looking for a job," Fockler said, including parents, parents' friends, personal friends, and their parents. Fockler suggested not to overlook faculty and administrative staff members, particularly if you plan to spend the summer in Memphis. They usually have contacts, leads, or ideas for summer jobs in the city.

Also, keep in touch with the Center for Counseling

and Career Services. Even though the Center has many job listings, most do not arrive until April or early May. If you are interested in a job listed in the office Fockler said most often the best procedure to follow is simply to call the employer, tell him who referred you (if someone referred you), and then ask for a convenient time for an interview.

Fockler elaborated, "You have to take the initiative and go out to find a job... and sometimes you have to be a little pushy to get it."

On the other hand, if you plan to seek work outside Memphis you should pursue several different steps. Most often a letter expressing an interest in a summer position along with a resume is appropriate. In this letter, be sure to include dates you will be in that town and available for an interview. If you cannot get there until the beginning of the summer, you should ask the company for the re-

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BACCHUS Brings Rhodes Alcohol Awareness Advocacy

By Patty Morris

"Come thou monarch of the vine, Plumpy Bacchus with pink eyne!" The Bacchus that Shakespeare referred to in Act II, Scene 7 of *Antony and Cleopatra* was definitely not the same one that visited Rhodes last week. The organization that was on campus on Tuesday, February 17, was also called BACCHUS, however, and its primary concern was with alcohol awareness.

The presentation given by the Memphis State BACCHUS organization was sponsored by the Center for Counseling and Career Services. BACCHUS is an acronym that stands for Boost Alcohol Consciousness and Concern for the Health of University Students. The two members of BACCHUS who visited Rhodes gave students and faculty present at the talk an idea of what their group does.

BACCHUS is a national, non-profit organization that advocates alcohol awareness. Its main emphasis is to promote responsibility among students concerning alcohol, as well as a respect for the desires of

others. Memphis State participants made it clear that they as a group are not against drinking or partying.

Through this program, different campuses can be involved in all different types of activities to encourage alcohol awareness. Memphis State is planning an alcohol awareness week this spring. As part of the program, interested students will take a free tour of the Stroh's brewery. During that same week a Tennessee representative will be on campus to discuss with students laws concerning alcohol. The highlight of the week will be a talk given by Mercury Morris, a former Miami Dolphin. He will talk about his struggles with alcohol and drug addiction.

The Memphis State chapter of BACCHUS, whose membership is more than ninety percent Greek, is interested in seeing a branch of the organization established here at Rhodes. Each campus can retain a great deal of autonomy as far as the structure of BACCHUS and its activities are concerned. If you are interested at all in this organization, you can contact Dr. Robertson or Steve Musick.

"Diet for a Small Planet" Author Addresses World Food Mismanagement

By Janet Hanna

On February 12 Frances Moore Lappe, author of the best-seller *Diet for a Small Planet* and co-founder of the International Institute for Food and Development Policy, delivered a lecture she entitled "The Politics of Hope."

She began her talk by revealing a few things about herself in order to be more comfortable with the audience. Smiling, she said, "I'm a child of the sixties." She grew up in a time of great anguish for young people; they witnessed the Vietnam War and all the civil rights marches.

After finishing college, Lappe set off to Philadelphia to work with the people she felt needed the most help: the poor. With despair, though, she found that instead of coming home less desperate each day, she became more desperate and more concerned over the situations the people faced.

Shortly after, she said, "I decided to stop trying to save the world." She determined to figure out HOW to help the world. This

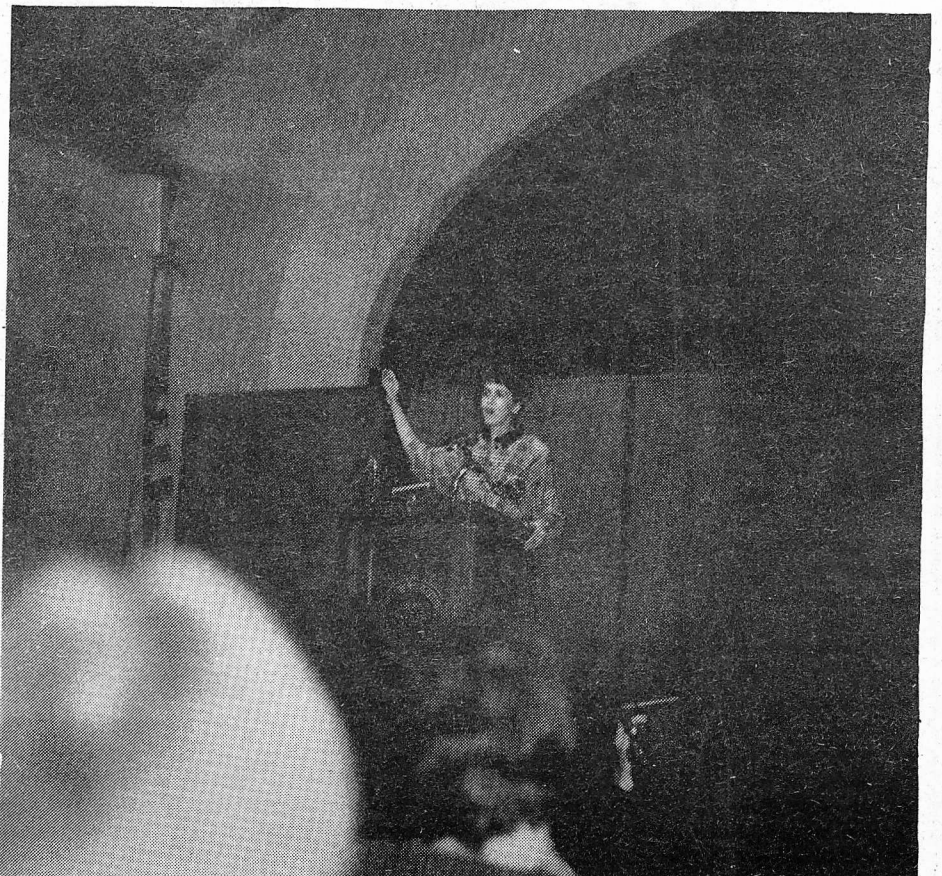
resulted in her staying home, reading anything she could get her hands on. Most of her reading concentrated on political economy, and she then finally homed in on food. She thought, "If I could just figure out the food problem, I could solve all the other problems..."

While locking herself away in an agriculture library at Berkeley, Lappe learned that half the harvest of wheat in Anchorage went to feed livestock. Shocked to learn this, she could not understand the rationale behind taking a tremendous abundance of protein and shrinking it to feed animals. She concluded that there was plenty of food in the world to feed everyone if it were only utilized correctly.

Eventually she came out with a one-page handout on food problems that she expanded into her best-selling book, *Diet for a Small Planet*.

That publication triggered an array of invitations to sit on television talk shows. At

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Ms. Frances Moore Lappe.

