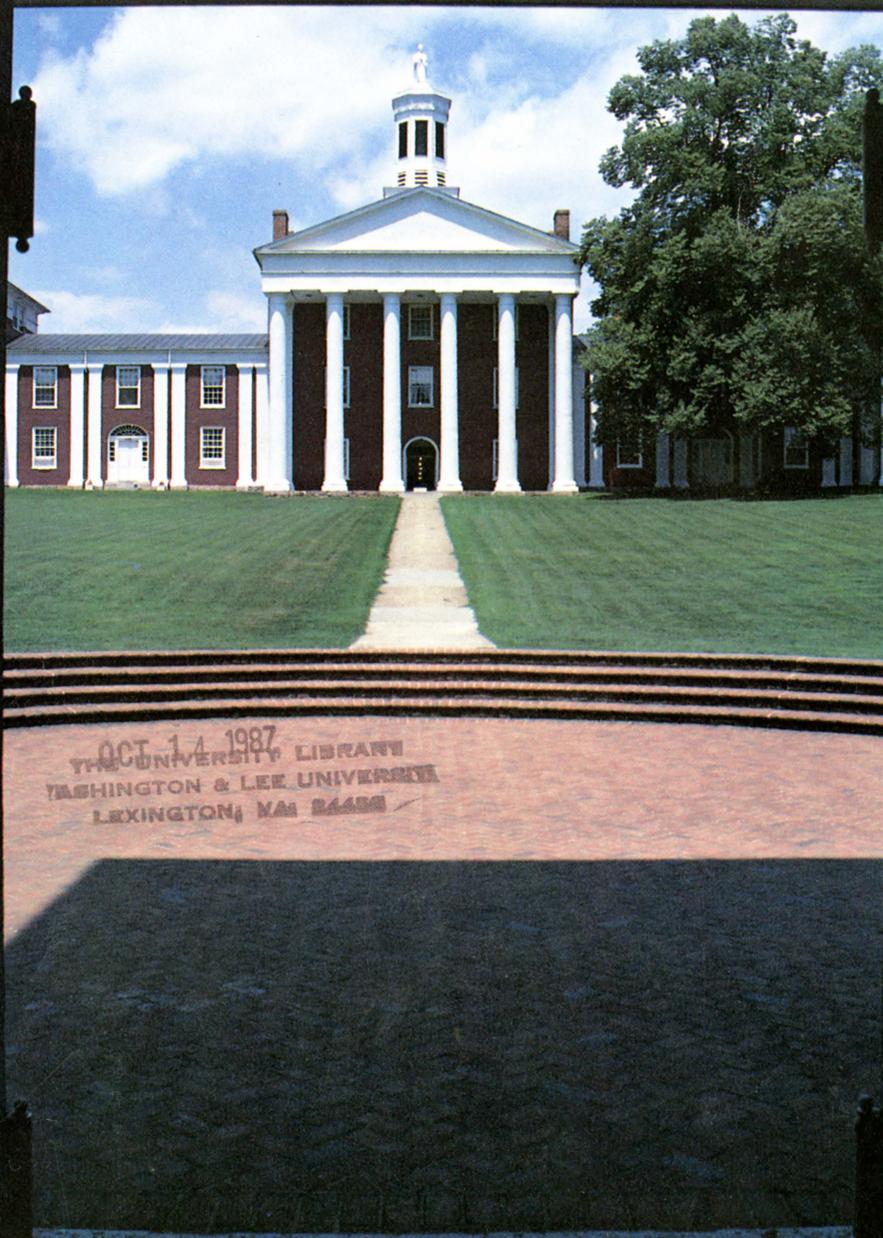


W&L

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September/October 1987



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MEMBERS OF the Class of '88 line the walk between Lee Chapel and Washington Hall as the academic procession marches to the opening convocation. Held on the first day of classes for the 1987-88 academic year, the convocation represented the renewal of an opening day tradition that had not been held in almost two decades. In a letter inviting the seniors to attend, President John D. Wilson wrote: "The faculty believe that it is entirely fitting to begin the new year by celebrating the unity of

the class that, nine months later, will be graduated from the University. It is to the seniors we inevitably look for leadership and strength in preserving the traditions and values of Washington and Lee." The convocation featured a keynote address by Michael Kammen, the Newton C. Farr Professor of American History and Culture at Cornell University. A noted historian of the early national period, Kammen gave an address titled: "Personal Liberty and the American Dream."

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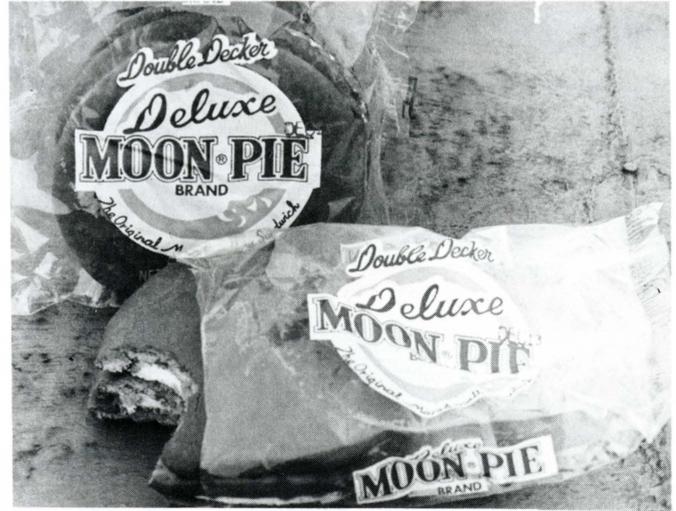
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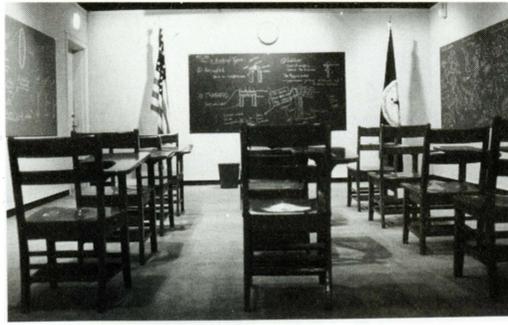
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On the Cover: University photographer W. Patrick Hinely, '73, captures a familiar view: the Colonnade as it is seen from the doors of Lee Chapel.

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Why Teach?

Last May the Commonwealth of Virginia paid tribute to 13 teachers from its colleges and universities.

Chosen from among 108 candidates, the 13 faculty members were honored for their contributions to teaching, research, or public service by being named the recipients of Outstanding Faculty Awards—the first such awards given under the program established by the 1986 Virginia General Assembly.

Two of those 13 winners were Washington and Lee professors—Philip L. Cline, professor of administration and economics, and Leonard E. Jarrard, professor of psychology.

During the ceremony, at which Gov. Gerald L. Baliles presented Cline, Jarrard, and their fellow winners with the awards, the chairman of Virginia's Council of Higher Education, Stanley E. Harrison, said that the awards recognize people who “make education come alive in classrooms across the Commonwealth.”

Based on the testimony of their current and former students, it is clear that Cline and Jarrard have indeed made education come alive in Washington and Lee's classrooms.

That is the reason we chose to ask them to share why it is they do what they do. Not *how* they do it necessarily. But *why*. Why teach?



Maximizing Human Capital

Or How to Bake a Birthday Cake

By Philip L. Cline

Professor of Administration and Economics

A favorite tactic of students who find themselves stumped on a difficult test question is to restate the question in such a way that they can answer it with great facility. For example, suppose someone were to ask you "Why do we celebrate birthdays?" You might respond that there is almost always a cake at a birthday celebration, and then go on to explain how to bake a cake.

This time-tested strategy for dealing with one's own ignorance was invented by aspiring Ph.D. graduate students facing Preliminary Examinations. It also has great appeal for me, however, as I approach this assignment.

Phil Cline is a 1967 graduate of Washington and Lee. He received M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Oklahoma State University. He returned to his alma mater in 1975. He has served as a consultant for the United Nations, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and many private companies.

I don't particularly relish the thought of trying to explain why I teach. (Why do I love my dog?) So, rather than attempting to answer the question "Why teach?" I am going to write about some of the people-and-things-in-the-world I encounter as a faculty member at Washington and Lee and the sorts of activities in which it is my fortune to participate. Then you can draw your own conclusions about why I do it.

The resource that I bring to my job is sometimes referred to by economists as "human capital." It's a stock of technical knowledge and skills. As with any capital stock, it has to be maintained. And if it is to expand over time, additional net investments must be made.

I spend a good bit of my time trying to maintain my proficiency in the subjects I teach. For the most part this means studying the current professional journals in my areas. Another way I stay abreast of changes

is by attending regional and national meetings of professional organizations. These meetings are typically organized around sessions at which people with similar research interests present papers on their recent findings, which are then discussed by others in attendance. Those of us who are still speaking to one another at the end of the session then go out to eat and celebrate our erudition.

Another large chunk of my time is spent maintaining the content of the four courses I teach. Each one meets about three hours per week for 12 weeks for a total of 36 contact hours during the term. From one offering of a given course to the next time I offer it, the content of about 80 percent of those 36 slots will not change significantly. Perhaps all that's required of me to get these meetings ready to go for a new term is to replace some outdated

newspaper articles with more current ones.

But typically the materials for seven or eight of the 36 contact hours will need major surgery. There are several reasons why I might feel it necessary to rework part of a course. Sometimes the impetus comes from an external entity: the changing whims of Congress and the Federal Reserve Board of Governors immediately come to mind. Other times the agent of change is internal. Maybe I decide to write a new sequence of homework problems on time series forecasting because the old ones don't take advantage of some newly available computer techniques; or I might become convinced from my study of the literature that the predictive power of the rational-expectations theory is so poor that this once popular theory no longer warrants class time. Still other times I decide to rework or eliminate a topic for no better reason than that I've become bored with it.

So much for maintaining the capital stock. What about adding to it? Might it be that over time, forces could conspire to make it necessary for a teacher to learn a whole new (though related) area? And then develop the curriculum to support it? That's been the case for me and I've seen it happen for a number of my colleagues, too. My own opportunity is coming about courtesy of the semiconductor and the attendant evolution in the business world, from data processing to information processing.

I'm going to resist the temptation to share with you all that I learned this summer at the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) Summer Institute on Management Information Systems—in addition to memorizing that name, I mean. Let's just say that many people (including AACSB, the only recognized business school accrediting agency) think that certain advances in computer technology have spawned a need for undergraduate business schools to adapt in the fashion that best suits the curricular goals of each institution.

W&L responded by making it possible for me to spend five weeks at the University of Minnesota studying this new (to us) area and how to teach it. The fellowship of the dorm, dining hall cafeterias, classes till 9:30 p.m. and on Saturdays, homework, tests: I'd forgotten how good life could be. We complained. But the fact remains that I, along with 47 other faculty people from all over the country and Canada, participated in a very intense learning experience.

As we continue with this idea of adding to one's stock of human capital, let us ask: what else besides this formal education would a person need in order to be an effective teacher of management information

systems? Right. Hands-on experience. Get out in the business world and see how managers are actually using this new technology to accomplish the strategic and competitive objectives of their companies. Find out what it's like to design and install a complex system. See if the flattening of the organization is really taking place. Try to determine how employees feel about the way their jobs are changing as a result of end-user computing. Ask other hard questions that tend to get overlooked in a normal classroom setting.

In order to have some of these experiences and ask some of these questions, I applied for and was awarded a leave of

teachers. If you follow through on this line of reasoning, you must necessarily conclude that research and teaching are mutually exclusive activities in the production of education.

I don't believe that's the case. I believe research and teaching are synergetic activities. So I try to keep one or more research projects going, though I'm a very undisciplined researcher and I'm uncommitted in that I've never really found an area in which I wanted to specialize.

(Actually, I'm pretty good at asking interesting research questions and I'm quite happy to do enough data excavation to satisfy myself that I know an answer. But

“The faculty share the responsibility for defining the environment in which we will teach and our students will study.”

absence for this winter term. Buck Ogilvie, a Trustee of Washington and Lee and executive vice president of Excalibur Inc., has invited me to come to Houston this winter and watch him, his people, and their customers in action. Excalibur does analysis, design, and implementation of management information systems for the energy industry. Buck has already written a six-page syllabus for my time in Houston, and I am looking forward to working with him on this very exciting project.

Between this opportunity and my training at the AACSB Institute, I am confident that I will be able to recommend a reasonable way for us to integrate this new area of management information systems into the curriculum at W&L. I am also confident that my “stock of human capital” will be greater at the end of this academic year than it was at the beginning.

Let's think now about the degree that serves as a union card for teachers in one of my areas: the Ph.D. degree, Philosophiae Doctor. You cannot get tenured at any self-respecting institution these days without this (or an equivalent) terminal degree. What this degree means is that you have demonstrated an ability to produce and a tolerance for original research.

Yet, it is not uncommon these days for editorial writers and social philosophers to deride university researchers as poor

I'm terrible about following through and putting my findings in publishable form. Writing is very difficult for me, and I've never been very good at it. I think this personal shortcoming is probably responsible for the super-critical way I evaluate my students' written efforts. I'm keenly aware of how important it is for them to sharpen their writing skills and develop professional standards for their writing. I'm still working on it myself.)

Another responsibility that goes with a faculty position at Washington and Lee is euphemistically called “University service.” This is administrationese and most often translates as “committee work.” In a global context, W&L has always been blessed with a bountiful supply of standing and ad hoc committees. This is due in no small way to the faculty's penchant for being intimately involved in everything from setting long-run institutional goals to laying down rules for Wednesday night parties.

I complain about the time I spend doing committee work because it seems at first blush to be an incredibly inefficient use of scarce resources. But if you press me on it, I will admit that I wouldn't have it any other way.

The faculty share the responsibility for defining the environment in which we will teach and our students will study. If that lofty observation leaves you cold, how about the idea that (since almost all our commit-

tees have student representation) it's a good way to train students in trench warfare? Selling one's position to "superiors," the art of compromise, when to push and when to back off: all these group dynamics are on shameless display at many of the committee meetings I attend.

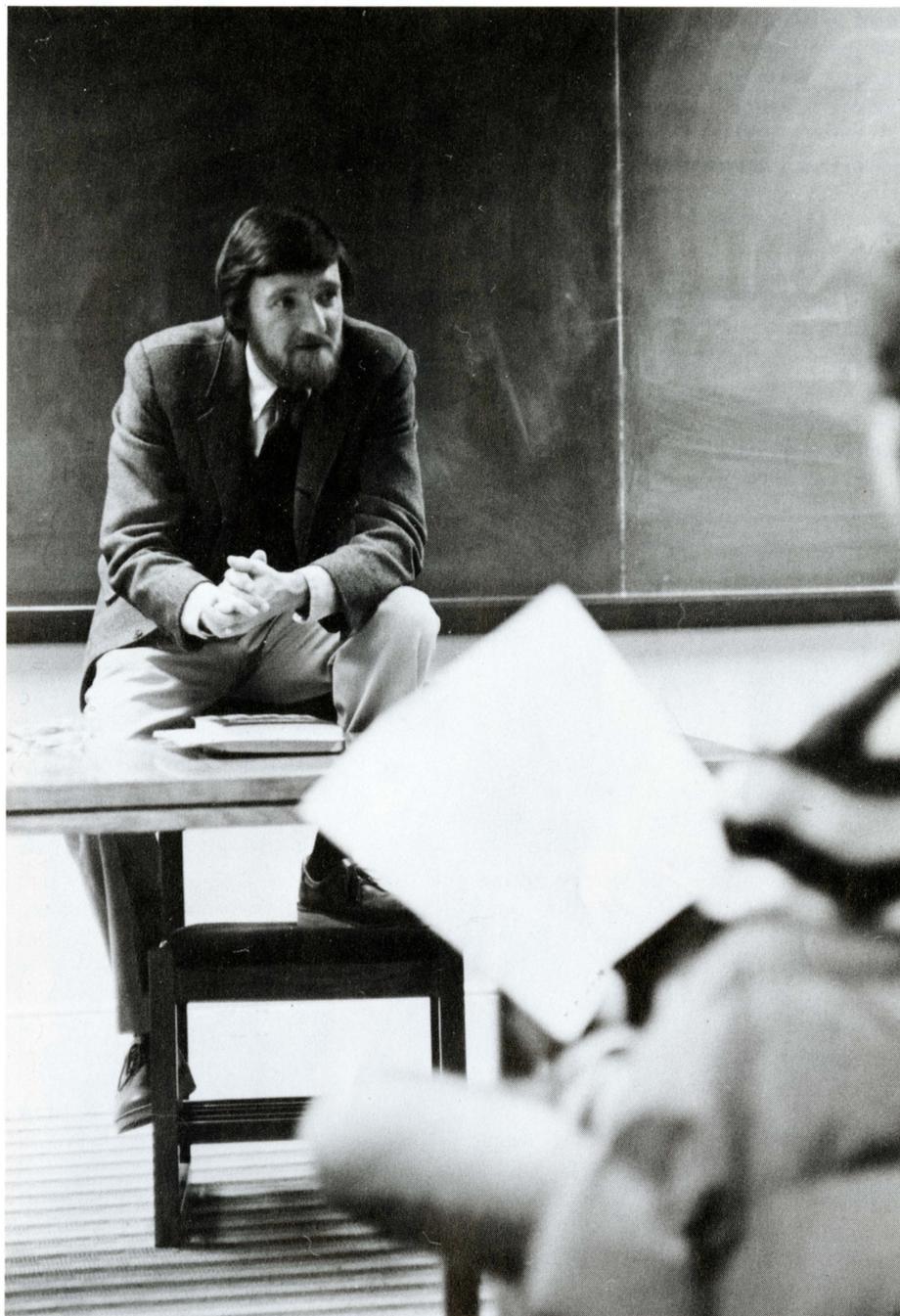
An important part of my job is that of faculty adviser. This involves counseling my advisees on course selection and other academic matters, writing letters of recommendation for students looking for summer and full-time positions, and just generally being available to chat about whatever. Some students take full advantage of the opportunity to develop a strong relationship with their faculty adviser (and of course other faculty members, too). But too many students venture into a faculty office only when it's absolutely necessary. That's a shame. The students who go up on the hill only to attend class are missing a lot of what W&L is about.

When all is said and done, I go to bed feeling good or bad about my performance as a faculty member based on how well I taught that day. Not necessarily based just on how well the lectures that seemed so elegant the night before or the questions I asked were received, or how profound my responses were to the questions I was asked in class. Those are certainly very important measures of how I've done, and after 12 years I still get nervous before every class. After all, it's one of the most visible of the "outputs" I produce, and no matter how well I think I'm prepared there are still too many days when I trip all over myself and the students' ideas.

But the quality of time spent in class is not the only consideration. All the things I've mentioned above—preparing lectures and meaningful assignments, reading and researching in my academic areas, exploring new areas, having input into University policy, advising students—are part of teaching at W&L. Sometimes it takes only one brief but special conversation with a current or former student or a colleague to make me feel good about the day.

The book that dominated *The New York Times* nonfiction best-seller list this summer was *The Closing of the American Mind* by Allan Bloom, a professor at the University of Chicago. In it, Bloom laments the current generation of college students, particularly those at elite universities. While he finds most college students likeable, Bloom thinks "[t]oday's select students . . . are so much slacker intellectually, that they make their predecessors look like prodigies of culture."

Why are these students so uninterested



in learning more and why do they have so little idea how to go about it? Why are they unable to work out their own morality and philosophy of what life should be about? Why do they expect so much when they are willing to invest so little? According to Professor Bloom, we have the student radicals of the 1960s, the wimps of the campus who acquiesced to those radicals' curricular demands, rock music, and feminists to thank for the current state of affairs in higher education.

My own perception of today's Washington and Lee students is that they *are* open to criticism. I'm not certain they all appreciate the nature of the rewards that ac-

crue to those who pursue academic attainment. I have not learned much of late from the wisdom and analysis of my Principles of Economics students (though I have learned a great deal about the world from them). At times they do seem unsystematic and unmotivated and unorganized, and they seem far too quick to call "foul."

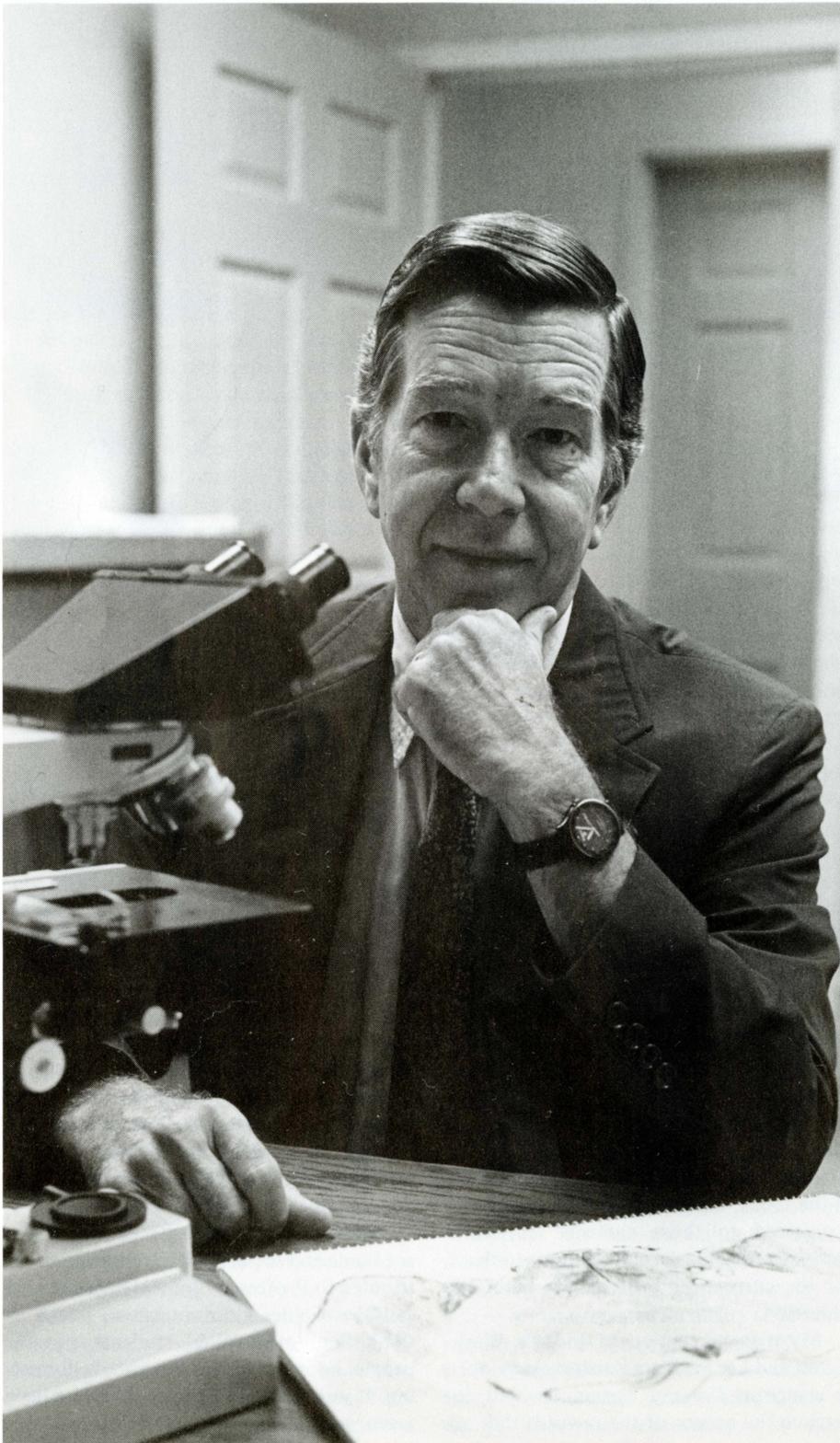
Whether these and certain other academic and social shortcomings can be attributed to Professor Bloom's hypothesized causal variables I do not know. I tend to think that it means W&L students resemble people. I don't find that particularly distressing. It just means that we need to do a little more work.

Pass It On

Hoping to Make a Difference at the Choice Points

By Leonard E. Jarrard

Professor of Psychology



Occasionally a student will ask me why I teach. It seems such a simple question: “Why do you teach?” And yet, I invariably have trouble giving a satisfactory answer.

