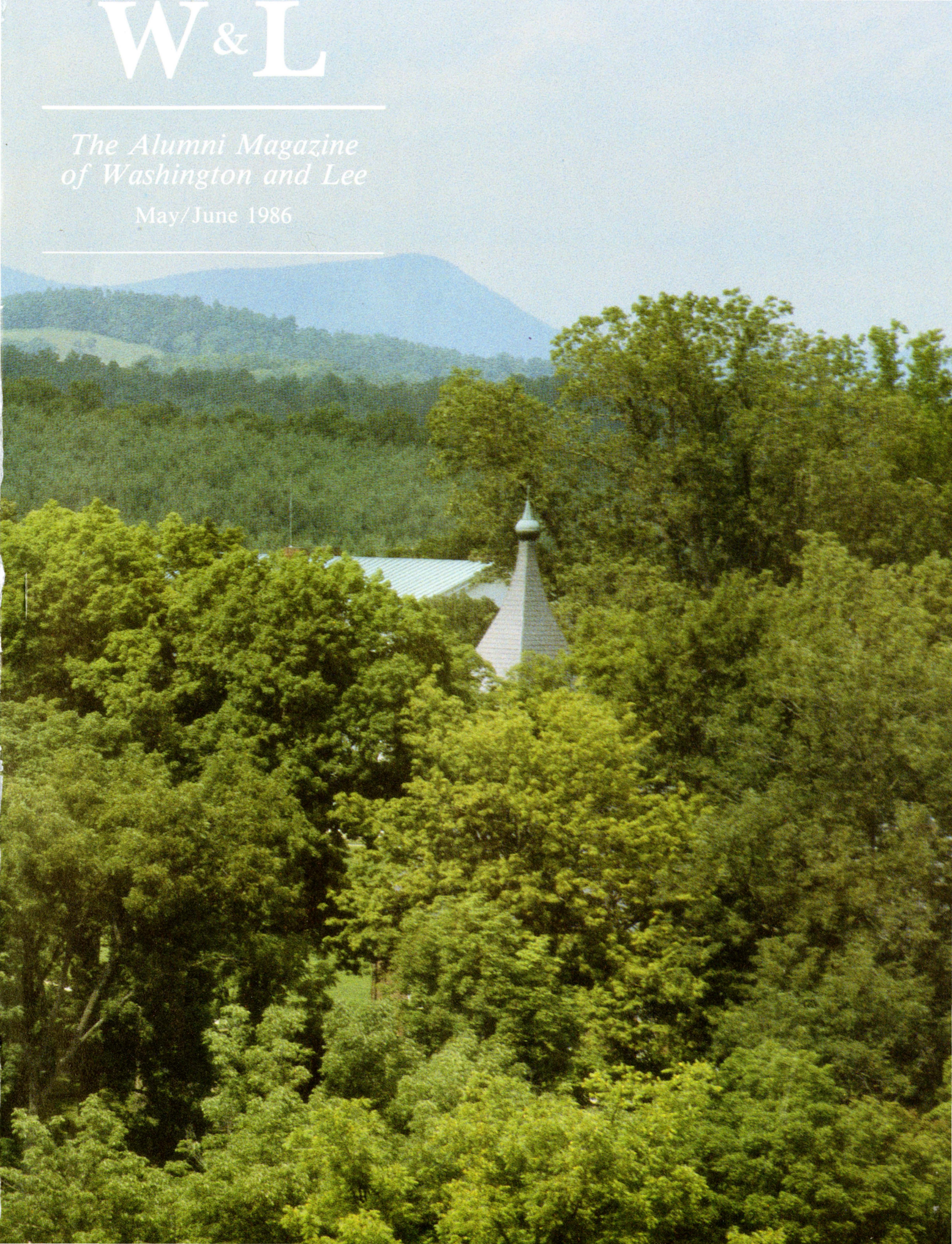
W&L

The Alumni Magazine of Washington and Lee

May/June 1986



During its Texas tour, Southern Comfort entertained patients, families, and staff at Dallas' Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children (above) and at Parkland Hospital (right), where a young patient watches in the hallway.

Barnstorming

While many of their classmates were taking it easy on the ski slopes or the beaches during the annual Washington Holiday in mid-February, members of Washington and Lee's Southern Comfort were the principals in an old-fashioned barnstorming tour that took them from Lexington to San Antonio and back again.

It began on February 14 in Birmingham and ended on February 22 in Atlanta. Along the way Southern Comfort logged 3,200 miles, performed for eight chapters in nine nights, gave two mini-concerts at Dallas hospitals, and sang more than a few choruses of *The Swing*.

Featuring a repertoire that ranges from the Beach Boys to barbershop to Broadway, the 12-member (plus an accompanist) organization is a direct descendant of the Sazeracs and represents a select group from the W&L Glee Club.

In addition to Birmingham, the group entertained the Northwest Louisiana chapter in Shreveport on its way to Texas.

Once in the Lone Star State, Southern Comfort performed on consecutive evenings for chapter meetings in Fort Worth, Dallas, San Antonio, and Houston. Each of those meetings also featured remarks by Washington and Lee President John D. Wilson.

While in Dallas, Southern Comfort visited with patients at Parkland Hospital and Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children, presenting mini-performances for the patients, families, and staffs of both hospitals.

The return trip included performances at meetings of the New Orleans and Atlanta chapters.

All along the way Southern Comfort members stayed with alumni families, all of whom reported that the vacationing students spent most of their free time studying.

For further information on Southern Comfort's Texas barnstorming and other activities of W&L alumni chapters, turn to the Alumni News feature on page 29.

Alumni at the San Antonio Chapter meeting listen...

...to the "Hungarian Rhapsody" performed by Rob Vienneau, '87.

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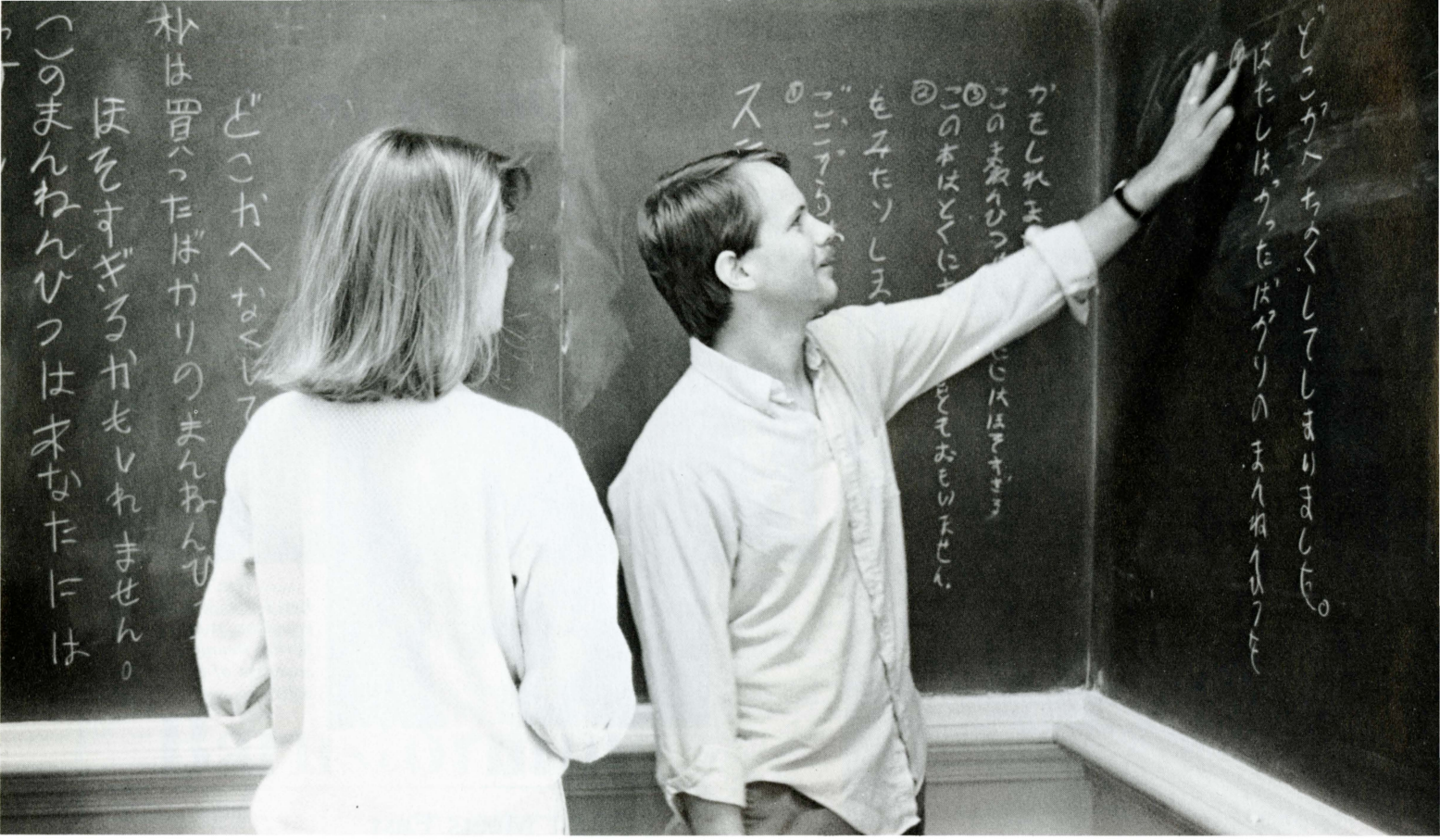
On the Inside

Ken Lane, '36, and his grandson at the annual Spring Reunions. For coverage of the reunion activities, see page 22.

On the Cover: Summer in Lexington is captured by photographer Charles Mason, '84, currently photo editor of the *Daily News-Miner* in Fairbanks, Alaska, and the subject of an *Alumni Magazine* profile in 1984. Posters of the cover photo are available from the University Bookstore for $6.50 plus $1 for handling.



Steve Sadler, a sophomore from Easton, Md., and Kathleen Plante, a junior from Great Falls, Va., work at the blackboard in a Japanese class.

West Meets East

From Humble Beginnings, East Asian Studies Are Flourishing

by Anne Coulling

In a modern university library, tucked away between rows of volumes of European literature, a young woman sits in a cluttered carrel and reads Lady Murasaki's classic 11th-century novel, *The Tale of the Genji*.

Across the campus in a sunlit art studio, a Chinese master demonstrates the ancient art of brushpainting to his American students.

In a classroom building a few yards away, undergraduates cover the blackboard with *kanji*, the characters that form the basis of written Japanese.

In the wrestling room of the university's gymnasium, a Japanese student demonstrates the proper technique of a karate kick to an attentive audience of fellow students.

West meets East at this small liberal arts university in rural Virginia, thousands of miles from the Asian continent. Amid the courses on United States history and politics, the distinctly American activities of football and frisbee, and the Southern reverence for a Civil War hero, a group of students and faculty is immersed in the study of Japan and China—their literature and languages, their art and histories, their cultures and economies.

East Asian studies are not merely alive and well at Washington and Lee these days: they are flourishing.

The East Asian studies program at Washington and Lee traces its origins to 1971 and a proposal drafted by William W. Pusey, who was then dean of the College.

"There seemed to me to be a gap in what we were offering here," says Pusey, who retired from active teaching five years ago. The gap was Asia. Pusey's proposal was that the University establish a curriculum in Chinese studies.

A professor of German and Russian himself, Pusey had no formal training in Asian studies. Nor was he pursuing any special interest of his own in proffering such a proposal. He was simply responding to the changing times and the changing student interests.

"To use a cliche," says Pusey of that original proposal, "a Chinese studies curriculum was an idea whose time had come."

Several events, on and off the Washington and Lee campus, conspired to push Pusey's proposal forward. No doubt the most obvious of those was President Richard Nixon's landmark visit to the People's Republic of China in 1972. American interest in China surged in the immediate aftermath of that visit, and that interest was reflected on the Washington and Lee campus.

Not coincidentally, it was during that same year, 1972, that Harold C. Hill taught the first Chinese language course offered at W&L. Hill was—and still is—a member of the German department, but he had studied Chinese in the military and was not only able, but willing, to teach the new course.

It was a start.

During the next several years, the University added to the faculty a core of professors whose areas of expertise happened to be in East Asian studies: Minor L. Rogers in the religion department, John R. Handelman in politics, Roger B. Jeans in history, and Ann T. Rogers in Japanese. They joined artist-in-residence I-Hsiung Ju, a native of China and master brushpainter who had come to Washington and Lee in 1969.

While the faculty resources were falling into place, the fledgling East Asian program received a major boost in 1973 when the University secured a grant for the development of Chinese studies from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation. The Babcock funds helped establish an East Asian collection in the library, sponsored lectures and cultural events, and enabled two faculty members—Handelman of the politics department and W. Lad Sessions of the philosophy department—to take sabbatical leaves to develop East Asian courses in their particular disciplines.

The Babcock grant was for three years and provided a springboard for the program. In 1978, just six years after the first Chinese course was added to the catalogue, a formal East Asian studies major was established, although a few students had already been pursuing independent majors in East Asian studies before that time.

When the major was first offered, students could choose from 20 courses in East Asian subjects, including language study in both Chinese and Japanese. Today twice that many courses are being offered—a far cry from the days of Professor Hill's Chinese 101-102 course. More courses are to be added soon. A long-anticipated business element of the program will go into effect next fall when a specialist on East Asian economics joins the faculty of the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics. (See box on page 5.) A sociology course comparing the social institutions of China, Japan, and the United States is in the planning stages.

Shizuka Sakagami, an instructor in Japanese, demonstrates for Clara Hocker, an exchange student from Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

Just last year the University received a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation that has made possible an augmented schedule of lectures, performances, and films. Support for the program has not been limited to sources in this country, either. Gifts from such diverse organizations as the Japan Foundation, the Chinese Writers and Artists Association, and the Rotary Club of Taipei, Taiwan, have allowed the University to build a nucleus of research materials on Asian subjects.

The first students with independent majors in East Asian studies graduated from W&L in 1977. Since that time, 30 students have graduated as East Asian studies majors. In 1985-86, seven seniors and six juniors had declared East Asian studies as their major. A major in East Asian studies requires two years of Chinese or Japanese and a minimum of 21 additional credits in art, history, literature, philosophy, politics, and religion.

The interdisciplinary nature of the program is, according to many of the participants, one of its most attractive features.

"Majoring in East Asian studies gives you the opportunity to take courses in virtually every department on campus," says Chris Cartmill, who graduated in 1984. "The program is a liberal arts experience in and of itself. The faculty is excellent. In fact, I think it is one of the best programs on campus."

The diversity of the East Asian curriculum notwithstanding, students who opt for the major are often motivated by quite practical considerations.

Senior Bill Hutchinson of Cheriton, Va., fits in this latter category. "Approximately 30 percent of our foreign trade is with countries in the Pacific Basin," explains Hutchinson. "If we are going to compete commercially with Asia, we need

I-Hsiung Ju, professor of art and artist-in-residence, with students Catherine Christian, a freshman from Chapel Hill, N.C., and Michael Wiesbrock, a junior from Ottawa, Ill.

to understand the people. But the fact is that Americans are exceptionally ignorant about Asians, who comprise almost 60 percent of the world's population. You can find a lot of people majoring in American or European history, but East Asian majors are still few and far between."

The very presence at Washington and Lee of a strong East Asian program was a major factor in freshman Donald Schaeffer's decision to enroll in the University last fall. Prior to coming to W&L, Schaeffer had attended the Armand Hammer United World College in New Mexico, where he developed an interest in the Orient. "When you take classes in East Asian studies, you're learning about something that is alien, but you are also opening up a lot of opportunities," says Schaeffer. "And you're helping to bridge the gap between the two cultures."

Charles Pitts, '85, majored in the program because, he says, "I saw it as a way to make a career path out of an interest. I guess you could say I'm chasing a hobby." Indeed, Pitts contends that East Asian studies is one of W&L's most "marketable" programs: "On the one hand, the major is very much in the liberal arts tradition. The courses in philosophy and religion, for example, are very reflective. But the program is also practical, if you choose to take advantage of the opportunities it offers you."

Pitts is currently pursuing his M.B.A. at the University of Alabama. He has found his East Asian background to be a definite asset. "When prospective employers find out you know something about Japan," he says, "they are really interested in talking to you. My East Asian studies major is like a calling card to business."

This summer, Pitts will be an intern at an Alabama textile firm. His primary assignment will be to assess the feasibility of marketing the company's products in Japan.

Like Pitts, many of the program's graduates use their East Asian background to enter fields in international business. Several currently live and work in the Orient. For instance, Tori Richardson, '84, is teaching English at the Fu Jen University Language Center in Taipei, and Stephen H. Denny, '83, is sales manager for an electronics and computer firm in Tokyo.

For others, the major offers less obvious benefits. Cartmill, for example, is studying theatre in the master of fine arts program at the University of Virginia. An undergraduate major in East Asian studies might seem unlikely preparation for graduate study in theatre. But, says Cartmill, "Asian studies have informed my theatre more than I ever expected. Much western drama has been influenced by the theatre of Asia.

"Majoring in East Asian studies has given me something that not everybody else has. After all, it never hurts to point out on a resume that you speak Chinese."

Although Washington and Lee offers a strong core of East Asian courses, not even the most creative and inspiring professors are able to overcome one major obstacle to giving students a genuine feel for the subject matter. That obstacle is distance. Lexington, after all, is half a world away from the cultures in question.

"We knew from the beginning," says Jeans, an associate history professor who currently directs the program, "that if we wanted a solid and authentic program, we would have to provide plenty of opportunities for study abroad—opportunities for students to improve their language capabilities and to learn about the culture through prolonged residence in that culture."

Through the years, several faculty members with ties to Asian institutions have facilitated the establishment of a number of study-abroad programs. The University currently participates in exchange programs with Chung Chi College in Hong Kong, Rikkyo University in Tokyo, and the Kansai University of Foreign Studies (Kansai Gaidai) in Japan. In addition, professors direct six-week spring-term trips to Japan and Taiwan, as well as a summer program in Taiwan.

The importance of these study-abroad opportunities, say both students and faculty, cannot be overestimated.

"What's the point of studying a language if you don't actually use it?" says Cartmill, who spent a summer in Taiwan as a participant in a 10-week language program. "I took French for eight years, much longer than I took Chinese, and yet I haven't retained much of the French. I still have my Chinese, because I had to use it."

Hutchinson studied for a semester at Japan's Kansai University of Foreign Studies where he found speaking and understanding Japanese something more than an academic exercise. Says Hutchinson: "Textbooks can give you a good basis for a language, but to learn you really need to have hands-on experience."

Such hands-on experience goes beyond the language of the culture, too. "I went to Kansai Gaidai to see a different society, to see life from a different perspective," says Hutchinson. "And I did.

"I encountered a lot of culture shock. It's a very different world—from the public baths to the open butcher shops right out on the streets. And then, of course, there was the food: all soup and fish. I used to dream about having a good old American dinner—a thick steak, baked potato, and red wine."

Although the students do attend classes or tutorials while they are abroad, most agree that the greater part of their education comes outside the classroom. "Many Americans who go to Asia do nothing but hang around with each other," Cartmill observes. "I could do that at home. So I always got out, rode the buses, and tried to meet people."

Through these various experiences—the classes and the travel—students learn much about the Japanese and Chinese cultures. But in the process, they wind up learning a great deal about their own society because they are forced to examine it from a vastly different perspective.

"Our perceptions in America really are warped," claims Hutchinson. "Our standard of living is so far above that of the rest of the world. In the U.S., poverty is when you can't afford a car and a television set. In many countries, poverty is when you can't feed your kids. We just assume everyone has three meals a day. But what we think of as necessity is regarded as luxury in much of the world."

Cartmill's viewpoint, too, underwent a dramatic shift as the result of his experience in Taiwan. "I received some real shockers," he says. "For example, how could I explain to these people what my university is like? How could I tell them what my home is like, that I don't have to sleep in the same room with the rest of my family? Never before have I been ashamed of what I have."

On one of his trips through Taiwan, Cartmill took a photograph of a little Chinese girl. Today that photograph occupies a prominent place in his room at the University of Virginia, serving as a constant reminder of Taiwan and his experiences there. "I miss it just thinking about it," he says. "I hope I can go back soon."

Unfortunately, not all of the Washington and Lee students who take the East Asian courses, not even all the East Asian studies majors, can take advantage of the opportunities to travel and study in the Orient.

How can Washington and Lee help them better understand the cultures they can only study from a distance? The solution is simple. If the students cannot all go to Asia, the University must bring Asia to Lexington—and in a more significant form than the community's one Oriental restaurant.

The East Asian studies committee is constantly striving to bring Asia to W&L in as many ways as possible. Obviously, that is no easy task. Explains Jeans: "Our beautiful location in the Shenandoah Valley, although terribly attractive to all of us, does mean that we are isolated from major urban centers, with their archives and large libraries, museums, cultural events, Asian restaurants, and resident Asians."

To compensate, funding from sources such as the Mellon Foundation provides for special events. This year, for instance, the East Asian program has sponsored recitals by native Japanese musicians, lec-

East Asian Economist Bringing Added Dimension to Program

A new component will be added to Washington and Lee's East Asian studies program this fall with the addition to the faculty of a specialist on East Asian economics.

Michael Smitka will join the department of economics as an associate professor at the beginning of the 1986-87 academic year.

"We are very much looking forward to Mr. Smitka's arrival because we are eager to have more expertise about international economic matters," says Bruce H. Herrick, head of the economics department. "His presence in the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics will also strengthen the interdisciplinary East Asian program already in place."

Smitka's appointment was made possible in part by a Mellon Foundation grant that the University received last year.

A graduate of Harvard University where he majored in East Asian studies, Smitka has been completing requirements for his Ph.D. in economics at Yale University this year. His dissertation subject is subcontracting in Japanese manufacturing.

Smitka worked for the Bank of Tokyo in New York for three years and is fluent in Japanese.

Among the classes Smitka hopes to introduce at W&L are a course on Japanese and Chinese economics of the modern era and a six-week spring-term seminar on the economics of other East Asian countries, including Hong Kong, Singapore, and Korea.

"I look forward to developing courses in East Asian economics at Washington and Lee," says Smitka. "It will be a chance to move the study of economics into a broader context and, at the same time, complement the other activities of the East Asian studies program at W&L."

An international bull session includes participants, from left, Bill Nichols, Nick Thompson, Yukie Kurihara (Rikkyo University student), R. J. Hogan, Yuji Tomita (Kansai Gaidai student), Vanessa Hartman, Koichiro Takata (Kansai Gaidai student), and Charlie Groh.

tures on such diverse topics as Confucianism and the Japanese imperial army, and a film series on World War II Japan.

