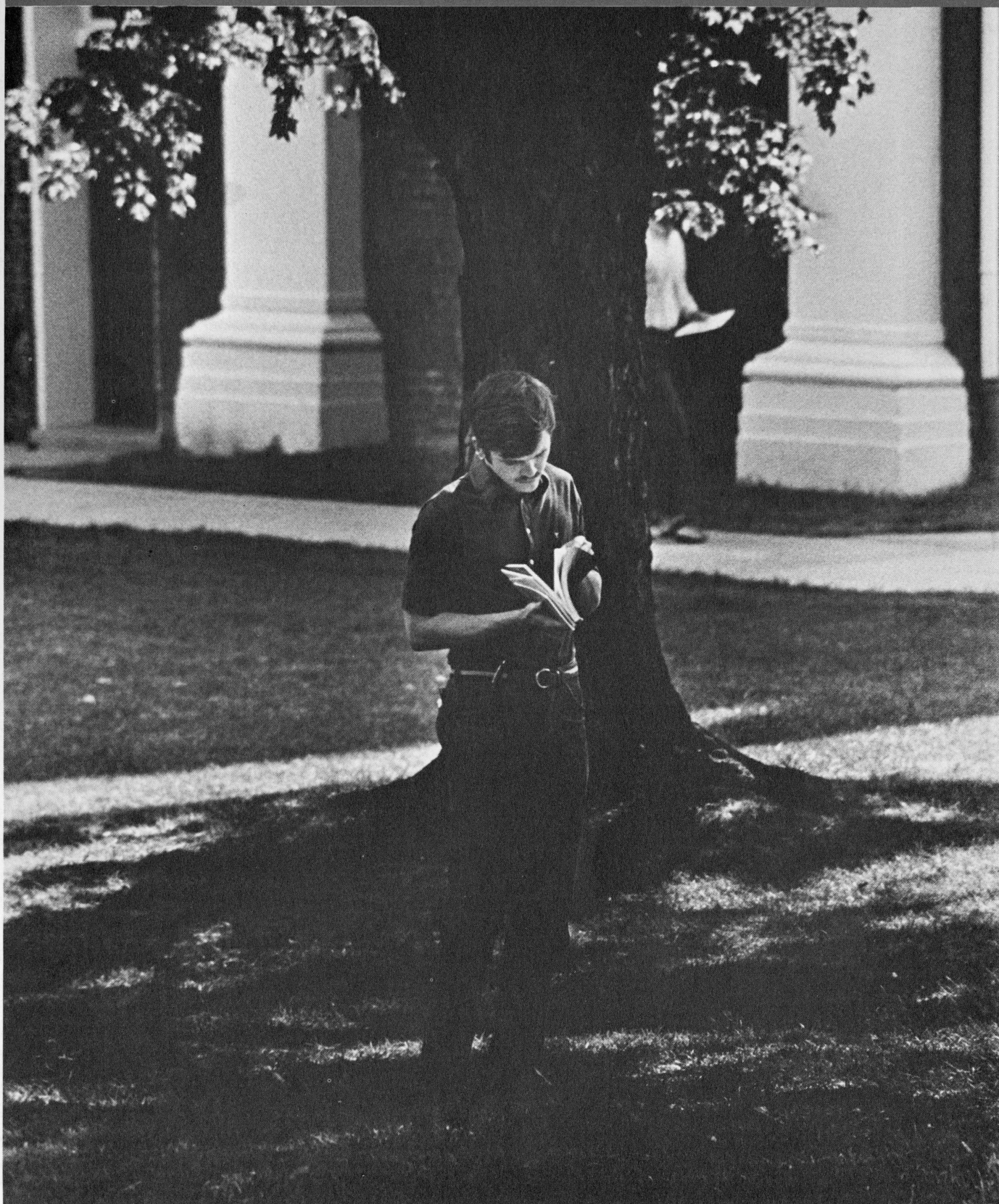


OCTOBER 1970

WASHINGTON AND LEE ALUMNUS



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COVER

Washington and Lee began its 222nd year in quiet, routine fashion, although curriculum changes, freshman orientation, and the presence of seven girls on campus made this past September quite different from previous years. This issue of the *Alumnus* includes reports on these events, plus the text of President Huntley's remarks at the University's Opening Convocation, beginning on page 2.

