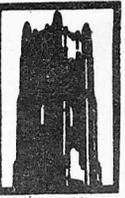


The Sou'wester



VOL. 73, NO. 14

Rhodes College

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John Naisbitt and Patricia Aburdene field questions at a breakfast before the C. Whitney Brown Management Seminar.

Photo by Terry Sweeney



Fraternities and the Courts: A Case Study

By Joseph Joiner, III
Reprinted from The
Laurel of Pi Kappa Tau

We live in an increasingly litigious society. By simply reviewing one of the popular magazines available in any college library or corner newsstand, one can readily determine that Americans have developed a love affair with lawyers, judges and the legal system. The court system has become, and will in all probability continue to be, the final arbiter of personal relationships in contemporary society. How does this situation affect the fraternity chapter and its individual members? Obviously, it affects them a great deal. This article, "Frater-

nities and the Courts: A Case Study," cannot completely cover every specific legal question facing fraternities and fraternity chapters today. Instead, it will focus on one specific area of liability and hopefully raise the consciousness of those who might become involved in such a situation.

The situation described in this article is entirely fictional. While some elements in the story actually happened and are the basis of much of the fraternity case law in a variety of states, the story has been altered to serve the purposes of this article.

The time is early September. Location: a major state university, specifi-

cally the chapter house of Zeta Zeta Zeta. Fall rush is in full swing. Tonight is Zeta's last open party. The chapter house is full of brothers and freshmen rushees all enjoying the kegs of beer and other refreshments.

During the course of the evening, one brother, Johnny Balboa, a varsity lacrosse player, becomes intoxicated. He overhears a comment from Clyde Freshman, a rushee, and interprets it to be a racial slur. He assaults Clyde, causing various injuries to his face and torso. Several brothers hurriedly separate the two, and the party continues.

"Megatrends" Authors Discuss "Reinventing the Corporation"

By David Monroe

The featured speakers for this year's C. Whitney Brown Management Seminar were prominent writer John Naisbitt, author of the best sellers *Megatrends* and *Re-Inventing the Corporation*, and his collaborator Patricia Aburdene. On Friday, February 6, the two spoke on their ideas for "re-inventing the corporation" at Evergreen Presbyterian Church.

The core of their analysis of business's future is Naisbitt's perception of our information-processing society. Naisbitt and Aburdene reminded us that this society has now replaced the industrial one, and all of the changes they advocated involve adapting to this new emphasis on gathering information. There is a need for vision and strategic planning, and we should also try to develop "high-touch" person-to-person relations to accompany the "high-tech" advances being made.

They listed five trends that they see which are most important in re-inventing today's corporations. The first was the emphasis on providing an environment for growth. Since, as Naisbitt sees it, there is an "alignment between personal growth and the growth of the company," a setting conducive to both of these is necessary. Managers have new roles now; they are "teachers" and "nurturers" rather than order-givers. Naisbitt and Aburdene cited examples of companies who now de-emphasize hierarchy and stress more equal employee relations. Some of these

businesses have entirely associate organizations where no one reports to anyone else. Others have begun allotting more money for health programs, such as anti-smoking and nutrition campaigns, and various types of individual training programs. By doing these things, Naisbitt said, companies can manage their human resources better, handle their information more effectively, and often save a great deal of money.

The second trend mentioned was the attention given to human resources. Now that there are fewer people in the work force because of the lower birth rate during the last two decades, humans are valuable in business, and there is a great deal of competition for them. So, motivating them to achieve is vital. The increasing entrepreneurship in recent years, which the speakers noted has not been given enough attention by economists, is also important as many individuals strive for advancement on their own.

Thirdly, Aburdene cited the more prominent role of women in today's work force; two-thirds of the new jobs in the decade have been taken by women. Since so many of them have both work and family commitments now, they cannot do their jobs "in a vacuum." So-called "female" skills, such as negotiating, teaching, and arriving at answers through intuition, are needed more now as well.

They also called for a re-inventing of the

(Continued on Page 6)

Dilemma 1987 Debuts

by DOUG HALIJAN

The DILEMMA Steering Committee announced this week the arrival of the 21st annual DILEMMA Student Symposium. This year's topic is "Issues in Contemporary Medicine: Progress, Politics, and the Law" and will deal with current changes in the health care field and the political and legal ramifications of these changes.

Begun in 1966 with the topic "Society in Search of a Purpose" the Symposium has grown into a major campus event, requiring a large budget and a great deal of time from the students who put it on in its entirety. As it was in 1966, DILEMMA is organized in full by Rhodes students and depends on contributions from the college community, local businesses and interested individuals for its budget.

The first of this year's DILEMMA sym-

posia will take place February 17 at 7:00 p.m. in 200 Clough. Rosanna Peters, director of the Women's Health Center at Baptist East, and Ruth Newcomb, a nurse-midwife at the U.T. Nurse-Midwife Center, will present a lecture entitled "Women's Health Care — Problems and Progressive Alternatives." Following the speakers a question-and-answer session will be held, moderated by Rhodes' Psychology Professor Dr. Marsha Walton. A wine and cheese reception for Peters and Newcomb will be held immediately before the lecture in East Lounge beginning at 6:30.

Ahad Mahootchi, this year's DILEMMA chairman, said anyone interested in helping with DILEMMA, particularly in the areas of finance and publicity, should contact him as soon as possible.



Melissa Coggins, Shannon Roper, and Laura Cooper enjoy last week's spring-like temperatures in the amphitheatre.

Photo by Aaron Kaufman

SGA Corner

By Betsy Hamilton,
SGA Secretary

The Rhodes Roundtable, an organization of campus leaders, is currently examining the major campus issue of the month, year, etc....yes, the Alcohol Policy. If you have ideas or comments, contact Mindy Gard, ODK president and chair of Roundtable.

The SGA would like to congratulate the Rhodes women's soccer team on its outstanding performance at the Tennessee Women's Indoor Soccer Tournament in Knoxville. The team won second place in the tournament, and Kristen Denmon earned the tournament MVP with 13 goals and 3 assists. Congrats, Kristen and company!

Don't forget the Welfare Commission's Suitcase Party Friday, the 13th. Win a FREE trip to NEW ORLEANS.

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Editorials

-Alan Harris
My Side

The Fullness of February

February. The shortest month of the year. Some of you may applaud that fact. What's there to like about February, you might ask. Sure, it has winter break, Valentine's Day, and a couple of presidents' birthdays, but unless you're a groundhog, there's nothing really special about February.

Too late to be January and too early to be March, February seems like a month waiting to happen. Perhaps February's most exciting occurrence aside from break is the arrival of your January bookstore bill. Almost not worth changing your calendar for, huh?

But something about February appeals to me. It is rich out of its very ordinariness. Free from January's jolt of renewed responsibility, yet far from the end-of-term mayhem of March, February allows you to relish the quality of everyday life.

This is the time to plunge yourself into your work, to enjoy the routine, to appreciate more fully the people and setting around you. February is your chance to read outside of assignments, to spend hour-long lunches in the Rat, to go to a campus concert, to hang around with friends on a planless weekend. If third term is the dessert of the school year, then February is the meat and potatoes.

From the depth of its ordinary occurrences, February sets the mood of the year. When you reflect on the flavor of a past school year, chances are you think first off of something that happened in February. Sometimes events that didn't occur in February might seem like they did.

But don't play February for a fool. It seems to know full well its own fleetingness. Slightly interrupting the regularity, Christmas bills and bitter cold don't let you forget what you've been through to get here. Midterms and frisbee weather, meanwhile, remind you of the distractions that are to come.

Enjoy, then, the fullness of February while it's here. It'll be a while before the shortest month of the year rolls around again.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

This letter is in response to the Letter to the Editor of 29 January, 1987.