(Of course, a bit of Asian culture does exist on the campus all the time. The Reeves Collection of Chinese export porcelain, which was given to the University in 1967, serves as a unique study tool for students.)

Too, the exchange programs Washington and Lee has with East Asian institutions are just that—exchanges. So Asia comes to Washington and Lee in the form of students from Tokyo's Rikkyo University, from Kansai Gaidai near Kyoto, and from Hong Kong's Chung Chi. Six students from Japan and Hong Kong have been enrolled at W&L during the 1985-86 academic year. That is about the average number of Asian exchange students on campus each year.

Japanese and Chinese students come to the United States for much the same reasons their American counterparts go to Japan and China—to escape the bounds of their textbooks.

"In Japan the only way I can learn the American language and culture is from a textbook or a magazine," says Koichiro Takata, who is on exchange from Kansai Gaidai. "But sometimes textbook English doesn't help you. For example, the books all tell you that when you see someone you say, 'How do you do?' No one really says that. Here, when you meet someone walking across campus, you say, 'What's up?' "

Not unexpectedly, the language barrier is a significant, if not insurmountable, problem that most exchange students face when they come to W&L. Yukie Kurihara, a student from Rikkyo University in Tokyo, had seven years of English study before arriving in Lexington last fall. Nevertheless, she readily confesses that she has struggled with the language when forced to use it on a daily basis.

"In Japan," she says, "we focused on reading and writing. Listening and speaking are very difficult."

The exchange students also discover that the academic experience found at Washington and Lee is much different from the college life to which they are accustomed. For one thing, W&L is much smaller than Rikkyo and Kansai Gaidai, where a class of 300 students is not unusual. In addition, says Takata, "the quality of the classes is much better here. In Japan, people study for maybe half an hour every day. Here, everyone seems to study two to four hours a day."

Students are taken aback by Washington and Lee's Honor System, too. "When we take a test in Japan," explains Kurihara, "we have to put everything at the front of the room, and we can have only our student I.D. and a pen. If it's an open-book test, they provide the books for us, and we can't use our own."

Although most of the exchange students live in Woods Creek Apartments and eat their meals in the University's Evans Dining Hall, they often feel that the cultural differences and the language barrier do separate them from the rest of the University community. "Sometimes I feel like an exchange student," says Kurihara. "But when I go to parties and activities, I feel like a regular W&L student. Most of the people here try to be friendly. I can feel people making the effort to find a common interest and bridge the distance between us. And the professors are very kind."

Although they occasionally feel like strangers on the campus, the students are universally glad to be in Lexington. In order to be accepted into the exchange program, most had to take oral and writ-

ten exams in both their native language and English. Often the selection process is very competitive.

"The American influence in Japan has been great since World War II," explains Kurihara, "and that is one reason why students want to come here. We hear so many success stories—that you can do whatever you want to in the States."

Takata agrees. "The Japanese think that western culture is superior to East Asian culture. You look at Japanese magazines, and see that most of the models are American and European. There is a saying that Japan is like a banana: the appearance is Asian, but the inside is white—westernized and Americanized."

The foreign students benefit significantly from studying at Washington and Lee. But they are exchange students in every sense of the word, and even as they acquire valuable educational experiences, they give much in return to their host campus.

For example, all the Japanese students assist with the advanced Japanese language class. And this year Takata has taught an informal martial arts class three times a week in the gymnasium. "I don't charge for the class," he says. "I just tell my friends that I will teach them martial arts if they will teach me English. So I demonstrate something, and they say, 'This is an arm circle,' or 'That's called a push-up.' "

Says Kurihara: "I like learning the American culture, and at the same time I try to introduce my culture to America. Several of the East Asian studies majors have exchanged addresses with us, because they would like to get jobs in Japan. That makes us very happy, because it shows they're interested in our culture."

Perhaps the primary benefit of an exchange program is what it teaches students about their own country. "Before I came here, I didn't really like Japan," says Yuji Tomita of Kansai Gaidai. "Now I do. Maybe we have to see our country from the outside before we can really appreciate it."

Kyoko Okamoto presents a koto recital in Lee Chapel under the sponsorship of the East Asian studies committee.

From the blackboards of Newcomb Hall to the easels of the duPont Hall art studios, from lectures on Confucianism to informal demonstrations of martial arts, East Asian studies is clearly a viable program at Washington and Lee.

Yet, obstacles remain. The program's directors must continually work to keep up the steady flow of cultural and educational opportunities coming to the campus. Too, the curriculum is restricted to China and Japan, thereby excluding such East Asian countries as Korea and Vietnam.

"To call it an East Asian program is really a little misleading," says Jeans. "But we decided on this compromise years ago, that we would concentrate on only China and Japan and would do them well."

Although more and more students choose courses that are part of the East Asian curriculum, the number of majors each year remains small.

"We don't reach zillions of students," Jeans readily admits. "About three to four hundred enroll in East Asian courses each year. But I hope that the program is, in at least a small way, helping to balance out all the western courses and western thought."

The program's graduates are its strongest proponents, arguing persuasively that their studies have made a difference, that their educational experience would not have been the same without the East Asian course work. "My major definitely changed a lot of my views," says alumnus Pitts. "When you take a class in, say, Chinese philosophy, it's bound to have an impact on the way you look at things."

That is precisely the hope of the East Asian studies faculty. Says Roger Jeans: "I don't think the students can take these classes just going through the motions. I can't believe that those who finish my course on World War II Japan, for instance, will ever think about the Japanese in the same way again. They won't remain untouched. I think that after they take these classes, they see the world with different eyes.

"And that, after all, is what education is all about."

Puzzling Partnership

Ann and Minor Rogers Teaming Together on Translation

by Jeffery G. Hanna

At issue is *tsuyu*, a Japanese word that is pronounced sue-you. The pronunciation is not important. The problem is the translation.

Literally, *tsuyu* translates "dew" in English. But substitute dew for *tsuyu* and the rest of the sentence in question falls flat, the imagery evaporates. So dew will not work, not quite. What then? Droplets? Dew drops? Evanescence?

Ann Rogers might be at the sink washing dishes, but her mind is many miles and many centuries away as she confronts the puzzle of *tsuyu* and its place in the troublesome sentence—a sentence contained in a letter written by a Shin Buddhist priest named Rennyo.

The more she searches her thesaurus and the more she consults her husband/research partner, Minor Rogers, and the more she confers with other colleagues, the more exasperated Ann Rogers can become.

"Sometimes," she confesses, "I want to take this man Rennyo and shake him and ask, 'Now what did you really mean? Why did you put it that way?' "

She cannot interrogate the author, though. He died in 1499. One of two major figures in the development of Shin Buddhism, Rennyo left behind about 220 letters that he had written to Japanese Shin Buddhist congregations during the 15th century. Not unlike the letters of Paul to struggling Christian churches in Corinth and Rome, Rennyo's letters were designed to instruct Shin Buddhists on *shinjin*, which is often translated "faith," although that misses the mark just as "dew" fails to capture *tsuyu*.

Ann and Minor Rogers are in the midst of a project to translate 80 of Rennyo's letters—those that have become part of the Shin Buddhist "prayer book"—into English. The Association for the Advancement of Buddhist Tradition asked them to undertake the project as part of a larger effort in which scholars throughout the world will translate 139 different texts from Chinese and Japanese into English to be published in 100 volumes by the year 2000. Before they are finished later this year Ann and Minor Rogers figure to have translated about 200 pages of text. And every one of those pages is full of puzzles like *tsuyu* and *shinjin*.

"Japanese, especially the classical Japanese in which Rennyo wrote, is a very intuitive language," Ann Rogers explains. "There are nuances in the words that Rennyo uses that are extremely difficult to get across in English."

The questions confronting the translators are these: should they key terms such as *shinjin*, which expresses a concept particular to the tradition, be translated into English or left in Japanese? How much freedom can they take with the structure of the sentences? And above all, what is the tone, and what does the sentence really say? It is especially ticklish since the letters are part of Shin Buddhist scripture. How do you produce a translation that is true both to the language and to the complex concepts of the faith?

To be sure, it is a puzzle.

Puzzle seems an appropriate image, too, when describing the Washington and Lee husband/wife team of Ann and Minor Rogers. She is an instructor in Japanese; he is the Jessie Ball duPont Professor of Religion and head of the religion department. In this case, consider the jigsaw puzzle.

You have an array of disparate pieces that are supposed to fit, one with another, to make the whole. The piece that is the Virginia Military Institute physics major is supposed to interlock somehow with the piece that is the Episcopal rector; the piece that is the former railroad test engineer fits with the piece that is the scholar on Shin Buddhism; the piece that is the one-time college dropout connects with the piece that is the Japanese linguist.

Once in their proper places, the pieces form a picture of an unusual partnership—a partnership that has evolved to the point now that Ann and Minor are working as closely on translating the letters of Rennyo as they once did on ministering to the spiritual needs of Episcopal congregations in Virginia and Japan.

Ultimately the jigsaw puzzle image fails. A jigsaw puzzle can be assembled by starting with any single piece; the puzzle that is Ann and Minor Rogers's partnership requires a more chronological solution.

Minor Rogers was born in England to American parents. His father grew up in Lexington, graduated from Virginia Tech, and managed the London office of the Baldwin Locomotive Works before starting his own locomotive engineering firm in London. Minor was 10 when the Allied forces evacuated Dunkirk. "My parents thought that, as Americans, my sister and I would be safer in America, so they sent us to live with relatives, first in Lexington and then in New Orleans," he explains.

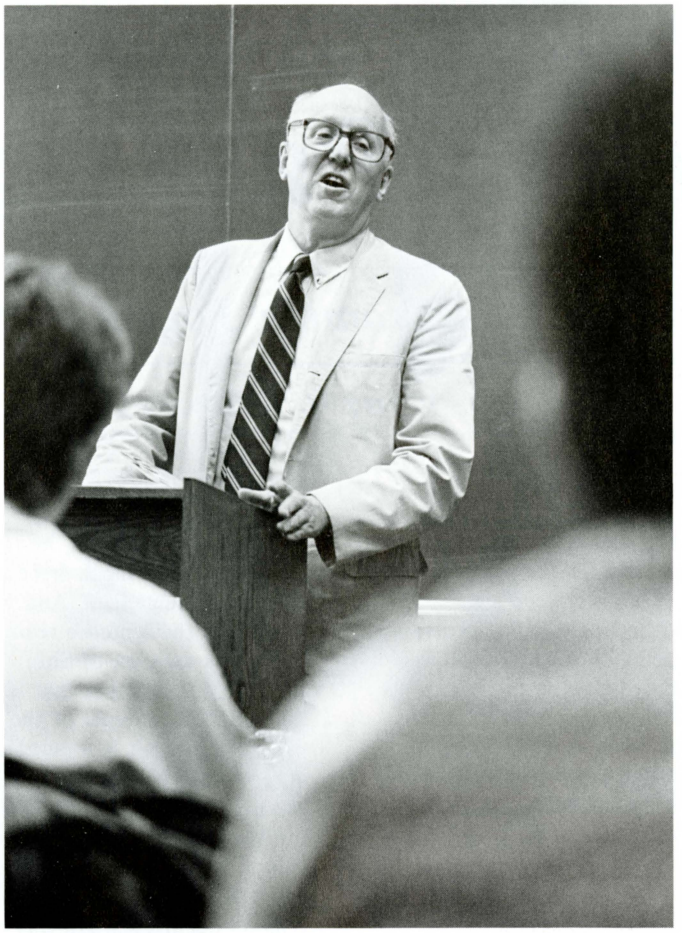
When the war ended, the children rejoined their parents in England, and Minor went to a British public school. But he returned to the States, to Lexington, in 1948 to attend VMI. "My father idealized traditional Virginia values. He also

wanted me to be in a structured community where he wouldn't have to worry about me," says Minor, who majored in physics and graduated with all the Institute's top honors.

Then came three months as an engineer for duPont, followed by two years as a platoon leader of a U.S. Army reconnaissance company in Japan, followed by a year and a half as a test engineer for General Electric.

"GE was testing diesel engines on the Erie Railroad and needed young engineers," he remembers. "You got on the train in Erie, rode for about eight hours, and then spent the night in Hornell, N.Y., or Canton, Ohio."

Those overnights in Hornell and Canton figured prominently in Minor's final decision to enter seminary. "Probably it was the culmination of all these dreary, mindless experiences that triggered my decision," he says. Until then, he had simply assumed he would be an engineer.



"I had never really thought much about what to do because I had spent so much energy coping with new situations," he says. "Coming to VMI with a British accent or going to a British public school with an American accent—those were experiences that made you learn to cope."

Long active in the Church of England, Rogers went to Virginia Theological Seminary in Alexandria under the sponsorship of Lexington's R. E. Lee Memorial Episcopal Church.

While in seminary he met Ann Tutwiler, a Lexington native who was a sophomore at Hollins College. Shortly after he received his seminary degree in 1958, Minor and Ann were married. She dropped out of Hollins during her junior year. The partnership began in three small Episcopal parishes near Lynchburg—Minor was priest-in-charge of all three; Ann, just 19 years old, had a ministry of her own as the priest's wife.

Each Sunday they started their rounds at 9 a.m. with services at Sedalia, where attendance of 15 meant the whole congregation had turned out. The 11 a.m. service was at St. Stephens in Forest and was followed in the afternoon by services at Trinity Church in Boonesboro. Although he had to write only one sermon a week, the three services made for long Sundays.

After three years of modern-day circuit riding, the Rogerses decided it was time for a change. And a major change it was. In 1961, they began a four-year stint in Japan, under the auspices of the Japanese Episcopal Church.

Minor had long been intrigued by the prospect of working overseas. Perhaps it had to do with a public schoolboy's notion of service somewhere in the British empire. Or perhaps it was a matter of finding an identity.

"I never felt I was really American. And when I was in England, I didn't feel I was British. I realize now that Japan provided a third identity—or the only identity—and that was in a negative sense because at least you *knew* you weren't Japanese," Minor says, his soft, controlled voice bearing traces still of that unusual, betwixt-and-between accent. "I needed that other culture."

Ann needed the other culture, too, but for quite different reasons. "Japan was hard for me to imagine because I had never really been anywhere. That is probably what attracted me to Minor. He had been everywhere and was an open door for me," she says. "I remember standing in front of the imperial palace in Kyoto and thinking, 'This is a palace?' For someone who had been raised on Western history, art, and literature, the architecture alone was a major challenge to my way of thinking.

"I didn't really realize until I came back what Japan had meant to me. It was really my education."

When the Rogers family, including two-year-old son John, boarded the airplane for Japan, Ann was clutching a dog-eared paperback, *Japanese in 30 Hours*, a remnant of Minor's Army days. They both laugh now at the lunacy of so optimistic a title. "But I believed that at the time," Ann says. "I sat on the plane and had this simple faith that it would work. Here we are years later still learning the language."

They spent their first two years in Japan in language school. It was time well spent, especially for Ann who became quite proficient, thanks largely to many hours in her son's sandbox.

"I would leave the language class and go to the park with John. I would sit in the sandbox and try out all the words I'd learned on the Japanese children playing there. That was a wonderful help."

Without the benefit of those sandbox drills, Minor once spent more than 20 hours just getting ready to read his first lesson in Japanese. His debut came with the 20th chapter of the Gospel of John, one of his favorite passages of scripture, on an Easter Sunday. Happily, his Japanese parishioners recognized the scripture.

For many, the concept of missionary work conjures up caricatures popularized by B movies in which white Christian preachers headed into the wilds to save the souls of godless natives. Minor Rogers is understandably uncomfortable with such caricatures and other equally misleading notions of mis-

sion, particularly given the nature of the work that he and Ann conducted in Japan.

"Ours was not the kind of mission that many people might expect—the kind where your success is judged by the number of converts," says Minor. Instead, the Rogerses served an existing Episcopal parish in Kagoshima prefecture. The Japanese priest was studying in America, and the Japanese bishop had invited Minor to serve the parish in the priest's absence.

"We were there only to help hold things together," says Minor. "We were immediately part of an existing church family and tried simply to fit into the rhythm of life without attempting to change anything."

The parish did not change during those two years, but Ann and Minor did. That was not unexpected. They had been warned by one of Minor's seminary professors, himself a former missionary. "He said we would feel as though we were on a bridge with one foot in one culture and the other foot in another culture," Ann remembers. "He told us, 'You'll never feel quite comfortable again.'

"The experience causes you to question everything you took for granted. Finally you realize there are no clearcut answers in either place."

They were not jolted by any culture shock until they returned to the States and had time to reflect on their four years. One experience loomed particularly large for Minor. It involved a resident of the village who was bedridden, suffering from osteomyelitis.

"I visited this man often, and we had long talks. He had grown up in a pious Shin Buddhist household and had become a member of the Christian church later on," Minor recalls. "I remember he told me that even after becoming a Christian he would, in moments of sudden pain or fright, recite the Nembutsu—saying the Name of Amida Buddha. In a similar situation, a Christian might say, 'My Lord, my Lord' or 'God help me.'

"The more often I would sit and talk with this man, the more I came to understand that here was a person who was a Christian in the fullest sense of the word, yet at moments he said the Name of Buddha, Amida. It created an apparent paradox: can one be a Buddhist and a Christian at the same time? One cannot be a mother and a father simultaneously. But one could have the qualities of both motherhood and fatherhood, which has caused me to ask whether a person's faith could not be 'flavored' both by Buddhist and by Christian piety?" More puzzles.

Once back in the States, Minor began seeking solutions to the puzzles. He studied Japanese history at Princeton and comparative religion at Harvard.

"I got wrapped up in Japanese culture and history. The more I studied that the more aware I became of how central Buddhism is," he says. "Eventually I focused on this man Rennyo, who institutionalized Shin Buddhism in Japan."

Part of Minor's Harvard work included translating Rennyo's letters. Meantime, Ann worked at a library and at home, raising their three children and typing Minor's manuscripts—another phase of the partnership. "I can't say that I internalized much of what I was typing between the children's naps," she confesses.

In 1972, the same year he received his Ph.D. from Harvard, Minor joined the religion faculty at W&L. Two years later Ann began teaching Japanese at W&L and finishing the bachelor's degree she had never completed at Hollins. She received her B.A. in 1981. For the past dozen years or so, the two of them, sometimes together, sometimes separately, have become more and more immersed in Japanese culture generally and Shin Buddhism particularly.

Since 1979, Minor Rogers has received several major grants for research on Buddhism. One of those grants was from the Japan Foundation for a year's study in Kyoto. (Since their four-year tenure as missionaries, Minor has been to Japan six times and Ann has been back twice.) He has also received an Andrew W. Mellon Foundation grant and was part of a group that received a National Endowment for the Humanities grant for work at Harvard's John King Fairbank Center for East Asian Research.

Shin Buddhism has been the focus of the research, but the work invariably leads to comparative studies as Minor and Ann attempt to understand both the common as well as the different elements at work in all religious traditions.

For Ann Rogers, the pluralism of religious life has always been an important issue. One childhood memory particularly stands out.

"On my grandmother's desk was a picture of a man who refused to enter one of the Buddhist heavens unless one of his dogs could accompany him," she says. "I remember thinking at the time, 'Hey, that's not bad at all!'

"Then, in Japan, I came to know Buddhists whose quality of life was indeed wonderful. And I frankly struggled with the exclusivity that some Christians claim for their faith."

Ultimately a passage written by Wilfred Cantwell Smith, a

preeminent scholar under whom Minor worked at Harvard, helped Ann put the matters in perspective.

"Wilfred Smith wrote that while it is expressed differently in various periods of history and various places, faith is that potentially universal quality that makes us human. For Christians, it is expressed in one way; for Buddhists, it is expressed in another. And we don't have to say 'either/or' but we can say 'both/and.' "

Today, more than when he began teaching at Washington and Lee, Minor finds that his students, the vast majority of whom have grown up in a culture shaped in part by the Jewish and Christian traditions, have a greater awareness of the religious pluralism that exists in the world. Such awareness is the inevitable product of our shrinking globe, but there are other reasons, too.

"We have students who may have one parent who is Jewish and another who is Catholic. That brings pluralism home," Minor says. "Or, on a different scale, you cannot go into a major metropolitan area in the United States without noticing the presence of a Buddhist temple or a Muslim mosque. If you go through an airport, the Hare Krishnas are there. Pluralism is everywhere we look."

Beyond becoming familiar with the details of, say, Buddhism, for a purely academic understanding, what other purpose might such study serve? Their experience together in Japan combined with their research into the Rennyo letters cause Minor and Ann Rogers to argue forcefully that studying other religious traditions is an important step in understanding and appreciating one's own belief system.

"I don't think we're going to understand much until we have seen things from different angles," says Ann.

"Near a favorite spot of ours in New Hampshire, there is a field that I love to photograph. I go there at various times of the day, and each time I go the light is totally different. If you took a picture only at one time of day, you might think you'd captured that field. But you haven't captured it at all until you have been up there in all different kinds of light. And you're never going to have it, really."

Here, Minor interrupts to ask Ann: "Is the light God?"

Ann: "I have never thought of it that way. I wouldn't say yes or no."

Minor: "I was just struck as you spoke that we've been talking about seeing God in different ways."

Ann: "Well, seeing what's there, maybe that's God, maybe not."

This is a classic example of the partnership at work. The Rogerses are constantly in conversation, bouncing ideas and thoughts off one another, seeking to refine their shared interests.

In a sense, their Washington and Lee teaching assignments reflect that partnership, too. Just as the study of Eastern religions can provide opportunities to picture faith in a variety of lights, so can the study of language.

"Japanese is a difficult language," Ann says. "I don't know Russian, but people tell me the degree of difficulty is similar between Japanese and Russian. The problem is that there is not the common Latin root that there is in French or Spanish."

By and large Washington and Lee students enter the study of Japanese with little or no preparation—compared, at least, with other foreign languages such as French and German and Spanish. Occasionally a student arrives with some knowledge of the language, sometimes from high school studies but more often simply from exposure to the culture outside the classroom.

"We have students from metropolitan areas where there are large concentrations of Japanese-Americans, and they often have some idea of the language," Ann says. "The Japanese culture is alive in America now in a way that it was not 10 years ago."

There are quite practical reasons for learning a foreign language, whether it be Japanese or Chinese or French or Russian. But, Ann argues, there is an inherent value above and beyond the practicality. "From my own point of view the Japanese culture is so different from ours and there are so many aspects that one benefits tremendously by knowing something about it. No matter what the interest—international law, theatre, art, literature, philosophy—you will find a range of experience that is completely different from anything we know. The very mindset of the people is different.

"Studying Japanese for two years will only begin to acquaint you with the culture, but it will make you aware of a viewpoint very different from ours. And maybe that's the best reason to study a language—to begin to realize that there are so many perspectives, to begin to realize that ours is not the definitive culture."