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Editorial

Change is a fact of life. Still there are many Washington and Lee adherents, who in their physical isolation from the campus, fear that the University is changing too much and too fast for its own good. This is understandable. For change, despite its inevitability, is seldom easy to take.

But the changes that have occurred, and are occurring, at Washington and Lee, are for the most part changes in form rather than in substance. One has only to read in this magazine President Huntley's address at this year's Opening Convocation to be reassured that this community of learning has no intention, notwithstanding the stress higher education is experiencing, of departing from the basic philosophy that has made Washington and Lee a leading educational institution. The President's views serve as a guide, governing the actions and attitudes of the Washington and Lee community as a whole—administration, faculty, students, friends.

The University this year has a broadened, more flexible curriculum. But this does not mean that academic emphasis has in any way diminished. It means that both faculty members and students have greater freedom in adopting materials and methods best suited to them as individuals and best calculated to advance the learning process. Fewer students are joining fraternities. But this does not mean that there is no longer a sense of community among students. They are coming together in other ways under programs sponsored through the University Center. Many students dress sloppily and wear their hair long. But this does mean that they are in a state of rebellion against tradition in all its aspects. One can find on the Washington and Lee campus among the hairiest students an unshakeable allegiance to the established order of things. Indeed, one discerns among the students here—although they may have concerns that extend beyond the campus—a determination to get the most out of the educational opportunities offered. While it is difficult to explain their attitudes, if indeed they can be explained, it is their life style—their appearance—that makes them seem, at least in part, to be different from the students of a generation ago.

There is at Washington and Lee today a student generation that is still receptive to the challenge Professor James G. Leyburn issued in his spirit talk to this year's freshmen:

"My one purpose is to invite you to experience the exhilaration of using your minds to the fullest, to become scholars of the first rank, to see and *contribute* to the essential greatness of W&L."

Look at Washington and Lee today and take assurance from Shelley: "Life may change, but it may fly not. . . ."

The National Scene

Reporting on a critical money shortage ... students planning more opposition to the war

■ **Hitting Bottom?** The long-expected "financial crisis" in higher education has struck with such force this year that college administrators can scarcely find words strong enough to describe it. "The Day of Judgment is upon us," says one. "It is here—now." Another says the money shortage is so grave that it outranks student dissent as the main problem of the 1970's.

The situation is acute because several factors have come together at the same time. Inflation, soaring educational costs, declining stock prices, lagging federal aid, public hostility to increased state support—all have combined to put a tremendous drain on institutional budgets, especially those of private colleges. At least a score of colleges have closed in the past year or so, and many others report substantial operating deficits.

With tuition rising almost everywhere, small private colleges seem to be in particular danger of pricing themselves out of business. Admissions people report an accelerating shift of enrollments from such institutions to state universities and to low-cost community colleges close to students' homes. A growing number of private institutions have had to seek state support to supplement their income from private sources. And at the established public institutions, officials say that the rise of state aid in recent years has not kept pace with their expanding needs.

Academic economists have been warning for a long time that higher education's fiscal health will depend increasingly on the amount of money it receives from the federal government. But the growth of federal support, which averaged about 24 per cent a year in the mid-sixties, has slowed considerably, a government agency reports. Congressional appropriations for higher education in fiscal 1971 are up about \$180-million; despite a presidential veto, but even that sum falls short of previous gains.

"We have to have that federal money," says a college official in the Midwest. "We've had a lot of promises, but not a lot of action."

■ **Collision Course?** Anticipating another year of trouble on the campuses, groups of college presidents and other administrators held several meetings this past summer to share ideas on how to minimize disorders and respond to students' grievances. Even as the presidents met, however, student leaders made clear that the war in South-east Asia—more than any particular campus issue—remained at the heart of their discontent. At

the annual congress of the U.S. National Student Association, delegates from about 280 institutions resolved to oppose the war with the "most concerted and dedicated effort" in NSA history.

The students said they would commit themselves to "massive non-violent action," including widespread civil disobedience, if the war did not end by next May.

The view that the war and other "non-campus" matters are the chief reasons for campus turmoil was stressed by two special advisers to President Nixon and by many from the colleges who testified before a presidential commission on campus unrest. But Mr. Nixon said it was "very short-sighted" to blame the government for "the problems of the universities." No matter what the government does, he suggested, educational issues will persist as a cause of student dissatisfaction.