First, I just want to say that I understand that people are upset about the school's alcohol policy. Yes, I myself like to indulge on occasion. But I think that we have forgotten that the school is only complying with state law. In the state of Tennessee, it is illegal to purchase, attempt

to purchase, or offer to sell or give alcohol to anyone under the age of 21. Therefore, the administration cannot sponsor or condone activities where this law will be broken. Unfair, perhaps, but that's life.

Second, there are plenty of social activities that don't require alcohol. Whatever happened to talking with friends? Or going out to dinner and a movie? It is physically pos-

sible to do these things without a drink in hand. I guess I am in that "minority" group of students who actually enjoy the Social Commission events.

Finally, did you come to college to learn or to drink? I think it is silly to pay \$10,000 a year for a privilege that can be had just as easily off-campus as on. Why not put your parents' money to better use, like education?

Mary Buchignani

TO: Alan Harris, Editor, *Sou'wester*
FROM: Dave Wottle, Dean of Admissions

I read with interest John Nunnery's letter to the editor in the February 5 issue of *The Sou'wester*. In his commentary, Mr. Nunnery indicated that as our enrollment has increased there has not been a corresponding increase in the number of minorities on campus and went on to accuse the Admissions Office of having an "undeniably practiced racist policy" with respect to the recruitment of black students. Nothing could be further from the truth.

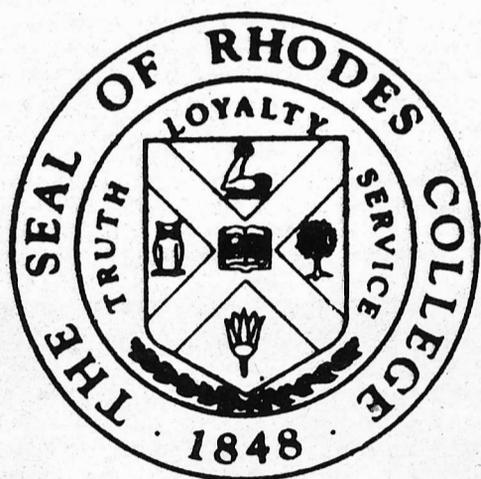
Mr. Nunnery stated that "(o)ne thing the increase in enrollment did not bring about was an increase in the number of minority students." In fact, this year's entering class increased in both number and percentage with respect to minority representation over last year's class. Thirty-three minorities, or 7.4% of the class, enrolled this Sep-

tember as compared to 13, or 3.8% of the class, in September, 1985. In addition, the number of black students in the entering class more than tripled this year over last year, with 20 black students as compared to 6. 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.

In my four years at Rhodes I have seen nothing but increased efforts to enroll black students. In just the past year a committee on Black Student Enrollment was created by directive of the Board of Trustees, several one-half tuition Dean's Scholarships were created to be awarded only to black students, a specific goal of 5% black student representation in the student body was set by the Board of Trustees, and the Black Student Association will hold a reception for prospective black students on campus this spring.

I believe these actions and results point undeniably to the fact that we are trying, with good results, to enroll a larger number of minority students in the Rhodes student body.

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Matt Lembke

On The Right

1988 Presidential Race Begins

Having spent the last few weeks reviewing the recent state of U.S. foreign policy. I turn this week back to domestic events, and with the Iran Arms Deal having sent the Reagan presidency into what seems to be a premature lame duck status, the 1988 presidential race has quickly become the issue predominant story in Washington. Potential

candidates from both parties and all ideological backgrounds have come charging forth as they sense that the Iran Deal has caused the race to become wide open. Democrats have a new sense of purpose as they sense that the once invincible Republicans are now quite vulnerable, and Republicans are suddenly realizing that the era of

Ronald Reagan's domination of the party is over.

On the Democratic side, the party seems to be looking to a new generation for leadership in 1988, and the current focus seems to be primarily on Southern and Western moderates. This is a shrewd move for the Democrats given the

(Continued on Page 5)

Voice of Southwestern

by ROB CAMPBELL

A Look at Racism

It's really inconceivable when you think about it. Mankind has more knowledge today in 1987 than anyone twenty years ago could have imagined. Our breakthroughs in medicine, in science, in computers, in every facet of life are unbelievable. During the past two decades we've found cures for many forms of cancer that before were sure-

ly fatal, we've found the technology to advance our explorations into space, and we've developed computers the size of typewriters that are capable of things most people don't even understand.

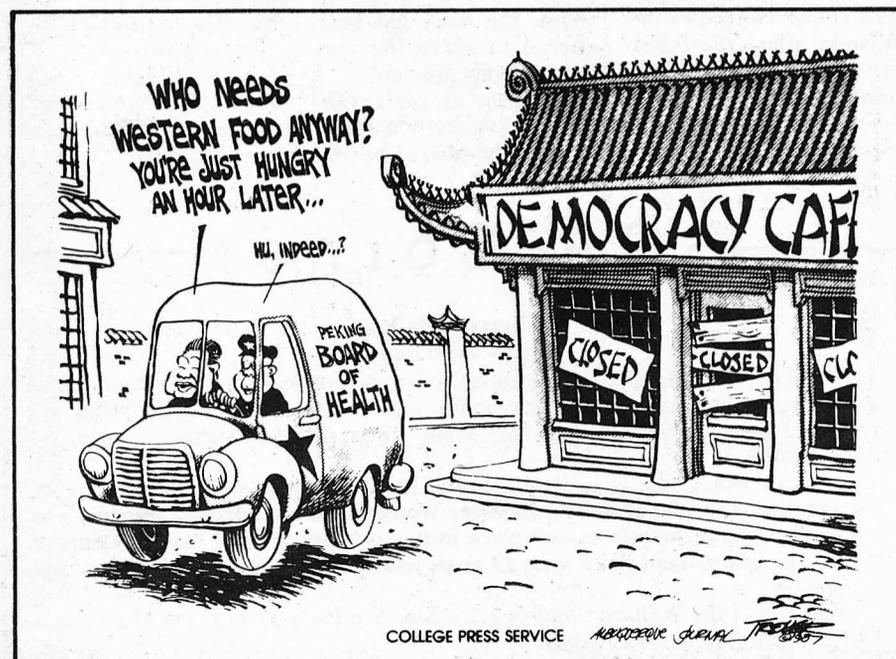
But even with all of this incalculable store of knowledge and understanding, we are still surrounded by ignorance, ignorance that

one man tried to overcome with understanding and courage twenty years ago. This ignorance is racism. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. opened the eyes of a people who didn't want to see the injustice and the inhumanity of racism back in the late 1960's. Many ignorant people finally began to understand that we are members

(Continued on Page 5)

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Model U.N. Challenges Area Students

By PATTY MORRIS

Did you happen to notice the huge increase in the number of people having lunch in the Refectory on Saturday, January 24? The 420 students you probably saw were the participants in the High School Model United Nations program run by the Rhodes College Model U.N. Club.

These students came from seventeen Memphis area high schools. One group came all the way from Nashville to be a part of the weekend. The program is constantly growing.

This year alone, there were approximately sixty more people involved than there ever have been before.

The opening session and some initial committee meetings began on Friday night. At 8:30 the next morning, the committee meetings for the various groups resumed. With only a brief respite for lunch, these meetings continued on until dinner. After dinner the General Assembly met. Both the Security Council and ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council) met at the same

time as the committee meetings. Finally, braving the ice and frigid temperatures, the participants ended their weekend on Sunday with a meeting of the General Assembly.

Beth Blake, who was the Secretary General for this H.S. Model U.N., felt that it was the best one she's ever seen. Apparently she wasn't the only one to feel that way. On Sunday night, Beth appeared on the Channel 13 News to talk about the successful weekend.