Ann Rogers's training and expertise have been modern Japanese, not the classical language of Rennyo's letters. "For years Minor had been saying it would be wonderful if we could work together on these letters," says Ann. "I did what I could, but I knew that I really couldn't work in this period until I had training in classical Japanese." So for the past two years on consecutive sabbatical leaves at Harvard and the University of Virginia, she has been getting that training—and her master's degree.

One aggravating aspect of the Rennyo project, for Ann at least, is knowing that these letters were written in colloquial Japanese to be understood by unlettered peasants. Yet, she spends hours on each sentence. "Ironic, isn't it?" she asks.

Ironic, too, is the way the partnership has evolved recently. When Minor was first translating the Rennyo letters at Harvard, it was Ann who provided the support. That has changed now that, as Minor says, he has "handed the baton to Ann."

Now he supplies the books and encouragement. He even does most of the grocery shopping these days to give her time to work. "It is very much a joint project," she says. "I'll work on a sentence for a while, then go in and worry Minor over a word or a phrase."

Every word is so crucial because of the importance these letters hold for Shin Buddhist theology.

"Many volumes have been written about these letters, saying 'This is what Rennyo meant,' " Minor explains. "There is often disagreement over what he did mean exactly.

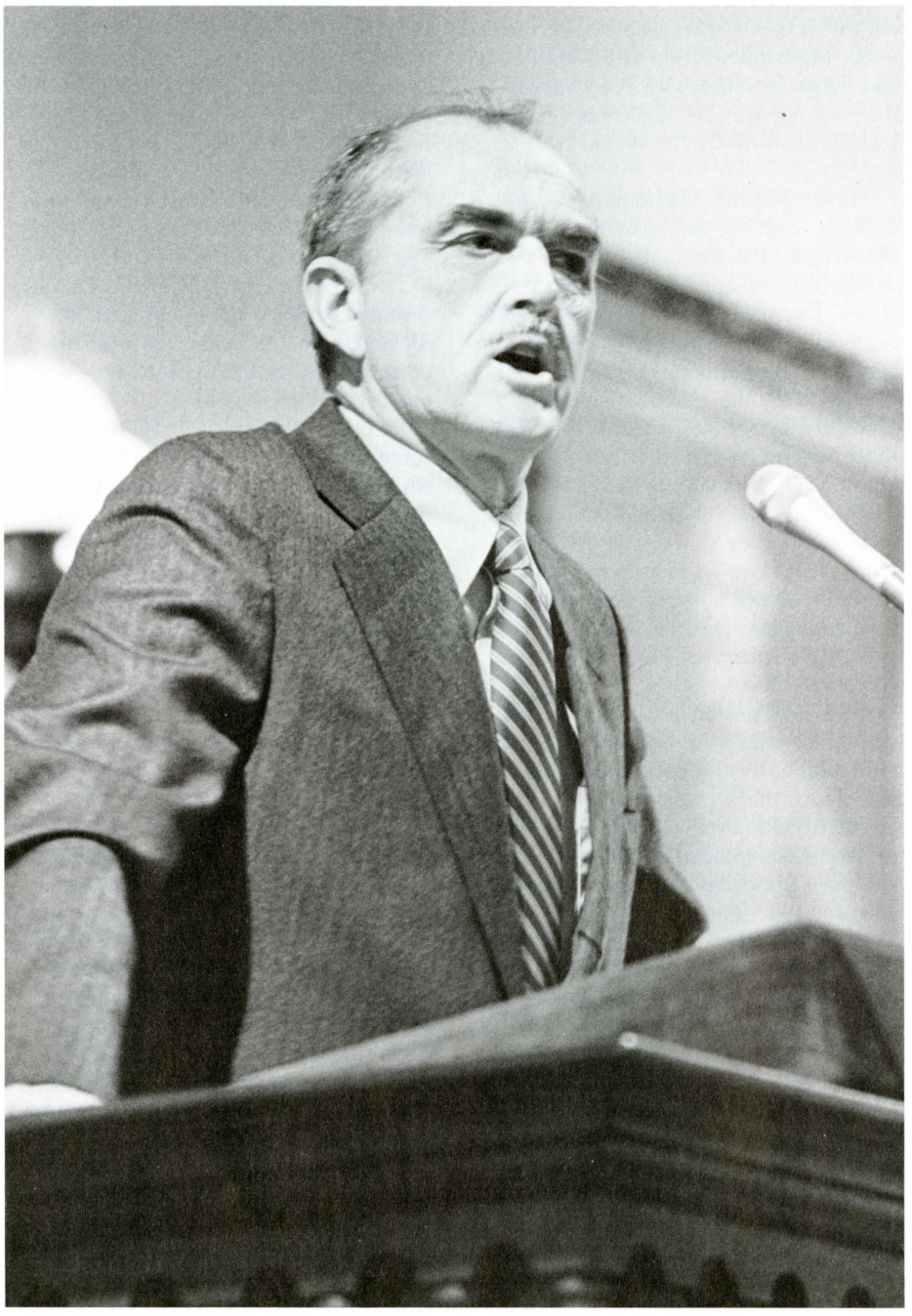
"Last year at Harvard I worked with two Shin Buddhist priests who disagreed on what the letters meant and often looked at me to adjudicate these disagreements. That was an uncomfortable position to be in. I am not a Shin Buddhist. Neither is Ann. But I think we discovered in that process that we probably know as much about this as anybody else, and I think with Ann's gift with the language and sensitivity to the text that we have a chance to put together a good translation."

All they must do is keep solving those puzzles.

The Hitler Quandary

Examining the Mysteries Behind the Man

by Henry A. Turner Jr., '54



Henry A. Turner Jr., '54, is professor of history and master of Davenport College at Yale University. The author of several major works on German history, Professor Turner returned to his alma mater in March to deliver the annual Phi Beta Kappa lecture. The text of Professor Turner's lecture forms the basis of his article, "The Hitler Quandary."

Forty-one years ago this April, as Russian troops stormed into the streets of Berlin, a man committed suicide in a fortified bunker beneath the Reich chancellory. On April 30, 1945, Adolf Hitler vanished physically from the stage of history. Yet Hitler remains a presence in our lives more than four decades later. On the television screen, we see him glaring at us from beneath the visor of his familiar officer's cap; we hear his unusual gravelly voice engaged in his peculiar form of oratory. We encounter him or his effects in television dramas, motion pictures, and plays. His crooked cross adorns the covers of pulp magazines and fetishistic magazines by the score. Schoolchildren shout his name tauntingly at strict teachers. Apparently that name remains a caustic epithet, one of the few that still wounds in an age when most have become shopworn.

Why is it that Hitler lingers with us in a way that most actors in history do not? I have a theory I would like to share with you. It seems to me that while many people were transfixed by what seemed to be the death of God, they overlooked the fact that the devil was perishing simultaneously. And whereas there are widespread reports that God will, after all, survive the onslaught of secularization, the devil seems a permanent casualty. No vital signs emanate from Hades. The posthumous career of Adolf Hitler suggests to me that our culture has a deep-seated need for a personification of evil of the sort the devil so ably provided for so long. With the devil gone, many require a surrogate, and Adolf Hitler has been drafted to meet that need.

This is just an idiosyncratic theory on my part, which you can take or leave as you like. It seems to me, however, that there is another reason why Hitler occupies such a lasting and prominent place in our collective memory. To put it simply, he changed the world in a way that few actors in history have ever done.

By way of gauging that impact, I would ask you to indulge with me in some counter-factual analysis. This is a

kind of speculation that historians sometimes engage in by asking what the past would have been like if it were possible to alter retroactively one of the many variables that make it up. To approach the problem of Hitler in that way, I ask you to imagine what today's world would be like if in August 1930, the month before the Nazi party achieved its initial breakthrough at the polls, Adolf Hitler, lost in a revery of hatred, had stepped off a curb in Munich into the path of a beer wagon, had been crushed under the hooves of the draft horses, and had departed this orb 15 years earlier than was actually to be the case. What would the world be like if that had happened?

Most historians would say that the German republic, the Weimar Republic established after the first World War, would have collapsed even without Hitler, the world depression being simply too heavy a blow to its already fragile institutions. But without Hitler, the Weimar Republic would not have been succeeded by the Third Reich. The Third Reich was a creation of Hitler's party, and that party could not have survived without him. His minions despised each other. Only their shared subservience to Hitler kept them from each other's throats. His death would have created an insuperable succession crisis, as no one could have succeeded him and kept the Nazi party intact.

The most probable successor to the Republic would have been a military dictatorship, given the German heritage of militarism, the strong position occupied by the officer corps, and the availability of a very able potential military dictator, Kurt von Schleicher, who preceded Hitler as chancellor. (Hitler appreciated Schleicher's talent for intrigue so much that he saw to it that he received a bullet in his heart a year after the establishment of the Third Reich.)

A military dictatorship under the leadership of a General Schleicher would not have made the same deep mark on history as did the Third Reich. It would not have been a totalitarian regime; it would have been an authoritarian regime. It probably would not have lasted terribly long. We know from observation that military dictatorships do not institutionalize well.

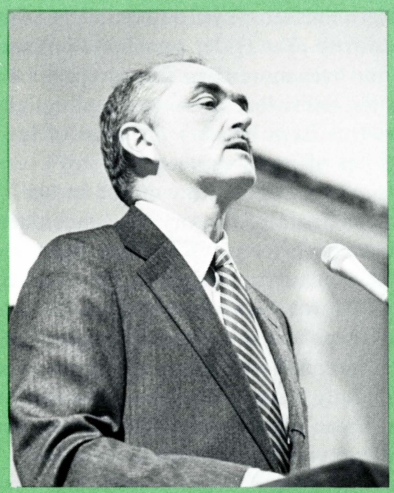
So we would not have had that scar on our memory which the Third Reich was to leave. That is not to say that all would have been well without Hitler, that there would have been peace. The probability of war would have remained high. The goal of the German military was to rearm Germany and to revise the Versailles peace settlement of 1919. For the military the *ultima ratio* was always war, and it was prepared to use that means to achieve its ends.

But such a war launched by the German military and a German military dictatorship would have been a very different war from the one which we actually experienced. It would have been a war of territorial revision, aimed at revising Germany's eastern frontiers. The foe would have been Poland, the state whose re-creation after a century and a quarter of absence from the maps of Europe represented a great and grave affront to most Germans, since the creation of Poland had carved a large part of what had been Germany out of that country and had put it under a different flag.

A natural ally was available for such a war of revision against Poland: the Soviet Union, still smarting from the defeat which the young Bolshevik state had received at the hands of the Poles in 1919-1920. The Soviet Union had not forgotten that it, too, had lost territory with the re-creation of Poland. In addition, the German military had excellent relations with the Soviet Union, which had secretly aided German violations of the Versailles Treaty's disarmament clauses in return for German help in building up the Red Army.

To obtain favorable circumstances for a limited war of revision, a German military dictatorship would have sought to placate Britain and France, in order to keep them out of the conflict. The prospects for success would have been good, judging from the appeasement practiced by the French and the British in the 1930s, when they proved very reluctant to stop Hitler and helped him to carve up Czechoslovakia at Munich in 1938 in hopes of mollifying him. It required a great deal of provocation on Hitler's part, finally to get the British and the French into war in 1939, and a prudent military dictatorship would have avoided such provocation.

It thus does not seem absurd to imagine a war in which Germany, allied with the Soviet Union, would proceed against Poland, having secured the neutrality of Britain and France. It probably would have been a brief war, with relatively modest goals. The Germans would not have gotten all they wanted, but they would have gotten enough to placate them. And after a few months, the map of Europe would have settled down again and people would have gone



"I ask you to imagine what today's world would be like if in August 1930, the month before the Nazi party achieved its initial breakthrough at the polls, Adolf Hitler, lost in a revery of hatred, had stepped off a curb in Munich into the path of a beer wagon, had been crushed under the hooves of the draft horses, and had departed this orb 15 years earlier than was actually to be the case."

back to their normal business.

Hitler's war was, of course, something very different. It was not a war to restore the boundaries of 1914, the pre-first World War boundaries. Instead, it was a crusade to conquer vast territories stretching far beyond Poland, deep into the Soviet Union, down to the Caucasus and the Black Sea. The Germans would conquer these lands, kill off most of the population, subjugate the remainder, and then repopulate that territory with sturdy German yeomen who would cultivate those vast stretches of fertile land.

Hitler was a social Darwinist who drew the full and ugly consequences from that pernicious doctrine. The world for him was a jungle, where the fittest prevailed over the weak by the law of the tooth and the claw: the fittest grew in number, and those who were not fit perished. Viewed in the light of that doctrine, Germany had a choice of either expanding or facing extinction. There was no question in Hitler's mind as to which of those paths it must take.

The key to him always was arable soil, land on which to grow food in order to allow the population to increase. Hitler's was a war for *Lebensraum,* or living space. It was an ideological war; it was not in any sense a pragmatic war, such as one could imagine the German military, through a dictatorship, waging in order to revise the boundaries drawn at Versailles in 1919.

Britain and France were little more than incidental in Hitler's plans. The Third Republic amounted to a negligible factor for him. He assumed that a preemptive military strike would suffice to render France harmless. And indeed the events of 1940 proved him right about that, for his *Blitzkrieg* broke French resistance in a matter of weeks.

Hitler viewed the British as Nordics like the Germans and believed that this racial link would prevail and produce an Anglo-German alliance. He was prepared to divide the globe very generously with the British, letting them have Africa and India. All he wanted was the Eurasian continent.

His plans, of course, did not work out. The British refused to bow to the imperatives of ethnicity. They resisted Hitler's advances, followed their time-honored policy of aligning themselves against anyone who disrupted the balance of power in Europe. After Hitler revealed himself as a conqueror rather than a rectifier of the injustices of Versailles by violating the principle of national self-determination in taking over the rump Czech state in 1939, the British gave their guarantee to Poland. When Hitler nevertheless invaded Poland, they made good on their guarantee, to Hitler's astonishment.

So the British came into the war against Hitler, and he found himself bogged down in a war in the west for which he had not allowed. It was a stubborn Britain, protected by its valiant Royal Air Force that foiled Hitler, successfully resisting his efforts to break the will of the British people through the Blitz—the terrible saturation bombing of civilian centers by the *Luftwaffe.* Losing patience, Hitler launched his invasion of Russia in June of 1941 and began to expand what had been a European conflict into the first truly global war—a global war in which the United States became embroiled when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in December 1941 and Hitler decided to declare war on the United States. Fortunately, Hitler lost his war, but we still live with the wreckage. And if we return to our counter-factual analysis, we can measure Hitler's historic importance by thinking of what the world would be like today without the effects of his war.

The first major difference is that there would be no Cold War. Hitler brought the Red Army into central Europe by invading the Soviet Union. He is the architect of today's Soviet Bloc. Without Hitler, the USSR would still be locked behind the *cordon sanitaire* of states established in eastern Europe at Versailles in 1919. It would be a remote land, hamstrung by quaint, ideological preoccupations with crippling economic effects. The Soviet Union would be no threat to anyone today without Adolf Hitler's role in history.

The second major difference is that without Hitler, there would be no Middle Eastern imbroglio of the kind we have grown accustomed to. For without Hitler there would be no state of Israel and no Palestinian problem. It is because of Hitler that we and foreseeable generations must wrestle with the conundrum which the Middle East continues to present. His second great fixation, alongside the conquest of Lebensraum, was his implacable hatred of Jews. That hatred led to the most horrendous crime of modern history: the systematic, industrialized slaughter of millions of innocent men, women, and children—a mass murder on a scale that has forced us to accommodate in our civic vocabulary the barbaric concept of the Holocaust.

Anyone who studies the record must conclude that only the Holocaust made possible the foundation of the modern state of Israel in a world profoundly shocked by such unimaginable evil. The Holocaust remains one of the traumas that we all bear with us—a searing memory of the full meaning of evil, based on events that occurred in the lifetimes of many of us.

The third major difference in our world without Hitler would be the absence of the second great trauma of the century—Hiroshima. Only Hitler's war in Europe emboldened the Japanese to launch their war against the British, French, and Dutch colonial empires in Asia and eventually against the United States as well. Without Hitler, there would have been no American atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima, no war at all for Americans, in fact, in the 1940s.

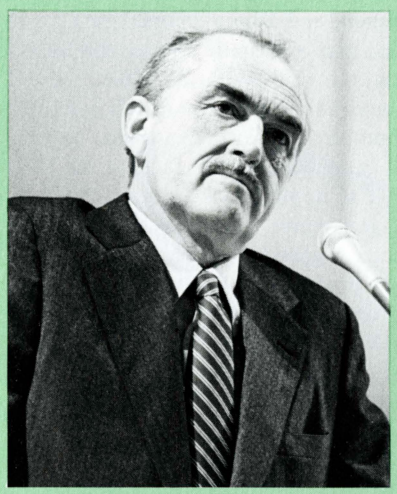
The implications for the United States of that minor counter-factual adjustment that I suggested we think about would be very profound and far-reaching. Without Hitler, Americans would be driving nothing but American-made cars, watching American-made television sets, listening to American-made radios. For the Japanese would have had no time to flood our markets. They would have been busy palming off shoddy goods on their one billion Chinese subjects all of these decades, since this counter-factual readjustment precludes the liberation of China. It would still be under Japanese rule.

Without Hitler, this country would be different in many other respects, too. Science and technology would not have advanced at the same rate. The war accelerated scientific and technological advance enormously in this country. If you subtract that, you have a different America. If you subtract the emigre intellectuals who came here, having been driven out of Europe by Hitler's regime, you have a different scientific and scholarly landscape in America—a much less lively one, which would now be decades behind where we actually find ourselves in 1986. Hitler's gift to America has yet to be fully appreciated by us.

But enough of this counter-factual speculation. It is an exercise helpful in gauging the importance of a person or an institution in the past, but it becomes highly problematic beyond a certain point. I hope it sufficed to illustrate the importance of Adolf Hitler; sufficed, I hope, to demonstrate that he was, in the technical sense of the term which

precludes all value judgments, a "great" man. I use the word "great," that is, to denote only a person who changes the course of history.

I would argue that Hitler stands, in fact, in this limited value-free sense, as the greatest figure of the 20th century. I have made a list of some great names: Kaiser Wilhelm II, Woodrow Wilson, Georges Clemenceau, Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Charles de Gaulle, Joseph Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, Gandhi. I think none of those can be said to have had the same impact on history that Hitler had. In fact, if we look at Roosevelt, Churchill, de Gaulle, Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, and Gandhi, we realize their careers are in large measure functions of Hitler's. His only possible rival would seem to me to be Lenin. But, as we have seen, without Hitler the Soviet Union would not bulk as large in the world as it does today, and so Lenin, too, would shrink in significance.



"How could this homeless vagrant from the streets and charity shelters of Vienna and Munich rise to become the most important man in the world and change the course of human history? . . . How could a man without a formal education beyond the age of 16 gain the respect of so many members of the elite in one of the world's most advanced countries?"

The challenge remains of how to explain this man Adolf Hitler. How could this homeless vagrant from the streets and charity shelters of Vienna and Munich rise to become the most important man in the world and change the course of human history? How could a man who physically fit the bill of a hairdresser or a barber or a waiter much more closely than that of a great leader exude such charisma as to gain the following of millions of people? How could a man without a formal education beyond the age of 16 gain the respect of so many members of the elite in one of the world's most advanced countries?

These are some of the mysteries connected with the name of Adolf Hitler. Historians have told the story of his rise and reign over and over again. They can account for each step in his rise and fall. They may squabble about this and that aspect, but they are pretty well agreed on the basic record.

And yet, they have not adequately explained the central actor: Hitler himself. They, along with social scientists, have identified the circumstances of his rise, especially the responsiveness of so many Germans. Hitler never received a majority vote; neither did his party. But they did secure the votes of about a third of the German electorate in free elections. That was enough to put Hitler in a position so that by backroom intrigue he could be shoehorned into power in 1933.

We know a great deal about the mentality of that time in Germany, about the bitterness of Germans at the loss of the war, about the humiliation of the Versailles Treaty, about the destructive effects of the great postwar inflation that robbed the currency of all value and robbed the people of millions of their savings, and about the impact of the great world depression with its mass unemployment. Thanks to the work of historians and social scientists, we have identified the necessary causes for Hitler's rise.

But we do not yet know the sufficient causes. What was it about this man at the center that enabled him to pull the whole show together and make it work as it did? The Marxists have an ingenious solution. They ignore Hitler. According to their doctrine, he was a mere surface manifestation of hidden causes in the economic substructure of society—a symptom and not a causal factor in his own right. There are no biographies of Adolf Hitler in communist-ruled countries. According to communist doctrine, he was simply not important.

The disciplines that begin with the letters *psych* have long wrestled with the problem of history. But the difficulties have proved, in my judgment, insuperable for the psychologists and the psychiatrists and the psychoanalysts who have tried to fathom Hitler. I would place the results on dead zero so far.

An analyst cannot put a dead man on the couch. Psychoanalysis requires a living analyst and a living analysand in order to function as Dr. Freud taught. One cannot perform it retroactively on the dead, although many have tried. What we are left with amounts to a great deal of speculation. Hitler has been diagnosed as the victim of every conceivable mental pathology in the many publications on this subject. When a discipline of inquiry functions effectively, the findings of its practitioners usually demonstrate a growing consensus. We find no such consensus in the many attempts at a psychobiography of Adolf Hitler. Instead, the conflicting theories cancel each other out.

Interestingly, we find few serious claims that Hitler was insane. He had an all-too-firm grasp on reality. He ruled a major country for 12 years after capturing control of its government; he waged war for six years against a large part of the world and came perilously close to winning. If Hitler had made a few decisions differently in his Russian campaign, a great many military historians think he could have broken the Soviet Union. And

if he had done that, the Eurasian continent would have been his. It would then have been extremely difficult to dislodge him.

For a long time many people found a satisfactory answer to the problem of Hitler in what might be called the theory of cultural pathology. He was a German: although technically an Austrian, he was culturally a German. And Germans, according to this theory of cultural pathology, come in only two varieties: they are either tyrants or subservient lackies. Germans thirsted either to dominate or be dominated. So what could you expect of Hitler and the Germans? Hitler was the product of a cultural trait ingrained in the nation to which he belonged.

In the 1940s, when such theories flourished, they appeared plausible. After all, the Germans had achieved little by way of success in trying to rule themselves up to that point. The German Republic had collapsed; Hitler had attained power; and from all indications the Germans seemed quite happy with the Third Reich that he gave them.

But from the vantage point of today, the Germans appear in a different light. We see in the middle of Europe one of the most stable democracies in the world: the Federal Republic of West Germany, where democratic institutions have functioned for four decades quite smoothly and effectively. Germans can obviously govern themselves and elect humane officials. The theory of cultural pathology no longer seems as plausible as it did in the 1940s.