Photo by Aaron Kaufman

Editorials

In Medias Res

By Chris Allen

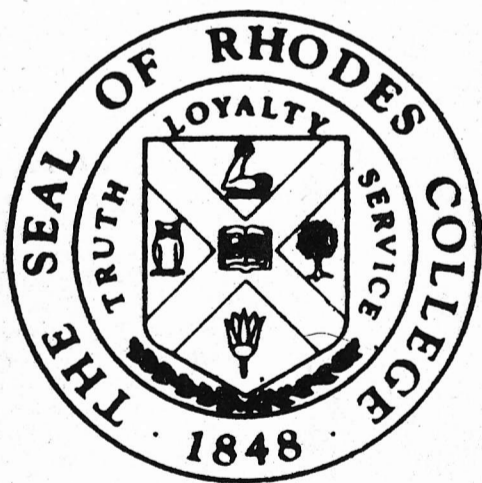
I realized something very important over mid-term break this weekend. I went home and saw that Decaturville was still the same: the river hasn't changed its course, teenagers haven't stopped "ridin' around" up town, and Poodles still doesn't card. In its own way Decaturville has an intransigent quality that will not allow it to succumb to the changes that are happening around it. We have cable TV, satellite dishes, and mobile phones, but even technology hasn't been able to corrupt the innocent clarity that is the town's flavor.

I was out with a girl I graduated with, Madonna, when this struck me. We were doing the same thing that we always did when we went out in high school: beer run, then rode around looking for someone who had his radio playing loud enough to be called host. We drove for about forty-five minutes before anything exciting happened. In those moments I was really bored. My mind wandered to "what I was gonna do when I grow up." I thought coming back to the county either to become editor of the newspaper or set up my own business, just to show the people in the county how things should be done, would be pretty successful things to sustain me before I went on to the Tennessee legislature from my home district. What I was gonna do made me think more about what I had done and what had been done before me. The more I thought, the more sober I became. Even the "Disco Punch" that our host conjured up didn't faze me.

I grew up believing that anything I wanted to do I could do. This hasn't in the least been curbed: I still believe that. But I realized this weekend that I should at least set realistic expectations. Granny always says "you can't get water from a rock." I understand what she means now. I started looking around at home and thought about the types of changes that had been made. They weren't made by a bunch of young college graduates, they were made by a lot of hardworking men and women working together for something. I looked at the new hospital renovation, the replacement of the old runway at the airport, the renovation of the park at the river into a place where families can share. I looked at Kolpak Industries, which was started by native Jack Dalton with a \$5,000 loan. Kolpak International now grosses slightly over \$70 million each year. These seem perhaps to be minor changes over the last twenty years, but they had a due effect on the county. Comparatively they were magnificent changes. But the county is still the same. A lot of good has been accomplished, but that innocence has not left the county.

Graduating from college will be a great event, the culmination of at least sixteen years of academic training. I will have learned a lot about grammar, both English and German, about how to write essays, about how to solve math problems, but finally I'm not sure I've been taught the practical day-to-day knowledge that is necessary to effect good change. I've been given a lot of classroom theory, but I'm not certain that is the information that is going to make be useful once I graduate. I can perhaps realize a couple more facets of a problem, but that still does not always solve them. What I learned this weekend is that all the things that I know are not going to make me useful. Hard work, ability to adapt, and the willingness to get my hands dirty is what is necessary to be successful, whether I earn one million dollars or not. I have to learn to work for good inside the parameters of any given situation rather than making a situation fit my parameters.

Be Informed! Read The Sou'wester



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Voice of Southwestern

by F. Grant Whittle

Richard, Oral, Jim and Tammy: Looking at the State of the Electronic Church

Did you know that Jesus was nine hundred feet tall? Well I know 'cause Oral Roberts told me so. Of course, if I can believe that, I can believe that he needs four million dollars soon or he is going to pack it in and head for the pearly gates. Come on, man, where does he get off telling those thousands of people who trust in him garbage like that? Most of the people who watch him cannot afford to eat three meals a day, much less send one hundred dollars to Oral so he can add to his hospital, which incidentally operates at half capacity and is pretty much a flop.

He and his son Richard Roberts must be desperate for money: his viewership is going down, he can't sell his commercials anymore, and he had to sell the law

school at Oral Roberts University to Pat Robertson. While we're at it, I guess God has gotten desperate, too. If He intends to change His position as a loving God (y'know, all those beatitudes and stuff) and hold his children for ransom, then I guess it's Buddha for me. What it boils down to is that Oral needs money for the gas in his Caddy and he's willing to get a little silly about it—I surely can't accuse him of overestimating the intelligence of the viewing public.

Religion, at least the electronic variety, is getting out of hand. We have too many evangelists doing too many ridiculous things to get money, attention, and fame. Whether it be Oral and his 900 foot Jesus or Ernest

Angley and his faith healing a la mode, I suppose it

Another fun bunch is the PTL Club run by Jim and Tammy Fae Bakker. They've got their own television network, which is bad enough, but they've done worse. The Rolls-Royce and the palatial mansion are pretty bad, too, but the worst of all is the amusement park. Yes, you didn't read that wrong. Thousands of people send in money to this man to help further the cause of God, and what do they do with it? They build an amusement park. I guess if He comes back to earth, He'll at least have a place to relax.

Heritage USA has a water park, horse riding facilities,

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Letters to the Editor

Letter to the Editor:

I would like to respond to a letter to the editor that appeared in the February 12 issue of *The Sou'wester*.

A. The writer stated, "In my three years here I have yet to encounter *anyone* among students, faculty, alumni or Memphians who favored the name Rhodes over Southwestern."

Facts: 1. A student body survey conducted by students in March, 1984 indicated that in answering the question, "Do you think the College should change its name?", 88% of the faculty responders said "Yes," 44% of the students said "Yes," 94% of the administrators said "Yes," and 73% of the staff said "Yes."

2. In April, 1984, a poll of 150 students attending a special SGA forum to discuss the College's name revealed that 80% of the participants favored changing the name.

3. In May, 1984, a vote of the student body conducted by SGA showed that 53% of those voting favored changing the name. This was officially reported by SGA President Beth Baxter at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees.

4. Alumni of the College

were contacted on three separate occasions by mail regarding consideration of a name change. They were asked to respond and to express their ideas and reactions. 68% of the responses favored changing the name, 32% opposed.

5. We still have copies of a 1984 report that gives background information; lists the seven major problems with the name Southwestern At Memphis; reviews the name consideration process; lists the alternatives considered, the criteria for selecting the name, and the other names considered; lists reasons for choosing the name Rhodes, effects of the name change, possible external associations with the name Rhodes, and results of the name-preference survey conducted by students. If you would like a copy of this report, pick one up in the Dean of Students Office.

B. The writer also stated, "One prospective alumni contributor reportedly said he would not donate money to our school, that he had graduated from Southwestern At Memphis, not Rhodes College. Admittedly this may be an extreme example, but many

alumni no doubt have similar feelings about the school's name change."

Fact: Giving to the Rhodes annual fund increased by more than 10% during the year immediately after the name change, and has continued to grow by more than 10% each year since then.

C. The writer made the point that many creative academic proposals and courses could be carried out under both a three-term or a two-term academic calendar.

