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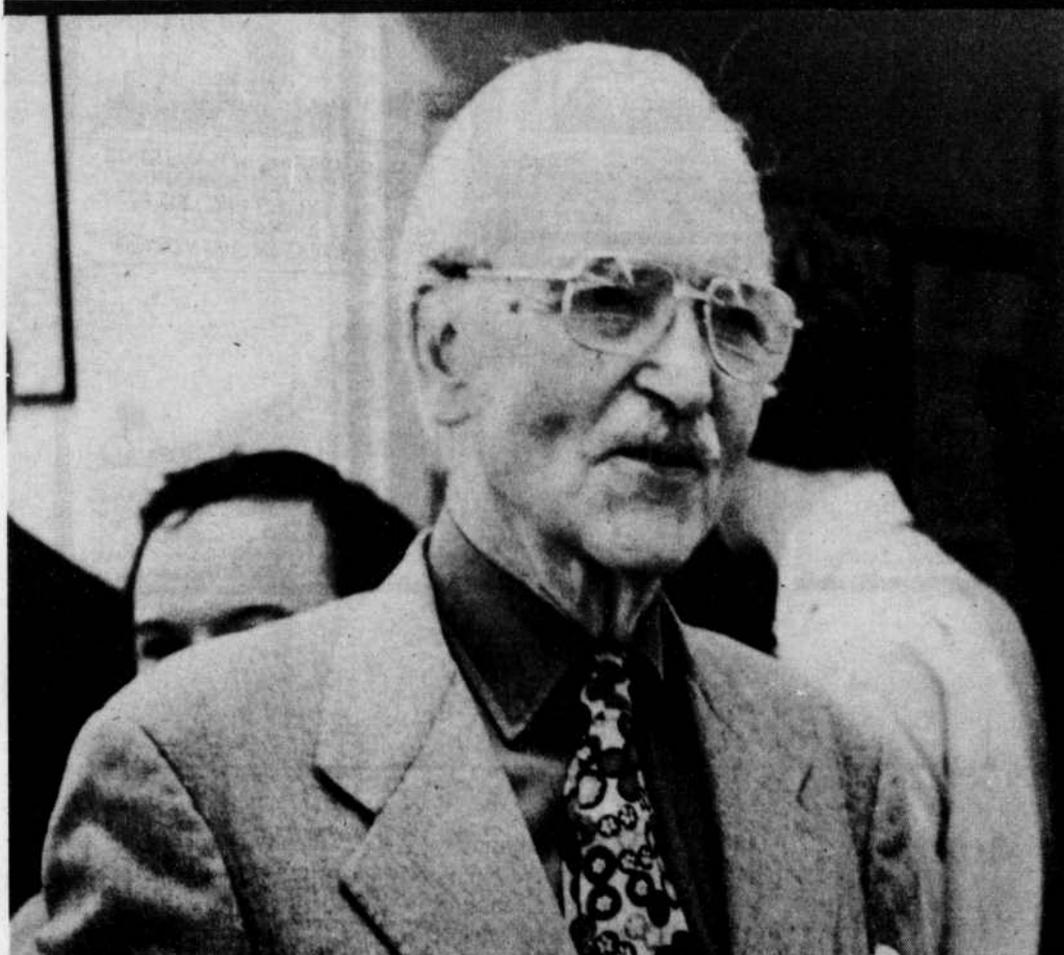


# Ring-tum Phi

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Washington and Lee University Lexington, Virginia March 31, 1983



O.W. "Tom" Riegel

## Reagan as Propagandist

By ALLEN ROBERTS  
Phi News Editor

The growth and sophistication of communications technology has made the use and misuse of propaganda a crucial element of statecraft.

O.W. "Tom" Riegel, former head of the Washington and Lee Journalism Department for 34 years and an international authority on propaganda, told the Ring-tum Phi in an interview Tuesday that "the Reagan administration's confrontational Soviet policy could easily involve us in the consequences of an overt aggressive act."

President Reagan, reassured by charts and declassified intelligence photos, presented to the nation last week an ominous picture of a growing Soviet threat to our national security. This perceived communist menace always looms larger before the American public just as the latest defense budget figures come under congressional scrutiny; but the President went on to describe an exotic space-based laser and particle beam weapon that he says would knock out incoming Soviet ballistic missiles.

Even as administration officials defended claims that the

research program would violate the 1972 antiballistic missile treaty and the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, many scientists publicly doubted the feasibility of Reagan's proposal. Dr. Wolfgang K.H. Panofsky, a Stanford University physicist, told the New York Times "the practitioners in the field are not anywhere near as gung-ho as the President's speech implies."

Even if the beam weapon satellites could become operational, their use would upset the delicate premise of the 1972 ABM treaty — without the

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### Philadelphia

## Bartini leaves W&L

By MIKE ALLEN  
Phi Staff Writer

Michael Bartini, who until Tuesday was Washington and Lee's Director of Student Financial Aid, tomorrow begins a new career in the financial aid division of the College Board's Philadelphia regional office.

Bartini said that while it will be an "exciting new change," he'll miss W&L's students "tremendously."

"The years at W&L have been a pleasant experience," he said in an interview on his last day at the office. "It's been fun working with a well-established institution that has a deep commitment to education and seeing students benefit directly from it."

Van Pate, the Associate Director of Admissions, will be the interim financial aid director until Bartini's replacement is named.

"We're hopeful we'll have someone in place by the end of June," Pate said.

The new director is being chosen by a committee, with final approval coming from President Wilson's office. Bartini said his successor will report to Admissions Director William Hartog.

"I think (Bartini) has done an excellent job," Pate said. "I think he's been an excellent financial aid director and we're going to miss him a lot."

Pate will continue many of his admissions office duties at the same time he moves over to financial aid. "Basically I'll be working full-time here and full-time there," he said.

Before changing to admissions, Pate was W&L's financial

aid director for six years. He said he made the switch "because the opportunity presented itself."

He continued, "They both have their gratifications and their areas that are not so pleasant. It's hard to say 'no' to anyone."

Spring is the slowest season of the year for the admissions office, according to Pate, but that's not the case with financial aid.

"Spring's going to be fairly busy up there," he said. "Most of the decisions have been made about next year's freshmen, but decisions regarding returning students are still very much in the mill."



Michael Bartini

Bartini has been with W&L for four years. "My pattern for an occupation is three to five years."

"It makes a better administrator out of me to know that I'm always growing instead of getting too settled in what I'm doing."

"Although I haven't outgrown W&L, the opportunity for me to leave is too attractive not to take," Bartini said.

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## FD profit was \$6,400 but...

By RICK SWAGLER  
Phi News Editor

In sharp contrast to last year's Fancy Dress Weekend which lost an estimated \$20,000, this year's event cost \$14,424 less than had been budgeted, according to SAB Fancy Dress director John Haywood.

Included in this figure, is the \$8,000 that the Executive Committee earmarked for FD during the SAB's budget hearing in October. According to Haywood, the \$6,400 profit was a result of lower decorating costs and increased sales of FD-related items.

"When we made up the early budgets, we thought we could do it cheaper but we weren't sure," Haywood said. Last year's debacle depleted the student body's emergency funds, which placed more pressure on this year's SAB to be fiscally responsible.

"If we had lost money, we would have had to go to Main Street to borrow it," Haywood said.

Monday night, the SAB returned \$5,000 to the EC as partial payment for the additional funds the EC gave them last year.

Co-chairman in charge of films and Fancy Dress Len Howard attributed the windfall to luck and extreme caution.

"Last year's debacle was too much of a good example. Now we've hit both extremes," Howard said.

Howard said that he felt that more money should have been returned. He was glad to see, however, that the event was "entirely participant-funded."

Both Howard and Haywood anticipate the price of an FD ticket being lowered next year.

"In three years, we'll be back (continued on page 2)

### Inside the Phi

Focus Excelsior... p.5

Lax team rebounds... p.13

Student Protest in the 80's... p.12

# Opinion

## Commentary

### Terror in the Top Drawer

Dear General Lee:

Holy Week is upon us. The promise of the Resurrection is near. For all that, a mood of disquiet grips the land. It is not violent, acute, and curable. It is low-level, chronic, and so far has resisted the ministrations of sensible men. A never-ending din of voices is now the background muzak of our public lives, all crying peace. Egregious references to our new weapons are all over the place. God knows these engines of mass destruction are grim, but this peace-at-any-price mood is grimmer far.

An individual here at your old college had occasion to refer to another gentleman as an "unregenerate fascist." He claims to have meant it literally. As best I can tell, the gentleman's only crime is to have served his country in the profession of arms.

The latest bulletin from the church which now bears your name refers, apparently as a matter of habit, to the nuclear horror. Yet we're one of the sensible crowds. The drivel that, as a pastoral letter, seeped out of General Convention last year was incredible. The United States is anathema in every self-respecting pulpit. Sometimes I feel we're at our best decrying injustice when we are most actively facilitating it.

Our most notable modern tyrants have had things their own way for about a generation now. Predictably, this has improved neither their manners nor their morals. Yet people, ostensibly sane, persist in acting as apologists, recruiters, lackeys, evangelists for them. We remain not wholly defenseless. But their labor is in vain who keep the city if the will to fight is absent. As matters now stand, I imagine we would fall to a determined assault of

Girl Scouts. (By the way: would anyone up there be interested in taking about a gross of cookies off my hands? My GPA needed a boost, and the faculty crowd seems to run heavily to daughters.)

Another professor is doing his part to save the country. Dr. Colvin has presented for his class and Pi Sigma Alpha has hosted receptions for a clutch of guest lecturers. Of late these have mainly been general officers of the services. Their message, labeled casually as fascist, has been clear, reasonable and ignored by all but the few. "Prepare," they say. "It's better to have defenses and not need them than to need them and not have them." Usually, no one even wakes up. When they do, it is to damn, vilify, excoriate and loathe the speaker and the message. Everyone and his dog is in on the act. Towns declare themselves "nuclear free zones," an influential cartoonist, by no means unique, elides the distinction between deterrent (defense) and the "threat of aggression." movie stars and rockers parade for "peace" (on whose terms is not clear) — it's a case of chatter, chatter everywhere and not a drop of "think."

I write to you because, well, you fought for our land, whose motto was "Deo vindice," God will vindicate. Could you and President Davis and anyone else with influence in the celestial realm beg God to hurry? We're sinking fast. But I guess what worries me most is the thought that this lunacy is most firmly entrenched in the "educated" classes. If this is the result of education, you wasted a good five years here...and I've wasted three.

Yr. obt. and humble,  
Markham Shaw Pyle



## Notes

### VCU summer registration

Advanced registration for summer classes at Virginia Commonwealth University is now underway.

Mail registration will run through April 29 for all summer classes. It will extend through May 20 for classes beginning in June and July and will continue through July 1 for classes beginning in July alone.

In addition, students may register early in person in room 107, 901 W. Franklin St.

Mail registration material, a bulletin listing summer courses, and further information may be obtained by calling the Summer Studies office at (804) 257-0200.

### UC meets Thursday

The University Council will meet on Thursday afternoon, March 31, 1983, at 4:15 in the

### FD

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to the same old thing: we'll have to raise the (ticket price) again," Howard predicted.

The extra money will not go to waste, though. The SAB plans to buy new projection equipment for its film series and new lights for the Cockpit. Most of the money will probably be spent on two big weekends this spring. Although the details are still being worked out, one might include a joint venture with VMI.

Haywood commented on the profit, "The hardest thing we can do is break even."

Student Executive Committee Room of the University Center.

Possible topics for discussion, depending upon the results of the special faculty meeting on March 29, may be general education requirements and honors and capstone courses.

### Freshmen grades and registration

Freshmen may obtain their winter term grades from the registrar's office on Monday, April 18.

On Wednesday, May 4, freshmen are to register with

their faculty advisers for the fall term of the academic year 1983-84.

### Law students sponsor Easter egg hunt

Washington and Lee University's chapter of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity will sponsor an Easter egg hunt for children eight years old and under from the Lexington area on Saturday, April 2, at 1 p.m.

The hunt will be held on the front campus at Washington and Lee. Phi Alpha Delta members will also be conducting games and contests.

## Ring-tum Phi

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The Ring-tum Phi is published every Thursday during the undergraduate school year at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. Funding for the Ring-tum Phi comes primarily from advertising and from a portion of the student activities fee. The Publications Board elects the Editor-in-Chief and Business Manager, but the Ring-tum Phi is otherwise independent.