As time passes and we gain increasing distance, Hitler becomes more and not less disturbing. In part that is because it seems less and less important that he was a German. For from a greater remove, Hitler's principal characteristic becomes that he was one of us: a member of our species, *homo sapiens.* His crimes were committed by one of us.

That is the lasting quandary posed by the strange career of this strange man, Adolf Hitler. How can we fit him into our conception of humanity? How much do we have to modify our definition of *homo sapiens* to fit in this man?

To deal with this quandary, we have to study the man. We have to abandon the stereotypical Hitlers that have taken on lives of their own: the maniacal demon subject to uncontrollable rages, the *Teppichfresser* who would fall on the floor and chew the carpet in fits of rage. There was no such Hitler. If there had been, he would have posed no peril: he would never have gotten power. The trouble was that the man had complete control over himself and seemed eminently believable to his contemporaries, or at least enough of them to get him into power and keep him there.

We also have to abandon the stereotype which in considerable measure goes back to that remarkable motion picture *The Great Dictator,* made by Charlie Chaplin before the crimes of Hitler's regime became apparent in their full extent. We see Chaplin's Hinkel dressed up like Hitler, tossing about a huge globe of the world, indulging petty whims: an empty-headed knave who somehow finds himself with political power.

That stereotype does not work at all, either. Hitler was not empty-headed; he was much worse than any knave. One fact that intellectuals have a hard time accepting is that Hitler was highly intelligent. He had a mind of great vigor; he had wide-ranging interests—in history, anthropology, art, music, architecture. To be sure he was a dilettante, but not a vacuous dilettante.

He had impressive conceptual powers and worked out for himself a distinctive and coherent *Weltanschauung*—a world view; that is, he strove to make sense of the world and analyze its determinants, the driving forces in human affairs. He wrestled with profound issues. We find his analysis unacceptable because we reject its premises; but if those premises are accepted, there is a logic to Hitler's thought which reveals a formidable intellect at work, an intellect that was equipped with a prodigious memory which could master complex military data at one reading and enable him to deal with generals and admirals on an equal footing, despite his lack of formal training in that sphere.

Hitler's intelligence was a major factor in his charisma. The burning intensity in his eyes; the rumbling baritone voice; the unshakeable conviction with which he threw his words into the face of his listeners: these were not the sole factors in Hitler's charisma. The robustness of his mind simply overwhelmed many people who came into contact with him. Military experts repeatedly found themselves cowed by his command of data in their field of expertise. Their sober skepticism vaporized in the face of his resourceful arguments in favor of launching a war most of them felt very, very uneasy about. His arguments then led them to continue the fighting long after they had concluded that the war had been lost.

All of this might seem inappropriate for a gathering like this at a fine American university on the day when we honor Phi Beta Kappa initiates. But I think it is not altogether irrelevant to what brings us together here today.

Hitler's mind was fecund and vigorous. But it produced pernicious ideas, ideas that led to unimaginable atrocities and crimes on a scale beyond the comprehension of anyone prior to his time, ideas that plunged the world into carnage and destruction and left the country he ruled devastated, divided, and diminished.

How could this happen? Part of the answer lies in the way Hitler's mind developed. He had a superior intelligence, but it was undisciplined, wholly lacking in self-doubt, unrestrained by any form of objectivity beyond the most rudimentary.

One reason for this was that Hitler was an autodidact. He was quite literally a self-made man who picked up his knowledge on his own from cheap pulp books, from the newspapers and magazines he encountered in the cafes of Munich and Vienna. He incorporated into his *Weltanschauung* whatever information came his way that seemed to confirm his prejudices. He ignored whatever information contradicted or was incompatible with his preconceptions.

Hitler never experienced the intellectual challenge of give-and-take with other minds on an equal footing. He was never called upon to reassess his premises or review his reasoning in the light of friendly criticism. He was not encouraged to consider the possible validity of views that conflicted with his. He was, in short, never exposed to a liberal education, that kind of broad, humane education that leads its beneficiaries to subject their own ideas to critical scrutiny and to cultivate objectivity about their own opinions. A liberal education is one that tempers vigorous young minds and keeps them from straying into the kind of fanaticism we saw in Hitler.

One of the lessons to be drawn from the Hitler quandary is that high intelligence without the tempering effects of liberal education can give rise to great perils for our species. Phi Beta Kappa recognizes this in honoring not intelligence as such, but rather disciplined intellectual attainment of the sort achieved by the initiates here at Washington and Lee, whom I salute.

Courting Reform

Sol Wachtler, '52, Receives Top Grades in New York

by Brian Shaw

Sally Mann Photo

The year is 1952. Sol Wachtler, a Washington and Lee law student, is chairman of the New York delegation of the Mock Convention. With the national media (including a reporter named Edward R. Murrow) in attendance and a packed Doremus Gymnasium audience hanging on his every word, Wachtler delivers the nominating speech for Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Although he grew up in the South in a household where his father displayed an affinity for Republican politics—"he had an inclination to be in favor of the underdog," Wachtler says—the young man is not well versed in the traditions and philosophies of the Grand Old Party. The speech Wachtler delivers is the product of considerable research he has conducted with Daniel Reisner, chairman of the *real* New York delegation.

The speech works. Eisenhower wins the convention's nomination for president, and Wachtler telephones the nominee to relay the good news.

"That was very exciting," Wachtler recalls. "General Eisenhower thanked us very much and thanked me very much. Of course, when I did eventually go to New York state and plunged into the political world there, I gravitated toward the Republican party. I never even thought of anything else."

Today, whenever Wachtler retraces his political lineage and the steps that took him from a local councilman on Long Island to his current post as chief judge of the New York State Court of Appeals—the highest judicial office in that state—he invariably goes back to that spring day in Doremus Gymnasium in 1952.

"It all started with nominating Eisenhower at the Mock Convention."

In retrospect, Sol Wachtler and Washington and Lee seemed a perfect match from the beginning.

"As I was growing up, I was taught that Washington and Lee was the Harvard of the South. I always thought it was the kind of school I wanted to go to," he says. "And I always wanted to be a lawyer. I never wanted to be anything else. My father was a travelling auctioneer who eventually went into the retail jewelry business. He would never allow me to become in any way exposed to the business. He always impressed upon me that I was to be the professional in the family. I was sheltered for academic pursuits."

Wachtler accepted his father's mandate. In only five years at W&L (and with some summer course work at New York University), he received both his B.A. degree (in English) and his LL.B. degree, thereby accomplishing in five years what the majority of today's students require seven years to do. Wachtler distinguished himself in the classrooms, both as an undergraduate and a law student, but he also made his mark on the Colonnade through extracurricular activities.

His *Calyx* entries from 1951 and 1952 read like a laundry list of campus committees and awards: ODK, Forensic Union, Washington Literary Society, Intercollegiate Debate Team, Christian Council, President's Advisory Committee, Student War Memorial Committee, Interfraternity Council, awards as the outstanding freshman and sophomore and the Washington Award for the outstanding senior, various dance committees (including Fancy Dress), and election to *Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities.*

Although clearly proud of his accomplishments, Wachtler is a bit embarrassed by a recitation of that lengthy list. He does not want to appear boastful. His natural inclination toward modesty is as much a part of his personality as his congeniality.

"I had not been involved in many extracurricular activities before I came to W&L, but I became very involved here," he says. "It wasn't as if I was trying to be a big shot. I just enjoyed becoming involved with those activities. I developed what I consider marvelous relationships with my fellow students. The activities became labors of love and commitment. But I used to take a lot of ribbing. I was the guy with the huge key ring and all the office keys on my belt."

Wachtler got his first dose of undergraduate politics even before the Mock Convention. In the early '50s, he remembers, the campus was divided into two separate groups—the Big Clique and the Little Clique. Most campus officers and club presidents came from the Big Clique. The Little Clique, of which Wachtler was a member, usually held the second tier of campus offices.

"One day a fellow named Bill Cogar developed the ingenious idea that no campus officers could be nominated if the Little Clique boycotted the convention, because all the students were required to nominate both slates of officers," Wachtler says. "They would nominate both the Big Clique and the Little Clique slates, but the quorum for nomination required that the majority of students be present.

"The Little Clique boycotted the convention and the Big Clique couldn't nominate its officers. So the officers of both parties met and the Little Clique said, 'We're not going to attend the convention and allow you to have any campus officers at all unless you allow one of our people to hold an office.' The Big Clique caved in."

The result: Sol Wachtler, student body vice president.

The pattern of involvement in all areas of campus life continued through 1952, Wachtler's last year in law school. This time it was the prodding of one professor, Clayton E. Williams (known to his students as "Skinny"), that produced one of Wachtler's most enduring contributions to Washington and Lee.

Wachtler tells the story this way: "I still get sweaty palms when I think about Property IV from Skinny Williams. At the end of each class, Professor Williams would say, ' 'At'll do.' Then we'd all pick up our books and leave. I remember falling asleep in class one day and some students had just recited a case. In my dream, I heard Williams say, ' 'At'll do.' So I slammed my book, got up, and was walking out.

"As I was three-quarters out the door, Professor Williams said, 'Wachtler, I want to see you after class.' I was very nervous. I thought he was going to quiz me on the law against perpetuities, but he said: 'You know, Wachtler, we don't have a Moot Court here at Washington and Lee. You're a good organizer. Why don't you organize a student bar association here at the law school and start the Moot Court?' "

Wachtler did just that and, naturally, was elected the first president of the SBA.

Since his graduation from law school, Wachtler has returned to Washington and Lee on two occasions. He came back in 1981 to receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. And he came back this past April to serve on the panel of judges for the annual Moot Court competition.

"One of the reasons I'm thrilled to be back," Wachtler told a visitor before donning his robe for the Moot Court competition, "is because I helped start this."

Sol Wachtler is a marvelous comic mimic. In the course of a conversation, he will routinely break into an animated impersonation. He allows himself a quick laugh if he thinks his accent and inflection are on target.

In a discussion about the W&L professors he remembers, Wachtler slips quickly into a guttural Elizabethan accent to quote Professor Fitzgerald Flournoy. " 'Plucking turnips from the dark, deep earth,' " he utters in proper Shakespearean tone.

But it is Wachtler's imitation of Nelson Rockefeller, a man he admired and respected, that really gets him going.

" 'Soooooooool,' " Wachtler says as he launches into his Rockefeller with his best nasal, New York accent that drags the single syllable into four, " 'this is Nelson. I'd like to sit down and talk to you.' "

Wachtler is recounting a phone conversation he had with Rockefeller in 1967. At the time, Wachtler had rejected overtures by the Republican Party to run for the county executive of Nassau County, N.Y. "A suicide race" is the way Wachtler describes it. The incumbent had won the previous election by 90,000 votes. He was "very well liked, very secure, and very honest." After he received the phone call, Wachtler went to Albany to visit Gov. Rockefeller.

"I went up there determined not to run and to convince him I was not doing a terrible thing. When I walked out of his office he had the press there ready to announce my candidacy. And I did. I've never met a more persuasive man in my whole life. Incredible. So I ran, never thinking I would win."

And he didn't. But Wachtler did come within 2,000 votes of what would have been a major upset. The nine-month campaign cost more than $400,000 and was one of the first to make extensive use of the mass media in ways that have since become commonplace in contemporary campaigns. CBS produced a documentary, *Campaign American Style*, about the race and Wachtler's tactics.

"I still get letters every year from people who have seen the documentary and want to know if I'm still alive," Wachtler says. "The documentary is terribly distorted. It's the kind of thing that lets me empathize with Gen. Westmoreland and his battle with CBS."

The documentary, Wachtler says, implied that he was trying to be all things to all voters, that he engaged in activities just to be associated with a particular constituency. That was not true, he maintains. It was important to reach every segment of the diverse electorate, and that, says Wachtler, was what he was trying to accomplish.

"Every morning I went to the commuter stations at 5 and 6 o'clock to shake hands [with voters]. My right hand is still about twice the size of my left from all the shaking," he says, holding up his palms for illustration. "It was an awful lot of hard work. But that's what the people look for."

Shortly after Wachtler's defeat, and perhaps as much in return for his campaign efforts as for his solid reputation as a lawyer, Rockefeller appointed Wachtler to fill a vacant seat on the New York Supreme Court in January 1968. He won reelection to the seat in November of that year and served until 1972 when he was elected to the New York State Court of Appeals, the state's highest court.

In 1985, Wachtler was nominated by Gov. Mario Cuomo, a Democrat, for the chief justice position. He became the state's highest-ranking jurist when a senate committee confirmed his appointment.

"My current office was chosen by a Democratic governor," Wachtler says. "That's the ultimate irony."

"Every time someone runs for public office, whether it's in New York City or New York state, every judge cringes because we know we are going to be beat up. People love to hear it."

Wachtler is discussing the political hazards of being a judge in New York. He is, as usual, animated and laughing. Yet, the subject is a deadly serious one for him, and that is apparent as he talks.

"I remember one politician, a very good friend of mine, who was giving a campaign speech and referred to a judge who had been mugged. Then he asked the crowd: 'You know how we can improve the criminal justice system? Mug him again!' And the people waved their hands and said, 'Yaaaaaaaaaay!' It's terrible," Wachtler says, laughing.

When Wachtler became chief judge of the New York Court of Appeals, he inherited two distinct roles. One is chief judge of the court of appeals, which—as the court of last appeal in the state—reviewed more than 1,400 cases in 1984.

His other role is that of chief judge of the *state* of New York. In this latter position, Wachtler supervises a system that includes 12,000 non-judicial personnel and 3,000 judges in 266 courthouses. The annual budget is about $600 million. More than 2.5 million cases are resolved annually in all the New York courts.

"Just to give you some idea of the dimension," Wachtler says, "we handle 10 times more cases in one year in New York state than in all the federal courts in all the 50 states during the same period of time. When I go to conferences of chief justices to discuss problems in state court systems, I have little in common with them because New York is so very unique.

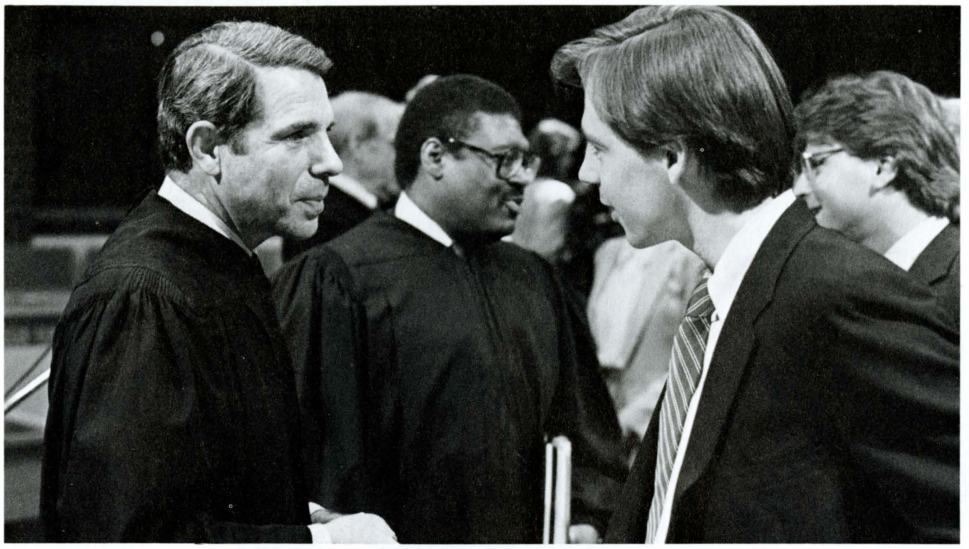
"There is no state that can boast of more ingenious lawyers or more ingenious criminals. The kinds of cases are incredible. It's a tremendous challenge and obligation. It is an exciting thing to be a part of."

With such a huge case load and low public esteem for the judiciary, Wachtler knew he faced a tough road when he became chief judge. He started his innovations almost immediately, addressing the state senate and assembly in the first-ever "State of the Judiciary" speech. He outlined his blueprint for change and set in motion the actions he hoped would streamline the judiciary. Wachtler and the state court system have taken tremendous strides forward since then.

In the Dec. 12, 1985, issue of the *New York Law Journal*, Daniel Wise wrote: "In a little less than a year, Chief Judge Sol Wachtler has restored public confidence in the court system, raised the morale of the judges and non-court personnel to a new high, and proven to be an adept leader in seeking creative solutions to the most pressing problems in the state's court system." The story, which featured favorable reviews from New York City Mayor Ed Koch, the president of the New York State Bar Association, and other judges, was headlined: "Wachtler Graded 'A' for First Year in Office."

In that first year, Wachtler threw out the traditional master calendar system for judges and replaced it with an individual assignment system. Under Wachtler's plan, a case is placed in the hands of one judge who sees that case completely through the final disposition.

"In the past, if a motion was made in a case, it was assigned to another judge. As a result, we could have one case



Wachtler talks with third-year law student Ralph Walter of Glenside, Pa., following the Moot Court finals in April. Wachtler was one of three judges who served on the Moot Court panel.

that could pass through the hands of 10 or 12 judges," Wachtler explains.

"We thought the best system would be individual assignment, where as soon as judicial intervention was required in a case, the case was assigned to a judge and that judge would have the case from that moment to the final disposition. You couldn't duplicate motions; you couldn't get adjournments that were meaningless; the judge could assign dates certain for trial. The final returns aren't in yet, but we have every reason to believe the system has been a great success."

The jury selection process is another area Wachtler has changed. In New York judges, rather than lawyers, now select the jurors.

"In some criminal cases it was taking three months to select a jury. Now we have judges doing it. We've cut down two-week selections to three hours."

Wachtler has also sought to consolidate the courts. In New York, there are eight separate courts—"crazy," he calls it. "Our system makes any other state look almost basic and simple in comparison."

The very appearance of the courtrooms is among his concerns. "We desperately need court facilities," he says. "People come into our courthouses and get the impression that they are receiving not only justice denied, but justice degraded. We have courthouses in New York City that are reminiscent of Calcutta during a bazaar. You can't walk down the halls because of the pedestrians."

And there is what Wachtler terms "a desperate need" for new judges. "We have 60 judges in New York City to handle 26,000 cases in the criminal court. That means that each judge can spend three and a half minutes on each case. The criminal judge simply cannot try cases. What do they do? They're plead out. So the word in New York City is if you grab a mugger or a purse snatcher, the odds are heavily in favor of that person not being tried."

Once a conviction is gained, Wachtler says, there is no place to send the criminal.

"We are at 115 percent capacity in our jails," he explains. "We have 35,000 people in our state penitentiaries. Then we have people in public office in New York state who say if the judges weren't so soft-hearted and soft-headed they would put more of these people in jail, and we would have less crime. The fact is, none of those 35,000 people went there [to the penitentiary] voluntarily. They were all put there by judges. We don't have any more room.

"We have to deal with the public perception that courts are blamed for crime without any recognition that we are at the wrong end of the criminal cycle. One of the problems I have is improving the public perception of the courts and trying to educate the public as to what the role of the courts is. We're not there as quiet extensions of the prosecutor's arm. We're there to do justice. We should do it free from the passions of the crowd and free from the passions of the moment."

The problems courts face all over the country, Wachtler acknowledges, are an inevitable extension of the growing trend toward litigation in the United States.

"We have a litigious society where people seek redress in the courts," he says. "That is really one of the cornerstones of our democratic process. But I think today it is overused. The legislative bodies have been unwilling to make a lot of hard choices. I can remember that when we (the Nassau County Board of Supervisors) handed down a determination with respect to the zoning of property, I knew whichever side lost would take us to court. And I knew the court would ultimately decide if the property was zoned properly. The only thing we can do is continually urge the legislature to undertake the resolution of these problems."

At age 56, Wachtler—still youthful and vigorous—is at the apex of his career. His plans for reforming New York's courts should keep him busy for years to come. Behind him now are the political aspirations that had been in the back of Wachtler's mind since his Mock Convention speech. In 1982, he declined to seek the Republican nomination for governor of New York, although many experts thought he could win.

"I realized that I would have to give up the independence of being a judge, and start all over," Wachtler told *The New York Times* in explaining his decision. "That was a trade-off I wasn't willing to make."

There is, however, one position for which Wachtler's name is sometimes whispered. It is a position, he says, that "every appellate judge would aspire to." It is a seat on the United States Supreme Court.

"To be realistic, and recognizing the exigencies of the times and the realities, there is no possibility of that," Wachtler says. "That does not mean that I would in any way be unhappy [if it never happened] because the challenges I presently have are plenty. I have everything I want."

Walt Michaels, '51, delivers the reunion keynote in Lee Chapel.

Spring Reunions

Classes of '36 and '61 Make Major Gifts

Two major class gifts, the unveiling of a new Lee Chapel plaque in honor of a military hero, and the memories of Washington and Lee's most famous football player were among the highlights of the annual spring reunions in May.

Approximately 440 alumni and their guests descended on Lexington for the three days of activities, which included varied events ranging from panel discussions led by faculty members to a concert featuring three University vocal ensembles to picnics, barbecues, and banquets—all spiced liberally with reminiscing.

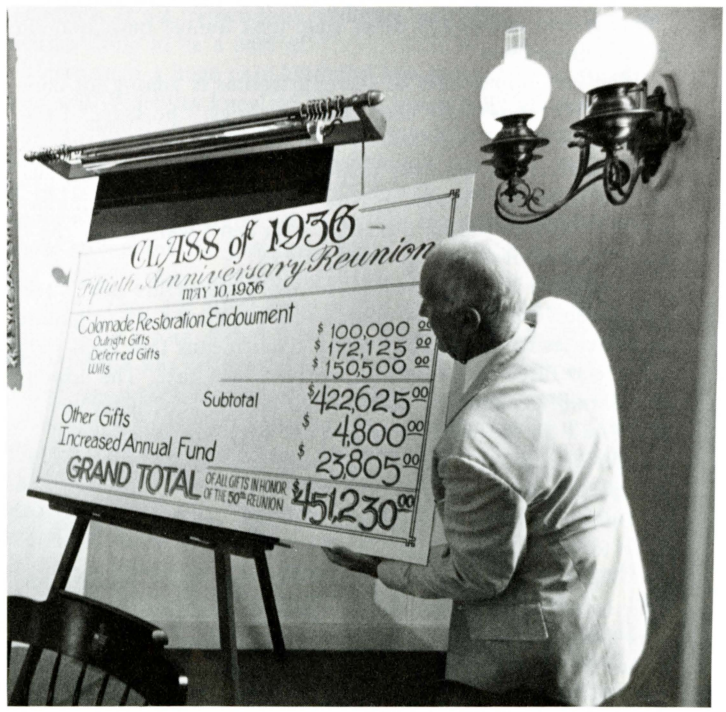
The festivities got off to a fast start when Walt Michaels, '51, the fullback/linebacker who starred on the Generals' 1950 Gator Bowl team, presented a "Fullback's Flashbacks" as the keynote address.