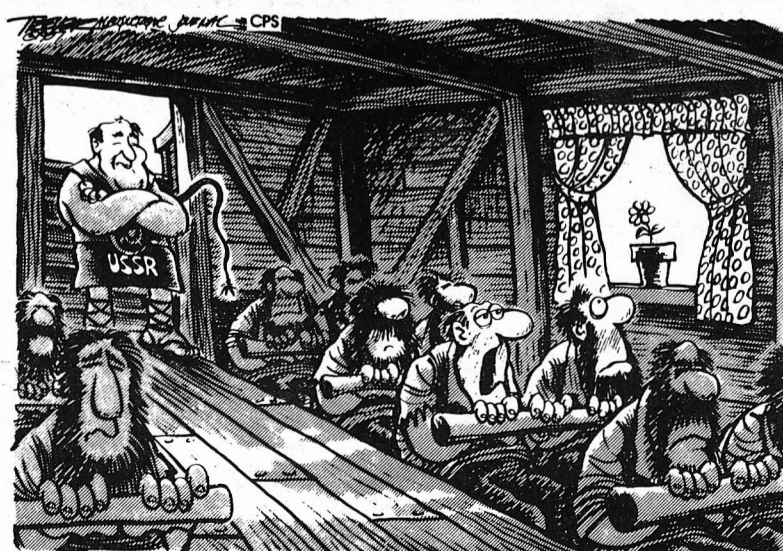
Fact: This is correct. The Faculty considered this when the calendar change was debated at great length over many months before being voted by the faculty in the fall of 1985.

Lawrence Miller in *Life Cycles of an Institution* wrote, "Highly successful institutions have the ability to maintain their focus on the future, on creative personalities, and on positive responses to new challenges."

I think he's right, and I think we can take pride and satisfaction that we have been doing just that.

James H. Daughdrill, Jr.

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"I THINK IT HAS SOMETHING TO DO WITH A NEW POLICY OF OPENNESS..."

CROSSRHODES

By Lynn Sullivan

Although I greatly appreciate the specialness of Rhodes, I am aware of many events taking place on this campus in which students are improperly treated. Such events are much more serious, however, when improper treatment is medical, and these especially need to be examined. One such example is Anne Marie Bassarate's experience involving our school infirmary.

At 3:30 p.m. on January 29, 1987, Anne Marie went to the infirmary because she had an earache. Nurse Van Middlesworth put some drops in her ear, then began to irrigate her ear, which involved sticking a water pik into her ear canal. From the start Anne Marie felt pain in her ear, and Nurse Van Middlesworth had to give the water pik a good yank to pull it out, which hurt Anne Marie's ear even more. Her ear bled some, so the Nurse cleaned it out, then put some analgesic and a cotton ball in her ear. Anne Marie lay down for a while then because she felt nauseous. At this point she was not very worried, because she thought Nurse Van Middlesworth had just cut her ear a little. She then left to go to her lab, and although her ear still hurt, she was not alarmed.

However, by dinnertime the cotton ball was bloody so she went back to the infirmary. This time she saw Nurse Gill, who looked in her ear and said that the ear canal was filled with blood.

As she spent a half-hour cleaning Anne Marie's ear out with hydrogen peroxide and q-tips, she noted that all the blood was red, which meant Anne Marie was actively bleeding. She did not know where the blood was coming from. Nurse Gill put another cotton ball in Anne Marie's ear and told her she needed to see the infirmary doctor the following morning.

Anne Marie went to study but had difficulty concentrating because her ear hurt. At 8 p.m. she went back to the infirmary where Nurse Gill noted again upon examining her ear that her ear canal had filled with blood. At this point, Anne Marie was upset and afraid that something was really wrong. Her ear had been bleeding for over four hours. Nurse Gill realized that Anne Marie's ear needed immediate attention, which scared Anne Marie even more. Most of her fear was related to the fact that when her mother had been pregnant with her, her father contracted viral meningitis and lost all his hearing. Not surprisingly, when Anne Marie called her mother, her mother was petrified and crying, instructing her to go to the emergency room.

When Anne Marie first arrived at the emergency room at Baptist Hospital, the doctor held a watch up to her injured ear and she could not hear it. Naturally Ann Marie was worried. After the doctor finished looking at her ear, she said

she couldn't do anything for it because it might cause permanent damage since they didn't know what was punctured. The doctor there thought that Anne Marie probably had either a lacerated ear canal or a punctured eardrum. Because Anne Marie was in excruciating pain at this time the hospital gave her some painkillers to ease the pressure from the eardrum to her head. The doctor there then made her a special appointment with an ear specialist for the very next day, saying her ear needed attention as soon as possible.

The next morning, January 30, Nurse Van Middlesworth called Anne Marie to find out why she missed her appointment with the infirmary doctor. What surprises me about this conversation is that even after Anne Marie related all of the previous night's events to her, Nurse Van Middlesworth never once expressed her concern or feelings of responsibility for Anne Marie's condition. In fact, Nurse Van Middlesworth responded by saying, "Why don't you come over here and let me look at your ear?"

That afternoon, Anne Marie went to the ear specialist who also spent a half-hour cleaning her ear (which, again, hurt quite a bit). He told her that the eardrum wasn't punctured but that the previous day's work on her ear had torn all

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Roscoe's Surprise Orchestra Will Perform Concert

Roscoe's Surprise Orchestra will present a concert of music by Burnet C. Tuthill at 4 P.M., Sunday, March 1, in Hardie Auditorium, Rhodes College. Admission to the concert is free.

The purpose of the concert is to present the work of a key figure in the development of art music in Memphis during the first half of the twentieth century, as an aspect of our twentieth century musical heritage in West Tennessee.

Dr. Tuthill was the founder and conductor of the fourth (of five) Memphis Symphony Orchestras that have existed since the late nineteenth century, and the first chairman of the music department at Rhodes College. He was a co-founder of the National Association of Schools of Music in 1924;

and a co-founder of the Society for the Publication of American Music.

Dr. Tuthill's music has been performed by many leading American musical organizations, including the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, the Berkshire Music festival at Tanglewood, Massachusetts, the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, the Memphis Symphony Orchestra, the Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orchestra, and others. Dr. Tuthill's father, William Burnet Tuthill, was the architect of Carnegie Hall in New York City.

For further information, call John Boatner, Director of Roscoe's Surprise Orchestra, at 458-2702.

The concert is funded by grants from the Memphis Arts Council and the Tennessee Arts Commission.

Compositions on the program include Tuthill's String Quartet, op. 34, played by Max Huls, violin; Roy Brewer, violin; Paul Turnbow, viola; and Linda Minke, cello; Five Essays For Brass Quintet, op. 58, played by Russell DeVuyst, trumpet; Mark Ridenour, trumpet; Bob Gilbert, French Horn; Don Bennett, trombone; and Charles Schulz, tuba; Sonata For Trumpet And Piano, op. 29, played by Russell DeVuyst, trumpet; and Kelly DeVuyst, piano; Sonata For Alto Saxophone And Piano, op. 20, played by John Ingle, saxophone; and Kevin Gray, piano; Flute Song, op. 31, no. 2, played by Anne Tuthill Reynolds, flute; and John Boatner, piano; and Sonata For Viola And Piano, played by Max Huls, viola; and John Boatner, piano.

Leadership America Applications Open

LEADERSHIP AMERICA, a national leadership development program for college students who have completed their junior year, will sponsor 50 outstanding students from across the country in a 10 week summer program designed to strengthen their leadership skills. Rhodes is one of only 400 colleges asked to nominate candidates.

This program has 4 basic segments.

1. Self assessment at the Center for Creative Leadership in Greensboro, North Carolina.
2. The Executive Development Program run by Outward Bound in the Rocky Mountains.
3. Seminars in Dallas, Texas which bring them together with leaders from around the world,

and focus on developing international perspective and technological awareness.