Meanwhile, there is some new evidence that—despite attempts by many colleges to give students more of a say in academic government—most institutions have yet to put students in a formal position to influence major policy decisions. A study involving 875 institutions has shown that in most cases students are still not allowed to participate on faculty executive committees or boards of trustees.

■ **In Brief:** One consequence of a tight academic job market this year may be added strength for the faculty union movement. As union leaders see it, when college teachers cannot improve their situation by changing institutions, they become more militant where they are. Officials of the American Federation of Teachers expect 50 college locals to demand contracts in 1970-71 . . .

The assumption that colleges vary widely according to their region or type of control has been challenged in a study for the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. Academic specialization and an emphasis on more advanced degrees are making institutions "more like each other than was true in the past," said the study's author . . .

The refusal of a regional accrediting agency to consider a proprietary, profit-making college for membership has been sustained by the U.S. Court of Appeals. It reversed a lower court's ruling that the refusal violated antitrust laws . . .

The presidents of predominantly black colleges say the Administration has promised them more federal funds this year for construction, student aid, and administrative and academic programs.

To Trust Much Is To Risk Much

THE PRESIDENT SETS THE TONE FOR A NEW YEAR

President Huntley addressed the Opening Convocation of the University on September 16 in Evans Dining Hall. The text of his remarks follows:

Thank you for that welcome—and, believe it or not, I'm glad to see you back.

I apologize, if apology be necessary,

for the cramped quarters in which we have to hold this assembly, and pass on to you the assurances I have had that by next September we may meet in more comfortable quarters.

* * *

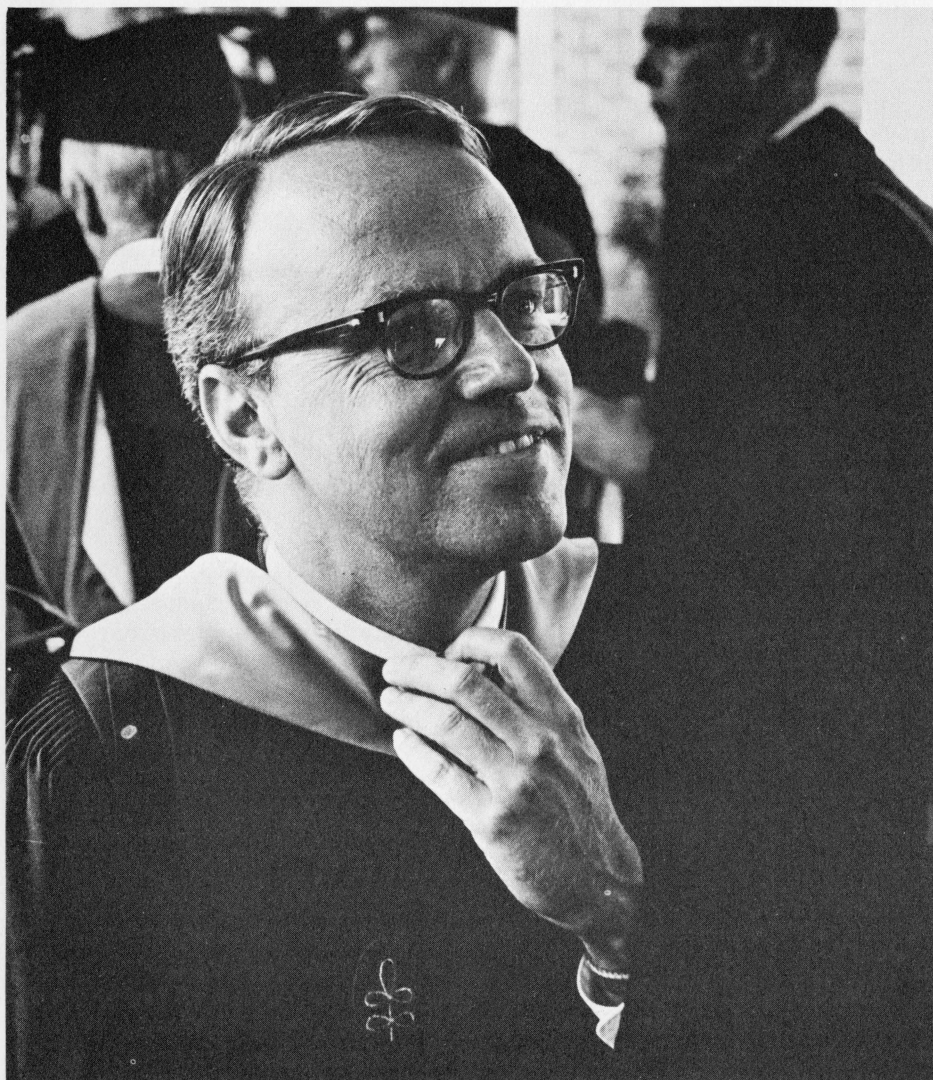
All over the nation, the colleges and universities of America are be-