Letters to the Editor and submissions must be in the Ring-tum Phi office, room 206 of the Student Center, by 5 p.m. Monday of the week they are to be run. This newspaper observes current court definitions of libel and obscenity.

## EC officers elected

By G. BRUCE POTTER  
Phi Staff Writer

Next year's junior class will have the greatest amount of experience on the Executive Committee as it elected the only two members with prior EC experience.

Sophomore representative Darby Brower was re-elected and former freshman representative Cole Dawson edged out Sam Dalton for the other junior class position.

The Class of 1986 elected Ken Lindeman and James White in Thursday's run-off. The two

defeated Gerald Shephard, and Steve Connett who was running for re-election.

Jim Messer and George Youmans were elected senior class representatives. They defeated Jack O'Brien and Todd Barstow in the run-off and will replace Scott Mason and Ted McQuiston, neither of whom ran for re-election.

None of next year's Big Three has EC experience, either. Bob Jenevein was elected president, Dave Judge vice president and Len Howard secretary in last month's elections.

# Propaganda

(continued from page 1)

technology to defend against a full-scale nuclear attack, both the Soviet Union and the United States are deterred by the prospect of mutual assured destruction.

Kremlin leader Yuri V. Andropov characterized Reagan's proposal as "a bid to disarm the Soviet Union" that "would actually open the floodgates to a runaway race of all types of strategic arms, both offensive and defensive." The chilling fact is that Andropov's apprehension is echoed by many of America's experts.

One of these is Tom Riegel, who worked for the U.S. Office of War Information and the State Department after a long career as a journalist.

Riegel, 80 years old and speaking from his retirement home in Glasgow; feels the President, rather than working toward productive detente, "is trying to increase tension between us and our supposed enemies." Reagan's anti-Soviet fervor "almost boggles the mind," said Riegel, citing the President's recent speech in Orlando, Fla., where he called for Americans to counter "the aggressive impulses of an evil empire." Reagan painted a "red" picture of Central America, prophesizing that El Salvador "will join Cuba and Nicaragua as a base for spreading fresh violence to Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica," and elsewhere in the American hemisphere of influence. As a conscious, systematic effort to change or reinforce people's attitudes, these and other statements by the Reagan administration fit Riegel's definition of propaganda. Robert Scheer, national reporter for the Los Angeles Times, asked Ronald Reagan during his campaign for the Presidency; "Are you going to get us into a nuclear war?" Reagan answered: "I've known four wars in my lifetime... but no, I don't want it, but what I

have seen in all of those wars is that we have gone into those wars, backed our way into them, through weakness. I have never seen us get into one through strength."

These examples join a \$239 billion defense budget to reflect the administration's philosophy that being prepared to wage a nuclear war with the intent of "winning" will prevent a holocaust. "History absolutely contradicts this belief," Riegel said. Just as America has bolstered its military might, Riegel notes "we've become less secure than we've ever been." The author of a classic book, *Mobilizing for Chaos: The Story of the New Propaganda*, Riegel has seen successive administrations "base policy on hostile and disturbing assumptions." He describes Reagan as "more brazen than any past president," referring to the president's statements that the House reduction of his proposed 1984 defense budget is "a dagger straight at the heart" of national security; that an arms freeze is "a very dangerous fraud"; and rhetorical implications that citizens' activism toward disarmament is motivated by communist sentiments.

"Reagan is the most energetic propagandist we have today," Riegel said, and he engages the media, often unsuccessfully, to promulgate a national terror of an imminent Soviet threat. But as the administration generates a mirage of America's vulnerability, Riegel said "the Soviet Union has every reason to be very frightened, possibly more frightened than we are." Riegel referred to the negative response of one of the Joint Chiefs of Staff when asked if he would exchange our military for that of the Soviets. This admission contrasts sharply, and predictably, with the official pronouncements.

Military strength figures are selected and presented out of context, Riegel said, to obscure

## In Memoriam: Lewis Kerr Johnson

Lewis Kerr Johnson, 78, emeritus professor of administration at Washington and Lee University where he taught for 40 years before his retirement in 1973, died Saturday in a Roanoke hospital following a brief illness.

A graveside service will take place at 11 a.m. Tuesday in the Stonewall Jackson Cemetery in Lexington. Dr. Louis W. Hodges, professor of religion at W&L, will officiate.

Johnson is survived by his wife, Margaret Lupton Johnson of Lexington; a daughter, Mrs. Martha Kerr Harris of Athens, Ga.; a sister, Miss Copeland Johnson of Waynesboro; and, two grandchildren.

He was born August 4, 1904, in Staunton and received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Virginia. He earned his Ph.D. in business organization from Ohio State University.

Johnson taught economics for five years at Mercer University before joining the W&L faculty in 1933.

At Washington and Lee he served as head of the commerce department from 1950 until 1968.



He was nationally known in the fields of marketing and personnel. His publications included a major textbook, "Sales and Marketing Management," published in 1957. He researched and wrote "Marketing in Virginia," published in 1950 by the Advisory Council on the Virginia Economy.

One of the most respected members of the Washington

and Lee faculty, Johnson had been honored since his retirement by the establishment of two scholarship funds and an endowed professorship. The L.K. Johnson Scholarship was created in 1974 by more than 200 of Johnson's friends and former students. In 1979 Robert G. Brown, a W&L alumnus from

(continued on page 4)

the advantages we have and highlight the margins the Soviets have gained. While conceding that many nations practice these techniques, Riegel warned that the Reagan administration's unprecedented secrecy measures "reinforce the need for skepticism. It is the height of folly to accept unproven assertions as fact."

There is a "patriotic reflex of agreement and response to this fraudulent mask of crisis," Riegel said. "This is the deeply-ingrained habit of tribe loyalty," Riegel explained, "that with huge populations and horrendous weapons comes a tremendous danger, a monster." Riegel believes the only defense against this blind consent is public scepticism. A readiness to accept American

perceptions of a Soviet threat are mirrored in the eyes of the Russians. After all, Riegel recalled, we were the first to use nuclear weapons and practice the encirclement strategy for which the Soviets are maligned.

Riegel was serving as cultural attache in the American Legation at Budapest, Hungary when we dropped the first atomic bomb. He saw a Russian officer fall to tears after reading a newspaper account of Hiroshima's destruction. When Riegel asked why one of our allies would be so affected, the Russian said, "My country is finished. This is going to be the end of us." Although the officer was then ready to submit to an enduring American domination, Riegel

explains, his government chose to resist— "So you see, there wasn't a Pax Americana."

Riegel sees this feeling of helplessness overwhelming Americans in the 1980s. His solution is a renunciation of the automatic patriotic reflex that is instilled in our citizens from infancy. Riegel said we must be able to recognize that perhaps a leader "doesn't know as much as we do." We must ask ourselves, Riegel advised, the following questions when considering an administrator's statements:

- What is his motive? (Surely someone stands to profit from an arms race)
- Is he lying?
- What has he not said that he knows and I should know?
- Who is being screwed?

## Bartini bolts to Philly

(continued from page 1)

Spring is the slowest season of the year for the admissions office, according to Pate, but that's not the case with financial aid.

"Spring's going to be fairly busy up there," he said. "Most of the decisions have been made about next year's freshmen, but decisions regarding returning students are still very much in the mill."

Bartini has been with W&L for four years. "My pattern for an occupation is three to five years.

"It makes a better administrator out of me to know that I'm always growing instead of getting too settled in

what I'm doing.

"Although I haven't outgrown W&L, the opportunity for me to leave is too attractive not to take," Bartini said.

Bartini worked all day Tuesday, and begins in Philadelphia Friday, April 1. There's such a short time between the two, he says, "because my choice was to stay at W&L as long as I could."

He laughed when asked what it would be like to begin a career on April Fool's Day. "I made sure I had my contract signed before I asked them if they were kidding," he said.

"It's sort of become an informal office joke up there."

Bartini said he's enjoyed his

tenure here. "I've grown tremendously as an administrator, at least I think I have.

"I wouldn't have been able to do that if it weren't for the institution's support," he said.

"It's been a pleasure to work with the students here. Students around here are pretty much gentlemen. The academic environment is such that you don't have rabble-rousers.

"Students are concerned with the institution and its environment, so property and people are treated with respect and they're supportive of each other."

As to whether the recent cut in federal aid to students has hurt W&L, Bartini said, "I

suspect not.

"The Reagan Administration cuts lost a lot of wind compared to his original proposals," he said. "That was done through a lot of lobbying by administrators, students, and other financial aid and college personnel."

"One of the things that I think has helped is the reduction in the interest rate.

"The future of financial aid on the federal scene," Bartini said, "is to maintain the present level. We're going to have a drop in students and we'll always have an inflation rate.

"But the goal must be to stay constant with dollars and use them in the most efficient way possible."

Bartini says his new job will require similar skills as the one here. "It's not terribly different from what I'm doing right now except that I'll be working for a new type of nonprofit organization.

"I won't have contact with students anymore, but I'll be in a college environment."

After graduating from Westfield State College, Bartini got into financial aid work "by coincidence.

"I was working at a bank I didn't like," he said when he was offered a financial aid position with Simon's Rock College in Massachusetts, where he stayed three years before coming to Lexington.

# Lab Band to bugle Jazz

Question: What has seven trumpets, five trombones, one baritone horn, one French horn, five saxophones, one bass guitar, one string bass, one electric guitar, one piano, and three percussionists?

Answer: Washington and Lee University's brand new Lab (as in laboratory) Band.

Formed this winter when W&L music professor Robert Stewart decided to add a few instruments to the existing W&L Brass and Percussion Ensemble, the Lab Band will be unveiled in a concert of contemporary jazz on Tuesday, March 29, at

7:30 p.m. in Lee Chapel.

The concert is open to the public at no charge.

According to Stewart, the Lee Chapel stage will be extended by special mechanical arrangements in order to give the band sufficient room to project its music.

"This first concert is a trial run," explained Stewart, who has directed W&L's Brass and Percussion Ensemble since 1954. "We had some talented musicians — saxophonists and guitarists — who wanted to play some jazz, and there was no outlet for them. We created the

Lab Band on an experimental basis. If it works, we hope to keep it going."

The Lab Band's first concert will feature two jazz classics — "There'll Be a Jubilee," an multiple rhythms, and changing meters as well as a representative number from the new standard big band sound.

Included will be "Anti-Ergophobia" and "Final Analysis" by Don Ellis, a Dizzy original arrangement composed by Phil Moore in 1944 for Lionel Hampton and his orchestra, and "Stop! The Red Light's On," a Gene Krupa original by Taps Miller and Walter Fuller in 1941.

The remainder of the program will be composed of experimental avant-garde jazz,

Gillespie tune, "Groovin' High," as performed by Ron McConnell (boss brass), "Prime Time" and "Pressure Cooker" by Sammy Nestico, and "Andromeda" by Jay Chataway.

Solos will be performed by Jim Davis and Adam Reinstein on trumpet, Whitney Gadsby on tenor sax, Charles Thompson and John Riley on trombone, George Weatherly on keyboard, Jay Wingert, Barte van Doorn, and Todd Brown on drums, and Kevin Kadesky on electric guitar.

# Tech hosts computer lab

The College of Education Microcomputer Laboratory at Virginia Tech will host the first Southwest (Virginia) User's Group conference Friday and Saturday, May 6 and 7.

In addition to regional schools displays and vendor exhibitions, concurrent sessions will take place on Saturday, May 7. Concurrent presentations will range from evaluation of content area software to the history and architecture of the microcomputer to setting up a curriculum using the microcomputer to graphic art and the microcomputer to in-school computer repair.

The conference will begin with a banquet Friday evening, followed by a business meeting opened to members of the user's group. Concurrent sessions, hands-on sessions, regional school and vendor exhibits, a microcomputer lab reception, and a lunch with M. Kenneth Magill, Director of Instructional Media and Technology, Virginia Department of Education as keynote speaker will take place on Saturday between 9 and 5.

Those interested in attending the conference, should write: Mike Reed, 400 Gym, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Va., 24061.



## MIDNIGHT SNACKS

Due to the request from students the **SNACK BAR** will remain open later on these nights with **SPECIAL HOURS** for **EXAM WEEK**

Friday — 8 p.m. - 12 a.m.	Yes, all 5 nights
Sunday — 8 p.m. - 12 a.m.	
Monday — 8 p.m. - 12 a.m.	
Tuesday — 8 p.m. - 12 a.m.	
Wednesday - 8 p.m. - 12 a.m.	
Thursday - 8 p.m. - 12 a.m.	