4. A four and a half week internship in government, business or community services.

Leadership America is fully underwritten, and all participants receive a significant stipend to offset any expenses and the loss of income during the summer. The only costs a participant must bear are living expenses during the internship. Students will be given the option of defining their own internships to meet a location or personal need.

This is a great opportunity. The primary criterion for selection is that the student have an "outstanding potential for leadership". They should be

students who WILL BE leaders. For this program junior is defined as a student with at least one full semester and no more than a year and a half before graduation.

Applications are available in the Dean of Students Office.

The application deadline is March 20, 1987!

Be Informed

Read The Sou'wester

CORRECTION

Greg Carey co-authored the Naisbitt and Aburdene article of February 12 with David Monroe.

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SRC Note

It has come to our attention that some students on campus are confused as to who is responsible for cleaning up after private gatherings. Contrary to popular belief it is not the duty of the housekeeper. If a student hosts a party in his or her room, be it planned or spontaneous, then s/he is responsible for cleaning up the hallway, bathroom and/or social room after use. This includes beer runs, progressive drinking parties, or any other social gathering. Those who do not comply with this request will be subject to penalties enforced by the Social Regulations Council.

Sincerely,
Lauren Wellford,
President, SRC

SSAT-PSAT
SAT-ACT-GRAT
ACHIEVEMENTS
GRE-LSAT-MAT
GRE-BIO-TOEFL
GRE-PSYCH-PCAT
DAT-MCAT-VAT
DCAT-NMB 1-2-3
NFB-MSKP-NDB
FINGERS-CGFNS
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"Killing Game" Provides Chilling Insight

By Cheryl Clark

This weekend McCoy Theatre becomes the Land of the Dead (and Real Sick) for the McCoy Company Studio production of Eugene Ionesco's "Killing Game." Citizens of a small village drop right and left as a mysterious plague strikes. Nobody is immune.

Ionesco's script, originally published in French as "Jeux de Massacre" or "Game of Massacre" examines in a blackly humorous way how death, be it our own or someone else's, brings out the worst in mankind.

Selected scenes from the play will be directed by six students of the Languages of the Stage course, Anne-Marie Akin, Sarah Jones, Patti Marshall, Kathryn Murphy, Julie Owens, and Michael Updegraff. The script was chosen by vote from several proposed by Company members because it offered many small scenes for those who wanted to direct to choose from. Said Marshall, "We were searching for a show that offered us a wide interpretation." The directors will work with their casts during class time as well as other times so that the other Company members can discuss possible interpretations and offer ideas. "It (the script) gave us the opportunity to create our own world within each scene," said Updegraff.

In the scenes that were selected from Ionesco's text, the directors and actors strive to demonstrate how human nature shows its baser side in mortal fear. Some citizens turn on their family and friends to preserve their health, the oppressed take advantage of their sick oppressors, only to find themselves ill, and politicians prey on the fears of the populace, feeding them lies to further their own political ambitions.

In this absurdist play, the citizens find themselves blaming everyone and everything for their misfortune. They say it is the weather, or God's punishment, or a certain class of people, or a way of preparing food that causes the plague. They take useless precautions against the disease based on rumours or theories that have no proven basis. One character blames old women for all his trouble, for they "have always been a danger to society. They're always poisoning or murdering somebody." In the familiar cliches of the characters audience members may find some chilling insights about their own prejudices and fears.

Other cast members include Katherine Bres, Cheryl Clark, Chris Davis, Desiree Earl, Paja Faudree, Greg Krosnes, Pam McIntosh, Julie Scobey, Marty Story, and Mimi Swords.

Production dates will be Saturday, Feb. 28 at 8 p.m. and Sunday, March 1 at 2 p.m.

F. Grant Whittle

a shopping mall (complete with sky blue ceiling and imitation clouds that move), hotels and inns of every shape, size and configuration, and acres of beautiful park that the faithful can stroll through and meditate in. They offer seminars on how God can help you with your tax returns and building that recreation room you always wanted to have.

As a special bonus to those who contribute at least a thousand dollars, they get to stay in any one of the fabulous, resort-like hotels, basking in the glory of Jim and Tammy's Faith (Conceit?). He is still developing, with plans for a farm, a gigantic campground, a pond, a restaurant with a working water wheel, more horses, a faux country church, country inn, mansion/clubhouse (for members only), and bunkhouses galore.

Tammy Fae Bakker was told by God that she could (should?) wear make-up—I imagine this scene was something like the annunciation to Mary in Luke. I really think she took this too seriously, because she now makes sure that no part of her face shows through the thick layer of rouge and mascara. And for the true believers, she sells a fine line of make-up with a seal of approval greater than even *Good Housekeeping*.

I guess I am an old fool, but I just don't understand the concept of modern religion. Why should anyone build great monuments to himself in the name of God and then invite anyone who can afford it to stay there when there are people in the third world starving, when there is unrest, hatred, prejudice and killing? I suppose that helping others has fallen down the list and is getting caught somewhere between paying for the communion wafers and redecorating the church gym in a nicer shade of green. Isn't it time for the mass-media ministers to rethink their aims, and get down to serving the true purposes of God?

John Ruskin, the famous English essayist, once wrote this reply to a minister requesting money to build a

new church: "... people building churches they can't pay for are the most detestable: Can't you preach and pray in a coal hole first?" And this holds true now as well as it did then. There is so much work to do to make the world a better place. Why should our churchmen scamper about trying to outdo themselves by building churches, resorts, amusement parks, and hospitals that no one uses?

Richard, Oral, Jim and Tammy, I urge you to get out of this self-dramatizing business you have, sit down and read your Bible. (Try Matthew 6:5-21) and then go out and build a monument to God greater than any hollow work in stone and brick by really helping the needy, the hungry and the poor.

SPORTS SCHEDULE

Baseball:

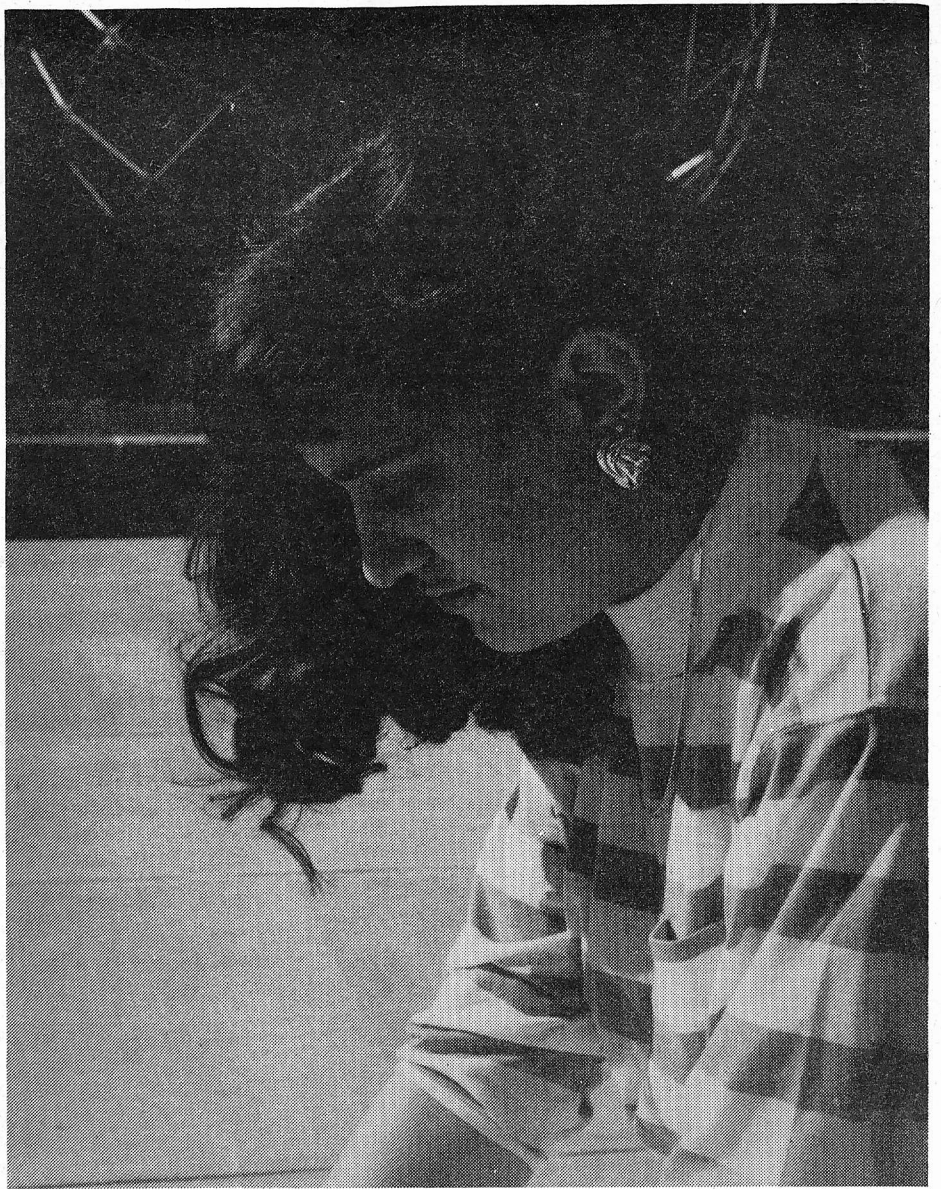
Thursday 26 at CBC 1:00 (2)
Saturday 28 at Lambuth 1:00 (2)
Sunday 1 at Augustana 1:00 (2)
Tuesday 3 at Millsaps 1:00 (2)
Friday 6 at Augustana 1:00 (2)

Women's Basketball:

Thursday 26 WIAC at Centre

Rugby:

Saturday 28 - Sunday 1 Mardi Gras Tournament



Wendy Ferguson studies in the quad as February temperatures once more give tantalizing signs of an early spring.

Photo by Aaron Kaufman

"Diet for a Small Planet" — (Continued from Page 1) —

a time when people were not concerned with world hunger, though, she had to throw her weight around to get her points across to audiences. As one friend told her, all "... they really wanted you to tell them was how to lose weight. . . ."

In 1974 Lappe attended the World Food Conference in Rome. She emphasized that was the same year Henry Kissinger predicted, "In ten years no child shall go to bed hungry." While there, she expected to rub elbows with noted world hunger specialists, but said she experienced a "veil lifting" after realizing these well-known individuals were not pursuing the right questions.

Lappe continued that they sought the wrong question when they asked, "How do we grow more food?", while she believed the world held enough food; it just needed correct distribution. She further explained that the experts' "definition of the problem was so confined that they couldn't identify the correct solution." The correct solution, she decided, rests with the common people who "can put two and two together and still get four."

Lappe went on to explain why she thought there is hunger in this world of plenty. She admitted she used to try to shock people with statistics of hunger in an attempt to focus their attention to all the people in the world who do not eat.

"Over the years," she said, "I got good at the numbers." For instance, every three days the death toll from hunger equals the

death toll of Hiroshima. Finally, she said, "I began to see that numbers can numb." She maintains that when people think of hunger only in terms of dollars it becomes an abstract problem, one far-removed from their own lives.

She moved on to illustrate this point by naming specific cases and the emotions resulting from their plights. She told of a woman in Southern Nicaragua whose hunger resulted in the still births of five children. This same woman also watched six of her children who survived birth eventually starve to death. Hunger for this woman was watching people die, which Lappe claims is the first of four emotions involved with hunger.

She continued with a point by point illustration of the other three emotions. Anguish results from starving people forced to accept the fact that they can do nothing to help themselves; they fall into the belief that there is no solution. Humiliation is the third emotion. For example, in the southern Philippines people are made to apologize for their poverty and their shabby homes.

Lastly, she concluded that fear is the essence of hunger in many cases. In the highlands of Guatemala she was introduced to two young peasant men who were busy teaching their neighbors how to construct contour ditches to prevent erosion in their farmlands. Later she was informed by the person who introduced them that one was

(Continued on Page 7)

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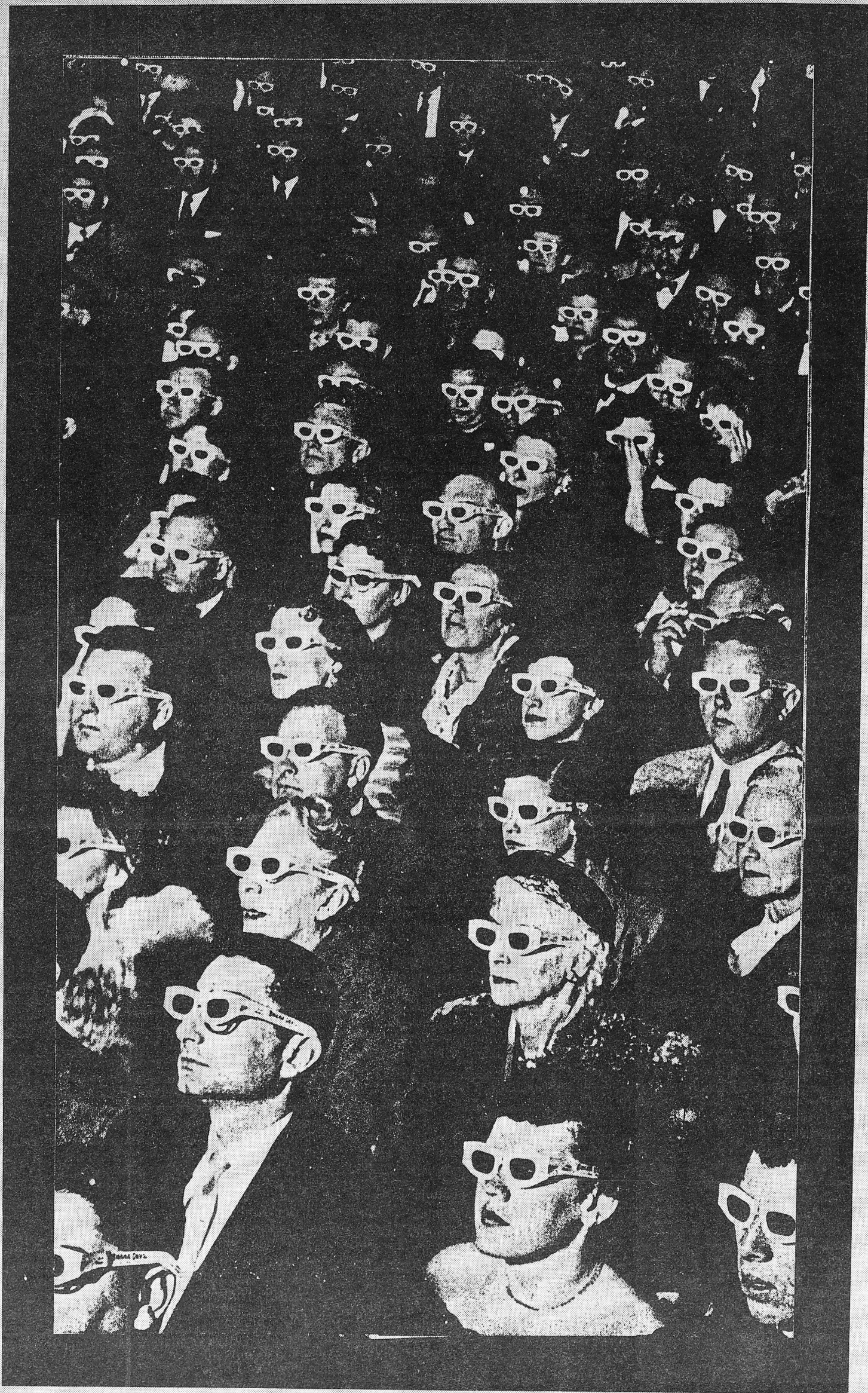
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THE
SOUTHWESTERN
REVIEW