Asking “Why do you teach?” is like asking “Why are you in business?” or “Why are you a psychiatrist?” or “Why are you a bus driver?” The reasons are often quite personal, and most of us are reluctant to talk about ourselves. Perhaps I can provide a better answer, at least a more satisfactory answer, to this question if I have to write it down.

I know of few in education who decided at an early age that they wanted to spend their lives teaching. I was not one of those few. In my case it just happened. And in retrospect I feel certain I went into academia because of individual teachers I had along the way, people who forced me to try to realize my potential. At the crucial choice points (as psychologists like to call them), I seemed to be around understanding individuals who provided me with the encouragement I needed.

One of those choice points came when I decided to go to college in the first place, opting to enter Baylor University rather than pursuing a career as a jazz musician in dance bands. I must admit that I questioned that decision now and again during the 5½ years of college, particularly each time I changed majors. I went from music to business to geology to chemistry and, finally, to psychology. (It’s interesting how students who are having trouble deciding on a major respond when I confess my own indecision to them. They are surprised, but I think they take some comfort in knowing one of their teachers had similar problems.)

At another of my choice points, it was a psychology professor at Baylor University—a professor, incidentally, who had the reputation of being a terrible “teacher” but who was nonetheless a

Len Jarrard received his bachelor’s degree from Baylor University and his master’s and doctorate from Carnegie Tech. He joined the W&L faculty in 1959, left in 1965 for six years, and returned in 1971. For the past 20 years his groundbreaking research on the role of the hippocampus and brain control of memory has been funded by the National Science Foundation.

wonderful individual—who convinced me I should consider going to graduate school and who helped me find my way into the graduate program at Carnegie Tech.

Several years later in graduate school I encountered another of those choice points. Again it was a professor who gave me encouragement at an especially difficult period, when continuing beyond a master's degree seemed utterly impossible.

Then there was the provost at Carnegie Tech, a distinguished old gentleman, who convinced me that if I was at all interested in teaching, I should accept as a first position the job I had been offered at Washington and Lee, rather than the offer in industry—an offer that paid twice the salary.

It takes experiences like these to make it obvious what an impact a teacher can have on the lives of others. And whenever I make a list of reasons why I have become a teacher, the reward that I get when I help students work through the choice points in their lives is high on that list.

But what about “teaching”—that is, the actual act of standing in front of a classroom full of students? I do enjoy teaching the introductory course in psychology, although I don't consider myself a brilliant lecturer like some others I have known. There is something quite special about being able to expose bright, young students to an area of knowledge most of them are encountering for the first time—to be able to tell them about the exciting advances that are being made in the field and how these advances help us better understand our own behavior, and to convey the excitement that accompanies trying to add to what is known through research.

To be effective in the classroom, teachers must constantly work to keep up with their field. This requires reading and study and, in most cases, an active involvement in research. Then, too, it is remarkable how much we who teach can and do learn from our own students.

There are almost as many different styles of teaching as there are individual teachers, of course. For some, the purpose of lecturing is to present difficult, complex material so that students can understand it; for them, teaching is viewed as passing on information. I once had a professor who claimed that he taught “wisdom.”

For myself, I do present complex material. But I especially concentrate on trying to motivate the students, to present the material in such a way that the students become genuinely interested in the area and develop a desire to study the books and ar-

ticles that are assigned. I feel that I am particularly successful when students are interested enough to go beyond what has been assigned.

Of course, there are potential problems associated with my attempts at motivating students through my lectures rather than merely passing along information. I will, for instance, occasionally have a student complain that he or she has trouble taking notes in my classes; some students, it seems, are just too accustomed to taking copious notes and writing down everything that is said in a lecture.

The fact that I can approach my classes in this way is something else I enjoy about teaching. This has to do with the freedom

meaningful research. Institutions of higher learning are primarily concerned with knowledge. They deal with what is known, pass on information to those who are coming along, and add to what is known. It is through research that this last function is accomplished, that new knowledge is added, and I particularly delight in being involved in that endeavor.

To experience the excitement of doing research, you do not have to make a major discovery such as finding out how memories are stored in the brain. Rather, it is sufficient to know that you have discovered things that were never known before. You then have the satisfaction of knowing you have contributed something new; you have added to the

“To experience the excitement of doing research, you do not have to make a major discovery such as finding out how memories are stored in the brain.”

that we teachers are allowed in approaching our courses. Within broad limits, a teacher can teach in the way he or she feels will be most effective. I can try different things; I can vary the way a course is taught—I can, in short, experiment. That is important for me.

Just as in the laboratory, some changes bring positive results, while others can end in near-disaster. Then, too, even if you try to teach a course in exactly the same way from one year to the next, each group of students will make it different. The interaction of students with one another and with the teacher makes each class unique. Indeed, the presence of a single individual can have a dramatic effect on the whole.

The different mix can mean very different things. Teaching some classes can best be described as fun, while teaching the very same material to a different class can be trying, to say the least. When I meet some classes on the last day of a semester, I often feel a little sad, realizing that this group will never get together again in the same way. Certainly, one thing I do like about teaching is the variety of experiences I have in the classroom.

Though I enjoy teaching large lecture courses, perhaps my greatest satisfaction comes from helping interested students become involved in doing original,

broader world of knowledge.

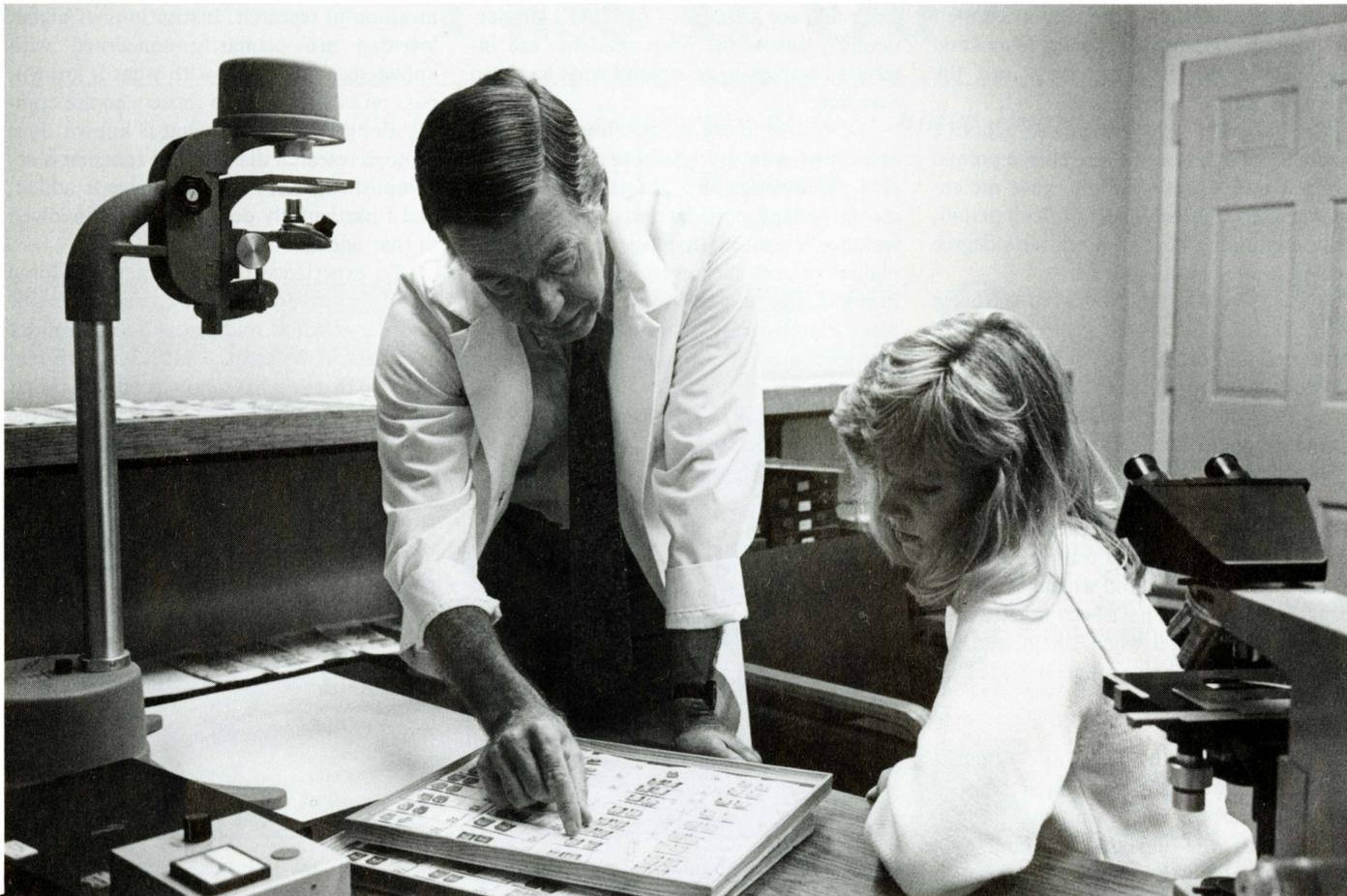
I find that many bright, curious undergraduates are especially eager to get involved in research. They become terribly excited knowing they are doing something that has never been done before, something that is undeniably their own. They will spend a tremendous amount of time working on a project for which there is neither grade nor money.

In some ways I have gotten more pleasure working on research with undergraduates than with graduate students, as I once did at Carnegie Mellon. The difference is in the undergraduates' unabashed enthusiasm, their fresh ideas, their willingness to try for the “long shots.” Graduate students, on the other hand, are just under too much pressure to produce to approach their work in this same way.

In the psychology department at Washington and Lee, we think it is important that our majors be exposed to research, and we have a number of courses designed to get students involved.

In addition to the regular course work, each summer I hire two to three of our undergraduate students to work full time in the laboratory on my own research, which is sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

There, in the laboratory, a teacher can work especially closely with his or her



Jarrard works in his laboratory with Kelly Shifflett, '90, one of the undergraduates who assist on Jarrard's research during the summer.

students and can come to know them on a much different level. It is always interesting and rewarding to share the feeling of accomplishment students have when they complete a project and when they describe what they have done and what they have found to others, which is something our students often do by presenting papers to the Virginia Academy of Science each spring.

One of the very real rewards of teaching, though, comes from seeing former students continue on to successful careers. Naturally, I am pleased when an outstanding student chooses to pursue further study in my own field, but I try not to proselytize. It would be a disservice to try to convince promising individuals to follow in a particular direction, only to have them discover later they have made a mistake.

Most of the students who do research in our laboratory do move on to postbaccalaureate studies in graduate or medical school. But frequently a student will discover that he or she really does not like research, and I think that's fine. At least, those students will know more about science, about how research is done. And whatever they choose to do or wherever they choose to go, they will, I hope, take with them an

appreciation of the value of trying to contribute to knowledge.

There are other reasons why I enjoy teaching. The academic calendar is one of those reasons. The nine months of the school year are frantic—classes to prepare for and teach, responsibilities as an adviser, committee meetings, and administrative duties.

Too, there are such essential activities as working in the laboratory, writing, reviewing research proposals and articles, consulting, and attending and participating in professional meetings. It is a constant struggle to juggle your time to keep up with everything.

Suddenly, the academic year ends, summer begins, and everything changes drastically. During the summer you can turn your full-time efforts to such professional activities as research, reading, and writing. There is even time to relax with the family. The change is welcome, and at the beginning of the summer you are almost convinced that the three best things about teaching are June, July, and August.

As the end of August approaches, however, the summer routine begins to pale,

the first few students begin to appear on campus, and suddenly it is time to prepare anew for the beginning of classes. It is easy to get caught up in the enthusiasm shown by students at the beginning of a school year. Older students return after spending the summer thinking and planning their future, and they are eager to get on with it. First-year students are initially unsure of themselves, anxious, and very serious about the challenge that awaits them. The relaxed summer is a thing of the past, but, again, the change is welcome.

As is apparent, "teaching"—particularly teaching at one of the nation's better colleges like Washington and Lee—involves much, much more than standing in front of a classroom. Maybe that is what makes answering the question "Why do you teach?" so difficult.

I often think of those special teachers I had along the way, those people who so influenced my life and the lives of others. I think now I have a better understanding of why they chose the academic life. I appreciate more fully now the nature and extent of their contributions.

And for me, it is important to try, as best I can, to "pass it on."

We the People ...

The Constitution: Will It Survive?

By L. H. LaRue
Professor of Law

In the title to this essay, I ask a question that I have heard many of our fellow citizens ask; since there are so many who are asking it, I will take it as my starting place. The question is puzzling, since it does not fit well with another common saying about our Constitution: we often say that ours is a living constitution, which has adapted to change. I will start by saying why I think that the question and the common saying do not fit together.

If our Constitution is alive and adapts to new circumstances, then it has changed. If the Constitution has changed, then something old has fallen away, and something new has come to be. And the old that has fallen away has not survived. In other words, parts of the Constitution have survived, but parts have not.

If we have a constitution that is alive, it is a constitution that changes. Life entails change. When there is change, something gets left behind and does not survive. But there is also continuity; something survives.

L. H. LaRue was born in a "company town" (coal mining) in West Virginia. He took his undergraduate degree from Washington and Lee (1959) and his law degree from Harvard. He has been a trial attorney with the U.S. Marine Corps and the U.S. Justice Department. He joined the faculty of the W&L law school in 1967 and was named director of the Frances Lewis Law Center in 1985. He has two books due out late this year. One is an examination of the Watergate affair and the other is titled Some Advice for Beginning the Study of Law. This article has been adapted from a lecture that Professor LaRue delivered to a session of the Washington and Lee Alumni College in July.



Consequently, I think that the question we have heard so often is the wrong question. We ought not ask a broad global question such as: will the Constitution survive? We should ask more narrow, more particular questions: what parts of the Constitution are likely to survive? And, of course, we should ask: what parts do we *want* to survive?

I am confident that I can make a few predictions about what will survive and what won't. For example, I am confident that our vocabulary and our concepts of constitutionalism will survive well into the next century.

This prediction is reasonably solid because we know that language is relatively conservative, that language changes rather slowly. Interestingly enough, I have read that the pace of change in language is slower now than it was 500 years ago; our modern technology of printing, of the media, and of universal education has standardized language to a degree that was formerly unthinkable.

Moreover, we have a single document, and it establishes a canonical vocabulary. The document establishes a vocabulary, and we use these words to talk about our political institutions and our political problems. The document has a language of citizen, legislative, executive, and so forth. These words, together with such phrases as "due process" and "equal protection," are part of everyone's vocabulary. I am willing to predict, and quite confidently so, that this vocabulary will survive.

Of course, it is also probable that the meanings of some of these words will shift in unpredictable ways. Consequently, this particular prediction may not be very comforting.

One of the things that the Constitution does is allocate political power. The Constitution creates three departments of government, and it allocates power among them. This allocation of power will probably survive, and I confess that I am rather unhappy about this prospect.

As I look at the current scene in Washington and watch our scheme of separation and allocation of power in operation, I am

not pleased. All too often, it seems as though we have three separate governments in Washington, and not three departments of a single government. We seem to be unable to generate a coherent economic policy. (And the same defects are true of defense policy and foreign affairs.) The political structure of power allocation, the system of power, makes it extraordinarily difficult to deal with these problems. One often hears praise of the system for the good that it produces, but I think that we also need to hear blame of the system for the bad that it produces.

Nonetheless, I predict that it will survive, and I do so because I think that the vested interests have too great a stake in its continued existence. People who have power, and people who benefit from the existing structure of power, are never interested in giving up their power. But perhaps you should not worry about this prediction. My views are heretical, and I am only an amateur in political science. So let me move on to a topic on which I am supposedly an expert.

Another thing that our Constitution does is establish a scheme of rights and liberties. To many people, this is the Constitution. In the popular imagination, the phrase “they can’t do that to me” is the idiom of constitutional law. Individual autonomy, individual rights, individual liberty—one can say it in many different ways, but the idea that America and freedom and the Constitution go together is deep in our culture. We say that America stands for freedom and that freedom is guaranteed by the Constitution.

I am a teacher of constitutional law, and the legal content of our rights and liberties is one of the things that I teach. I believe that I can make a prediction about the future of our constitutional rights. They will be different in the future than they are today. Let me try to explain why.

When we say that the Constitution guarantees our freedom, we have to face up to a problem, which is, how does it do it? The piece of paper alone can’t do it; there has to be some way of carrying the paper into the world. In other words, there has to be some institutional mechanism.

Here in the United States, we have chosen the mechanism of law, and consequently, the constitution of freedom is supposed to be the constitutional law of freedom. Constitutional law replaces the Constitution per se, and it does so via the institution known as judicial review; judges are supposed to guarantee our freedom. This institutional solution has its good points and its bad points; it is also generally misunderstood.

The most potent misunderstanding is that if our rights are guaranteed by law, then our rights cannot be taken away from us. If constitutional law, and not mere politics, is the foundation, then we have built the house of liberty on rock, not sand. But it ain’t necessarily so. If you wish to understand why not, you need to go back to the starting point, which is John Marshall and *Marbury v. Madison*.

Everyone has heard of *Marbury v. Madison*. It is one of the most famous cases in constitutional law, and it is justly regarded as the very foundation of that law. In that case, John Marshall declared that judges had the right to hold acts of Congress unconstitutional and refuse to enforce them. For years now, I have taught this case to law students, and for years, one of my standard questions has been to ask students to assess the reasons that Marshall advances for this claim of power.

I ask a question something like this: was John Marshall right? In response, the students come up with reasons, lots of reasons, but I always play the professor’s game and ask them if they are coming up with John Marshall’s reasons, or their own reasons.

Of course, they have come up with their own; I promise to get back to the reasons that they have advanced, but urge them to look at John Marshall’s reasons, to assess what Marshall has said, and to say whether he has a good argument. It always works out the same; there is one single passage that they pick out as containing Marshall’s best argument.

John Marshall begins by drawing a dichotomy. He begins as follows:

It is a proposition too plain to be contested, that the constitution controls any legislative act repugnant to it; or, that the legislature may alter the constitution by an ordinary act.

Having established these two alternatives, he then drives a strong wedge between them; he next says that there is no middle ground, and he draws a conclusion:

Between these alternatives there is no middle ground. The constitution is either a superior, paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts, and like other acts, is alterable when the legislature shall please to alter it.

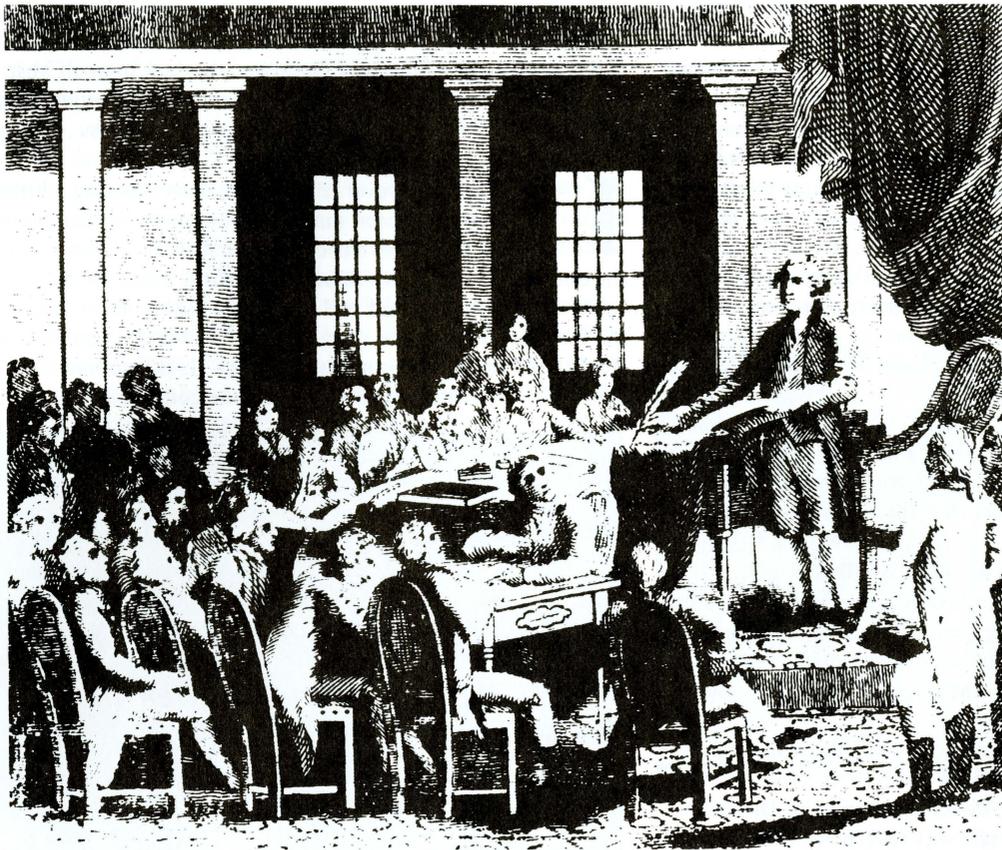
But there is a fallacy in the argument, in that Marshall leaves out a crucial fact. It is true, as Marshall says, that if the Congress has the final say, then the Congress can change the Constitution by the ordinary act of passing a statute. But it is also true, and Marshall does not say this, that if the judges have the final say, then the judges can change the Constitution by the ordinary act of deciding a case. And so we can generalize as follows: whoever has the final say has the power to change the Constitution, and those who change the Constitution can do so by whatever procedure (passing a statute, deciding a case) that they use to have their say.

The basic question

is: who has the final say on what the Constitution means? Speaking only for myself, I would like to say the people.

The basic question is: who has the final say on what the Constitution means? Speaking only for myself, I would like to say the people. But that is one of those Jeffersonian arguments, and so I have to admit that I am not merely a Jeffersonian, but something worse: I am a populist, and indeed, a radical populist. So let me waive the argument from popular democracy; I will rest on a simple analytical and logical observation. It is clear enough that whoever has the final say can change the Constitution. If the judges have the final say, they can change the Constitution; if the Congress has the final say, it can change the Constitution. Furthermore, we have had changes, and it is good to remind ourselves of how many changes the judges have made.

I think there is nothing controversial about the proposition that we have had changes in our constitutional law; everyone concedes that. Any particular description, however, is controversial; a description about the original meaning, the original intent, is especially controversial. I shall describe what I believe to be the original understanding of the Bill of Rights and the Civil



This engraving, showing the way delegates to the Constitutional Convention might have appeared in Philadelphia, has been attributed to Elkanah Tisdale, ca. 1823.

War Amendments, but you should be aware that my description does not represent a scholarly consensus. Scholars agree that these parts of the document are interpreted differently now than they used to be; there is consensus on that fact. But there is not a solid consensus on the starting place, on the interpretation of the original. The problem is that the historical evidence is rather muddy, but at any rate, let me risk it.

The two places in the Constitution that most people think of when they think about rights are the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment. These are the two texts that are considered most important; these are the texts that specify our rights and liberties; these are the rights that judicial review claims to preserve. So let us review some of the changes.

The Bill of Rights

As the focus for discussing the Bill of Rights, I would like to select a rather curious trinity: the jury, freedom of speech, and citizen power. Most people, I think, would start their outline of the Bill of Rights rather differently. I do, however, have a good reason for constructing this rather odd list.

My point is that the Bill of Rights is not a detailed code; indeed, it is rather short. Consequently, it is written to mark out a few major points, and more is left unstated than is stated. There is a background context, a vast body of law, and the Bill of Rights picks out a few features of this background to emphasize. The authors understood that some of this background was bound to change, but how much? The problem here is that if one changes too much of the background, then the foreground no longer works in the same way. My trinity of the jury, freedom of speech, and citizen power is rather illuminating in showing how much we have changed.

My picture of the background goes something like this. Originally, the jury was an extremely powerful institution. The American jury was not only final on the facts of a case, it also had the final power to say what the law was. In England, this had also been true from about 1670 to 1760, but Lord Mansfield in England had set about to destroy the jury's power, and he had succeeded. Here in America, Lord Mansfield was reviled and abused for introducing these changes into the law, especially since it had been done by judicial fiat.

Furthermore, the times were different in another way that was extremely important. There was no professional police force; of course, there were sheriffs and constables, but they were few in number. Whenever force was needed, it was necessary to call out the posse or the militia, and of course, the citizenry was armed, and so it had the instruments of power that were needed for the application of force. Not only was the citizenry armed, it was understood that it could not be disarmed.

In this context, freedom of speech was the device by which one could call upon one's neighbors and convince them of the justice of one's cause. The balance of power between citizens and officials was fairly even. Law enforcement depended upon citizen cooperation, to some extent upon citizen power, and free speech was the gear that made the machine turn.