ginning a new year. As in past years, hundreds of thousands of young people are crowding the halls of academe, registering for courses, consulting with faculty, greeting old acquaintances, and eyeing new faces. Faculty have gathered again on the campus, returning from their activities and excursions of the summer, sharing new experiences and insights with their colleagues, talking with their students, or listening to them, and of course beginning their classes. And, inevitably, even administrator-types are seen around the place, busily doing whatever it is such types do.

Each year's new start has always differed in ways from its predecessors—new people to be met, new courses to be taught, new learning to be pondered and discussed, and, likely, a smattering of new annoyances to be tolerated and grumbled about. And through it all, if one can find a parking space, the prevailing atmosphere has usually been one of calm exuberance and good humor and joy at beginning again on the mind-rubbing, soul-stirring experience of education.

And so should it be now in this new September. For surely the ingredients are present, and in more liberal measure than perhaps ever before. The faculty and students, judging by their credentials, are more knowledgeable and more diverse and more aware than ever before. There are on many campuses—and certainly on this one—new opportunities in the curriculum, evolving after months and years of productive effort, and wide choices for self-development beyond the curriculum. And, of course, there are the annoyances, to add spice to the mix—but I remember I've already mentioned parking.

However, unless my nose for such things is awry, and on this matter I do not think it is, the prevailing atmosphere on most college campuses this fall will not be predominantly one of joyful anticipation. It may, indeed, be one of gloom, however artfully disguised by the trappings of professional optimism; or, at the very least, one of apprehension and tension, certainly



President Huntley enjoys light moment before addressing Opening Convocation.

among many faculties and administrators and trustees and, I suspect, also among many students. Instead of annoyance, there may be distrust and animosity; instead of fellowship, there may be alienation and humorless isolation; instead of scholarship, there may be rude epithet and hollow self-esteem.

If this be the case, why *should* it be so? One could give a flippant and facile kind of answer, for example, that after three years of studying we now know for sure that September follows May. Or one could try his hand, as everyone else is, at the deeper, sociological answer, which surely contains more than a grain of truth: that youth is alienated from society because of a breakdown in family life, and in religion, and because of the rootlessness of our civilization, and because the ideals and impatience of youth have been stimulated and piqued as never before by the injustices they see in the world. These kinds of analyses are true and insistently important. But they do not alone provide the explanation for the special pessimism which I think is thickening the air of the educational institutions in America.

Is it, then, the financial crisis which the colleges face?—for indeed they do face a financial crisis, and surely this is at least part of the explanation. Shrinking revenues and rising costs are not limited to the business sector of our economy. And add to that the fact that educational institutions, which for a long time have enjoyed a kind of tacit immunity from the accountability which we impose on other institutions in society, are now finding an increasingly insistent demand from legislators, donors and others to account for the worthiness of the product they produce. The financial crisis cannot, and should not, be sloughed over. Surely it turns the hair of administrator-types white, if they have any hair left to turn white, and surely it is a matter which occupies the fullest attention of college presidents.

But I doubt again if it's the basic explanation.

Rather, I think, it is the almost-

sudden realization by many who have dedicated their lives to education and spent much of their lives on college campuses of the sheer fragility of the enterprise in which they are engaged, and the accompanying realization of the superlative importance that that fragile vessel not be shattered.

Robert Nisbet, a professor of sociology at the University of California, in a recent article entitled "The Restoration of Academic Authority," said this:

No other major institution in modern history has existed with the minimum of formal regulation and of contractual detail that one found in the [American] university down on into the late 1950s. . . . Potent though this structure of authority was, it was yet so finely drawn and so much a part of the very atmosphere as to be nearly invisible. Thus the essential atmosphere of the academic community; thus the special nature of academic freedom.

Such structures of authority, however, have one fatal weakness. Once seriously challenged by a militant minority, or subjected to chipping away by repeated acts of defiance by individuals, they cannot stand very long. They are vulnerable to even the feeblest of attacks. . . .

