

Labor vs. Management

Should Anti-Trust Laws Apply To Labor Unions? Good Case For Both Sides

(The following report is taken from the research of the highly-rated W&L debate team, and describes the procedure and arguments of a formal debate on the subject of labor anti-trust action.)

By STEVE SMITH
News Editor

During 1961-62, college debaters are arguing the question, Resolved: That labor organizations should be under the jurisdiction of antitrust legislation.

At first glance this question appears to be weighted affirmatively, in view of the continually increasing power and much-publicized offenses of labor unions. However, a second examination will reveal that the question is very evenly balanced and that neither negative nor affirmative arguments possess an inherent edge.

The affirmative debaters must prove that there is intrinsic evil in today's labor-management relations; they must present a plan of antitrust legislation which will remove the evil; and they must prove that their plan is the best possible solution. If the negative team can neutralize any one of these three affirmative presentations, it will probably win the debate.

In proving a need for antitrust legislation, the first affirmative speaker in a debate has at his command a tremendous variety of contentions. He can draw from such union malpractices as price fixing, featherbedding, technological restriction (banning of labor-saving devices), restriction of sub-contracting (to "undesirable" employers).

He could also use the argument of union power as the result of industry-wide bargaining, pointing to ensuing wage-spiral inflation. Unions have been able to dictate to their employers in the choice of customers, territory of operation, and in many ways to enter into the product market.

The Inherent Evils Of The Status Quo

By a liberal use of examples the first affirmative concludes that the status quo is plagued with inherent evils. These examples might include instances of union picketing, boycotts, or strike power, as well as the above malpractices. Statistics are available to prove almost any given situation exists.

The first negative debater must attempt to prove that the status quo is free of inherent evil, although he is usually willing to concede that unions have stepped out of line in a few cases. These wrongs, he says, can be corrected by a means other than antitrust legislation.

This speaker handles much of the affirmative evidence in an unfriendly manner, claiming that the examples cited were atypical and unrepresentative of the entire labor field. He should be able to present examples proving the opposite of whatever the affirmative has said to be true.

Affirmative complaints of union strike power he places in the category of labor disputes; a labor dispute is free from antitrust prosecution, and to weaken unions in their power to bargain is to threaten their existence. Moreover, in the labor market the unions must have a monopoly in order to represent their members to the huge corporations.

Whereas the affirmative has just said that unions are growing more powerful, the negative now comes up with the fact that union membership is dropping. Also, unions are being successfully prosecuted at the state level under state antitrust law, so it would be useless to pass more laws; all that is necessary is enforcement of all the existing statutes.

The second affirmative speaker must establish the plan of antitrust legislation, which usually consists of amendment of the Sherman and Clayton Acts to allow unions to be prosecuted under these laws. He reviews the arguments of his colleague and attempt to illustrate that his plan will solve in every way the problems listed.

Since this usually does not consume a great deal of time, this speaker is likely to recall and analyze all arguments thus far, showing those of the affirmative in a favorable light. To counter the negative contention that strikes involve labor disputes and take place only in the labor market, he brings up their overwhelming effects in the product market, and says that because of the cause-and-effect relationship of product and labor markets, the labor market cannot be treated entirely separately.

Regarding the negative statement that union membership is waning, he speaks of their increased organization, wealth, and political ascendancy.

A Plan To Destroy Labor Unions

In the last constructive presentation of the debate, the second negative speaker claims that the plan of his opponents will actually destroy unions, while it is unnecessary in the first place. However, he also claims that the plan could not possibly work.

All cracks in the affirmative machine are pointed out and widened. The latest labor laws may outlaw some of the situations provided for in the plan. The second negative will define antitrust laws in a way which indicates that they logically have no right to be imposed over the labor market; he rigidly separates the labor and product markets.

In the rebuttals no major new points are introduced. Each speaker rises to make his case clear, destroying his opponents' objections and giving evidence to prove his contentions. The continued use of statistics from varied sources to prove conflicting points complicates the arguments.

To debate this topic successfully against a strong team requires a grasp of the concepts of monopoly, restriction of trade, labor and product markets, and legal jurisdictions over labor.

The topic was picked by the debate coaches of the United States in a poll during summer of last year.

Camus Authority To Speak Here

A professor from the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Alexandria will speak here Wednesday.

Dr. Albert T. Mollegen, who teaches New Testament language and literature at the seminary, will talk at 8:15 p.m. in Lee Chapel. He will discuss "Albert Camus: Facing Death and the Absurd." The session is open to the public.

Noted as an apologist for classical Christianity to modern intellectuals, Dr. Mollegen is an ordained Episcopal priest. He received his bachelor of divinity from Virginia Seminary in 1931 and his master of sacred theology degree from Union Theological Seminary in New York in

1936. He also holds a doctor of divinity degree from the University of the South.

Dr. Mollegen currently is studying the relationship between sociology and religion. He has contributed to *The Theology of Paul Tillich, Socialism and American Life, A Companion to the Study of St. Augustine, Dr. Lowrie of Princeton and Rome, Preaching the Christian Year and Christianity and Youth Today*.

He has lectured at several seminaries in the United States.

Dr. Mollegen's appearance on the Washington and Lee campus marks the 41st Seminar in Literature.