But almost none of this is true anymore. In the 19th century, American judges followed the example of Lord Mansfield, despite the original understanding, and took away the jury's power over the law; they also sharply limited the jury's power over the facts. The jury's power over the facts is still considerable; if a jury has to resolve credibility questions, and thus believe one witness instead of another, judges do not interfere. However, when a jury has to resolve questions of circumstantial evidence, and thus decide

what types of inferences can be drawn from the circumstances, judges do interfere; judges reject jury verdicts when they deem them unreasonable.

The same century saw the development of the injunction in equity, which bypassed the jury altogether. For example, there was civil strife in the 19th century that arose from the struggles between labor and capital. Judges were unwilling to leave these problems of law and order to the criminal trial and the jury; the judges intervened, issued orders, treated disobedience as contempt of court, and imposed fines and imprisonment without trial by jury. Furthermore, professional police forces were developed as cities grew and became more dangerous. The technology of weaponry changed, and the balance of power between the officials and the citizenry began to shift. And we can add to this the development of limitations on the right to bear arms.

Of course, it is perfectly reasonable to believe that all of these changes in the Bill of Rights were good. I don't wish to argue pro or con on that today, although I do of course have opinions. I merely wish to insist upon the fact that there have been changes.

The Fourteenth Amendment

The Civil War was a great watershed in American constitutional law, but I will limit myself to some comments about the Fourteenth Amendment. The most famous clauses of that amendment are the privileges and immunities clause, the due process clause, and the equal protection clause.

Originally, the citizenship provisions were thought to be the most important parts of Section 1 of the XIVth. Not only were blacks declared to be citizens, in direct opposition to Dred Scott, but the concept of citizenship itself was redefined. National and state citizenship were intended to be inseparable, the fundamental rights of the Bill of Rights were stated in the debates to be the incidents of citizenship, and these rights were now to be good against the states as well as against the nation.

Furthermore, two duties were imposed upon the states, one negative and one positive. The negative duty is contained in the due process clause; whenever the state acts to deprive individuals of their rights, the state officials are subject to the procedural constraints of the due process clause. In addition, the state has an affirmative obligation to protect rights; state officials have an obligation to extend to all persons in an equal fashion the protection of the laws.

The judges, however, soon departed from this original understanding. Citizenship ceased to be an important legal concept; today, there are almost no differences, or more accurately, there are only minor differences, between the rights enjoyed by aliens and those held by citizens.

For many years, the Bill of Rights was considered to be not applicable to the states; in more recent years, judges began the piecemeal application of the Bill of Rights, although there is still some confusion about how much of it is binding on the states.

The due process clause has ceased to be a mere procedural constraint, and furthermore, its protections were extended to corporations. The equal protection clause itself has been radically changed. In a famous case, the Supreme Court declared that the equal protection of the laws was meant to be read as providing for the protection of equal laws. By this change in syntax, the scope of the clause was altered. It was changed from being a requirement that the executive and the courts enforce the law equally to a requirement that the legislature must not pass laws that draw invidious distinctions.

I could examine other changes, but I think that this is enough detail to illustrate the course of change, and of how much we have

changed. Let me step back, though, and add one very important thing. As a practical matter, these changes have been woven into the law in tremendous detail; to turn back the clock to the original understanding would entail changing the law in such vast and sweeping terms as to amount to a revolution. That might be good and it might be bad, but it would be extraordinary.

I must admit, however, that I have been cheating a little bit, because I have been making an assumption that we ought to challenge. I have been assuming that our constitution is the document of 1787, the document whose bicentennial we were celebrating this year, and so I have been asking about changes in the interpretation of the document of 1787 and its amendments. But is this the right assumption to make? Is it true that the document of 1787 (with amendments) is our constitution?

*Which document
is the constitution? The one written
in 1776? Or the one written in
1787?*

In other words, I suggest that we must confront the question: which document is the constitution? The one written in 1776? Or the one written in 1787? As you know, we customarily call these two documents the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, and so the question seems to have an obvious answer. Yet, I think there is an important issue here, and I would not like for it to be prejudiced by mere terminology.

One way for me to state the issue is to allude to the Lincoln-Douglas debates. We have forgotten much about these debates, but everyone is familiar with Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and we all remember the opening phrase, "Four score and seven years ago." Although you have heard the phrase, you may not be aware that this dates the nation from 1776, not 1787, and you also may not be aware that this dating was symbolically important to Lincoln.

The Lincoln-Douglas debates were triggered by the Dred Scott decision, and especially by Chief Justice Taney's opinion in that case. Taney wrote that the Declaration's ringing endorsement of equality did not mean what it seemed to say, and that even if it did, it was not part of the constitutional law that governs the land.

Throughout the debates, Lincoln returned over and over again to the text of the Declaration and to the proposition that it was the fundamental text, the fundamental constitution: 1787 is only the letter; 1776 is the spirit that gives life to the letter. Recall again the opening words at Gettysburg: "Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." With the phrase "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," Lincoln was claiming a victory in the great debates. And I suggest that he made no idle claim; history has given him the victory.

The form that Lincoln's victory has taken is that we do in fact,

as a citizenry, regard his proposition about equality as being the fundamental principle of our polity. If by a constitution you mean the fundamental text, then it happens to be true that the Declaration of 1776 is the fundamental text. It contains the whole of the law and the prophets; the rest is merely commentary.

In 1976, we celebrated the bicentennial of the Declaration; tall ships sailed into the New York harbor; there was national joy. This year we are celebrating the other bicentennial; a lot of lawyers are making speeches; and it is a crashing bore. Nothing is duller than a lawyer's speech. And there is another way to see that Lincoln has won: look at the major cases in constitutional law.

Everyone has his or her own list of which Supreme Court decisions have been the most important, but I think that the three decisions that I shall discuss will be conceded by all to be important, although one can doubt whether they are the *most* important. At any rate, they are important, and furthermore, they rest upon the Declaration, the document of 1776.

Brown v. Board. Brown against Board, which outlawed school desegregation, rests on the principle of racial equality. It cannot rest easily on the text of the XIVth alone, since the debates of those who passed that amendment indicate that they approved of segregating schools on the grounds of race. It is always hard to ascertain the original understanding, but to the degree that we can get at the drafter's intent, it does not seem that Brown can rest on that support. By the way, the members of the Supreme Court asked counsel in Brown to brief them on history, and if you have ever read their opinion, you may have noted that they explicitly say that they will not be bound by the original understanding. Nonetheless, if the premise of equality is fundamental to our law, then the case rests on a firm foundation.

Baker v. Carr. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren listed the case of Baker against Carr, which held that malapportionment in voting districts was illegal, as the most important of his tenure. It generated a series of cases that led up to Reynolds against Sims and the "one person, one vote" rule. The opinions in these cases rest on the equal protection clause. But, if anything is historically clear, it is that the equal protection clause has nothing to do with voting.

If the equal protection clause had dealt with voting, then the XVth amendment would have been unnecessary. Yet the XVth was in fact necessary; no one imagined anything else could have been the case. This is one of the few things on which the debates are crystal clear. But once again, let us suppose the premise of equality is fundamental; let us suppose that Baker against Carr is an interpretation of the Declaration of Independence. Then the case becomes plausible.

Roe v. Wade. Finally, I list the most famous case of the Burger court. I cite this case not for its holding about abortion, but for its symbolic overtones. This case is merely one of a series of cases dealing with issues of gender in which the Burger court became one of the most activist courts in history and broke new ground.

We cannot, however, make any sense of these cases unless we see that the judges were moved by the premise of gender equality. The Fourteenth Amendment itself does not embrace gender equality; Section 2 of the XIVth uses the word "male" three times. The premise of gender equality must come from some other source.

The results may or may not follow from their stated premises, and I do not wish to argue that issue, which is extremely difficult. There is a large body of issues that lies behind this course of decisions, and I cannot attend to many of them. One can ask such questions as: is the idea of equality a good idea? Even if it is, are these decisions a good execution of that idea? I won't answer these questions; for now, it is enough to say that the decisions that I

have cited in fact rest upon an idea of equality. For better or for worse, the ideal that inspires these cases is the understanding that some judges have about the idea of equality.

Let me conclude by returning to the distinction that I made earlier; that is, the distinction between a constitution and the corpus of constitutional law. I wish to urge that a constitution is not the same thing as constitutional law. After all, constitutional law is supposed to be an interpretation of our Constitution, and unless the two are somehow different, then one can't be an interpretation of the other. And there is another point that is even more important.

*My hope,
my exhortation, is that the citizens
will never think of the Constitution
as the judges' constitution.*

My most fundamental point is that constitutional law, like law in general, tends to be built around the words "command" and "description." These words are the natural idiom of the law. The law commands that certain things be done, and we can describe these commands. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said that law was simply the description of what courts would do. And of course I have herein given some descriptions of what judges have in fact done. To be sure, we also need a language of permissions—the law issues permits as well as issuing commands—but this is a minor technical detail. The fact remains that commands and descriptions are fundamental to the law.

But a constitution differs from constitutional law, and to mark out this difference, I would like to mention two other words, "hopes" and "exhortations." I think that a constitution is as much a hope as it is a command. I think that the real problem with the Dred Scott case was that Taney said that Jefferson could not have meant that all men were created equal since he owned some men; Jefferson's practice was inconsistent with his preaching.

If Taney is right, then we must read all documents in terms of the actual practice of those who wrote them. If Taney is right, then we cannot write aspirations into the Constitution; we cannot promise to reform and do better than we have done. If I may use a theological term, this would mean that we could not make a vow. But individuals and nations must be able to make vows. A constitution must be more than strict law.

So I am back to Jefferson; I have cheated on my promise to leave Jefferson behind. And I will conclude by asking the question: whose Constitution is it? I know Jefferson's answer to the question of who owns the Constitution. My hope, my exhortation, is that the citizens will never think of the Constitution as the judges' constitution. Every citizen is just as much an expert on the aspirations of the people, on the "spirit" of 1776 that lies behind the "letter" of 1787, as are those who wear black robes. Everyone may not be an expert on constitutional law, but each citizen is one of the experts on the Constitution.

Flavorful Artifacts

*Sam Campbell, '81, Is Keeping
A Southern Tradition Cooking*

By Jeffery G. Hanna



Sam Campbell and a freshly baked artifact

CHATTANOOGA—Sam Campbell was four years old when he popped the question.

Why, he asked, does our family hand out Moon Pies at Halloween? Why don't we give away lollipops and bubblegum like everyone else does?

Because, he was told, Moon Pies are what your daddy does.

Today, nearly a quarter century later, Moon Pies are what Sam Campbell does.

Samuel H. Campbell IV, '81, is executive vice president of the Chattanooga Bakery, which his grandfather founded in 1902 and which his family has run for the past 85 years.

On one level, the bakery is a classic family business. Sam IV's father took over in the mid-1950s and remains today as the company's president. Sam IV joined the family business the day after his graduation from Washington and Lee and is now a member of the company's management team along with his father, another executive vice president, and the production manager.

"First and foremost, we're a bakery," Campbell insists in his deep East Tennessee drawl. "We are a commodity business. We buy flour; we buy corn syrup; we buy sugar; we buy minor ingredients; we buy packaging materials and boxes. We have to buy all these materials and control our labor and administrative expenses and our shipping and sales expenses. We have to make sure we make a profit. So we are most definitely a business."

On another level, however, the Chattanooga Bakery is something more than just a business. It is, as Campbell himself has suggested, the guardian of a Southern tradition. Since its creation in 1917, the Moon Pie has become inextricably linked with the South and its culture. So much so that no less an authority on Southern culture than William Ferris, director of the University of Mississippi's Center for the Study of Southern Culture, calls the Moon Pie "a cultural artifact."

That is what makes the Chattanooga Bakery more than a business. After all, how many businesses turn out a million cultural artifacts in four different flavors each week?

The Chattanooga Bakery is a nondescript complex of buildings located just across the Tennessee River from downtown Chattanooga. From all outward appearances, this is another of the string of factories that now line the river's north bank. It is identified by only a small, easy-to-miss sign at the gate. The sign reads "The Chattanooga Bakery." There is no mention of the bakery's famous product, nothing at all to suggest that this is Moon Pie mecca.



That is in keeping with the Chattanooga Bakery's understated approach. The company has never spent a dime on advertising. And with good reason. Who needs to advertise when people are writing songs about your product? Or creating fan clubs around it? Or making it the star of cartoon strips?

"It is an amazing phenomenon," says Sam Campbell, ushering a visitor into his office. "We're not necessarily unique in this respect. There are obviously other products that have become as familiar. But few products have the name recognition ours does or elicit the same loyalty from their consumers. The name helps by being fairly whimsical. And everybody loves the product. It's kind of like a teddy bear you can eat."

During the last 12 months newspapers and magazines across the country have featured stories about the Moon Pie and for no particular reason that Campbell can identify. One morning not long ago Campbell answered the phone only to find himself being interviewed live on a radio station in Anchorage, Alaska.

"Seems a UPI story about Moon Pies appeared in a paper there and the fellow on the radio wanted to know what this was all about," notes Campbell, admitting that Alaska is not one of the bakery's major markets—at least not yet.

A bit of Moon Pie history (of which there is plenty) might shed some light on the phenomenon. Rest assured, Campbell knows his Moon Pie history, having grown up listening to all the stories.

The Moon Pie, he explains, came into existence in 1917. The trademark—Moon Pie Brand Marshmallow Sandwich—was registered on Jan. 1, 1919. But the roots go back farther.

When Campbell's grandfather opened the bakery in 1902, it was the subsidiary of a small flour mill. The bakery was created to turn leftover flour from the mill into crackers and cookies and cakes.

"There wasn't any distribution to speak of at the time, so you had a bunch of these little bitty bakeries making products for consumers in about a 50-mile radius," Camp-

bell explains. "They made everything from fig bars to ginger snaps to saltines. In its first 15 years or so, this bakery had 200 different varieties of cookies and crackers in its portfolio."

The Chattanooga Bakery featured the Lookout line of products, named after the mountain just to the southwest of Chattanooga. There were Lookout fig cakes and Lookout ginger snaps and Lookout peanut bars. And there were Lookout marshmallows—forerunners of the Moon Pie.

Along about 1917, as the legend has it, a salesman had been dispatched into the hills of Appalachia to peddle the bakery's Lookout cookies and crackers. The sales trip was less than successful.

When the salesman returned, he reported his problems to the folks at the bakery. Unfortunately there is no recording of that historic conversation. But Campbell can recreate it in remarkable detail.

"Boy, I sure had a tough time selling anything," the salesman told his superior. "You know what they want up there?"

“No,” his boss replied. “What do they want?”

“They want something round and full of marshmallow and covered up with chocolate. And it needs to be big as the moon.”

That description might have been a bit vague as far as the bakers were concerned. But with those specifications in mind, the bakery began revising its Lookout marshmallows, taking special care to make them as big as the moon. The Moon Pie was born—or, in this instance, baked.

In the nearly 70 years since the name was officially registered, the company has become fiercely protective of its trademark.

“If someone stood up in the middle of a room of 100 people and held up a glass of cola and asked what it was, 98 people would write down ‘Coke,’ whether it was Coca-Cola, Pepsi, or RC Cola,” says Campbell. “We’d probably get a similar response with a marshmallow sandwich. Therefore, every time we refer to it, we call it the ‘Moon Pie Brand—The Original Marshmallow Sandwich.’”

Although its distinctive name has considerable bearing on the product’s popularity, Campbell suggests that Moon Pies became indelibly part of the Southern culture during the 1920s and 1930s when the snack cakes were paired with RC Cola to become the working man’s lunch.

“Back then, when the South was more agricultural than it is now, the whole center of life was based around the country store. Everything focused on what was happening on the front porch of that country store,” says Campbell. “It still is that way in some little hamlets.

“The farms would give their workers an hour off for lunch, and they’d go over to the store. In that era, the coldest thing in the county was the drink box at the country store. So they go straight to that drink box and look in and see a six-ounce Coca-Cola and a 10-ounce RC Cola, both for a nickel. So the man buys an RC. Then he goes over to the snack cake rack, and guess what the biggest product on the rack is? The Moon Pie, which also sells for a nickel. So for a dime, an RC and a Moon Pie became the working man’s lunch.”

As the popularity of Moon Pies grew, the Chattanooga Bakery spent more and more of its time producing them. During the next 30 years or so, the bakery went from 200 different cookies and crackers down to 20 and then to about five.

Meantime, in an era when the small local bakeries were being eaten up by the larger companies, the Moon Pie allowed the Chattanooga Bakery to avoid a similar fate. Finally, in the early 1950s, it became ap-

parent that the company was wasting its efforts by producing anything other than Moon Pies.

“The bakery was struggling to be profitable when the decision was made to see whether it could make a go of it with only the Moon Pie. For 30 years since then that’s what we’ve done. We’ve tried some other products between then and now, but it really has become apparent to us that it’s tough to make any money without a brand name unless you’ve got the marketing muscle of a Nabisco or a Keebler or a Procter & Gamble.

“It would take millions of dollars to launch a new brand name, to get the recognition that Moon Pie already has. So we’re content doing what we’re doing.”

Until his fourth Halloween, Sam Campbell had not given much thought to what it was his father did between the time he left home every morning and returned every evening. And even after he finally discovered why trick-or-treaters got Moon Pies at his house, Campbell recalls, little was said about the family’s business while he was growing up.

“I didn’t work for the company, even part time or in the summers, until after I had graduated from high school,” he says. “They used to have a law in Tennessee that you had to be 18 to work around machinery, so there wasn’t any way to work me in, even if they had wanted to.

“Plus, I guess the sugar-coated highway would be a little tough. You know, the ‘here comes the kid’ comments. So it wasn’t like that for me.”

But Campbell never doubted for a moment that he was destined to join the family business. That was a foregone conclusion.

“I remember a meeting that my parents and I had with Dr. (Joseph) Goldsten, who was my adviser at W&L, during Parents’ Weekend of my freshman year,” Campbell says. “I remember Dr. Goldsten telling us that W&L traditionally enrolled a lot of students who were potential heirs to family businesses but that he estimated only about one in 10 really wanted to go to work for the family business.

“I thought that was an interesting anecdote, because there really never was a doubt as far as I was concerned. It wasn’t pressured on me at all, yet it was always appealing to me.”

Campbell majored in business administration at W&L, which, he says, offered a broader curriculum than other colleges he considered. “The program there was tremendous training,” Campbell says. “My interest was always on the administration side of the

business, and I think that’s where my strength is—the administration side and the numbers. I’ve gotten a lot better at handling the numbers than some of my W&L professors probably would have thought I would.”

His affiliation with Moon Pies was hardly a secret to his fraternity brothers at Sigma Chi or his classmates. Like college students everywhere, he was the recipient of an occasional “care package.” Campbell’s “care packages,” however, came straight from the Chattanooga Bakery—usually vanilla deluxe double deckers.

As food manager at Sigma Chi, he set the fraternity up as an account with the bakery and added Moon Pies to the menus. That didn’t last long, however. “We had some guys from North Carolina who’d get into the kitchen and eat a dozen at a time,” Campbell says ruefully. “That shot the food budget.”

Rows upon rows of cookies are rolling through the Chattanooga Bakery’s 220-foot-long oven and spilling onto a conveyor belt that winds along the plant overhead, carrying the freshly baked cookies toward the waiting marshmallow and ultimately the chocolate (or vanilla or banana or coconut) coating. Before this day is over, 300,000 Moon Pies will have been produced and packaged.

The product has evolved over the years primarily to suit the distribution requirements. In its original form, the classic Moon Pie weighed three ounces, was five and a half inches in diameter, and consisted of two cookies with marshmallow in between.

Then along came vending machines. But the widest slot on a vending machine is the one that holds a bag of potato chips and cannot accommodate anything wider than four and a half inches. So Moon Pies changed to fit the times.

“How do you get the same weight and cut the width by an inch and a half? We finally figured it out—you go up instead of out,” says Campbell, referring to the deluxe double decker that still weighs three ounces and has three cookies instead of two. The key difference is that it is four inches wide, a perfect fit for vending machines.

Besides the deluxe double deckers there are still single decker varieties packaged to fit various markets—a discount store package, a grocery store package.

Although Moon Pies are sold in 40 states now, Campbell is quick to note that 75 percent of the market is in the Southeast.

“One thing that did happen was that as Southeast workers moved north after World War II, you wound up with an awful lot of



Reprinted by permission of Doug Marlette

natives of Birmingham who grew up on farms and ended up in Gary, Ind. So the culture moves up there, and consequently we have a tremendous backing in the industrialized Midwest."

Moon Pie aficionados are liable to turn up anywhere, though. Campbell is constantly answering letters from transplanted Southerners, some now living as far away as Europe, who do not want to give up their Moon Pies. To accommodate such requests, Moon Pies are now available by mail direct from Chattanooga.

The bakery once had a licensing agreement with a bakery in Japan that produced a version called Massi Pies. And there was even one unfortunate attempt to market Moon Pies in Saudi Arabia.

"A Syrian native now living in Atlanta wanted to export Moon Pies to Saudi Arabia," recalls Campbell. "He described the demographics of a 1930s North Carolina, which sounded like the perfect market for us. So we went along with it. We printed up all the wrappers in Arabic, got the shipment ready, and sent it over there.

"Unfortunately a customs agent decided to give us a hard time and the shipment sat on the dock for six months. Snack cakes don't improve with age, so by the time they were finally released they were as hard as rocks. That was the end of that.

"We wound up with some packaging material with labels in Arabic. And we've discovered you can't sell Arabian Moon Pies in Arab, Ala."

Sam Campbell's file of newspaper and magazine clippings gets thicker by the day. The fascination with and affection for Moon Pies never ceases to amaze him.

Two years ago a Charlotte, N.C., man named Ron Dickson found himself explaining a Moon Pie to a co-worker who had just moved to Charlotte from somewhere north of the Mason-Dixon Line, where the genuine article is often confused with one of those other marshmallow sandwiches.

Dickson sat down and wrote a two-page memo about Moon Pies to help educate the newcomers. That memo grew and grew until Dickson wound up publishing a 96-page book, *The Great American Moon Pie Handbook*, that covers everything from proper Moon Pie etiquette to selecting the proper beverage to accompany a Moon Pie. Out of that book grew the Moon Pie Cultural Club, which Dickson heads.

In 1984 the nationally syndicated cartoon strip, Kudzu, which is drawn by Doug Marlette of the *Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, devoted a series of strips to a mysterious invasion by low-flying Moon Pies. (Campbell notes that Marlette is partial to banana Moon Pies and gets a monthly shipment from Chattanooga.)

And for the past two years a Wal-Mart store in Oneonta, Ala., has been host for the only Moon Pie Eating Contest officially sanctioned by the Chattanooga Bakery. In the first contest a high school football coach from Oneonta was the winner when he ate

six double deckers in 10 minutes, then gobbled down two and a half more in a five-minute overtime period.

The coach failed to defend his title this year when one of his players, a sophomore defensive tackle ("quite a large guy," Campbell notes), set a world record by eating 11 Moon Pie double deckers in 10 minutes.

"It was," says Campbell, "an awesome performance."

Despite the songs and books and contests, Sam Campbell is keenly aware that his company cannot afford to rest on its laurels. "We're always looking for ways to do what we do better," he says.

And, though he hesitates to say much about it, Campbell admits that the bakery is in the midst of testing a new version of the Moon Pie. This one will have a peanut-butter coating.

"I guess most everybody in the industry knows about it," he says. "We've run three or four test batches and have improved with each one.

"Our research has shown that the flavor is pretty good, but we're not going to put it out on the market until we're satisfied that it's great."

Meantime, another generation of Campbells is becoming aware that Moon Pies are what the family does. The younger of Sam Campbell's two daughters, 1½-year-old Elizabeth, had her first Moon Pie last year. On Halloween, naturally.





A scene from a mass grave in Kampuchea

A Quest for Justice

W&L Law Professor Hopes to Take the Khmer Rouge to Court

By Brian D. Shaw

The survivors are still living the horror. Little children in Kampuchean schools draw pictures of plows being pulled by people at gunpoint, rather than by oxen. They paint decapitated bodies and people being hacked to death. Many children starved. The survivors saw the crimes they now draw pictures of. The looks of sadness in some small eyes will always haunt me.

