



Ring-tum Phi

MAY 23 1983

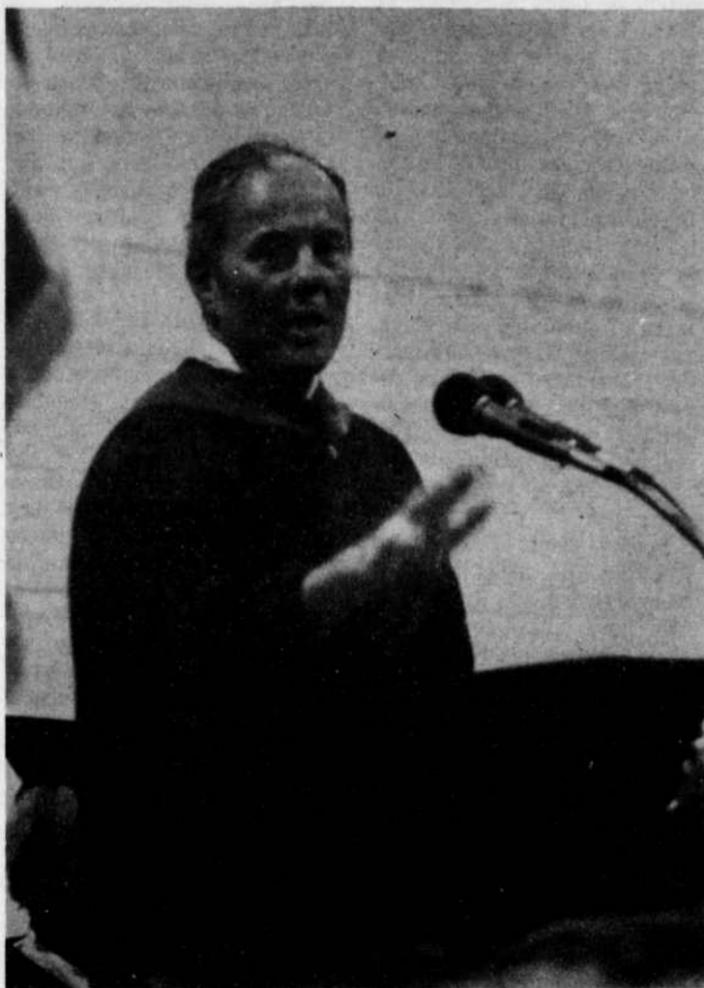
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President Wilson addresses the audience during the inaugural ceremony. (Phi photo by Chainsaw)

Wilson inaugurated

By MIKE ALLEN
Phi Staff Writer

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office to which I have been appointed by the Board of Trustees of Washington and Lee University to the best of my skill and judgement without fear or favor. So help me God."

The twenty seconds it took John Delane Wilson to repeat those words yesterday afternoon marked an historical event which was occurring for the twenty-first time in over two centuries-Washington and Lee had a new president.

The eighth successor to General Robert E. Lee, Wilson was inaugurated at a ceremony witnessed by 1200. Wilson, 51, came to W&L from Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where he served as provost.

He succeeds Robert E.R. Huntley, who served as the University president beginning in 1968. Huntley is now a member of the W&L Law School.

Wilson officially assumed his duties on January 17, but was not ceremonially installed until yesterday. The inauguration date was chosen to coincide with the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees.

In January, Wilson signed his name to the oath in a journal that dates back to 1897. It was first signed by President William Lynne Wilson. That President Wilson's inaugural ceremony lasted three hours and featured six speeches. The ceremony yesterday was considerably more brief — it included two speeches and lasted, as planned, for almost exactly one hour.

The inauguration of President Huntley fifteen years ago was forced inside because of rain. The same was destined to be the case for his successor.

University Marshall C. Westbrook Barritt, who was in charge of all the planning for the event, had foreseen that possibility. Two weeks ago, he told a reporter:

"The weather is going to be our final problem... If we have

inclement weather, we'll move into Warner Center, and that'll be difficult, but that's what we'll have to do for the whole works....

"I hate to think of it, so I'm sort of putting it out of my mind psychologically." All of the inaugural proceedings were scheduled to take place in front of Lee Chapel, a National Historic Landmark constructed under President Lee's supervision.

In spite of recent favorable weather, Thursday promised to be wet in Lexington. The glitzy weather maps on the network news shows ordained thunderstorms for the region, and the morning paper, as if to curse the festivities, had jeered, "thundershowers likely today." For once, the weather wizards were right.

It began to rain at about ten o'clock, but with the inauguration five hours away, the planners did not give up easily. Sheltering himself under an umbrella, a university official said, "We're going to have it outside until the last possible

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City Council covers questionable record

By WILLIAM ROBERTS
Editor-in Chief

Lexington's Mayor and City Council are refusing to allow public scrutiny of a consultant's report which explores indications that former Police Chief James A. Kirby condoned the operation of a Lexington police theft ring.

On April 20, a Freedom of Information Act request by the Ring-tum Phi was delivered to City Manager John V. Doane. The FOI letter requested one copy of the report submitted to Council on Dec. 8, 1982 by special investigator L.M. Walters.

Walters was hired by Council in September to conduct an investigation into the office of the Chief of Police after charges surfaced last spring during the Virginia State Police investigation of the local police theft ring. Thirteen former and then current police officers were indicted in May 1982. Seven were convicted of involvement in the theft ring.

"As you may know the Va. FOI Act provides that if portions of a document are exempt from release, the remainder must be segregated and disclosed," the Phi's FOI request said. "There should be no excisions of Mr. Walters' statements of

fact relevant to the question of whether Mr. Kirby should be retained as a Lexington law enforcement officer."

Mayor Charles F. Phillips Jr. responded to the Phi's FOI request by letter dated April 22. Phillips cited six exemptions of the Act in declining the request.

"The Walters report deals with the personnel of the Police Department, including evaluation of the office of the Chief of

pector. Phillips made a public statement at the time, in which he briefly characterized the Walters report.

"Upon the conclusion of the cases brought by the Commonwealth's Attorney, City Council felt an obligation to Chief James A. Kirby and to the citizens to undertake a comprehensive study of the Chief of Police," Phillips said.

"Council wishes to emphasize

'Lots of times you could tell Kirby and later he would say you didn't tell him.'

Police, and comments and reports on interviews with private citizens in personal matters not related to public business. It is the opinion of the Mayor and City Council that the report is not subject to public disclosure," Phillips said in the reply letter.

On Jan. 6, Council accepted Kirby's resignation as Chief of Police and named him to his current position of special in-

that it has never questioned James A. Kirby's loyalty to the Department and the City, or his personal honesty and integrity. Our consultant's report supported our position when it was concluded: "In the course of inquiries conducted, no one has suggested that Chief Kirby was other than personally honest," Phillips said.

"However, the consultant's

Report did confirm our concern about the lack of vigorous administration of the Police Department."

Council immediately began proceedings to hire a new police chief. The department was lead by Sgt. Bruce M. Beard as acting chief and Kirby remained on administrative leave with pay until the new Police Chief, Lawrence O. Sutton, took office on May 9. Kirby now works full time as the department's special inspector, second in authority only to Chief Sutton.

Chief Sutton told the Phi last week that he has not read the Walters report but that he planned to read it soon. This week, Sutton told the Phi that he has not yet read the Walters report.

"The powers that be were satisfied with the Walters report and as far as I'm concerned it is a dead issue...the past is the past. I can only deal with the here and now. I have no responsibility for the past and I don't believe in witch hunts," Sutton said.

Walters' investigation of Kirby resulted from public allegations made during the summer trials of indicted police officers and from testimony given to State Police investigators in March and April 1982. State Police Special Agents Tex Chapman and Louis Layne raised questions of whether Kirby

knew about the thefts in his department.

Former State Trooper and convicted conspirator Marvin Hamilton served on the Lexington police force from 1977 to 1981. During interrogation by State Police on March 19, 1982, Hamilton was asked, "Did you, yourself ever bring anything to the Chief's attention?"

"I remember bringing a lot, a lot of stuff to his attention, but specifics I don't remember. Every time you'd get the same answer, You gotta have proof, or something to that effect," Hamilton said.

Later in the questioning, Hamilton was asked if "the Chief was told by Colbert and Coleman about the activities of Purvis and Flint?"

"Yes sir," Hamilton said. "Now Marvin, you state that you were going to work one evening on the four o'clock shift and as you went in Colbert and Coleman were coming out of the Chief's office," Layne said.

"They were either coming out or were sitting in there, he had, had a glass door and you could see who was in there more or less," Hamilton said.

"Do you know what their purpose was for being in the Chief's office?" Layne asked.

"Ah, from what I heard and I think Officer Coleman had told

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Nuclear freeze examined

by NORMAN BALL
Special to the Phi

The nuclear freeze movement in America has been receiving support from many, up until now, divergent corners of society, among them, scientists, musicians, and, most recently, the American Catholic Church. One common tact of all these organizations has been to address the government on behalf of the people. In light of this common approach, it might be advantageous to examine some assumptions implicit in this "informal referendum" strategy.

First of all, it may be asking too much of our government to police itself in nuclear weapon matters because governmental responsibility cannot be expected to extend beyond the bounds of its recognized sovereignty. All governments represent a strictly non-universal constituency. Between governments, there continues to exist a "state of nature" (with perhaps the nominal exceptions of the World Court, United Nations etc...) Thus, in asking our government to practice restraint in its dealings with other governments, we, in effect, ignore the nature of the beast, whose predilection it is to protect itself with whatever resources — nuclear or otherwise — it can assemble. We have entrusted an unstable social structure — government — with the capability to eradicate humanity.

Moreover, it has never been clear just how nuclear weapons were ever intended for the protection of the "people." A nuclear stockpile seems to insure only the perpetuation of a regime, where each competing regime holds the other's citizenry hostage. This argument is premised on the idea that while a people can conceivably exist without a regime, no regime can survive without a people. Thus, though our

governments would have us believe otherwise, the real enemy is neither Russia nor America; these are only convenient foci for our collective attentions. Rather, the real conflict is a more fundamental — and ancient — one, between the governed and the governors. The Russian people mean me no harm; it is the Soviet regime that I must fear. On the other hand, I mean no harm to the Russian people, though I hesitate in making the same assurances on behalf of my government.

In the wake of an impressive grass-roots campaign perhaps spurred by this realization, Congress has moved recently to impose a nuclear freeze on the government. Advocates for a strong executive have derided the bill on constitutional grounds, citing it as an infringe-

ment on the President's powers as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. They argue that the President's efforts as a negotiator would be seriously hampered if he was prevented from posing nuclear retaliation as a viable, if unspoken, alternative in his dealings with uncooperative nations. In short, the President would lose a powerful bargaining chip if he was denied a nuclear capability.

What these critics fail to realize, however, is that the very presence of a nuclear alternative serves to minimize the gravity of its anticipated effect. Sustained dialogue has a way of purging a subject of its mystique, and it is perhaps the "mystique" of utter annihilation that has spurned governments from adopting a nuclear solution up until now.