Faculty Charges IFC Actions Good "Only For Fraternities"

Professors Defend Petition's Request For Sophomore Rush

By LARRY MEEKS

"We want to interest the freshmen in the academic side of the University. We feel that too much emphasis is being placed on the social. This is not a move to try to stifle the fraternities but a move to create a better University environment," explained Dr. E. W. Spencer when asked about the recent faculty petition concerning the fraternity activities.

Dr. Spencer was one of those instrumental in drawing up the petition. He is well qualified to speak on the subject as he attended W&L as an undergraduate and was president of his social fraternity.

Concerning the possibility of IFC action he said, "The IFC has always acted in what they considered best for the fraternities. The faculty must look at what is best for the University as a whole. The faculty would probably have to take action, but I think it would be marvelous if the IFC would do it."

Trends Toward Reform?

When asked if he thought that there was already a trend towards reform, he answered, "My pledge class rebelled when I was a pledge. That's when the KA's initiated Hell Week. Some other changes have also been made such as prohibiting paddling. The trend is a good one, but it does not solve all the problems."

Dr. Spencer favors moving pledging to the beginning of the sophomore year and initiation to the beginning of the second semester of that year, believing that "Hell Week" will vanish because of the added maturity of the sophomores.

Dr. L. R. Emmons was also a leader in drawing up the petition. He said that he was disappointed in his students during Hell Week, but he quickly added that it hasn't been just Hell Week. In his words, "It started back at the first of the semester and only reached a crescendo during Hell Week. I might as well not have held classes during that week."

First Two Weeks "Wasted"

He said that the following week was also wasted as the students were "recuperating." He believes, as Dr. Spencer does, that "too much emphasis is placed on the social life and not enough on the academic."

He further believes that under the sophomore or delayed rush system the students would be "in a better position to evaluate the fraternity system."

Concerning the petition itself, Dr. Emmons stated, "The petition was started and intended only to question what was going on. It was only an inquiry. It was not meant to go to the IFC at the present time. We wanted to send it to someone and we didn't know who. We didn't expect all this publicity. In fact, we haven't even made a whole-hearted effort to go out and secure signatures from all the faculty."

"It is only an introduction to thought. I still believe in it and hope that something is done. These are 'our' thoughts. I'm not sure that all the signers endorsed all of these things; people just favored some type of reform."

He believes that by having rush in the sophomore year, a student would have a year to look over the fraternities and see the good points and bad points of each, and can make a proper evaluation.

Freshmen "Pushed"

Dr. Emmons feels that by having rush week during the first week of the freshman year, the freshmen are pushed into the fraternities without having time to evaluate and decide whether or not he wants to join a fraternity. He stated that with 80 per cent of the freshmen class pledging, a new student feels that he must join a fraternity in order to have any fun. Emmons favors social activities directed by the administration during the freshman year. Under that system, according to him, "The freshman class would

(Continued on page 4)



Dr. Spencer



Dr. Emmons

"The faculty must look at what is best for the University."

Conservative Society To Present Commandant Weaver on Tuesday

By MALCOLM MORRIS

John O. Weaver, former commandant of the Army's Psychological Warfare School, will appear Tuesday at Washington and Lee.

The assistant to the president of *Communique* magazine will speak at 7:15 p.m. in duPont Auditorium. He will speak on "Semantics as a Communist Weapon." His appearance is under the sponsorship of Washington and Lee's Conservative Society. The society, an independent group, was formed last spring by a group of students and townspeople.

Weaver, former special assistant to the Chief of Information of the U.S. Army, is a graduate of Northwestern University and is an ordained Episcopal minister.

Communique is a new magazine published by *Communique-The Cold War Digest, Inc.* The magazine is scheduled to bring out its first edition later this year.

Weaver served with the Midwest Division of CBS as news editor and director of special events from 1936 to 1941. During World War II, he was a propaganda officer for the U.S. Army.

From 1950 to 1952, Weaver was commandant of the Psychological Warfare School at Fort Riley, Kan. Don Huffman, co-program chairman for the society, stated that Weaver was not representing any political group or organization. Weaver spoke last November at the State Junior Chamber of Commerce Convention at Natural Bridge.

Brent Arthur, president of the Conservative Society, said "semantics is a subject very little understood. It involves the double meanings in words. The word 'peace' to communists may mean something entirely different from our concept of peace because of semantics."

Alumnus Praises Hell Week Ban

The following was written by a Washington and Lee alumnus and former president of PIKA. It is in response to the recent Hell Week controversy which resulted in the abolishment of Hell Week by three fraternities, of which PIKA was one.

Excerpts from the letter, written to a PIKA freshman, follow. They consist of this man's view on Hell Week and the essence of what a fraternity can and should be.

Hell Week was an anachronism; it was a sort of medieval institution that should have been abolished long ago. I gave half a try to do this when I was a freshman and I failed. I'm glad that you succeeded.

The idea that Hell Week served a character building purpose is related to the barbaric belief that a man should be made to suffer sometimes to teach him how to "take it." This is ridiculous. Human degradation seldom serves a constructive purpose, and in this case it didn't.

The other justification for Hell Week, that it produces class solidarity and spirit, is also absurd. Just about the only thing it ever did was to create animosity and an infantile wish to do the same thing to the following class simply because you had to go through it. Could anything be more stupid or less manly?