Gregory Stanton
Yale Law Report, Winter 1982

Greg Stanton does not look like a haunted man. His wide face, bald pate, and easy smile are the features of a man in love with life, at peace with himself. Yet, there is something burning deep within him. It is an obsession that supports rather than belies, his jovial, genial appearance.

Stanton, a Washington and Lee assistant professor of law, is director of the Cambodian Genocide Project, a worldwide effort dedicated to bringing the murders of more than one million Kampuchians to justice before the World Court at The Hague.

At left, Greg Stanton with his wife, Mary Ellen, and their children, Teddy, 4, and Tana, 6.

A day does not go by without Stanton's thinking of the horror and genocide wrought by Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge henchmen in Cambodia from 1975 through 1978. Each morning when he greets his two adopted Cambodian children—Elizabeth Chantana and Theodore Saroun—Stanton is reminded of his mission. The Cambodian Genocide Project Inc., founded by Stanton in 1980, has become "a special mission for my children." Besides, Stanton adds, pausing for irony: "It keeps me busy."

The time was 1970. The corrupt Cambodian monarchy headed by Prince Sihanouk was replaced by the even more corrupt Lon Nol republic. Sihanouk joined forces with the Communist Khmer Rouge led by Pol Pot. For five years, Pol Pot and his forces ravaged the country of Cambodia, finally winning power in 1975. The name of the country was changed from Cambodia to Democratic Kampuchea, and the Pol Pot regime became the official representatives of Cambodia in the United Nations.

What followed Pol Pot's rise to power was a campaign of murder and genocide on

a scale the world had not seen since the Nazi holocaust. The Pol Pot Communists, still held as an ideal by some communists, murdered at least one million Kampuchians. Most doctors, teachers, and other educated people were forced to dig trenches, and then were hacked to death with hoes. Their children's brains were smashed out against trees. These crude methods of murder were employed, Stanton says, because orders were issued by Khmer Rouge leaders that "bullets were not to be wasted."

In their effort to eradicate cities, schools, and churches and return Kampuchea to a completely agrarian society, the Khmer Rouge created a nationwide *gulag*. Sydney Schanberg, the *New York Times* reporter whose experiences in Kampuchea were detailed in the film *The Killing Fields*, wrote of that time:

"The Khmer Rouge imposed a revolution more radical and brutal than any other in modern history. . . . Attachment to home village and love of Buddha, Cambodian verities, were replaced by psychological reorientation, mass relocation, and rigid collectivization. Families were separated, with husbands, wives, and children all working on

separate agricultural and construction projects. They were often many miles apart and did not see each other for seasons at a time. Sometimes children were separated completely from their parents, never to meet again. Work crews were often sex-segregated. Those already married needed special permission, infrequently given, to meet and sleep together. Weddings were arranged by the Khmer Rouge, en masse; the pairings would simply be called out at a commune assembly. Waves of suicides were the result of these forced marriages."

The Khmer Rouge declared that all minority ethnic groups would cease to exist. They forced the Chams, a Muslim minority, to give up their children and all Chams were forced into communes dominated by the Khmer majority. Whole Cham villages were murdered. The same genocidal policies largely eradicated the Christian minority and the Buddhist monkhood. The Khmer Rouge declared everyone from the Eastern zone near Vietnam to have "Khmer bodies, but Vietnamese minds" and undertook a mass evacuation and extermination campaign there in 1978.

The Pol Pot government was overthrown in 1979 when the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea and seized control of the entire nation by April of that year. The Pol Pot forces fled to the mountains along the Thailand border and from there they continued to wage war as terrorists, attacking buses and relief trucks and murdering farmers. As the forces of Pol Pot retreated, a flood of starving, disease-wracked refugees crossed into Thailand. It was only then that the full scope of the Kampuchean genocide became known to the whole world.

In the fall of 1979, the largest relief effort in history was begun in Kampuchea. Organizations such as UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross began relief efforts in Kampuchea and Thailand. The Church World Service was the first American relief organization allowed into Kampuchea by the new government. Its Kampuchea director was Greg Stanton, accompanied by his wife, Mary Ellen.

Stanton was no stranger to the problems facing Third World and developing nations. Shortly after graduating from Oberlin College in 1968, Stanton served with the Peace Corps in the Ivory Coast in West Africa. It was there that he met Mary Ellen, a nurse-midwife. The Stantons had also worked in India. But never before had they encountered the problems and magnitude of suffering they witnessed in Kampuchea.

As a student at the Yale Law School, having already earned a master of arts in anthropology from the University of Chicago

and a master of sacred theology from the Harvard Divinity School, Stanton had done some research about the Khmer Rouge and the atrocities carried out by Pol Pot's troops. As director of the CWS relief effort, he had the opportunity to begin the revitalization of a ravaged nation while at the same time gathering evidence to support the claims of genocide against the Khmer Rouge.

"I went to Cambodia with the idea of conducting an objective international investigation" into the situation, he explains. "The new government had convicted two men in absentia—Ieng Sary and Pol Pot—in trials in 1979, but those were regarded by many as 'show' trials. An international tribunal was needed to try the Khmer Rouge leaders with objective credibility."

Stanton cites several reasons why it is important to Kampuchea, and to people all over the world, that the Khmer Rouge be tried.

"Genocide is a crime against all people," he says. "That is why the trials at Nuremberg were so important. Genocide should be tried by a world court.

"Historically, the facts need to be established," Stanton continues. If the facts of the genocide are not documented now, he says, people will begin to forget about the killings. They will attach the word "alleged" to any mention of the genocide, thus reducing the perception of the crime.

If the Khmer Rouge regime is tried by the World Court and found guilty, Stanton says, the verdict "could result in specific action that would at least diminish the effectiveness of the Khmer Rouge and its leaders, and remove them as a future threat to Kampuchea." With Pol Pot still at large, although his whereabouts are unknown, and Ieng Sary occasionally speaking at the United Nations, it is important, notes Stanton, to remove all political support for the Khmer Rouge.

While Stanton and his wife were working in Kampuchea an event occurred that altered their lives. One Sunday morning near the end of their service there, a newborn baby girl was abandoned at the National Pediatric Hospital. Afraid that a healthy baby would not survive in the disease-filled hospital, the doctor in charge brought the baby to the Stantons' hotel. The Stantons, who had postponed starting their family to direct the Kampuchean relief efforts, were captivated by the baby girl.

"When we saw the child our hearts went out to her. We took care of her from that moment on," says Stanton.

The Stantons asked the government to allow them to adopt the baby, or to find a Kampuchean family who would adopt her.



Since no child had been adopted by foreigners in Kampuchea since 1975, the Stantons knew it was likely that the baby would be taken to an orphanage. The matter went all the way to the Revolutionary Council and President Heng Samrin. After a month of uncertainty and waiting, the Stantons were granted permission to adopt her.

"It was a living proof of the power of love to transcend every boundary," says Stanton.

The Stanton family—all three members—flew out of Kampuchea on Dec. 23 and, on Christmas Eve, the baby was baptized by Greg's father in the United States. She was named Elizabeth Chantana. Chantana is a Khmer name that means "gift of God." Two years later the Stantons adopted Theodore, the son of a Kampuchean refugee they met in Oregon.

As he went about directing the \$12 million relief effort and after he gave up his directorship and returned to the United States, Stanton was faced with two important tasks: getting documentation to support the claims of genocide against Pol Pot and



*Kampuchean children
at work in the fields*

his men, and finding a nation willing to press charges against the Khmer Rouge in the World Court. The first task, though grisly and gruesome, has proved the easier of the two.

Since 1981 Stanton has regularly returned to Kampuchea to talk with survivors of the genocide and their families. He interviewed the 14-year-old son of a train station master who saw his mother and father disemboweled by the Communists. He smelled the rotting flesh and photographed the countless skulls in the mass graves that were once the killing grounds for the Khmer Rouge. He has seen the human devastation caused by the Communists in their pursuit of a perfect society. And he has turned away in grief and anger after seeing a Mickey Mouse T-shirt on a tiny skeleton with a crushed skull.

Last year, Stanton returned to Kampuchea with Lexington filmmaker Chris Munger. With the permission of the Kampuchean government, the two men spent three intense weeks videotaping testimony from scores of eyewitnesses to the Khmer Rouge genocide. Their efforts concentrated on the testimony of Cham Muslims and Bud-

dhist monks (two groups specifically targeted for extermination by the Khmer Rouge) and from eyewitnesses to torture and murder at the extermination prisons and mass graves.

"Much of the testimony is quite moving," he says, "especially the stories of those who had to watch the murder of their own parents or families. The prisons and mass graves were filmed in sufficient detail to make a documentary film. The evidence established beyond a reasonable doubt that the genocide against the Cham and the Buddhist monks was intentionally ordered by the top leadership of the Khmer Rouge regime."

Stanton has permission from the Kampuchean government to return in the coming year to continue making a documentary film. He also received a positive response from the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry for his request to bring a delegation of distinguished international jurists to investigate the genocide and the case against the Khmer Rouge regime.

Because the United States has not accepted World Court jurisdiction under the Genocide Convention, the Court would not be able to accept jurisdiction if the U.S. were

to bring the case unless Democratic Kampuchea specifically consents. That is unlikely. So Stanton must search for a nation that is able to bring suit against the Khmer Rouge.

Since last year, Stanton has made several trips halfway across the world to garner support for his project. He has traveled several times to Australia and to India. He has met with the Australian Foreign Minister, with the head of the Southeast Asia branch of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs, with leaders of relief agencies and organizations in the Australia-Kampuchea working group, and lawyers in the Australian branch of the Cambodian Genocide Project.

Stanton's trips proved successful. Shortly after he proposed the plan, William Hayden, the Australian foreign minister, called for a trial of the Khmer Rouge leaders by an international tribunal.

He has also enlisted the support of Dame Roma Mitchell, judge and chair of the Australian Commission on Human Rights, who agreed to join a delegation of jurists who will go to Kampuchea to investigate and issue a report on the case against the Khmer

Rouge. Patrick J. Downey, former chair of the New Zealand Commission on Human Rights, has also agreed to join the delegation as has Thomas Guergenthal, president of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

In addition, Stanton has received support from David Geddes, secretary-general of LAWASIA, a bar association for Asia and the Pacific. On a trip to India in January, Stanton met with Justice Bhagwati, just retired chief justice of the Indian Supreme Court, who agreed to join the judges' delegation, and with Fali Nariman, president of LAWASIA. He also held a two-hour conversation with the president of the World Court. And he talked with the Indian Bar Association, which will send a delegation to investigate the genocide.

There is some indication that support for Stanton's idea is growing in the United States. The State Department Legal Advisor assigned a staff member to do research on the Cambodian genocide. It was the first indication of support from the State Department, Stanton says.

In February, the American Bar Association, in which Stanton is chairman of a human rights committee, approved a resolution condemning the Cambodian genocide and calling for legal action.

And in May, the *New York Times* carried an editorial calling for the trial of the Khmer Rouge leaders in the World Court.

Because the Khmer Rouge are still part of the coalition that is fighting to regain control of Kampuchea, Stanton worries that if pressure is not continuously applied to have them brought to trial, their killing ways will be forgotten.

"One of the things I find most appalling is that memories fade," Stanton says. "These people who did the killing before could one day be back in charge. They have not changed their policies. The Khmer Rouge continue to kill people in Kampuchea."

Greg Stanton was born to parents whose deep Christian faith and commitment to human and civil rights have set the patterns for his life. His father—"a man I admire tremendously," Stanton says—is a retired pastor; his mother is a retired teacher. Both are graduates of Oberlin College.

Stanton's father helped organize one of the first sit-ins in the United States when, in 1945, he protested at an Oberlin barbershop that refused black customers. He also worked quietly in Sreator, Ill., to integrate the residential areas. Stanton admits his parents' dedication to social justice rubbed off on him at an early age.

"These people who did the killing before could one day be back in charge. . . . The Khmer Rouge continue to kill people in Kampuchea."

"I was nurtured in an atmosphere of activism and pastoral care," he says. "My father spent an enormous amount of time calling on people just because he cared about them."

At Oberlin, Stanton combined scholarship with a keen political consciousness. He earned his Phi Beta Kappa key as a junior, while at the same time holding a seat in the student senate. His interest in foreign cultures led him to his service with the Peace Corps and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in anthropology from the University of Chicago.

After returning from Kampuchea and finishing his work on his law degree from Yale, Stanton clerked for Judge Alfred T. Goodwin of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Portland, Ore., before joining the Milwaukee firm of Foley and Lardner. He came to Washington and Lee in 1985 and teaches courses in law and anthropology, constitutional law, contracts, and comparative law as well as a seminar on the International Law of Human Rights.

"I always knew I would be a college professor, but I wanted to practice first," says Stanton, seated in his office which overlooks the pine trees that surround Lewis Hall. "We knew we wanted to live in a community like Lexington and Washington and Lee."

The intimacy of Lexington and Washington and Lee is what sets it apart, says Stanton.

"This is a very supportive community. It is a university where people love each other," he says. "It is a town in which you can flourish as a human being."

The fundamental basis for a true community, says Stanton, is neighborly concern for other persons. That attention to each human being as an individual, he believes, is the foundation of his motivation in the Cambodian Genocide Project.

"The Khmer Rouge tried to depersonalize the entire country. The officers in the military referred to themselves by numbers, not names. Prisoners of the Khmer Rouge had to sign confessions that they were

not human beings, but rather animals or subhumans.

"I believe that ultimately the only real concerns are personal. The world is made up of people. Any government, like the Khmer Rouge, that ignores the needs of individual people is a tyranny. Washington and Lee and Lexington are places that care about people. Here, talents and strengths can be nurtured.

"One of the things I have learned is how important it is to live in a place where you get to know people in their fullness, their roundness. Here, you don't get to know them in just one dimension. You see them at church, or you talk to them at the pool or at the grocery store. You know their children. It is a very special university and a very special town."

One would think that running a worldwide organization from a small town in the mountains of Virginia would create severe handicaps. Stanton finds the opposite to be true. From his office in Lexington he is removed from the petty politics he says abounds in the human rights movement. He is free to chart his own course.

"The politics of the human rights movement is one of the most frustrating things I have to deal with," says Stanton, an edge finding its way into his normally gentle tone. "The human rights movement is dominated by people with a certain way of thinking. Those who don't subscribe to that way of thinking are suspect."

Stanton said the human rights activists in New York and Washington "don't like interlopers" and often go out of their way to scuttle projects that might draw support away from their efforts.

"The amazingly petty politics of the most personal sort is the hardest to take," he says. "I have resolved to work above that."

So Stanton stays in Lexington, fighting an international battle while trying to instill in his students the intricately woven tension between human law and the law of "a God of justice and love."

"Genocide is a violation of God's law as well as human law," says Stanton, who brings that perspective to his teaching of constitutional law as well as international law.

"There are principles of justice that are part of the fabric of mankind. Our founding fathers believed that. We have a constitution that they designed to allow change and evolution in our understanding of justice. It allows for the institutions of government to change and develop. Our Constitution is still a revolutionary document 200 years after it was written.

"It really is a revolutionary thing to allow people to be free. I try to teach that to my students."

The W&L Gazette

A Record Year for the Annual Fund

Washington and Lee's 1986-87 Annual Fund recorded a 16 percent jump in contributions over the previous year and set new records both for giving and for the number of donors.

The Annual Fund, which consists of only unrestricted gifts to be used for the University's current operating budget, finished with a total of \$1,744,006, up from the 1985-86 figures of \$1,502,901.

A total of 7,018 alumni, parents, and friends contributed to the fund, up from 6,621 in 1985-86.

"This outstanding year of gift support reflects the appreciation that our alumni, parents, and friends have for the excellence of this institution," said W&L President John D. Wilson.

In addition to the increases in contributions and donors, the Annual Fund also set records in several other categories:

- Alumni donors were up four percent to 6,422;

- The number of parents contributing to the Annual Fund increased 45 percent to 525;

- Contributions by parents increased 23 percent to \$102,203;

- The total of contributions by Lee Associates, who donate \$1,000 or more annually, was up 19 percent to \$938,705;

- The number of Lee Associates contributing jumped to 529, an increase of 19 percent;

- Gifts from members of the Colonnade Club, who contribute between \$100 and \$999, increased 14 percent to \$708,334;

- The number of Colonnade Club members contributing this year was up 11 percent to 3,670;

- The average gift by undergraduate alumni was \$263, a \$31 increase over last year;

- The average gift by law school alumni was \$196, up \$5 from last year.

James W. Jennings Jr., '65, '72L, of Roanoke served as chairman of the Annual Fund for the past two years.

J. Hardin Marion, '55, '58L, of Baltimore has been named chairman of the 1987-88 Annual Fund, which has set its goal at \$1,850,000.



Catherine Council, '89, gets some assistance from her father, Philip A. Council, '54, while moving into her room in the new Gaines Residence Hall.

Class of '91 arrives

The freshman class that enrolled in September brought with it an impressive record of academic and extracurricular achievement.

The University received a record 3,336 applications for the Class of 1991, offered admission to 970 of those applicants, and enrolled a class of 431.

Twenty-five of the incoming freshmen are National Merit Finalists; 31 finished first or second in their high school graduating class.

The freshmen include 64 students who served as student body or class president or vice president, 97 varsity team captains, and 63 editors of a school newspaper, yearbook, or literary magazine.

The members of the Class of '91 come from 39 states and one foreign country and represent 331 secondary schools. Sixty percent of them attended public or parochial high schools; 40 percent attended independent schools.

The largest single contingent of freshmen comes from Virginia (62), followed by Maryland (40), Georgia (34), Pennsylvania and Texas (31), and Florida (30).

Gaines Residence Hall opens

Although some work remained to be done on such areas as the gatehouse tower, the storage facilities, and the landscaping, Gaines Residence Hall opened its doors to students when law school classes began in mid-August.

The 71,000-square-foot facility is located on the corner of Washington and Nelson streets, across from the Warner Center.

Designed to accommodate 249 upperclass and law students, 76 percent of the new facility's rooms were reserved for occupancy for the 1987-88 academic year.

"We are very pleased that so many of the rooms were taken in the very first year," said Ken Ruscio, assistant dean of students. "I think this gives us a good start toward making Gaines an attractive place to live on the campus."

Diversity characterizes first-year law students

What do a bank loan officer, a computer systems designer, and a prison chaplain have in common? All three have decided to enter law school, and they are among the 121 students who comprise the first-year class at the School of Law this fall.

The entering law class was chosen from a total of 1,000 applicants. The first-year students come from 31 states and two Canadian provinces and represent 81 different undergraduate institutions.

This year's class contains 11 students over 30 years of age (four of them are over 40), reflecting the continuing trend of career changers.

In addition to a banker, a computer systems designer, and a prison chaplain, other pre-law school vocations represented in the entering class include the owner of a retail furniture store, a police officer, an economist with the U.S. Department of Commerce, the manager of a small family grocery store, the owner of an antique and primitive art gallery, and a fish slimer at an Alaskan salmon cannery.

Several members of the class hold graduate degrees, including two with Ph.D. degrees, four with MBA's, and six with master's degrees in other areas. As usual, political science and government were the most popular undergraduate majors of the class, followed by history, English, and economics.

Shenandoah offers \$1,000 prize

Shenandoah, the Washington and Lee University Literary Review, has announced the creation of the \$1,000 Jeanne Charpiot Goodheart Prize for Fiction. The prize will be awarded to the author of the best story published in *Shenandoah* during a volume year.

The prize is made possible by a gift from the late Mrs. Goodheart's husband, Harry G. Goodheart Jr., '41, and son, Harry G. Goodheart III, '66. The donors wish the prize to reflect Jeanne Goodheart's enthusiastic interest in well-crafted fiction and her affection for Washington and Lee.

A record-setting summer

Summer on the Washington and Lee campus was busier than ever this year as many of the University's summer programs enjoyed record or near-record attendance.

While such established summer programs as the Alumni Colleges and Summer Scholars were even more popular than usual, the first Institute for Family Business had a successful

Class of '37 reaches record goal for Reunion Gift

The Class of 1937's Reunion Gift continues to grow.

When the gift was announced during the annual meeting of the Alumni Association in May, the total was slightly more than \$500,000. The class had set a goal of \$537,000 for its reunion year fund-raising efforts—far and away the highest goal set by a W&L class for its reunion gift.

As of August, the Class of '37 had achieved its goal and was on the way to surpassing it.

Funds for the Class of '37 gift are being used to renovate the first floor of the Alumni House and for scholarships.

debut with 37 participants from 20 companies.

A five-day program that examined the opportunities and problems unique to family-owned businesses, the Institute for Family Business "exceeded all expectations," according to Robert P. Fure, director of summer programs at W&L.

"Our goal is to serve 20 companies annually," Fure said. "We are seeking multi-generational representation—fathers and sons, husbands and wives, brothers, and other combinations—to study the issues, such as succession planning, that are unique to family businesses."

Meanwhile, more than 350 high school students applied for admission to Summer Scholars '87. Established seven years ago, the program offers a preview of college life to students between their junior and senior years in high school. From the applicants, 132 students from 30 states, Canada, and Puerto Rico were selected for the program.

"Summer Scholars is now nationally recognized," noted Fure. "The program enjoys a solid reputation for its academics and pre-college counseling. Also, our optional

pre-professional curricula give high school students an unusual firsthand look at the fields many of them are considering."

The popular Alumni Colleges offered four full sessions, including two programs that were held away from the campus—one in Italy, the other in Canada—and a session entitled "Patriots and Politicos: Perspectives on American Politics" that included presentations by author Tom Wolfe, '51, columnist Charles McDowell, '48, and former U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler.

The Office of Summer Programs also coordinated three sessions of Elderhostel, the national program for older adults; six sports camps; a high school yearbook publishing conference; and the W&L Institute for Executives.

Fure has announced that James D. Farrar Sr., who had been serving as director of alumni admissions at W&L, has been named associate director of summer programs and director of admissions for Summer Scholars. In his new position, Farrar will also supervise marketing for the Institute for Family Business and the W&L Institute for Executives.



Full houses like this one for a lecture in the Family Business Institute were the rule during the University's 1987 summer programs.

Athletes, coaches go abroad

Two members of Washington and Lee's athletic faculty and several W&L athletes spent part of their summer sharing their expertise with athletes in other parts of the world.

Bill McHenry, '54, W&L's director of athletics, coached an American football team (not to be confused with an All-American team) during a two-week stay in Italy. Sponsored by American Football International, the trip featured clinics for local Italian players and two all-star games against Italian teams.

The American players, who paid their own expenses, came from NCAA Division II and III schools throughout the country and included four from W&L: 1987 graduates Randy Brown and Bobby Wilson and rising seniors John Packett and Chris Jerussi.

"I encourage everyone on my staff to be involved in these types of clinics," McHenry said. "I can't think of a more rewarding experience than sharing your knowledge with people from another country.

"The trip was an educational experience for both the American and the Italian players. Our players learned a great deal about a different culture while helping the Italians to understand the game of football better."

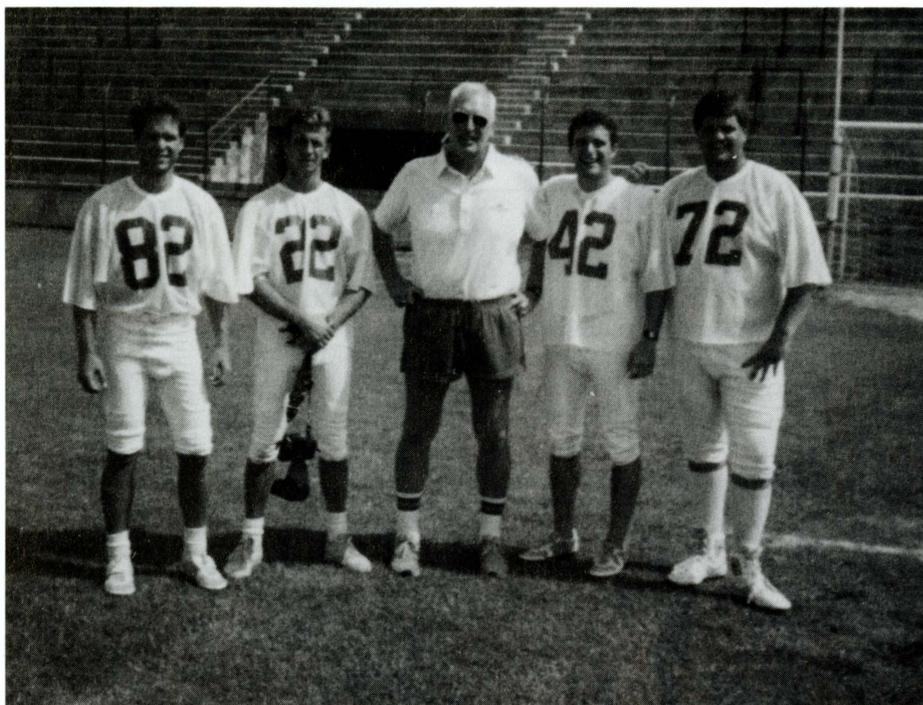
The American team won both games (Randy Brown caught a touchdown pass in each), visited many cities along the Mediterranean coast, and helped spread some goodwill.