Furthermore, there is the danger that people will become too comfortable (or, better, less uncomfortable) with the concept of nuclear weaponry. As the images conjured by

Nagasaki and Hiroshima fade with the passing of a generation nuclear exchange will once

again become a dangerous abstraction. Already, there is talk of "limited nuclear exchanges" in surprisingly high places of government. Granted, these scenarios are always couched in a barrage of rhetorical qualifications ("under extenuating circumstances," "in dire national emergencies," etc...). But again, that they are even discussed indicates that a nuclear response exists within the realm of possible policy decisions.

Furthermore, the very notion of a "limited nuclear exchange" is, in itself, a questionable occurrence. Without even considering the very human factors of revenge and willful retaliation, there remains serious question as to whether a nuclear exchange can ever properly be called "limited." The damage to the environment alone might be so extensive as to render the peripheral effects "limitless."

The implications of the nuclear debate, then, are such that we might have to reach beyond our government to find a suitable solution. Because of the ultimate nature of nuclear weapons, a more direct popular mechanism must be employed to reduce our reliance upon government. Government, after all, is a means towards enriching people's lives. But in releasing nuclear weapons into the hands of government, we effectively provide the "means" with the capability to destroy its ends. — us.

Ideally, no body should be permitted such an inordinate amount of power in determining the existence (or nonexistence) of posterity. But with nuclear weapons an inescapable reality, we all have a responsibility to address this issue directly.

Blacks have opportunity

To the Editor,

I would like to respond to your article on black student life at W&L. I am fully aware of the fact that this is not the ideal university for minority life. However, I believe that your article reflected a number of misconceptions and that lack of communication which has led to the current problem.

First of all, in my two years here, I have never heard of the so called "Dixie" parties that include simulated lynchings, nor has anyone that I have asked. While there can be no denials that there are bigots in our student body, the disgusting outbursts of a few students cannot condemn all W&L students as racists.

Black students are separated from the W&L social life, but I believe that this is partly their own choice. I have never understood why we need a Student Association for Black Unity, which is exclusionary by its very nature. This group receives a large amount of student funds, and it has its own

house, ball and campus speakers. I am not aware of it having any white members.

In my opinion, those black students who are involved at W&L are primarily on sports teams, where they get to know other students. Being in the same academic classes is not enough. If black students want to know white students, they must be involved in more than one aspect of student life.

The Ring-tum Phi has done all W&L students a service by informing the community of the problems of black students. Most students, myself included, probably had no idea of the scope of the problem. Black students must realize that they have the same opportunities to get involved in campus-wide organizations and activities. The only way that black students can become fully acclimated to W&L is if they know the people who they go to school with.

Sincerely,
Marc F. Monyek '85

Coed -- Freedoms

To the Editor,

Your May 13th contention that the introduction of women into the Washington and Lee environment would bring about a restrictive parietal system seems to me to be fallacious. You stated that part of Washington and Lee's institutional philosophy was to provide "a climate of learning that stresses the importance of the individual and his personal honor and integrity." You further stated that "our freedoms are testimony to the existence of such a climate." I ask — Won't women be allowed the freedom of this climate? Women have individual rights also. Within the framework of those rights is their personal choice to see men whenever and wherever they please. Furthermore, we do not have a parietal system for female law stu-

dents; why should we have one for undergraduates?

Washington and Lee's responsibility to women students will be one of security. A beefed-up security force and electronic equipment such as a rape buttons will be adequate protection for Washington and Lee females. Just because the surrounding women's colleges have parietal systems does not mean W&L will adopt such a policy. Coed schools such as Davidson and Amherst do not have parietal systems. I think W&L has much more in common with these coed schools than with the nearby women's colleges. If W&L goes coed, I think it will be taking a step forward. Hopefully for every step forward we take we will not take two steps backward.

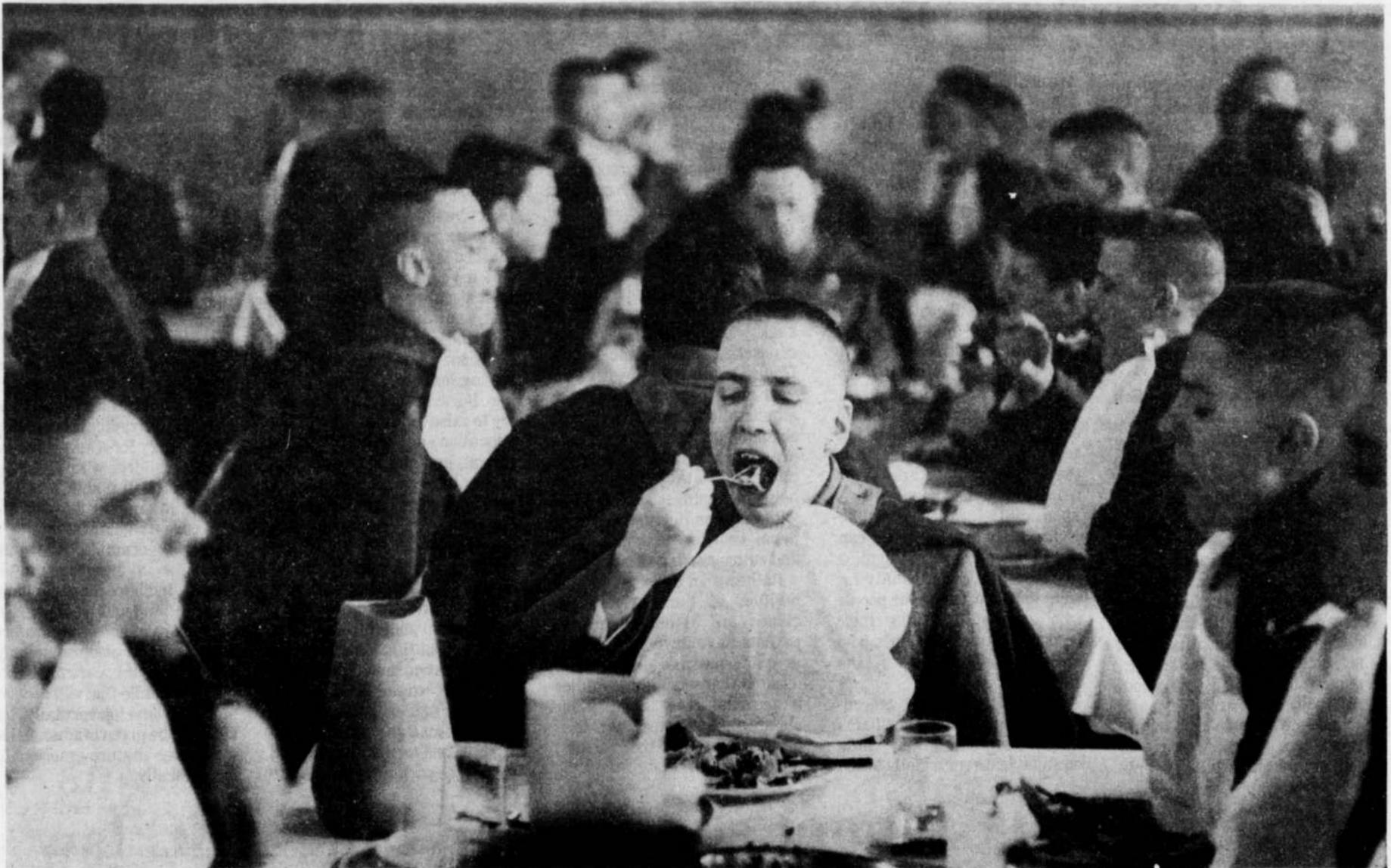
Respectfully
Gordon Witherspoon '83

Ring-tum Phi

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



Rats eating lunch. They are allowed to look only at their plates, must lift their food only at right angles, and are required to thoroughly chew and swallow each bite before cutting and lifting the next one. (Photo by W. Patrick Hinely WORK/PLAY)

The life of a VMI rat is "Hell"

By B. SCOTT TILLEY
Phi Staff Writer

(Editor's Note: This story first appeared in the Richmond News Leader.)

About 400 Virginia Military Institute cadets were celebrating. They were muddy and exhausted, but still hugging each other and hollering class yells.

The reason?

They had just been transformed, from a "mass" of Rats to a class of fourth-class cadets. No longer were they subjected to the trials and tribulations of the VMI ratline. The rats had "broken out" and the class of '86 had been born.

The rat line, an approximately seven-month period filled with rigorous mental and physical trials, had ended. Each first-year VMI cadet must have survived the ratline before the rank of fourth classman is bestowed upon him.

In the words of one cadet, the ratline is "pure hell."

As tradition has it, the cadets escape the treacherous grasps of the ratline in a rite known as Breakout. It is a Wednesday ritual that proceeds Resurrection, a week of extremely tough mental and physical adversity.

According to third classman and cadre corporal Karl Marks,

Breakout is a week of physical training and duress, including "eat parties and rifle runs, as many as several a day."

Of course, this could prove to be a False Resurrection, a deception that often breaks the spirit of the cadets. But, if it is indeed the real thing, the rats know that Breakout is but a few days away.

"(Breakout) brought feelings of anxiety, we didn't know what to expect," said Charles Simpson, a first year cadet from Blackstone. "After you get through it, though, it's a good feeling."

"The theory behind breakout is that the rats have to get past the third class and the second class to be recognized as fourth classmen," explained Marks.

On that day, the rats advance in waves against their upperclass adversaries. They scale a muddy hill hosed down by firetrucks and manned by second classmen trying to stop them. After a low crawl through mud, they then fight their way past the third classmen in a pit filled with sundry rubbish and debris.

The rats, though, were not the only ones relieved by the arrival of Breakout. So was Brent Dunahoe. A first classman from Tyler, Texas, he is president of the Rat Disciplinary Committee

(RDC), the body that enforces rat restrictions and the rat line.

"It felt good for me, too," he said with a laugh. "It was pretty moving as well."

"We had everybody assembled in the old courtyard. I saw the first class president and my regimental commander up there. That was a pretty special moment for me. I had a pretty good head rush."

The moment was special for the rats for a different reason, though. They had survived the phenomenon known as the VMI ratline.

"The purpose of the ratline," said Dunahoe, "is to take all these 400 individuals, get them looking alike, get them in an environment that's tough, stress-filled, and try to mold them as one, get them to act in unity."

"You don't want to take away their individuality, per se, but you want them to depend on each other, and to act and conform to the system so that they need each other to overcome what we're throwing out at them."

The ratline has often been described as a tougher counterpart to the plebe systems found at the military academies.

Sweat parties, 15 to 30 minute sessions of arduous exercise which may occur at virtually any time of the night and day,

are but part of the physical tests to which the rats are subject.

The rats also have to overcome mental and emotional duress. They are constantly degraded by the upperclassmen. They memorize the "Rat Bible," a book which lists, among other things, honor council and class officer names, traditional fight songs, and founding dates of VMI buildings. They must know menus three meals in advance. They are also inundated with a flood of rat rules and restrictions. And sometime in between, they must study.