The important thing now is your attitude toward the house, toward the brothers, and toward future change. You have gotten rid of a perverted tradition that wasn't worth keeping—this was a definite good. However, I hope that you will be careful of what you do in the future. There are many good and positive traditions that have been given up and forgotten in fraternities. Why don't you survey them, dust them off, and do a double good by bringing back what is really worth keeping?

A fraternity can quite easily degenerate into an eating club, or into a loose group of people who just get used to and can just barely tolerate one another. I hope that you don't let that happen and I hope that you keep on trying to make a fraternity what it should be.

—JACK ATWELL

Wild Beer Bout Staged At LSU

From the Shreveport Journal

BATON ROUGE, Feb 15—Louisiana State University today placed two fraternities on probation for staging a beer drinking contest last weekend.

The Interfraternity Council ordered Kappa Sigma and Sigma Alpha Epsilon placed on probation for staging the contest at a local bar. It began at noon Saturday and ended at midnight.

Midway through the bout, an observer reported to a newspaper that one fraternity was leading, 136 cases to 132, but, the newspaper reported he seemed hazy about which fraternity was in the lead. There was no official score at the end of the bout.

Brass Choir To Be Featured On Roanoke TV

The John A. Graham Brass Choir will be featured on "Panorama," a Roanoke television program this Tuesday at 1:00 p.m.

The Choir will play three selections for the program: "Canzona No. 4," "Babrieli," "Fantasy on Old Hundred," "Purcell," and a short piece "Divertissement," written especially for the group by their director, Robert Stewart.

The program moderated by Ann Howard will be seen over Station WDBJ-TV, Channel 7.

The Glee Club announced plans for a joint concert with Mary Baldwin College and the club's Spring tour.

Kurt Weill's "Down in the Valley" will be staged and performed at Mary Baldwin College May 5. Parts of the score of the one act opera are based on American folk songs: "Down in the Valley," "The Lonesome Dove," "The Little Black Twin," "Hop Up, My Ladies," and "Sourwood Mountain."

(Continued on page four)



Bill Lowry, editor of *PROTEST*, is pictured discussing nuclear disarmament with friends. Lowry, who declares "I am not a Pacifist," is responsible for the *SANE* posters around the campus urging abolition of atomic weapons and warfare in general. "We want people to place the emphasis on peace," he said. Tomorrow's *PROTEST* will carry Lowry's stand in detail. —Photo by Campbell

The Ring-tum Phi

Friday Edition

Member of Virginia Intercollegiate Press Association

The Faculty Petition

We are puzzled and disappointed by the tone and content of the petition by some faculty members to put rush week off to the sophomore year. It seems to us to be one of the most negative and ill-considered movements to arise on the hill in some time.

Let's take a look at the supposed values of a second-year rush, as listed by the petition:

1. It would allow freshmen to adapt themselves to the University environment without undue social pressure.

Undue social pressure does not have a great deal to do with fraternities or early rush. Look at Princeton, for example, or U.Va. Translated, this argument means "Freshmen would study more if there weren't a bunch of fraternity men dragging them down the road against their will." That's just wishful thinking. Fraternities can, and do, encourage their freshmen to study.

2. It would eliminated the academic loss of the first week of the second semester of the freshman year.

And lose a week sometime in the first semester of the sophomore year. We think Hell Week should be abolished or drastically cut, but this is a problem which is not too closely tied to rush. If anyone thinks that sophomores won't put up with it, witness the stuff they used to put up with for PAN and White Friars until those two erstwhile organizations met an untimely end.

3. It would allow time for a proper evaluation by both fraternities and prospective members.

A more thorough evaluation does seem to us to be desirable. On the other hand, we feel that the advantages of getting rush out of the way early and removing the pressure for all concerned, together with the advantages of a longer close association with upperclassmen, outweigh the advantages of a longer period before rush.

4. It would strengthen class ties and develop a sense of pride in the University.

It certainly would strengthen class ties—at the expense of ties among the classes.

In what way will a later rush develop a sense of pride in the University, though? Washington and Lee men are as proud of their university as any other college men we know. This point needs some explication.

5. It would eliminate the stigma attached to non-fraternity students.

Really? We count many friends among the non-fraternity students. The supporters of the faculty petition would be interested to find that the non-fraternity men are considered on the whole to be a better group than two or three of the fraternities. They also might consider that the stigma attached to some non-fraternity men usually stems from the elements of their character that prevented them from making a fraternity rather than from the fact they are NFU's.

We think that the questions of rush and of Hell Week deserves a full discussion. The present petition contributes nothing to the discussion, however. A close study of the provisions reveals the recurrent attitude of a faculty minority who tend to blame the fraternities for all the ills of the University. It just ain't so.

The Ring-tum Phi

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An Interview With Dean Williams . . .

A Challenge To Fraternities: Continue Positive Contributions

By TRACY HARRINGTON

Perhaps if any single phrase most adequately describes Washington and Lee University, that phrase would be "rich in tradition." The Honor System, conventional dress, beer at Goshen—these are the things that have for decades been an integral part of student life at W&L. The tradition that has possibly played the biggest role in creating the complexion of this university is the social fraternity. For approximately 100 years, the nucleus of extra-curricular life has been the various closely-knit Greek letter societies of brotherhood.