"We were well-received everywhere we went," said Packett, W&L's All-American offensive tackle. "The Italians were very eager to learn about American football. They were very friendly and seemed grateful for the chance to practice with us and play against us."

The players on the Italian all-star team were selected from a pool of 6,000 athletes and were preparing for the European championships. They were older and much bigger than their American opponents (their average weight was 260 pounds per player on the line, compared to 200 pounds for the Americans). But according to Packett, they had some difficulty with the intricacies of the game.

"The Italians were big and strong, but they had trouble handling the ball," he said. "I suspect that most Italians grow up playing soccer and do not develop ball-handling skills like Americans do."

While the Generals' football delegation was in Italy, head basketball coach Verne Canfield was one of two American coaches



Posing at a stadium in Italy are (from left) Bobby Wilson, '87; Randy Brown, '87; Athletic Director Bill McHenry, '54; Chris Jerussi, '88; and John Packett, '88.

participating in a two-week clinic in Puli, Yugoslavia.

The clinic is a component of the Yugoslavian basketball development program and included coaches from throughout the country and players from 10 European nations. Canfield was invited to attend by the International Basketball Association.

"My experience in Yugoslavia was tremendously rewarding," Canfield said. "We were a group of people from all over the world, but we had a common language: international basketball."

Canfield was impressed by the caliber of basketball at the clinic and reported that the Yugoslavians are capable of producing one of the world's best teams.

"They have made a large commitment to basketball and have instituted a well-organized program," Canfield observed. "They have found some big players and have been developing their skills rapidly."

Canfield, who previously taught in two U.S. State Department clinics in South America, escorted Washington and Lee's basketball team on a five-nation European tour last Christmas.

Cuny joins treasurer's office

John E. Cuny, vice president of business affairs at Belhaven College in Jackson, Miss., has been named assistant treasurer/controller at Washington and Lee.

"Mr. Cuny's experience at Belhaven has afforded him a breadth of knowledge and experience that will be of benefit to us all,"

said Lawrence W. Broomall, W&L treasurer, in announcing the appointment.

A graduate of Loyola University in New Orleans with a degree in accounting, Cuny has been vice president of business affairs at Belhaven College since August 1985. Prior to that, he was controller/director of budgets and finance at the Metropolitan Community College in Omaha, Neb.

Cuny also served as controller at the Fuller Theological Seminary in Pasadena, Calif., assistant controller of the Continental Drilling Co. in Los Angeles, and assistant complex controller and assistant plant controller for the Continental Can Co. in Birmingham and New Orleans.

L. Vernon Snyder, '49, retires as assistant treasurer

L. Vernon Snyder, assistant treasurer at Washington and Lee for 13 years, retired from that position at the end of August.

A 1949 graduate of W&L with a degree in commerce, Snyder was a member of the Phi Eta Sigma, Phi Beta Kappa, and Beta Gamma Sigma honorary societies.

Prior to returning to his alma mater, he worked with the Prudential Insurance Co., the Central Telephone Co., and the Rockbridge County Board of Supervisors. He became director of university services at W&L in 1966 and was named assistant treasurer in 1974.

Snyder is a member and former president of the Kerrs Creek Ruritan Club and is an elder at the Lexington Presbyterian Church.

Alumni News

Varied Activities Spice Summer for Chapters

From softball games to theatre outings, from welcoming new students to the University family to informal discussions with political candidates, Washington and Lee alumni found plenty of reasons to get together this summer.

According to the Alumni Office, at least 16 alumni chapters held receptions for incoming freshmen and first-year law students. Most of these events were held in the homes of W&L alumni.

Included among those chapters holding such receptions were **New Orleans, Northern New Jersey, Middle Tennessee, Washington, D.C., Cumberland Valley, Pensacola, Florida West Coast, Northwest Louisiana, Tidewater, Pittsburgh, New England, Charlotte, Palmetto, Winston-Salem, Westchester/Fairfield, and Mid-South.**

Meantime, members of the **Lynchburg Chapter** joined forces with VMI alumni to journey across the mountain to Lexington in mid-August to watch *Stonewall Country*, an original musical that is performed outdoors in the Lime Kilm Theatre. W&L alumnus Don Baker, '68, is the guiding force behind the unusual theatre, which continues to draw rave reviews from throughout the region.

Down in **New Orleans**, members of that chapter have been participating with alumni from eight other colleges in an interesting program in which they have been meeting for cocktails and conversation with candidates for state and national offices. The sessions do not represent endorsements of a particular candidate but only give the participants an opportunity to ask questions and discuss matters informally.

The **New Orleans Chapter** was also among those battling on the softball diamond this summer. This time, a team of alumni squared off against a team of current students. Elsewhere, the **Atlanta Chapter** defended the University's honor against a team representing Sewanee while the **Southern Ohio** and **Cleveland** chapters were doing the same against Virginia Wahoos in those two areas.

When its members weren't embarrassing the Wahoos on the softball field, the **Cleveland Chapter** was helping the Ohio Delegation for the 1988 Mock Democratic Convention get off to a successful start with

A Message from the Alumni President

Dear Fellow Alumni:

Your Alumni Board recently concluded one of its most successful years under the leadership of our immediate past president, Sandy Walton, '62, '65L. Much was accomplished, yet our agenda remains full for 1987-88.

Our mission, as always, is to serve as a bridge between you, the alumni, and our University. All of our activities are devoted to serving your needs and those of our future alumni, communicating to you about activities at the University, and assisting the administration, whenever possible, in furthering the aims and goals of Washington and Lee.

A great portion of our work is accomplished through the extensive network of 83 alumni chapters which are the strength and vitality of the Alumni Association. It is often difficult for Dick Sessoms, Jimmy Farrar, et al to visit the chapters as often as they desire to keep you apprised of "goings on" at Washington and Lee. Therefore, to assist the staff, we have implemented a "Regional Alumni Director" program so that members of the Alumni Board will have an opportunity to visit with you personally and share their message about W&L.

Many other plans are being made to encourage chapter development, including a special conference for chapter presidents to be held in conjunction with Homecoming weekend on Oct. 9-11. This promises to be an exciting and informative event for our chapter leaders and will serve to "re-invigorate" them as they have an opportunity to walk down the Colonnade again.

A new Chapter Recognition Program is being planned to single out chapters that are doing a superior job of promoting W&L, enhancing its image, encouraging admissions, etc. This program will also recognize outstanding ideas and activities of creative chapters. Annual awards will be given to those chapters that stand above the crowd.

You will be pleased to know that the first floor of the Alumni House has recently undergone a complete renovation and redecoration made possible by the generous contributions of the Cadaver Society and the Class of '37. The Alumni House has been transformed into a facility the entire Washington and Lee community can be proud of and utilize frequently.

Our prototype Career Assistance Programs in Atlanta, Washington, and Roanoke have received a real shot in the arm with the arrival on campus of Rick Heatley, associate dean of students. Dean Heatley is responsible for career development at W&L and will shoulder the primary responsibility for this program. Your Alumni Board developed the Career Assistance Program to help our students in job placement, but also we recognized the advantage it provides to alumni who are prospective employers of our graduates but find W&L too far away to recruit.

In the view of your Alumni Board, the atmosphere at Washington and Lee is very positive. The coeducation issue has subsided, partly because of the tremendous quality of the students on campus—both in academic and extracurricular pursuits. One extremely important sign of the University's vitality is evidenced by the 1987 Annual Fund, which set records in every category.

On behalf of the Alumni Board, I can assure you that we will strive to keep in touch with you and to communicate issues of interest. Please contact any Alumni Board member to share your views. Your feedback is valuable.

Yours very truly,
JOHN W. FOLSOM, '73
Alumni Association President



UPPER POTOMAC—At an August meeting were (first row, from left) Farris Hotchkiss, vice president for development and University relations; Beth Miller, '89L; Joyce Stewart, '87L; Al Darby Jr., '43; (second row, from left) Donald W. Mason, '51L; L. Leslie Helmer, '35; Rev. Edward C. Chapman, '70; Thomas N. Berry, '38; and David M. Marsh, '83.



WESTERN CAROLINA—Members of the newly formed Western Carolina Chapter (seated, from left) Simon Smith, '91, and Karl Koon, '78; (standing, from left) Perry Bartsch, '76; Ted DeLaney, '85; Jim Moody, '37; Norm Smith, '37; and Al Reese, '85.



QE2—Members of the W&L alumni group that sailed from New York to England on the QE2 included (from left) Sally Sessoms; Shorty Murray, '50; Thorp Minister, '49; and Rhoda Minister.



AUGUSTA-ROCKINGHAM, BLUE RIDGE, ROCKBRIDGE—At Skylark (from left) Cathy Deighan of Charlottesville; Chris Deighan, '87; Mike Deighan, '80; his wife, Mary, and their son, Justin.



WASHINGTON—At the chapter's reception for University students are (from left) Scott Sigmund, '90, and his father, Don Sigmund, '59.



CUMBERLAND VALLEY—From left, Faith Power; Curtis Power, '77, incoming chapter president; Ted Gregory, '75, outgoing chapter president; and Helen Gregory.

a reception kicking off the fund-raising activities for the delegation to the event scheduled for March 1988.

Three clubs—**Augusta-Rockingham, Blue Ridge, and Rockbridge**—joined forces and escaped from the oppressive August heat by taking advantage of Skylark, the University's retreat on the Blue Ridge Parkway, for a picnic.

Vice President for University Relations Farris Hotchkiss was the special guest of the **Upper Potomac Chapter** for a meeting in August.

President John D. Wilson journeyed to Oklahoma to meet with the **Tulsa and Oklahoma City** chapters, also in August.

Members of the **Tidewater Chapter** par-

ticipated in the annual "Summer Mixer" with alumni of Sweet Briar, Mary Baldwin, and Hampden-Sydney in July.

The **Orange County Chapter** joined alumni from numerous other colleges for the 12th Annual Irrelevant Night at the University of California at Irvine. The W&L representatives were urged to wear blue and white and practice "The Swing" to add a bit of class (if not relevance) to the event.

Among the other chapter events during the summer months were the 7th Annual Sunset Cocktail Party of the **San Diego Chapter**, a summer luncheon for the **Philadelphia Chapter**, a summer social for the **Cumberland Valley Chapter**, and a spring cocktail party at which members of

the **Baltimore** and **Delmarva** chapters got together.

New Chapter Presidents

Charleston, S.C.—Richard W. Salmons, 'Jr., '81;

Charlotte—William D. Clark, '82;

Chattanooga—J. Clay Crumbliss, '80;

Cumberland Valley—Curtis Power, '77;

Denver—Andrew W. Bodestab, '80;

Middle Tennessee—Michael E.

Lawrence, '66;

Palmetto—Russell Z. Plowden, '81;

Pittsburgh—John P. Stafford, '79;

San Antonio—Christopher D. Schram, '83;

San Diego—Max L. Elliott, '60.

Class Notes



WASHINGTON AND LEE ARM CHAIRS AND ROCKERS *With Crest in Five Colors*

The chairs are made of birch and rock maple, hand-rubbed in black lacquer (also available by special order in dark pine stain; see note below). They are attractive and sturdy pieces of furniture and are welcome gifts for all occasions—Christmas, birthdays, graduation, anniversaries, or weddings. All profit from sales of the chair goes to the scholarship fund in memory of John Graham, '14.

ARM CHAIR

Black lacquer with cherry arms
\$175.00 f.o.b. Lexington, Va.

BOSTON ROCKER

All black lacquer
\$160.00 f.o.b. Lexington, Va.

By Special Order Only: The Arm Chair and Boston Rocker are also available by special order in natural dark pine stain, with crest in five colors, at the same price as the black arm chair and rocker. Allow at least 12 weeks for delivery.

Mail your order to
WASHINGTON AND LEE ALUMNI, INC.
Lexington, Virginia 24450

Shipment from available stock will be made upon receipt of your check. Freight charges and delivery delays can often be minimized by having the shipment made to an office or business address. Please include your name, address, and telephone number, and a telephone number, if known, for the delivery location.

NOTE: As of July 1, 1987, the manufacturer is six months behind filling orders.

1923

Joseph W. McDonald Jr. and his wife enjoyed last fall's return to Lexington for the "Old Guard" reunion. He is still working as president and owner of McDonald Bros. in Memphis, Tenn.

1925

John Minor Wisdom celebrated his 30th anniversary on the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in July. In addition to being awarded an honorary degree from Middlebury College in May (as reported in the July/August issue of the *Alumni Magazine*), Harvard University also awarded him an LL.D. degree in June.

1928

Willett C. Magruder, senior warden of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church in Palm Desert, Calif., participated in a ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of a \$3.5 million church building. He raised shovels with fellow church members former President Gerald Ford, former Ambassador to France Leonard Firestone, and the Rev. Brad Hall, rector. Hayden D. Austin, '49, and his wife, Virginia, attended the ceremony.

1938

John C. White is happily retired in Naples, Fla., where he plays tennis every day.

1940

John C. White (See 1938).

1941

Allen T. Macaulay is retired from *The Record*, although he still writes the ski column for the Hackensack, N.J., newspaper. Activities of the Eastern Ski Writers Association keep him and his wife busy throughout the winter. In the summer, they hunt down the British and Hessians with their associates of an 18th-century militia group. They spend weekends at their camp in the Poconos and any spare time sewing replicas of rare 13-star flags.

1943

Robert P. (Ty) Tyson retired in February 1987 from Yankee Publishing Inc., the publishers of *Yankee Magazine* and *The Old Farmer's Almanac*. He served as district advertising sales manager in the mid-Atlantic region and now lives in Kennett Square, Pa.

1949

Everette L. Taylor Jr. has retired as a physician and lives in Sparta, N.C.

1950

Robert B. (Blake) James Jr. retired in May after serving nine years with the law firm of Braude, Margulies, Sacks & Raphan in Washington, D.C. Prior to entering private practice in 1978, he was chief administrative judge in the General Service Administration Board of Contract Appeals. Living in Annandale, Va., he now plans to travel, golf, attend garage sales, and play with the grandchildren.

F. Alden Murray Jr. was recently appointed executive vice president of Beatty Leasing and

Development Corp. in McLean, Va. He is responsible for all planning and development of current and future projects.

Alan G. Seal is retired from the Central Intelligence Agency and is associated with Valley Real Estate Inc. in Kihei on the Hawaiian island of Maui. He and his wife settled on Maui to be closer to their three daughters and four grandsons.

1951

John K. Boardman Jr. recently completed a term as chairman of the board of the American Furniture Manufacturers Association. He is president of Sam Moore Furniture Industries in Bedford, Va.

1952

David E. Constine Jr. is vice chairman of the real estate firm of Morton G. Thalheimer Inc. in Richmond. He is a member of the International Council of Shopping Centers and the Institute of Real Estate Management.

1954

Joseph L. Lanier Jr. received an honorary doctorate from Auburn University in June. He is chairman and chief executive officer of West Point Pepperell Inc. He lives in Lanett, Ala.

Sedgwick L. Moss began a three-year term in January on the vestry at Trinity Episcopal Church in Arlington, Va.

1955

Frederic M. P. (Monte) Pearce is director of a comprehensive alcoholism treatment program at Longwood Treatment Center in Boston. The program, one of the first of its kind in the country, treats multiple drunk-driving offenders in a minimum security jail.

1956

Leonard C. Greenebaum recently represented Robert Owen in the public television hearings investigating the Iran/Contra network. He is one of the few lawyers to represent both Watergate and Irangate clients.

John A. McQuiggan will be co-producer of Simon Gray's *The Common Pursuit*, which will run in the West End when it returns to London in March. The play has run at the Long Wharf in New Haven, at the Matrix in Los Angeles, and at the Promenade Theater in New York.

1957

H. Merrill Plaisted III was promoted from senior vice president to president of the Richmond real estate firm of Morton G. Thalheimer. He is a member of the Society of Industrial and Office Realtors.

1958

Leonard C. Greenebaum (See 1956).

William Philip Laughlin is working in Alexandria, Va., with Clean Site Inc., a company that cleans up hazardous waste sites. He is "on loan" from the Project Management Department of Exxon Research and Engineering, where he has worked for 20 years.

1959

Lester H. Waskins is vice president and on the management committee and board of directors of Reliable Stores Inc., a chain of 200 jewelry and specialty furniture stores based in Columbia, Md.

1960

H. Gerald Shields is director of studies at the International School of Brussels in Belgium.

1961

William B. McWilliams is managing director of Community Capital's Raleigh regional office. He is responsible for the capital raising activities for financial institutions in the Southeast. Community Capital, a division of Ryan, Beck & Co., arranges marketing of stock for thrift institutions that want to convert from mutual to stock ownership.



1962

Stephen R. Chernay is practicing pediatrics in Fishkill, N.Y., and having some success at Belmont, Aqueduct, and Saratoga racing the horses he breeds.

Joseph L. Goldstein was elected to the status of member emeritus of the Texas Medical Association for his exceptional and distinguished service to scientific medicine.

Elliott C. L. Maynard finished a year as consultant coordinator and secondary education specialist for the Hopi tribe in northern Arizona on June 30. He was editor and coordinator of a comprehensive set of educational goals and standards for the new \$20 million Hopi Junior/Senior High School, which opened its doors in September 1986. He also wrote *Input by the Hopi Community Members on the Hopi Educational System*, a contemporary anthropological synthesis of Hopi attitudes and opinions, and wrote *Computers and Related Technology in the Hopi Educational System*.

Wesley Roche Ostergren received the juris doctor degree from Mississippi College in May 1987.

1963

Daniel T. Balfour wrote *The Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry*, a history of the regiment that recounts the leadership of Robert E. Lee. The book was published by Howard Publishing Co. as part of the Virginia Regimental History Series.

Richard G. Elliott Jr. is president of the board of trustees of the Historical Society of Delaware. He is a partner in the Wilmington, Del., law firm of Richards, Layton & Finger.

Stephen E. Guild is the owner of Results Plus, a Seattle company that works with growing, medium-sized businesses in the development and delivery of training programs.

George W. Harvey Jr. is vice president and director of radio operations for Family Group Broadcasting in Tampa, Fla. He is responsible for six radio stations in Key West; Tampa; Beaumont, Texas; and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Edwin P. McCaleb is a member of the agent company relations committee of Independent Insurance Agents of Virginia. He lives in Belle Haven.

Thomas P. Rideout was elected vice chairman of First Union National Bank of North Carolina in June. He joined the corporation in August 1986 as senior vice president and director of governmental affairs. He lives in Charlotte.

William H. Spencer-Strong II practices obstetrics and gynecology in a Baltimore office with Albert H. Dudley Jr., '44.

Edward Brent Wells II is controller of operations for the Eastern operations division of Xerox. He works closely with classmate Arthur H. Portnoy.

1964

MARRIAGE: Joseph R. Burkart and Susan H. Reber of Wilmington, Del. The couple lives in New York City. Burkart is on the board of trustees of New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the oldest specialty hospital in the western hemisphere.

Sydney J. Butler joined The Wilderness Society staff in August as vice president of conservation. Preventing oil and gas leasing in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is Butler's immediate concern. He is a partner in the Washington, D.C., office of Barnett & Alagia, a law firm with headquarters in Louisville, Ky., and seven offices throughout the Southeast.

Frederick J. Krall joined Estee Corp. as vice president of marketing in January 1987. He and his wife, Susan, and their daughters, Jen, 15, and Kate, 11, will be leaving Pennsylvania to return to New Jersey.

Dr. Thomas C. Lewis is assistant professor of anesthesiology at Vanderbilt University Hospital.



Dr. Richard W. McEnally, the Meade H. Willis professor of investment banking at the University of North Carolina's Graduate School of Business Administration, has been elected president of the North Carolina Society of Securities Analysts.

Jerome Turner was nominated by the Reagan administration as U.S. district judge of the Western District of Tennessee. Turner, a partner in the Memphis law firm of Wildman, Harrold, Allen, Dixon & McDonnell since 1978, was one of three choices submitted to the White House in early February. The Senate must confirm the nomination.

Pennington H. Way III is senior vice president of Reliance Brokerage Corp., a new unit of Reliance Group Holdings in New York City. He is responsible for establishing a division to write specialty casualty insurance. He lives in Darien, Conn.

1965

Gordon L. Archer is professor of medicine and microbiology/immunology at the Medical College of Virginia.

Daniel T. Balfour (See 1963).

William B. McWilliams (See 1961).

1966

William T. Deyo Jr. is now executive vice president of The First National Bank of Atlanta and is responsible for all corporate banking programs in Georgia. He serves on the board of The Museum of Science and Technology. He and his wife, Sue, live in northwest Atlanta with their two children.



Robert B. Hudson is professor of social welfare policy at the Boston University School of Social Work.

Thomas T. Robertson works in the Boston office of Towers, Perrin, Forster, and Crosby, a management consulting firm. He and his wife, Emy, live in West Falmouth, Mass., with their three children, Kelly, John, and Tom.

W. Court Soloff is a security consultant in the San

Angelo, Texas, firm he established in 1984. He performs investigative services for corporations and their outside counsel, focusing mainly on white-collar crime. He participates in the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI and in the American Society for Industrial Security.

Jerome Turner (See 1964).

Dr. Frederick E. Wood Jr. is a senior analyst with Meridian Corp., a government consulting firm with a major business practice in renewable energy. As a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Reserves, he has served in a number of intelligence staff positions in the Maryland Army National Guard and the 97th U.S. Army Reserve Command. He lives in Columbia, Md., with his wife, Dee Sullivan, and their two daughters, Kathleen, 6, and Mary Elizabeth, 2. His son, Skip, is a freshman at W&L.

1967

Christopher F. Armstrong spent three weeks in August teaching American students at Oxford University. He taught a course titled "Class and Character of Contemporary England."

Robert R. Black is head of the corporate and securities law department of the Fairfield County (Conn.) law firm of Cohen and Wolf. He and his wife, Jane, live in Old Greenwich.

James C. Treadway Jr. is executive vice president and general counsel at PaineWebber Inc. in New York. He is also a member of the executive group at PaineWebber, a full-service securities firm. He joined PaineWebber in April, having previously been a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Baker & Botts. A former member of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, he is chairman of the National Commission on Fraudulent Financial Reporting.

William S. Wildrick of San Diego, Calif., enjoyed his May class reunion so much that he returned to Lexington the following weekend to compete in the W&L Triathlon, a competition in biking, swimming, and running which is sponsored by the ROTC department. Fraternity brothers George A. Berger II, '87, and Thomas G. Knight, '87, supplied the bike. Coach Dick Miller supported him through the transitions.

1968

Richard K. Christovich finished a term as president of the New Orleans Association of Defense Counsel. He practices aviation product liability law with Christovich & Kearney in New Orleans.

Parker A. Denaco was named the first neutral chair of the Labor Council's ABA Committee on State and Local Government Collective Bargaining in April. A practicing lawyer in Maine, he serves as the executive director of the Maine Labor Relations Board.

David B. Long is in his second year of law school at CBN University in Virginia Beach, Va. He worked for 18 years in sales/marketing and construction.

Paul M. Neville, a Jackson, Miss., attorney, is the author of "The Equal Protection Clause and the Erosion of the Theoretical Foundations of Bicameralism," an article printed in the April 1986 issue of the *Mississippi Law Journal*.

D. Whitney Thornton II resigned as president of Continental Maritime Industries Inc. of San Francisco in April and rejoined the firm as a principal.

Charles B. Tomm is vice president and director of mergers and acquisitions at Eberstadt Fleming Inc. in New York City. Eberstadt Fleming is part

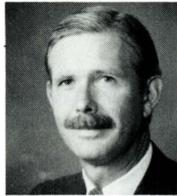
of the Fleming Investment Banking Group, which is based in London.

1969

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. James R. Carson, a son, William Owen, born in May 1986. Carson is in the English department at Pace Academy in Atlanta. In August, he attended the 1987 Festival of Poetry at the Frost Place in Franconia, N.H.