"There is a degree of interference to study time," said Dunahoe, "But that makes you have to budget your time. You have other things to do, you can't be wasting it, you can't just be sleeping, or doodadding here or there, watching TV."

"You have to know exactly what you're doing at all times. People say this is bad, but it helps you. It helps you develop that self-discipline you need later on to survive, whether you are going into the military or civilian life."

"Besides, what is their life? (The Ratline) is the whole thing."

"As far as negative things about the rat system," he continued, "some of the things we

do may be pretty trivial, like working a guy out for not knowing a certain piece of information, but again this is part of paying attention to detail, paying attention to the little things. If you don't know the little things, how are you going to know the big things?" he asked rhetorically.

Most of the rats can take the pressure; a lot cannot. Assistant Director of Admissions Mark Sandy noted that VMI's attrition rate is 15-18 percent. He attributes only a part of this to the ratline, though. Some leave for academic reasons, and some just decide that VMI is "not for them," he explained.

But there are those who leave because they are not capable of handling it. Often they depart confused or in anguish. Yet they leave without the condolences of their classmates.

"If you can't hack it, you can just quit. I have no sympathy for them at all," said Dunahoe, with a stoic glare. "If they can't handle what we're giving out, they have no business being here."

"If they are going to call home to their parents every time they get yelled at, I'll wave to them. I'll help them pack. They can leave."

"We don't treat anybody dif-

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Commentary

Fed has proper role in contraceptives

By DAVID W. JOHNSTON
Liberal-run-amok

In his letter to the editor ("In favor of the 'squeal rule'" May 13), Mr. Hayden wonders "why the government is in the contraceptive business." One might as well wonder why the government is in the welfare business. The two are closely linked, indeed the distribution of contraceptives could be regarded as preventative welfare.

Mr. Hayden takes exception the government's distribution of contraceptives for both economic and humanistic reasons, and I disagree with his reasoning on both.

Mr. Hayden decries the use of the taxpayer's money to pay for contraceptives for teenagers, yet he fails to see that the taxpayers will come out financially ahead by sponsoring the distribution of contraceptives and sex education. It is far less expensive to supply a young couple with contraceptives and counseling than to pay for an abortion or — even worse — to support a child whose parents

are unable to.

Mr. Hayden also alleges the government, by distributing or financing the distribution of contraceptives, is "promoting" sexual activity among our youth. Mr. Hayden must be living in a vacuum if he does not realize that sexual activity among our youth needs no promotion. Furthermore, the quiet distribution of contraceptives "promotes" sexual activity far less than Hollywood or television, both potent forces in forming the attitudes teens hold.

Mr. Hayden's most serious error is when he says the people receiving contraceptives from the government are "not mature enough to handle the responsibility (of their sexual activity)." By seeking contraceptives, the youths are struggling to accept the responsibility for what they are doing. The people who are not accepting their responsibility are the ones who are not seeking help at the clinics.

Mr. Hayden says the government is undermining the "backbone of American society — the family," however he fails to see

this is erroneous on two points: First, the average youth's parents are not trained professionals who know about contraceptives and sexuality, so they are not properly qualified to act as such; Second, and more importantly, if a teenager felt secure talking about such matters with his parents, and his parents were able to help, there would not be any need to seek out federally-funded counseling or contraceptives. Unfortunately, the average 16-year-old is not going to want to admit to his parents that he is sexually active, so the clinics are acting as unbiased and unpunishing stabilizing forces helping confused teens deal with very complicated and emotional (not to mention private and embarrassing) issues.

Rather than undermining the position of the parents, the clinics are acting where the parents have already failed. It is quite possible more strife would be caused within families if parents knew about their children's activities than if it occurred behind their backs, which is a sad fact.

Being male, Mr. Hayden is able to take a very flippant attitude towards pregnancy and its consequences because he does not have to worry about it, yet every woman who is sexually active must. If a teenage girl becomes pregnant she will be marred for life.

If a young girl who is pregnant decides to have an abortion, she will be forced to deal with the moral aspects of that decision, and the thought of having lost her child, a part of her. If she should give birth and try to raise the child herself, her education and social life may be ruined, and she may never recover her lost education or youth. If she enlists the aid of her family this will place an incredible burden on this fragile structure. Or, if a girl gives her child up for adoption (and very few do), she will once again have to deal with the torment of a lost child, the social stigmatization and interrupted education, in addition to the medical risks encountered by a young woman giving birth.

All of this torment could, and should, be prevented. It is up to

the couple to accept this responsibility, but our society should give them all the support possible.

Regarding the "Baby Doe Rule," Mr. Hayden stresses the term "natural course," failing to see that the intervention covered by this rule is hardly the natural course of life. Feeding through i.v. tubes is far from natural or normal. Mr. Hayden defends the newly-born infant's right to "normal, proper and natural care," but does this include radical reconstructive surgery for a severely malformed children with little hope of survival? If a child's body is unable to support its own life, the care that sustains life is hardly "normal." "Normal" care for a new-born infant should include diaper changings, bathing and feeding; NOT dialysis machines, respirators, i.v. tubes and electronic equipment. True, this care should be given to a child that will recover and later develop normally, but should it be given to a being that will never mature emotionally or physically?

New chief talks about students and the ABC law

By WIN SISSON
Phi Staff Writer

A law change effective in July of this year could have a major impact on the nature of the relationship Lexington's new Chief of Police Lawrence O. Sutton will form with the students of Washington and Lee. Because of recent legislation it will be illegal for any person under the age of 19 to drink alcoholic beverages in the state of Virginia. What this means is, during Rush next year approximately 80 percent of the freshmen will not be of legal drinking age. According to next year's SAB Treasurer John Haywood, all Rush dates will be dry.

Sitting with his back straight, elbows resting securely on his new desk, and hands clasped firmly together the Chief expressed his view on the new law in simple black and white terms: "It will be up to the students in positions of responsibility to prevent problems

from arising ... I believe it is the constitutional right of any person to do as he pleases as long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others, however for every act there is a consequence, for every cause an effect." He noted that he did not want to take any "drastic measures," but was quick to add "there will be control."

Chief Sutton's, 31 years of police work have involved him in many things including special work in narcotics, homicide, and intra-departmental security. His past record does nothing to disprove his self-description as "a curious and tough disciplinarian." As he settled into his office he expressed his desire to talk with students of the university in order to build effective lines of communication between the department and W&L. Sutton vowed to be available at all times in hopes of formulating a policy based on mutual cooperation with the college students of Lexington.

Former Police Chief James A. Kirby will aid Sutton in his transition from Virginia Beach to Lexington. Kirby is acting in the newly created capacity of police inspector. A sheet handed out during the January 11 Council meeting tentatively described Kirby's new job in this fashion: "The inspector performs difficult protective work in the police department involving an element of personal danger. (He) personally participates in more complex police problems; does related work as required."

Chief Sutton was more specific in describing the duties Kirby will perform. They include: reporting shift schedules, scheduling in service training, recruiting and training new officers, keeping inventory of department supplies and following the dictates of the police chief.

Kirby resigned his post as chief in mid-January, following a report submitted to City Council in December by L.M. Wal-

ters, an independent investigator hired by Council to study the office of chief of police. At the time of Kirby's resignation, Mayor Phillips emphasized that the Council had never questioned Kirby's "personal honesty or integrity," and City Manager John Doane stated that the position of inspector had been under consideration for four or five years. The police inspector receives a salary of \$20,000 while the salary of chief of police ranges from \$19,250 to \$24,578 reported Doane. Kirby, who turns 53 this month, will be eligible for retirement when he is 55. At the time of Kirby's resignation Doane declined to make the Walters report public explaining that since the report contained a study of the office of chief of police, personnel issues were inseparable from a study of the office itself.

Stating that he still had not read the Walters report, Chief Sutton explained: "The powers that be were satisfied with the

Walters report, and as far as I am concerned it is a dead issue ... the past is the past, I can only deal with the here and now ... I have no responsibility for the past and I don't believe in witch hunts."

With an obvious desire to start afresh Sutton concluded: "I want to have a dedicated, cooperative proficient, professional department which the community can take pride in."

Law school graduates 123

The Washington and Lee University School of Law will award the juris doctor degree to 123 students during commencement exercises this Sunday, May 22, at 4:30 p.m. on the university's historic front campus.

W&L President John D. Wilson will deliver the commencement address while Roy L. Steinheimer, dean of the law school, will also present remarks.

The commencement will be Steinheimer's last as the W&L law school dean. He will retire on June 30 from the post he has held since 1968 and will be succeeded by Frederic L. Kirgis Jr., who has been the director of the Frances Lewis Law Center at Washington and Lee.

The public is invited to attend the ceremony in front of the President's House. In the event of rain, the ceremony will be held in Lee Chapel.

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W&L junior wins film award

By ALLEN S. ROBERTS
Phi News Editor

The same body of professionals which presents "the Oscars" each year — the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences — has awarded Washington and Lee University junior Richard Rosser the 1983 Student Achievement Award for his animated film, "No One For Chess."

Rosser's "clay-motion" of a surreal chess game was deemed the most artistically and technically creative animation in a field of entries that included submissions from students at the nation's prominent film schools. For excellence in animation, one of four award categories, Rosser will enjoy round-trip airfare to Los Angeles, where he will be awarded a trophy and a \$1,000 grant. The June 5 ceremony at the Academy's Goldwyn Theatre in Beverly Hills will cap off four days of contact with motion-picture innovators and personalities. Rosser's work will be included in the compilation of winning films, which tours American's colleges, art centers, and museums.

Rosser received a telegram the night of April 17, and was "bouncing off the walls" as soon as he saw the Beverly Hills return address. "I'm still like, trying to take it all in," he said in an interview with the Phi Wednesday. "It's unreal. It also shows the nation's film industry that we have a diverse school." Addressing accusations of a sterile environment at W&L, Rosser said, "There is some creativity going around. You just have to search it out. You have to be active."

The producer of "No One For Chess" found his own creative impulse in a Journalism film seminar last spring. His award-winning film was first submit-



Richard Rosser, who has been given an Academy Award for his animated short "No One For Chess," during the filming. (Phi photo by Peter Cronin)

ted as a term project for Professor John K. Jennings. Rosser said he was "intrigued" by animation and chose the clay medium because he feels he is "not very artistic." Rosser decided on a chess motif to "animate an amazing thing that can't move in real life." Using a game table from the student coop, he blacked out the borders to isolate a central chess board. The craftsman then spent three days molding the clay chessmen.

"I have no concept of strategic chess," Rosser confessed, "so I had two friends play a long-winded game while I recorded their moves." This phase of the project posed the greatest obstacle to Rosser, because one of the players repeatedly worked toward a

quick checkmate. "He kept winning," Rosser lamented, "and I needed a long sequence. I had to keep reminding them to make as many captures as possible."

Rosser used the game's sequence as the basis for his film. Ensnconed in a cubicle on the fourth floor of Reid Hall, the producer spent more than 20 hours filming the 3-minute animation.