Egg Mc Quicks will be available for **99¢**

English muffin    cheese    egg    ham or bacon

Along with **FREE** coffee

The Snack Bar & Supply Store will **BE OPEN ON SATURDAY** from 8 a.m.-2 p.m. April 2nd for your convenience.

**Good Luck on Exams**

The **COCKPIT** will close **8:00 p.m.** during **EXAMS**

## Dirt

# Survey team finds two prehistoric sites

An archaeological survey team from Washington and Lee University uncovered two prehistoric sites on Tinker Creek in Botetourt County while conducting a contract survey in that area earlier this month.

According to James T. Adams Jr., survey archaeologist at W&L, the two sites are in close proximity in the vicinity of Tinker Mill. Both are small, transient campsites from the archaic and possibly the woodland periods, Adams said.

"These sites are fairly common throughout the uplands," noted Adams. "During the course of our field reconnaissance and sub-surface testing, we uncovered several projectile points and waste flakes. The sites associated with this type of material are indicative of short-term occupation by small groups of hunters."

The W&L team directed by John McDaniel, associate professor of anthropology at W&L, was contracted by an engineering firm to conduct a Phase I survey of a 109,000-foot drainage basin in preparation for a proposed gravity sewer line to be built in the area.

"We are still in the process of quantifying and evaluating the artifacts before we submit a

report and make our recommendations," Adams said.

This is the third such survey that Washington and Lee has been selected to conduct during this academic year. The selection is based on competitive bidding with survey teams from other academic and research institutions. Earlier, W&L teams surveyed sites in Pearisburg and Hot Springs.

In addition to McDaniel and Adams, the W&L survey team was composed of four Washington and Lee undergraduates -- senior Michael Gregory of Richmond, sophomore John Delany of Lexington, sophomore Randall Ray of Wake Forest, N.C., and freshman Ted Goebel of Coolville, Ohio.

Another member of the survey team was Dr. Alan Sullivan, an archaeologist from Arizona. McDaniel explained that Sullivan was asked to participate in the project "because we knew his experience in the Southwest would be very helpful to us. His involvement was wonderful for our students who had the opportunity to discuss variations in techniques and strategies with him."

Adams noted that the students who participated in the project all had previous experience in such surveys.

"The real value of conducting a survey such as this one is that it presents the students with an opportunity for practical application of the techniques they have learned in the classroom," said Adams.

Since 1977, Washington and Lee has been awarded 15 contracts to conduct surveys, varying from the preliminary Phase I variety to the more comprehensive Phase II and Phase III surveys.

## Johnson

(continued from page 3)

Dallas, Tex., established the Robert G. Brown Professorship to honor Johnson's 40-year teaching career. Johnson held the Brown Professorship on an emeritus basis. In 1982 another of his former students, William S. Rosasco III of Milton, Fla., honored Johnson by endowing the Johnson-Rosasco Scholarship at W&L.

"Even though L.K. retired 10 years ago, he was active in the affairs of the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics until his death," said Edward C. Atwood, dean of the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics. "His colleagues will miss his cheerful presence and his thoughtful and insightful comments on the school, on Washington and Lee, and on higher education in general."

**SPECIAL EASTER MATINEES**  
Fri., Sat., Sun., Mon.  
2 p.m. — All Seats \$1.50

**THEATRES LEXINGTON, VA**  
Monday night  
All Seats \$1.50

**STATE THEATRE**  
LEXINGTON, VA 463-3424  
Ends Thurs. 7:15-9 p.m.  
"SAVANNAH SMILES" (PG)  
**STARTS FRIDAY!**  
Walt Disney's **Peter Pan**  
(G)  
Eve.'s 7:15-9  
Kiddie Mat. 2, Fri., Sat., Sun.,  
Mon. All Seats \$1.50  
See Tinkerbelle

**LYRIC CINEMA**  
125 S. MAIN LEXINGTON, VA 463-3543  
Eve.'s 7:15-9 (R)  
Student's Spring Sizzle  
**SPRING BREAK**  
Held Over  
Mats. Fri., Sat., Sun.,  
Mon. 2 p.m.



# EXCELSIOR

*A Journal of Interdisciplinary Thought*

## Opening a Dialogue on Honor

By CHRIS BOUQUET

**The Executive Committee and the Honor Code: Can We Talk About It?**

"Do not merely confound in yourselves the legislative and executive powers, take also the judicial power, and then call yourselves by your correct name; the Terror."

—Lamartine in the constituent assembly of the second Republic of France.<sup>1</sup>

Notwithstanding the fact that our executive committee "confounds" the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of student government at W&L, I do not wish to imply by the above quote that I feel the Executive Committee constitutes

a "Terror" akin to the one shown in the French Revolution. Rather, I offer the quote as a tongue-in-cheek introduction to this editorial, which is about the Executive Committee and the Honor Code. I want to bring up questions of the fairness of the system, without appearing like a campus pariah. So often, when someone brings up criticisms of the system, as Mr. Berghel did some time ago in the *Phi*, he is immediately labeled as suspect, dishonorable, or some kind of jerk with no right to his own opinion. Albeit, Mr. Berghel's criticism was highly impolitic and he deserved some abuse for the abuse he offered. However, it is legitimate for a student who

pays tuition to ask questions about the system he lives under.

Mr. Vlahoplus pointed out in the first edition of the *Excelsior* that the honor code must brook no question of degree. Lying is lying, cheating is cheating and stealing is stealing, no matter how trivial. He would apply the honor code to the Bic pens that we see lying on various tables and desks around campus. Now, if I pick up someone else's pen and use it, I am guilty of an honor offense under this definition. Therefore, the only available penalty, that of expulsion, will be meted out on me. If I am a senior, I lose the money invested in my education (over \$20,000) plus the opportunity lost of not having a degree. A

fine of \$20,000 or more for stealing a pen is unfair by anyone's standards. Isn't due process of law denied in the imposition of such a penalty. Under questionable procedures? A group of 18-21 year olds has meted out this earth-shaking penalty. They bar me from classes until I am proven innocent. They serve as judge, jury and prosecutor. They impose "cruel and unusual" punishment.

Will the EC still find me guilty if I pick up someone else's pen, thinking it is my own? Will the EC believe me when I say I thought it was my pen? If I make an unknowing inadvertent mis-statement am I guilty of a lie? Will the Executive

Committee believe me when I say that I did not intend those remarks, or believed them to be true? I wish I could answer these questions with some assurance that the EC would be fair. Yet, when I think of the possibility of an honor trial about a 29¢ Bic pen, and no EC member can deny this possibility, given the views expressed by Mr. Vlahoplus, I wonder about the fairness of our system. Can we talk about it?

<sup>1</sup>I. Vile, MJC, "Constitutionalism and the Separation of Powers" (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1969,) p.208.

## W&L Honor System Needs Critical Review

By TOM CONNORS

The Honor System, it is unarguable, provides the W&L community with immense benefits. These benefits, from unlocked buildings and self-scheduled exams to our "community of trust," are well known to all who go here. To abolish the Honor System would be an unfortunate break with the past with even more unfortunate results. Yet to place the Honor System on the level of the Bible and above the Constitution as unalterable and infallible would show more emotional

bias than reason. As we are an intellectual institution, questioning and rational argument exist as a fundamental part of our nature. It is with these ideas in mind, with careful respect and a historian's awe for age, that I approach the Honor System.

The Honor System has its origins in the presidency of Robert E. Lee. While it is not quite from Mount Sinai then, it is "a damn close thing." This is precisely as it should be; among XIXth Century Americans, a more stainless character is difficult to find. Lee's administration defined the Honor System loosely:

*The discipline has been placed upon that basis on which it is believed experience has shown it can be most safely trusted — upon the honor and self-respect of the students themselves.*

We have hardened the quote into three "don'ts": Lying, Cheating and Stealing. The definition is succinct, simple, and effective. Following these guidelines, a man should find it difficult to cross the bounds of honor. Yet it is hardly impossible and certainly quite imaginable for a man to become dishonorable while remaining in the bounds of the Honor System. Likewise, Truth is bet-

ter withheld by a gentleman on rare occasions. For instance, I don't find a doctor dishonorable because he fails to inform a mother in critical condition of her baby's demise. This is an extreme example, but less dramatic occasions are not uncommon. Thus truth must be used by a gentleman with discretion; the key factor is the unselfishly, sincerely, and thoughtfully derived consideration of the other's well-being. Thus, in terms of the strictly defined system, Honor escapes and is relative. For this reason, we have need for a court set-up to unbiasedly determine the often fine line between the selfless gentleman and the self-justified, self-concerned liar.

The main physical problem with the present set-up is the lack of a prosecution at the EC trial. The EC acts as jury as well as being expected to investigate the violation and call and question witnesses. The difficulty is not, then, in a lack of a prosecution, but in the semantic neverneverland which claims there is. I have no wish to question or defame the motives of the EC, of which I have neither insight nor information. However, a rational conclusion drawn from this system is that they who have investigated and played Devil's Advocate probably have formed unconscious biases on the situation. Again, this is not malice on their part, (continued on page 6)

# Honor

(continued from page 5)

but simply the inevitable development of spending time studying a situation. Indeed, to argue otherwise would be insulting, that is, that the EC do not use their minds. The problem lies not in the EC's thinking, but rather in their judging. Since they are so well informed and versed in the system, they are invaluable for the purpose of investigation and prosecution. Likewise, the president or some other officer should make an excellent judge, acting as unbiased mediator and self-restrained advisor to the jury on the technicalities of the Honor Code. By having a randomly selected jury, we would avoid both the natural bias of a prosecution as well as the complicated political structure of a group as closely-knit as the EC.

Deeper, more theoretical questions arise also. The university is a place to grow, to learn, and to change—physically, intellectually, and spiritually. This is our ideal. Certainly many graduates, I hope, look back on their freshman year and discover that the person who started here was radically different from the one who graduated. Maturation is a process of change and development. Our intellectual and social community, we hope, promotes this. One enters a boy and leaves a man.

Change is frightening though. Man's fear of the unknown is deep-rooted. To change is to venture onto untrodden paths. We hold back, hanging onto our flawed defenses as well as our strengths. I think we can argue that an honor violation is the result of a character flaw. At W&L, such a flaw is deemed an extremely important one, as indeed it is. Yet when we find such a flaw, our reaction is to wash our hands of the individual entirely. It is a Botany Bay system; instead of attempting to exorcise the student's demon, we tell him to take his demon and go. What happens to him is not our concern. He had his chance, and he blew it. Our concern then is with the system and its principles. This is, in the words of the great English historian A.J.P. Taylor:

"...the most horrible, and perhaps the most universal, of human maladies: the belief that principles and doctrines are more important than lives."

The problem is precisely this. We claim to be a small, individual-orientated school, yet we place our principles and rules over the individual. In my mind, our size is a more important part of our school than the Honor System. Instead of using our small size

to concern ourselves with encouraging and promoting positive growth in the flawed individual, we purge him and throw him out. The community is all-important; it provides identity and security. Man cannot exist without it. The great and theoretical institution goes on; the individual, well, we claim no responsibility for him.

An older tradition and tie our school has, is with Christianity. Albeit, we are now a secular school, but no need exists to purge the school of all its traditions. We still have a chapel and a chaplain; certainly the gentler, basic ideals of Christ may survive after the loss of militant codes (such as those used by the Spanish Inquisition.)

I have so far made a plea for mercy, yet I do realize blanket mercy must destroy the Honor System and its benefits. Thus we must temper mercy with justice. When it is argued that a weighing of dishonorable acts will destroy the "community of honor" that exists, we fail to take into proper perspective the effects of expulsion on the individual's life. Theoretically, a student may be thrown out for taking a Kleenex without asking. Yet we realize that this is a ridiculous conclusion. We recognize that honor lies somewhere deeper than the simplicity of the Honor Code.

The three defined offenses are simple and useful, but they must be tempered with careful judgment. The punishment may need to outweigh the offense in order to enact a Pavlovian change, but it should not have the effect of seeming too great for the offense, such as Kafka's childhood memory of being put out in the rain. This produces anger, resentment, and self-pity rather than change (as in Burgess' or Kubrick's "A Clockwork Orange"). Thus wouldn't failing every class in a trimester for cheating produce the same result, or even a more positive one than expulsion does?