James C. Hamill, an attorney at the Federal Trade Commission, has been awarded the Victor H. Kramer Fellowship and will be spending the 1987-88 academic year at Yale University.

Peter C. Manson Jr. earned an Exceptional Performance Award from the Defense Research Institute, a 13,000-member association of defense and trial lawyers. A member of the Virginia Beach law firm of Pender & Coward for 14 years, he served as president of the Virginia Association for Defense Attorneys and was instrumental in setting up new sections within the organization—one on commercial defense and an ad-hoc committee for legislative services.



Rev. W. William Melnyk has recently become rector of St. Aidan's Episcopal Church in Ann Arbor, Mich. He married Glenda Lorraine Bunting in July 1987.

Steven C. Simon spent three weeks in Paris, France, this summer as a temporary Christian missionary with Campus Crusade for Christ.

1970

Dr. Terry Gardner Austin is the psychologist for an adult psychiatric unit at Northwest Georgia Regional Hospital in Rome. He has relocated his private practice to the Atlanta area.

Ray W. Dezern Jr. is a partner with the Norfolk, Va., law firm of Knight, Dudley, Pincus, Dezern & Clarke.

Robert Lee Entzminger has joined the faculty at Rhodes College (formerly Southwestern at Memphis), where he is professor of English and department chair.

David R. Katz is a research specialist at the University of Wisconsin-Extension Telecommunications Laboratory. He earned his Ph.D. in communication arts (radio/television/film) from the university in August 1986.

James H. Maloney's law firm of Davenport and Maloney has merged with the Richmond-based firm of Coates and Comess to form Coates and Davenport, which means Maloney is now practicing with Tom Coates, '66, '69L, and John C. Moore, '66, '73L. Maloney and his wife are the parents of three sons, Campbell, Colin, and Garrett, and a daughter, Daron Elizabeth, who was born in 1986. They live in Fairfax, Va.

D. Whitney Thornton II (See 1968).

W. Whitlow Wyatt recently announced the formation of Wyatt & Broos Securities Inc., an Atlanta firm representing buyers and sellers in corporate mergers, acquisitions, and leveraged buyout transactions.

1971

John D. Copenhaver Jr. is chaplain and assistant professor of religion at Shenandoah College and Conservatory in Winchester, Va. In the spring, he traveled for two weeks in Nicaragua with Witness

for Peace. While in Nicaragua, Linder attended a memorial mass at Santa Maria de Los Angeles Catholic Church in Managua for Benjamin Linder, the American who was killed by the Contras during Copenhaver's stay.

Clark B. Leutze is assistant risk manager at Pratt & Whitney in East Hartford, Conn.

John A. McNeil Jr. is a partner and president of IDS Warehouse Inc. in Birmingham. A member of the Mountain Brook city council, McNeil has been called a "Pied Piper of children's sports" because of his devotion to coaching soccer, softball, and basketball in the community.

G. Lee Millar III graduated *magna cum laude* from the Mid-South School of Banking at Memphis State University in May. He is a computer services manager for InnoVision Inc., a subsidiary of Union Planters National Bank in Memphis. As vice chairman of the Shiloh Reenactment Association, which organized the 125th anniversary of the Civil War Battle of Shiloh, he welcomed a group of Liberty Hall Volunteers from W&L. The volunteers joined 6,000 "soldiers" in the largest battle reenactment ever held. He and his wife, Dabney, have two children, Casey, 7, and Meg, 4.

Dr. J. A. (Andy) Skelton II (See 1976).

Stephen A. Strickler is an attorney at the Norfolk, Va., law firm of Knight, Dudley, Pincus, Dezern & Clarke.

1972

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. John F. Watlington III, a daughter, Ellen Bruce, on July 4, 1987. The family lives in Richmond.

William T. Anderson is the assistant legal adviser at the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Powers of Europe in Casteau, Belgium.

Max F. Brantley was named assistant managing editor of the *Arkansas Gazette* in June. He had been city editor since January 1985 and has been with the newspaper since 1973.

Gilbert S. (Bert) Meem Jr. recently transferred to New York City as senior vice president and investment services coordinator with Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. He works with independent investment advisers from throughout the United States who invest funds for both institutional and upper-bracket retail investors. He and his wife, Knight, have one son, Simrall.

1973

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Craig B. Jones, a son, Lee Davis, born on Jan. 16, 1987. Jones resigned as a partner of the law firm of King & Spalding in February and became executive vice president of New Market Development Co., a shopping center developer with headquarters in Atlanta.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Andrew D. Staniar, a son, Brenton James, on June 29, 1987. Staniar is director of marketing for Welch Foods Inc. The family lives in Sudbury, Mass.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth J. Wernick, a son, Kyle Gregory, on Feb. 11, 1987. Wernick works in the Navy Office of General Counsel as an associate counsel for personnel and labor law in the Naval Sea Systems Command. The family lives in Springfield, Va.

John Aaron is comptroller at Rowe Development Co. in Glen Allen, Va. He and his wife live in Richmond.

Peter C. Manson Jr. (See 1969).

Laurie A. McAlpine earned a master of divinity from the University of the South in May. He was

ordained deacon on June 11 and is assistant rector at Trinity Episcopal Church in Myrtle Beach, S.C.

1974

Dr. James H. Beaty II is a pediatric orthopedic surgeon at the Campbell Clinic in Memphis, Tenn., where he lives with his wife, Terry, and their two children, 5-year-old Eric and 1-year-old Meredith.

Arthur Pennington Bolton III is general counsel of The Medical College of Pennsylvania. He previously served as vice president, general counsel, and secretary of Healthcare Services of America Inc. in Birmingham, Ala.

John Lee (Kirk) Kirkpatrick is vice president of sales for Wax Works/Video Works, a national video movie distributor. He heads a department of 30 sales representatives and 10 outside representatives who serve more than 3,500 video retail outlets in the Midwest. He lives in Owensboro, Ky., with his 7-year-old daughter, Kelsey.

Stuart Ragland III is an associate with Merrill Lynch Realty and is working in Montgomery and Howard counties in Maryland. He lives in Columbia with his wife, Lisa.

Allen S. Willingham specializes in civil litigation as a partner in the Atlanta law firm of Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy.

Beverly H. Wood has moved to Atlanta, where he is senior vice president and manager of the Employee Benefits Division of the Georgia Trust Department for First National Bank of Atlanta, a member bank of the First Wachovia Corp. He had been with InterFirst Bank in Dallas, Texas, for seven years.

1975

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Bonney Jr., a daughter, Brittany Catherine, on July 10, 1986. She joined a sister, 3-year-old Jessica.

Thomas G. Armstrong is assistant to the president of Standard Steel Specialty Co. in Beaver Falls, Pa. He, his wife, and their two daughters live in Beaver, Pa.

Curtis E. Boswell Jr., general counsel for Schneider Commercial Real Estate in California, is assisting with the development of an office in San Francisco.

James A. Cranford III is vice president of Walter Dickinson Inc., a commercial and industrial real estate brokerage firm in Jacksonville, Fla.

Donald D. Hogle is pursuing his master's degree in business administration from the Graduate Business School of New York University. He is college relations officer for Chemical Bank at the corporate headquarters in New York City.

Samuel R. Lewis is a corporate attorney for Atlantic Research Corp., which has its headquarters in Alexandria, Va. He was formerly a corporate attorney for Systematics General Corp.

Dr. Preston R. Simpson moved to Fresno, Calif., in August 1986 to practice pathology at St. Agnes Hospital.

Major Kim Stenson is serving with the 8th Army in South Korea. He recently received his master of arts degree in military history from Norwich University. He was promoted to his present rank in the U.S. Army earlier this year in Philadelphia, where he had served a three-year tour that earned him the Meritorious Service Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster).

Charles B. Tomm (See 1968).

Class of '91 Legacies

The following is a list of members of the Class of 1991 who are children of Washington and Lee alumni. The name of the freshman is followed by the name of his or her alumnus parent.

Anne Austin Armentrout
W. Scott Armentrout, '66L

Cary Callaway Baber
Edgar M. Baber, '59

Elizabeth Madison Baker
Dr. John W. Baker Jr., '64

Jeffrey Charles Baucum
Dr. Charles W. Baucum, '61

Daniel Spencer Beville
Dr. Rardon D. Beville III, '60

Kendrick James Blackwell
Worth T. Blackwell, '69

David Arthur Blank
Arthur Blank II, '60

Christopher Laird Boone
Dr. E. Ross Kyger III, '63

Robert Brooks Boswell
James M. Boswell, '57

Margaret Gibbs Boyd
William C. Boyd III, '62

Paul Tudor Jones Boyle
J. Bayard Boyle Jr., '58

Michael A. Brandt
Richard Brandt, '63

Charles David Broll Jr.
Charles D. Broll, '59, '62L

John Thornton Buchanan
Lenox B. Buchanan Jr., '57

Clare Eastham Chapoton
John E. Chapoton, '58

Rupert Fitzallan Chisholm III
Dr. Rupert F. Chisholm Jr., '56

Christopher Gale Commander
Charles E. Commander III, '62

Sarah Wilder Conrad
Peter G. Conrad, '62

Allan Neil Crawford III
A. Neil Crawford Jr., '63

Mignon Incer Crockard
Craig S. Crockard, '64

Anne Blake Culley
John O. Culley, '63, '67L

Michael Winston Danzansky
Stephen I. Danzansky, '61

Laura W. Dodge
Kent H. Dodge, '59

John Townsend Dukes
Gilbert F. Dukes Jr., '56

David V. Eakin
David V. Eakin, '61

Allen M. Ferguson Jr.
Allen M. Ferguson, '60

William Branyon FitzGerald IV
William FitzGerald III, '56

Christopher Lee Flinn
Stanley H. Flinn Jr., '54

Larkin M. Fowler
Larkin M. Fowler Jr., '65, '68L

Virginia Tobin Gay
Edward J. Gay III, '61

Thomas Eliot Gottsegen
Dr. Marshall Gottsegen, '61

Ashley Moffat Harris
Wilmot L. Harris Jr., '63

Charles Caldwell Hart Jr.
Charles C. Hart, '63

Alexander Crawford Hitz
Alex M. Hitz, '42

Hugh Osgood House
Dr. Homer C. House, '59

Carol Louise Howson
Joseph P. Howson, '63

Linsly Marguerite Hunt
John W. Hunt, '65

John Alexander Kell
Christopher M. Kell, '65

Scott Carneal Kinkead
John B. Kinkead, '53

Thompson Mayo Lykes
Joseph T. Lykes Jr., '41

Andrew Berthold Manson
Robert H. Manson, '63, '69L

Susan Kelly Martone
Peter W. Martone, '67L

Stephanie Louise McNulty
Charles S. McNulty III, '74L

Duncan Lamar Miller
M. Daniel Miller III, '59

John Edward Miller III
John E. Miller Jr., '66

Mary Louise Moreland
J. Marvin Moreland Jr., '56

Brian Matthew Overbeck
Robert G. Callaway, '56

David Elliot Paget-Brown
Ian Paget-Brown, '87L

Tara Hamilton Perkinson
Charles A. Perkinson Jr., '60

Paige Parsons Powell
Robert H. Powell III, '64, '67L

John Vaden Quinn
Harold J. Quinn Jr., '54

Martha Schuyler Rideout
Thomas P. Rideout, '63

Robert Douglas Sale
Thomas D. Sale Jr., '56

Carolyn Virginia Smith
The late Edward P. T. Smith Jr., '50L

Thomas Martin Spurgeon
Wiley W. Spurgeon Jr., '55

Jean Jennings Stroman
William M. Bowen, '61

John Sutton Stump IV
John S. Stump III, '57L

Frederick Skip Sugarman
Dr. Frederick E. Wood Jr., '66

Samuel Barnette Tannahill Jr.
Samuel B. Tannahill, '58

Sumner Timberlake
Marshall Timberlake, '61

Brooke Linstead Tinley
Sidney H. Tinley III, '63

Frank Burney Turner Jr.
Frank B. Turner, '61

Tucker Matthew Walsh
E. Stephen Walsh, '64

Andrew Watson Waters
Henry J. Waters III, '51

B. Harrison Turnbull is senior vice president and chief financial officer of AMVEST Corp. in Charlottesville, Va.

Dr. Duncan F. Winter is currently a fellow in the department of ophthalmology at the Albany Medical Center. He is also an emergency medicine physician at Samaritan Hospital in Albany. He and his wife, Delphine, are the parents of a daughter, Cornelia Monique Marcel, who was born in November 1986.

1976

MARRIAGE: Scott T. Vaughn and Janice Wegener on July 19, 1986. The two are attorneys with House, Wallace & Jewell in Little Rock, Ark.

Robert L. Amsler moved from the International Division to the Commercial Division of Central Fidelity Bank in Vienna, Va., in April.

Ernest W. Bartlett III is managing director of corporate finance for Bankers Trust Co. in Los Angeles.

William E. Birbick is a consulting automation engineer in the Nuclear Fuel Products Division of the Automation Technology Department of General Electric Co. in Wilmington, N.C.

Hiram Ely III is one of 45 local leaders in business, government, education, religion, and the arts selected by the Leadership Louisville (Ky.) Foundation to participate in the 1987-88 community education program. He is with the firm of Greenebaum, Doll & McDonald.

H. Mynders Glover is a management consultant specializing in strategic planning and team-building for corporations based in Atlanta. He owns the firm, Management Impact Systems.

James H. Maloney (See 1970).

Dr. Vernon E. O'Berry Jr. is beginning his second year of private dentistry practice in Virginia Beach.

Marinus (Marty) Quist is assistant general counsel with Tidewater Inc. He and his wife, Kathy, live in Covington, La., with their four children, Juliana, 8, Niko, 6, Krystina, 3, and Kees, 1.

Dr. Gary W. Seldomridge is chief resident in oral and maxillofacial surgery at University Hospital of Jacksonville, which is affiliated with the University of Florida. He also serves in the U.S. Navy Reserves. He and his wife, Karen, live in Ponte Vedra Beach.

Dr. J. A. (Andy) Skelton II has been promoted to associate professor of psychology at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa. He conducts research on the social psychology of health and illness and has recently presented papers at conferences of the American, Midwestern, and Canadian Psychological Associations. He is co-editing a book on lay people's conceptualizations of health problems.

Dr. Paul K. Stillwagon practices adult and pediatric allergy and immunology in Winchester, Va., where he lives with his wife, Ann, and their two sons, Matthew, 2, and Bradford, 1.

1977

BIRTH: Dr. and Mrs. William G. Brothers, a daughter, Carrie Anne, on Dec. 7, 1986. Brothers received a certification from the American Board of Anesthesiologists in April and practices anesthesiology at Riverside Hospital in Newport News, Va.

BIRTH: Capt. and Mrs. Warren T. Wolfe, a son, Warren Randall Taylor, on Nov. 11, 1986. Wolfe is a judge advocate for the U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Beaufort, S.C.

Dr. H. Cobb Alexander completed his residency in orthopedics in July and will spend a year in Boston on a postgraduate fellowship.

Michael J. Burns is a member of the technical staff at AT&T Bell Laboratories in Holmdel, N.J. He recently completed a two-year sabbatical at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Johnson Space Center in Houston. He and his wife, Wendy, live in Red Bank, N.J., with their two dogs, Eli and Annie.

R. Douglas Hunter started a business in Charleston, S.C. Integrated Medical Services Inc. specializes in billing and accounts receivable collection for medical subspecialties.

Robert K. Lyford is an agent with American Mutual Insurance Cos. in Atlanta where he, his wife, Nancy, and their son, Robert Daniel, 1, live.

1978

MARRIAGE: John L. Bruch III and Anne Bennett Laurensen Carroll in Baltimore on Feb. 7, 1987. The couple lives in Owings Mills, Md.

MARRIAGE: Benjamin B. Swan and Emily Fuhrer in Sewanee, Tenn., on June 20, 1987.

A. Michael Airheart is vice president of NCNB National Bank of Florida and manages corporate banking for southern Pinellas County. He joined the bank in 1984 as a credit analyst.

John A. Balistreri opened a firm in San Diego that specializes in business transactions and international importing, exporting, and licensing. After earning his law degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1981, he practiced with the San Diego firm of Gray Cary Ames & Frye.

Robert M. Couch is general counsel and chief financial officer of First Commercial Bancshares Inc. in Birmingham.

Mark L. Dicken left the private practice of law in August 1986 to serve as pastor of the Trafalgar-Mount Olive United Methodist Churches in Indiana. He is pursuing a master's degree in divinity at Christian Theological Seminary.

Mark A. Peterson is on a temporary leave from the private practice of law to serve as principal law assistant to Judge Saverio J. Fierro of the New York Supreme Court.

Mark A. Putney is director of development at Charter Properties Inc. in Richmond.

W. Gordon Ross II is in private banking with Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in New York City. He received a master's degree from Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs in December.

Gregory C. Sieminski is an instructor of English at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, N.Y.

Dr. Brian P. Tray is chief resident in obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Maryland Hospital, where he earned his medical degree in 1984. He and his wife, Paige, live in Baltimore.

1979

MARRIAGE: Dr. Edward M. Adler and Dr. Rachel Ostry on April 12, 1987. Adler is a resident in orthopedic surgery at University Hospital in Newark, N.J. The couple lives in Florham Park.

MARRIAGE: James O. Davis III and Peggy Besent in Tampa on Oct. 11, 1986.

MARRIAGE: Alan S. Guyes and Deborah Smith in Roanoke, Va., on April 5, 1987. Guyes and W&L classmate John H. Ferguson own Audiotronics Inc., a group of audio stores in Roanoke and Richmond.

MARRIAGE: Harry E. (Hank) Hall and Allison Joy Straughn in Winston-Salem, N.C., on Sept. 13, 1986. Groomsmen included James M. Goulden, '80, Tracy A. White, '79, J. Thad Ellis, '82, and David A. Newman, '79. Hall is employed with Walker & Dunlop Southeast Inc., a commercial real estate and financial services firm in Atlanta.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Jean-Jacques Landers Carnal, a son, Henri Landers Boyd, on Aug. 5, 1987. Boyd joins a brother, Will, 2. Carnal is with the fixed income division of Centerre Trust Co. in St. Louis.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. James H. Flippen III, a daughter, Kathryn Elizabeth, on Feb. 28, 1987. The family lives in Norfolk, Va.

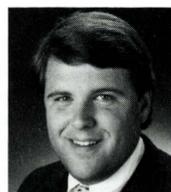
BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Stuart M. Jones, a daughter, Stephanie, in March. They have one other daughter and live in Raleigh, N.C.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. David C. Pace, a son, William Alban II, on March 1, 1987. Pace is employed with the firm of Mays & Valentine in Richmond.

Lowell R. Buckner III is employee relations adviser for the Southeast region of the plastics division of Mobil Chemical Co. He and his wife, Amy, live in Conyers, Ga., with their daughter, Amanda.

Susan Hamilton Churuti is county attorney for Pinellas County in Florida. She lives in St. Petersburg.

Dr. Mark F. Prys is chief resident of plastic surgery at the University of Tennessee in Chattanooga. He hopes to obtain a craniofacial surgery fellowship.



Thomas B. Rentschler Jr. has been named vice president of Liebel & Company Advertising in Cincinnati. He joined the firm in 1983 and has served in various levels of account management since that time.

A. Jeffrey Somers is an assistant corporation counsel for the city of Meriden, Conn. He lives in Wallingford with his wife, Beverly, and their 3-year-old son, Michael.

1980

MARRIAGE: Stephen J. McCabe and Gretchen Wylegala in Lake View, N.Y., on Oct. 18, 1986. McCabe is copy editor and writer for the American Humanist Association and its bimonthly magazine, *The Humanist*, in Amherst, N.Y. The couple lives in Buffalo.

MARRIAGE: Christopher W. Ware and Jennifer Walker on Aug. 15, 1987. The couple lives in Orlando, Fla., where he has purchased a division of the family's air conditioning and refrigeration wholesale supply business.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Andrew D. King, a son, Zachary Andrew, on July 24, 1987. The family lives in Alpharetta, Ga.

William W. Bryant is a certified public attorney with Hartsfield & Co. He lives with his wife in Tallahassee, Fla.

Leslie A. Cotter Jr. is beginning his second year of private practice with the law firm of Richardson, Plowden, Grier and Howser in Columbia, S.C., where he lives with his wife, Elizabeth.

Hamilton C. Davis III is in Tokyo on a one-year assignment for Continental Bank. He trades U.S.

treasury bonds and assorted other financial instruments in the Tokyo market.

Gary Langan Goodenow is associated with the New York law firm of Hughes, Hubbard & Reed at the firm's office in Miami, where he lives with his wife, Mary.

Lawrence K. Gumprich is controller and chief financial officer with Woodland Industries Inc., a manufacturer of doors, furniture, and specialty displays. He is also treasurer of Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Metropolitan Richmond.

Scott G. McLam is regional manager for Franco Manufacturing Co. He lives in Chicago.

Dr. Howard Martin Metzger Jr. received a doctor of medicine degree from the Hahnemann University School of Medicine in Philadelphia. He will complete a family practice residency at the University of Colorado in Denver. He is a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

Kenneth B. Terwilliger has been named vice president and associate general counsel of American Security Bank in Washington, D.C. He is responsible for administering general legal advice and services for the bank, which has a network of 30 branch offices in Washington, D.C., as well as offices in Fairfax and Richmond, Va. He is a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association and is a professor at the American Institute of Banking.



member of the District of Columbia Bar Association and is a professor at the American Institute of Banking.

1981

BIRTH: Deborah Kaye Hughes Cruze and Gary Cruze, a daughter, Rebecca Danielle, on March 25, 1987. She joined a 5-year-old sister, Melissa, and 3-year-old brother, Aaron. Cruze is a part-time business professor at Glendale Community College in Arizona and is a member of the Glendale Housing Authority Commission.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas L. Hassinger, a daughter, Jenna Leigh, on April 6, 1987, in Sellersville, Pa.

The Rev. Charles F. Bahn Jr. is in his second year as associate minister of Webster Groves Christian Church in St. Louis. In June, he accompanied the church's high school youth choir on its annual tour to Indianapolis, Cleveland, and New York. In August, he directed an Appalachian Service Camp for youth in eastern Tennessee.

Gerard L. Broccoli is northeast regional operations food specialist for the Army-Air Force Exchange Services, based at Cameron Station in Alexandria, Va. He was commissioned as a eucharistic minister in the Catholic church for the archdiocese of Washington, D.C., in September 1986.

Claude B. Colonna Jr. is assistant production manager of desserts at General Foods' largest manufacturing facility in Dover, Del.

Gene A. Marsh, associate professor of economics, finance, and legal studies at the University of Alabama, won the Burlington-Northern Foundation award for faculty excellence. The award carries a \$3,000 stipend.

George A. Polizos is vice president of Arthur Polizos Associates Inc., an advertising and public relations agency in Norfolk, Va. He recently earned an M.B.A. degree from the College of William and Mary.

John A. Pritchett is senior geophysicist with Amoco Production Co. He is working on the

development of natural gas fields in the Gulf of Mexico off the Texas coast.

1982

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Bedford, a daughter, Shannon Cody, on May 8, 1987. She joined a brother, James. The family lives in Baltimore, where Bedford is an associate with the law firm of Cable, McDaniel, Bowie & Bond.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Griffith Jr., a son, Charles Dee, on May 27, 1987. He joined two brothers, 10-year-old Christopher and 8-year-old Matthew. The family lives in Norfolk, Va.

Joseph A. Benson III is director of sales for Strategic Marketing Group, a direct mail marketing and fund-raising organization located in Herndon, Va.

Cary R. Bond is associated with the law firm of Hillyer & Irwin in San Diego.

Robert M. Couch (See 1978).

William J. Garrity is an associate with the law firm of Hedrick, Eatmon, Gardner & Kincheloe in Charlotte. He attended Wake Forest University law school.

David E. Jensen is accounting manager of the lending administration department with Boston Five Cents Savings Bank in Boston.

Alan S. Kendrick graduated from U.S. Air Force Undergraduate Pilot Training as an Air National Guard officer in July.

Dr. Gilson J. Kingman, a 1987 graduate of the University of Virginia School of Medicine, has begun a residency in surgery at the Indiana University Medical Center in Indianapolis.

William T. Robinson is employed with the law firm of Cooper, German, Kelly & Purcell in Pittsburgh. He has two children, Katherine Elizabeth, 5, and Elliott Taylor, 2.