To produce the illusion of the chessmen's independent motion, Rosser would sculpt or shift a piece and then expose two or three frames of 16 mm film. Through this meticulous progression, the pieces seem to move fluidly. This is the effect alluded in the title, "No One For Chess." The chess figurines themselves wage the battle,

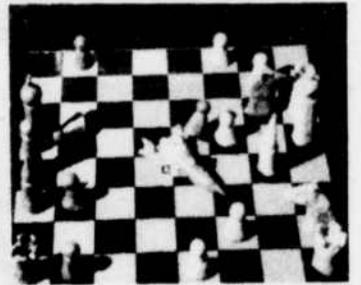
which is punctuated by bizarre and often humorous metamorphoses.

At one point, a bishop becomes a rocket and fires diagonally across the board, toppling several pieces before capturing an enemy rook. Later a tree sprouts up in an unoccupied square, transforms to the shape of a centipede and then scurries around the board. The insect finally becomes a shepherd's hook which pulls a meek pawn off the board. When another pawn is knocked out by one of his counterparts, a ponderous monk wanders onto the board to bear away the dead knave.

Many of the captures take strange turns — a bishop's head

becomes a decapitating scythe; a triumphant knight rears its head and neighs a silent, victory whinny. Many of these were spontaneous innovations, designed to draw the viewer's attention away from the technical progress of the chess contest. By placing two or three figures in motion simultaneously, Rosser created a film which still holds surprises after several screenings. "I got into it and got on a roll," Rosser said. "It was so much fun, I worked four to six hours at a time."

Most of the production time was devoted to reshaping the clay figures. Rosser said the filming flowed so smoothly that he only had to edit two sections — once where he had left a sculpting knife in the field of view, and once to splice the credits to the front of the filmstrip.



A scene from the film.

Rosser, a Business Administration major from Oklahoma City, said that "Since the recognition of my film by the Academy, I have become more interested in film and video as media of expression. With the \$1,000 grant, I hope to continue experimenting with these media, especially with video." Rosser said video, which is now being creatively linked to computers, is at the cutting edge of film innovation. "You are limited only by your imagination."

Film Society to screen Herzog's "Stroszek"

The Washington and Lee Film Society's final presentation of the 1982-83 season will be the 1977 German film "Stroszek," directed by Wener Herzog. The film, which is in German with English sub-titles, will be shown at 8 p.m. in classroom A of Lewis Hall in the W&L Law School. There is no charge for admission and the public is invited.

Director Herzog has been one of the leading figures of the New German Cinema. Among his best-known works are "Aguirre — The Wrath of God," "Nosferatu," "Heart of Glass," "Kasper Houser,"

"Woyceck," and "Fitzcaraldo."

"Stroszek" is a bittersweet "ballad" of three misfits — a simple-minded jail-bird, a prostitute, and a dotty old man — who make a pilgrimage from Berlin to the promised land of northern Wisconsin, where they find that the American Dream is available on the installment plan. Their efforts to cope with the illusions and realities of modern society are both humorous and poignant.

The Film Society is extremely grateful for the generous support provided by its many friends and we eagerly look forward to next year.



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Wilson

minute. We're setting up in both places. As of now, it's still outside."

With only a few hours remaining before the ceremony, President Wilson told a visitor to his office, "It'd be so much better to be out and have Lee Chapel in the foreground and the Colonnade in the background."

"I told them, 'We'll do it with umbrellas if we have to. Let's hold off until the last feasible moment.'" The buildings and grounds crews continued to ready both locations.

A local merchant summed up the dilemma when she told a student, "The aesthetics are for Lee Chapel, but common sense says Warner Center."

The latter prevailed. Two hours before the 3:00 ceremony the inaugural committee announced that the event would be held in the Warner Center gymnasium. The weather situation

was on everyone's mind, and President Wilson mentioned it at the beginning of his "Response" after taking the oath of office:

"I mustn't begin this glorious day for me and for my family with an apology," he said. "I won't do that, I'll do it in fact with a note of gratitude to trustee Jack Warner, who provided the shelter that we now seek from the elements."

"I ask you to imagine behind me the marvelous face and form of Lee Chapel, and I, in turn, will look out and suppose that we're looking out from the stage upon the Colonnade that so graces this marvelous place."

In fact, behind President Wilson's head was an enormous bronze plaque designating "The A.E. Mathis Wrestling Room."

This was not President Wilson's first disappointing experience with inclement

weather. In an interview a few hours before the ceremony, he described a high school football game that "was very important at the time that I vividly remember losing."

The winning touchdown came off a 50-yard pass for which Wilson, as safety, was responsible. "We shouldn't have been able to play, and he shouldn't have been able to throw the ball and they shouldn't have been able to catch it, but they did."

Preceding the oath of office, the "Convocation Address" was given by Dr. Thomas A. Bartlett, chancellor of the University of Alabama system. Wilson said he met Bartlett when he was president of Wells College, a school for women in Aurora, New York, and Bartlett was president of Colgate University, which at that time was an all-male institution. "We had a W&L-Hollins type of relationship," Wilson said.

The two men had crossed paths earlier in their careers without knowing it — Bartlett was leaving Oxford University the same summer Wilson was arriving.

Wilson said in the interview that Bartlett "is a wonderful man. I've always admired Tom. He's full of energy—bright as he can be. We've been friends for 14 or 15 years."

Bartlett returned the compliments in his speech. He called Wilson "one of the most admired and respected people in American higher education," and told the audience, "Your University has chosen its new president with great wisdom and with great good fortune."

He continued, "In John Wilson, you have selected for your leader an ideal combination of intelligence, refinement, energy and experience. Seldom have I been at an inauguration where I felt so confident that the elements for optimism were present."

Bartlett admonished his listeners: "You have the right president; now you of W&L must support him, nourish him, and communicate with him."

In his address, "Change and Tradition," Bartlett discussed three themes which "surround higher education today. During the Wilson era," he said, "they will provide much of the challenge for W&L and for all of higher education."

They were: "the crisis of quality and purpose in primary and secondary education, with the strong reverberation that comes into higher education"; "the challenge of international economic competitiveness facing our country"; and "the threat of personal obsolescence in a time of rapid technological change that faces all who graduate."

Wilson, wearing his black academic robe with a royal blue stole, spoke for twenty-five minutes after taking the oath of



Wilson accepts standing applause during yesterday's ceremony. (Phi photo by Dave Stevens)

office. He promised his listeners:

"I pledge to you all that I will do everything in my power to serve this university well and faithfully and in the small ways open to me will try, though I know I can't possibly do it, but will try to repay you for your confidence and your bountiful kindnesses."

He praised the University on a number of counts. Of its heritage, he said, "We are here to celebrate an institution ... not the twenty-first president of the institution, but the institution itself — the sixth oldest in America, graced by a remarkable company of outstanding leaders over time, quintessentially, of course, General Lee — the epitome of dignity and courage and vision."

Wilson also admires the institution's character. "It is a place," he said, "in which it is still possible to talk of ideals and of courtesy and of civility and even to practice those things."

He also spoke of one of W&L's most famous traditions. "The Honor System here," he told the crowd, "is not an empty institution — it's a lively and important institution and students carry the great burden of Disciplining each other to the standards and the conduct that we expect of scholars and

gentlemen."

The new president also is impressed with the school's priorities. As an example, he cited a comment James Ballengee, the rector of the Board of Trustees, had made to him at the first board meeting. He quoted Ballengee as having said:

"Look, your main obligation is to make as clear as possible what it takes to maintain the first-rate quality of this institution, and we, the trustees, will see to the financial side, after that, and make certain that you will have the means to achieve those ends. We look to you for clear of expression of what is required."

Wilson remarked, "I think that is a most dramatic way of saying that our priorities are in order."

Other events during the inauguration included special performances by the nine member Brass Ensemble, directed by Robert Stewart, and the 29-member Glee Club, directed by Gordon Spice.

The academic procession at the program's beginning included the faculty, representatives of about seventy other colleges and universities, and 29 student delegates. The academic robes, observers noted, bore the unmistakable odor of mothballs.

Tuesdays

IN

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May 24

"It's The Place To Be"



Members of the Washington and Lee University Theatre rehearse a scene from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which will be presented May 20 through May 25 in the Troubadour Theatre at the corner of Main and Henry streets in Lexington. (Cronin photo for W&L)

'Midsummer Night's Dream' presented by theatre class

Although it is highly unlikely that William Shakespeare had Washington and Lee University's "Total Theatre" class in mind when he penned "A Midsummer Night's Dream," it is nonetheless true that the bard's work suits the W&L class perfectly.

With a number of innovations and plenty of surprises, the W&L University Theatre production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be presented tonight, May 20 through May 25 in the Troubadour Theatre on the corner of Main and Henry streets in Lexington.

Curtain time for each performance is 8 p.m. Tickets are \$3. Reservations are required and can be made by calling the theatre box office at 463-9111, Ext. 371, or 463-9395 from 10:00 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The course known as "Total Theatre" at Washington and Lee is offered during the university's six-week spring term and is a study of the technical aspects of directing and acting problems involved in a specific style of dramatic literature. The course culminates in the production of a play.

According to Albert C. Gordon, professor of fine arts at W&L and director of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the Shakespeare play was selected for the "Total Theatre" class this spring because "it offers all the challenges that we want the students to experience in order to get a truly "total" feel of the production of a play. In addition to providing a lot of parts, it presents a variety of technical problems that the students must solve."

In its search to solve the pro-

blems Shakespeare has posed for it, the 21-member "Total Theatre" class has borrowed

heavily from constructivist art and French surrealist painter Marc Chagall.

The set is designed along the lines of constructivism with numerous ramps and moving parts.

"This is the kind of play in which you want people to have a lot of movement," explained Gordon. "There are many magic entrances and exits, and the set has to be designed with those in mind. I think the students have done an excellent job along with Tom Zeigler, assistant professor of drama, of creating a set that lends itself to this play."

As for Chagall's influence Gordon noted that the lighting and backdrops were inspired by the French artist's work.

"Chagall was taken as an inspiration because of the colors and the dream-like quality of his paintings. He even did a painting called 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' and was very fond of the play," Gordon said. "The study of this artist by the class is meant to give a sur-

realistic quality to the production."

One other area in which the students had great input involves costuming. Much of the play takes place within a magic forest. And, as Gordon explained, the characters entering that forest are attired in rather bland costumes. During their stay in the forest their costumes begin to become more colorful through the addition of materials to the costumes.

"By the final scene outside the forest there is a great deal of color with the costumes," Gordon said.

There are 26 persons on the cast and, in addition to the W&L students, the play features several students from Lexington High School.

Included among the lead characters are W&L junior Chris Cartmill of Lincoln, Neb., as Oberon; drama instructor Paula Langdon as Titania; W&L freshman Joel James as Lysander; and, Lexington High School student Sarah Phemister as Hermia; W&L junior Ted Petrides as Bottom; and, Kate Settle, an exchange student at W&L, as Helena.