Fraternities

(Continued from Page 1)

As the evening wears on, a Zeta brother, Mike "The Chugger" Howard offers to transport a rushee, Johnny Davis, to McDonalds for a burger and shake. On the way, Howard loses control of his car. It plunges through a guardrail and falls into the Rapid River. Davis is killed and Howard escapes with minor injuries.

What are the possible outcomes of these two situations for Zeta Zeta Zeta? Do the chapter officers and members face any liability for the wrongful acts of Balboa and Howard?

I. The trend to recent years is to hold social hosts who have violated their duty of care toward guests liable for foreseeable damages.

A number of jurisdictions have, in recent years, abandoned the common law prohibition against suits involving individual social hosts in recent years. Relying variously on theories of strict liability, negligence and a broadened construction of state alcoholic beverage control

statutes, courts across the country have permitted recovery where social hosts have provided alcohol to underage guests. Comment, *Social Host Liability for Furnishing Liquor*, 3 N. Ky. Law Review 299 (1976).

One of the most far reaching decisions in this area has been that handed down by the Oregon Supreme Court in the case of *Weiner v. Gamma Phi of Alpha Tau Omega*, 258 Oregon 632, 485 p. 2d 18 (1971).

The plaintiff was injured in an automobile collision following a fraternity party where minors imbibed quantities of alcohol. The plaintiff alleged the fraternity was negligent for violating state alcohol control statutes and for serving alcoholic beverages to minors who would be traveling or driving the highways. The court held that a cause of action did exist against the chapter under a concept of simple negligence. The court rejected the idea that a host can never be held liable for

the results of a guest's intoxication.

The court further held that a host is under a duty to deny his guests further access to alcohol where the host has reason to know that he is dealing with persons whose characteristics make it especially likely they will do unreasonable things. Three examples of such persons are: 1) those already intoxicated; 2) those whose behavior the host knows to be unusually affected by alcohol; and 3) young people, who by virtue of their youth, could be expected to behave in a dangerous fashion.

Basically, the court found that the fraternity had violated a duty of due care. In strict negligence theory, a duty exists where a reasonable man would recognize the existence of an unreasonable risk to others. W. Prosser, *Torts* 324 (4th edition, 1964). The standard of caring evolving from the *Weiner* decision is that a social host (the fraternity) should refuse to

(Continued on Page 7)

'Diet for a Small Planet' Author to Lecture

Frances Moore Lappe, author of the best-selling book *Diet for a Small Planet* and co-founder of the internationally recognized Institute for Food and Development Policy, will lecture on "Hunger: Twelve Myths" at 8 p.m. Feb. 12 in Hardie Auditorium on the Rhodes College campus. The lecture, which is free and open to the public, is sponsored by Rhodes' Food for Thought Program and the Mid-South Peace and Justice Center.

Ms Lappe's lecture title is taken from the name of the book she co-authored with Dr. Joseph Collins. Published in October, 1986 by Grove Press, *Hunger: Twelve Myths* is an analysis of hunger, its causes and remedies.

Hailed by *The New York Times* as "one of the most respected critics on food issues in the country," Ms Lappe claims that despite more than \$30 billion in food aid from the United States over the last 25 years, worldwide hunger has increased, leaving more than 500 million people chronically undernourished today. In addressing the issues of world hunger Ms Lappe shatters myths,

examines causes and reveals solutions that go beyond mere "band-aid" help.

Ms Lappe's earlier works have become required reading for development workers at every level, from church-sponsored relief projects to the World Bank. *Diet for a Small Planet*, published in 1971 by Ballantine Books, became a three-million-copy bestseller and was translated into six languages. It awakened a whole generation to the way our food ties us to the world economy and how individuals can begin to work for solutions to world hunger.

In the mid-1970s Ms Lappe and Collins founded the Institute for Food and Development Policy, a nonprofit research and education center dedicated to independent, nonpartisan investigation of food and agricultural policies and the root causes of hunger in a world of plenty. Among its many projects, the institute has advised the Nicaraguan ministry of agriculture on agrarian reform and food policies and in 1983 produced *Trading the Future*, a study of U.S. agricultural export policies.

Ms Lappe's articles and

interviews have appeared in leading publications such as *The New York Times*, *Harper's*, *The Christian Science Monitor*, and *Reader's Digest* as well as the *Journal of Nutrition Education and War on Hunger*. In 1985, with her family, she wrote *What To Do After You Turn Off the T.V.: Fresh Ideas for Enjoying Family Time* (Ballantine Books).

Ms Lappe, who began her career as a social worker in a Philadelphia ghetto, holds a bachelor's degree from Earlham College. She attended the Martin Luther King School of Social Change and the Graduate School of Social Work at the University of California, Berkeley. She is the recipient of several awards and honorary degrees. In 1982, she received the World Hunger Media Award for the 10th anniversary edition of *Diet for a Small Planet*.

Rhodes' Food for Thought Program, funded by a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Mich., provides students a variety of interdisciplinary courses, field trips, and student internships that deal with the complex issues of food and hunger in our world.

'Who's Who' Members Selected

Thirty-two Rhodes students were named recently to "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges." A student selection committee chose honorees on the basis of leadership, scholarship, and service. Among those named were: Susan Adams, Wright Bates, Karen Beardslee,

Meg Beeson, Steve Brammer, Katherine Bres, Karen Cagle, Greg Carey, Karen Ann Collins, Melissa Colvin, and Michael Cooper.

Others included were Harold Dufour, Melinda Gard, Alan Harris, Lydia Henegar, Susan Hook, Allyson Hooper, Ira Jackson,

David Lusk, Andy MacQueen, Laura Jane Miller, and Brian Mott.

Also named were Kathryn Murphy, Julia Owens, David Peterson, Laura Richens, Julie Rold, Jennifer Sandridge, Todd Speed, Wendy Tallent, Lisa Trolinger, and Lauren Wellford.

Bacchus to Launch Organizational Meeting

On Tuesday, February 17, at 4:00 in the East Lounge, two representatives from the Memphis State Chapter of BACCHUS will speak at a meeting designed to aid in the formation of a BACCHUS chapter here at Rhodes. Mindy Soper, sponsor of the M.S.U. chapter, and Ed Brundick, president of the M.S.U. chapter, will give an introductory presentation of what BACCHUS is and does and will answer questions about how a chapter is started.

BACCHUS is a national organization with over 250 local chapters in colleges throughout the U.S. and Canada. It seeks to promote a better understanding of all information pertaining to alcohol use and abuse by students.

Rhodes Director of Counseling, Dr. Libby Robertson, whose office is sponsoring the meeting, said the organization "encourages responsible decisions about the use/non-use of alcohol." The organiza-

tion's philosophy is "based on the premise that young people play a uniquely effective role unmatched by professional educators in encouraging their peers to reflect on and talk honestly about their attitudes and behavior." BACCHUS was started in 1976 at the University of Florida by a student concerned with the lack of effectiveness of most efforts to educate college students about using alcohol responsibly. Studies indicate that over 90% of college students consume alcoholic beverages at least occasionally, and he believed that stressing abstinence, as most people who came to cam-

pus to talk about alcohol consumption did, was not good enough. It is a myth that BACCHUS advocates total abstinence, Dr. Robertson said. They do stress responsible use and respect for people who chose not to drink.

In a typical BACCHUS chapter members work to bring speakers to campus, carry out workshops, and sponsor a wide variety of social events—all with the central purpose of teaching college students to use alcohol more responsibly. Some work with Greek organizations in helping to teach their members to use alcohol more responsibly.

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The America's Cup:

Multimillion-Dollar Hype or Sincere Patriotism?

David Jones

As the fourth and final gun sounds, the San Diego Yacht Club explodes . . . not into a cloud of rubble, but into a joyous celebration that will undoubtedly last all night. This was the scene last Tuesday as thousands of the yacht club's members watched their syndicated boat, *Stars and Stripes*, sail to a 4-0 victory over the Australians in a best-of-seven series off the waters of Freemantle, Australia. Perhaps I should explain that this is the America's Cup competition. It sees several countries spend millions of dollars every three years trying to win a \$700 silver pitcher affectionately known as America's Cup and known as sailing's most sought-after prize.