The reasons we need to temper our judgments run even shallower. The Honor System is no place for personal vendettas. I think probably anyone here could find an example of an H.V. in the history of a friend's actions. But we do not turn them in, nor do we (necessarily) think them dishonorable. This is the sense of tempered justice I think is called for. I am not suggesting an investigation of the accuser. That is unnecessary, for vindictiveness is difficult to contain and impossible to hide; it will show itself. There exists also a sense of distaste for the accuser in the community, which I think is relatively healthy. The Honor System is no place for anything

except careful, reasoned, and well-considered judgment.

We know honor cannot be measured by rules or codes: this is why we have a trial system. We know what honor is (in Potter Stewart's phrase: "I know it when I see it..."), but we are unable to pinpoint it. To define honor is to limit the limitless. For this reason we need to reflect seriously over judgments of honor; the consequences are immense: our abilities are quite lacking in comparison. Indeed, at our age, it is rather presumptuous to feel our limited experience enables us to judge anyone's honor at all. We need to approach these decisions as if we were approaching God: fearful, inexperienced, humble, and unsure of our abilities. Not to do so is the greatest insult to the system of all.

To change the system is not necessarily to weaken it. As any insightful historian realizes, to cling to the past because it is the past is to stagnate ("Tisn't holy...merely old"). To rush blindly forward is to invite disaster. To reasonably determine what is foundation and what is rubbish may not preclude mistakes, but it's the best we mortals can do.

## EXCELSIOR The Journal of FOCUS

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# Responsible Journalism

BY FRANK JACKMAN

For a vocation more or less priding itself on independence the thought of accountability to anyone or anything is a touchy subject. On a gut level, accountability brings to mind censorship, prior restraint, and a host of other evils. Further analysis reveals that, to some extent, the collective fears of journalists are justified. But on the other hand, there is much to be said for a responsible press and the advantages it would bring for everyone involved.

It seems to me that efforts to "guarantee" responsible press performances are doomed to failure from the outset. The word guarantee has a regulatory ring to it. "Guaranteeing" responsible press performance would seem to require rules and regulations to use as methods of fulfilling the guarantee. Placing restrictions on performance to ensure the guarantee could never be accepted by journalists, constantly wary of such limitations. Responsible performance would have to be defined to such a degree as to possibly inhibit

the freedom of the press to unacceptable levels.

The value to be placed on news councils, ombudsmen, and the like is variable. I would maintain that such organizations and institutions are susceptible to regional prejudices and values thus making them more valuable on a local level than on the national level. There is something to be said for these organizations on a local or regional level. It seems that guidelines enacted, if any, would be easier to enforce or oversee on a local level basis simply because smaller units are easier to handle. Also, local organizations and institutions would be more sensitive to local peculiarities and needs thus providing a more relevant service.

Conversely, local organizations providing specialized guidelines may further fragment the trade and ultimately the public. A spectrum full of varying versions on press responsibility and performance could harm the credibility of journalism more than help it. It would be analogous to the early

years of this country's history when each state or colony had its own currency leading to chaos when it came time for interstate commerce.

Then who should have a voice in determining press responsibility and performance? Most people would discount the government for various reasons. Others would argue that the public should have a major voice. While this is true to some extent one must consider the nature of our laws. They reflect the values and prejudices of our society or the general public. Too much public voice in the matter would be tantamount to inviting the government in to regulate the industry. There is much to be said for involving journalism schools in the process. But they would have only limited effect as can be demonstrated by the ratio of practicing journalists to those journalists who attended some sort of journalism school.

What is needed is a combination of all these things working on a national and regional level. Support must come from the academic world as well as the world of the journalist.

# Liberation in the Land

By CHRIS FULTON

The debate over an environmental ethic has recently achieved prominence on the political agenda of the United States. In the past, use of the environment was chiefly a question of economic feasibility. Of course, more is at stake than economic value. The welfare of the environmental area itself, that is the lives of all plants and animals on it is affected adversely by exploitation. The complex ecological interdependence of the world is tampered with, a consequence our children will have to somehow live with. Also the aesthetic value of the land itself and the enjoyment of it by us and future generations is forever taken away.

These are the factors which enter in to decisions about environmental protection. Economic and environmental interests battle for lesser and greater degrees of protection and regulation. But the formulation of a definitive, comprehensive national environmen-



tal policy will never occur under the present regulative framework. Government policy will sway toward more or less regulation, and exhibit regional idiosyncracies as long as it is debated in the political arena. Environmental policy must be formulated, then put into a legal framework rather than a political one.

Environmental protection in the U.S. today is regulatory. The agent of regulation is the Environmental Protection Agency. The EPA is a political agency. Its policies change with presidential administrations and under the pressure of lobbyists. Thus for better or for worse, the strictness of regulation enforcement has been less

under Watt and the Reagan administration.

Land — and the life on it — is viewed as property. Property is something one exploits for economic profit whether it be land, slaves, or widgets. Regardless of any degree or strictness of regulation the environment will be exploited. Black slaves in the United

States were economically exploited until they were given legal rights and were able to uphold them. How well or harshly they were treated by their masters did not matter — they were being exploited to one or another degree.

Likewise the environment should be given legal status. The environment could take you or your business to court if you violated its rights, suing in a court of law for reparation of damages. Such a legal framework would be an enormous improvement over regulatory measures decided by the political battle between economic utility and environmental utility. The national parks are an excellent example of such a legal framework albeit a strict "off limits" one. With land and space becoming more scarce, all land should be given some type of legal status. Constitutional amendments might be a good idea although it is doubtful that the rights of the environment would be inalienable — they could not override human rights. But at least the welfare of the environment would be respected and upheld.

## New Wave and Godard

By NORM BALL

If there is a quote which best paraphrases the major theoretical rift within the French New Wave film movement of the late fifties, it might be the cry of existentialist despair in Sartre's "La Nausee: "We are in the way." In his obsession with discarding the montage theories of the Russian film school, Andre Bazin (the founding editor of "Cahiers du Cinema" and spiritual father of the "cinema of truth"), encouraged the use of "non-manipulative" film techniques such as the stationary camera and the long scene. This theory, however, betrays an inadequate understanding of the nature of the camera. For far from being a merely voyeuristic element of the reality it presents. As Eisenstein points out, the mere imposition of the quadrilateral lens upon the diffuseness of nature constitutes a fundamental conflict — a dialectic — in which the original subject matter is inalterably transformed. Obtrusiveness, in short, becomes an inevitable legacy of film.

Perhaps the most articulate critic/director to emerge from the New Wave in opposition to Bazin is the French director Jean Luc Godard. A student of Cartesian philosophy, Godard

displays in his films an almost innate sense of the problems inherent in the Cartesian subject/object model. In his first film, *Breathless A Bout de Souffle '59*, Godard, through the guise of a gangster movie, explores some fascinating theoretical questions about film. His major contribution to film theory, and, in fact his major preoccupation within *Breathless*, is in a recognition of subjective "mind's eye," and the objects as portrayed on the screen. This he does by turning the camera upon itself, that is, the film becomes an object to itself, or in other words the subject matter is enlarged to include the camera itself. In one scene for instance, the main character actually "converses" with the camera as it sits in the passenger seat of his car. Thus the camera becomes a character in the film. Its role becomes explicitly participatory.

This phenomenon of self-referentiality in films is referred to by Christian Metz as double mirror construction, or inescutcheon construction. In becoming the object of its own scrutiny, this kind of film creates the illusion of limitless space (*en abyme*), in which, as in two mirrors facing each other, the reflections of both the exterior film and its interior counterpart reflect one another ad infinitum. These films are among the "black holes" of art,

rich in an apparently limitless display of metaphor and allegory.

In self-referential films such as *Breathless*, the form (film) becomes largely indistinguishable from the content (film). This notion corresponds to the Jamesian belief that, artistically form and content are inseparable. Attempts to suggest prescribed forms (e.g. the moral didacticism of James' contemporary, William Dean Howells) destroy or detotalize the artistic effort. In such a conceptual scheme, the critic (i.e. the objective eye) precedes the artist (the subjective eye). With the introduction of this subject/object schism, elements of both time and space invade the work. Immediacy, immanence, and timelessness yield to a sense of duration.

Of course, for any work of art to be successful, it must confront, within itself, the problem of time. In *The Republic*, for example, Plato builds the ideal state only to systematically dismantle it in the latter half of the dialogue. For Plato, then, art capitulates to time, but on its own terms. And yet, such a work of art achieves at least a thematic timelessness. This is because, containing the seeds of its own demise, its destruction becomes self-contained, enfolding within the work itself. As Wallace Stevens notes in

"The Statue at the World's End" "All things destroy themselves or are destroyed." With destruction the legacy of existence, self-destruction becomes an artistic imperative.

In *Breathless*, the two-bit gangster Michel, is representative of a myriad of roles surrounding the film. He is Belmondo the serious actor struggling against a B-movie Bogartesque mold as well as Belmondo the man struggling to escape the limitations imposed upon his identity by Belmondo the actor. In terms of the plot there is Michel, the gangster, running from the police. The cohesive characteristic of all these postures is that they are anarchic, of course, and if there is an overarching theme to this multi-layered conflict, it is man's struggle against the limits of his existence.

Yet despite Belmondo's efforts to escape the film, the camera relentlessly tracks him up the street in the final scene, determined to seal its conclusion with his death. It is clear though that the B-movie genre has been seriously damaged as Michel staggers up the street with a bullet in his back. Absent is the time-worn shoot-out scene or the fiery ambush. Thus, in transcending the image of "the dying gangster," the formulaic genre is broken, and a heightened sense of reality enters the film. Belmondo's struggle has

been a success in a partial sense, at least; and in breaking from its prior expectations implicit in its genre, the film arranges its own thematic destruction.

In a further attempt to dilute the Cartesian split, Godard intersperses the object with the subject. The appendages of film — director, audience, actors, that is, the subjective reality of the film — are wed to the objective reality — the plot, the characters — to form a greater sense of unity. In the last few scenes of the film, Michel's girlfriend (played by the late Jean Seberg) assumes the role of director, orchestrating the conclusion of the film by revealing to the police the whereabouts of the fugitive Michel.

Similarly, Godard himself appears in one scene, "directing" a police car to the hotel in which he saw Michel. In both the Seberg and the Godard sequences, the forces of order (i.e. the police) are invoked in the interest of steering the film to its proper end. In light of this, there emerges another fundamental and equally important — conflict within the film, and that is man's struggle against the strictures of art. In the final scene, Michel is more than a renegade from the Parisian authorities. He is also a fugitive of the directoral (continued on page 10)

# The Nuclear Issue

By STEVE KEROS

Talk of nuclear war is something constantly heard about these days. Many Americans conjure up visions of a "Nuclear Button" in Washington and the Kremlin that, if pressed, would quickly reduce the earth to radioactive rubble. People hear of the combined capability of the United States and the Soviet Union to flatten the globe eight times over and wonder why we "must" spend hundreds of billions of dollars to acquire weapon systems like the MX, Trident, and B-1 that serve no apparently productive purpose. Americans rightfully should question the titanic expense and real need for such weapons. But they must make an objective attempt at trying to understand the rationale behind the acquisition of these armaments. A basic understanding of the present balance of forces between the two superpowers is essential if the ordinary concerned citizen is to talk about current defense expenditures with any degree of logic and coherence whatsoever.

Many people wonder whether there is any intelligence behind the present buildup of a new generation of U.S. nuclear delivery systems. Laymen often ask "Why must we con-

stantly try to 'stay ahead' of the Russians in something as ridiculous as an apparently never-ending arms race, when we already have so many nuclear bombs already?" This is a very reasonable question, but it tends to ignore the many myriad facets of the *raison d'être* for our nuclear forces. The idea behind the existence of American nuclear weapons, both strategic and theatre/tactical, is one of deterrence. The object is to deter the other side from any thought of aggression by a preponderance or equality of force on our side. If "they" know that we will not tolerate threats to what is deemed as our absolute vital interests, it is reasoned, then (it is hoped) peace will be preserved. But this sort of strategy presumes, at a minimum, a rough balance or parity of forces (both strategic and conventional).