The Men's Cargo

By BRIAN J. OLIGER
Phi Staff Writer

Ah, yes, Men At Work...The refreshingly zany Australian band that introduced the vegemite sandwich to the free world and asked the immortal question, "Who Can It Be Now?" While the band's debut album is still riding Billboard's Top Ten more than a year after its release in the U.S., their follow-up project, *Cargo*, seems destined to ride a similar wave of success. The formula introduced on *Business As Usual* is utilized again on this album. That formula calls for almost nonsensical lyrics which tease the imagination, through simple but tuneful melodies and loose rhythms.

Lead guitarist and vocalist Colin Hay has clearly emerged as the leader of the Men, although Greg Ham on keyboards, sax, flute, and 101 other instruments is certainly the most talented and versatile musician of the bunch. Hay writes the bulk of the band's material, but once again rhythm guitarist Ron Strykert has lent a couple of his own compositions to the album.

The single "Overkill," which may already be a candidate for the ruined-by-too-much-airplay hall of fame, is nevertheless a fine example of the tuneful

melodies which Cargo appears to have inherited from its predecessor. It has a catchy melody with predictable curves and loops and ups and downs, but at the same time there is about it an unpredictable hook just when the lyrics need it. Hay's nasal vocals have a child-like appeal which makes the "implication/complication/imagination/situation" rhyme most agreeable when placed on top of the music. "Dr. Heckle and Mr. Jive" and "Highwire" are further examples of the effectiveness of this technique.

For MTVaholics, "Overkill" is a textbook for rock video, as are the earlier "Who Can It Be Now?" and "Down Under." It is more serious in nature (no Men hopping around the Mojave desert in underwear), but it is very well directed.

Finally, when *Business As Usual* came out, its sound was unique, to say the least. It was one of those rare LP's that critics and audiences agreed was good. Here a band had come up with a sound that was new, danceable, refreshing, and downright fun; and they did it without resorting to bizarre amplification techniques or an army of computers and synthesizers. *Cargo* has established this sound as more than a novelty.

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FOI Act request denied by City Council

(continued from page 1)
me previously that they were to go to the Chief and tell him that they had seen Flint and Purvis in behind Roses with boxes and that they strongly suspected or had actually seen them bring the box out the back door of Roses between or around ten o'clock at night when they were coming out of Spanky's," Hamilton said.

"Did you ever mention it to Colbert or Coleman yourself?" Layne asked.

"I, it seems like I have talked to Coleman about it. And he said that they had told the Chief and he said he more or less would look into it or something like that," Hamilton said.

Barry Flint pleaded guilty in March 1982 to charge of stealing \$280 from the Hop-In store on North Main St. Flint was placed on probation. Jack Purvis

pleaded guilty on May 20, 1982 to charges of grand larceny and statutory burglary. He was sentenced by Circuit Court Judge Rudolph Bumgardner to 12 years in prison.

Purvis testified to the State Police that, as a new officer, he brought suspicions he had of other officers breaking into Lexington establishments to the attention of then Captain Kirby.

"At the time Kirby was Captain, and I told him I couldn't watch the City and the men I worked with too and I thought something fishy was going on and he said, 'Okay, just do the best you can.' And that was the last I ever had to do," Purvis said.

"Did you ever mention to Kirby at that time that you thought they were breaking into anything?" Layne asked.

"Yes Sir," Purvis said. "Kir-

by, if you went to him to make an allegation like that he would sort of get mad at you. He didn't like for you to do that. So I guess that's why he was never told anymore than he was. Lots of times you could tell Kirby and later he would say you didn't tell him," Purvis said.

"To your knowledge Jack, did he ever follow up on any of this stuff that you told him?" Chapman asked.

"Not that I know of," Purvis said.

The statements by Purvis and Hamilton indicate that Kirby might have known about the unusual activities of police officers on the late-night shifts. Kirby has denied any knowledge of the theft ring during his six years as police chief.

Former officer Donald Stubblefield testified to the State Police that he was warned by a veteran officer not to rely on other officers for support in dangerous situations.

"And, like I say, they told me not to be in a hurry to go to a fight, because they were slow to back you up, if you get in there and get hurt. And like I say, that it had been rumored that they, you know, do take stuff," Stubblefield said.

"You think these rumors were prevalent enough that the supervisor in the Department would have been aware of it?" Special Agent L.F. Craft asked.

"I don't know, just between the men and myself. I really don't know," Stubblefield said.

As a new officer on the force in 1981, Stubblefield quickly learned of the theft ring. The investigation by Walters resulted in part from the questions raised by the testimony of Hamilton, Purvis and Stubblefield.

The Walters report should have determined how a rookie patrolman could have learned so quickly of the theft ring while Chief Kirby never learned of it in more than ten years of rising through the ranks to become chief, and, according to Hamilton and Purvis, being told on at least two occasions by his officers that others were acting suspiciously on the late-night shift.

The FOI Act preamble embodies a fundamental principle of American government.

"It is the purpose of the General Assembly by providing this chapter to ensure to the people of this Commonwealth ready access to records in the custody of public officials and free entry to meetings wherein the business of the people is being conducted. This chapter recognizes that the affairs of government are not intended to be conducted in an atmosphere of secrecy since at all times the public is to be the beneficiary of any action taken at any level of government. To the end that the purposes of this chapter may be realized, it shall be liberally construed to promote an increased awareness by all persons of governmental activities and afford every opportunity to citizens to witness the opera-

tions of government. Any exception or exemption shall be narrowly construed in order that no thing which should be public may be hidden from any person," the Act says.

The people of Lexington have a right to see for themselves how the Walters report deals with the publicly raised question of Kirby's possible knowledge of the theft ring. Kirby's salary has been and will be paid in the future with their tax dollars. It is the responsibility of the Police Department to protect and serve the Lexington community. Whether or not Kirby knew of the theft ring and took no action to stop it is a matter of public business if he is to remain as a law enforcement officer.

Yet, the Walters report has been handled in an atmosphere of secrecy. Council has met only in executive session to discuss the report. City Manager Doane has repeatedly denied requests by the news media for interviews to ask questions about the report. And finally, the Mayor and City Council have cited six exemptions of the FOI Act as allowing them to withhold the document from the public view.

The FOI Act should not be used in this case as an instrument to withhold information from the people of Lexington. Mayor Phillips and City Council should at least disclose the factual determinations of the Walters report which deal directly with the question of Kirby's possible knowledge of the theft ring.

Haig: bargaining through strength

By PHIL MURRAY
Phi Staff Writer

Foreign policy is a test of character and Americans must "avoid the delusions of the early 70s" when detente replaced strength, said former Secretary of State Gen. Alexander M. Haig.

In a short speech before several thousand people at Virginia Military Institute's graduation on Tuesday, Haig stressed the need for a balance between "the dialectic of pieties and manipulation" in pursuit of American foreign policy goals.

In the past, he said, too much emphasis has been placed on ideals.

"We cannot expect significant reductions in nuclear arms," he said, "unless the Soviet leadership is convinced that we have the courage of our convictions."

Haig's speech coincides with the resumption of U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on limiting medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization plans to deploy 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in five countries at the end of this year.

Meanwhile, in Moscow, a senior Soviet official, Anatoly

Alexandrov, threatened Tuesday that the Soviet Union would adopt a policy of "automatic retaliation...at all targets on the territories of all potential enemies" if new American medium-range nuclear weapons are placed in Europe.]

Haig said that proponents of the nuclear freeze might bring about the outcome they are trying to prevent by leaving America in a poor bargaining position.

America must be willing and able "to punish infractions" anywhere in the world, he said.

Haig also cited "the emergence of nuclear schizophrenia" in Western Europe as a major obstacle for American foreign policy.

Europeans are suffering from two paranoias, he said: a concern in the early 1970s that America would never be willing to trade Washington for Moscow and a concern since 1979 that America might indeed go to nuclear war, but confine it to Western Europe.

Haig is a senior fellow with the Hudson Institute, which specializes in national security research. He was supreme allied commander in Europe from 1974-1979 and Secretary of State from 1980-82.

ROTC awards given to seniors

Douglas W. Lessley, a Washington and Lee University senior from Charleston, W.Va., has been presented the Outstanding Cadet Award in the university's ROTC program.

Lessley received the university sabre from Washington and Lee President John D. Wilson during the annual President's Day Awards Ceremony on Monday (May 9) in Lee Chapel. The Outstanding Cadet Award is determined by a vote of the W&L Corps of Cadets.

Robert G. Ortiz, a senior from Hopewell, Va., received the Major Ronald O. Scharnberg Memorial Award, which recognizes the W&L cadet who most nearly typifies the Washington and Lee tradition of the citizen-scholar-soldier.

David P. Ridlon of West Hartford, Conn., won the George C. Marshall ROTC Award given to the senior who demonstrates those leadership and scholastic qualities that epitomized the career of General Marshall.

Lt. Col. David F. Fowler Jr., professor of military science at Washington and Lee, presided at the ceremony.

Other ROTC Awards presented during the President's Day Awards ceremony were:

Association of the U.S. Army ROTC Gold Medal Award: Edward J. O'Brien, junior from Norwich, N.Y.

Virginia Frontier Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution Award: Michael S. Skardon, senior from Florence, S.C.

Son of the American Revolution Award: Mark A. Bertolini, freshman from Bellerose, N.Y.

American Veterans of World War II Award: Stephen J.A. Smith, junior from Richmond.

National Sojourners Award: E. Marshall Bowden, sophomore from Lynchburg.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the USA Awards: Keith E. Goretzka, a senior from West Chester, Pa.; Eric G. Storey, a junior from West Chester, Pa.; Robert N. Miller, sophomore from Columbia, Md.; Anthony D. McCann, freshman from Huntington, N.Y.

Military Order of the World Wars Award: David L. Cole, senior from Martinsburg, W.Va. (gold medal); Timothy P. Rock, junior from Houston, Tex. (silver); Paul A. Driscoll, sophomore from Norfolk, Va. (silver); Kenneth L. Lindemann, freshman from Atlanta (bronze).

Award: Newton P. Kendrick, senior from Norfolk; Andrew J. MacLellan, junior from Flemington, N.J.; David D. Branscom, sophomore from Fincastle, Va.; and, Arthur A. Kandarian, freshman from Cumberland, R.I.

Reserve officers association of the United States ROTC medals: Anthony J. Zaccagnini, senior from Reisterstown, Md. (gold medal); Parker B. Schenecker, junior from Fort Worth (silver medal); David E. McGehee, sophomore from Brownsboro, Ala. (bronze medal).

The Daughters of Founders and Patriots Award: Andrew B. Cole, sophomore from Spencer, Mass.

American Legion Awards: H. Bowen Woodruff, senior form Anniston, Ala. (scholastic excellence); Paul N. Farquharson, junior from Hampton, Va. (scholastic excellence); Harry A. Feuerstein, senior from Smithtown, N.Y. (military excellence); Richard B. Jones Jr., junior from Atlanta (military excellence).