Newport, Rhode Island. Downtrodden, defeated, disgraced, and deserted by his own syndicate, the New York Yacht Club, Conner had to face the fact that he was the first American skipper in the 132-year history of the competition to lose. Dennis Conner has now redeemed himself. Conner, with the backing of the San Diego Yacht Club, has yanked the cup back up from Down Under, and, at least for three years, has said "G'bye" to all the "g'days." Throughout all four races Conner never trailed, had a bad start, or finished less than thirty seconds ahead of the Aussies. Conner's boat, *Stars and Stripes*, was built expressly for the heavy winds of the Indian Ocean and certainly showed this quality as each afternoon a strong breeze known locally as the "Freemantle Doctor" blew across the race course, boosting Conner's lead. The supposedly more maneuverable Aussie boat, *Kookaburra*, skippered by Ian Murray, never

got a chance to test her quick turns, as each race they were left watching the stern of *Stars and Stripes* and hoping for a mistake. Murray quickly found out that Conner makes very few mistakes. Never before has the America's Cup gone down in only four races. Then again, never before has the U.S. had to challenge for the cup.

Thanks to new technology, such as on-board computers, and lots of money (15 million dollars for this year's challenge as opposed to 4 million for our defense three years ago) the San Diego Yacht Club had the fastest 12-meter in the world. Thanks to the Aussie for putting on such a good competition. It's not often that multimillion-dollar competitions go so smoothly. But most of all, thanks to Dennis Conner and the rest of his crew for bringing the Cup back where it belongs. And, to the Aussies, all I can say is: Better luck next time, mates.

The reason that there was such an explosion in San Diego, not to mention in the hearts of sailors all around the U.S., is that three years ago Dennis Conner failed to defend the cup from the Australians off the water of

coordinated by Mark Wells
 "America has won the cup back." We have heard it a good deal lately. With grim determination the U.S. struggled to regain the cup after the 1983 loss to Australia. But what does it all mean? Is the America's Cup worth all the hype, or is it truly a chance for American patriotism to soar?
 Junior Chris Ray and sophomore David Jones responded.

Chris Ray

Certainly to some, the fuss over the America's Cup is completely ridiculous. After all, who really cares about a couple of millionaires boating around dinghies in the Australian surf? Who really cares about the press coverage in every facet of the media?

For starters, we can all agree that yacht racing is more popular along the coastal parts of our country than it is here in Memphis. The New York Yacht Club and the San Diego Yacht Club have many fans who are willing to help finance

budgets of over \$15 million for each team, and this lofty tradition is something that is taken quite seriously.

In fact, tradition for the NYYC meant winning the Cup every three years for 135 years — now that's some tradition. And for Dennis Connor, skipper of *Stars and Stripes* who lost the Cup in 1984 only to win it back in 1987, bringing the Cup back home is certainly worth a couple of weeks of press coverage. After all, this is a victory that begins a new tradition.

Yet, with all this talk of tradition and victory, there

is still another reason why I feel like this major fuss is justified, and this reason is personal. In 1984, when America lost the Cup, my family hosted an Australian exchange student, who needless to say, basked in the glory of victory for two solid weeks.

Three years later, as we Americans bask in our glory, that ever-sweet feeling of revenge soothes my soul. So, for you, Andrew Liberale of Mittagong, New South Wales, all I can say is, "Ah it's good!"

Letters to the Editor — (Continued from Page 2) —

I would like to respond to Provost Tom Kepple's letter printed in last week's *Sou'wester* regarding the first CROSSRHODES article. Provost Kepple compares the school's changes to those of corporations, hospitals, and other institutions. I will agree that the changes are similar. Yet it does not follow these changes necessarily positive. Although Dr. Kepple believes most of the change at Rhodes has been so, I, for one, do not.

Dr. Kepple points out that polls about the school's name change reflected a majority of students and faculty in favor of the change. Nevertheless, in my almost three years here, I have yet to encounter *anyone* among students, faculty, alumni, or Memphians who favored the name Rhodes over Southwestern. In fact, I have been met with negative attitudes about the name change by almost everyone I've spoken to about it. Although it may be true that some alumni benefit employment-wise

from the new name, obviously many alumni do not share the enthusiasm for the new name. A student related to me an incident which occurred in a recent telephone effort which sought alumni contributions. One prospective alumni contributor reportedly said that he would not under any circumstances 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.

I concede to Dr. Kepple that Rhodes is not "simply emulating ivy league institutions." However, as Kepple's own letter testifies, the school is looking to such institutions for guidance in our time of great change. The very qualities of the "best institutions" to which he refers reflect the condition I outlined in the first CROSSRHODES article. "Longevity," "long-

term financial stability," "famous alumni" and "exceptional endowments," all cited by Dr. Kepple, are important, I admit. Nonetheless, when these qualities are sought to such an extreme that many of the school's internal qualities are neglected, a reassessment of values is in order.

Furthermore, Dr. Kepple claims that the change from three terms to two is positive because it has made possible several new creative programs. He then gives several examples of such possibilities. However, the examples mentioned in his letter in no way demonstrate that the "new creativity" is a result of the calendar change, because they all are experiences which would have been possible regardless of semester length or number of semesters. New dorm and living arrangements, various internships, foreign study opportunities, new faculty projects, and the expansion of curriculum within various academic departments are all changes

that could have been implemented just as easily within a three-term system as within a two-term one.

Additionally, many of the special opportunities enumerated by Dr. Kepple will affect only a small number of students, particularly the internship and foreign study opportunities. There seems also to be a disproportionate emphasis upon sciences and business among the examples cited. In my opinion, the new programs do not adequately relate to the needs and desires of the majority of students. They may help provide impressive statistics or improve the school's image for some alumni and prospective students. However, the students who *currently* attend Rhodes have their own interests, such as the revitalization of the pub/grill, the return of the Renais-

sance Fair, the condition of dorms such as Steward and University, security problems, a decline in physical education course offerings, long lines and mediocre food in the Refectory, and problems with school medical treatment.

In my opinion, Provost Kepple's letter demonstrates his expertise at administrative rhetoric. He cites the positive side of the name change, saying it "has helped all of us more effectively communicate our mission and quality". (Somehow I've never quite conceived of this process in which we're engaged at Rhodes as being a "mission".) In addition, examples of new opportunities are nebulous such as Dean Hille's exploration of "ways to provide additional leadership experiences for all students" and

the Project III Committee's search for "ways to be sure that specific skills are obtained through the Rhodes curriculum." Provost Kepple has yet to convince this student that the college's new direction of change is all that beneficial. I believe expansion and notoriety are goals which are overshadowing current, more pressing issues, especially those vital to students' campus life.

One last note. The purpose of this letter was not to re-hash old arguments about Third Term or the name change. Rather, I wanted to point out that the administration's claims about major changes made in the past few years often blur the issues and deflect our attention from more pertinent concerns.

Lynn Sullivan

(Continued on Page 6)

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Matt Lembke

(Continued from Page 2)

crushing defeat in 1984 of Walter Mondale, an old line Eastern establishment liberal. With the significant exceptions of Gov. Mario Cuomo of New York and Gov. Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts, the liberal wing of the Democratic party appears willing to concede that their day is past, and even Cuomo and Dukakis are not of the same free-spending, anti-defense ilk of earlier liberal standard bearers such as Mondale and McGovern.