ARTISTS:

Color pages will be in the spring issue. Submit any water colors, paintings, photographs, or other two dimensional artwork to Julie Oehler, Art Editor or Box 428.



DEVIATE FROM THE NORM . . .

THE FUTURE AND PROTESTANT MAINSTREAM

President James Daughdrill delivered this speech at Columbia Theological Seminary earlier this month.

There is a bumper sticker that says, "The Moral Majority Is Neither." There should be a second bumper sticker that says, "The Protestant Mainstream Isn't."

The Protestant Mainstream is drying up. It has been losing members and influence.

Malcolm Muggeridge said that western liberal Christianity has a death-wish. If that is true, and if there are those who take comfort in declining numbers and who believe, "We must be prophets; why else are they stoning us?," this is an encouraging sign.

But look again; nobody is stoning mainline Protestantism, just ignoring it.

In a recent Gallup Poll, eight out of ten Americans say they are Christians. Never has there been so much potential, but in so much disarray.

But to those who think the Protestant Mainstream *can* witness with integrity today and still live, the future can be bright.

My thesis is simple: The Protestant Mainstream must regain inspiration, leadership, discipline, and unity.

We *can* regain what we lost, because we have learned some important lessons.

I.

First, we have learned that watering-down the message of the Church does not work. We have learned that failing to spread the good news of forgiveness and love is failure indeed. We have learned that today's guilt-peddling is no better than the "hell-fire and brimstone" variety a hundred years ago. Peddling guilt — about not carrying out the wishes of some political action group — is a message no less angry, no less guilt-ridden, no less judgmental than Elmer Gantry. Corporate guilt is no less guilt than personal guilt.

Like "hell-fire and damnation" preaching, the social gospel has its points, but people know the difference between scolding and love, between guilt and forgiveness. We have learned that being Pharisees about "caring" is just as empty as being Pharisees about the law.

The Protestant Mainstream must return to breaking bread and preaching forgiveness, wholeness, and salvation.

II.

Second, we have learned not to be afraid of leadership. It started some years ago with a song about "where are you Harry Truman when we need you?"

For the last twenty years we have loved the comforts of groupthink, the coziness of caucuses, and the sophistry of position papers. And we have seen that they signify nothing.

We have learned that we need, again, Martin Luthers and John Calvins and Sister Teresas and Pope John XXIIIs. We have learned from the religious right with its Jerry Falwells and Pat Robertsons. We have learned from the religious left with its Dan Berrigans and Bill Coffins. We have learned that faceless rotation, like "The Protestant Hour," is democratic to a boring fault.

We don't completely trust leaders, but we have learned that we don't trust "No Leaders" more. When we curb the powers of accountable leaders, we curb the power of the body. Still worse, when we curb the power of accountable leaders, we turn over leadership to unaccountable political manipulation.

We need leaders again.

III.

Third, we have learned that lack of discipline doesn't work. We've learned that we need, as every reformation has had, a code of discipline. We have learned that in order to stand for something we can't put up with everything.

We have watched our freedoms grow, our permissiveness expand, and our joy decline. There are no organized activities in our society where there are no expectations. Franklin D. Roosevelt had it right; what we fear is fear itself.

We have learned that beating our breasts and declaring, "We're more permissive than thou," is yet another Phariseism.

We need discipline again.

IV.

Fourth, we have learned that a house divided, as Lincoln knew, cannot stand.

Liberal leadership and conservative followership simply won't connect.

We have learned that all theology is not economics. And even if it were, it is certainly not inspiring or redemptive! After reading *The New Republic* or the *National Review*, there is nothing any duller than reading their pale echos in the magazines of major Protestant denominations.

We have learned to have little patience with guilt-ridden and strident single-issue posturings.

More importantly, we have learned that beyond all political and economic issues, that Utopianism is a tower of Babel. All theories of distributing wealth are but competing theories of materialism. The problem is not in the means, the problem is not in our earnestness or our enthusiasm, the problem is in the emptiness of the ends.

We have learned that a church divided, fighting to gain control of the ecclesiastical body politic for a particular ideology, doesn't work.

Both liberals and conservatives have only part of the truth, and we must tear down the rival altars that we build.

There can be a new day ahead for the Protestant Mainstream because we have learned that not only are we divided, but that all of us are wrong. We have a new humility.

Liberals fought for dominance in the Church of the trickle-up revolution of the War on Poverty. Liberals won the battles in national church assemblies, but poverty won the war. The social gospel had a good long ride on the federal budget, fought the War on Poverty, and lost. Poverty retrenched and spread to yet another generation even stronger. Burgeoning entitlements saddled our economy in the late 1970s with "double-digits": inflation and unemployment. The poor and the underprivileged, those we most wanted to help, were the ones who were hurt the most.

Conservatives didn't fare much better. Those who waged the trickle-down Reagan Revolution saw the taming of the double-digits and the rise of entrepreneurship, but they traded the double-digits of the 1970s for the double-digits of the 1980s: trade and budget. A certain crassness crept in with the exhilaration of competition. Without foreign investment the Reagan Revolution would have unconditionally surrendered.

We have learned that there are no lasting answers in political divisions or in half truths. There is no innocence, no salvation in either Big Government or in Big Materialism. There is no wholeness in special-interest groups and PACS. We've learned that getting ahead without caring is a dead-end street, and that caring without tough-minded discipline won't work.

We've learned that if the Protestant Mainstream is totally ignored by those without, and largely a matter of indifference to those within, it is also the best opportunity for reformation in our lifetime.

Why? Because we find salvation only in wholeness, the root word of our word "salvation." We find ultimate answers only when the Protestant work-ethic combines with the Protestant care-ethic to form a whole ethic. When the social gospel combines with the personal gospel to form a whole gospel. When the trickle-down combines with the trickle-up to form a strong economy for all people. When the heart of faith combines with the hand of service to form a whole person.