1983

MARRIAGE: John F. Delehanty and Robin Fairfax Taylor on June 27, 1987. The couple lives in New York City.

MARRIAGE: Andrew McKenzie Taylor and Gretchen Scruggs on June 20, 1987. The couple lives in Atlanta.

MARRIAGE: Anthony J. (Zack) Zaccagnini and Nancy Corinne Rogers on March 28, 1987. Groomsmen included Steven H. Abraham, '80, '83L; Henry M. Bond, '85; Robert S. Carpenter, '83; and Charles H. (Hall) Vetterlein Jr., '82. Zaccagnini is a law clerk with the Hon. Frank E. Cicone, chief judge and administrative judge for the 3rd Circuit Court for the state of Maryland. Zaccagnini graduated from the University of Baltimore School of Law in 1986 and passed the Maryland bar exam in May 1987.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Mark Robert Carduner, a daughter, Melissa Virginia, on Dec. 19, 1986. The family lives in Cranbury, N.J.

Thomas J. Bronner is assistant vice president of Lloyds International Corp. in New York City, where he handles real estate and corporate finance transactions.

Lawrence Robert Duffee is director of production scheduling for Anvil Knitwear in Mullins, S.C. He is responsible for the operations and purchasing for three plants. He and his wife, Keene, live in Florence, S.C.

Jonathan R. Kelafant is head geologist for the energy division of Lewin and Associates in Washington, D.C. He earned an M.S. in geology from George Washington University in 1986.

Michael E. Layne is branch manager of Signet Bank's Wards Road office in Lynchburg, Va.

G. Amory LeCuyer is manager of the lubricants division of York Cos. in Newport News, Va.

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Edward J. (Jay) O'Brien IV resigned from Brown-Forman Corp. as a systems analyst to pursue an M.B.A. degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In January, he passed along the office of president of the Bachelors Club of Louisville to his cousin, Thomas G. O'Brien, '84. The club, which has E. Bruce Blythe III, '84, on its board of directors, raises funds for local charitable organizations.

E. Ralph Paris III works in the international department of Guy Carpenter and Co. Inc. in New York City. He accepted the position in the reinsurance intermediary company after earning a master's degree from the American Graduate School of International Management (Thunderbird).

George Martin Thomas joined Playtex Inc. in February as manager of debt administration. He and his wife, Tricia, live in Dover, Del., with their daughter, Breana, 2.

John C. Vlahoplus served as a summer associate at Sullivan & Cromwell in Washington, D.C. He is pursuing a juris doctor degree from Harvard Law School and a doctorate in legal philosophy from Oxford University.

Reen D. Waterman Jr. is vice president of a real estate company in Queenstown, Md., where he works with his brother, Barry P. Waterman, '84, and Richard P. Schoenberg, '85. In August, he traveled to Africa for a hunting safari.

1984

MARRIAGE: David C. Adams and Katie Ewald on June 20, 1987, in Charlottesville, Va.

MARRIAGE: W. Whitney Kelley and Patricia Leigh Schmuck on June 27, 1987. The wedding party included classmates Edwin V. Bell, E. Bruce Blythe III, Peter G. Collins, Emery Ellinger III, Jeffrey W. Maddox, Thomas W. Pritchard, Thomas W. Sackfield, and Jeff R. Shaffer. E. Randall Hudson III, '83, Daniel L. Tatum, '85, and Marshall R. Young, '85, were also members of the wedding party. The couple lives in Fort Worth, Texas.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Barry P. Waterman, a son, Kevin Michael, on June 4, 1987. Waterman and his brother, Reen D. Waterman Jr., '83, sell real estate in Chester, Md.

Robert G. Buchanan Jr. works in the corporate division of the law firm of Cowles & Thompson in Dallas. He is a 1987 graduate of Southern Methodist University Law School.

Bruce N. Dean graduated with honors from the University of Maryland School of Law in May 1987. He and his wife, Ellen, live in Silver Spring.

Perry L. Goodbar is national association manager for the Opryland Hotel, a sales and marketing-oriented position that requires him to plan annual meetings of national associations. He is also involved in the Grand Ole Opry, Opryland U.S.A. theme park, the Nashville Network, *Hee Haw*, and other related parts of the company.

James L. Green received his LL.M. in taxation from Chicago-Kent College of Law in June 1987. He works with the trust department of Mellon Bank (Central) N.A. in Lewistown, Pa.

2nd Lt. James D. Griffin III graduated from The Basic School at the Marine Corps Development and Education Command in Quantico, Va. During the 26-week course, he prepared for assignment to the Fleet Marine Force and earned the responsibility of a rifle platoon commander.

Karl F. Guenther is working on a project in New York City for Alexander Proudfoot, LP., an international management consulting firm. He lives in Chester Springs, Pa.

Richard Kopelman graduated from the University of Georgia School of Law in May 1987. He passed the Georgia Bar Examination and began working as an associate for the law firm of Neely and Player in Atlanta this fall. He represented the University of Georgia in the Gray's Inn Moot Court Competition in London following his graduation in May. His team defeated the team from Gray's Inn, an English barrister's inn.

John L. McCants is clerking with Judge Frank P. McGowan of the South Carolina State Circuit Court in Greenville. He is a 1987 graduate of the University of South Carolina School of Law.

Wade M. Meadows is regional vice president of marketing for Dun and Bradstreet Plan Services Inc. in Tampa, Fla. The corporation is the nation's largest third-party marketer and administrator of small business health insurance. Meadows is enrolled in the master of business administration program at the University of South Florida.

David C. Pace (See 1979).

1st Lt. Stephen J. A. Smith is a platoon leader with the 26th Signal Battalion in Heilbronn, West Germany, where he lives with his wife, Blair, and daughter, Allison.

1985

MARRIAGE: Charles M. Martin Jr. and Tricia House on May 23, 1987. Martin is a third-year student at Texas Tech University School of Law. He is a clerk with the law firm of Maner, Richards & Martinez in Lubbock, Texas.

Robert D. Bryant is pursuing an M.F.A. in cinema production at the University of Southern California. He works in the marketing department of Cannon Films Inc. in Los Angeles.

Charles Russell DePoy transferred to the practice office of Price Waterhouse in Sacramento, Calif. He maintains membership in the Transportation Systems Group/Management Consultation Services of Price Waterhouse's Office of Government Services in Washington, D.C.

Whitney H. Gadsby was nominated for the Distinguished Teacher of the Year Award for his first year as a science teacher in a middle school in the Charlottesville, Va., school district.

Harry S. Gold is working in the general counsel's office in litigation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

Robert A. Kurek II has been a staff reporter with *Manassas Journal Messenger* since August 1986.

Carl N. Lauer works in trial defense service with the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) at Fort

Campbell in Kentucky. He is a member of the All-Army Rugby Team and will play in the interservice competition in Washington, D.C., in September.

Stanley Preston Lewis is president of Virginia Born & Bred Inc., a corporation promoting Virginia handicrafts through the operation of a retail sales shop in Lexington, Va.

Eileen T. McCabe is a corporate attorney for Grumman Corp. in Bethpage, N.Y.

Thomas M. Murphy is a representative for the Putnam Publishing group in the Florida area. He lives in South Miami.

Fred H. Renner III is director of public affairs for the Washington Legal Foundation in Washington, D.C.

C. Reynolds Thompson III was promoted from corporate lender to banking officer for Trust Company Bank in Atlanta.

1986

Jack C. Benjamin Jr. is a consultant for Arthur Anderson & Co. in New York City. He previously worked for the Japanese trading company Marubeni America Corp.

James M. Berger is a sales representative with NCR in Lynchburg, Va.

1st Lt. Denise A. Council is in the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General Corps, stationed at Fort Ord, Calif., near Monterey.

Peter A. Hunt is an associate in the corporate finance services department of J. P. Morgan in New York City.

Janna Patricia Johnson, having passed the Connecticut Bar Examination in February, is employed at the New Canaan office of the law firm of Rucci, Gruss, Jex & Gleason. She lives in Stamford.

Brian J. Olinger is director of promotions at WNCX-FM (98.5) in Cleveland. He had been working as assistant promotions director and as production director for the station, which is owned by the Metropolis Broadcasting Group of Detroit. He plans to syndicate nationally a radio program that was originated at WLUR-FM in Lexington with classmate Kenneth N. Jacoby. Olinger also works as a disc jockey and personality in several clubs in the Cleveland area.

Ensign David W. Sprunt Jr., USCGR, was graduated from Officer Candidates School in Yorktown, Va., in July. He will spend between 18 months and two years in New London, Conn., in the cadet administration department of the Coast Guard Academy's cadet training division.

David D. Thompson is a project engineer for high-rise construction with McDevitt & Street. He lives in Columbia, S.C.

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Clifford F. Wargelin entered the Ph.D. program in European history at the University of Wisconsin at Madison in August. Last year, he was assistant manager of an Oldsmobile test drive program at a marketing and research firm in Detroit.

1987

MARRIAGE: **Matthew J. Waterbury** and Melinda Phillips on June 6, 1987, in Manassas, Va. Classmate John Maass was a groomsmen. The couple lives in Tucson, Ariz., where Waterbury is studying hydrology at the University of Arizona.

In Memoriam

1910

Col. James Norman Pease, the engineer whose firm, J. N. Pease Associates, designed landmark buildings throughout Charlotte which were later replaced by the same firm's skyscrapers, died July 17, 1987. He was 101. After attending Georgia Institute of Technology for one year and Washington and Lee for two years, Pease served during World War I as a lieutenant colonel in charge of the construction of Camp Gordon, Ga. After a 15-year association with Lockwood Greene Engineers of New York, he co-founded his own firm with Charlotte architect James Stenhouse. During World War II, he became a colonel in charge of the 369th Engineers Regiment and organized the construction of roads, bridges, hospitals, and camps in the South Pacific. He served as president of the Good Fellows Club in Charlotte from 1957 until his death and helped found the City Club. During his lifetime, he was associated with the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce and the Salvation Army and served as chamber president of United Appeal, director of CPCC Foundation, and president of Friends of UNCC, and as an advisory member of the Queens College board for more than 25 years.

1914

Thomas Alexander McCorkle died May 12, 1987. He was professor emeritus and former chairman of the chemistry and physics department at Longwood College. Upon graduating from W&L, he entered the University of Chicago, where he earned his M.S. degree in 1916. He served as gas ration officer and fire warden for Farmville during World War II. In 1969, a new addition to the Stevens Science Building at Longwood was named McCorkle Wing in his honor. He was a member of Farmville Presbyterian Church, where he served on the board of elders, as a deacon for 15 years, and as treasurer for six years. He also was a member of the Lions Club and Masonic Lodge #41.

Julian Wood Selig, North Carolina's oldest and longest practicing optometrist, died July 13, 1987. After attending W&L from 1910 to 1911, he graduated in optometry from Columbia University in 1914. He practiced in Elizabeth City, N.C., for 74 years — until one week before his death. During World War I, he served in the U.S. Navy doing special optical work. He was past president and since 1926 a member of Elizabeth City Rotary Club. He also was a Paul Harris Fellow and a member of the Masonic Lodge and Elks Lodge.

1918

Matthew White Paxton, lawyer, publisher, and lifelong resident of Lexington, Va., died July 17, 1987. After serving as a second lieutenant in World War I, he returned to his hometown and earned an undergraduate and law degree from W&L. Upon receiving a law degree from Yale in 1921, he joined the Lexington law firm of W. T. Shields and practiced out of the same office on West Washington Street until his retirement in 1978. Paxton succeeded his father as owner and publisher of *The Rockbridge County News* in 1935 and continued publishing the newspaper until 1955. He owned the business until 1961. He was commissioner of accounts for the Rockbridge Circuit Court between 1942 and 1978. In 1928, he was elected to the board of People's National Bank of Lexington and until 1970 served in various offices, including chairman of the local advisory board after the bank's merger with First National Exchange Bank. He served as Stonewall Jackson Hospital's first president and was a member of the board for 15 years. He was a founder of the Historic Lexington Foundation, serving as chairman of its advisory board. He was a deacon and an elder in the Lexington Presbyterian Church. Washington and Lee University awarded him an honorary doctor of laws degree in 1965, citing that his "wisdom, sound judgment, broad influence and personal integrity have touched every worthwhile endeavor in this community . . ."

1920

Matthew White Paxton (See 1918).

1923

Hugh Moor Taylor, a retired circuit judge from Gadsden County in Florida, died July 21, 1987. At the age of 16, he became a student at the School of Law, earning his degree two years later. At age 19, he was admitted to the Florida Bar and practiced law until he retired from the bench in 1976. He continued to work as a consultant to the Tallahassee law firm of his son-in-law. He played a major role in revising the Florida state constitution in 1968.

1924

John Andrew Cummins died July 6, 1987, in Fairfax, Va. Formerly a district commercial supervisor with the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., he joined the company in 1924 as an auditor and retired in 1964. He was a past president of Arlington Kiwanis Club and a past director of the Arlington Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Alexander Graham Bell Chapter of the Telephone Pioneers of America and of the Lyon Village Citizens Association in Arlington. He also had served as an elder of Clarendon Presbyterian Church.

William Clyde (Hicopper) Dennis died June 1, 1987. A lifelong resident of Buchanan County in Virginia, he served as trial justice court judge for 25 years and also served as commonwealth's attorney and as an attorney for the town of Grundy. In 1925, he organized Bucova Insurance Agency and served as president until his retirement. Before earning his law degree from W&L, he attended Emory and Henry College. He was past president of the Virginia State Bar Association, a member of the Buchanan County Chamber of Commerce, a Kentucky Colonel, and former chairman of the Democratic Party in Buchanan County. He was a member and past president of the Grundy Rotary Club and served as Worshipful Master of Sandy Valley Masonic Lodge No. 17 AF&AM for 66 years. He also was a Scottish Rite

Shriner and a member of the Kazim Temple in Roanoke for 65 years. He served as class agent for the University.

Robert Fillmore Norfleet died July 21, 1987. He attended W&L from 1920 to 1927, earning an LL.B. degree in 1924 and a B.A. in 1927. He continued his education in France at the Universite de Poitiers, where he earned his diplome in 1930. He received his M.A. from the University of Virginia in 1932 and his Ph.D. in 1936. He took one year off from U.Va. to attend the Universite de Dijon in France. From 1927 to 1929, Norfleet was master of French at Episcopal High School. He spent one year at Furman University, beginning in 1935, as assistant professor of French and Spanish. After two years at the Richmond division of the College of William and Mary, he was master of French and Spanish at Woodberry Forest School in Madison County until his retirement in 1968. He was the author of *Saint-Memin in Virginia: Portraits and Biographies* and of *Suffolk in Virginia: Lots, Lives and Likenesses*. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Virginia Historical Society.

1925

John Owen Lewis died at his summer home in Highlands, N.C., on June 13, 1987. Born in St. Petersburg, Fla., he spent his high school years in Jacksonville before attending Washington and Lee and then Harvard Law School. He worked in Jacksonville with Irving Post Co., a naval stores export firm based in Savannah, until its liquidation, when other companies formed under his direction. His business career encompassed the exporting, manufacturing, and distributing of ammonia nitrate and rubber oil to paper and paint companies from the manufacturing facilities he established in Jacksonville and in Columbia, Miss. His investments in real estate in the early '50s led to the development of Ellis Road, a major warehousing area in West Jacksonville. He was affiliated with the Oglethorpe Club, Wildcat Cliffs Country Club in Highlands, Seminole Club, Florida Yacht Club, Timuquana Country Club, and the Honey Do's Club of Jacksonville. While at Washington and Lee, he joined Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and served as president of his senior class.

1927

Robert Fillmore Norfleet (See 1924).

Claggett Offutt died May 29, 1987. He was retired as a self-employed industrial analyst and during his lifetime worked in manufacturing and investment securities. He also worked for the War Relocation Authority in the Department of Interior and in the Price Division of the Office of Price Administration. During World War II, he served as a captain in the California State Guard. He was a charter member of the International Association of Financial Counsellors and a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers and of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles.

1930

Robert Vernon May died January 16, 1987. Founder of the R. V. May Co. in Prestonsburg, Ky., and of Kentucky Welding Supply Co. Inc. in Lexington, he retired from business in 1982. He was appointed to the Governor's Commission for the Study of Higher Education in 1960 and was instrumental in establishing Prestonsburg Community College. He served as chairman of the board of advisers from the school's beginning. He also served on the board of trustees of Alice Lloyd

College from 1969 to 1974. He was the first chairman of the Prestonsburg Housing Authority, a member of the Prestonsburg Community Development Commission, and past president of both the Kiwanis and Lions Clubs. He served as a lieutenant in the Navy during World War II and was a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Forty and Eight. As a member of the Irene Cole Memorial Baptist Church, he served as a deacon, past chairman of the Finance Committee, and as a Sunday school teacher. He also served as a member of the executive board of the Kentucky Baptist Convention.

1931

Manuel Morton Weinberg died June 16, 1987. A former trial magistrate in Frederick County, Md., he practiced law for 56 years and was senior partner of Weinberg & Weinberg at the time of his death. A member of both the Maryland and the American Bar Associations, he had served as president of the Frederick County Bar Association and was a member of the American Judicature Society. Weinberg's law practice was interrupted from March 1945 to September 1946, when he served in the U.S. Army at Fort Knox, Ky. Active in his community, Weinberg was a member and past president of Beth Sholem Congregation, served on the Advisory Board of Hood College, and on the YMCA Board for many years. He was a retired director of the Thurmont Bank and the Suburban Bancorp and was a member of the American Legion and the Kiwanis Club. He was a member and past exalted ruler of BPO Elks Lodge 684 and a member of Holly Hills Country Club. Weinberg was a charter member of W&L's Robert E. Lee Associates and served as class agent.

1932

Richard Laimbeer Sanford Jr. died June 13, 1987, in Glens Falls, N.Y.

1937

James Knox Tate died June 14, 1987. A 1943 graduate of Tulane Medical School, he began his career as a medical doctor at Baptist Hospital in Memphis, Tenn., and from there entered the Army medical corps. After 18 months at a station hospital on Guam, he spent one year as a resident doctor in the Baptist Hospital in Nashville, Tenn. Before retiring in 1962 due to injuries from a car accident, he practiced general medicine in Bolivar.

1939

Francis Pendleton Gaines Jr. died June 11, 1987, in Tucson, Ariz. He was retired as dean of administration at the University of Arizona and was a former president of Wofford College. Son of the late Dr. Francis P. Gaines, president of W&L from 1930 to 1959, Gaines attended the University from 1935 to 1937 and was graduated first in his class and summa cum laude in 1942 from the University of Arizona. As a captain in the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1946, he served in the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department's General Staff. Gaines earned his master's degree from the University of Virginia in 1947 and his doctorate as a DuPont fellow in 1950. He received the University of Arizona's Outstanding Faculty Award in 1971 and was awarded an honorary doctor of humane letters degree in 1969 by New Mexico's College of Artesia. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Omicron Delta Kappa, Phi Raven Society (U.Va.), and the Methodist Club.

1942

Daniel Curtis Lewis Jr., assistant professor of commerce at W&L from 1949 to 1952 and a member of the board of directors of Chesapeake

Corp. in Williamsburg, Va., died Aug. 6, 1987. After attending Washington and Lee, he continued his education at Harvard University, where he earned a master's degree in business administration in 1948 and a doctor of commercial science in 1954. He then joined Lynchburg Foundry Co. in Lynchburg, Va., where he served as assistant to the president, controller, secretary, and assistant treasurer. In 1963, he became assistant to the president of The Chesapeake Corp. of Virginia and served until 1983, when he retired as vice president for administration. Lewis became a member of the Virginia community college board at its inception in 1966 and served as chairman from 1971 to 1976. At the time of his death, he was the executive director of the School of Business Sponsors of the College of William and Mary. He served on the board of the Virginia Foundation for Humanities and Public Policy, as chairman of the West Point School Board from 1965 to 1976, and as a trustee of Virginia Episcopal School from 1960 to 1966.

John Alwin Muehleisen Jr. of Williamsburg, Va., died March 2, 1987.

1947

Charles Peter Beddow died June 5, 1987. He was a member of the Medical Association of Alabama and a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. A graduate of the University of Alabama Medical School, he practiced medicine in Birmingham and Decatur, Ala., for most of his life. He also was a veteran of the U.S. Navy during World War II. He was a member of First Presbyterian Church in Decatur, of the Country Club of Birmingham, and of the Morgan County Medical Association.

1951

Richard Coleman Burton died Nov. 13, 1986. A senior systems programmer analyst at Yale Univer-

sity from 1978 to 1985, he also spent part of his life as a consultant for Howard Systems in Stamford, Conn., and as an associate of Cabitt Realty of Hyannis. He was a member of the church choir and folk group at St. Mary's Church in Milford, Conn., where he spent 25 years of his life before moving to Osterville, Mass., in 1985. He was a past president of St. Mary's Holy Name Society and vice president of the Nocturnal Adoration Society. While living in Milford, he was active as either manager or coach in Little League, Junior Major League, and the Babe Ruth League baseball organizations. He also coached basketball for the Catholic Youth Organization and at St. Mary's School.

1952

Robert Fleming Ward died May 25, 1987. A former judge of the Pittsylvania County (Va.) Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, he served more than 13 years on the bench. He was in a private law practice in Chatham from 1952 to 1974. Before earning his law degree from W&L, he attended Brown University, where he earned a bachelor of arts degree. He was a member of Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Chatham.

Friends

Dr. John F. Baxter, professor of chemistry at W&L from 1946 to 1952, died on March 15, 1987, in Gainesville, Fla. He was 77. A 1932 graduate of Bethany College (W.Va.), he earned his doctorate from Johns Hopkins University. He taught at Loyola College in Baltimore and Gettysburg College before joining the W&L faculty. He is believed to have been W&L's first lacrosse coach, a position he held from 1946 until the fall of 1950. After leaving W&L, Baxter went to the University of Florida, where he taught from 1952 to 1978, when he retired.

And Furthermore

Letters to the Editor

EDITOR:

Robert E. Lee and Lewis F. Powell Jr., two great Virginians, each made fateful decisions at critical junctures in our nation's history—decisions which an even greater Virginian, George Washington, would not have made.

CARL G. CROYDER, '50
College Park, Md.

EDITOR:

The recent issues of the *Alumni Magazine* have conveyed a new sense of strength and uniqueness that would lead me to believe that, recently, W&L has been undergoing a sort of "Transformational Renaissance."

From my own professional experience in the Middle East (Kuwait) and with the Hopi of northern Arizona, I have come to realize that whenever a society or organization with a deeply rooted set of traditional values (such as W&L) is interfaced with modern ideas and technology, a very special type of creative energy is generated and sustained.

Thus, instead of becoming entrapped within a web of "past" traditional values, W&L is in the process of bringing its timeless traditional values

into a fresh new "present/future" context, which is proving to be flexible, relevant, and responsive to the changes and challenges of today's information/communication society.

ELLIOTT C. L. MAYNARD, '62
Oak Creek, Ariz.

EDITOR:

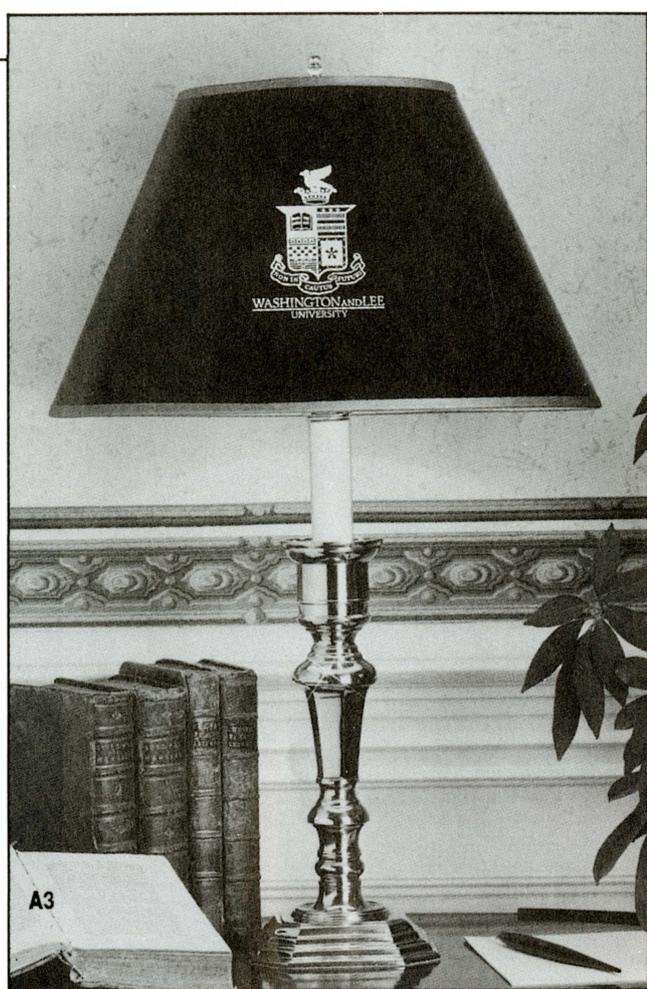
I want to tell you how very much I enjoy receiving my issues of your informative magazine. It is professionally done in every respect. It's really the only practical way to keep up with the events at a school that will always hold a very special place in my heart. Also, it is great hearing of the accomplishments of my classmates.