Once such structures are flouted, they are destroyed. Once destroyed, they cannot be put together again.

It seems extremely unlikely, therefore, that present circumstances are likely to produce anything but new forms of *power* on the campus. Power, unlike the kind of authority I described just above, is at once more personal, more direct, more detailed and more formal. Although most persons tend to think of *freedom* as the consequence of eroding authority in a culture, this is not the case; for freedom cannot exist save in circumstances of accepted authority. *Power*, not freedom, is the invariable response in history to conditions of shattered authority.

Of course, no enterprise will willingly stand by while its very reason for existence is brought to ruin. For

the college—for *this* college—conduct which is purposefully abusive and contemptuous and disruptive is by its very nature violent and, quite literally, intolerable. "Intolerable," because it is precisely antithetical to the process of education which must survive, if at all, on a diet of reason and respect.

And so one sees, on campuses everywhere, as one would expect to see, a sudden proliferation of policy statements and rules, which state that such conduct will not be tolerated.

But the dilemma is grave. For the very necessity to provide a precisely defined and formal framework of rules will, in itself, in time dehumanize and eventually brutalize the institution.

In my commencement remarks two years ago, I noted this dilemma as follows:

. . . It seems perfectly clear to me that there is no real solution to the dilemma with which a university is confronted if it must organize itself to provide a structure for the reconciliation of power centers in its midst, whether they be power centers within groups of the faculty, between faculty and administration, or between faculty, administration and students.

A university like Washington and Lee is not a microcosm of a political structure, and any serious effort to make it one would—in my view—destroy its only valid reason for existence. For our environment must be one which stimulates us, as someone has said, to polish our minds and ideals against those of others, to regard discussion, reason and dialogue as a process by which we grow to intellectual and spiritual maturity, rather than as a stratagem by which we use others as a means to achieve our own wants.

Here, today, on this campus, I wish to leave this simple, personal profession of trust. This community need not politicize and dehumanize itself in order to survive. To trust much is to risk much. But the ideal is essential and precious.

Yet awhile, then, I ask you to bear with me—and with each other.

The answer and the challenge are ours.

Seven women are attending Washington and Lee this year under the Cooperative Exchange Program with seven colleges that began this fall. The other participating colleges are Davidson, Hampden-Sydney, Hollins, Mary Baldwin, Randolph-Macon, Randolph-Macon Woman's, and Sweet Briar. Two Washington and Lee juniors, Ronald W. Abrams of Roslyn, N.Y., and John F. Larmour of Plandome, N.Y., are spending the year at Hollins under the program.

As one of the girls attending W&L remarked, "You know this isn't really coed; it is like going to school with boys." But the presence of girls in classes is providing the University with a limited experience in coeducation.

Soon after classes began, the seven W&L "coeds" were interviewed and were asked essentially the same questions: why they decided to come to W&L? how they like it so far? and what they plan to do?

Excerpts from their replies follow:

The Now Ratio-- Fifteen Hundred Twenty-Seven To Seven



Miss Red

MISS ANN RED
Chappaqua, N.Y.
Randolph-Macon Sophomore
Major in Art

I heard about Mr. Ju [artist-in-residence], and I wanted to study under him, especially after I met him. I have a lot of good friends over here, not really dates, just friends, and I visited classes with them. I was influenced by the feeling of the school as a whole. I like being able to go to school and talk to teachers as friends. I like being able to go home and not living in a dorm. I enjoyed being in a woman's college last year. I just found that you miss about 50 per cent of all opinions in classes. Classes are more exciting than having all girls. I imagine that 50-50 would be the best way. I am not any more uncomfortable than I would be in any new situation—I mean entering as a freshman in an all-girl's school or anything else. I am excited about being here and having so many people to talk to. It is like having 40,000 brothers or something. A lot of freshmen here have gotten to know me, and they tease constantly. It is kind of nice, I guess. It makes

them feel more at home and makes me feel more at home, too. I have no fixed career plans, except I would like always to stay around a school. I like books—perhaps teach. I think I could do it.