Political ramifications also play a large part in the determination of the role and (thus) requirements of our strategic posture. Western Europe depends heavily on the U.S. nuclear umbrella; British Tridents/vulcans and France's Force de Frappe notwithstanding. Much of the Middle East and ironically, China and even Iran (!) depend to a significant

extent on an American nuclear guarantee of their sovereignty from Soviet encroachment. The success of American Foreign Policy in the Third World depends heavily on the perceived image of American strength, militarily as well as morally. The cohesion of our various alliances, especially NATO, depends greatly upon the resolve of the U.S. to protect her friends through thick and thin. The will to use any measure necessary to preserve our commitments and responsibilities inevitably requires a strong and comprehensive military posture. And finally, in dealing with the Soviets, a reasonable agreement can only be reached with them if we negotiate from a position of strength or equality.

To understand the much discussed theory of "parity" or

strategic balance, one must begin to understand the present set-up of our nuclear forces. The U.S. strategic deterrent is based on the concept of the "Triad." A combination of air, sea, and land forces are combined into a massive force hopefully capable of deterring any attack. Up to now, the United States has relied on the idea of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to keep the peace. If either side launched an attack on the other (first strike), the side originally attacked would still have enough power left to deliver a crushing retaliatory blow. This is why we have a seemingly excess number of submarines and bombers in addition to missiles; if the Soviets struck at our missiles, we could still fire back with our presently invulnerable sub-

marines and (to a lesser extent) bombers.

This "MAD" concept is only one of many theories that contemplate the various possibilities for the use of nuclear weapons in case of hostilities. It is important to keep in mind, however, that the various "options" that these plans provide are only options. In the event of a nuclear exchange, nobody really knows if any sort of nuclear battle plan would work. But it is far, far better to have some kind of plan to fight a nuclear war, if the unthinkable happened, than to have no idea at all on what to do. To have a policy of "massive retaliation" is no real policy at all. Excluding any possibility of controlled escalation would force the superpowers into the most bloodthirsty strategy of a (continued on page 9)

## Just War

By MARKHAM SHAW PYLE

**Author's Note:** As an Anglican, I approach my subject from within the tradition of the Church. I do not know of any other religion having the body of theory on the issue as does the Church, but I imagine one could easily be constructed for each. For a comparison of the ethics of the major religions I direct the reader to C.S. Lewis' "The Abolition of Man." I find him convincing in his proof that there exists a basic Natural Law to which all peoples at all times have at least paid lip-service; and this natural law I imagine will yield the same results in the regard of just war theory as the dogma of Mother Church.

The ethical difficulties surrounding the prosecution of war in a nuclear age I approach with some trepidation. But the remarkable amount of nonsense being talked on the subject by many who know better prompts me to make a few points which appear, in the parlous state of the discourse, to have been overlooked. The confusion is basic. Just war theory is concerned with prognitizing the egregious use of force. Pacifism renounces the option of force. Many of the folk claiming to find nuclear war un-

just are in fact opposed to the use of coercive or defensive force under any circumstances.

Von Clausewitz calls war "the continuation of policy by other means." This has been denounced as a nasty, cynical, immoral statement. In fact, it has a good deal in common with Augustine's claim in Ep. 189 (ad Bonifacium) that war, to secure peace or create a just secular order, is proper as a last resort of policy. Montesquieu, I believe, said the same, and between Augustine's time and his, the statement had been made regularly. In the world the continental Congresses of the 1770s grounded their war against the English usurper George III upon such contentions. The renunciation by Chamberlain and the Western democracies of arms as a means of securing the peace of Europe directly entailed the Holocaust, the agony of war, and the need felt to abandon Eastern Europe to totalitarianism after the war as payment to the Soviets for defending soil they would have defended in any case. Churchill said truly of Neville Chamberlain that he had chosen shame over war; "he has the shame, and he will have war nonetheless." The point is that Mother Church has always

refused the pacifist cup because to fail to resist evil is to abet it. Pacifism in the face of injustice is facilitation. Kant, you will recall, points out that he who wills the end wills the means. That is, if the end, however laudable, necessitates the unavoidable use of immoral means, it is wrong to will that end. Equally, if we damn an end, we are obligated to interfere with the means of its institution. To allow injustice scope for action is as wrong as to promote injustice deliberately. (The consequences of this to "liberation theology" I leave the reader to consider.)

So pacifism, the renunciation of force across the board is out of court. Just war theory, we have said, is concerned with the improper use of force. We have just seen that the end of war may be so desirable as to make war a moral obligation. But does the capacity inherent in today's engines of mass destruction constitute a necessarily wrong substance? Are nuclear weapons, simply in virtue of their being nuclear, immoral

under all circumstances?

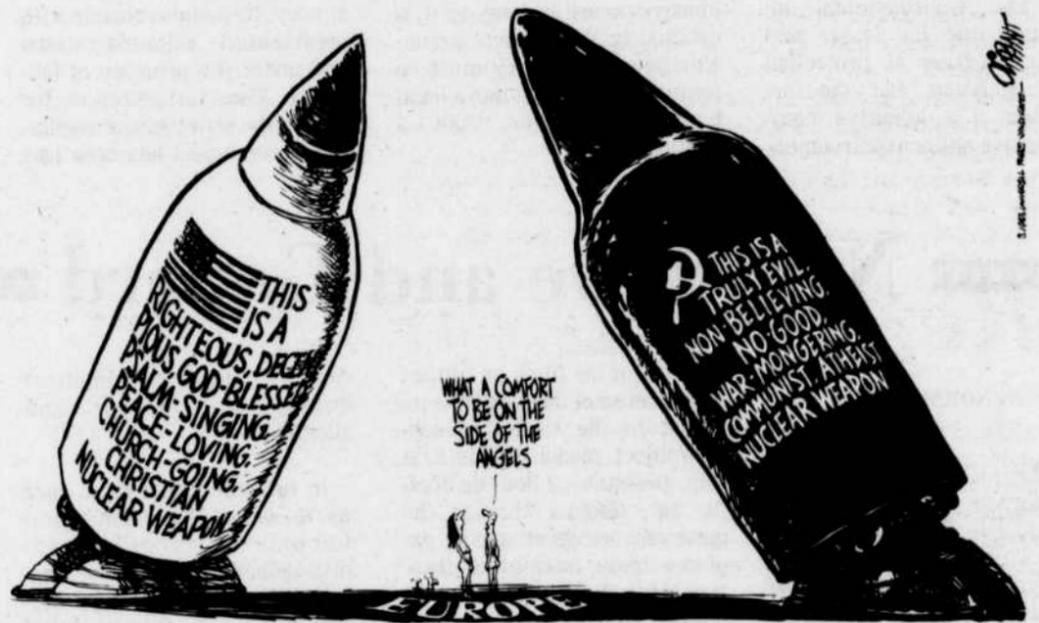
They are not. Like any other weapon, they are used immorally when they are used by an aggressor. Just war theory is clear in prohibiting the use of an ounce, much less a megaton, of unnecessary power. But it allows to the defender sufficient means whereby he may defend himself. Given the official and semi-official Soviet pronouncements on the subject of nuclear winnability, the democracies have no choice but to adopt a deterrent posture of sufficient force that, if the worst comes, they may defend themselves. Obviously, if every nation or international actor behaved themselves, nuclear weaponry would never be used offensively, and therefore could be dispensed with defensively also. But we have no encouragement to believe that this will soon befall.

In the early 1960s, the United States on the grounds that our weapons were sufficiently potent and precise to be used sparingly, renounced the option of hitting non-military targets.

This is in complete accord with the urgings of the Fathers. Mr. Krushchev replied by announcing the Soviet strategy of targeting Detroit, Dallas, Des Moines ... Mutual Assured Destruction is immoral. It holds the citizens, the civilian population, of both nations hostage. Unfortunately, the only moral alternative for the U.S. is a defensive posture of such overwhelming force that the Soviets would have no hope of launching an attack. Jackson Browne, Fritz Mondale, and that insufferable Wm. Sloan Coffin would have apoplexy. Which may be a second advantage.

On the subject of deterrence: "Doonesbury" a famous cartoon, just in passing, defined deterrence as the threat of aggression. This has done substantial harm. Aggression and deterrence are precisely not identifiable. Deterrence means to pre-empt the aggressor by threatening a defensive response. That is in no wise identifiable with the unjust posture of the attack.

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# A response from one who has 'disappeared'

A couple of weeks ago in the Ring-tum Phi there was an editorial about "los desapercidos" — those students who in the prime of their academic career suddenly drop out. They rarely leave school per se but simply disappear from the academic scene. Why? I cannot speak for others only because I have found few others who have "dropped out" for quite the same reasons as I have. However I do not doubt that many of us share the same underlying sense of confusion, contradiction and betrayal.

Simply, college has not lived up to my expectations. I came here to grow-up. That is, I was sure that here in college that I would assimilate those values requisite for a mature and responsible adulthood. High school had been fruitful but primarily as a last hurrah for adolescent freedoms. College has from the start been a continuation of that experience. In high school that experience was rich, expansive and healthy. It no longer is.

I thought I would inherit America's democratic legacy. I anticipated the discovery of true freedom and that its meaning was identical to responsibility. No. What we mostly in-

herit is our fathers' mind-set. Here at W&L I discovered class differentiation is based solely on economics with disregard to moral and ethical systems. The lesson I learned long ago from my grandparents was that the rich are temporary custodians of society's wealth and are bound by that understanding to wisely invest so that society and family can share the dividends. The individual motivated by materialism does not figure here. Indeed such a person is antithetical. This has not been reinforced by my experience among the elite who characterize W&L. Also for the first time I have come to understand America as a racist nation. Not emphatically but pervasively and silently as in the attitudes of my colleagues. Previously shielded by liberal rhetoric and the multi-racial mixture of my family I had never accepted this. In college I have witnessed the integration of prejudice and moreover, its propagation. The myth of a contemporary and relevant noblesse oblige and the staggering realization of racism in society were the earliest of many disappointments here at W&L.

I have also come here to

learn. W&L advertises itself as a liberal-arts teaching college. This is wonderful and in fact W&L works hard to live up to it. Unfortunately it is rife with pedantry. In the philosophy department I discovered professors so caught up in the drama of their own particular revelations that they have no

student must struggle alone for academic verity and equilibrium.

Isn't college also a forum for the free exchange of ideas? In my years here I have never witnessed a truly spontaneous and intellectually rigorous discussion. As our professors harvest the tree of knowledge to

out a few greater disappointments. Because of these I have "disappeared." College is not enlightenment. It is for me a source of despair and resignation. It has mocked my duties as a citizen and stripped away any pretension of social responsibility. After all isn't W&L where we last pay homage to honor and first discover that it is bogus? I think that most will understand me when I say that honor does not exist at W&L. That vision of a W&L gentleman bequeathed by the unsurpassed Robert E. Lee is the most painful myth of all.

For this and more life, at W&L has lost attraction. My days are filled with cynicism, restlessness and even bitterness. I feel betrayed by my heritage and by reality. I understand now that knowledge holds no moral imperative. This I had long thought to be a distinguishing trait of man. It seems more to be the foundation of instinct rather than the random impulse by which we are motivated. Aspiration and faith were inconveniences quickly and surely shed freshman year. Flippancy and gregariousness replace them before giving in to apathy and

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**"...pervasive anxiety drives one to the only common and revealing W&L experience — drug addiction."**

appreciation for the value of any student's insight. In the politics department they are concerned largely with the maintenance of myths. In economics it is myth-making. This is not to derogate the great professors W&L does possess, even in the departments mentioned, but only to illustrate the extent to which a

disseminate for a fee so we pick at their own unleavened minds for the sustenance of what passes for intellectual discourse. Few professors pass on the tools by which they discern truth from its imitators. It is dogma. We learn by rote.

In this space I will not attempt to seek solutions to these problems. I only want to point

## Reflections on a rainy week

The plethora of dogmas and philosophies which exist to give men a structure for his life-environment emphasize in their variety and incompatibility the absurdity of man's existence. In man's search for meaning, he is able to find whatever he looks for wherever he looks. The tricks and subtleties of man's subconscious logic free him from objectivity in order to allow his erection of a comprehensible outlook, giving his life meaning. This is a denial of the absurdity of man's existence, a hard fact to absorb without painful blows to the self's ego as well as to the race's collective ego. The hopelessness of man's situation, the bitter paradoxes, and irreconcilable ironies await the spirit just ahead of periods of contentment and satisfaction.