Michaels, who played 11 seasons in the National Football League and later coached pro football's New York Jets and New Jersey Generals, recalled that he had been offered scholarships by many larger schools.

But, added Michaels, "it was an honor for me to come [to W&L] at that time. . . I know only one thing: I picked the right place."

There may have been a few times, Michaels admitted, that some wondered whether a school of Washington and Lee's size had any business competing against college football's heavyweights. "It was amazing that we were able to stick together and even get on the field with some of those teams," he said.

Calvert G. deColigny Jr., '61, remembers Dean Frank J. Gilliam in ceremonies behind the soon-to-be-renovated Gilliam Admissions House.



Associate Development Director Bill Washburn, '40, displays a check that reflects the Class of '36 reunion gift of more than $450,000.

One incident that still stands out in Michaels' mind is the Generals' narrow 27-21 loss at the University of Tennessee in 1950.

"We showed up at Knoxville in one bus, just 33 people, and there was a crowd of 75,000 waiting to see us just get knocked all over the place," Michaels recalled. "I'll never forget one of their fans hollered, 'Hey, is that all you got on the team?' And I think it was Bob Goldsmith ('51) who said, 'That's all we've got. We didn't bring the student body with us. They're on the other bus.'

"But when it was over, all I know is that General Neyland [the Tennessee coach] didn't have much hair left. That game is probably as indicative as anything that was done here at the University as far as athletics is concerned."

Meantime, two of the classes—1936 and 1961—celebrated their 50th and 25th reunions, respectively, by making major gifts to the University, culminating many months of fund-raising by members of both those classes.

The Class of '36 presented an endowment gift of more than $451,230 during the Alumni Association meeting in Lee Chapel. The fund is designed to maintain the University's historic Colonnade buildings and to provide scholarship monies. Kenneth P. Lane, chairman of the 1936 Reunion Gift Committee, made the presentation on behalf of the class.

The Class of '61's gift of $250,000 will be used to restore and renovate the antebellum house at 32 University Place on the Front Campus. Once restored, the house will become the home of the University's admissions and financial aid offices and will be named the Frank J. Gilliam Admissions House in honor of the beloved former dean.

"Honoring the memory of Dean Gilliam was our objective from the very start, because he had such a profound effect on our lives," William R. Johnston, chairman of the 1961 Reunion Gift Committee, said during a ceremony dedicating the Gilliam House.

In remarks at that ceremony Calvert G. deColigny Jr., a member of the Reunion Gift Committee, added: "In influence and effect, a comparison can be made between Dean Gilliam and University President Robert E. Lee. Lee was here five years, and his death ended his service to the University. Gilliam was here 50 years. He worked for the University until his death. The world accepts that General Lee set the standard and defined the term 'gentleman.' Dean Gilliam gave tangible meaning to that term to everyone who met him."

The weekend included a somber, historic moment with the unveiling of a Lee Chapel plaque honoring the late James H. Monroe, '66, killed in action in Vietnam and posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The Lee Chapel ceremony served not only to honor Monroe but also to recall the sacrifices of all 18 Washington and Lee alumni who died in Vietnam and the many others who served there. So poignant were those memories that one such veteran responded with a letter about his feelings (see inside back cover).

In his remarks at the ceremony, Washington and Lee President John D. Wilson called it a "unique moment in the life of the University since never before has the University had the privilege of providing permanent recognition to a son who has distinguished himself by earning the nation's highest military citation. . ." Wilson noted that it was the first plaque honoring an alumnus to be placed on the Lee Chapel walls in more than 70 years.

Retired Army Lt. Gen. John Norton, who had been Monroe's commanding of-

From left, Bertram R. Schewel, Samuel B. Hollis, and Richard H. Turrell

Distinguished Alumni Honored

Three alumni were presented Washington and Lee's Distinguished Alumnus Award during the annual meeting of the Alumni Association on May 9.

The recipients, selected by the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association, were:

- Samuel B. Hollis, '51, of Memphis, president of Federal Compress & Warehouse Company Inc.;
- Bertram R. Schewel, '41, of Lynchburg, president of Schewel Furniture Company;
- Richard H. Turrell, '49, of Short Hills, N.J., senior vice president of Fiduciary Trust Company of New York.

In addition to their numerous professional and civic achievements, the recipients were honored for their service to Washington and Lee.

Hollis has been a class agent, a member of the Alumni Board of Directors, a member of the Achievement Council during the development campaign that ended in 1981, and a member of the new Planning and Development Council.

Schewel has long been an active member of the Central Virginia Alumni Chapter. He and his wife, Helene, recently established an endowed scholarship, which honors the memory of his parents, Rae and Ben Schewel, and also provides financial assistance to qualified students who would not otherwise be able to attend the University.

Turrell was president of the Alumni Association in 1971 and a member of the Board of Directors for four years. He has served as a class agent and president of the New York City Alumni Chapter. He has been a generous contributor to an endowed scholarship fund in memory of his brother, the late R. Clark Turrell, '40.

Richard A. Olson, '66, unveils the plaque that honors the memory of his classmate, James H. Monroe. (See inside back cover.)

Annual fund awards went to Class Agents (from left) Reginald Pettus, '48L, (accepting for Carter Allen), the Malone Trophy (largest amount by law class graduated in last 50 years); George Harrison, '36, the Richmond Trophy (undergraduate class from last 50 years with highest participation) and the John Newton Thomas Trophy (reunion class with largest increase of dollar total over previous year); George Griffin, '78, Bierer Trophy (undergraduate class from last 10 years with highest participation); and Ross Hersey, '40, Washington Trophy (undergraduate class in last 50 years with highest dollar total).

New Law Council officers Jeffrey L. Willis, '75L, president (center), and Mark B. Davis Jr., '56, '58L, vice president (right), talk with Frederic L. Kirgis Jr., dean of the law school.

New Alumni Association President Sandy Walton, '62, '65L (right), takes the gavel from Bill Clements, '50, the outgoing president.

ficer in Vietnam, read the Medal of Honor citation, which explained how Monroe, a private first-class medic, was ministering to a wounded radio man in a foxhole when a live grenade landed nearby. Monroe shouted warnings and lunged forward to smother the grenade with his body.

The citation continued: "Through his valorous actions, performed in a flash of inspired selflessness, PFC Monroe saved the lives of many of his comrades and prevented the probable injury of many others. His gallantry and intrepidity are in the highest tradition of the United States Army. They reflect great credit upon himself and the armed forces of his country."

Richard A. Olson, '66, Monroe's hometown friend and classmate, unveiled the plaque, which had been recommended by the Alumni Association Board of Directors. One director in particular, W. Nat Baker, '67, of San Francisco, spearheaded the drive.

In attendance at the ceremony were Monroe's mother, Mrs. Edward W. Monroe of Mountain Home, Ark., and his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Monroe of Wheaton, Ill.

In action of the Alumni Association, Stanley A. (Sandy) Walton, '62, '65L, of Chicago takes over as president of the Alumni Association from William N. Clements, '50, of Baltimore.

Elected to four-year terms as directors of the Association were James Dawson, '68, '71L, of Princeton, N.J.; John Klinedinst, '71, '78L, of San Diego; Robert D. LaRue, '72, of Houston; James A. Meriwether, '70, of Alexandria, Va.; and Richard R. Warren, '57, of Scarsdale, N.Y.

The Law School Association elected Jeffrey L. Willis, '75L, of Phoenix as its new president. He succeeds Justice Alexander M. Harman, '44L. Mark B. Davis Jr., '56, '58L, of Louisville, Ky., is the new vice president. New members of the Law School Council are Aldo A. Modena, '54L, James A. Philpott Jr., '72L, and Justice Roscoe B. Stephenson Jr., '47L.

The W&L Gazette

Commerce School Dean, Treasurer Named

Peppers named dean of Commerce School

Larry C. Peppers, chairman of the department of economics and finance in the College of Business Administration at Creighton University, has been named dean of the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics.

Peppers succeeds Edward C. Atwood Jr., who is retiring as dean at the end of the academic year.

"Dr. Peppers' teaching experience and background in business make him an excellent choice for the deanship of the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics," Washington and Lee President John D. Wilson said in announcing the appointment. "We look forward to his joining the faculty on July 1."

Peppers' academic interests include government regulation of business, managerial economics and principles, transportation economics, and business conditions analysis.

He received his bachelor's degree in economics and mathematics in 1966 from Grinnell College. He received his Ph.D. in economics from Vanderbilt University in 1970. He taught briefly at Knox College in Illinois and Eastern Michigan University before joining the Union Pacific Railroad in 1973 as manager of economic forecasting.

In 1976, Peppers joined the faculty at Creighton in Omaha, Neb. He assumed the chairmanship of his department in 1981. He was named Teacher of the Year at the Creighton College of Business in 1978.

He is the co-author of the 1982 volume *Business Fluctuations: Forecasting Techniques and Applications*. In addition, a new volume that he co-authored, *Managerial Economics: Theory and Applications for Decision Making*, will be published later this year. He has also published articles in many different periodicals.

Peppers has served as a consultant for Northwestern Bell, Union Pacific Railroad, American Telephone and Telegraph, Continental Care Centers, the Institute of Management Accounting, and the Pullman Trailmobile Corporation. He has been an invited lecturer at national meetings of both the American Trucking Association and the American Society of Traffic and Transportation.

Peppers and his wife, Fran (who teaches business at the College of St. Mary in Omaha), are the parents of two children.

Peppers

Broomall

Broomall new treasurer

Lawrence W. Broomall Jr., vice president for business affairs at the College of William and Mary, has been named treasurer at Washington and Lee.

Broomall succeeds E. Stewart Epley, '49, who will retire from the University this summer.

A graduate of Glassboro State College in New Jersey and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Broomall has been William and Mary's vice president for business affairs since 1982. In that capacity he was responsible for providing leadership and direction for the traditional business functions of the college, including personnel, accounting, buildings and grounds, capital outlay, campus police, and auxiliary enterprises.

"In Lawrence Broomall we have someone who is technically very competent and has the kind of character that we admire. His talents and experience will bring added integrity to our institution," said Washington and Lee President John D. Wilson.

Broomall is a member of the National Association of College and University Business Officers and served on the personnel committee of that organization. He has been on the editorial advisory board of the *Journal of Education Finance*.

Prior to going to William and Mary, he held several positions at Virginia Tech, including serving for two years as associate vice president for finance and director of financial planning and analysis.

Broomall and his wife, Donna, have two sons.

Dialers ring up record numbers

For 12 nights in March and April, more than 100 Washington and Lee

students conducted the most successful phone-a-thon in the University's history.

Operating from a bank of phones in the Alumni House and in Lewis Hall, the callers reached more than 1,800 Washington and Lee alumni and received specific pledges to the 1985-86 Annual Fund from 896 alumni. Another 342 of those reached said they would give to the Annual Fund but did not indicate a specific dollar amount.

Pledges during the phone-a-thon totaled $125,699, and the average pledge was $140.

This compares with last year's totals of $111,670 from 862 pledges and an average pledge of $130.

Under the leadership of Cooper Crawford, '87, members of Kathekon, the student-alumni association, helped coordinate this year's phone-a-thon.

Meanwhile, the 1985-86 Annual Fund continued on a record-setting pace.

As of April 24, the University had received $1,275,000 from 5,226 givers to the Fund, which represents increases of $210,000 and 730 donors over the same time a year ago.

The Annual Fund, which accounts for approximately 10 percent of the University's operating budget each year, is chaired this year by James W. Jennings Jr., '65, '72L, of Roanoke.

University cancels spring term abroad programs

All of Washington and Lee's spring term courses in Europe were cancelled in mid-April because of the fear of increased danger to Americans traveling in Europe.

Approximately 60 students had been enrolled in programs scheduled for Germany, Spain, England, France, Greece, and Italy. Their programs were to have begun on April 21, a week after the United States warplanes bombed Libya.

The only exception to the cancellations was a program held in Taiwan, which went ahead as scheduled.

According to John W. Elrod, dean of the College, the decision to cancel the programs was made "only after extensive discussion with the directors of the programs and the departments involved."

University officials consulted with officials of the state department and other governmental agencies before arriving at the decision.

"We simply felt that the risks involved were unacceptable," Elrod said.

Manning the phones during the phone-a-thon were (from left) David Dunn, Tom Peters, Sheldon Clark, David Lawrence, and Jimmy Sloan.

The decision created considerable logistical problems since students who were already away from the campus for the semester break had to be contacted and absorbed into on-campus courses for the spring term.

Meantime, the University's Glee Club and Chorus and the Brass and Percussion Ensemble both were in the midst of European tours when the Libyan bombing raids occurred.

The Glee Club and Chorus completed its tour of Germany and the Brass and Percussion Ensemble finished its tour of England. The organizations returned to Lexington on April 21 for the first day of spring term classes.

W&L receives $334,000 from Frank H. Brady estate

Washington and Lee has received a gift of $334,000 from the estate of Frank H. Brady, '32, who died in June 1983 in Brick Town, N.J.

In accordance with Brady's wishes, his gift will be used to create an endowment fund that will be used "to support and enrich the teaching of biology and chemistry," especially through the purchase of necessary laboratory equipment.

"By remembering his alma mater in this way, Mr. Brady has provided invaluable support to the natural sciences program at a time when such support is particularly welcome," said Washington and Lee President John D. Wilson.

According to Farris P. Hotchkiss, director of university relations and development, approximately 10 percent of the Brady gift came through Washington and Lee's pooled income fund, a method by which donors can continue to receive income after making a capital gift to the University.

A native of Brooklyn, N.Y., Brady received the bachelor of science degree from Washington and Lee.

In 1941 he began a career as a research engineer for Raritan Copper Works, a division of Anaconda Corp., in Perth Amboy, N.J. Prior to his retirement in 1972, he had been in charge of metallurgical processes and quality control for copper, silver, gold, platinum, and palladium products in the International Smelting and Refining division of Raritan. He was a member of the Institute of Metals, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the American Society of Metals.

Library appointment

Erin E. Foley has been named special collections librarian and assistant professor at the University Library.

She assumed her duties in April, succeeding Richard Oram who resigned to accept a position at the University of Toledo.

Foley received her bachelor's degree in archaeology from Yale University and her master's degree from the School of Library and Information Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where she specialized in archives and computer applications in archives and libraries.

She was most recently archives professor and visiting lecturer at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Questions Of Defense

by Timothy G. McMahon, '87

John Falk, a Washington and Lee senior politics major, spent the summer of 1985 in Washington as an intern in the office of U.S. Rep. James T. Kolbe.

Kolbe, an Arizona Republican, is a member of the Military Caucus Reform and was involved in drafting legislation on defense procurement. Consequently, the bulk of Falk's internship involved research into American defense spending.

During the course of that research, Falk was struck by the absence of any effective dialogue between the various parties that were interested in the subject—a subject he came to consider one of the country's most important issues.

"There did not seem to be a forum for a number of the competing viewpoints on these issues to confront each other on the same floor," explained Falk.

So Falk took it upon himself to provide such a forum. He designed, planned, and produced a one-day symposium on the subject of defense procurement.

Held in Lee Chapel on a Friday in April, the symposium featured seven panelists who spent four hours debating such complex, often emotional issues as cost-plus billing by defense contractors and Congressional overregulation of weapon programs.

The panel assembled by Falk consisted of:

- Rep. Kolbe, who served as the moderator;
- Rep. Denny Smith (R-Ore.), co-chairman of the Military Reform Caucus;
- Under Secretary of the Army James Ambrose, a Reagan appointee and the second-ranking civilian in the U.S. Army;
- Wolfgang Reuter, executive vice president of Designers and Planners, Inc., a naval architecture and marine engineering firm;
- Pierre Sprey, a military and environmental consultant who is the designer of such weapons systems as the F-16 fighter aircraft and the A-10 close support aircraft;
- Retired U.S. Navy Capt. Robert Peniston, curator of Lee Chapel and former commanding officer of the battleship *U.S.S. New Jersey*;
- Charles Thompson, senior investigative producer for ABC News' *20/20* and the producer of programs about cost overruns at General Dynamics, spare parts controversies at Pratt and Whitney, and other subjects related to procurement.

"We're here, I think, because we all recognize the great importance of a national defense and a strong national defense. We understand that the public confidence is eroded when they continue to read about $700 wrenches and $600 toilet seats."

—U.S. Rep. James T. Kolbe

All the panelists donated their time to the project, which Falk produced under the auspices of Contact '86, the University's speaker symposium sponsored by the Interfraternity Council and the Executive Committee of the student body.

"One thing that this experiment has proven is the vast opportunities and resources that are waiting to be utilized by the students on the campus," said Falk. "It is remarkable what sort of network is available with alumni and faculty connections. The resources are here, and W&L's proximity to Washington enhances those opportunities."

While, on one level, the symposium was a tribute to a single student's initiative, the sessions involved some intense, involved, and important discussions about America's ability to defend itself. And although they may have disagreed on specifics, all the panelists talked of severe deficiencies in the military establishment.

When it came to the question of who was to blame, however, the panelists agreed on three possible culprits—Congress, the military, and defense contractors.

Sprey, for one, was particularly vehement in his attacks on defense contractors' practices of "cost-plus" billing in which contractors bill for the costs incurred in the development and production of the product, rather than billing for the product itself.

"The effect of that on American industry, on the ingenuity of our designers and engineers, on the honesty of the managers is incalculable," said Sprey. "In one way or another almost every industrialist has to face the same problems because of cost plus...We have imposed on them a system that is inherently corrupting.

"Stop and think about it. The defense department runs the world's second largest socialist economy, and we are doing to both our industry and our people inside the military exactly what the Russian Communist Party does to the Russian people and to the Russian bureaucracy."

All the panelists agreed that overspending in weapons leads to the purchase of what Sprey called "complicated, obsolete, ineffective technology."

The DIVAD, or "Sgt. York gun," was a specific case cited by Smith, a Republican Congressman who called the system "a $7 million [per-unit] lemon." Plagued by technical problems, DIVAD was scrapped after $1.6 billion had been spent on research, said Smith who also claimed that the same weapon could have been created for a fraction of the cost merely by strapping a gun on the back of a pickup truck.

Thompson of ABC represented the media viewpoint and observed that the public is intensely interested in the issue: "The public is getting wise to the defense procurement mess. They can't understand why it hasn't been cleaned up. And I think they are getting impatient."

Kolbe emphasized that the bottom line is not whether "we're lining the pockets of a few contractors . . . but the very survival of our country."

One of the potential remedies was presented by Smith, who observed: "Without people who really can do a good job of watching over what we're doing as a nation in the procurement process, and being sure that we are practical in what we are trying to buy, we are not going to get for the defense dollar what we should have for our fighting people to work with."

Admissions enjoys another strong year

Once again this year, the University admissions' effort has been extremely successful by both quantitative and qualitative standards.

Coming on the heels of last year's record-setting results, the Class of 1990 has equally impressive statistics.

Of the 2,416 applicants for admission, the University accepted 889 students. As of May 5, 423 students—302 men and 121 women—had confirmed.

The combined College Board (SAT) score increased 13 points to 1,218 (587 verbal, 631 math), and the average class rank is in the 82nd percentile.

"As always, those scores tell only part of the story," said William M. Hartog, director of admissions. "What the scores fail to convey are those many other qualities that we consider so important in our students—qualities of leadership and achievement in extracurricular activities."

In that regard, Hartog noted that 45 students held major offices—either president or vice president—in their student government; 21 were presidents of National Honor Society or Key Club chapters; 50 were presidents of various other clubs; 103 were captains of varsity athletic teams; 43 were editors of student newspapers and literary magazines; and 27 attended either boys' or girls' state.

The Class of 1990 will include 22 students who were either valedictorian or salutatorian of their high school class. There will be 40 National Merit Scholars and semifinalists.

Of the 423 who have confirmed, 64 are children of alumni (46 men, 18 women).

The geographic spread is similar to years past with 34 different states, the District of Columbia, and four foreign countries represented, led by Virginia with 62. Next is Maryland with 39 followed by Texas with 31 and Florida with 26.

Another British victory for W&L's debaters

A team of Washington and Lee debaters continued the University's winning tradition in the British Isles during a 10-day, three-debate tour of Great Britain.

Chris Lion, '86, of O'Fallon, Ill., and Rick Graves, '87, of Gulfport, Miss., who had upset a British debate team last year on the issue of American English being better than the British version, actually split decisions this time around.

In their first debate, the W&L duo took an affirmative stance on the topic "Resolved: That American missiles help maintain British peace." The University of London audience sided with the W&L debaters who argued that American missiles plus British missiles were a better deterrent than British missiles alone.

In their second debate, the W&L team took the negative position on the topic "America is a cultural cul-de-sac." Try as they might, Lion and Graves could not convince the audience that American culture was of value and lost that debate to the Brits.

According to W&L debate team coach Halford Ryan, who accompanied the two debaters, the best debate of the tour came at the University of Manchester. There, the W&L team split sides—Lion joined a Labor Party member of Parliament, and Graves was paired with a member of the Manchester Libertarian Society. The topic was "Resolved: The House of Lords is an affront to democracy."

Lion and his partner took the affirmative, arguing that the House of Lords is a conservative check on the House of Commons and that membership is based on heredity. Graves supported his partner by arguing that the Lords serve as a useful check on the excesses of the House of Commons.

"That debate gave our students a unique view of British politics," said Ryan, who noted that the Manchester audience strongly supported Lion and his partner in their position against the House of Lords.

Awards, honors

• Three Washington and Lee seniors have been awarded Fulbright grants for a year of postgraduate study abroad.

The recipients are Lawrence S. Anker of East Windsor, N.J.; D. Shawn Harvey of Georgetown, S.C.; and Robert E. Treat of Manchester Center, Vt.

A triple major in chemistry, mathematics, and physics, Anker will spend a year studying analytical chemistry at the Universitat Wurzburg.

Harvey, a chemistry major, will spend his year of study at the Institute for Neurobiology at Gulach in West Germany.

Treat will take courses in biology and physics at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt and will also be involved in cancer research at the Paul Erlich Institute, also in Frankfurt.

• Michael J. Longshore, '88, of Atlanta, has been selected as the first student to participate in a new exchange program between Washington and Lee and University College, Oxford. Longshore will study medieval literature during his year in residence at Oxford.

• William T. Hartley, '88, of Martinsburg, W.Va., has been awarded the Phi Beta Kappa Sophomore Award in recognition of superlative scholastic achievement among undergraduates during their first two years at W&L.

Principals in the annual President's Day ROTC awards assembly this year were (from left) W&L President John D. Wilson, Peter J. Ierardi (George C. Marshall ROTC Award), Arthur A. Kandarian (Outstanding Cadet Award), Kenneth L. Lindeman (Major Ronald O. Scharnberg Memorial Award), and Col. Luke Ferguson, professor of military science.