MISS RITA ENNIS
Louisville, Ky.
Hollins Sophomore
Major in Politics

I have always had a great interest in journalism, and I had been thinking seriously for some time of going to graduate school with some sort of focus in journalism. But Hollins didn't provide this at all for me, and I really liked Hollins. When the exchange program came up, Mr. Davis [professor of journalism at W&L] thought it would be a very good idea for me to attend Washington and Lee for a year so that I wouldn't have to transfer away from Hollins and that is what prompted my decision. In class I don't feel nearly as uncomfortable as I do out of class. I have gotten very involved on the *Ring-tum Phi* staff. I am really interested in that, and that has taken away any gloominess that I had temporarily.



Miss Ennis



Miss Doolittle

But the attitude of many professors and many of the men I have encountered is very opposite to the attitude that I have. They seem to think that I am here as a dumb broad out for a good time, and that is not it at all. If somehow I could change their attitude, I would like to, but as long as the exchange program operates on such a limited basis, I can see very well why the boys have that attitude. And the prospects look good for the rest of the year as long as I stay involved in something I am interested in. I find Washington and Lee a very good place for education. It is very much the same as Hollins. It is a very easy atmosphere to adjust to. I am interested in urban studies, and one way or another I would like to go to graduate school and have something to do with urban studies.

MISS CATHY DOOLITTLE

Greensboro, N.C.

Randolph-Macon Junior

Major in Psychology

I was interested in getting a different approach to psychology and getting into a different department. I thought about transferring to

Carolina, but I decided that was a little big. So I decided to try something new. This exchange program is new, and I thought it would be interesting to be here with so many boys. In a sense, I was just tired of seeing all-girl classes and always getting girls' opinions and ideas. It is nice to be able to get different professors and their ideas. The department is so small at Randolph-Macon that I have had all the professors two or three times. There are several psychology courses here that I am particularly interested in that are not offered at Randolph-Macon, and some of W&L's sociology courses and art courses interested me. In all my classes, I am the only girl, and I feel a little uncomfortable, more worried about what they think about me being there than anything else. I am kind of shy, and it is hard. I hope as I meet more people, things will calm down and I will relax more. I am pretty tense walking across the campus even. I plan to go to graduate school in psychology, but I'm not sure about my field—child psychology or clinical psychology or something like that.

MISS ANNE RAGLAND

Winsted, Conn.

Hollins Junior

Major in Art History

I have been going to a girl's school for a long time, and I thought it would be interesting to go to school with boys. Also I can get some courses here I couldn't get at Hollins. It wasn't the art because I could get that at Hollins, but there were some other things—like some history courses here that I can't get there, comparative literature courses and other things. Everybody is very friendly and helpful. This is good because if they were hostile and said to the girls, "we don't want them around here," it would probably be horrible. I am encouraged about the remainder of the year, especially academically. I don't care that much about the boys. It is nice to meet them, and it is nice to

talk to them because they think differently than girls. But I am really encouraged about my courses. I think it is going to be really good. My father thought that this would stimulate me academically. That's what he said. He thinks this is a great idea. I don't know what I will do when I finish college. No, I am one of these people who will probably wait until May of my senior year before I decide to do anything.

MISS DALE MATTHEWS

Durham, N.C.

Hollins Senior

Major in Philosophy

There are several reasons why I came. I decided it would be interesting just to be in classes with men and see if they thought any differently, and if they did, how? But it sounds like a bunch of baloney when you try to pin down all the reasons because when I make a decision I very rarely know what goes into it. Part of it is just sort of a dare. It's an opportunity to find out something new about yourself. I don't know whether staying at Hollins would have been more of a challenge or coming here. It is just a chance. I am taking three philosophy



Miss Ragland



Miss Matthews

courses and a sculpture course. They are good classes, and I am working hard. So far, in class people have reacted to me the same as if I were at Hollins. I really thought I would be more nervous than I am. But it is different. In some ways, it is like being a freshman. You don't realize how much you have gotten to know a college until you leave it and go to another college. I think I want to go to graduate school. I don't know what in—English or philosophy. I might not want to do that for several years. I am not sure.

MISS SUSAN ELLETT

Richmond, Va.

Mary Baldwin Junior

Major in Economics

I have never been to a coed school before. I just decided that I wanted something different, and yet I still wanted to graduate from Mary Baldwin. I came here during Coed Week last year. I took economics and political science, and I found the courses to be more stimulating, or something, than they were at Mary Baldwin. I don't know whether it was having boys in the class, or

what, but I was really interested in it. I had looked in catalogues of Hampden-Sydney and Davidson, but I found the Economics Department here was better than those. If I can ever get over my fears—I don't know what you call them—the boys kind of stare at you when you walk around the campus. It's not so bad in class, but I guess after they get used to us, and we get used to them, they will be what I expected. Sitting in class, I guess, isn't any different except that I am the only girl in there. I hope maybe to go into banking or something like that, but right now I am really not too sure. I don't plan to go to graduate school.