Dr. Clayton Epes Williams, Dis-



Editor, Ring-tum Phi

Dear Sir: I think all of us at Washington and Lee realize that our campus and many of the customs and traditions that have long been associated with it are in a period of re-evaluation and transformation. With almost every issue of the Ring-tum Phi we read of change in curriculum, Hell Week, student government, social life, etc.—the list is endless. Doubtless, in the overwhelming number of cases, changes were needed, and genuine progress resulted from them.

Nevertheless, in our zeal to improve the University we must be careful to temper change with good sense. Those faculty members who are now advocating the moving of rush to the sophomore year have not done this.

Obviously the professors who first instigated the petition realized that three hundred sophomores could not find rooms in Lexington without the fraternities, and he knew that intramurals and social life would be practically non-existent, but he also believed that by asking for more than he wanted, a better bargain could be driven with the IFC.

This, I submit, is not the proper procedure for eliminating Hell Week or for changing the rushing procedure. As long as we do lip service to Student Government, we must admit that these certainly are two areas which must be left entirely in the hands of the students. If changes are needed, these changes must come from a desire of the student body, not from faculty petitions.

As we discuss and vote on these proposals in our various fraternity meetings, let us do so in a spirit of doing what is best for the university, not in an attempt to appease the faculty with some small change which none of us really want.

Very truly yours,
JOHN LACKEY

tinguished Lecturer in the School of Law, has seen first-hand the influences wrought on W&L students by fraternities since 1908. That was the year Dean Williams came here as a freshman. Four years later he graduated from Washington and Lee, president of Pi Kappa Alpha. He returned in 1919 after practicing law for six years and has remained ever since.

Met in McCrums

In his student days, Dean Williams recalls that for the most part fraternities had no houses. Saturday nights were meeting nights, and the gavels of the various groups were sounded in the little rooms over McCrum's Drug Store. A few began to rent houses, but it wasn't until around 1930 that the fraternities began constructing buildings explicitly for their purposes.

Membership then averaged 20-25 men per house. This was due, according to Dean Williams, in part to the smaller student body. "I would suppose also," he said, "that the increased membership today is occasioned partly as a means of financing the houses."

Rush in Dean Williams' day was different, too. "Then," he said, "it wasn't as organized as now. We just stuck a button on a boy and he was a pledge." Nor did the institution of Hell Week prevail then, although on the night of initiation

pledges "got the dickens beat out of them."

Unwise To Abolish Fraternities

Today, there seems to be a definite and growing sentiment, especially



Dean Williams
Should fraternities be abolished?

among faculty members, for the abolishment of fraternities at W&L. How does Dean Williams feel about this—both as a fraternity man and a faculty member of Washington and Lee?

"Washington and Lee has traditionally been a strong fraternity (Continued on page four)

'Living' And 'Acting' Are Same; Democracy Here Is Worth A Try

By HOWARD SLATER

There are, no doubt, some thoughtful individuals who have asked themselves why anyone would want to write a column for this newspaper. They've hit upon a good question. I often ask myself the same thing; because I know, as they know, that there must be very few people who take the trouble to read this, much less be influenced by what I have to say.

But there is a reason, as far as I am concerned anyway, and it's this: Even though people may not read or be provoked into thought by what is written here each week, an attempt has nevertheless been made to state what (it is hoped) are worthwhile thoughts. The moving forces in life cannot depend for stimulation on calculations of probable results. That would be a low way to live.

A Will for Action

Instead, life ought to be motivated by a will for action, by a belief that living and acting are synonymous terms, and that a life devoid of acts—stemming from the assumption that nothing can be done to achieve one's desired ends—is no life at all. When we say that the important thing is "not whether you won or lost, but how you played the

game," isn't that a variation on the same theme?

And to those who contend that winning, in the broadest sense, is possible—I say to them that this is irrelevant. Our greatest tragedians—the men most sensitive in secular society to the destinies of other men—all reader the verdict that men must inevitably lose in the battle that is life. And yet, the point for their texts, Sophocles, Shakespeare, et al., is always that acting in the face of such a verdict is what makes men noble and gives meaning to their lives.

This is the philosophy to which this column owes its existence. It seems to me that this reasoning applies equally as well to student government at Washington and Lee. This philosophy comes into direct conflict with the editorials appearing this past week in other editions of the Ring-tum Phi; and for this reason, I reject the conclusion stated therein.

Now, For That Editorial . . .

It is true, as the editorials pointed out, that we do not have a democratically functioning student government. In fact, it may be closer to the truth to say that there is (Continued on page 4)

Censor Board Puts Taboo On "No Sun"

By STEVE HENRY

The scene: a local art (?) theatre where a small crowd sits, idly stumping mice and waiting for the feature to begin.

Lo and behold, it begins. The name of the movie is "No Sun In Venice," a peculiarly lethargic French flick with music by the Modern Jazz Quartet.

It isn't anything special, but the crowd sits patiently, trying to read the subtitles that usually appear below the screen.

All is calm. Unknown to the viewers, however, a major crisis is arising in the dark recesses of the manager's office.

A phone call creates the crisis. Or we should say a series of urgent phone calls, all of utmost importance to the public.

On one end of the line is a representative of that admirable group, the Maryland Board of Censors.

His message is quick, concise meaningful, and to the point: he tells the manager that his theatre has received an uncensored version of "No Sun In Venice."

Oh, horrors! The sanctity of the town of Lexington has been threatened. What to do? What to do?