The current front runner for the Democrats is former Colorado Senator Gary Hart, the man who nearly stole the nomination in 1984 from Mondale. Hart, however, will not remain in front for long as the same old problems which dogged him in 1984 are rehashed. Hart's association with McGovern, his lying about his age, his name change, and his overall lack of substance will kill him as will his weakness in the South, where at least 12 states will hold primaries on the same day in early March. Currently, Mario Cuomo runs second to Hart, but it appears unlikely that Cuomo will enter the race. His current favorable ratings are primarily the result of his image as a great orator, but the real Cuomo is much less appealing than the one the public imagines. Mario is ex-

tremely short-tempered, and he is best described as a loner. It is doubtful that a man with this personality could endure the rigors of a presidential campaign.

Given the unlikelihood that Hart or Cuomo can go all the way, it appears that the stage is set for a dark horse to charge out of the pack. Gov. Dukakis has a fair chance to be the one. He has indicated that he will make the race should Gov. Cuomo not run, and Dukakis would receive tremendous support in the critically important New Hampshire primary. However, while the bonus of being from Massachusetts would be powerful in New England, it would be a decided disadvantage in the South, and for this reason, Dukakis must be best viewed as a man who will draw only intensive regional support.

A more realistic possibility for the nomination is whichever candidate the Democratic Leadership Council puts forth. This group of younger Democrats was formed several years ago under the leadership of former Virginia Gov. Chuck Robb and Georgia Senator Sam Nunn, and it seeks to give the party the direction it needs to propel it into the 1990's. Sen. Nunn is being urged by Robb to make the race, for Nunn is a highly

respected senator who is strong on defense and moderate to conservative on economic policy. Nunn would assuredly carry most if not all Southern primaries, and he would have tremendous appeal to the Yuppie vote that has swung to the Republicans in recent years. With Nunn as the presidential nominee, the ticket could be balanced by an Easterner such as Dukakis, and such a team would be a formidable combination that the Republicans cannot match. Should Nunn not run, Gov. Robb will probably make the race, and while he shares many of the same views as Nunn, he lacks the national prestige which Nunn enjoys.

Other Democratic candidates such as former Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt and Missouri Congressman Dick Gephardt do not seem to have lit many fires as of yet, and they will probably make an early withdrawal from the race. The Democrats face the very real possibility of going to their convention without a certain nominee for the first time in nearly 30 years, for no candidate seems likely to draw support from all regions of the country. As a result, the 1988 Convention could prove to be quite fascinating from which a true, unscarred dark horse emerges to lead the party.

The Republican picture is much more clear, but it still is far from decided. The Iran Arms Deal has killed the chances of Vice President Bush to win the nomination. Bush, regarded as the front runner, lacks the charisma and political identity to win the nomination, so it was only a matter of time before something killed his chances. The Vice President has been a very loyal party man for years, and given his vast qualifications, he would make an excellent president. However, Bush simply cannot win a national race, and the party leadership understands that. As a result, Bush will probably capture a significant number of delegates, but he will not win the nomination.

At present, the nomination appears to be Sen. Robert Dole's to lose. Dole has won rave reviews for his performance as Senate Majority Leader from 1985 to 1987, and his current role as Minority Leader leaves him free to campaign heavily. Dole is a moderate conservative war hero who appeals to vast segments of the American public, and Dole has softened his biting sarcasm that cost him badly when he ran as Ford's running mate in 1976. Dole is a passible speaker whose tremendous wit and sense of humor would play well on the campaign trail. As a farm state senator, he is

sure to capture widespread support among farmers, and he is the only Republican who can do that in 1988. His wife, the charming Secretary of Transportation is another valuable asset, for her North Carolina roots would help Dole win support in the critical South. Dole's only difficulty may be raising enough money among party bigwigs, but his loyalty to Reagan will save him in this area.

There are other Republicans who will draw a lot of press but not a lot of votes. Former Tennessee Senator Howard Baker has indicated that he may run, but he lacks the spark needed to win. His primary assets are a strong base of support in New Hampshire and his Southern roots, but his wife's health problems and his own aloofness make a successful Baker candidacy unlikely. He has been out of the limelight too long. Another candidate who merits attention is Congressman Jack Kemp, a man who has been running for president since 1980 as the logical conservative successor to Ronald Reagan. Kemp, however, has not gained any momentum, and he will fade quickly in the race. Rev. Pat Robertson of the 700 Club looked like a formidable candidate for a short time, but the focus of the media on his positions and

background have dampened his Appeal, and I do not think he will even make the race. Even if he does, the evangelical wins of the party is not strong enough to carry Robertson, so he is not a real threat to Dole.

Unlike the Democrats, the Republicans should have a clear nominee by the time they convene in New Orleans for their convention. At this time, Dole looks like the man to beat. He will then have to carefully choose a vice presidential nominee with strong vote drawing power. Jeane Kirkpatrick would be the best choice as a woman and a strong conservative, but other possibilities include California Gov. George Deukmajian or even former Gov. Lamar Alexander of Tennessee.

1988 is the first time in 20 years that no incumbent is running from either party. As a result, both party races will draw a number of candidates, and both races could go to the conventions unresolved. The formula for a winning team in November for either party seems to be to look for a moderate, young Southerner or Westerner who is seen as a person of broad vision and pragmatic programs. It will be fascinating to see if either party has the good sense or even the ability to find such a candidate.

ROB CAMPBELL

(Continued from Page 2)

of one people — black, white, red, yellow — and all deserve to be treated as such.

Ever since then, the ignorance of racism has been replaced with "knowledge" of equality and freedom. Or has it? In 1987 have we become so knowledgeable in fact and figures and new technology that we have again become so ignorant of basic understandings of what it means to be human? I think some people in Forsyth County, Georgia and Howard Beach, New York have.

How do you define a human being? Is there a formula for one? Residents of Forsyth County and Howard Beach would answer that the only qualification would be white skin. People in Forsyth County refuse to let blacks live in their community because of the rape of a white woman in 1912 by three black men. Eleven white youths from Howard Beach beat up three black

men who were only walking through the neighborhood. One of the men was killed when he ran in front of a car while trying to escape.

But racism isn't limited to these two communities. According to the Justice Department's community relations service, racist attacks nationwide have increased from 99 in 1980 to 276 in 1986.

Racism is not confined only to such actions of physical violence. Says an article in *Newsweek* this week, "it underlies the persistent and worsening economic gap between blacks and whites. Blacks' median income was 62% of whites' median income in 1975 and 56% by 1985... Unemployment among black youths has increased from nearly 25% in 1960 to nearly 40% in 1985... In one poll of black business-school graduates, 98% reported subtle forms of racism in their companies."

Who's to thank for all of

this? Though, of course, no one person is responsible. I think it was interesting what the article in *Newsweek* went on to say, "Most experts who try to chart the course of racism over the years now believe that the substantial gains of the 1960's and 1970's came to a gradual halt after the election of Ronald Reagan." Reagan's administration refuses to admit racism is still a problem. (It also said there were not starving people in America.) Yet according to Urban League President John Jacob, the Reagan administration has shown its support by "efforts to give tax-exempt status to segregated schools, its fight against extension of the civil-rights law, its efforts to undermine affirmative action, to destroy the Civil Right Commission, to stack courts with right-wingers, its support for South Africa's apartheid government."

In Reagan's State of the union address, Reagan in-

formed the youth of America that the reason the United States Constitution is so superior to the other nations' is our hallowed forefathers who founded this country on "liberty and justice for all." These men were slave holders! But, according to Reagan, we're supposed to honor these men who gave us a constitution that wouldn't even allow blacks to own land, let alone live a life of freedom. In fact, it is in spite of our Constitution that we have made any progress towards making all people free and equal.

Of course, Reagan

shouldn't take all the blame for the existence of racism in this country. But as the article says, "people look to the White House for some sense of what is acceptable, what is right... (and)... says Roger Wilkins, senior research fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies, whites get the message that the leader of this country, the moral beacon, is saying it's all right to be racist."