Association of the U.S. Army ROTC Award: Roy F. Unger Jr., sophomore from Havre



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South African stresses strategic issues, downplays racial problems in speech

By NELSON PATTERSON
Phi Staff Writer

Deloray van Tonder, senior information officer and Third Secretary of the South African Embassy, began his speech Monday night by proposing to share a "glimpse of the realities of my country."

Speaking before 50 people in duPont auditorium, van Tonder first explained the vital U.S. economic interests in South Africa. Because of its mineral wealth, South Africa finds itself increasingly involved in global politics. Furthermore, its strategic position between the Atlantic and Indian oceans and its decidedly pro-Western government accentuate its practical importance.

"Three thousand vessels — 80 percent of OPEC's oil to the West, passes by the tip of South Africa. Seventy percent of the

West's strategic mineral supplies either originate in or pass by South Africa on their way to their destination. Twenty-five percent of Europe's food supplies pass by South Africa," van Tonder said, adding that a recent Defense Department study showed that 2.4 million barrels of U.S. oil imports enter South African waters each day.

Stressing South Africa's strategic importance, van Tonder called his country the "Persian Gulf of minerals." Twenty-five out of thirty metals deemed vital to U.S. military and technological needs are exported principally by South Africa. The U.S. alone depends on South Africa for 50 percent of its raw mineral and metal imports.

"In 1979, 93 percent of the U.S. imported platinum, 76 percent of its cobalt, 44 percent of its manganese and 47 percent of its chromium came from South Africa," van Tonder said.

These metals are vital to jet-engine and high-technology production.

South Africa's economic stability also stands out, especially in comparison to the rest of the African continent. South Africa accounts for 25 percent of the combined African GNP, yet it houses only 6 percent of the continent's population. Van Tonder pointed out that South Africa has engaged its neighbors in varied economic projects to revitalize the region. An extensive, cooperative transportation network has linked South Africa's landlocked neighbors to major ports. South Africa has also helped establish a joint communication network and has helped fund the construction of hydroelectric dams. Agriculturally, South Africa exports large amounts of wheat and maize to its neighbors.

Van Tonder could not avoid discussing South Africa's racial problems. Seeking to defuse criticisms of "apartheid" (South Africa's official policy of racial discrimination), he outlined a 3-point plan designed to lessen racial tensions and to give limited self-rule to South Africa's black majority.

"The first step involves the creation of a new constitution creating a tricameral government — 'three-house government' you Americans say — for whites, coloreds and Asians," van Tonder said.

A second step would involve the confederation of South African states (excluding the black, tribal "nation-states") in an economic, political and cultural forum. This forum would advise the new President of the country.

Thirdly, blacks in urban areas would be given administrative autonomy and self-government.

"The goal of this policy is to give self-determination to each national group," van Tonder said. "No racial group should be dominant over the others."

While stopping short of advocating a "one man-one vote" policy for blacks, van Tonder did emphasize that the incumbent Prime Minister, P.W. "Peter the Weapon" Botha (a

moderate), "believes blacks should participate in constitutional reform."

"South Africa has embarked on political reform, a departure from exclusive, white, political reform. This policy gives political control to the coloreds and Asians," he said.

"No other country has the diversity in languages, culture, and social customs as does South Africa. These differences cannot be solved by political reform alone," van Tonder noted.

Continuing his discussion of the racial issue, van Tonder noted that since 1975, nearly \$2 billion has been spent on housing for blacks, resulting in the construction of an average 100 houses per day. In 1979, black workers began receiving unemployment compensation in South Africa.

The whole reform movement, however, has been placed in jeopardy by the recent election victories of the far-right whites, van Tonder warned.

"The elections concern me and should concern you. There is a strong conservative attitude in South Africa, and the election results show how hard it would be to start on the road of dynamic change — of evolution, not revolution. The support the right attracted during the elections shows there is a feeling that Botha is selling out to the blacks, just as Zimbabwe was sold out. That scares the whites.

"There are 20 million blacks governed by 4.5 million whites. The blacks have different cultures and histories. They have clearly distinct tribes and nations with virtually no inter-communications," van Tonder explained. "I cannot see 'one man-one vote' coming to South Africa because it will not work in South Africa. I doubt it would ever work in South Africa. There is a high value placed on ethnicity by the black tribes, and political (much less social) cooperation is unlikely."

"You cannot compare South Africa to the United States. It must be seen in the context of the African continent with the problems of ethnicity in Africa," van Tonder said.

Sessoms new director of alumni

Richard B. Sessoms, associate director of development at Washington and Lee University, has been named director of alumni programs at W&L, effective July 1.

Sessoms will also serve as executive secretary of the Washington and Lee Alumni Association, Inc.

He succeeds William C. Washburn, who is retiring as alumni secretary after 25 years in that post. Washburn will be moving to the university's office of development where he will serve as an associate director and will be involved primarily in the area of estate planning.

Announcement of the Sessoms appointment was made jointly by Washington and Lee President John D. Wilson and G. Russell Ladd III of Mobile, Ala., president of the alumni board.

The announcement was made Saturday, May 14, during the annual meeting of the W&L alumni, which was held as part of the reunion weekend activities.

"We are quite pleased that Dick Sessoms has agreed to accept this new appointment within the university and are confident that he will be as successful as the director of alumni programs as he was with his development duties during the final stages of our development program," Wilson said.

Sessoms joined the development office staff at W&L in 1980.

A graduate of Hamden-Sydney College, he was previously associate director of the Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges from 1978 until 1980 and was for 15 years prior to that an officer of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Formerly a writer for the Roanoke Times, Sessoms was sports information director and athletic business manager at Virginia Military Institute in Lexington from 1960 until 1963 when he joined the Colonial Williamsburg staff as a press bureau staff writer. He also served as manager of broadcast services, assistant director of public relations, and director of special events at Williamsburg.

Sessoms is currently president of the Historic Lexington Foundation and serves as faculty adviser to the W&L chapter of Phi Gamma Delta social fraternity. He is former president and board member of the Old Dominion Chapter of the Public Relations Society of America and a former member of the Williamsburg-James City County School Board.



South African embassy official Deloray Van Tonder. (Phi photo by Dave Stevens)

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Alumni receive special distinction

Washington and Lee University conferred Distinguished Alumnus executive Adrian L. McCardell of Baltimore, and attorney Sherwood Willing Wise of Jackson, Miss., during the annual spring alumni reunion activities on the campus Saturday, May 14.

Selected by the board of directors of the W&L Alumni Association, the awards were announced at the annual meeting of the association in Lee Chapel.

Foltz received his law degree from Washington and Lee in 1940 and began a legal practice which saw him admitted to practice before the bar in five states and the U.S. Supreme Court. During World War II, he served with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, rising from special agent to administrative assistant to the director.

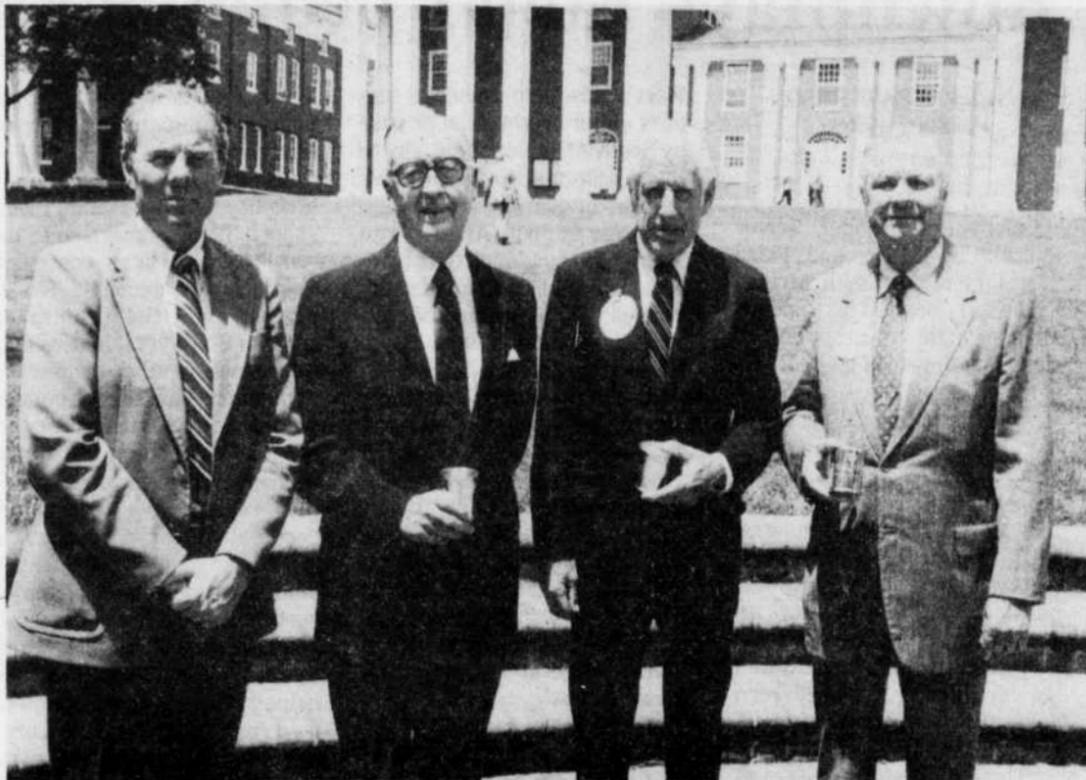
Following the FBI years, he entered the business world and held executive positions in the Borg-Warner Corporation before moving to the Campbell Soup Company in 1953.

After retiring from the Campbell Soup Company, Foltz returned to the legal profession when he joined the Philadelphia law firm of Hepburn, Willcox, Hamilton and Putnam.

McCardell graduated from Washington and Lee in 1929 and went on to earn his M.B.A. degree from Harvard. His career as a bank examiner was interrupted by World War II in which he served as a commander in the U.S. Navy.

Following the war he joined Seaboard National Bank of Norfolk as vice-president and, in 1956, he moved to the Charleston, W.Va. National Bank in a similar capacity. In 1959 he became vice president of the First National Bank of Maryland, serving there successively as vice president, executive vice president, president, chairman of the board of directors, and chairman of the executive committee before his retirement.

Wise received two degrees from Washington and Lee/his B.A. in 1932 and his law degree in 1934.



Washington and Lee University President John D. Wilson presented Distinguished Alumni Awards to three W&L graduates during the annual meeting of the W&L alumni. From left, Wilson; Edwin J. Foltz of Gladwyne, Pa.; Adrian L. McCardell of Baltimore; and, Sherwood Willing Wise of Jackson, Miss. (Cronin photo for W&L)

Ratline builds mental and and physical toughness

(continued from page 3)

ferently. We treat everybody the same. If they can't handle it, if they don't like it, if they're not willing to accept what we're doing, then they can go. I won't feel bad."

An inspiration for the rats is the knowledge that for the next three years, they will have the opportunity to confer similar hardships on the incoming rats.