Alumni News

Busy Spring for Chapters, AAP Committees

Southern Comfort's barnstorming tour of Texas and points South (of Lexington, that is) was only part of an active winter and early spring for the University's alumni chapters.

From Seattle to Maryland's Eastern Shore, there have been dinner meetings with President John D. Wilson, lacrosse tailgate parties, and receptions for prospective students during the past several months.

W&L Associate Alumni Director Buddy Atkins, '68, attended meetings of the **El Paso** and **Mid-South** chapters in mid-February.

The **Puget Sound Chapter** held its second annual chapter dinner in late February in Seattle while members of the **Pittsburgh** chapter had a luncheon with W&L students who were back in the area during the Washington holiday.

The **Philadelphia** and **Baltimore** chapters heard from John W. Elrod, dean of the College, during meetings in February and March, respectively. Louis W. Hodges, professor of religion and director of the University's program in applied ethics, spoke to the **Jacksonville** chapter in March.

President Wilson made a Florida swing in March, speaking to the **Gulf Stream**, **Fort Lauderdale**, and **Palm Beach** chapters.

The **Blue Ridge** chapter held a pregame tailgate in Charlottesville and then watched the Generals' lacrosse team play Virginia to a standstill during the first three quarters (W&L trailed 8-6 going into the final quarter) before finally losing 16-6.

In April the **Indianapolis** chapter held a dinner meeting that featured remarks by W&L junior Steve Pockrass, an Indianapolis native.

Prospective Student Receptions

The Alumni Admissions Program continues to play a critical role in the University's efforts to attract the very best and brightest new students.

One major part of the AAP effort comes each year in April just after the admissions notices are mailed.

Washburn receives Lynchburg citation

William C. Washburn, former alumni secretary and currently associate director of development at Washington and Lee, was the 1986 recipient of the Lynchburg Citation, awarded annually by the Lynchburg Chapter. Washburn received the award at the chapter's annual banquet in April. The citation, which was presented to Washburn by Tom Pettyjohn, '68, '72L, referred to "the quality and endurance of his interest in the Washington and Lee ideal, his vigor and vivacity in dealing with friends and alumni of the University, and his singular effectiveness in expanding alumni chapters and reunion programs."

FORT WORTH—In attendance when Southern Comfort performed for the Fort Worth Chapter were, from left, Trustee Frank Young, '66; Rice Tilley, '58; and Frank Bailey, '66.

NEW ORLEANS—Now in charge of the New Orleans Chapter are, from left, Jeff Christovich, '78, vice president; Jim Brooks, '77, AAP chairman; Julian Good, '78, president; and Cove Geary, '80, secretary-treasurer.

BIRMINGHAM—New Birmingham Chapter President Hatton Smith, '73, (right) with Ralph Smith, '73

HOUSTON—New Houston Chapter President Bill Wagner, '70, and John Anderson, '68, new chapter treasurer

DALLAS—Enjoying the Southern Comfort performance in Dallas were (from left) David Carothers, '61; Farris Hotchkiss, '58, director of university relations and development; Linda Carothers; Gerrald Giblin, '81; and Andy Carothers, '65.

AAP committees hold receptions for students who have been admitted to the University, providing the students and their parents with an opportunity to discuss W&L with alumni from their area.

This year 17 such receptions were held in those areas from which 10 or more students had been offered admission. Those were Richmond, Nashville, Atlanta, Louisville, Philadelphia, Columbia, S.C., Tidewater, Northern New Jersey (Glen Ridge), Dallas, St. Louis, Houston, Memphis, Baltimore, Roanoke, Tampa, Charlotte, and Washington, D.C.

"About 75 percent of those who were offered admission attended these receptions," said James B. Farrar, director of the AAP program. "Receptions and the individual contact in smaller AAP areas is so vitally important when we realize that 75 to 80 percent of all accepted students come from areas with AAP programs."

New Chapter Officers

Several chapters have elected new officers for 1986. These include:

Birmingham: Hatton C. V. Smith, '73, president.

Houston: Willard B. Wagner III, '70, president; J. Stanley Taylor, '73, vice president; Harry J. Phillips Jr., '72, secretary; John S. Anderson, '68, treasurer.

New Orleans: Julian H. Good Jr., '78, president; Jeffrey Christovich, '78, vice president; Covert J. Geary, '80, secretary-treasurer.

Blue Ridge: Richard H. Milnor, '70, '74L, president; George B. Craddock Jr., '64, vice president; William R. Wilkerson II, '69, secretary-treasurer.

Delmarva: Robert B. Taylor, '70L, president; John H. Anthony, '68, secretary; David R. Hackett, '69L, treasurer.

Palmetto: J. Preston Covington III, '82, president.

Lynchburg: James E. (Buddy) McCausland, '43, president; Stuart Fauber, '70, vice president; Ted Craddock, '68, treasurer.

New Alumni Directory

The new Alumni Directory is scheduled for release by June 1. Anyone who ordered a copy and has not received it by June 30 should contact the publisher directly at the following address: Customer Service Representative; Harris Publishing Company, Inc.; 3 Barker Avenue; White Plains, N.Y. 10601.

Sale of the directory is the exclusive province of the publisher. According to Harris Publishing Company, 4,000 alumni have made pre-publication purchase of the new edition. Any overrun of the company's printing will be available until the supply is exhausted.

EL PASO—In attendance at the El Paso Chapter's meeting were (from left) John March, '63; Nick Nichols, '40; Peter Carter, '53; Dick Ranc, '61; Jim Hind, '80; and Skip Forsyth, '78.

GULF STREAM—Members of the Gulf Stream Chapter who attended the dinner meeting in Miami included (from left) Bill Walker, '68, '71L; Mike Spector, '68; and Martin Spector, '25.

PALM BEACH—Attending the Palm Beach meeting at which W&L President John D. Wilson spoke were (from left) Nick Smith, '63; Jan Smith; and Ken Beall, '61, '63L.

MID-SOUTH—The Mid-South Chapter held a mid-February meeting attended by several W&L students. From left, Jim Kerr, '86; Robin Smithwick, '84; Lee Hollis, '86; and Murry McClintock, '80.

NORTHWEST LOUISIANA—From left, Alton Sartor, '38, Mrs. Lane Sartor, and Lane Sartor, '42, converse with Dick Sessoms, director of alumni programs at W&L, during the Southern Comfort performance at the chapter's meeting in Shreveport.

DELMARVA—Joining the Delmarva Chapter at a meeting on the Eastern Shore were (from left) Alex Rasin, '65; Trustee Bo DuBose, '62; Barry Waterman, '84; Diana Waterman; Richard Schoenberg, '85; and Dede Schoenberg.

Class Notes

1926

Charles W. Lowry has been appointed to the North Carolina Commission on the U.S. Constitution Bicentennial by North Carolina Gov. James Martin.

1929

William G. Gault is retired after 52 years of active law practice in Pittsburgh, Pa.

1930

Dr. John P. Lynch is writing a history of the McGuire Clinic in Richmond. The clinic was founded in 1923, and Lynch was associated with it for 47 years. He retired from medical practice in 1984.

Dr. Stanley F. Hampton, retired from the practice of medicine for three years, is now associate professor of clinical medicine emeritus at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo. He spends time on his farm and enjoys his herefords.

1935

George E. Crisp retired from Fred J. Crisp Inc. in June 1985. He is now president of the Akron Divison of Associated Contractors of America.

N. Joe Rahall retired from his position as organizer, president, and chief of operations for Rahall Communications Corp., which operates radio and television stations in Florida, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and West Virginia. He lives in Beckley, W.Va.

1936

Robert F. Corrigan retired from the U.S. Foreign Service in 1975 and is the Washington, D.C., representative of United Brands Co. He lives in Chevy Chase, Md. His last assignment abroad was Ambassador to Rwanda in central Africa.

1937

James S. Bruce has spent his retirement developing a computer simulation for new product development that is currently being used in a course at the Center for Creative Leadership in Greensboro, N.C. He lives in Rochester, N.Y.

Donald C. Redfield Jr. has retired from the Connecticut National Bank and now does consulting for the Bank of New Haven. Redfield lives in Hamden, Conn.

1938

John E. Neill is running humanities programs at Weymouth, the local "cultural center" in Southern Pines, N.C., where he also finds time for golf and tennis.

1939

Walter C. (Cecil) Hardy Jr. serves on the boards of the West Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges and the Parkersburg Community College-Foundation. He is a member of the Greater Parkersburg Area Chamber of Commerce and is a trustee of the Parkersburg Presbytery. Hardy lives in Vienna, W.Va.

Robert W. Hilton Jr. opened a new law office in Cincinnati in January 1986. Hilton is in his 45th year of law practice.

1940

Dr. Frank S. Beazlie has retired from his urology practice after 34 years. During his practice he founded Hampton Roads Urology Clinic Inc. and served as its president. He continues to live in Newport News, Va.

1941

Franklin W. Hynson and his wife, Deidre, are enjoying retirement in Osprey, Fla., where he plays golf and occasionally sees fellow W&L alumni Ed Blair and Billy Ayers, both '40.

William L. Shannon reports that his family business, Shannon Funeral Home, has just completed 120 years of operation and added a fifth generation when Shannon's son, John, joined the business. Shannon lives in Shelbyville, Ky.

John W. Weathers Jr. has sold his food brokerage business and is enjoying retirement in Matthews, N.C.

1942

F. Gregg Burger retired from the L. A. Dreyfus Co. after 38 years as an executive with the firm. Burger lives in Plainfield, N.J.

Lawrence J. Fisher Jr. of Pawley's Island, S.C., continues as vice president and general manager of the textile division of Wellman Inc.

Dougald M. Monroe retired from the academic deanship of Atlanta Junior College in June 1984 and is living in Lancaster, Ky., where he stays active with part-time teaching and church and community activities.

Dr. Robert L. Pinck was recently honored when a portion of Long Island College Hospital's Fuller Pavilion was named the Robert Lloyd Pinck, M.D., Diagnostic Radiology Suite. Pinck has retired after 30 years as director of the radiology department at the Long Island College Hospital.

1943

Donald E. Garretson is working for community and national non-profit organizations under the auspices and with the support of the 3M Company as a retired consultant. Garretson resides in St. Paul, Minn.

James S. Parsons has retired after 35 years as a research chemist in New Jersey industry and is living at Rapps Mill in Rockbridge County.

Space Journalists

Two Washington and Lee alumni were among 100 semifinalists in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Journalist-in-Space Project. Robert M. White II, '38, editor and publisher of the *Mexico* (Mo.) *Ledger*, and M. Lewis Cope, '55, science writer for the *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*, were selected from the original 1,703 applications. In the second round of selection scheduled for early May, the 20 semifinalists from each of five regions were to be interviewed by panels which then narrow the field down to eight journalists from each region. Cope has been a staff writer for the *Star and Tribune* for the past 19 years; White is heading the newspaper that his grandfather and father once headed.

Philip A. Sellers has been named to the board of overseers at Sweet Briar College. Sellers' wife, Caroline, and their two daughters are Sweet Briar graduates. Sellers is president of Philip A. Sellers & Co., investment bankers, and is a member of the Alabama Commission on Higher Education. The family lives in Montgomery, Ala.

1944

Dr. Lloyd H. Smith Jr. has received the John Phillips Memorial Award "for distinguished contributions in internal medicine" from the American College of Physicians. Smith is chairman of the Department of Medicine at the University of California at San Francisco. He helped pioneer the new field of molecular biology in his study of genetic metabolic errors and explored the metabolism of purine and pyrimidine. In 1985, he was awarded the George M. Kober Medal by the Association of American Physicians in recognition of his contributions to medical education.

1946

Barton P. Quaintance retired from the DuPont Company in August 1985 after 30 years of service, primarily in employee and labor relations. He continues to live in Wilmington, Del.

1949

Henry H. Hicks, former press secretary to U.S. Senator Paula Hawkins of Florida, has become deputy staff director of the International Narcotics Control Commission. Hicks lives in Washington, D.C.

Thomas S. Hook Jr., who retired from the Federal Aviation Administration in January 1985, is now a general aviation consultant and operates out of Baltimore, where he also finds time for tennis and to play trombone with the Uptown String Band.

Burr W. Miller of St. Louis, Mo., retired from the Proctor & Gamble Distributing Co. in March 1986. He had joined the company immediately after his W&L graduation in 1949.

Dr. Everette L. Taylor Jr. retired from medical practice in April 1985 and is living in Sparta, N.C.

1950

William L. Brown recently retired from RCA after 35 years. He lives in Southbury, Conn.

Raymond D. Coates has announced that his son, Thomas, '81, has joined the family's Maryland law firm of Coates, Coates & Coates, PA, with offices in Ocean City, Berlin, and Snow Hill. Thomas passed the Maryland State Bar and became the third of Coates' sons in the firm. The other two, both W&L alumni, are Raymond Jr., '71, and B. Randall, '72.

Barton P. Quaintance (See 1946.)

1951

Waddy G. Currin III has announced his independent candidacy for U.S. Congress in Tennessee's 3rd District, the seat once held by Labor Secretary William Brock, '53. Currin lives in Red Bank, Tenn.

Wilson H. Lear is the South Carolina area manager for the U. S. Plywood Corp. Lear lives in Columbia, S.C., where he is active in church counseling.

Secretary of the Army **John O. Marsh Jr.** has been selected by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge to receive its highest award, the George Washington Honor Medal. He is being recognized for excellence in the category of public address for a speech entitled "The World of James Madison," which he presented at the James Madison University Founders Day in March 1985.

A. Stevens Miles was elected chairman of the board of First Kentucky National Corporation, Kentucky's largest bank holding company. Miles continues as chief executive officer for First Kentucky. He resides in Louisville.

Robert H. Salisbury served as a visiting scholar at the American Bar Foundation in 1985. He lives in University City, Mo.

1952

Julian B. Mohr has expanded his chemical manufacturing facilities, Momar Inc., to include a plant in Los Angeles and plant and offices in Sydney, Australia. Mohr lives in Atlanta.

1953

Raymond D. Coates (See 1950.)

James M. Gabler's recent book *Wine Into Words* has received enthusiastic reviews and is selling well, especially in the California wine country. Gabler lives in Baltimore and intends to tour vineyards in Spain and Portugal this summer.

Isham M. Sheffield is chairman of the board of American Wellness Systems Inc. in Atlanta.

1954

Robert E. Bradford is senior vice president of Safeway Stores Inc. in Oakland, Calif. Bradford serves on the boards of Keep America Beautiful, Second Harvest, and the San Francisco Arts Commission. He is on the executive committee of the Public Affairs Council. He lives in Danville, Calif.

Warren T. Braham is regional president of First American Bank of Virginia's Loudoun region. He lives at Round Hill, Va.

Dr. Herwig Brandstetter, head of the presidial department of the Styrian Chamber of Commerce in Graz, Austria, recently became vice president of the museum of the city of Graz.

Bertram S. Griffith Jr. is branch sales manager for Hovinga Business Systems representing Canon office automation products. He lives in Grand Blanc, Mich.

1955

James M. Gabler (See 1953.)

Walter J. McGraw is director and vice president of Williams, Mullin and Christian, P.C., a Richmond, Va., law firm. A former rector of the James Madison University board of visitors, McGraw's service to the university was recognized with the naming of a JMU dormitory McGraw-Long Hall.

1957

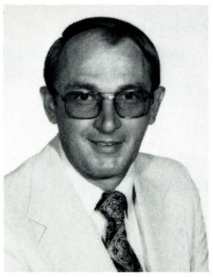
Dr. Trafford Hill Jr. practices psychiatry in Virginia Beach with the Psychiatric Associates of Tidewater. Hill and his wife, Mary, have three children—Trafford III, 19; Noah, 17; and Susannah, 10.

William J. Russell recently started McBryan, Malone, and Russell, an investment advisory firm. Russell lives in Malvern, Pa.

1958

Vernon W. Holleman Jr. was honored recently as the 39th recipient of the Bernard R. Wilner Award. This recognition is bestowed by the District of Columbia Life Underwriters Association upon the individual whose "business, community and organizational contributions are reflective of the commitment to service and professionalism manifest throughout the Institution of Life Insurance."

Frank A. Hoss Jr. was elected by the Virginia General Assembly as Judge of the 31st Judicial Circuit, the third largest circuit in Virginia. He has presided in District Court since 1978 and was in general practice prior to that. Hoss, his wife, Shirley, and two children, Carol and Michael, reside in Manassas.



Joseph S. Lewis is president of the Southern West Virginia chapter of Full Gospel Businessmen, International. He, his wife, and four children live on a farm near Fayetteville, W.Va., where they raise paint horses.

William C. Miller joined Boehringer Mannheim Corporation as vice president, general counsel, and secretary in April 1985. His daughter, Monica, is a first-year law student at Washington and Lee.

1959

Anthony J. Frank, general partner in charge of operations of Branch Cabell and Co., has been named chairman of District 10 of the National Association of Securities Dealers. Frank lives in Richmond.

William K. Hughes was recently named general manager of business planning for U. S. Steel Corp. He lives in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Theodore R. McKeldin Jr. continues to practice law in Baltimore, Md., with the firm of Weinberg and Green.

Richard A. Powell is living in northern Japan with his wife, Carol, their son, David, and a cat named Moose. Powell teaches school on a U.S. Air Force base.

Laurence M. Smail has been named to *Who's Who in American Law*. He is counsel for the Aviation Applied Technology Directorate, U.S. Army Aviation Research and Technology Activity at Fort Eustis, Va.

1960

E. Peter Litton is general manager of Tri-Cities Cellular Telephone Co. in Kingsport, Tenn. He lives in Bristol, Tenn.

1961

Rev. J. Malcolm Brownlee has become pastor of the Riverdale Presbyterian Church in Riverdale, Ga. Brownlee previously worked for 11 years as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) in Indonesia where he was on the faculty of two theological seminaries and wrote five books on Christian ethics in the Indonesian language.

Henry H. Harrell was named president of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. of Richmond. He had been executive vice president since 1982.

Frank A. Hoss Jr. (See 1958.)

William C. Miller (See 1958.)

Lewis P. Nelson is a senior vice president for Sovran Bank in Richmond and has a daughter, Eleanor, in Washington and Lee's freshman class.

Richard S. Schulist lives in San Francisco where he is a senior business development officer and northern California regional manager for Liberty National Bank.

1962

Carl B. Connell Jr. is self-employed as a personnel and labor relations consultant and is also doing executive recruiting and search work. Connell resides in San Francisco.

Hayward F. Day Jr. has opened a private law practice in Far Hills, N.J.

R. Roy Goodwin II is a vice president in the Augusta, Ga., office of Merrill Lynch & Co. He was a member of the Chairman's Club in 1985. He lives in Evans, Ga.

Wesley R. Ostergren is in his second year of law school at Mississippi College in Jackson, Miss. He and his wife, Margaret, have four sons: James, 12, Wesley, 10, Charles, 7, and Alexander, 2. After his graduation, Ostergren plans to return to New Jersey and take the bar exam there.

Laurence M. Smail (See 1959.)

1963

Warren B. Hughes Jr. is owner of Hughes Marketing Communications in Media, Pa. The

Becker Edits Medical Dictionary

Dr. E. Lovell Becker, '44, has spent the past 10 years of his life surrounded by scores of medical specialists, thousands of computer printouts, and hundreds of thousands of words.

Becker was the chairman of a five-person editorial board responsible for compiling the *International Dictionary of Medicine and Biology*. The three-volume work, billed as the most comprehensive medical dictionary in English to date, was published by John Wiley & Sons just before Becker's death in February of this year. (See In Memoriam.)

The project began in 1975, when Becker and other experts in the field of medicine examined existing medical dictionaries and found that many important terms were not included or were defined incorrectly. He concluded that the profession needed a new, comprehensive dictionary, and decided to compile one—with the help of an editorial board and an international group of 81 advisory editors, 10 co-advisory editors, and 90 contributors from all branches of medicine.

H. E. King, professor of psychology at Washington and Lee, was the advisory editor in the field of psychology.

During the next 10 years, these authorities decided which words would be included and which omitted from the dictionary, wrote the definitions, and submitted them for editing. Since many branches of medicine are overlapping, approximately 70 percent of the definitions were reviewed by the editors in other areas.

The final product numbers 3,300 pages and contains 150,000 terms.

In his preface to the dictionary, Becker wrote, "I feel immensely honored...to have seen the original conception of this work take shape and brought to completion in such a fittingly handsome format. I feel certain this dictionary will prove to be an essential reference source to all those engaged in medical and biological inquiry, and that it will stand the test of time."

company does market research and strategy work for such businesses as Sears and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

E. Philip McCaleb, president of McCaleb & Co. Inc. General Insurance Agency in Belle Haven, Va., is chairman of the Virginia Migrant & Seasonal Farmworkers Commission and on the executive committee of the Eastern Shore Crime Stoppers.

Thomas P. McDavid is a senior vice president in charge of the Metropolitan Banking Division at the Union Trust Co. of Maryland. McDavid lives in Phoenix, Md.

Thomas P. Rideout was elected treasurer of the American Bankers Association for the 1985-86 year at its annual convention in New Orleans. He lives in Savannah, Ga.

1964

Frederick J. Krall has been named vice president of marketing-new products and marketing services for Kraft Inc. Dairy Group. He will have overall responsibility for new product marketing and for marketing support functions. He lives in Stafford, Pa., with his wife, Susan, and two daughters.

William H. Marmion Jr. is teaching and coaching at St. Mark's School in Dallas, Texas.

1965

T. Patton Adams IV was elected mayor of Columbia, S.C., on April 1, 1986. He received 81 percent of the total vote for a landslide victory. Adams, a former member of the Columbia City Council, is an attorney.

Dan J. Friedman Jr. has left IBM to form his own company, American Home Service Corp., which specializes in building restoration and inspection. Friedman lives in Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

James M. Slay Jr. has been appointed county attorney for Talbot County, Md. He has served as chairman of the Board of Zoning Appeals for the Town of St. Michaels and on the St. Michaels Planning Commission and Historic Area Commission. He is vice president of the Eastern Memorial Hospital Association and a past president of the Rotary Club. Slay is in the Easton, Md., law firm of Henry, Hairston and Price and lives in St. Michaels.

1966

Robert R. Baldwin of Maplewood, N.J., has been promoted to associate general counsel at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

H. William Manley is a vice president of corporate trust for the Toledo Trust Co. in Toledo, Ohio.

Walter W. Stelle has been appointed state director for mental health services in North Carolina.

1968

MARRIAGE: **William F. Chew III** and Diane Lee Awalt on July 18, 1985. They live in Monkton, Md. Chew is an associate broker specializing in commercial and industrial real estate for O'Conor, Piper and Flynn in Baltimore.