The Maryland board gives the manager two alternatives: cut out two particularly objectionable scenes in the flick, or return the film to Baltimore, my pronto.

It is a crisis of staggering proportions, and the manager reacts as any normal person would under such pressure and strain: he panics.

(A word here about the scenes that must be removed from the movie.)

One, showing a girl pulling a man down on a bed, is so gross that it defies description. Why, you could actually see their heads. Horrors! The other, showing a girl in a bathtub, is equally offensive. You could see her head, too.

But back to the manager, who faces perhaps the most important decision of his life.

Rather than attempt to cut out the scenes himself (Can't you see the good manager, scissors in hand, ascending those creaky stairs to save our precious minds from corruption? The film editors guild cringes at the thought.), he decides to send the film back to Baltimore from whence it came.

His comment on the entire situation is stoic in tone: "Brother Rat tonight," he sighs, thus putting an end to one of the shortest runs a movie ever made.

Oh, Virginia. Oh, Maryland, my Maryland. How good it is to know that someone is looking after our interests.

Oh, the ability to make a firm stand in a crisis. Oh, the saving of sweet and gentle minds. Oh, censorship, we've lived with you three years. Without you, our college lives would be corruption city. Oh, wonderful. Oh progress, you are great.

Oh, phooey, and a few other words.



From A Fulbright Scholar Abroad . . .

OAS Extremists Lack Support In Crisis-Wearry France

By AL BROADDUS

(Editor's note—This is the second article sent us from France by Al Broaddus, a 1961 W&L graduate who is studying at the University of Strasbourg under a Fulbright grant. He discusses the Algerian question this week.)

The most pressing French political issue, as everyone knows, is Algeria. There is no need to repeat here what has already been said in numerous books and magazines concerning its historical antecedents, nor the political, economic, and social factors which have made the current Algerian situation. An extremely interesting aspect of this entire question, however, has been the reaction to it in metropolitan France. Here are my impressions:

Everyone wants a solution to Algeria, and soon. The question is, of

course, which one. The Secret Army Organization (OAS), under Gen. Salan, in its determination to keep Algeria French, has had tremendous success in at least making it known that there exists a segment of the French population who (very decidedly) favor the status quo. To a great extent the OAS is the effective government of the Europeans in Algeria.

But while the attention paid the OAS by the press may correspond, generally, to its position in Algeria itself, certain articles overrate its influence in metropolitan France. Conceivably they may even increase it. The large majority of Frenchmen in France, it appears to me, are so weary of Algeria and its drain on the French nervous, as well as financial system, that they are willing to accept the freeing of Algeria at this

point, whatever might have been their sentiments when the question was initially brought up.

French Reactions to the OAS

The OAS is aware of this predominant attitude in metropolitan France, and has set out upon the enormous task of whipping the entire nation into favoring the retention of Algeria. It has not succeeded. It never had a chance. What it has succeeded in creating, however, is a tense civil situation in France, an abnormal atmosphere. This is particularly the case in Paris. The demonstrations directed by the FLN there during the month of October were largely in reaction to the activity of the OAS, as have been the demonstrations of students and other bodies since then.

Although the OAS has failed in its fundamental aims in metropoli-

tan France, the reaction to its activity has been greater, probably, than the amount of civil unrest would merit. The government has taken, as a result, several repressive measures, in particular effecting the press. The Atlantic edition of Time for January 28, running a cover story on Gen. Salan, was nearly banned completely, was forced to blacken its cover. This has probably, overall, served to weaken the government and DeGaulle in terms of popular support, since the French abhor anything that smacks of censorship. Thus in this respect the OAS has been indirectly successful in metropolitan France.

Either Sorrow or Disgust

The reaction to Algeria in France has not been entirely homogenous, but, comprehensively, it seems to be one form or another of either sorrow

or disgust. It is the OAS which receives the brunt of this disgust since it is often the initiating agent, although the reprisals of the FLN are equally bloody.

Students and intellectuals have taken a strong stand against the OAS, and engage in nationwide demonstrations. Many of them accuse the police of supporting the OAS. (A policeman who entered a student restaurant where I was sitting, apparently without official intention, was bombarded with pieces of bread.) Although political sentiments entirely apart from Algeria itself are involved in much of the movement against the OAS, and this is particularly true of the students, most of the motivation is the result of the bloodshed involved.

The Paradox

Perhaps the greatest paradox of

the Algerian question is that it has made the general atmosphere here in France during the last ten years entirely different from what it would have been otherwise.

France, a full participant in the highly successful European Common Market, has experienced during the past decade a great economic expansion. France is at this moment fundamentally strong and prosperous. Her greatest internal problem, agriculture, is based on overproduction. Algeria, because of the political issue which has developed around it, is a dead weight attached to a nation which without it would be progressing at an even faster rate than it is. It is likely that the people of metropolitan France, realizing increasingly, as they are, the inappropriateness of the problem at this point in the nation's history, will soon divest her of it.

Varsity Footballers Scrimmage Alumni Saturday

Experienced Graduates Face '62 Grid Hopefuls

By LANCE TARRANCE
Assistant Sports Editor

The team that will be Washington and Lee football in 1962 gets its first chance to show its style tomorrow afternoon in varsity-alumni game to be played at Wilson Field. Game time is 2:45.