Marks is in that position. One year ago he was a rat. Now, he is a cadre corporal; thus, it is his duty to "deal with" the rats.

"I guess by being on the receiving end, the giving end was not difficult, simply because I've been through it before" he explained. "You feel less sympathetic when giving discipline. You feel what they're going through, but not to the extent that you alter how you go about it.

"It's a lot easier to see things you thought were pointless and worthwhile now aren't. You can understand the rationale and reasoning behind things you couldn't when you were the recipient. There is a job, with people who are charged with disciplining and training (them).

"I know what it did for me and what it will do for them, even though it doesn't feel good," he said.

Even the current rats seem to understand the importance of the abuse they are subjecting themselves to.

"You can talk about (the ratline) all day," said Simpson, "but you have to go through it to realize what it really is. (Its) goal is trying to build character, trying to make you a

better person. I think it was successful.

"I can't think of any parts of it that were unnecessary. It affects you academically, but that's a part of it. It was hard at first, adjusting, but you have to get used to it. I'm proud because I went through it."

Luke Sossi, a fourth classman from New Windsor, concurred. "I have an older brother who goes here, and he filled me in, but you have to live it to understand it.

"You never really had time to think about it. You were constantly on the move. It has brought a stronger pride in myself, and an appreciation of what I can do. Looking back at it, it was all necessary." Sossi said.

Even Dunahoe had problems his rat year.

"I didn't know what was going on. I had never seen the place; I was from Texas. I was led around and hustled around so much I didn't know where I was.

"When I finally got a chance to think about it that night, I was ready to go. By the time I had just fallen asleep, it seemed they kicked in the doors to get me up again. I didn't have too much chance to think about anything. I didn't like it," he remembered.

"I was happy to get through the next day, I couldn't fathom four years."

One accusation that has often been leveled at VMI concerns hazing, the deliberate physical abuse of a rat. Existence of this practice in private has been expressed by some cadets, but,

according to policy, it is illegal. A cadet was dismissed earlier this year for shoving a rat against a wall.

"When I was a rat, they couldn't touch us, as far as hitting us or anything," explained Dunahoe.

"There has been a policy this year that you don't lay hands on anybody in an aggressive sort of sense. None of this, to my knowledge, went on in an 'I'm going to beat you to death' sense."

The major and most intimidating punishment for a rat is to be called before the Rat Disciplinary Committee.

"The RDC, as I saw it," said Dunahoe, "was an obstacle the rats could only overcome if they banded together and worked together. Our purpose wasn't to weed people out, or kick people out, or get rid of people we don't like. It was to build them."

When a rat is charged with an offense, like failure to know pertinent information or taking another class's privileges, he receives a card to appear before the RDC.

"He comes up to the fifth stoop," explained Dunahoe, "and is told how to answer his card. He then comes into the room. I'm sitting there with the vice-president and the secretary and any other members who are there. He can explain his offense if he feels it is justified.

"Invariably they are handed penalties because they are always guilty. The penalties range from workouts to con-

finements to penalty tours. He then goes to a workout room and given a workout from 15 to 30 minutes, depending on the nature of the offense."

Given the intimidating role of the RDC, the intimidating personality of Dunahoe is not surprising.

"It's a role you play," he emphasized. "You don't go home and beat on your little sister. It becomes part of your day walking around with a scowl on your face looking mean. I don't think it was permanently changed things as far as making me mean.

"They are supposed to be scared of you. My primary function was to enforce the rules and restrictions set down by my class and approved by the superintendent. The best way to do that is by fear.

"I think we had a pretty good RDC this year. I think many of (the rats) were afraid of us. That's what we wanted. If they messed up, we wanted them to be petrified, and they were. We had guys cry before they got in the door."

Dunahoe remembered that the corps ran into "some bugs early in the year." The bugs included some changes in the ratline by General Sam Walker, VMI superintendent. Walker prohibited "stereoing," where rats have both ears shouted into at the same time, and rigorous exercise known as rat training on the same days they have physical education classes, among other things.

"I think it's all worked out and we've got good communications going on now between us

and the administration.

"What we gave out to these guys this year is basically what we went through. I can't even think of the changes. In fact, it may be a little tougher what we're doing to the rats this year from what they did to us. I know this year we implemented a few things to help them on their study time, which was a big pain for them. It was designed to be a pain, but in the end it helped them out," said Dunahoe

But despite the self-proclaimed successes of the ratline, the esprit de corps it inspires, its uniqueness and apparent harshness will constantly keep it under public scrutiny.

"There's a lot more people watching us," said Dunahoe, "waiting for us to mess up. It seems that all some people do is just wait, wanting us to mess up.

"One of the good things about the rat system is that it is run by cadets. The administration, while providing guidance and assistance and restrictions, in certain cases, pretty much stays out of it. The RDC is run by us, the class system and general committee, which enforces class privileges, is run by us.

"I think this is one of the key aspects, one of the best parts of our system. Nobody who is enforcing it hasn't gone through it before, so we know exactly how they feel, how it is to want to quit. The first day I got here, I was going to pack it in," he said.

"It teaches you to keep on going, to hang in there despite the odds."

Lampost shows Christian significance at W&L

By KEITH E. GORETZKA
Special to the Phi

As this school year comes quickly to an end, I would like to write a few lines concerning my experiences in the Christian community at Washington and Lee. Having been involved in the life of that community for the last four years, I approach my task with both respect and apprehension — respect for the individual believers who have enriched my life and uncertainty as to whether I will be able to communicate fully the depth and power and reality of that Holy Spirit which dwells in those individual men and women.

However, since my head is spinning with good tales to tell, let me press on.

The two Christian organizations at school with which I have been related are the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship and Lexington's Organization for Religious Development which owns and operates the Lampost, a house for the Washington and Lee undergraduates with the goal of providing "a way for students to come together, sharing, and growing in their commitment to Jesus Christ." I have participated in the fellowship of worship and study in the community of Lexington through Manly Memorial Baptist

Church and outside of our city at Christian fellowships at the surrounding girls' schools. With an active Fellowship of Christian Athletes at Washington and Lee and the support of believers on faculty at both our university and Virginia Military Institute there has been no lack of Christian community for me these last four years. Rather than talk of organizational structure or provide a chronology of my growth as a believer in this fertile community, let me instead relate some of those "good tales" mentioned above. The New Testament is, among other things, a compilation of the sustaining experiences of the early church. Here are a few sustaining experiences from my four years in the Washington and Lee Christian community.

One morning, not so very long ago, I arose a little earlier than usual to finish up some busy work left undone the night before. At exactly 7:30 the sound of a guitar being soulfully strummed reached my ears and I knew that it was time to head for the kitchen of the Lampost. What I found in that room were several sleepy-eyed students who had gathered in their morning ritual of Psalm singing and prayer. The numbers vary from day to day ("I thought Robert was going to set the alarm," "But, Mo, I did set it. You just overslept") and the singing has

a peculiar froggy quality to it. Yet for all their foibles the faithful do gather pretty regularly to remember God and request His Divine Assistance. On this particular morning there were thanks offered for the beauty of the Valley and petitioning for an uneventful birth of a child. This ritual in which I was participating was eminently uneventful. And yet for all of its insignificance the memory of that morning time holds an honored position in my mind.

There is a Washington and Lee graduate, now living in Roanoke, whom I consider one of those men of faith that so very rarely graces a community. Full of strength and wisdom and abundant sensitivity. I was deeply impressed by this last quality, again, in what would seem a most uneventful occurrence.

In a typical school day we probably offend half a dozen people in completely unknown ways by a facial expression or harried comment. At the end of such a day my friend came to me and asked my forgiveness for what he perceived as an unkindness on his part toward me earlier in the day. I cannot recall now what that unkindness may have been and most probably had difficulty in remembering it even at our meeting. What I do carry in my

memory is the thought that this man was so very sensitive to my frightfully frail ego that he came with apologies to me when none were expected or required. Another set of insignificance, yet one which I will never forget.

Some weeks ago, I was washing up my morning breakfast dishes when surprised by a female voice behind me. I turned to see a young Hollins student, dressed for church less two misplaced shoes, and most desirous of helping me with the dishes. Well, I didn't need her assistance but I was rather intrigued by her presence as it turned out that she had slept in my home, the Lampost, the night before without my knowledge.

It seems that she had a rather bad time of it with her date the previous evening and had shown up on our doorstep at 2 a.m., suitcase in hand, in need of a place to stay. One of the brothers just happened to be up typing a paper and he found her an unoccupied bedroom for the night.

After listening to her story, finding her lost shoes, and seeing her on her way, I paused to consider this third, uneventful experience. Girls have "a bad time of it" here in Lexington more often than I care to admit and putting up a friend for the night is not all that uncommon

in a college town. What did strike was that I had to jog my memory for a minute before remembering the name of that particular girl when I turned to see her in the kitchen. It struck me that a girl to whom I had to provide the most rudimentary instructions in navigating the complex road system of Lexington the next morning should try to find the Lampost at two in the morning the previous night.

These facts shouldn't have seemed uncommon to me. Christians have been offering sanctuary to the world-weary for centuries. As the girl turned the corner and left my sight I decided that, indeed, an event had occurred. The compassion of the Risen Lord had been experienced by yet another sojourner.

We can read the Holy Scriptures and be inspired by the stories related therein. In looking back upon my memories of the Christian community at Washington and Lee, I realize that the Spirit which dwelt in the hearts of those early believers is alive and well this very day at our university.

An old Southern adage says that once "Fear knocked at the door. Faith answered. There was no one there." I have no fear that the Christian community at Washington and Lee will continue so long as men and women dare to be insignificant.

Brock warns of rising illiteracy in the USA

U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock told a Washington and Lee University audience Thursday night that it is "an act of national insanity to let our educational system go down as it has for 20 consecutive years."

A 1953 graduate of Washington and Lee, Brock was the keynote speaker for the university's spring reunions.

Brock, who is President Reagan's personal representative in all matters concerning foreign trade, prefaced his remarks on what he sees as a deterioration in the educational system by praising the United States "as the most productive country in the history of mankind by any measure whatsoever."

"Overall the American people ... are approximately 65 percent more productive than the Japanese, who are viewed as our toughest competitor," Brock said. "We don't talk about that. We don't think about that ... We spend all our time talking about how bad we are, how inadequate we are."

But Brock added that if there is one thing that will determine where the United States is 20 years from now, it will be our ability to turn the educational system around.

"Better than 25 percent of our young people are graduating from high school as functional illiterates," Brock said. "They

cannot even cope with life. They cannot read, write, or count. Fifty-three percent of the students surveyed in a recent study could not write a letter. I don't understand what has happened to the righteous indignation of the people in this country."

Brock said that the average student coming out of school 10 years from now will have to be "more flexible" and "more mentally competent in order to cope with the changes in circumstance."

With the advent and increased use of robotics and computers, said Brock, workers in the future will "be using their where are we going to be if we can't get anybody to hold the jobs?"