The spirit begins with a few basic needs which quickly expand into a multitude of needs, never answered, ever growing. Needs spring from the original needs in such a way as to disguise the "bottom line" needs. Needs are met and peeled away while the basic needs are protected by new-sprung needs. The basic needs are held within the spirit's deepest fears: far too tender and painful to touch oneself, much too terrible to show to others. These may never be accepted or filled; they gnaw at self-confi-

dence and may be felt as the utter hollowness and emptiness within one's torso. Self-confidence must be delusion: a glossing over. Letting down the delusion's defense system involves a massive destruction of personal mythology. This causes great pain.

If there is a single Truth — and the absurdest of absurdities, the most biting of ironies and the deepest of paradoxes is that one may very well exist — can we find it? Whether it does exist is debatable and whether it is possible to know it when one arrives at it — if one can arrive at it or whether one is simply deluded once again — these are the barriers to certitude.

The path through the unknown to the Truth — if such a path or destination exists at all — must be one of pain and suffering. For example, the first of Buddha's "Four Noble Truths" is "Life is suffering." Pain is the purist sign of growth, experience and change. If the Truth exists, it exists within, or perhaps behind, the oldest, deepest needs, fears, and pains which exist deep within the black hole of the spirit. To descend from the comfort of the reason and its part of the spirit through the hellish rings of the torso's spiritual hole is more terrible than the darkest of Poe's fiction. Whether it is possible to bear the pain

throughout the descent to the demon gnawing away at bottom is debatable. The final absurdity may well be that the search and possible discoveries of Truth are the means of exploding security, leaving only the end of self-destruction. The search for Truth leaves one increasingly alone, defying the essential human need for companionship. The loneliness provides the hardest pain to get through (at least the hardest foreseeable pain), if one can get through it at all.

The mystic claims that his search for Truth is a deepening relationship with God and is

thus able to overcome this. Can God be treated as above doubt though? Is there undeniable empirical or rational evidence for certitude? Can the question of whether God is a crutch ever be conclusively answered? In any case, the closer mystics come to God, the weaker they become. One reaches the nearest union with God, decays, and dies (for example, the cases of Francis, Aquinas and Merton).

Another paradox is the possibility, highly probable, that a man who has reached the Truth and overcome, if it is

possible to do so, his pained loneliness, will he be able to communicate the Truth or anything besides alienation? Or will he be rejected as is the philosopher in Plato's cave allegory? Does the truth make one free from human relationships — the very parts of our lives we treasure and live for? Is the victory of Truth a defeat of self? The search to understand oneself and transcend it may easily lock one either within the self or out of the community. Does the utter absurdity of existence reach into the heights and depths of man's struggle for meaning?

## God

(continued from page 8)

It is possible to fight a just nuclear war. It is, that is to say, possible to wage a war, no matter with what weaponry, in a morally justifiable manner and for an end which is bonum in se. But it is better not to need to; and that is the real and laudable purpose of the armories in the West. Fallen man has never lived in peace through will. But a major war has been avoided for an anomalously long time by the Balance of Terror. And we are free...so far.

Just a few points, not a final word. But I hope it clears up some muddied thinking. Deo Optima Maxima.

## Issue

(continued from page 8)

"single cosmic roll of the dice."

Thus it may be seen that there are many different factors which affect the formulation of American nuclear policy and thus of the present arms buildup. It is not simply a matter of how many times we can destroy each other. Political factors play a large part in the development and deployment of nuclear arms, as in the current controversy involving the deployment of cruise missiles and Pershing II's as another rung on the "escalatory ladder" in Western Europe. Theories concerning the conduct of nuclear war often seem to be

exercises in polemics. That doesn't mean that the average person should dismiss the issue with a wave of the hand. Issues such as the current nuclear buildup affect the citizenry directly, via the huge costs borne by taxpayers, as well as the chance that one day all these weapons may be used. The American people should take the time to consider the various consequences of the recent military strengthening, both good and bad, because the American people are the ones who are paying for it. A person has very little right to discuss these issues if he knows relatively little or nothing about them.

# Compassion and the Republican Party

By CHRIS BOUQUET

How many of the beneficiaries of Reagan's 1981 tax cut would be willing to sacrifice some of that tax break to the unemployed who suffer because of that tax cut? All Americans should ask themselves the question that JFK suggested we ask, namely, "What can I do for my country?" Ronald Reagan, while trumpeting the above idea, is actually making a cruel end-run around the American problem. He is using the "trickle-down" theory as a screen, while maintaining the interest of the business community and the very rich above the interests of all the people of the U.S. The richest have done little for their country in the tragic recession the U.S. is suffering. Yet, they have taken much. Have they taken their tax breaks with an enthusiasm spurred by the certain knowledge that this money will "trickle down" to the least fortunate among us? The answer is no. They have taken with greed, as Reagan's own budget director pointed out in the *Atlantic Monthly* interview. Government intrusion in the economy has not decreased. Reagan, who decries the Democrats as deficit spenders, is amassing the largest budget deficits of all time. The "crowding out effect" means massive governmental intrusion in the pool of available funds. Recovery may be a mirage if businesses cannot borrow at reasonable rates due to a shortage of money. In any case, those least able to afford privation, the working class, will be beset by unacceptably high unemployment for the foreseeable future. If unemployment falls to 9 percent — is this level of human suffering acceptable? The administration

has allowed big companies to pollute the land with impunity. It has completely alienated, as George Will said recently in the *Post*, blacks who make up 11 percent of the population. In 1980, as Will points out, Democrats got 86 percent of the black vote. There is no reason to expect it will be lower in 1984. At the height of the recession, 11 percent of the work force faced the grim reality of unemployment. The Reagan administration, laughed out of Washington by congressmen with constituents out of work. Reagan has attempted to gut federal aid to low and middle income college students, denying equality of opportunity, a concept he hypocritically touts. He has frightened the American people, most of whom support a reasonable defense increase, through dangerous saber-rattling talk about the Soviets. Where steady leadership in the face of a universally recognized threat is necessary, he offers hysteria and fear. His leadership is the cause of the nuclear freeze movement, not Soviet infiltration. The nuclear sword of Damocles hangs over the heads of the American people. Young couples can well wonder about the kindness of bringing new life into the world. As Jesus said, woe on us all the day when women bless their infertility. Ronald Reagan has gone after such "wasteful programs" as the Center for Disease Control, school lunches for hungry children, child nutrition programs, legal aid for the poor, grants for education, funds for the elderly and the sick. All of this adds up to an over-riding concern for all the people of the U.S. Only the poorest are called to ask JFK's question.

Apart from a certain meanness, the Reagan administration is not serving the interests of the U.S. by gutting education. What better way to protect the

security of the U.S. than through a well-educated public, with any man able to better himself through as much education as he wants, with all children receiving proper education in elementary and secondary schools, with as much funding for extra curricular activities as possible? Science and math must be pushed, as well as athletics. Neither does the Reagan administration serve the interests of the U.S. by denying funds for research and development. Some R and D, which may lead to future benefits, is simply not profitable in the short run.

The Republicans accuse the Democrats of working for "monolithic government." Is it asking for monolithic government to say that none of our citizens should go hungry? Is it asking for monolithic government to say none of our sick should die because they cannot afford adequate health care? Is it asking for too much to advocate vigorous anti-trust enforcement, assuming capitalism is the type of economic system we prefer? Is vigorous protection of civil rights overbearing governmental intrusion? Is it too much to ask that defense spending be subjected to the same investigations for fraud and waste that social spending is? The government is advancing the personal interests of its leaders and their clients, not the corporate interests of all the people, to whom the government owes its existence. This is the problem. Those who are affected can only attempt to solve the problem through political participation. Students must be a part of this political participation, as much as blacks, the poor, the unemployed, the middle class. The richest already "participate" through the overbearing influence of their Political Action Committees. No arrogant,

aristocratic Republican administration should keep the people down. Populist Republicanism has been shown in its true light; as a lie and a contradiction of terms. Freedom must operate for everyone. I challenge any Republican to demonstrate his party's concern for all the people of the United States. Political theorists have long warned of the fatal mistake made when government starts to serve a "selfish purpose." Can any Republican show how his party does not serve a selfish purpose? Does the Republican party serve the general purpose of all the people? If so, why has it alienated 11 percent of the population, the black citizens of this nation? In my opinion the Democrats will best represent the nation in our government. This is not to say I agree with my party on every issue.

I must oppose the Democratic party when it advocates legalized abortions. Though I agree with him on few other matters' President Reagan is right on the mark when he advocates "right to life" for the unborn. The 15 million abortions in the U.S. since 1973 are the sign of a sick society. But for those abortions, 15 million children would be alive today. Of course, the quality of life argument will be advanced by the pro-choicers: "what quality of life would these children have had, born into poverty, or to young mothers?" How arrogant for any human to make judgments

about the quality of life! Isn't that God's decision? Does inconvenience to a woman give her the right to kill a helpless living being? As President Reagan has pointed out, fetal pain is a scientific fact. Can anyone maintain that something that feels pain is not alive? The loss of this generation of 15 million Americans is akin to the loss of a generation in Europe after the two World Wars. Unbelievably, we have done it to ourselves. Birth control is an alternative. It prevents pregnancy. It does not kill an already living being.

I cannot agree with any Democrat who espouses legalized abortion. This, however, does not weaken my resolve to participate through the Democratic party, for the reasons I stated above. The argument for Reagan that says, "Well, compare him to the bum we used to have," no longer carries weight. It is a shallow attempt to avoid defending the record of Ronald Reagan. The issue is no longer "how bad Jimmy Carter was." The issue is "how bad is Ronald Reagan?" I will work within my party to change opinions through free debate, when I disagree with my party. Students should get behind the political party they feel will best represent the nation in the government and do likewise. If I disagree with you, lets debate. Student activism is needed now more than ever in these dangerous times.

## Disillusioned

(continued from page 9)

seclusiveness. Furthermore the resultant, pervasive anxiety drives one to the only common and revealing W&L experience of all — drug addiction.

To face contradiction I remain anesthetized. There are not enough hours during the week when I am straight to make one day. It is ritual. Wake up and bong hit; attend class, then bong hit; eat lunch and bong hit; then bong hits every hour or so until mid-evening when the booze begins to flow. Not every day, but just about. My primary joy is sensimilla in all its wondrous varieties but cocaine provides a special pleasure undiminished several hundred dollars later. I've given up wintering with my family or Washington Holiday in the sun. My trips rarely take me beyond my apartment. Often-times the entire party has chartered a flight. This savings in airfare means additional ecstasy nasal-wise and extra cash for forays into the sublime worlds of quaaludes and crystal. Detachment and its maintenance characterize my collegiate experience. I have sought and achieved oblivion.

Signed,  
Legion

## Film

(continued from page 7)

authority of the film. But his death cannot fall outside of the film. Its success as a work of art depends upon the death of its main character. Also, its success is dependent upon an abandonment of the gangster genre — an *a priori* form imposed upon the content from without (by popular appeal, producer's demands or some other external instruction). *Breathless* succeeds on both counts.

Though Godard's *Breathless* is generally credited with being a masterpiece, he has alienated many with a preponderance towards theoretic and a disregard for sequence and plot especially evident in his later films. That his films are self-conscious constructions seems a fair assessment. But from this self-consciousness, there emerges an ever-increasing awareness of the dynamics of observation, and a growing understanding of the complex relationship between the observer and the observed. Film seems to be the ideal medium for this study, and Godard, a critic at heart, has proven himself the ideal director.

## Dear Readers,

Thank you for your interest in "Excelsior." This spring, if all goes well, we will devote "Excelsior" to the issue of technology and the future: what are the ethical dimensions of new advances in medical technology? What are the political, social and psychological effects of the high-tech explosion? What effect will advances in military technology have on the balance of power between the U.S. and the Soviet Union? What coming human struggles will be mirrored in the literature? The list of possible essay topics could go on and on. The issue of Technology and the Future is both compelling

and current. Time, after all, made a computer, man of the year for 1982. In a recent *Washington Post* interview, most of the Democratic Presidential candidates mentioned the necessity of dealing with the impact of the high-tech solution for the arms race is further evidence of the importance of this question. Students are urged to submit articles on this topic. Hopefully, Focus will have a speaker on the topic, as a supplement to the Excelsior, of course, replies to articles in the winter issue will be accepted. However, the FOCUS in this spring's Excelsior will be on technology and the future.

Sincerely,  
Chris Bouquet

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Raymond Aron begins his attack on the French "leftwing" intelligentsia ("The Opiates of the Intellectuals") with Marx's famous assertion that "religion is the opiate of the masses" and goes on to identify Marxism as the set of ideas which serves much the same function for many French (and other) intellectuals. There are many other ideas which serve as opiates to the "thinking man" — a short list might include "science," "progress," "art," etc. However, the question that "needs" to be asked is "what's wrong with opiates?"