Cagers Meet Emory-Henry On Saturday

Washington and Lee's basketball team, after four straight losses on the road, moves back into cozy Doremus Gymnasium tomorrow night for a game with Emory and Henry.

The Generals, 5-11 for the year, have picked up all five wins at home, and coach Bob McHenry is hoping to make their last home stand a victory.

Emory and Henry, however, may have something to say about that. The Tigers pased W&L 75-55 in December, and McHenry called them "the best Emory and Henry team in the last four years."

"They've got a real tall bunch of boys," said McHenry, "and they're improving every game."

6-12 Overall

The Tigers, with a 6-12 overall record, depend on the scoring talents of two good shooters, guard John Borke and forward Larry Shelor.

But Emory and Henry is weak on ball-handling, according to McHenry, and the Generals will put special emphasis on defense, hoping to force the Tigers into offensive mistakes.

"We'll have to put more pressure on their guards," said McHenry. "If we're behind, we'll go into that zone press that's worked well for us this year."

Monier

McHenry will go with his regular starting line-up, except at center where Mike Monier will take over a starting role from Bill Smith.

"We need Mike under the boards. He'll add height and scoring punch," said McHenry.

He added that the Generals "have been hurting under the boards this year."

Other starters will be Bip Fauber and Bill Ide at the forwards, and Louie Paterno and Tom Supac at guards.

The Emory and Henry game will end Ide's and Monier's basketball careers in Doremus Gymnasium. Both are seniors and will graduate in June.

Frosh Play Ferrum Here

Washington and Lee's freshman basketball team meets Ferrum Junior College in Doremus Gymnasium Saturday afternoon. Game time is 4:30.

The Baby Generals are shooting for their eighth win of the year. They've lost five.

Ferrum crushed the frosh in an earlier game, but coach Joe Lyles is hoping that a home court advantage will help out his squad, which is still playing without the services of outstanding rebounder and scorer, Jerry Kowalski.

Two weeks of relatively good weather have given head coach Lee McLaughlin a chance to get his squad in shape to meet an alumni team composed almost entirely of graduating seniors from W&L's undefeated, untied 1961 Generals.

McLaughlin called the alumni "as tough as any team we'll meet next year, and probably tougher," and he wasn't kidding.

Who's Who

The alumni starting line-up reads like a who's who of W&L football for the past two years, both of which were undefeated ones for the Generals.

In the backfield for the alumni will be Robin Wood at quarterback, Jim Russ at right half, Wayne Bradshaw at fullback, and Dave Thorp at left halfback.

Starting 1961 quarterback Steve Suttle will see action in the backfield, but McLaughlin says that "we might just use him anywhere we need a good man."

All-American Terry Fohs, Jerry Hyatt, Fog Budd, and Bill Wheeler will be the mainstays of the alumni line.

An assortment of law students, VMI graduates, and loaned-out tackles from next year's varsity will add depth to the alumni team.

But McLaughlin isn't too concerned with the outcome of tomorrow's game.

Good Look

"We just want to get a real good look at what our boys can do under game conditions," he said. "We'll be playing everybody, especially our rising sophomores."

One aspect of his 1962 team, however, needs no trial under fire and that's the backfield.

Even with All-American Charlie Gummy unable to compete for the varsity, McLaughlin isn't hurting for talent in his backfield.

Four lettermen, including one starter from the 1961 squad, will start for the varsity tomorrow. They'll be Chuck Lane at quarterback, Tommy Keese at fullback, Stu Yoffe at right half, and Henry Sackett at left half.

In the line for the varsity, McLaughlin is sure about his starters at every position except end, where he has four boys who'll see lots of action.

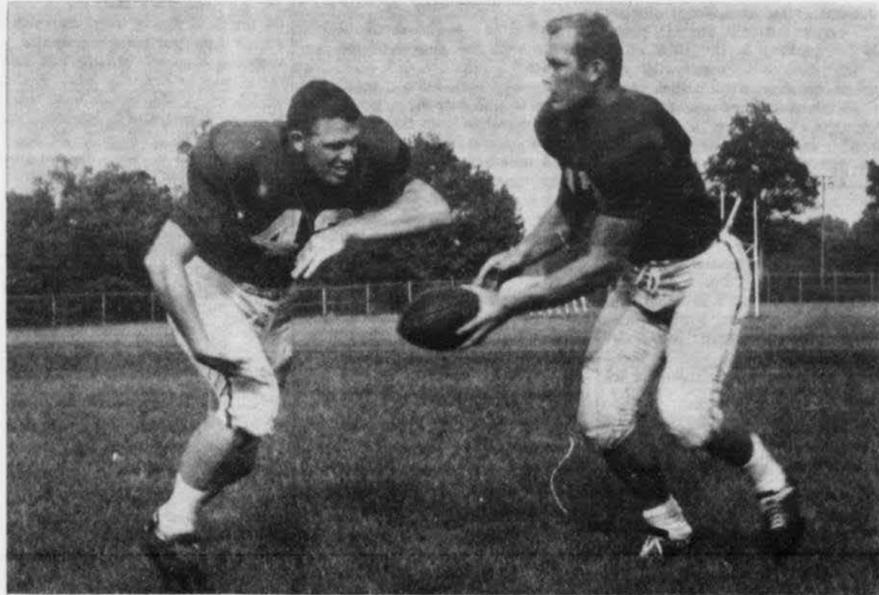
Buck Ogilvie, John Madison, Mike Jenkins, and Ed Croft are possible starters at end for the varsity.