"We can't teach our children science and math because we don't have science and math teachers," Brock added. "That's just a little example of what we have let happen to ourselves."

Brock suggested that those in the audience, many of whom were his former classmates, consider a recent proposal that businesses "adopt" schools as a method of helping improve the educational system.

Businesses could make schools, from grammar schools to colleges, "a project" and could "find a way to supplement teachers' salaries so we get better quality teachers," Brock said.



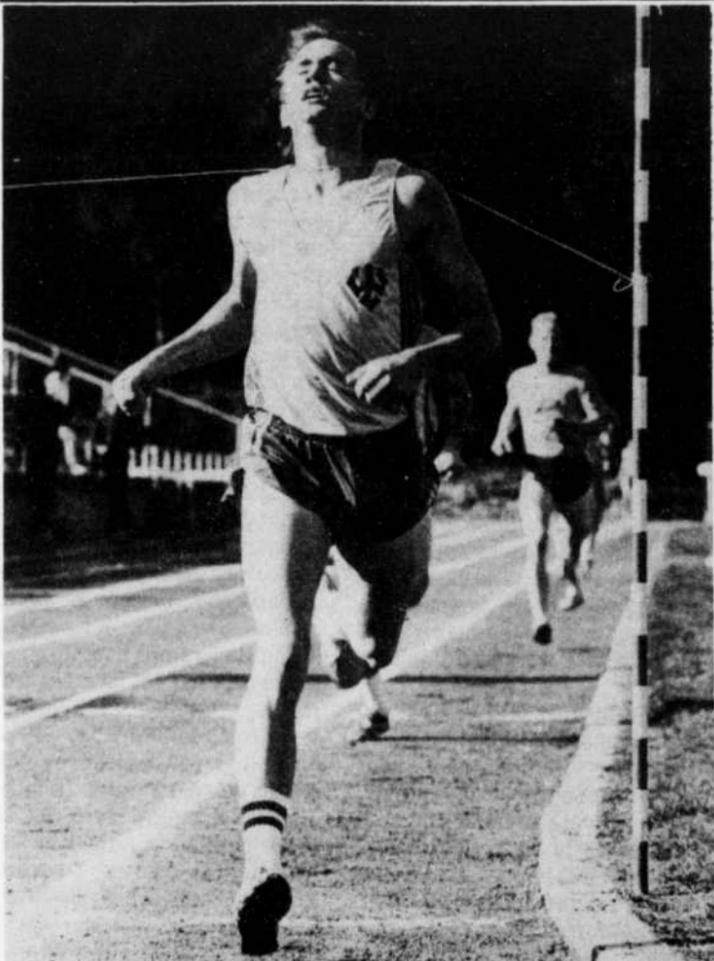
U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock (center) talks with a fellow Washington and Lee alumnus during a reception following Ambassador Brock's keynote address for W&L's spring alumni reunions. (Cronin photo for W&L)

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Sports



Junior Angus McBryde qualified for the NCAA Division III Championships by virtue of his record-breaking time in the 1500 at the Cavalier Classic. McBryde is shown here in a typical position, lunging to break the tape. (Phi photo by Ken Ries)

McBryde breaks records en route to NCAAs

With a record-setting performance in Charlottesville last weekend, Washington and Lee track standout Angus McBryde qualified to compete in the NCAA Division III Championships set for May 23-28 at North Central College near Chicago, Illinois.

McBryde, a junior from Charlotte, N.C., will participate in the 1500-meter competition which includes trials on Thursday the 26th and finals on Saturday. The top 14 runners in the trials will advance to the finals.

McBryde qualified for the NCAA meet by turning in a 3-minute, 53.6-second time last Sunday afternoon in the third annual "Cavalier Classic" held at the University of Virginia and sponsored by Blue Cross/Blue Shield. In addition to earning him the trip to the NCAA meet, the performance shattered the W&L school record of 3:59.5 set in 1978 by Richard Bird.

McBryde broke one other school record at the Classic. On Saturday he clocked in at 14 minutes, 54.1 seconds in the 5000-meter race to eclipse the 15:11.7 standard he had set April 9 in Norfolk. McBryde now holds three W&L marks, the third one a 9:01 in the 3000-meter run (set in January, 1983).

He becomes the third General to compete in the NCAA Division III Championships during the meet's 10-year history. Sprinter Phifer Harris and high jumper Tony Perry par-

ticipated in the 1974 event. Perry appeared again in 1975.

McBryde holds three W&L letters in track and two in cross country. He won the 1500 and 5000 races at the 1983 ODAC Outdoor Championships on April 30 and the 1500 at the 1982 ODAC meet. He placed second in the ODAC cross country championships last fall.

He will serve as cross country captain this coming season with Charlie Alcorn, and next year as track captain with Chris Ives.

Four named All-Conference

Senior outfielder Chris Cavalline heads a list of four Washington and Lee baseball standouts who received All-Conference honors Tuesday, May 10 from the Old Dominion Athletic Conference. Cavalline earned a spot on the 12-man All-Conference first team, while senior shortstop Jody Harris, senior outfielder Jim Daly, and sophomore pitcher Billy White were named to the 11-man second team.

"Chris, Jody, and Jim played some of the best baseball Smith Field has seen in quite a while," states second-year head coach Jim Murdock. "Chris is probably the best four-year performer W&L's ever had; Jody was unmatched as a leader and spark plug, and Jim was one of our more confident performers. Billy, meanwhile, is building a

Bees sting Generals 14-12

By JOHN HARRISON
Phi Sports Writer

A bit of lacrosse history was made at the University of Baltimore Saturday, as the Bees scored four goals in the opening three and a half minutes in route to a 14-12 victory over Washington and Lee.

The Generals' loss ended their first losing season (5-7) since 1969, when W&L was 1-8. Between then and this season, W&L compiled a winning percentage of better than 70 percent with a total of 133 victories.

The game also was the last for Baltimore's intercollegiate program. The university decided to give up athletics after this season.

W&L coach Jack Emmer expected Baltimore to start its last game ever with great intensity, but he was still disappointed that his team was overwhelmed in the early going.

"We knew that it would be

tough to match their emotional level," Emmer said. "They played flawlessly for three quarters, like they were putting on a clinic. They made us look like we weren't ready to play."

Chuck Muir scored his game-high five goals and Greg Manley fired in three more during the first three quarters to give the Bees leads of 10-3 at the half and 13-6 at the end of the third quarter. John Doub put in W&L's first two goals.

Baltimore built its big lead in spite of being outshot, 26-21, in the first half, with goalie Vinnie Pfeiffer collecting 14 saves.

Remarked Emmer, "Their goalie turned out to be the difference for them. He played exceptionally well. But we helped him by shooting a lot to his stick side."

W&L rebounded in the fourth quarter with a 6-1 charge that included four extra-man goals. Jeff Mason had two goals and Geoff Wood notched his team-

leading 28th goal and 12th assist in the rally. Doub and Joe Seifert tallied in the last minute. Doub's gave him 17 for the year, second on the team to Wood.

"We didn't accomplish our goal of finishing .500, which is kind of blemish for us," said Emmer, "but Baltimore was tough."

Emmer described the recruits who have accepted admission to the school as being "good, but not great. It's a larger quantity this year. We have about four to five attackers, three to four middies, three to four defensemen and a goalie."

He added that next year's schedule will include Navy, Maryland-Baltimore County, Duke, Virginia, Towson State, Loyola of Baltimore, Delaware, Maryland, and William and Mary.

Time Out....

By MIKE STACHURA
Assistant Sports Editor

....Friday night American capitalism and stupidity (often identical twins, it seems) make an appearance in (where else?) Las Vegas with boxing's bash, courtesy Champion Don "Just out to make a buck" King and a cast of thousands. To begin with, the sport — and I use the term only as a last resort — is ludicrous. If they want a real challenge, they might as well use clubs; and why not fight to the death? Oh, I guess they do that already. But back to capitalism. It's only in America where you can grow up to earn millions while at the same time getting your head pounded in.

But the amount of money is another story. The question in my mind is: If they're really not concerned over the money aspect of the championship itself; why not have Larry Holmes (current WBC champion) fight Michael Dokes (current WBA champion) matched up to decide the undisputed champion rather than the two continually fighting lesser contenders? Oh, but then there'd be no gimmick. Heaven forbid, for then what would Mr. King do? The extravaganzas in Vegas with all its trappings just leaves a bad taste in my mouth. Somehow the amateur sport that takes place every four years at the Olympics has become the professional show

that plays wherever you can find a large screen and have \$20 to spare...

...In other news of joy, it just warms my heart to hear that the model student-athlete Clyde Drexler has decided to forego hardship and make himself available for the NBA draft. I guess the University of Houston wasn't paying him enough...For all you Herschel Walker fans, the way the Generals are running their prized possession, one sees the possibility of Earl Campbell-type burnout. But hey, he's getting paid for it, right?...

...The Prince has emerged from the Royal Chamber to issue his latest proclamation: He will attempt to continue his questionable success in the field of the equine. In this Saturday's Preakness the word is, "Smart bettors will stick with Sunny's Halo, but watch out for Current Hope and maybe even Marfa. (How about Edmonton?)" In the stupidity festival in Vegas, the Parkway Prophet sees it this way: "Holmes vs. Witherspoon will be a good one, Holmes by decision." In the other clash of the dunces the word from the Garden State is, "There'll be a knockout in this one. My money's on Weaver." And he adds that in the prelim, "Snipes is dangerous. Page had better be on his guard." The Prince concludes the Lakers will repeat in the NBA Finals... "But watch out for Edmonton..."

...I leave you with this: when Pete Rose breaks Ty Cobb's all-time hit record, he'll be ready to face his biggest challenge, revealing to the baseball public his real age, 87....

reputation as one of W&L's best pitchers ever."

W&L's leader at the plate this season, Cavalline compiled a team-high .407 batting average, 35 hits, 25 runs, batted-in, and 25 runs-scored. His hit total included nine doubles, two triples, and a home run.

A four-year starter and letterman, Cavalline's career statistics feature a .364 batting average, 123 hits, 64 RBIs, and 82 runs-scored in 94 total games. He is only the second General to receive first-team baseball honors in the conference's seven-year history (Thad Ellis earned the award in 1980).

Harris, who served with Cavalline as team captain this season, was W&L's chief thief with 15 stolen bases in 16 attempts. He also batted .256, lac-

ed 23 hits, and scored 23 runs. During his four-year career he pilfered 38 bases, batted .260, collected 78 hits, and scored 65 runs in 87 games.

Daly posted a .297 batting average this spring on 27 hits. He also scored 20 runs and drove in 14. His three-year career statistics include a .292 batting average, 61 hits, and 41 runs-scored in 64 games.

Righthander White was leader on the mound for a second straight season. He compiled a 5-2 record and 3.86 earned-run average on 53.7 innings pitched in nine appearances. He struck out 34 batters. White's two-year ledger features a 6-5 record and 3.77 ERA on 98 innings pitched in 19 appearances. He has 62 career strikeouts.