We have learned some hard lessons in the last twenty years. But we *did* learn — that we need inspiration, leadership, discipline and unity.

And when we regain them, the days ahead will blossom with a Reformation of forgiveness and rebirth, and a Renaissance of joy, wholeness and service.

Summer Job Hunt

(Continued from Page 1)

quired application procedure.

Fockler suggested contacting the town's local Chamber of Commerce for a list of employers. Sometimes there is a nominal fee for it, but it seldom exceeds ten dollars.

No matter what kind of work you are looking for, Fockler advised, "Now is not too early to ask what the hiring procedures are." Even though a company may not be hiring right now, it is a good idea to find out when they will start hiring so you can arrive first.

"The earlier you make your contacts the better chances you have of getting the jobs over high school students," she said.

As a few last pointers, Fockler reminded students not to overlook the Want Ads, or even the Rhodes College campus, as a source for jobs. Some jobs materialize during the summer in the College's various departments involving clerical work and painting for the Physical Plant, among others. The Financial Aid Office handles summer campus

employment. She noted that these jobs are not based on financial need; they are simply job offerings.

Also, students may want to look into working for the government. Fockler's office carries Summer 1987 job listings for the Atlanta Region, which covers the southeastern states. These jobs include clerical and nonclerical work. Deadlines for most of these jobs are no later than mid-March. She pointed out that several other job resource books are available in the

Center and that students are welcome to look at them.

Several "resume writing workshops" are scheduled for March. They are open to all students. The back side of the Center's newsletter lists those organizations which will be recruiting on

campus. This list is divided into full time and summer employment. "... So look for that," Fockler suggested.

Fockler concluded,

coaching, "As I said, don't panic, don't be shy, and definitely be persistent. You might get some rejections . . . but just keep at it."

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Sports

Let's Hear From Club Sports!

The *Sou'wester* sports department would like to print more material about club sports. Unfortunately, we are short on staff and we don't have team schedules. There are two ways for club sports to get more ink:

- 1) Send a schedule of your events to Greg Carey either through Campus Mail or directly to 206 White, or
- 2) Send a note to Greg Carey proposing to submit a story in the future. Stories *must* be in by 6:00 P.M. on Mondays.

We want to print everything you want to see. Even though we can't promise to print everything that comes in, we'll do our best. Thanks!

CROSSRHODES (Continued on Page 3)

the skin away in her inner ear canal. After he gave her a hearing test, he believed there was no permanent damage. He gave her medicine, and set another appointment for her on Saturday (February 14). When she went back, the ear doctor had to scrape the scabs off to prevent scarring in her inner ear and clean her ear again, both rather unpleasant and painful experiences, I'd imagine. Apparently, the only risk to Anne Marie's ear now is infection, especially if water gets in it. (Hence the cotton ball in her ear 24 hour a day.) Anne Marie is not bitter about her experience, but her main concern is for the safety of students who use the infirmary. She

believes the school has the responsibility to provide more adequate medical facilities and services to students than are currently available. Students like Anne Marie who are not Memphians have a particularly difficult situation because they have no regular doctor here and therefore must turn to the infirmary.

Anne Marie's expenses to date include the following:

\$30 worth of medicine, the Baptist Emergency Room bill, the Emergency Room doctor's bill, and the bills from two trips to an ear specialist. Anne Marie has not requested that the school pay for her bills, nor have they offered to. Al-

though several students have advised Anne Marie to sue the school, she has no intention of doing so. It is my opinion, however, that the evidence suggests the whole ordeal could have been avoided if the negligence by the infirmary had not occurred. I believe the least the school could do is offer to pay her medical expenses. How do the rest of you feel? Write to us here at *The Sou'wester* and voice your opinion. Incidents like this must not go unnoticed, and, in this case, perhaps retribution is in order. Additionally, if any other students have had similar experiences with the infirmary, feel free to submit them to CROSSRHODES here at *The Sou'wester*.

World Food (Continued from Page 4)

killed and other imprisoned for teaching the poor how to improve their lives. Lappe contends that the rich instill fear into the Third World's poor because they see their little contour ditches as a threat to their positions in society.

By understanding that "Hunger is powerlessness," people can begin to understand how to alleviate it. Hunger, Lappe said, cannot be blamed on natural disasters or nature's scarcity. According to her, there exists enough grain in the world to feed everybody more than 3000 calories per day. "That's enough to make us all fat," she added.

She maintains that the mainstream of hunger is caused by a "scarcity of democracy". The leadership of these countries must be held accountable for their actions. Unaccountable power produces the powerlessness the world's hungry faces. Hunger deprives people of the most sacred power that democratic principles embody—the right to live.

"Our contention is wherever there are not the (democratic) principles operating, you will have powerlessness and therefore, hunger," Lappe announced. She cited the Third World as a prime example of this problem. Its people don't have enough land to feed their families, while the nations' elite have too high of a concentration of land. Until the governments of these nations cease to support this repression, hunger will continue to permeate the problems of their people.

Lappe then ventured to say that the United States' failure to apply its principles of economic power to the Third World has further intensified its problems. She claims that the root of the problem lies in the American lack of morals and principles held so dear in its own system refused to the Third World.

"We have turned used devices into political dogma," she explained. The United States has confused its principles of a free market by allowing greed to get ahead of emotion and by not dispersing purchasing power evenly throughout the world. As one economist puts it, "... the market responds to money, not preferences." Lappe blatantly repeated this remark, saying, "... many people prefer to eat."

"We must disperse purchasing power as widely as possible," she said, "to respond

to human preferences," she said.

Secondly, she blames hunger on an unlimited accumulation of private property. In America, people tend to base prosperity on accumulation of property, often incorrectly thinking that property offers liberty. In the Third World there exists a tremendous disparity in the concentration of privately owned land. Land, for these people, is the key to life and food. Then Lappe reminded the audience, "Property only offers human liberty to those who own it."

The value Americans place on land, Lappe believes, has been slightly distorted from the nation's forefathers' ideas of it. Freedom, she believes for Americans, as well as the rest of the world, lies in widely dispersed land that serves the common good. "I'm suggesting we reclaim this link of property and liberty. . ." she said, the idea that Americans see as the essence of freedom.