At tackles, it'll be Bob Payne and Jim Sylvester, and Mickey Walker and Joe Houssan will open at guard. Mike Sheffey will start at center.

The varsity-alumni game will conclude spring practice for the Generals.

Notice

Basketball fans might be interested in knowing that the Group I-B high school tournament is currently being played in the VMI fieldhouse. Consolation finals and finals are scheduled tonight, with Waynesboro meeting Parry McCluer in the championship game at 9 p.m.



Potent Combination For Alumni—Suttle Hands Off to Russ.

Wrestlers Meet Virginia Monday In Season Finale

The Washington and Lee wrestling team puts the wraps on one of its most successful seasons in recent years Monday when it travels to Charlottesville for a match with the University of Virginia.

The Generals, now 6-3 for the year, are in good physical shape for the match against the Whahoos, and Coach Dick Miller thinks chances are good for victory number seven.

"If we can forget the way West Virginia nicked us," Miller said, "we ought to be able to handle them."

Inconsistent

He added, however, that UVa. has been inconsistent this year, and that the Wahoos could be up for this match, hoping to get back at the Generals for a 28-0 shut out handed to them at Lexington last year.

Miller called Virginia "especially tough in the 157-pound class."

The Generals will go with their regular starting lineup against Virginia. Butch West and Jud Babcock, both hampered by injuries during the last two weeks, will be ready to go.

Mersereau

The Virginia match will close out the varsity career of W&L senior co-captain Mersereau.

Mersereau, who has compiled a 5-4 record this year against what Miller called "extra fine competition," is the only starter the Generals will lose from the 1961-62 squad.

A four-year letterman, Mersereau has a 26-9-1 record, and Miller

SAE Tops DTD For BKB Title

SAE overcame an 18-14 halftime deficit to down the Delts 32-27 and capture the Intramural Basketball Crown. Only four players scored for the victors as they ended the 1961-62 season with an unblemished record.

Led by the shooting of Doug Martin, the Delts jumped off to an early lead and stopped Charlie Savage and Henry Sackett from doing any considerable scoring. The quick-moving Delt zone limited these two SAE hoopsters to a total of ten points in the first twenty minutes.

Baskets by Bull Roberts, Sackett, and Savage tied the score in the first two minutes of the second half. After a foul shot by Savage, a jump shot by Sackett put the SAE's in front 23-20. Another hoop by Sackett gave the winners a lead they never lost.

Sackett led all scorers with 14 points, while Savage contributed five baskets and two charity tosses. The

(Continued on page 4)

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NOTICE

There will be a meeting for all those interested in trying out for the varsity tennis team on Thursday, March 1, at 4:15 p.m. in the gym. Freshmen are particularly urged to attend, as well as eligible law students.

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Jackets Clip W&L, 70-55

Ashland, Feb. 22—Randolph-Macon's basketball team took the lead after six minutes and never was headed here Thursday night in a 70-55 victory over Washington and Lee.

It was the final game of the regular season for the Yellow Jackets, who finished with a 16-5 record and a tie with Norfolk W&M for the Little Eight championship.

As usual, Al Roberts, with 23 points, and Frank Kaminski, with 19, paced the Randolph-Macon attack. Rodger Fauber led W&L with 15 and Lou Paterno had 11 for the Generals, now 5-10 over-all.

The Yellow Jackets moved ahead for keeps at 18-14 after 5:55 of play and were in front, 32-25, at halftime. After intermission, the Jackets steadily pulled away as Roberts banged in seven of his nine field goals and Kaminski hit 10 of 13 foul shots down the stretch.

It was 67-47 with 4:14 remaining and the Jackets coasted in.

Kaminski collected 13 of his 19 points from the free-throw stripe as W&L fouled repeatedly. Randolph-Macon converted 26 of 34 charity tosses, the Generals only 13 of 19.

Riflemen Manage Split In Two Dual Matches

Washington and Lee's rifle team managed a split in two matches against major school competition this week, defeating George Washington, but losing to Wake Forest.

Freshman John Rosenberg led the Generals over GW, 1361-1356. He fired a team high 279 at the VMI range.

Wake Forest, however, turned back W&L 1377-1369 in Winston-Salem. Dave Auld was high for the Generals with a score of 283.

Georgetown

The riflemen's next match is tomorrow night against Georgetown at

(Continued on page 4)

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Abolition of Fraternities Here Called "Unwise" By Dr. Williams

(Continued from page 2)

school, and they have contributed a positive good to the life of the university. I doubt the wisdom of abolishing them here.

"The reasons for the professors' objecting to fraternities are, first of all, because they (the fraternities) are undemocratic; also they take some of the loyalties from the school. This is shown in preference for intramural athletics, etc."

Discussing these objections, Dean Williams dwelled for a moment on the "undemocratic" contention. "You can't force social contacts on a student against his will. If there were no fraternities, then there would be clubs of some sort. I don't think the student can be democratic in his personal, intimate contacts. There has to be some congeniality there. On a social level, you are going to have cleavages as long as you have people."

He said, also, that some professors feel fraternities take away from academic pursuits. He pointed out that "without fraternities, some of this would still happen. Fraternities hold up, according to him, "pretty well with non-fraternity averages."