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

## Schenker's heavy metal album misses mark

By DAVID W. JOHNSTON  
Entertainment Editor

Guitarist Michael Schenker left UFO about three years ago to start a solo career and formed the Michael Schenker Group. They soon released an excellent album, *The Michael Schenker Group*, that was noteworthy for its hard cutting guitar riffs and excellent use of keyboards to fill and add depth to the background. The music was hard rock at its best.

The group's next album, *MSG*, was a fine effort that achieved limited commercial success on the strength of its single "On and On" and a number of rocking heavy metal songs, including "Attack of the Mad Axemen" and "Are You Ready to Rock."

Although cast in the same mold, the group's fourth album, *Assault Attack*, just does not live up to its predecessors. German-born Schenker, who has also played guest spots with the Scorpions (his brother's band), is once again outstanding on the guitar, and the many guitar tracks are expertly mixed by Martin Birch, who has also worked with Deep Purple and Rainbow. Unfortunately, handsome production and explosive guitar riffs do not save this album.

The album opens with the title track, an aggressive and angry song that is noteworthy for its strong vocals and guitar. The best part of the song is when Schenker seems to pile four guitar tracks on top of each other, producing an outstanding effect. Former Rainbow vocalist Graham Bonnet's choruses are rich, but the lead vocals lack something. The slow and plodding "Rock You to the Ground" follows, and does not go anywhere. The tune improves at the very end when Schenker goes into a ferocious lead, and the entire pace of the song picks up. Too late.

One of the album's best selections is "Desert Song," a slower, mellower piece that gives Bonnet the room to apply himself and show what he can do, especially on the choruses. This song comes closest to capturing the spacy, yet heavy style that marked the first album. Schenker's guitar tracks on the song mesh together beautifully and contain the undertones of subtle technical mastery that are his trademark. Unlike Eddie Van Halen, who simply devastates the audience by playing as fast, loud and hard as he can; Schenker is more discreet, though not inferior.

"Broken Promises" opens with a pounding back beat that is soon joined by a staccato guitar and rolling bass. Unfortunately, that is all you can say about the song. It contains a good guitar lead, as do all *MSG* songs, but that does not make up for an annoyingly abrupt rhythm. The song does not flow, but often seems to lurch along, although when Bonnet is not singing the song does settle down drastically and work much better.

Schenker and Bonnet are outstanding throughout the album, turning in first class performances, and the backing of Chris Glen on bass and Ted McKenna on drums is solid, but the album is still flawed. At times the group seems to be struggling to hold the album together, and the vocals seem to be forced in. Generally, the music is excellent mainstream rock, but the lyrical content drags the rest of the album down.

The album's best song is "Ulcer," a jumpy instrumental that lives up to Schenker's reputation. Double bass drums and a surging bass line give the song much of its appeal, and Schenker lays guitar upon guitar, creating perhaps his best instrumental yet. Although definitely not dance music, the song moves so much it is dif-

ficult to sit still while listening to it.

Overall, the album does not add up to the sum of its parts. All the band members give solid performances, and the production is excellent, but something is missing. The vocals are sometimes muffled, but more importantly, the lyrics are uninteresting and do not capture the listener's attention. The early album's lyrics were ethereal, clear and interesting, yet *Assault Attack's* lyrics lack that appeal. The early albums were more fluid musically, not as rough as this album. Schenker seems constrained by the vocals, and does not let the guitar take the forefront nearly as effectively as on the other albums. He only gets to cut loose during "Ulcer" and when Bonnet is not singing. If the guitars were more aggressive and dominant over the vocals like the other albums, *Assault Attack* would be a better album. Nonetheless, it is a pretty good album, even if it does not equal its predecessors, and is certainly worth a look. It grows on you, and, if you get past the vocals, it can be quite appealing. A good, though flawed, album.

## W&L Alumni College

Looking for an unusual vacation this summer?

How about taking a trip to Japan? Or a journey back into the antebellum South? Or an excursion through the American legal system? All three vacation journeys can be made without ever leaving southwestern Virginia.

The Washington and Lee University Alumni College is offering three vacation seminars this summer on the W&L campus in Lexington.

The three one-week seminars are "Law and Society," offered June 26 through July 2; "The Antebellum South: American Arcadia?" July 10 through July 16; and "Japan: Beyond the Headlines," July 31 through August 6.

Each seminar will blend relaxation and recreation with provocative readings, lectures, and discussions on the seminar topics.

Washington and Lee faculty members who are specialists in the various areas will lead daily lecture and discussion sessions. Those sessions will be complemented by a variety of evening programs featuring such special guests as Hollywood film producer Paul Maslansky and NBC News correspondent Lloyd Dobyns, along with

several visiting performers and faculty.

According to Robert Fure, director of summer programs at W&L, each program has been carefully designed to appeal to a general audience.

"Although experts in various fields will be involved, the programs are not intended for those with special interests only," Fure noted.

Washington and Lee held its first alumni college during the summer of 1982. It proved so successful that three one-week sessions were designed for 1983.

"Although we had limited the attendance to Washington and Lee alumni and their family in the first year, we want to make this new and exciting program available to anyone who is interested in a vacation experience that is truly enriching," said Fure.

In addition to the sessions on the seminar topics, the vacation seminars will offer abundant recreational opportunities, ranging from tennis to golf to hiking, as well as optional learning programs such as historic tours, musical events, and art classes.

Each vacation seminar will include a separate junior program staffed by experienced youth counselors. Thus, the W&L Alumni College makes a family vacation possible.

Fure noted that the program participants can either live on the campus in furnished apartments or commute.

For information on the W&L Alumni College seminars, contact Dr. Robert Fure, Office of Summer Programs, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. 24450.

## Concert calendar

### April

- 1 Jimmy Buffett
- 3 Alabama (sold out)
- 8 The New Virginians
- 9 The Grateful Dead
- 16 Dan Fogelberg
- 19 Dan Fogelberg

Chrysler Hall, Norfolk  
Salem Civic Center  
Roanoke Civic Center  
Hampton Coliseum  
William and Mary  
University of Maryland

Coming back from Spring Break  
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# Student protest in the Me generation

By B. SCOTT TILLEY  
Phi Staff Writer

## Student protest.

Those two words quickly invoke strong visual images. Images of violence, drugs, long hair, Vietnam and Kent State.

## Student protests, 1983.

Suddenly, bringing the stereotyped concept into the present invokes different images. This time, they are images of William and Mary students singing Christmas carols at their president's house, University of Richmond students wearing black arm bands, and University of Virginia students staging an impromptu sit-in at a busy intersection.

These images are not the only aspect of student protests that have changed in the past fifteen years. No longer are students protesting the draft, Vietnam, and civil rights. Today, they are protesting exam dates, diploma sizes, fraternity closings, and the extermination of large parties.

"That trend is very true," said Sam Sadler, dean of students at the College of William and Mary. "The issues and the tactics (of student protests) are different. But I don't think the level of concern is any different."

He should know. In December, Sadler encountered a protest on the campus that involved a very high level of concern for the students involved. The school's calendar scheduled student exams up until Thursday, December 23. As an ad in the student newspaper, the Flat Hat, said.

"534 students will be taking their last final exams on Thursday, December 23. 134 Resident Assistants are required to remain until noon of Friday, December 24. Because of travel complications some students will not arrive home until Christmas Day — some may not even make it home until after-Christmas."

The ad then called for the students to "join us in wishing President (Thomas A.) Graves a Merry Christmas as we sing Christmas carols outside the president's house." Three hundred students showed up for the 'protest.' Shortly thereafter, a special session of weekend class enabled the exam dates to be moved up two days.

"I don't know if the Christmas caroling had any real effect," said Sadler. "The students at William and Mary are in a position with real influence on campus. Their letters and speaking out were probably more effective."

"The Christmas caroling was more symbolic. It was important for them to express their solidarity, the strength of their feelings."

David White, president of the W&M student association, told a reporter at the time, "We basically just hope to reinforce our point. We want at least to bring attention to the problems of the calendar in general and to make changes in it for next year."

The University of Virginia has been embroiled in two controversies during this academic year. One involved the termination of Easters, 'the East Coast's Largest Party,' and the

other a reduction in the size of U.Va. diplomas.

The U.Va. students literally took to the streets when it was announced that the annual weekend-long party had been abolished. Four hundred students marched into a busy highway, U.S. 29 where they remained for two hours. More protests were promised, but according to Steve Klein, assistant dean of students, none materialized.

"Easters was a big deal. A student forum was arranged with the deans there to answer questions. It was a vehicle for students to vent their frustrations, but surprisingly, only about 75 people came," said Klein.

The Inter-fraternity Council, he noted, did sell T-shirts and posters protesting the ban, including one that cited "The Grinch That Stole Easters."

"The bigger protest," said Klein, 'was over that decision to reduce the size of Virginia diplomas. A much greater number of students expressed their feelings. They made an impact and the decision was made not to reduce the size.'

At the University of Richmond, two fraternities, Theta Chi and Sigma Chi, allegedly involved in a food fight in the school dining hall, were closed down for several months as a result.

The two fraternities, as well as The Collegian, the student newspaper, raised protests. Waverly Green, president of Sigma Chi, told the newspaper, "We don't feel the fraternity should be held responsible for the alleged actions of eight in-

dividuals at a non-fraternity function. We were charged and punished, but we had no forum to present our views."

Members of the two fraternities wore black arm bands to express their dismay at the disciplinary measures.

During the fall semester one year ago, according to Dr. Dick Mateer, dean of Richmond College, students found another unique way to vent their frustrations. When a popular professor was not granted tenure, the students refused to fill out a faculty evaluation form, thus invalidating the survey.

Even at the liberal Virginia Commonwealth University, known for its vocal students, the largest protest of the past several years has not been over El Salvador or nuclear proliferation, but over the rights of flyers to be stapled to telephone poles.

Administrators talked to at the mentioned schools have also noticed this trend toward students being more concerned with issues affecting their own well-being.

"A lot of people in the age group of 18 to 22 think they have limited power," said Mateer. "Since they can't effect the big issues, they say let's affect something we can do something about."

"They know that the world's not going to end if the fraternity closes or they don't have Easters. But they feel that they might have some chance of making an impact. Often, it's more trivial, really."

"It's an attitudinal change on the part of the student," said

Stephanie Bennett, dean of Westhampton College at the University of Richmond, adding that she believes it is a return to the "work ethic."

"Ten years ago, it was different," she said. "The students were interested in the suffering people of Biafra. They wanted to join the Peace Corps and VISTA. Now they are joining IBM."

"Students are more concerned about themselves," said Klein. "It's a 'Me' generation. They are more interested in preparation for life after college than supporting a cause. When they do, the intensity and longevity is minimal compared to the sustained protests of that other era."

But Sadler sees it not as a change in the students, but as a change in the times.

"The mood is different. The tactics are more sophisticated. The times aren't as emotional and intense as the '60s and '70s with their disruption. There is more sophistication in making the system work for them."

"The Vietnam protests were personal in a real way. The males especially were facing the possibility of the draft and going to Vietnam."

"I don't think there is anything comparable today. There are no international issues with the same potential for impact," Sadler said.

Yet Sadler was right when he said the students are concentrating on making the system work for them. The William and Mary students were able to change their exam dates. Fifteen years ago, they were unsuccessful in ending the war.

## Wagner on WLUR

Richard Wagner's "Die Walkure" will be broadcast live from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday, April 2, at 1 p.m. over WLUR-FM (91.5), Washington and Lee's campus station.

Featured in the cast are Gwyneth Jones as Bruennhilde; Hildegard Behrens as Sieglinde; Mignon Dunn as Fricka; Manfred Jung, in his Met broadcast debut as Siegmund; Franz-Ferdinand Nentwig as Wotan and Hans

Tschammer, also in his Met broadcast debut, as Hunding. Silvio Varviso is the conductor.

Written one year after "Das Rheingold," "Die Walkure" occupies a special place among Wagner's operas. It is probably the most popular of the "Ring" dramas as well as the one most frequently performed by itself.

For the first intermission, noted music commentator Speight Jenkins will discuss Wagner and "Die Walkure."

## Ju displays paintings

An exhibition of paintings by Washington and Lee University art professor I-Hsiung Ju is currently on display in the E & J Frankel Gallery in New York City.