When is this ignorance and injustice going to end? Why do we allow an administration or a nation to get away with such policies? The point is that whether you live in Forsyth County,

Howard Beach, Washington, D.C., or anywhere else, the ignorance of racism must be replaced with a new "knowledge" and understanding of humanity. We Americans pride ourselves on knowing so much when some of us know so very little. Still, after the abhorrent years of slavery, Martin Luther King, and twenty years of what seemed to be progress, some of us still don't even know how to define "equality."

Note: Last week's *Alternative Views* (Feb. 5, 1987) "State of the Union?" was written by F. Grant Whittle.

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SICK

"I cannot go to class today,"
Said the Rhodes undergrad with dismay.
"I have the measles and the mumps,
A gash, a rash and purple bumps.
My mouth is wet, my throat is dry,
I'm going blind in my right eye.
My tonsils are as big as rocks,
I've counted sixteen chicken pox.
And there's one more — that's seventeen.
And don't you think my face looks green?
My leg is cut, my eyes are blue,
It might be instamatic flu.
I cough and sneeze and gasp and choke,
I'm sure that my left leg is broke—
My hip hurts when I move my chin,
My belly button's caving in.
My back is wrenched, my ankle's sprained,
My 'pendix pains each time it rains.
My nose is cold, my toes are numb,
I have a sliver in my thumb.
My neck is stiff, my voice is weak,
I hardly whisper when I speak.
My tongue is filling up my mouth,
I think my hair is falling out.
My elbows bent, my spine ain't straight.
My temperature is one-o-eight,
My brain is shrunk, I cannot hear.
There's a hole inside my ear.
I have a hangover, and my heart is — what?
What's that you say?
You say today is . . . Saturday
G'bye. I'm going out to play!"

Shel Silverstein, author
from: *Where the Sidewalk Ends*
1974 (slightly altered)

"Megatrends" (Continued from Page 1)

educational system to fit the new society. The goals of this new educational system, they said, would be to cultivate creativity, independent thought, and the ability to synthesize information. It would also stress the fine arts more than the present system does. The general emphasis would be "learning how to learn," rather than merely learning facts.

The last of the five trends is the new definition of "adequate compensation" used by today's business. With more of a focus on treating workers as individuals and motivating them will come more "payment for performance," Naisbitt and Aburdene said.

Next, Naisbitt and Aburdene listed some specific areas that they felt would experience significant growth in the 1990's. These included health care, recreational services, retailing, financial services, lawyering, and accounting.

They applied their general views to Memphis and the rest of Tennessee, mentioning some ways Memphis could compete in the near future. Since agriculture is still important in this area of the country, they advocated applying the new technology to agricultural tasks more. They also recommended that Memphis always be looking for new niches in the market, and, in trying to create the "environment for growth," encourage more entrepreneurship.

Naisbitt and Aburdene called the general optimism of their talk a realistic optimism, reasoning that "pessimism will not make up for the fewer babies born since 1965." The key to the future of business in this country, then, will be "tapping into the energy and enthusiasm reserve." As Aburdene summed up, "the most powerful resource we have (is) the power of the human spirit . . . so many are dying to make committees and are only looking for environments to do so."

In a post-seminar question-and-answer session, Aburdene and Naisbitt affirmed

the value of a liberal-arts education in the merging employee-dominated labor market. Aburdene said, "We are very excited about the revival and renaissance of the liberal arts," again noting the importance that students learn how to think as opposed to being prepared to perform specific vocational tasks. She added that in an environment such as that of Rhodes, "You can't hide. The environment pulls the best out of you."

Naisbitt and Aburdene also provided insights as to the sorts of positions college graduates are seeking. Since the 1950's, the rush for jobs has moved from positions with large corporations to spots in small companies. In a smaller organization, a young employee is likely to have wide-ranging responsibilities, gaining valuable versatility and experience. New employees in smaller companies also feel a greater sense of importance within their organizations than do their counterparts in larger structures.

The pair also interpreted recent political trends as indicating that Americans do not want a strong central government. While national elections have favored Republicans since Richard Nixon's 1968 election, local elections are still dominated by Democrats. Politicians have learned to be entrepreneurs by campaigning primarily as individuals instead of as party figures. These trends show that while Americans still want an active government, they want that activity to be in agencies that are close to home.

Aburdene and Naisbitt closed on a patriotic note, affirming the brightness of America's future. "We have it all over Japan," pronounced Naisbitt. America's racial, ethnic, and cultural mix is the greatest the world has ever known. When asked what percentage of their predictions turned out to be correct, Naisbitt responded, "When you describe the present, it sounds as if you are predicting the future."

Letters to the Editor (Continued from Page 4)

In response to a recent letter to the editor by Jeff Myers, which appeared in the February 5th issue of *The Sou'wester*, I would like to take the opportunity to address the concerns/grievances articulated by Jeff in his letter. As best I can interpret, the primary issues addressed were: investigatory procedures followed by the Honor Council; openness of trial proceedings; and the Honor Council's adherence to rules of due process. Although Jeff's concerns/grievances were focused primarily on the implementation of the Refectory policy, the scope of these issues is generally applicable to all issues encompassed under our Honor System.

First, in terms of investigatory procedures, the Honor Council adheres to the evidentiary guidelines outlined in the Honor System handbook. These guidelines stated that "whenever it is brought to the attention of the president of the Honor Council that there is reason to believe that a violation of the Honor Code has occurred, it shall be the duty of the president or a council member appointed by the president to investigate the facts fully and responsibly in order to obtain all information relevant to the case." Throughout any investigation, there is a presumption of innocence, unless there is an admission of guilt by the accused. In the event that a trial is warranted, the presumption of innocence still exists unless it is determined by a three fourths majority of the Honor Council (operating under the standard of reasonable doubt) that an individual is guilty.

Secondly, Jeff's letter addresses the dual issue of open trial proceedings and visible procedural guidelines, by stating that the Honor Council holds "its meetings in private, publicly saying nothing

about the way it operates or how it decides on those individuals to prosecute..." With respect to closed trial proceedings, every effort is made to conduct those proceedings in an impartial and confidential manner. However, as stated in the handbook,

the accused, whether acquitted or convicted may request that a resume with names omitted be publicly posted. If convicted, the accused may call for a review of the verdict and/or penalty before the faculty committee . . . He or she may request an open review which shall be conducted in the presence of interested members of the Rhodes community or may choose a closed review . . .

In terms of Jeff's charge that the Honor Council does not have visible procedural guidelines, I simply refer to any Honor system handbook, which details thoroughly the operational guidelines by which this body should perform its duties. Moreover, the forums which Jeff spoke of are typically offered once a year, the most recent of which took place second term last year. In addition, students are encouraged to voice their ongoing concerns to either myself as president, or any of their respective representatives on the Honor Council.

The third issue, and which I consider the most important, in terms of Jeff's letter, is the Honor Council's adherence to basic rules of due process. Perhaps the best way to address this issue, is to suggest to Jeff that if he

feels there has been a "perversion" of substantive due process, he might pursue this matter through the Dean of the College and/or the administrative policy committee.

A final note concerning the Refectory policy is in order. ARA food services, at the request of the College, has agreed to recognize our Honor system here at Rhodes. Their support for our system affords students the opportunity to eat in the Refectory without the presentation of meal cards. In that light, I believe it is unfair to say that the ARA uses the Honor Council "as an intimidation device because of the need to turn a profit." With the future expansion of the Refectory and the significant increase in enrollment (and thus the number of commuting students), it has become apparent that a more structured system for meal receipts is needed. This issue along with many others will be addressed by a group of faculty, administrative, and student representatives who will meet later this month (many students signed up for this committee earlier this month). I am certain that, as in the past, the management of ARA will prove to be more than helpful with the suggestions that this committee will offer.