Hayward F. Day Jr. (See 1962.)

James L. Slattery was elected vice president, secretary and general counsel of Paradyne Corp. of Largo, Fla. Slattery, his wife, Noel, and his two children live in Dunedin, Fla.

1969

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. Jeremy E. Brown,** a daughter, Amy Palmer, on Oct. 24, 1984. He and his family live in Potomac, Md. Brown recently received the American Advertising Federation Silver Medal presented by the Washington, D.C., Advertising Club.

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. Alan M. LeVine,** a daughter, Lauren, in February 1986. She joins a brother, Barry, 4. LeVine is in the private banking and investment division of Citibank in New York.

Earl T. Edwards is now a vice president in charge of programming with the Structural Software Co. in Roanoke. Edwards lives in Lexington with his wife, Sharon, and daughter, Khristi.

Roy G. Harrell is president of the United Way of Pinellas County, Florida. He is president-elect of the St. Petersburg area Chamber of Commerce and has been appointed to the governing board of Southwest Florida Water Management District.

Ronald B. Head is director of institutional research and planning at Piedmont Virginia Community College in Charlottesville, Va.

1970

MARRIAGE: **Harry L. Salzberg** and Alice Blakey on Feb. 14, 1986. The couple lives in Richmond where Salzberg is a vice president with the New York Stock Exchange member firm, Anderson & Strudwick.

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Groton III,** a son, Tyler Custis, on Feb. 22, 1986. He joins a brother, Clay, 3. Groton is administrative judge of District 2 on Maryland's Eastern Shore.

Rev. Edward C. Chapman became rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Cumberland, Md., on Oct. 1, 1985.

Dr. Henry A. Fleishman has taken a partner into his general surgery practice in Eden, N.C. He lives there with his wife, Gini, and three children.

Lawrence E. Honig, executive vice president for strategic planning and human resources at May Department Stores Inc., has been elected a director and vice chairman of the firm. He joined the May Co. in 1982 after seven years as a principal for McKinsey & Co. Inc. in Chicago. He lives in St. Louis with his wife, Ellen, and two children.

G. Witney Kemper is pursuing his Ph.D. in philosophy at Stanford University. Kemper and his wife, Kathleen, have a two-year-old son, George Witney.

Joseph D. Raine Jr. is practicing law (including some equine law) in Louisville, Ky., and racing standardbred horses. He is president of neighborhood government for the Butchertown area of Louisville.

William A. Vaughan, formerly an assistant secretary for the department of energy, now works with the law firm of Sutherland, Ashbill & Brennan. Vaughan heads the newly organized Energy & Environmental Consultants. He lives in Alexandria, Va.

1971

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan S. Lynn,** twin sons, Robert Wood and William Duncan, on March 29, 1986. Lynn has recently been appointed Commonwealth's Attorney for Fauquier County, Virginia. The family lives in Warrenton, Va.

Alexander M. Nading Jr. practices urology in Birmingham, Ala. Nading was recently inducted as a fellow in the American College of Surgeons.

James M. Slay Jr. (See 1965.)

1972

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Biehn,** a daughter, Larkin Elizabeth, on March 17, 1985. Biehn is currently the community development director for Danforth, Maine. Larkin Elizabeth is one of five Biehn children. The family lives in Kingman, Maine.

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. David L. Holland,** a daughter, Alexis Ann, on Nov. 26, 1985, in Suffolk, Va. She joins a brother and sister.

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Morhous,** a daughter, Elizabeth Peyton, on Dec. 1, 1985, in Bluefield, W. Va. She joins a brother, Lawrence, 6.

Robert G. Brookby has been elected senior vice president of Wachovia Bank and Trust in Winston-Salem, N.C. He is manager of national banking loan administration.

John C. O'Neal, a professor of French at Hamilton College in Clinton, N.Y., recently published a book entitled *Seeing and Observing: Rousseau's Rhetoric of Perception*, which analyzes Rousseau's major fictional and autobiographical works. As director of Hamilton's Junior Year in France Program, O'Neal and his family will move to Paris next year.

Richard J. Splittorf was promoted to eastern advertising manager for *Bon Appetit* magazine. He resides in Wilton, Conn.

E. George Stook Jr. is assistant professor of business administration at Anne Arundel Community College in Arnold, Md. Stook recently completed requirements leading to his CPA and Certified Management Accountant certificates.

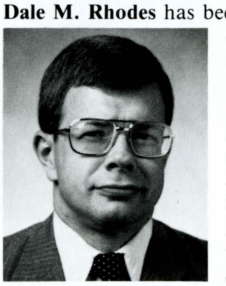
1973

MARRIAGE: **William M. McIlhany** and Marvena Jones on Aug. 13, 1985, in Monte Carlo, Monaco. The couple lives in Newport Beach, Calif.

Dr. James H. Beaty was inducted as a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons during ceremonies at the annual meeting in New Orleans. Beaty lives in Memphis, Tenn.

Gregory P. Buch is currently a scenic services supervisor for ABC-TV in New York. Scenic services provides sets for ABC's New York-produced soap operas, newscasts, sports shows, and specials. Buch lives in Brooklyn.

Dale M. Rhodes has been named vice president of accounting for the Citizens and Southern National Bank of South Carolina. He is a lecturer in statistics, operation research, and accounting at the University of South Carolina. He lives in Columbia, with his wife, Sandra, and one child.



Dr. John F. Rothrock lives in San Diego, Calif., where he is an assistant professor of neurosciences and chief of adult neurology at the University of California-San Diego Medical Center.

Dr. Paul C. Weir is medical director of the Young Adult Psychiatric Unit, AMI-Brookwood, and assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of Alabama at Birmingham Medical School in Birmingham. He graduated in May 1985 from the Philadelphia Academy of Psychoanalysis.

1974

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Albergotti,** a daughter, Martha Fairey, on Feb. 27, 1986, in Anderson, S.C.

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. Chriss,** a son, Evan Andrew, on Nov. 27, 1985. Chriss has been promoted to vice president of Manekin Corp. in Baltimore.

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. John E. Lane III,** a daughter, Diana Renee, on Sept. 27, 1985. She joins a brother, Mark Graham, 2. Lane practices law in Altavista, Va.

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. William R. Spofford III,** a son, William David, on Feb. 11, 1985. He joins two sisters, Christina and Julie. The family lives in Allentown, Pa.

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Swann,** a daughter, Alice Evans, on April 3, 1985, in Waco, Texas.

Andrew C. Goresh recently relocated to Baltimore, Md., with his wife, Pamela, and two daughters, and is vice president and director of human resources with the investment counsel firm, T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.

Dr. Michael D. Peppler is practicing psychiatry in Norfolk, Va., where he does volunteer work with a support group for AIDS patients.

1975

MARRIAGE: **Robert C. Floyd** and Elizabeth Black on May 18, 1985, in Atlanta. Floyd is a senior systems specialist with the Burroughs Corp. in Atlanta.

Paul G. Firth has been promoted to the rank of major in the Army Medical Corp. He is chief of OB/GYN services at Fort Stewart, Ga. He recently became a fellow in the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Richard D. Judson is a school counselor at Hillside Junior High School in Seven Hills, Ohio. He lives in Olmsted Falls with his wife, Jane, and son, Jesse, 2.

Jonathan S. Lynn (See 1971.)

David H. Slater continues to work in London for Mobil North Sea, Ltd.

Roger L. Williams has been named a director of the Richmond law firm, Sands, Anderson, Marks & Miller. A native of Richmond, he is a member of the Richmond Bar Association, the Virginia Association of Defense Attorneys, and the Defense Research Institute. He received his law degree from the University of Richmond's T.C. Williams School of Law.

1976

MARRIAGE: **Dr. Bradley H. Bethel** and Kyle M. Somalz on Sept. 28, 1985, in Columbus, Ohio. This spring, Bethel was finishing a two-year clinical research fellowship in laser medicine in Columbus. He was scheduled to begin his residency in internal medicine at the Huron Road Hospital in Cleveland.

MARRIAGE: **Douglas R. Muir** and Sidney E. Bachman on May 4, 1985, in Winston-Salem, N.C. Muir is senior manager in charge of Price Waterhouse offices in Johnson City, Tenn.

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Baumann,** a son, George Hunkel, on Sept. 26, 1985, in Whitefish Bay, Wis.

BIRTH: **Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth G. MacDonald Jr.,** a daughter, Gloria Jane, on Feb. 24, 1986, in Greenville, N.C. MacDonald is a resident surgeon at the East Carolina University Medical School.

Paul B. Cromelin III is now a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Craighill, Mayfield and McCally. He specializes in estate planning and probate work. He lives in Chevy Chase, Md., with his wife, Margaret, and their daughter, Caroline, 2.

John S. Norris Jr. has joined the firm of Anderson & Padrick in Virginia Beach, Va.

James P. Watson lives in Arlington, Va., and works as a feature writer for *The Washington Times*. He spent three weeks during the 1984 Christmas season picking coffee in the mountains of Nicaragua. He returned to write a five-part series on the experience and the political sentiments of the people there.

1977

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. Douglass W. Dewing,** a son, Robert Bruce, on March 8, 1985. Dewing is an attorney with Kellam Pickrell & Lawler in Norfolk. The Dewings live in Portsmouth.

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. James B. Mallory III,** a daughter, McLain Sherrill, on Feb. 3, 1986. Mallory is a partner in the law firm of Mattox, Mallory and Simon in Statesville, N. C. He is a captain in the Army Reserve and serves as the assistant operations/training officer of the 3rd Brigade, 108th Training Division.

Brian L. Garr was recently promoted to director of management information systems for Dreyfuss Inc. in Bethesda, Md.

Craig F. Hamilton has become municipal bond trader for the investment department of the Florida National Bank. He is living at Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla.

Michael J. Hightower is managing partner with Council Oak Books Ltd., a publishing company that he and two others started in Tulsa, Okla. Hightower is also a freelance writer and has written articles on Oklahoma history.

Mark E. Hoffman is a principal in the Birmingham law firm of Donovan, McCord & Hoffman, P.C. He completed the tax master's program at the University of Alabama School of Law and received his LL.M. degree in September 1985.

Lee M. Kennedy works for *The Washington Post* where he is conducting research for a book about the press and politics that is being written by *The Post's* national political correspondent David S. Broder.

Charles M. Lollar is a partner in the law firm Heilig, McKenry, Fraim and Lollar with offices in Norfolk and Virginia Beach. He was recently elected chairman of the young lawyers' section of the Virginia Bar Association and also serves as president of the Tidewater Alumni Chapter.

1978

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. Keith D. Boyette,** a daughter, Laura Marie, on Jan. 21, 1986. She joins two brothers, Jason and Nathan. The family lives in Richmond where Boyette is a partner in the law firm of Hirschler, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox and Allen.

Travis E. Bass is a product manager for Georgia Pacific in Atlanta, Ga. He lives there with his wife, Laurie, and two children, Ed, 6, and Elizabeth, 4.

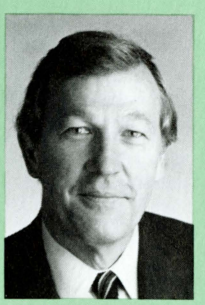
Richard W. Stewart lives in New York and works as a vice president responsible for New York-based corporate accounts at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company. Stewart is scheduled to receive his M.B.A. from Columbia University in August.

1979

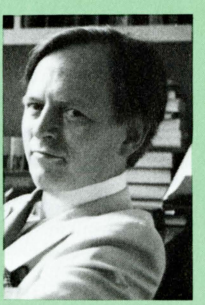
MARRIAGE: **Charles C. Habliston IV** and Ann Morton Young on Feb. 8, 1986, in Alexandria, Va. The couple lives in Alexandria.

Mudd, Wolfe Honored

Roger Mudd, '50, and Tom Wolfe, '51, were two of the first 11 inductees into the new Virginia Communications Hall of Fame.



Mudd



Wolfe

Mudd, Wolfe, and the other members were inducted at a Richmond banquet on April 30.

The Virginia Communications Hall of Fame is designed to "provide public recognition of many positive achievements by Virginians in the communications field."

Mudd, now of NBC News, was a reporter for the *Richmond News-Leader* in 1953 and was news director at WRNL radio in Richmond (1953-56). He won several awards for his work on *CBS Reports*, including the Peabody Award for his interview with Teddy Kennedy in 1979.

Wolfe is a Richmond native who has worked for newspapers in Springfield, Mass., Washington, and New York. He is the author of *The Right Stuff* and other best-selling books and is currently working on a novel.

In addition to Mudd and Wolfe, the late Douglas Southall Freeman, who wrote a Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was among the inductees.

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. John C. Bovay,** a son, John Charles Jr., on Oct. 4, 1985, in Gainesville, Fla.

BIRTH: **Mr. and Mrs. Douglas B. Lane,** a son, Edward Hudson II, on Dec. 12, 1985, in Altavista, Va. He joins a brother, David.

Michael W. Busbey, senior account representative for Wallace Computer Services in Denver, is enrolled in the M.B.A. program at the University of Denver.

John L. Connolly has left Coopers & Lybrand Management Consulting Services and rejoined Connolly Consulting Associates Inc. as a senior associate. The company specializes in retail accounts payable operations. Connolly currently lives in New York City.

Amy Herring Gallagher is associated with the Atlanta law firm of Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy. She and her son, Jimmy, live in Canton, Ga.

Harry E. Hall is assistant general counsel in the Atlanta firm of Portman Properties. He was formerly employed as an attorney with Westmoreland, Hall, McGee, Oxford and Meyerson in Atlanta.

William R. Mauck Jr. is a law clerk to the Hon. A. Christian Compton of the Supreme Court of Virginia. Mauck plans to join the Richmond firm of Williams, Mullen and Christian in Richmond in September.

Warren A. Stephens was named president and chief executive officer of Stephens Inc. in February. Based in Little Rock, Ark., Stephens Inc. is the largest investment banking firm in the country not based on Wall Street. Stephens earned his M.B.A. at Wake Forest University and joined the firm in 1981 as an associate for corporate finance. He also serves on the board of directors of the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce. Stephens and his wife, Harriet, live in Little Rock.

1980

Jean L. Baxter was admitted to the Arizona Bar in November 1985. She is a staff attorney for Community Legal Services, which serves indigent clients. She lives in Phoenix.

Arthur L. Bloom has been elected marketing officer in the marketing group at Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. in Winston-Salem, N.C. He joined Wachovia in 1984.

Betsy Callicott Goodell has joined the legal department of Delta Air Lines Inc. in Atlanta.

Michael R. Testerman has left the New Orleans law firm of Deutsch, Kerrigan & Stiles and returned to his hometown of Springfield, Mo., to practice with the firm of Daniel, Clampett & Rittershouse.

Patricia A. VanAllan has become secretary and general counsel to Sangamo Weston Inc. in Norcross, Ga. Sangamo is a subsidiary of Schlumberger Ltd., a multi-national corporation with headquarters in Paris and New York. VanAllan lives in Atlanta.

1981

MARRIAGE: **J. Ross Germano** and Karen Swagart on Sept. 28, 1985. Germano is in the construction business in Lutherville, Md.

Thomas Coates has joined the Maryland law firm of Coates, Coates and Coates, P.A. (See **Raymond D. Coates,** '50).

Bennett N. Easton is living in Studio City, Calif., and studying piano and guitar in the composing and arranging program at the Dick Grove School of Music. In his spare time, Easton enjoys hang gliding.

D. Bruce Poole is a Democratic candidate for state delegate in the upcoming Maryland elections with an emphasis on "getting back to the people." Poole joined his father's Hagerstown, Md., law firm.

1982

MARRIAGE: **Robert W. Haynes** and Kimberly A. Fetty on June 29, 1985, in Charleston, W.Va. This wedding was incorrectly reported in the March/April 1986 issue. We regret the error.

1st Lt. Michael J. Collier is on active duty with the 4th Aviation Battalion at Fort Carson, Colo.

Michael W. Coste is a graduate student in political science at the University of California at San Diego.

James E. Dunn Jr. is an assistant vice president with First Union National Bank. He and his wife, Gwyn, live in Charlotte, N. C.

Craig J. Dye is an assistant to the president for the James River Limestone Co. Inc. in Buchanan, Va.

Lt. Johnna L. Faber, U.S. Navy, was transferred to Misawa Air Base, Japan, in January 1986.

William D. Johnston, formerly with the Wilmington, Del., law firm of Potter Anderson & Corroon, is now an associate with Young, Conaway, Stargatt & Taylor in Wilmington.

Glen F. Koontz is in his second year of law school at Washington and Lee and will spend this summer clerking with Hall, Monahan, Engle, Mahan and Mitchell in Leesburg.

Robert Warren III has taken a commercial lending position with First Interstate Bank in Newport Beach, Calif.

John A. Wells is executive director of college communications at Mary Baldwin College. His office was honored by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education with an award of excellence for admissions and recruitment publications. Wells lives in Staunton.

Usher T. Winslett graduated in May 1986 from the New York University law school and accepted a position with the New York firm of Thatcher, Proffitt and Wood.

1983

Scott S. Bond has completed his Rotary Fellowship at the University of Sydney in Sydney, Australia, where he earned a master's degree in history. Bond works for Proctor and Gamble and is assigned to the firm's Philadelphia professional sales office.

C. Dewitt Caruthers is in his second year at Yale Law School and will be working in the Atlanta firm of King and Spalding this summer.

Thomas L. Egbert is stationed with the U. S. Navy at NAS Cecil Field in Jacksonville, Fla.

Theodore M. Galanides received his M.B.A. degree from Emory University and is currently in his first year of law school at the University of Richmond.

Stephen K. Greene is a first-year law student at the University of Virginia.

Camden W. Selig received his master's degree in sports administration and facility management from Ohio University in 1985 and is currently director of ticket operations/assistant marketing director at Virginia Commonwealth University.

Lt. Michael S. Skardon is executive officer of B Company, 4th Battalion, 64th Armor Division at Fort Stewart, Ga.

Mark S. Yerke is a marketing coordinator in the magazine publishing paper department for the S.D. Warren Co., a division of the Scott Paper Co. Yerke lives in Lynn, Mass.

1984

W. Gerard Fallon Jr. is an associate at the New York law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell.

G. Richard Grainger Jr. has opened a chain of homemade cookie and ice cream stores in Texas named Rich's Designer Ice Cream. He lives in Tyler.

John E. Harrison III is working on the sports desk of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Lee H. Heimert lives in Towson, Md., and works as a mechanical artist in the graphics department of Richardson, Myers and Donofrio, an advertising agency based in Baltimore.

Buses to Houses

When the city of New York was forced to take 800 unusable Grumman buses out of service, a developer went to architect John M. Ellis, '56, and asked Ellis to design a way for the buses to be used as housing for the homeless.

"As a plan, it could have worked," says Ellis, who formed his own architectural firm, John Ellis and Associates, Architects, in April 1985. "We could have made an interesting unit—a very practical, semi-emergency unit."

The preliminary plans that Ellis prepared were the subject of reports by several New York television stations.

Chief among the problems that Ellis' plans had to address was providing adequate insulation, heating, and ventilation for the units.

"One other major problem was that of space," Ellis says. "In order to make use of the windows on both sides of the buses, they would have to have been laid out with a bit of space around them, and you do not have that kind of space in New York."

Although Ellis considered it a fascinating proposal, the issue died when the city found a buyer for the buses.

Meantime, one of Ellis' architectural projects that is well underway is a $26 million apartment complex near downtown Denver. Scheduled for completion in June, the project consists of 400 units and incorporates a parking garage that cannot be seen from the outside.

Willard W. Kelly is a marketing manager with the Dallas-based Woodbine Development Corp. Kelly lives in Fort Worth.

Paul E. Levy is teaching/coordinating the introductory psychology program at Virginia Tech and working on a master's thesis in industrial/organizational psychology.

Lt. G. L. Buist Rivers is adjutant and a nuclear support team leader for the U. S. Army Weapons Support Detachment in Korea. He has completed extensive artillery, airborne, and ranger training. In September, Rivers will return to this country for duty at Fort Carson, Colo.

1985

David D. Branscom is on active duty with the 2nd Armored Division in Fort Hood, Texas.

2nd Lt. Richard A. DeForest is attending the United States Marine Corps Basic School at Quantico, Va.

Jonathan C. Knaus is working for the Norfolk firm of McGladrey, Henrickson and Pullen as a staff accountant.

William R. Mauck Jr. (See 1979.)

R. William Metzger Jr. is a first-year law student in the joint J.D./M.B.A. program at the University of South Carolina.

2nd Lt. Scott G. Nagley received the parachutist badge upon completion of the three-week airborne course at the U. S. Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga.

Gordon S. Ogden is a commercial real estate broker in the New York firm of Pearce, Urstadt, Mayer and Greer.

D. Bruce Poole (See 1981.)

Jeffrey S. Reichert is an investment accountant with Provident Institutional Management Corp. in Wilmington, Del.

J. Robert Spatig II is teaching history at St. Anne's-Belfield School in Charlottesville. He is also the athletic trainer for all sports.

B. Scott Tilley is a personal aid/advance man to U.S. Sen. Paul Trible, '71L (R-Va.). Tilley will enter law school at the University of Virginia in the fall and plans to travel to Africa this summer with Sen. Trible.

Have Some News?

Let your classmates and friends in on the latest news in your life. Send us information for a class note. Write: Class Notes, W&L Alumni Magazine, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, VA 24450.

In Memoriam

1910

Jesse Levi Sumrall, a retired attorney, died Feb. 10, 1986, in Hemet, Calif. A World War I veteran, he practiced law for 25 years and was an assistant U.S. attorney.

1916

Charles Lynch Christian, a Lynchburg, Va., executive, died Feb. 18, 1986. Lynch was president of Imperial Colliery Co., Imperial Coal Sales Co., Paint Creek Supply Co., East Bank Dock Co., Hansford Machinery Co., and 1000 Church Street Inc. and chairman of the board of the Milburn Colliery Co., all in Lynchburg. He was a World War I veteran, a member of the Court Street Methodist Church and the Bob White Lodge, a charter member of the Boonsboro Country Club, and a member of the board for the Spring Hill Cemetery.

Edwin Beswick Shultz, former labor relations official with the Tennessee Valley Authority, died Feb. 13, 1986, in Norris, Tenn. Shultz was one of the founding members of the Norris Religious Fellowship. He was an All-American football player while at Washington and Lee. He served with the U.S. Army stateside during World War I.

1919

Benjamin Haines Rigg of Jupiter, Fla., died March 18, 1986, in an automobile accident in which his wife and a friend were also killed. Rigg graduated from Lehigh University after attending Washington and Lee and joined the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey. He was a member of the MacMillan Expedition to the North Pole in the early 1920s and served tours in the Philippines, Alaska, and Hawaii before retiring in 1952. Rigg was a lifelong member of the Church of the Good Shepherd and active in the Audubon Society and the Lighthouse Gallery at which he often displayed his original bird carvings.