MISS LESLIE FOX

Boston, Mass.

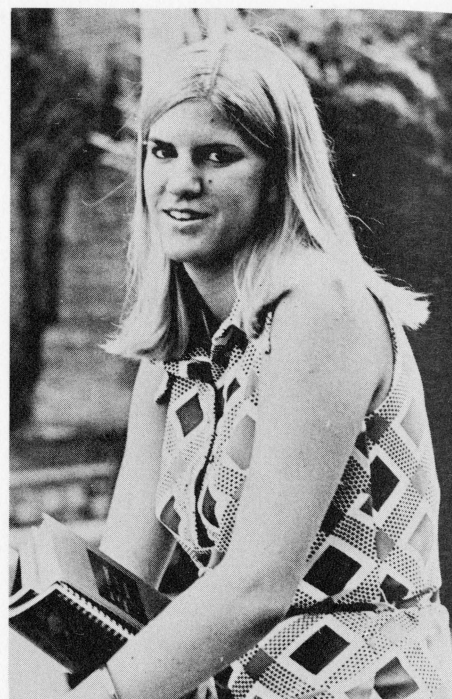
Hollins Junior

Major in Biology-Psychology

I came to W&L because academically it is giving me an opportunity to do things I wouldn't be able to do at Hollins. I have a senior independent study in which I am experimenting with teaching emotionally disturbed children in an elementary school, working with



Miss Fox



Miss Ellett

a speech therapist and a reading disabilities teacher as well as a case worker; and I have files available to me here that would not be possible if I were working in Roanoke. I feel that people are paying a lot of attention to me—or they are very indifferent. It's not so much that their questions are hostile sometimes, but that they are trying to get me to make a certain response that they would expect a woman to make in an academic discussion. I feel that there are some very intelligent people here, and I'm glad to get to know them. But I don't think W&L should go coed any more than Hollins should. I don't want men in my science building using the equipment that is available to me as an undergraduate, and I don't want them in my student government. No, I have no firm career plans. One of the reasons I am experimenting in the course I'm taking in independent study is that I get a chance to work in my three major fields of interest—reading disability, speech therapy, and teaching mentally retarded—and hopefully I can decide at the end of this term what I want my career to be.

New Orientation Program Proves Successful

For the first time in a generation, Washington and Lee's freshmen gathered on campus this fall for orientation, instead of at Natural Bridge; for the first time, it wasn't called "camp," because it *wasn't* "camp."

Under the new curriculum inaugurated in September, freshmen (and everybody else) had more decisions to make, important ones, in a shorter time than Washington and Lee students probably have ever had. Before, freshmen had hardly any options at all in course-selection. The catalogue specified just about everything. Now, every student has been given broad discretion in choosing courses to meet reduced distribution requirements.

With hundreds, literally, of courses to choose among (contrasted to only a fraction of that in years past) and with a totally new type of academic calendar, and with the basic adjustments every freshman has to make to college life, it was obvious that orientation needed a more serious flavor. Faculty advisers, for instance, just aren't as available at Natural Bridge as they are on campus.

Through Orientation Week, freshmen had a preview of just about every important part of Washington and Lee life. The academic was stressed, of course. One night freshmen had dinner in Evans Hall with their advisers, and most went to the advisers' homes afterwards. President Huntley, Deans Pusey, John, and Schildt, and other administration and student leaders spoke to and with them throughout the week. No fewer than 20 "dialogue sessions," ranging over topics such as "Men and Women," "Crisis in Black and White," drugs and drug use, and student extracurricular organizations, also took place. And, of course, placement tests in mathematics, French, Spanish, chemistry, politics, and physical education. (The mathematics placement test produced a big surprise: though the math/classical language requirement was done away with under the new curriculum, and math was instead placed in a much broader math/science category for distribution, more than three-quarters of the new freshmen took the math test. The apparent explanation is that while math itself is no longer a formal requirement, students nevertheless realize that for every branch of the "hard" sciences and almost all the "social"