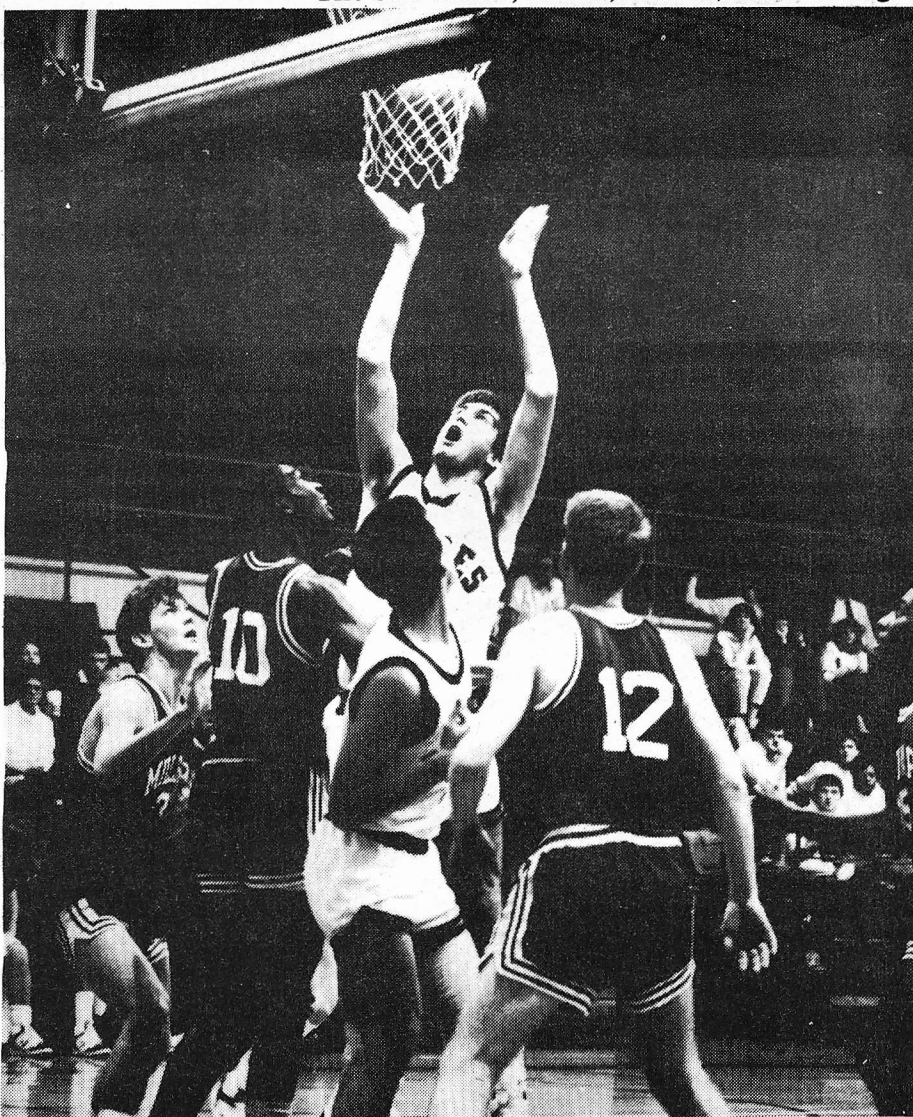
Quoting Franklin D. Roosevelt's advocacy of economic freedom, Lappe said, "Needy people are not free people." She concluded saying, "Economic security is the essence of freedom," and until hungry nations recognize this, human suffering will drag on.

Lappe believes that when the Third World tries to open its markets, the U.S. blocks the change because it sees upward movement in that area a threat to its own security. She cited the statistic that the U.S. spends three times more money on military aid than on food aid. As long as hunger is in the world, she believes fighting and war will rage on. "The greatest threat facing Americans today is the lack of change in the Third World," Lappe claims.

To alleviate hunger, she believes Americans must put their principles first and hold hungry nations' leaders accountable for their action. These nations cannot face their problems alone; they must be helped.

Concluding, she reminded her listeners that they must realize how high the stakes of hunger are, challenge their nation's false dogma, and open themselves to the problem by refusing despair and cynicism. "If we are complicit. . . we can be part of the solution," she stated.

She encouraged people to risk having people mock them for their position on the matter, quoting Luke's scripture to inspire courage, "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you."



David Perlis goes up for two in Rhodes' 78-76 overtime loss to Millsaps last weekend. The Lynx finished with a 14-9 record, and a wrapup of the season will appear in next week's issue of *The Sou'wester*.

Photo by Bobby Reed

Letters to the Editor (Continued from Page 4)

Dear Editor:

I would like to thank Dean Wottle for his response to my letter to the editor in the February 5 *Sou'wester*. I am sure that no one in Admissions is racist, but I maintain that the policy of admissions regarding the recruitment and enrollment of black students, albeit an unstated (unconscious) one, is racist. Dean Wottle perhaps misread my intentions, he certainly quoted my letter out of context. I did not "accuse" anyone of anything, I was simply pointing out the glaring inconsistency in stated policy and the actual results. I said the policy was an unstated one, but this was not included in the quote "... and went on to accuse the Admissions Office of having an (omit 'unstated') 'undeniably practiced racist policy.'" Perhaps I should have used the word "unconscious" instead of the word "unstated" in order to illuminate my intentions.

The percentages Dean Wottle uses to "defend" Admissions' case are somewhat misleading, and the numbers, while indicating increased effort, are not material. I did not attempt to discover the actual number of black students enrolled this year, because that number has not increased materially. Indeed, this has been a banner year for admissions in the enrolling of blacks, with a whopping twenty black students out of over four hundred students enrolled. Pardon my sarcasm, but it is evident that the tripling of enrollment of black students over last year does not show how great 1986 was, but how utterly horrid 1985 was.

Also, one year out of a

long history of unconscious discriminatory practice does not indicate a complete reversal of policy. I do not understand why the integration of Rhodes has to be a long, gradual process. It should not take more than four years. The 7.4% "minority" population is another misleading statistic, because the issue I was addressing was the enrollment of black minorities, not minorities in general. If the percentage of minorities enrolled in 1986 was as low as 7.4%, then it becomes obvious that the unconscious discriminatory policy applies to all minorities.

Yet another misleading use of numbers: "The number of black students enrolling this year is double the average of the last four years, and is 14 percent higher than the year Mr. Nunnery enrolled at Rhodes." The words "double" and "14 percent" sound impressive, but what do they really mean? If twenty is double the average of the last four years, then that average must only be ten. If the increase was 14% to twenty, then the real increase was only two or three students. In short, using large percentages and big words such as double and triple to describe miniscule fluctuations in real numbers is highly misleading, and could lead to dangerous complacency on the issue, less pressure for change, and consequently, less effort to bring about change.

Perhaps the most poignant, applicable statistic, and the most frightening one, is the "specific goal of 5% black student representation in the student body. . ." The percentage I believe to be representative

of the composite black population percentage from which Rhodes draws students is calculated the following way: the number of students from each state enrolled at Rhodes is divided by the total number of students. This number is multiplied by the percentage of blacks living in the state. Next, the percentage fractions of all the states are summed to arrive at the composite. (Foreign students were excluded.) The composite percentage derived in this manner is 19.19%. (Sources: *The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 1987*; "A Profile of the Entering Class, 1986-1987"). Last year, admissions enrolled a class which was a little less than 5%. Should not the specific goal be much higher than 5%? Certainly 19.19% would be a much more acceptable figure, as would a mere 10%.

I apologize if my previous letter offended anyone in Admissions; I meant it to be challenging and thought-provoking, not abusive. I find the manipulation of numbers and percentages with the purpose of discrediting a legitimate argument very offensive, however. Rather than go on the defensive, I would like to see Admissions go on the offensive by recruiting, enrolling, and developing black students. Black students have long been denied access to superior private education, and I think it necessary to take positive and material steps to ensure that this will not be the case in the future. I applaud Admissions' increased efforts in this direction, but I object to the less than mediocre goal of "5% black representation".

John Nunnery

Attention Rhodes Community: Your Resident Advisors in cooperation with the office of alumni and Parent Relations cordially invites you to

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at the Parent's Weekend

SOCK HOP

Saturday Feb. 28

9 pm - Mallory Gym
Socks required on gym floor