Commenting on the benefits of fraternity life, Dean Williams said the "relationship and fellowship with the other members of the fraternity" is what he prizes about his membership in one. "This kind of situation is more apt to occur in a fraternity than out of one." He added that, while one goes to college primarily for an

education, "the bookworm doesn't get the most out of it. He will probably be working in the back office for the man out front with the good personality. Fraternities teach the social graces, cooperation, etc. Although I've known a few who haven't belonged to fraternities, I think it is true that the majority of potential campus leaders are fraternity members."

Asked if he thought fraternities had done anything over-all detrimental to the intellectual life of the university Dean Williams answered with a decided "no." He also dismissed the theory that fraternities contribute to the students' moral degeneration. "We have just as high-moral individuals with them as we would without."

On the matter of deferred rushing, Dean Williams feels it would be better for the rushees and the houses. Both, he said, make mistakes that might be avoided by a later rush. He added, however, that "it's pretty radical to put rushing off until the sophomore year, and I don't think it will go through now. They have tried to do it a number of times in the past and haven't succeeded."

Who on the faculty supports the abolishment of fraternities? Dean Williams said, "It would be my guess that it is the younger professors instigating the movement. I'm not sure about general faculty sentiment, however."

"There is a swing of sentiment against fraternities. If fraternities want to remain, they have to contribute something positive. Fraternities are realizing this, and their reaction may counterbalance the sentiment against them. They are on trial and it is up to them to produce."

Brass Choir to Perform

(Continued from page 1)

Lead male roles will be filled by John Baker as Black Weaver, Phil Booth as the Leader and Preacher, and Scott Iocone as the Father. Weill also wrote the very successful "Three Penny Opera."

The program will include a concert version of "Down in the Valley" and also selections by the Mary Baldwin group and the Glee Club.

The Glee Club has added several news songs to its program for this concert. Among these are: "Conceited," a burlesque, featuring a vocal quartet with the Glee Club; "Echo Song," an antiphonal composition by di Lasso; and a new quiet arrangement of "Tom Dooley" featuring the Baritone section of the club.

Profs Defend Petition Plea

(Continued from page 1)

be united and could decide not to put up with the abuses of the fraternities."

Emmons maintains that the change would only be a burden on the fraternities for the first year after it was initiated. In short he stated that it is time for a re-evaluation among the fraternities, and students, and the faculty as to whether or not there is undue emphasis placed on the social life as opposed to the academic life.

In an interview on Thursday morning, Dean Atwood stated that the petition still hasn't been officially received by the administration. When it is received, probably a special meeting of the faculty Fraternity Committee will be called to consider it.

Rifle Team Loses, Wins

(Continued from page 2)

the VMI range.

Tuesday, the Generals meet Richmond in an away match, and Wednesday they fire against William and Mary in Williamsburg.

In mid-March, W&L will compete in the NRA Sectional Matches, also scheduled for the VMI range.

SAE Tops DTD in B'kball

(Continued from page 3)

Delts were paced by Martin, who collected 11 points.

On February 9, regular league play came to a close with the Delts winning in Division A and SAE in D. In League B Kappa Sig came in first with a perfect record, while KA and Sigma Chi tied for first place in Division C.

In I-M handball the Betas, and Phi Psi all won their respective leagues. Division D produced a three-way tie as Sigma Nu, the Delts, and SPE all had 3-1 records.

Slater Speaks Out on Student Government

(Continued from page 2)

hardly any student government at all; for when we look for it, what do we find but a few committees whose sole purpose, apparently, is to make sure we behave like good boys—one to keep us from writing on library walls, one to keep us in Windsor knots, one to keep us honest, and so on.

In contrast to what is, we need look no further than the platform of last year's successful candidate for President, to see what could be. McThenia proposed that student government could and ought to be the basis for the establishment of student groups with interests in national politics. Student government could certainly undertake as just one project a trial debate involving our own debate team. Student interest, if stimulated by the kind of publicity which student government could evoke, would probably be as great as is usually the case when a school has a winning team. In short, action by our student government, be it a democratic or non-democratic organization, is possible.

Now as for the democracy which we do not have—it is true that Washington and Lee, like England, has its "Establishment," its "in" group, and that this is the pattern which normally prevails in student governments in most schools. It is also true that those who are "established" have become so because most of the student body have abdicated responsibility and the desire to participate.

The Political System

However, there are other factors which have nurtured the maintenance of W&L's Establishment—the most obvious being the political system. Be that as it may, there is no reason why because this is the present condition, it ought to remain the

condition of student life. There have been a number of theories about what caused the political upheaval in last year's student elections. I think that what we saw happening then was a genuine wave of resentment against the Establishment, against shoo-in elections.

That resentment had its effect for only a little while; there have been few recent ripples on the calm surface of our status-quo. But because that upheaval failed to produce any significant growth of democracy in student government, because the student body once again abdicated its responsibilities to be concerned, and because an attempt to achieve

something positive was frustrated—these are not reasons for contending that the attempt should not be made again, and again and again.

It is the attempt which really counts, in student concerns as well as all bread of life; not for the sake of any sacred cow of success, such as ODK, but because acting—whether as student leader or student follower—is what makes life meaningful, anytime, anywhere. Let's hear no more about the improbabilities of student democracy. A democratic student government—indeed a functioning student government—is a worthwhile goal. The effort should always be made.

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