If there are any questions regarding any Honor Council issues, feel free to contact me at 3227 or any other Honor Council representative.

Sincerely,
Ira L. Jackson,
Honor Council
President

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Sports

Lynx Enjoy Successful Week

By David Monroe

The Rhodes basketball teams rebounded from slumps against tough competition in previous weeks to win all three of their games this week. Both teams defeated Emory at Emory on Monday, and the men also beat Fisk here on Saturday.

The men, who defeated Emory 111-104, found them more troublesome in Atlanta than they had been in Rhodes' twenty-point home victory; in fact, the Lynx, who never trailed Emory in the game here, were behind 48-45 at the half as Emory's inside game, led by Tim Garrett, was successful this time. With balanced scoring, however, the Lynx rallied in the second half to win. Donnie Spence was the leading scorer for Rhodes with 28 points, while David

Lewis added 27, Rob Schutt 18, and Ted Davis 16. For Emory, Garrett led with 24 points, while David Gaynes had 21.

The Lady Lynx did not have nearly as much difficulty with Emory, winning 66-36 and dominating throughout. Only Darlene Jordan, with 22 points, and Carissa Bradley, with 10, scored in double figures. Jordan also added 11 rebounds. Angela Wamer led Emory with 10 points.

The men's 94-79 victory over Fisk on Saturday was close most of the way. This game marked the return of Kevin McMillan from an injury that had kept him out of five games. He was a key, too, with 20 points and some strong rebounding. Fisk led much of the game because they shot well from both the outside — where they connected on 7 of 11

three-point shots — and were also able to get the ball inside often. Rhodes responded with its best outside shooting performance in several weeks, with Lewis, McMillan, and Kevin Smith all hitting. Late in the game, when Rhodes began to build a lead and continued to shoot well, Fisk stopped passing the ball low, their three-point attempts stopped falling, and the Lynx were able to win easily.

Lewis was the leading scorer here with 21, followed by McMillan and John Tibbetts with 20 each. Robert Mathes led Fisk with 22 points, including 4 three-point goals, while center Lennard Thomas collected 20.

The men's victories improved their record to 11-7, while the women are now 9-9.

Lynx Muggers Maul Ole Miss

By ROGER McNEIL

The Rhodes Rugby club opened its spring season last Sunday with a 7-4 victory over Ole Miss. Rhodes' only try was scored by Jeff Ray, who scored after the forwards

pushed the ball past the try line on a 5 meter scrum. Rhodes' other three points came from Andy Smith, who converted a penalty kick in the final minutes of the game. Captain Jeff Ray said he was pleased with the

effort, considering it was the first game of the season,

but that he expects the team to be better prepared for this week's game with Mississippi State and Dry Gulch.

Fraternities (Continued from Page 3)

serve alcohol to a guest where a reasonably prudent person would not. A host may be charged with the knowledge of whether his guests are of legal age or not. Most fraternity functions would include underage guests having access to alcohol, thus serving to place the fraternity on implied notice. The fraternity status as host and a direct involvement in providing alcoholic beverages to all guests would be sufficient for a jury to conclude the fraternity's actions were unreasonable.

The *Weiner* theory has since been followed by courts in New Mexico, Michigan, Minnesota, California and Indiana. Based on a broadened concept of social host liability, Zeta Zeta Zeta could find itself the defendant in a lawsuit charging that it violated its duty in serving alcohol to Balboa, Howard and all others at its open rush party.

II. Liability may be imposed for willful and purposeful acts purposefully performed.

Assault and battery as a result of intoxication and the inability to defend oneself from bodily injury could also be part of an alcohol-related liability for a fraternity. A Federal court decision from Pennsylvania held a fraternity liable for assault by a minor to whom the fraternity had allegedly served alcohol. In *Giardina v. Sol-*

omon and Tau Kappa Epsilon 360 F. Supp. 263 (Pennsylvania 1973), a court ruled the Pennsylvania Code was applicable to the chapter. It provided for penalties to those who serve alcohol to an intoxicated person. The decision was based upon the violation of the statute which was intended to protect the interests of minors from the effects of intoxicating beverages.

Most jurisdictions in the United States have similar statutes. Although the drinking age varies from state to state, most chapters have a good number of minors present at fraternity functions, and further, know such persons are minors. The duty to supervise these persons is incumbent upon the chapter.

In the situation of the unfortunate night at Zeta Zeta Zeta, several parties arise as potential defendants. Clearly, Balboa is liable for his actions under traditional negligence theories, as is Howard. The chapter, and in particular, its officers, will also be in a vulnerable position under the theory of social host liability, not to mention any specific state statutes which might create further liability.

Members should be especially aware that a judgment entered against a defendant may be "satisfied" many years later. Most, if not all, United States jurisdictions allow

for recovery from defendants as long as fifteen years after the decision is entered by the court. Thus, a verdict against a chapter or its members could follow them for many years, inhibiting the chapter's growth and the financial status of the members.

Having seen the possible legal problems that face a chapter and its members in this kind of a situation, you might ask how the chapter can minimize its liability. Several things can be done to minimize the risks involved. First, make sure that all fraternity functions are properly supervised, not just rush parties. Second, aid guests in finding safe transportation after chapter functions. Third, limit as much as possible the number of "open" campus functions sponsored by the chapter. Fourth, keep your chapter advisor and Board of Governors informed on what activities you have planned, and ask their advice in all matters. Finally, encourage your members to join BACCHUS (Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning Health of University Students) or other alcohol awareness groups on campus. These groups aren't anti-alcohol; they teach you how to drink responsibly if you choose to do so.

Fraternity chapters have a general duty to properly supervise their social events. The chapter offic-

Lynx Baseball Guns for Third Straight CAC Crown

By CONRAD LEHFELDT

Coach Gordon Ellingsworth is in his seventh year as the head baseball coach at Rhodes, but in recent years he has enjoyed his greatest success. His Lynx have won the College Athletic Conference for two straight years, and he has called the 1986 team the best team he has coached here. With the help of Coaches Eric Hooper and Alan Reynolds and a wealth of talent and experience, he hopes that the improvement will continue.

Returning from last year's conference champs are five first-team all-conference players. They are Walter Anderson, Jeff Calvert, Shawn Carder, Colin Johnson, and Norm Pauley. All five are juniors and are starting for their third straight year. Coach Ellingsworth might be happy, but he won't let his players or coaches become overconfident. "On paper and because of our experience, this team has good talent, but you must execute and fulfill your potential," says Coach Ellingsworth. Let's take a look at some of these talented players.

PITCHING: The ace of the staff is Jeff Calvert, whom his coach says "could pitch Division I." Last year he completed all of the 13 games he started, leading the staff. He also led the Lynx with 95 innings pitched, 88 strikeouts, and an ERA of 2.95. Ellingsworth sees his Duane McGee as his # 2 starter, although McGee has received a great deal of competition. McGee (4-4 4.71 ERA in 1986) is the only senior on the staff. The next two players likely to be seen in the rotation are the team's only lefthanded hurlers, freshman Keith Flexsenhar and sophomore Bob Coleman. Both are from Memphis. Coleman

was described as "the team's most improved pitcher . . . He worked very hard in the off-season and summer." Flexsenhar, one of the team's outstanding young prospects, will also get some starts at first base.

OUTFIELD: The outfield is very solid defensively, with a great deal of speed and quickness. Walter Anderson is a steady defensive player in left field although he is known more for his hitting skills. According to Ellingsworth, Walter is "a great hitter who had an outstanding year in 1986." His numbers tell the story as he led the team in batting with an average of .367, and he was second in home runs with 8 and RBI's with 43. He also showed excellent bat control as he struck out only once every 9.4 at-bats, leading the team in that category as well. Steve Heinz is the centerfielder and "the fastest kid on the team" as evidenced by his 26 stolen bases last year. Rightfielder Colin Johnson led the team in thefts with 34. Wes Williams, a sophomore from Jackson, Mississippi, and Walter Wellborn, a freshman from Atlanta, will see the most action as backup outfielders.