Each time I receive the *Alumni Magazine*, I am assured once again that my decision to attend W&L was a most sound one. Keep up the great work!

DOUGLAS H. BARTON, '80
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Send letters to And Furthermore, W&L Alumni Magazine, Reid Hall, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, VA 24450.

Gifts from the General's Store! The W&L Bookstore



A1 Tray by David Keeling, W&L Alumnus. Color lithographs, your choice of spring or fall, applied to wooden tray. Surface is protected by alcohol/water resistant lacquer, back is protected by cork. Will be sent from artist's studio. \$48.00.

A2 Wastebasket by David Keeling. Choice of spring or fall at W&L. Color lithographs, sent from artist's studio. \$25.00. Spring (14½" x 20½") and fall (16" by 20") prints, matted and framed, are also available. \$55.00

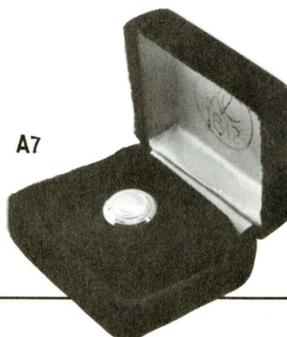
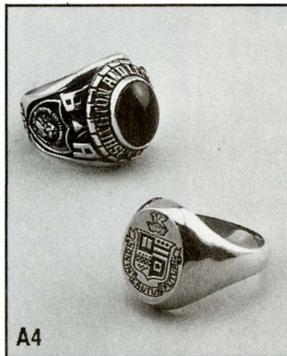
A3 Our very own lamp from Royal Windyne Limited. 22" high in solid brass with the University Crest in gold on the 14" diameter black shade. The lamp will be shipped to you from the manufacturer. \$129.00.

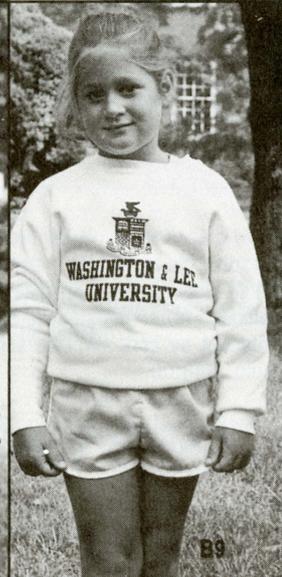
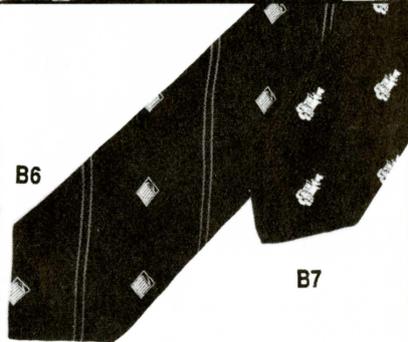
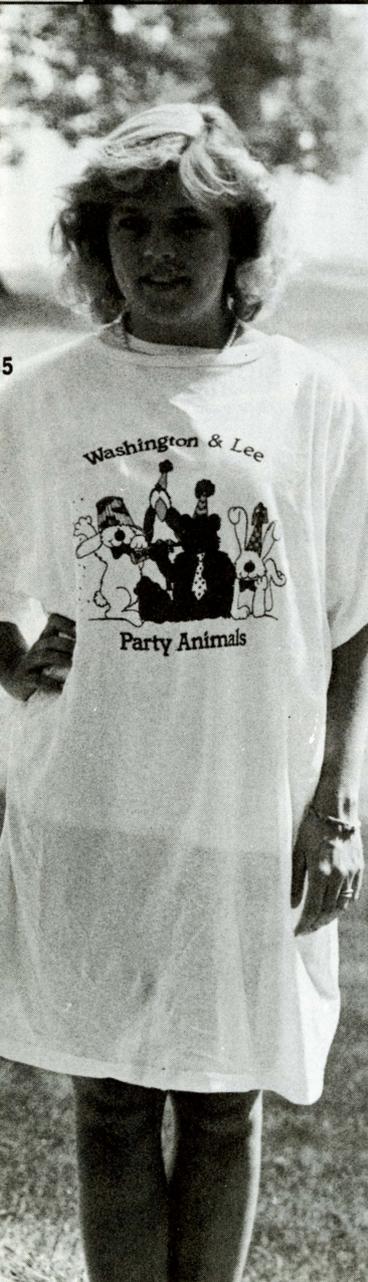
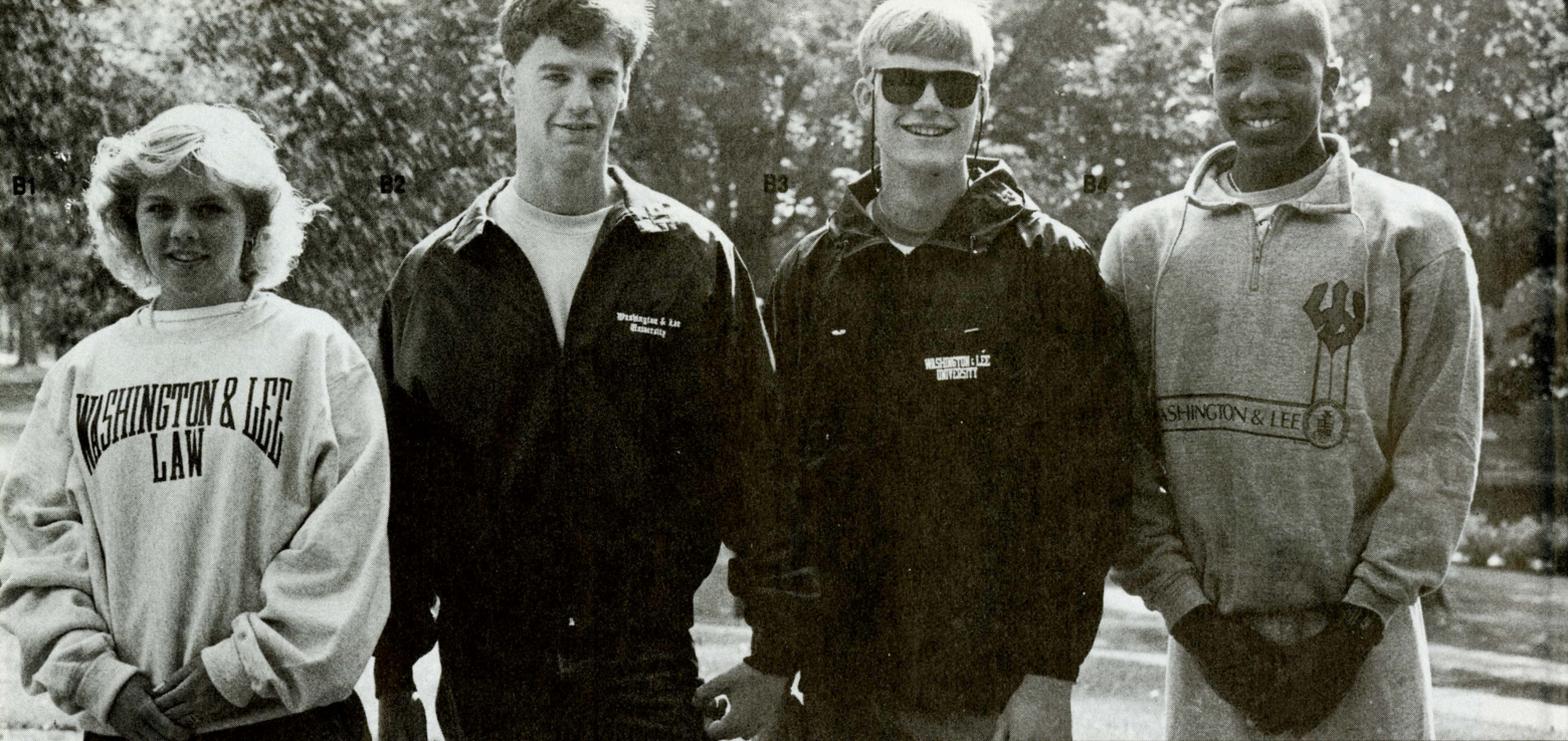
A4 Write or call us for information on a Washington and Lee ring. We have samples and can quote on 10k, 14k and 18k rings. Josten's and Artcarved are our companies.

A5 Wedgwood plates, set of four scenes: The Chapel, Colonnade, Lee-Jackson house and an overview of the campus. 10¾" diameter in blue and white. \$100.00 set of four.

A6 24 karat gold-plated blazer buttons from the Waterbury Company. Three coat buttons plus three for each sleeve. \$40.00.

A7 Tie Tack by Waterbury. 24 karat gold plate. \$15.95.





B1 NEW for Law graduates. The extra-heavy sweatshirt by CHAMPION. 80% cotton/8% acrylic/3% rayon. Grey only. Sizes M, L, XL. CAUTION: these are very large! \$32.95.

B2 Golf jacket from ANTIGUA. Very soft navy nylon, lined in pre-shrunk flannel, with knit fashion collar, waistband and cuffs. White embroidery. Sizes M, L, XL, XXL. \$32.95.

B3 Hooded nylon rain jacket by JANSPOUT. Kangaroo pocket converts to easy carrying case. Sizes M, L, XL. Choice of navy or royal. \$26.95.

B4 NEW half-zip sweatshirt by WOLF. 50% polyester/38% cotton/12% rayon. Sizes S, M, L, XL. Grey only. \$23.95.

B5 Knee length night shirt by SPECTATOR. 100% cotton. One size fits all. The back is a surprise! \$17.95.

B6 Silk and polyester tie with colonnade in white on navy background (with double red stripes). \$17.95.

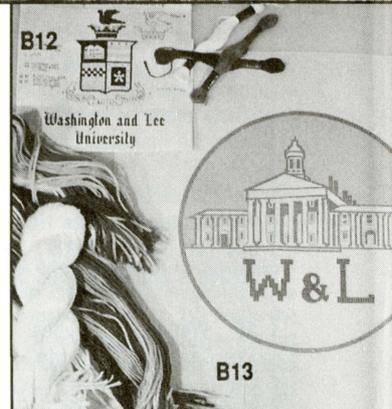
B7 W&L 100% SILK tie. Choice of navy or medium grey with white crest. \$22.95.

B8 Child's sweatshirt by WOLF. Royal blue and white. 50% polyester/50% cotton. Sizes 2, 4, 5-6, 6-7. \$12.95.

B9 Youth sweatshirt by ARTEX. 50% cotton/30% polyester/20% acrylic. Choice of white, royal or grey. Sizes S (6-8), M (10-12) L (14-16). \$10.95.

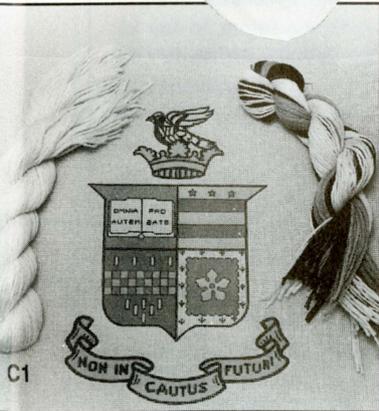
B10 Child's sized adjustable baseball cap with mesh back by TRI TEX. Navy or royal with white logo. \$5.95.

B11 CHILD'S T-shirt by VELVA SHEEN. Your choice of grey or white with navy imprint. White is 50% polyester/50% cotton. Grey is 50% polyester/35% cotton/15% rayon. Sizes S (6-8), M (10-12), L (14-16). \$5.95.



B12 Cross stitch — The W&L crest in counted cross stitch. Kit includes fabric, instructions and embroidery floss. \$9.99.

B13 Needlepoint kit — The Colonnade in a 14 by 14 kit. 100% wool yarn included. \$29.95.



C2 100% cotton oversize T-shirt with pocket by LONG JOHN. Sizes M, L, XL. They are huge! Choice of white, royal and black. \$17.95. Also available with long sleeves, same colors and sizes. \$18.95.

C3 Crest shirt from VELVA SHEEN. White is 100% cotton. Grey is 44% polyester/43% cotton/13% rayon. Sizes S, M, L, XL. \$8.95.

C4 "Washington and Lee Country Club" hat from KOZA. White or navy twill. Adjustable leather strap in back. \$8.95.

C5 100% cotton T-shirt by CHAMPION. White with navy trim. Two color crest on left chest. Sizes S, M, L, XL. \$9.50.

C6 W&L twill hat from KOZA. Available in navy or royal. One size fits all. \$8.95.

C7 Our heaviest sweatshirt — and the most popular by far — by CHAMPION. 80% cotton/8% acrylic/3% rayon. Grey only. P.S. These are huge! Sizes S, M, XL. \$32.95.

C8 Hooded baby sweater by MARLOMAR. White acrylic, navy trim. Full zipper in back. Sizes 6-12 mos., 18 mos. \$14.95.

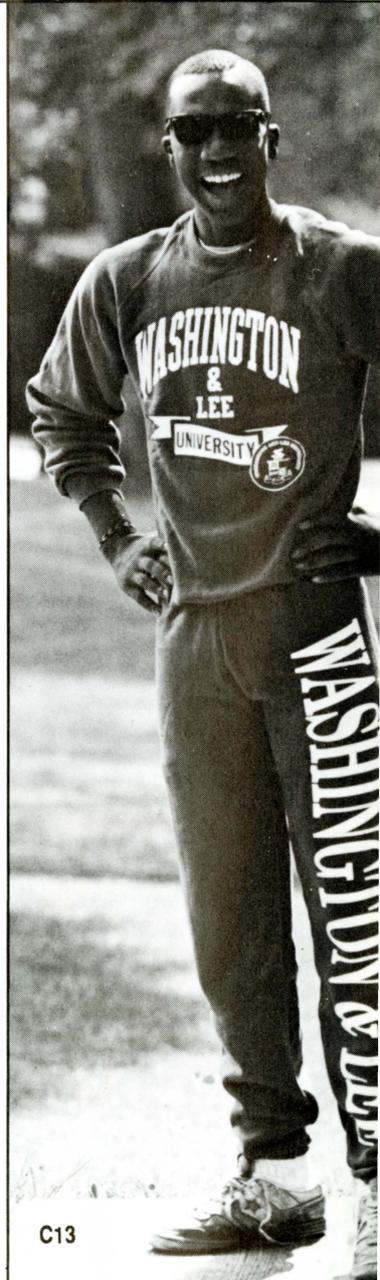
C9 Our own bear, 7" high in a handknitted royal sweater and cap. In white, tan or grey. \$14.95.

C10 Baby bib. Terry cloth with crest in blue and red. \$4.25.

C11 Infant nylon socks from TRI TEX. Royal and white. One size. \$5.50.

C12 Baby Booties by MARLOMAR. 100% acrylic with a single letter on each foot. In a clear plastic box. One size. \$6.95.

C13 Sweat separates by WOLF. Royal top has raglan sleeves. 50% polyester/50% cotton. Royal pants have drawstring and elastic waist. 50% polyester/50% cotton. Sizes S, M, L, XL. Order separately. \$18.95 each piece.



C13

C1 NEW! Needlepoint of the crest. 100% wool yarns included. Finished size 12 by 16. \$32.95.



D1 Glass stein with the W&L crest in full color, trimmed in 23 karat gold. Made in Italy but shipped to us from Germany where the crest and pewter lid are added. 7" high. Holds 14 oz. \$15.50.

D2 The original German Pilsner with the W&L crest in full color on crystal. Trimmed with 23 karat gold. 9½" tall, holds 11 oz. \$7.95.

D3 Crest mug in blue and red on white ceramic. \$4.95.

D4 Washington and Lee colonnade mug. White ceramic with blue and gold trim. \$5.95.

D5 Ceramic mug with athletic logo, and a ceramic lid to keep your coffee hot. \$7.95.

D6 Etched highball glass. Simply beautiful. 12 oz. Set of four \$15.00.

D7 Etched double old fashioned glass. 13¼ oz. Set of four. \$15.00.

D8 Etched old fashioned glass. 8¼ oz. Set of four \$15.00.

D9 Not Pictured: Etched shot glass. 2 oz. \$2.95 each.

D10 The classic highball glass with the crest in red and blue. 12 oz. Set of four \$15.00.

D11 The W&L crest in red and blue on an executive (double) old fashioned glass. 12 oz. Only \$15.00 for the set of four.

D12 *L'Etudiant Etranger* by Philippe Labro. Gallimard, Publisher. A novel in French about a foreign student's year at W&L. \$19.95. Sorry, no alumni discount. (English translation comes out this fall. Call for details).

D13 *The Washington and Lee Book*. Evocative color photographs by William Strode. Regular edition \$35.00. Limited edition with leather binding \$100.00.

D14 *Don't Look Back: Poems by Dabney Stuart*. Louisiana State University Press. The poet is a member of the W&L faculty. Cloth \$13.95. Paper \$6.95. Alumni discount 10%.

D15 *The Lee Girls* by Mary P. Coulling. John F. Blair, Publisher. This biography of Lee's four daughters depicts the changes affecting the Civil War South \$19.95. Alumni discount 10%.

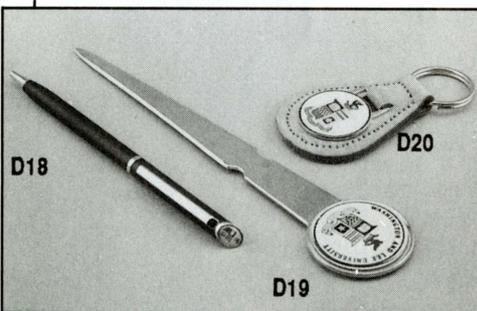
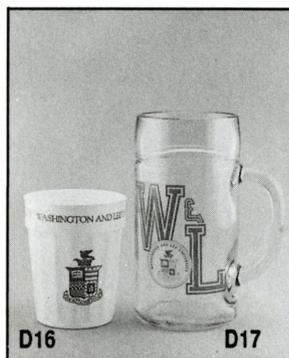
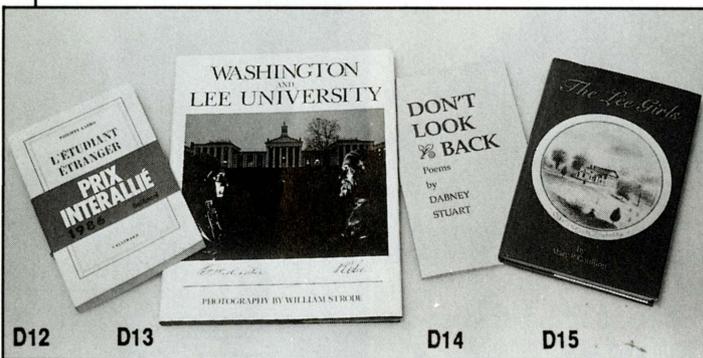
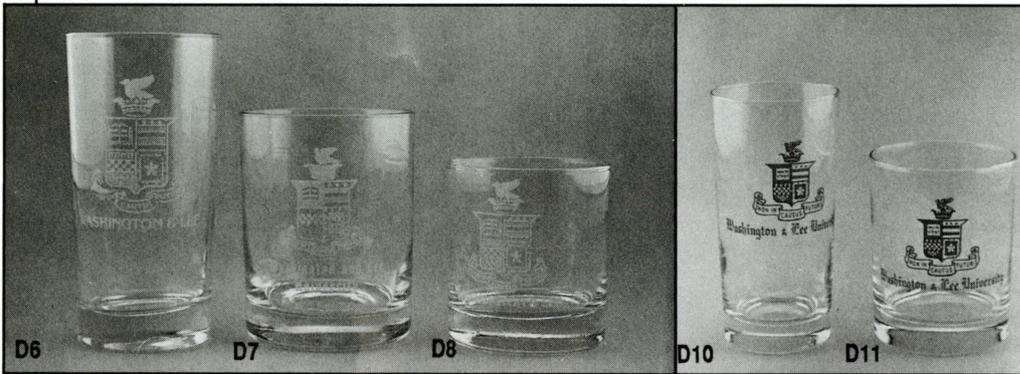
D16 W&L grain cups. White with multi-color crest. 5 for \$3.20.

D17 "UGLY MUG!" That is what the manufacturer calls it. We just know it's big — 40 oz! \$6.95.

D18 Ballpoint pen with multicolor crest on top. Life time guarantee. Uses standard Cross refill. In gift box. \$15.00.

D19 W&L letter opener with blue crest on white and gold plated trim. \$4.25.

D20 Enamel and leather key ring with the three-color crest protected by acrylic. \$3.95.



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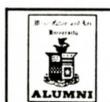
D21 Old English Decal 26 inches long. .89.

D22 Law decal. 24 lg. .99.

D23 W&L Athletic Logo decal. 4½" by 3¾" .69.

D24 Alumni decal. 4" by 3". .65.

D25 Not pictured: W&L golf balls by Spalding. 3 to a pack. \$7.50.



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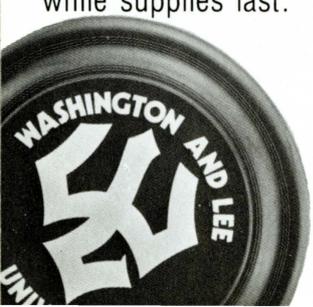
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Alumni House refurbishment project completed

Officers of Washington and Lee Alumni Inc. have made use of two unsolicited gifts to refurbish the first floor of the Alumni House, which is located on the University campus and serves as the focal point for alumni activities at W&L.

"It was an idea whose time had finally come," said Richard B. Sessoms, director of alumni programs. "The house has been in need of refurbishment since I walked in the door."

That was in 1983. At his first meeting of the alumni board of directors, Sessoms cited the need for new paint, new carpeting and draperies, and new furniture.

"Someone must have been listening," Sessoms noted.

In the fall of 1985, the Cadaver Society made a \$50,000 pledge for "the renovation, repair, and refurbishment" of the Alumni House. But work could not begin until the funds were accessible, and the pledge was to be paid in \$10,000 installments for five years.

Then this past May the Class of 1937 designated \$50,000 of its 50th Reunion Gift for the project. That permitted work to begin immediately. The renovation was started in June and completed in late August.

The reception area of the Alumni House is now equipped with air conditioning and is decorated with fresh paint, elegant wallpaper, recovered and antique furniture, new light fixtures, and an oriental rug.

The house committee, which is composed of members of the alumni board of directors, hired Ellen Capito of Greeneville, Tenn., as interior designer. Certified in 1972 by the New York School of Interior Design, Capito is currently principal and proprietor of Ellen Capito Interiors. She has worked as senior designer for W&J Sloan Inc. in New York City and also as an administrative assistant to the executive vice president of home furnishings of Bloomingdale's.

Sessoms said hiring Capito, whose husband, Howard Capito, '68, is a member of the alumni board, was the logical choice. "We simply knew about Ellen," he said. "Her work speaks for itself."

The first official use of the newly refurbished house was a reception on Sept. 6 for the sons and daughters of



alumni who entered Washington and Lee as freshmen this year.

Ellen Capito was to lead a tour of the house during the October Homecoming weekend.

The house committee that oversaw the refurbishing is currently working on a policy for renting the house for receptions and other gatherings. Sessoms said the committee will strengthen the regulations so that the facility is not abused.

The Alumni House first opened in the

spring of 1966. It was formerly the home of Dr. Fitzgerald Flournoy, professor of chemistry at W&L, and was made available to the Alumni Association by the Board of Trustees following Flournoy's death in January 1964.

The house dates to the late 1800s when a prominent Baltimore architect, J. Crawford Neilson, whose earlier work had included the mausoleum at Lee Chapel, was engaged by the University to build a house for one of the professors.

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