1920

Max Robert Broudy, a Norfolk, Va., attorney, died Jan. 4, 1986.

Beverly Andrew Davis Jr. died March 15, 1986. He practiced law in Rocky Mount, Va., for 67 years. A graduate of Roanoke College and the W&L School of Law, he served as Rocky Mount town attorney from 1951 to 1968 and was assistant attorney general in Virginia's western district. He was a World War I veteran.

1924

James Forbes Seals, a retired U.S. Army colonel, died March 28, 1985, in Chattanooga, Tenn. Seals graduated from the University of Hawaii in 1924 and received his law degree from Chattanooga College of Law in 1927.

1925

Dr. William Louis Woolfolk died Feb. 16, 1986. He received his medical training at the University of Pennsylvania and interned at Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia before entering specialized training in a New Orleans hospital. From 1932 to the mid-1970s he practiced medicine in Owensboro, Ky., where he introduced hospital surgical procedures for eye, ear, nose, and throat patients. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and a board member of the Davis County Board of Health and various medical associations. He was a member of the Settle Memorial United Methodist Church and a lay delegate to the Louisville Conference of the United Methodist Church.

1926

Carl Bickley Knight, retired editor and publisher, died Feb. 23, 1986, in Big Stone Gap, Va. While at Washington and Lee, Knight was president of the publications board, editor of the *Calyx,* and a member of Omicron Delta Kappa. He was a member of the Kiwanis Club and held various offices in the Virginia Press Association and the Virginia State Printers Association. Knight was a member of the Lonesome Pine Country Club and the Carolina Yacht Club in Charleston, S.C., and treasurer and member of the vestry of Christ Episcopal Church in Big Stone Gap.

1928

George Sloan Arnold, a retired attorney from Romney, W. Va., died March 22, 1986, in Harrisonburg, Va. Arnold attended Washington and Lee from 1903 to 1905 and received his law degree in 1928. He established the George Sloan Arnold Scholarship and Loan Fund at Washington and Lee in 1974 to provide scholarships and loans to applicants who demonstrate financial need and academic excellence.

1932

Martin Parks Burks, former president of the W&L Alumni Association and organizer and first president of the W&L Law School Association, died Feb. 21, 1986, in Roanoke, Va. He had been in private law practice for almost 20 years. He retired in 1975 as general counsel of the Norfolk and Western Railway after 28 years in the railroad's law department. Burks received an honorary doctor of laws degree from W&L in 1959. He served on many community boards and was a member of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association and former president of the Roanoke Bar Association. He was a member of the Roanoke City School Board from 1949 to 1953; president of the boards of Jefferson and Community hospitals; president of the Shenandoah Club; and a member of the boards of Shenandoah Life Insurance Co., Colonial American Bankshares Corp., Westminster Canterbury of Lynchburg, North Cross School, Central YMCA, Historic Lexington Foundation, and the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce. He served on the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council and an advisory council on economic education. He had been senior warden of St. John's Episcopal Church and chairman of the finance department of the Episcopal Diocese of Southwestern Virginia.

1933

Ethelbert Henry Evans of Montgomery, Ala., died Feb. 22, 1986. He was associated with Capital Fertilizer Co. for 45 years. He was past president of the Montgomery Rotary Club and a Paul Harris Fellow of the Rotary International Foundation. He headed campaigns for the Red Cross, Community Chest, and March of Dimes and served on the Boy Scout Council. He was a member of the St. Joseph of Arimathea Anglican Church.

John Benjamin Neuner, owner of A&N Furniture Co. in Plant City, Fla., died June 15, 1985.

1934

James Allen Black, chairman of the board of the Times and Alleganian Co., died Feb. 19, 1986, in Cumberland, Md. In 1935 Black began his career with the company, which publishes the *Cumberland Evening Times,* the *Cumberland News,* and the *Cumberland Sunday Times.* He worked in various managerial capacities until becoming chairman of the board in 1978. He served with the U.S. Army for three years during World War II.

William Burl Tyree died Feb. 8, 1986, in Clearwater, Fla. Tyree retired in 1978 after 32 years with Standard Register Co. of Dayton, Ohio. He served in the armed forces for five years during World War II, attaining the rank of captain. He was a member of the First Christian Church of Clearwater.

1936

Alfred Marvin Pullen Jr., retired certified public

Mrs. Mac

Catherine Feland McDowell, secretary to five deans of the Washington and Lee School of Law, died April 8 at Lexington's Stonewall Jackson Hospital. She was 82.

Born in Lawrenceburg, Ky., in 1904, she was the widow of Charles R. McDowell who taught law at W&L from 1927 until his death in 1968.

For 30 years "the indispensable Mrs. Mac" ruled the law dean's office on the first floor of Tucker Hall. So profound was her influence among the students, faculty, and administration that two scholarships were established in her honor—the first by the Law School Association in 1966 upon her retirement from the dean's office and the second in 1979 in her honor by the Law Council, governing board of the Law School Association.

During graveside ceremonies in Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, two of Mrs. Mac's adoptive sons shared their memories of her.

Former Washington and Lee President Robert E. R. Huntley, '50, '57L, now the president of Best Products Co. in Richmond, knew Mrs. Mac while student, professor, and dean.

"She took us as we came and in a subtle way nudged us to take charge of ourselves and to become whatever we were capable of," Huntley said. "She never, or almost never, offered advice in any kind of direct way but somehow after talking with her we knew what we ought to do and were inclined to try to do it.

"In those years the bright spot of every working day for me—as a student and later as a teacher—was the time I spent talking with Mrs. McDowell, sometimes only a minute, sometimes much longer.

"Amazingly, she always seemed to have time for such visits—not just with me but with any of us. In retrospect, I don't know how she managed that, because she turned out prodigious amounts of work, and all with perfect efficiency and accuracy....Yet she had time for us, even while she worked. Her office—the outer room of the dean's office—was a place of constant traffic. I truly don't know how she did it. And strangest of all, it never occurred to me to wonder about it until now. It was just the way things were."

Andrew W. (Uncas) McThenia, '58, '63L, who joined the W&L law faculty in 1967, characterized Mrs. McDowell as "perhaps the gentlest lady I have ever known."

Said McThenia: "The gentleness I am talking about is not that sort of courtesy which refers to polite manners, but gentleness in its simplest form—a respectful and tender presence to everything and everyone, a respect for the dignity of life, a respect for the dignity of the most washed-out and dissolute student who might be in such despair that he had no respect for himself. That sort of gentleness which arises from within a person, from a deep awareness of one's place in life, in the vision of who one is."

McThenia said that by virtue of her 30 years in the office Mrs. McDowell holds the unofficial record for the longest tenure among American law deans—not law deans' secretaries, mind you.

Explained McThenia: "While there were various figureheads who held the title of dean during those many years, she knew—and what is more important, they knew—who really ran the place. She had a selfless way of letting the occupants of the office think they were actually in charge."

In addition to the graveside tributes, former W&L journalism professor Paxton Davis used his weekly column in the *Roanoke Times and World-News* to take notice of Mrs. Mac's death.

Davis observed that "for several generations of students at the Washington and Lee University School of Law she was a legend—not only a key figure in getting them through law school, but also one of the people from whom they learned a lot of law as well."

Continued Davis: "Her role was scarcely confined to typing and filing, however. Professors—one must try to say this as delicately as possible, yet make the point—often know a lot and some even manage to pass some of it on; but many cannot find the men's room without a map and many more wander in and out of class as vaguely as campus dogs.

"It was Mrs. McDowell who invariably kept things on a coherent footing. . . .She not only got the paperwork done but kept the small faculty and student body moving in the right direction. In the process, she typed a lot of papers and filed a lot of memoranda. But she also averted a lot of trouble and innumerable blunders, and managed somewhere along the way to keep everyone around her more or less clearheaded."

Mrs. McDowell is survived by two sons, Charles McDowell Jr., '48, the Washington-based columnist of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, and John Feland McDowell, '52, '54L, of Williamsburg, and by six grandchildren.

accountant, died March 16, 1986, in Greensboro, N.C. Pullen, a Navy veteran of World War II, worked as an accountant for A. M. Pullen Co. for 43 years. He was a life member of the North Carolina Trap Shooting Association and the American Trap Shooting Association. Pullen was a past member of the Greensboro Cotillion Club and a member of the West Market Street United Methodist Church.

1937

Laurence White Wilson Jr. of Manakin-Sabot, Va., died in September 1985. He retired in 1980 after 45 years in the garment business. He was with Blue Bell Inc., Wrangler Menswear Division, for 32 years. He served with the Army during World War II, spending 33 months in the South Pacific and attaining the rank of captain.

1939

George Charles Graff, retired senior project engineer for the Continental Telephone Corp., died Feb. 16, 1986, in Gainesville, Va.

Peter Valentine Metcalf died March 13, 1986, in Dallas. Metcalf graduated from the University of Denver in 1939 and served with the U. S. Marines during World War II, attaining the rank of major. He started Pete Metcalf Co. Inc., a food ingredients business, in Dallas in 1953. Metcalf was president of the Allied Trades Association and the Texas Bakers Association and a member of the American Association of Cereal Chemists and Institute of Food Technologists. He was a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Thomas William Moses, a member of the W&L Alumni Association Board of Directors from 1963 to 1967, died March 23, 1986. Moses received his LL.B. degree from Yale University in 1942 and served with the U. S. Navy during World War II. He practiced law in West Virginia and Pennsylvania from 1945 to 1955 and joined the Indianapolis Water Co. in 1956. In 1963 he became president of Investors Diversified Services, leaving that company a year later to become president of First Interoceanic Corp. He rejoined Indianapolis Water Co. in 1970 as president and served in that capacity until 1980 when he was made chairman of the board and chief executive officer. Moses was chairman of the Greater Indianapolis United Way, president and lay advisory board member of St. Vincent Hospital Foundation, and member of the boards of the Indiana Chamber of Commerce and the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Charles Edwin Mottesheard, attorney in Charleston, W. Va., for 45 years, died March 28, 1986. He served in the Navy during World War II. He was a member of the state and national bar associations, Christ Church United Methodist Church, the Warner Bible Class, Edgewood Country Club, and Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity.

1941

Irving Kohlman Kaler, a founding member of the Atlanta law firm Kaler, Karesh and Frankel, died Feb. 16, 1986. He was chairman of the Georgia State Ethics Commission from 1975 to 1981 and of the Campaign Disclosures Commission in Georgia from 1976 to 1982. Kaler was active in the Democratic Party at the local, state, and national level. In 1968 he was appointed first chairman of the Atlanta Community Relations Commission. A 1942 graduate of the Lamar School of Law at Emory University, Kaler served as an American Red Cross assistant field director during World War II. Active throughout his life in different branches of B'nai B'rith, he served as national president of its youth organizations in 1941 and chairman of the southeastern regional advisory board of its Anti-Defamation League in 1966. He received its sixth national Abe Goldstein Human Relations Award in 1971. Kaler was a director of

the Atlanta Legal Aid Society and the Atlanta Jewish Social Service Federation and served on the boards of the YMCA, Academy Theater, Alliance Theater, and Northside School of the Arts. He was a member of the Atlanta, Georgia, and American bar associations and the Emory University Alumni Council.

Charles Edwin Mottesheard (See 1939.)

1943

Charles Christian Schock, a vice president and director of the Franklin State Bank in Matawan, N.J., died June 15, 1985, from injuries suffered in an automobile accident. Schock served in the Army during World War II and was a graduate of the Rutgers University law school and the Stonier School of Banking at Rutgers. He was a member of the Rotary Club and the Monmouth County Bar Association, a member of the board of the Monmouth County Mental Health Association, and a founder and board member of the Bayshore Community Hospital.

1944

Dr. Ernest Lovell Becker, former director of the department of medicine at Beth Israel Hospital and a leading national figure in kidney research and treatment, died Feb. 19, 1986. He lived in Water Mill, N.Y. Becker had been a professor of medicine at the Cornell University Medical School, which he joined in 1968. He was well-known in the medical community for his kidney research and his interest in high-altitude physiology, particularly among the Indian tribes of Peru. From 1970 to 1973, Becker was president of the National Kidney Foundation and director of graduate medical evaluation at the American Medical Association from 1978 to 1980. He received his medical degree from the University of Cincinnati in 1948 and served in the U.S. Air Force Medical Corps from 1953 to 1955. Washington and Lee awarded him an honorary doctor of science degree in 1980.

1946

Herbert Nathan Hamric Jr., a Lexington insurance executive, died April 6, 1986. Hamric held a number of positions in the real estate and insurance business and more recently was a sales representative for the Manhattan Life/New England Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the Manly Memorial Baptist Church.

1948

Brientnall Stanley Gill Jr., a retired regional manager for Mutual of America Insurance Co. in Charleston, W.Va., died Feb. 7, 1986, in Florida. Gill served in the Air Corps during World War II and was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church and Edgewood Country Club.

1949

Wesley Hugh Jolly, senior partner in the law firm Jolly, Place, Fralin & Prillaman, with offices in Roanoke, Salem and Galax, died March 8, 1986, in Galax. Jolly joined the firm in 1949 and moved his office from Roanoke to Galax when he became a senior partner. He was a prominent annexation and municipal lawyer. He represented Salem in its annexation cases and helped write the charter that converted Salem from a town to a city. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Order of the Coif. He belonged to the Roanoke/Salem, Galax/Grayson County, and Virginia bar associations and was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1984. He was a fellow of the International Society of Barristers and the American College of Trial Lawyers and a member of both the Virginia Association of Defense Attorneys and the Defense Research Institute.

Dale Wilson LaRue, formerly chief district judge of the 27th General District of Virginia, died March 21, 1986. LaRue received his bachelor's degree from Emory & Henry College and opened a law office in Galax after graduating from Washington and Lee's School of Law. He served as commonwealth's attorney for Carroll County, city attorney for Galax, judge of the Galax Municipal Court, and county judge and juvenile and domestic relations judge for the counties of Carroll and Pulaski. He became judge of the General District Court for Galax, Carroll, and Pulaski counties in 1973. He was active in the First Christian Church in Galax, the Rotary Club, and the American Legion as well as state and national professional organizations.

Henry Andrew Lederer, retired partner in a computer software company, died Feb. 13, 1986, at his winter home in Fort Lauderdale. Lederer was a partner in Eastern Software Distributors Inc. in Ruxton, Md. He had been a partner in a family-owned grain brokerage firm before entering computer software. He was on the board of Century Savings and Loan Association and was president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. Lederer served in the Army Air Corps during World War II and later reached the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Air Force Reserve. He was a member of the Maryland Club, L'Hirondelle Club, and the Elkridge Club.

1950

Joseph McFarland Vicars, who had been in the insurance business in Martinsville, Va., for 30 years, died March 4, 1986. During World War II he served in the Marine Corps in the Pacific Theater Operations. Vicars was affiliated with the Equitable Life Assurance Society and in 1963 joined the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and later became a Certified Life Underwriter. Vicars was a member of the Martinsville Jaycees and the Kiwanis Club and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church.

Friends

Arthur Silver, former vaudevillian who kept Washington and Lee students in suits for many years, died April 22 in Lexington. He was 97. Silver came to Lexington in 1926 and opened a clothing store in the old Lee Hotel from which he sold custom-made suits for $29.50 and $34.50. A familiar figure on the Lexington sidewalks for generations, Silver was as renowned for his storytelling as his suits. He had closed his shop in the mid-1970s but still told his stories to anyone who would stop and take the time to listen. A story by Mike Hudson, '85, in the *Roanoke Times and World-News* indicated that Silver's most prized possession was an autographed photo of U.S. Sen. John W. Warner, '49, who had spoken briefly with Silver during last year's law commencement at W&L and remembered buying his first postwar suit at Silver's store. A memorial service for Silver was held on May 2 in Lee Chapel.

Henry I. Willett, a nationally known educator who received an honorary degree from W&L in 1968, died on March 20 in Richmond. He was 81. Willett was superintendent of Richmond's schools during the throes of desegregation and was later acting president of Virginia Commonwealth University. A graduate of William and Mary, he received a master's degree from Columbia University. Among the survivors is Henry I. Willett Jr., '52, of Virginia beach, former president of Longwood College.

And Furthermore

EDITOR:

In deciding not to alter the University's investment policy with respect to companies doing business in South Africa, the Board of Trustees has once again demonstrated its wisdom and is to be commended. (A previous outstanding decision was to admit women to W&L).

Various other universities, notably Harvard and some of the other more liberal (in the sense of left-leaning) ones, have chosen the other path, which, if followed universally, would only hurt more blacks than whites. Indeed, many of the companies whose stock is being sold off are those who follow the enlightened "Sullivan" principles of equal opportunity. For every stock sale there is a purchaser, so the net effect of disinvestment is zero.

How much better is the action of our Trustees, who, while properly denouncing apartheid, have recommended positive, constructive steps to explore areas which aim to benefit directly the victims of apartheid.

FREDERICK D. STRONG, '35
Burton, S.C.

EDITOR:

As a W&L alumnus and a graduate of the theatre studies program in 1980, I was sickened by the garish, grinning jackanapes in the cover photo of the March/April issue of the *Alumni Magazine*.

It is patently false advertising to assert that the theatre at W&L plays anything but a marginal role in the University life and receives anything more than the merest acknowledgement from the administration and the treasury.

Celebrating "50 years" in what was then, and still is, that ill-equipped, antediluvian firetrap we call the University Theatre is inspired "clowning" indeed.

I find it amusing (as I did when I attended W&L) that the classics are performed, but not taught within the theatre department (an unmitigated case of "the horse before the cart").

Mr. Mish is hopelessly misinformed or educationally misguided when he states that a theatre education at W&L is as rigorous or as efficacious as a graduate master's program.

The remarks concerning Lee Kahn, the true backbone of the program, a brilliant teacher and a caring man, provided the only truth to the article. W&L is in desperate need of another Lee Kahn.

The joke is on the "clowns" of your cover story, sadly, an educational joke.

WALTER M. FRANKENBERGER III, '80
New Haven, Conn.

1966-1986

by Bruce W. Rider, '66

At first I did not feel entitled to return to the 20th reunion of the Class of 1966.

The invitation in the mail outlining the planned events seemed to be not only from another place and time, but from another world.

The succeeding years of *Alumni Magazines* chronicled the careers and personal growth of graduates leading lives of excellence, of philanthropic contribution, of improving the very fabric of the communities in which they lived.

In 1966, I believed that my life would go in a similar direction, that the knowledge, discipline, and honor developed at Washington and Lee would propel me toward the significant contributions of those who had completed their formative time in Lexington to go out into the world to lead and to serve.

As a captain in the U.S. Air Force, one of my four years of service was in South Vietnam in 1969-70. How does one relate, how does one describe, how does one comprehend the horror, the terror, the overwhelming power of war's only true victor—death itself?

My Bronze Star Medal was reported in the *Alumni Magazine*, as well as such other events as the births of my sons and changes in jobs in the years that came after the war.

But how to report and record the true losses from the war—the pain, the not infrequent death of hope itself?

Among other losses from the Vietnam war for me was the loss of most of my eyesight.

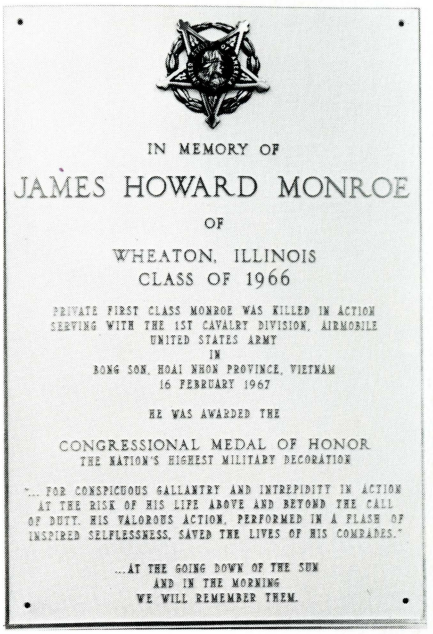
A friend read me the planned agenda for the May 1986 reunion. Suddenly I listened with full attention: a ceremony would be held in Lee Chapel to honor a classmate, a Medal of Honor winner, one of the 18 men from Washington and Lee to die in the Vietnam war.

Such a ceremony was an outstanding and proper event to be included in the reunion, of course. But Vietnam still evokes such mixed feelings and memories. Much about the war was simply crazy, bizarre, unreal, nothing like the myths and mystiques of wars and battles read about in books in Lexington.

I came to the reunion in great part drawn by the attempt, at least, to place an honorable marker on the pain and loss of those Vietnam years.

The ceremony in Lee Chapel was genuine, was authentic, was in fact healing.

For me, this was the first public recognition for the time in my life when I risked everything I had so that the freedoms I had grown up with (paid for by earlier generations of American men and women) could be maintained for those who would follow after me.



In retrospect, what truly amazes me is that Robert E. Lee could come to Lexington so soon after a bitter war and devote his energy, imagination, and life to the future of his region and of his nation. Having seen the dark heart of war, Lee turned his attention and abilities almost immediately to the work of peace and the rebuilding of the values of life and honor.

For most Vietnam veterans, it has taken us at least 10 years to bring our wounded souls and hearts back to anything resembling fullness and hope.

The inspiration for me now—the almost unbelievable concept—is that Lee could lay down the dreadful past and work with imagination and determination to forge a meaningful future, to provide a legacy for accomplishment and honor that lives today on this campus and in the hearts and minds of our students and graduates.

It is still not easy to get beyond the losses, the deaths, the anger, and the pain of the Vietnam experience.

But, as in so many areas, Robert E. Lee continues to lead the way.

To restoration.

To forgiveness.

To the need for and value of service to others—so that by taking such action, freedom and justice will prevail over the forces of darkness, discouragement, and despair.

It was not easy to come back to Washington and Lee in 1986, to have to look inward at the cost of self and hope of these past 20 years.

Now I know that it was right to return.

The bedrock values of Washington and Lee remain. In fact, they grow stronger.

And these values will continue to sustain those of us who fought in Vietnam as we look now to the coming years of life, remembering along with Robert E. Lee that it is up to each of us to work to build a world worthy of the Creator God who gave us each the gift of life, so that we might work together continually to have honor, peace, and even joy.

The ceremony honoring Congressional Medal of Honor winner James H. Monroe held during the reunion weekend moved one of Monroe's classmates to reflect upon his own experiences during and since Vietnam. While he was still on the campus for his 20th reunion, Bruce W. Rider, '66, wrote this article and sent it to Washington and Lee President John D. Wilson, as Rider's way of thanking the University for including Jim Monroe, Rider, and, indeed, all of the University's Vietnam veterans in the reunion activities.

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