INFIELD: Norm Pauley (.288, 3 home runs, 20 RBI's) is the team's starting first baseman, but he has received a tremendous amount of competition from freshman Flexsenhar. Ellingsworth described Pauley as "an extremely good team player who won't be angry if he sees a freshman play ahead of him sometimes." Andy Long is the starting second baseman: "He is very strong defensively . . . also probably our best base stealer." Long (.258, 21 RBI's) was second on the team with 31 steals. Shortstop Shawn Carder is the team's leadoff

hitter. He is a solid defensive player, but his injured shoulder has given him pre-season trouble. Carder (.270, 1 home run, 25 RBI's) is, in the words of Coach Ellingsworth, "a tremendously knowledgeable college baseball player." While Carder is hurt, Long will switch to shortstop and freshman Chris Dunning from Germantown will play second base. With starting lineups changing often, third baseman Mike Harrell is probably the only solid starting non-pitcher. Harrell, who is also from Germantown, will bat in the fourth or fifth position because of his outstanding power hitting.

CATCHING: The starting catcher is Robbie Baker (.203, 2 home runs, 18 RBI's), the team's only four-year starter, whom Coach Ellingsworth called "a tremendous defensive player who handles pitchers very well." Todd Jester, a freshman from Lithonia, Georgia, is his backup and will see a great deal of playing time due to the frequency of back-to-back doubleheaders.

The captain is Joel Pettit, "a leader who keeps us glued together." He will play a reserve role at second and third base, and "his leadership is very valuable to the team." Pettit is one of only two seniors on the Lynx roster.

The prospects for this team are outstanding. A strong pitching staff, solid defense up the middle, and a wealth of talented hitters are the biggest strengths of this team. Ellingsworth downplays it all, saying "Baseball is a funny game that is not won on paper . . . The team must push itself to turn their ability into a successful season, although thus far, the kids have worked hard and put in the time." The course of a long season will tell the tale.

ers set the tone for the event. Clear decisions should be made prior to the event regarding when and how much alcohol will be provided. The chapter should always refuse to serve any person who is visibly intoxicated, or who is known by the chapter or an individual member to be unable to control his or her behavior after consuming alcoholic beverages. This refusal should be in as tasteful a manner as possible, although the chapter's position should be clear and consistent.

Always ensure that there will be officers and members who are sober at each function. This responsibility could be rotated among the executive council and social committee members. Any difficulties with guests or brothers should be handled quietly by the president, social chairman and sergeant-at-arms. Be sure to have at least one

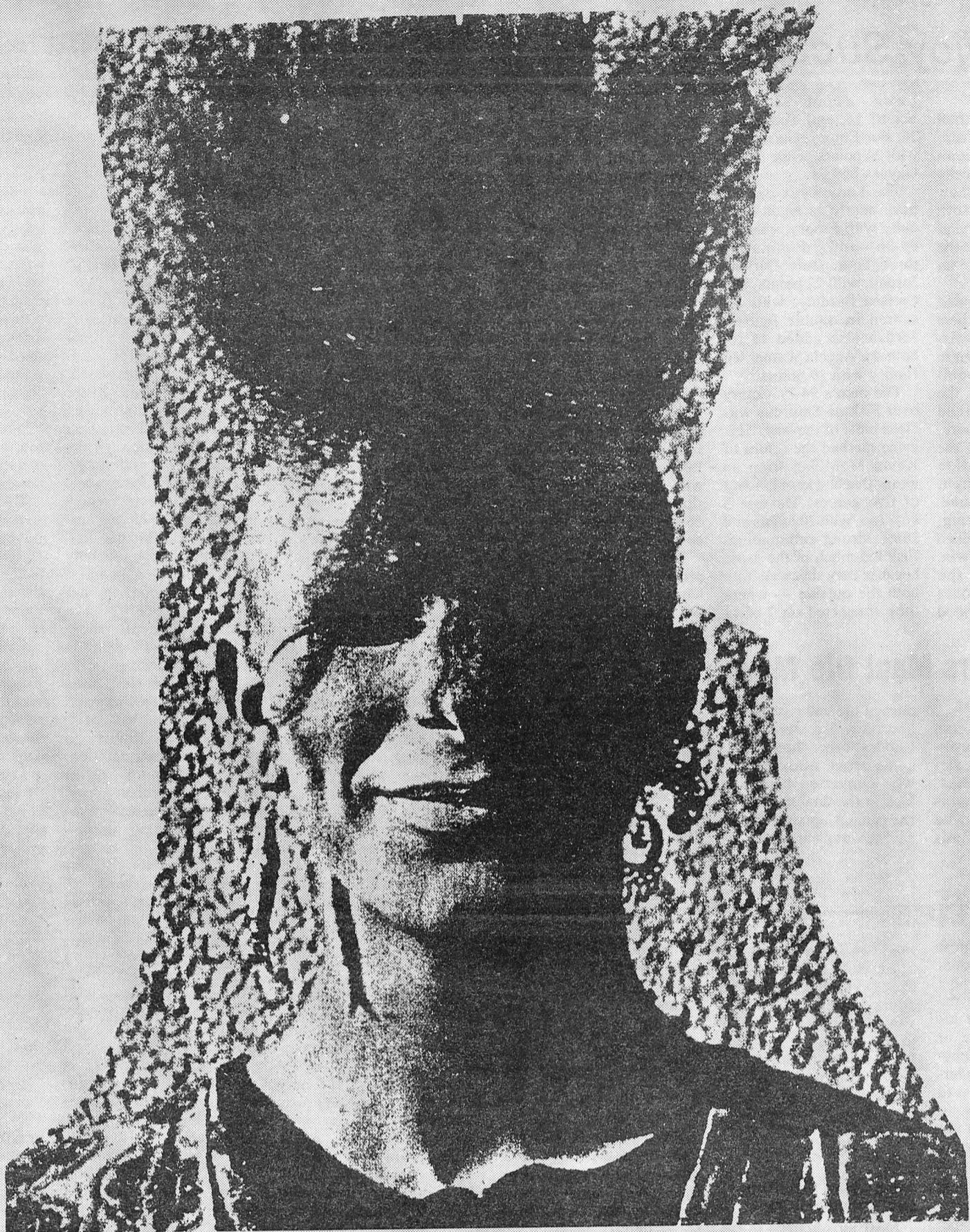
"alternative beverage" (non-alcoholic) and a good supply of snacks available for your guests.

The chapter should strive to sponsor activities that will not require driving afterwards. The risks for the fraternity multiply dramatically when alcohol and driving are combined. Arrangements should be made by the chapter to provide safe transportation for its members and guests. If you must go off campus for social events, older brothers should volunteer to provide transportation for younger members and their dates. It may be a trite saying, but it is true nonetheless, "Brothers don't let brothers drive drunk."

In all activities, the chapter should encourage a mature and responsible attitude toward alcohol. The older members of the chapter must set a proper example for the younger

members and frankly discourage the abuse of alcohol, to say nothing of illegal drugs. The focus of every chapter event should be social activity and recreation, and not turn into a contest in alcohol consumption.

Irrespective of the legal liability involved, the chapter and its members have a moral, fraternal duty to be responsible for each other and their guests. The growth and maturation of all brothers is an obligation incumbent on each member of the fraternity. If a brother doesn't care enough to watch out for another, he is repudiating the principles and responsibilities embodied in the Ritual. I think I remember something that reads, "I shall discharge the obligation to others which arises from the fact that I am a fraternity man." Make sure your chapter understands what that means.



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