Entitled "Bamboo: Symbol and Substance," the exhibition is composed exclusively of paintings of bamboo. The show will be on display through April 23 in the Frankel Gallery which specializes in oriental art.



Sixth District Rep. Jim Olin, left, was interviewed live on Washington and Lee University's cable television station last Friday by W&L students Jim Geason, center, of Lexington and Henry Langhorne of Pensacola, Fla. (Mason photo for W&L)

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## Generals fall to Towson State, but...

By JOHN HARRISON  
Phi Staff Writer

Although both teams were unable to capitalize on numerous extra-man situations, Towson State prevailed against the Washington and Lee lacrosse team, 12-8, Saturday at Towson, Maryland. The loss, the Generals third in a row, put their record at 1-3.

After W&L took a 2-0 lead in the first four minutes on goals by Geoff Wood and John Doub, the Tigers ran off the next four goals and never trailed again.

The Generals had an opportunity to tie it at three when Towson was called for two one-minute penalties with 2:46 left in the first quarter. However, W&L could not get the ball past goalie Gavin Moag.

"They packed their defense in right in front of the goal, giving us the outside shot," explained W&L coach Jack Emmer. "Their goalie had a couple of nice saves when we were able to get the ball through the crowd."

After falling behind 6-3 in the second quarter the Generals closed the gap to one goal by

halftime. Mark Knobloch and Geoff Wood worked the give-and-go to perfection in the unsettled situation with Knobloch converting Wood's pass. Wood, who ended up with two goals and five assists, then made it 6-5 when W&L was up one man.

"He (Wood) really took advantage of the unsettled situations," said Emmer. "He hustled real well."

## rebound vs. Delaware

Towson could have put the game out of reach in the third quarter when the Generals were down a man for almost two minutes. The Tigers had the same luck, however, as the Generals did in the first quarter. For the game, Towson was 2-10 and W&L 3-12 on the extra-man situation.

"There was some pretty good goaltending on both sides especially against the outside shots," Emmer remarked.

After John Tunney, who won 11 of 16 faceoffs for W&L, scored at 6:40 of the third to make it a one-goal difference for the last time, Generals' goalie Phil Aiken handled three consecutive shots from point-blank range. Towson's Tom Bruno scored shortly thereafter to make it 8-6, though.

After building a six-goal lead in the third quarter, the Washington and Lee lacrosse team had to survive five unanswered goals by the University of Delaware — the last one coming with 55 seconds left in the game — to hold off the Blue Hens for a 12-11 victory Wednesday on Wilson Field.

Geoff Wood scored the third of his five goals at 11:33 of the third quarter to break a 6-6 tie. Two minutes later, freshman Caulley Derringer put in his second goal by sneaking in from behind unchallenged. Mark Knobloch made it 9-6 with a hard bouncer, followed by Wood's second of the quarter at the 6:09 mark. Wood then got his last goal on an empty net when a pass by Delaware from midfield rolled back to its goal and goalie David Darrell came out of the crease but failed to control the bouncing ball.

Freshman Todd Breithaupt completed the 6-0 rally by putting in a shot just outside the crease after he spun off his man.

Delaware made it close with a 5-0 run in the fourth quarter. Two early goals by Tom Nuttle and Randy Powers' tally with 6:09 left, drew the Blue Hens within three. Nuttle then notched his fifth of the game with 1:08 left after an attempt to clear by W&L failed. Thirteen seconds later, Powers scored while he was on his knees to make it a one-goal game. The Generals controlled the ensuing faceoff and were able to kill the clock.

W&L has games with William and Mary and Virginia during the Easter break.

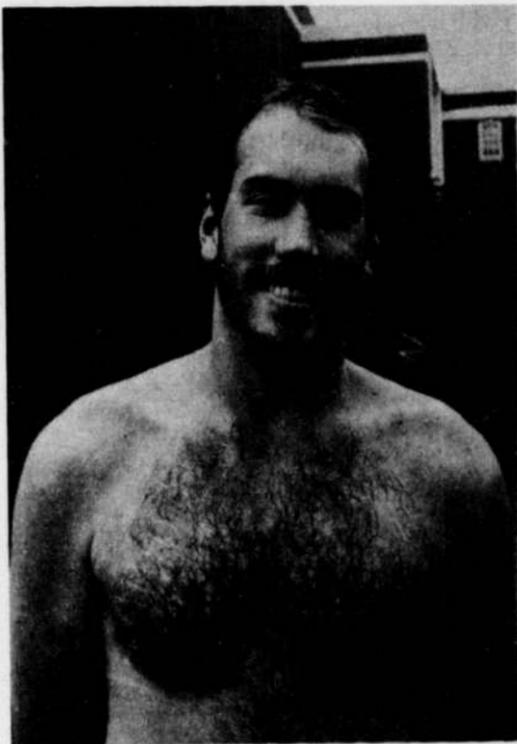
Coach Jack Emmer said that the Indians, who are 3-3 with an 18-14 victory over Duke cannot be counted on to be a pushover as they have been in past years.

"They're much stronger," Emmer said. "They can pose a problem with us not having a chance to practice much before the game." The Generals won last year in Williamsburg, 15-10.

The UVa. game will be played Sunday before spring term begins at 2:00 p.m. on Wilson Field.

### Water Polo

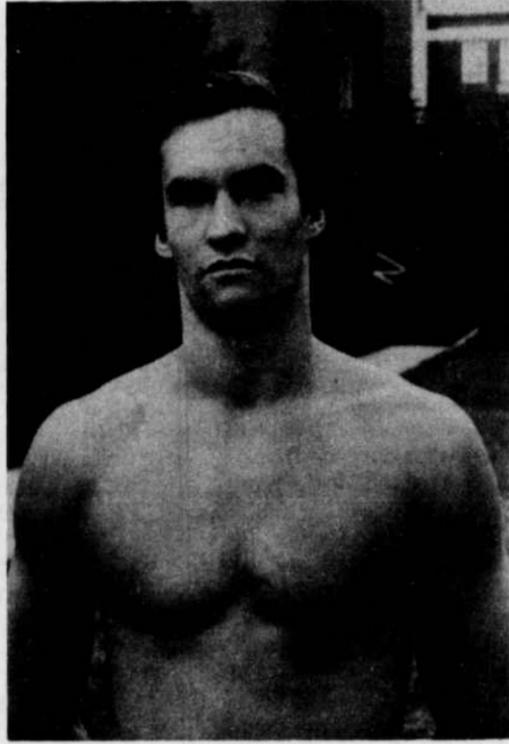
## Two named All-American



Erik Peterson

Washington and Lee University water polo standouts Erik Peterson and Rand McClain, who last fall led the Generals to a 26-9 record, have received college-division All-America honors from the U.S. Water Polo Coaches Association.

Peterson, a senior from Miami, Fla., was named to the seven-man first team for the se-



Rand McClain

cond straight season. McClain, a junior from Miami, earned a spot on the seven-man second team, also for the second consecutive time.

Peterson is a two-year letterman who paced the Generals in goals last fall with 134 for an average of 3.8 per game. McClain, a three-year letterman, was second in assists with 63

and tied-for-second in goals with 81. The pair joined with junior Tim Rock to serve as team captains.

W&L's 26-9 record included a second straight Southern League title and a fifth consecutive appearance in the Eastern Intercollegiate Championships where W&L placed seventh among eight teams.

### Herring



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Senior Alan Armitage heads for a win in the 110-meter high hurdles Friday, March 25 on the Wilson Field track. (Ries photo for W&L)

## Track & Field

# 'Cinder-fellas' undefeated

Washington and Lee's track and field team claimed victories over four squads last week to improve its record to 5-0.

W&L's next meet will be Friday, April 15 at Lynchburg.

The Generals opened the week at Bridgewater College on Tuesday, March 22, compiling 85 points to outdistance the host Eagles at 49 and Eastern Mennonite College at 35. W&L triumphed in ten of the meet's 17 events.

On Friday W&L piled up 96 points to beat Newport News Apprentice's 56 and Emory & Henry's 27 on Wilson Field. The Generals again won ten of the 17 events.

Sophomores Scott Henderson and Chris Ives were leaders in the victories. Henderson won the 400-meter intermediate hurdle events and ran on the winning 400-meter and mile-relay entries in both meets. Ives won the 100-meter run and the 200-meter run on Friday, and ran on the 400-meter relay team Tuesday and Friday.

Tuesday's 400-meter relay squad also included junior Scott Doyle and sophomore Gener

Girard. Tuesday's mile-relay entry also featured sophomore Mark Pembroke, classmate Ken Moles and freshman Chris McGowan. On Friday Pem-

broke replaced Doyle in the 400 relay and junior Eroll Skyers relieved Moles in the mile relay.

## Baseball

(continued from page 10)

The Generals do not play again until after exams. W&L was scheduled to play Lock Haven State on Wednesday in a game postponed because of rain from Monday.

W&L plays four doubleheaders over spring break. The Generals take on Eastern Mennonite and William and Mary at home on April 8 and 11 respectively. W&L travels to Catholic University

on April 14 and faces Maryville College on April 16 at Maryville.

"We play Mennonite the day after exams end," Murdock noted. "That's kind of tough," he said.

The doubleheaders the Generals will play at Maryville and Catholic are the last road ODAC contests the Generals play this year. "Once we get those games out of the way we're in good shape," Murdock stated.

# Time Out....

By MIKE STACHURA  
Phi Staff Writer

...Well, now that the showdown in New Mexico is set, perhaps we should try to figure out what happened — in other words, why I was wrong — on the road to Albuquerque (sickening phrase courtesy of Brent Musburger). I guess nobody told State and Georgia they weren't supposed to win their regionals. They were supposed to showcase the big boys. You know, "Thanks guys, we'll take it from here." The boys from Charlotte and Athens decided they weren't through, though. The Dawgs just outplayed UNC, leaving the Heels with their mouths agape. (Say "S-E-C," Sam.) In the West, U.Va. proved it couldn't win the big one again, or was it that Terry Holland proved that he couldn't coach the big one? In the Mideast, although Louisville did not deserve to get by Arkansas, the Cards were eventually too much for Joe B's boys. Houston — I was right here, obviously a mistake — waltzed, or rather skied, through the Midwest. As for what happens this weekend, uh...I'll take the team in red....

...Is Martina Navratilova invincible, at least on the women's tennis circuit? The U.S. converted Czech has amassed a devastating 114-3

record since last January. In three straight matches last week she crushed three women who had beaten her. To top it off, she dismantled Chris Evert Lloyd to win the final. Navratilova is currently training via computer and is on a diet that is chemically de-aging her blood. (It now chemically resembles the blood of an eight-year old, reports "World Tennis" magazine.) It's become so that opponents playing the best match of their lives only have a chance of winning. Then again, I heard the same things being said about Bjorn Borg a couple years ago. Hmmm....

...I've been told how horrendous my last predictions were. So, to do the prognostications for the baseball season, I've picked up a free-agent, who has chosen to remain nameless. (Good Start.) I'll call him the Prince of Jersey, and the royal word is thus:

AL East — If Kuenn's pitching holds out, the Brewers should have little trouble repeating. Only the Yankees plus Kemp and Baylor can hope to match the Yankees but George may have to sign Bruno the Law Dog to bolster his pitching staff.

AL West — Chicago, KC, and California all look good on paper. The Angels will miss Baylor though, and also, the Royals will be in trouble if aging regulars Blue, McRae, and

Otis slow down. The Chisox have awesome pitching, and if any one of a horde of farm hands proves to be a major leaguer, they'll be even tougher.

NL East — This one may be too close to call. Montreal has a lot of power offensively, but the Cards have few low-average hitters. The Phillies are tough as always at the plate, but how long can Carlton go on? And if Tanner's pitchers come through and Parker has the kind of year he's being paid to have, who knows?

NL West — L.A. has, potentially, the best team, although LaSorda will be relying on rookies in some key gaps in the infield. Atlanta can only hope to have the same kind of pitching they did last year, and that could prove crucial late in the season. Garvey will aid the Padres both offensively and defensively, along with adding some championship experience to a team that has none. This may be the most interesting race of all.

...Remember, you heard it here first. Witty fellow, isn't he? Address all gripes to "The Parkway Prophet"...

...Here's something for you to think about during finals. Those students at NC State who also happen to be on the basketball team attended class on Monday for the first time since the beginning of March...

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