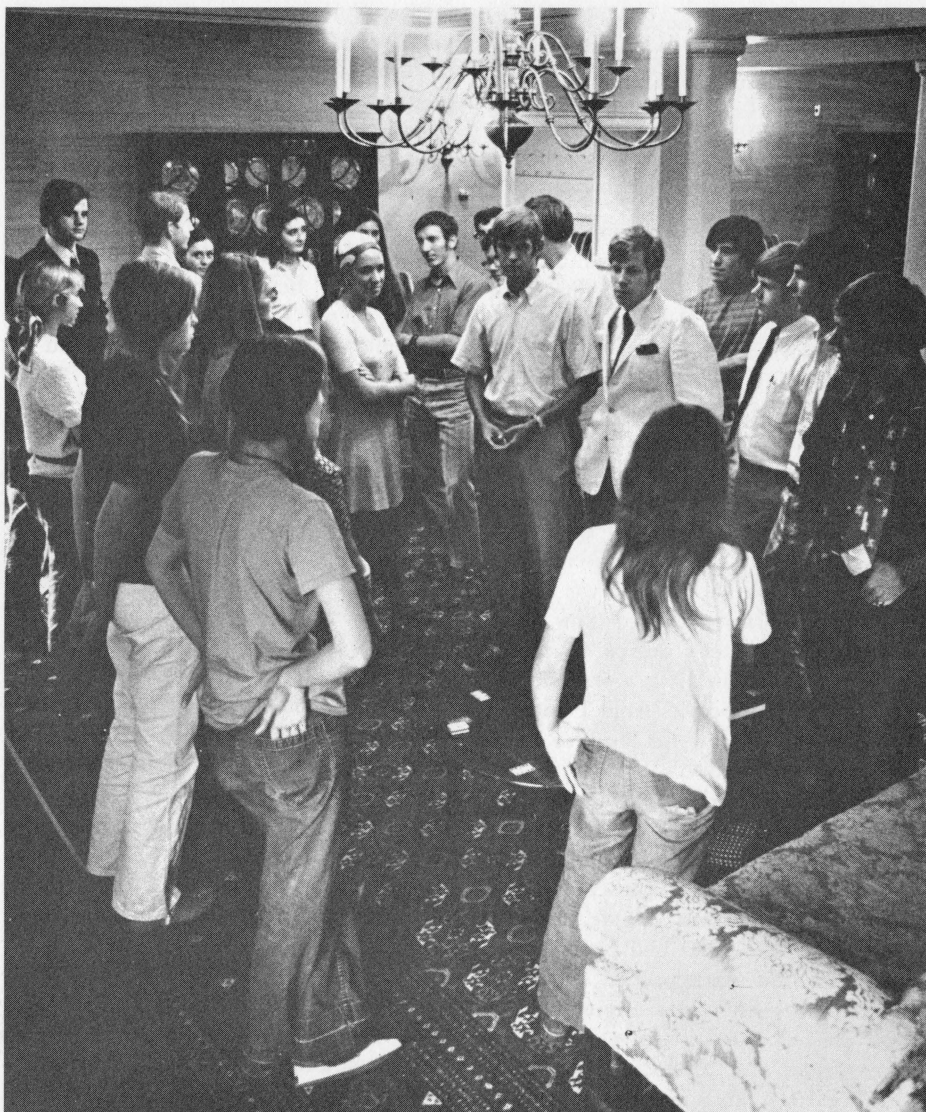
sciences, math is highly desirable, and may even be required for graduate study.)

Not that it was all business and no play. There were at least as many impromptu football games on Washington and Lee's lawns as there were at Natural Bridge; the volleyball net, sort of an unofficial symbol of Freshman Camp in years past, was put up and well used on the triangle of grass in front of Doremus Gym; there were combo parties and a mini-film festival (with Charlie Chaplin and W. C. Fields movies) in the University Center.

Fraternity rush, which under another innovation this year lasted six weeks rather than one, was a far less time-consuming matter for freshmen their first few

days on campus. Open houses and rush dates began taking place even before classes began, as they always have, but for the first time there were only a couple of rush events a week. The same amount of rush activity was spread over half a term under the Interfraternity Council's "deferred rush" system, allowing freshmen to develop a more accurate perspective on college in general and the fraternity's role in it, and permitting fraternities, too, to project a more accurate image of the particular contributions they can make to the W&L student's academic and social life.

The new orientation program was largely designed by William McC. Schildt, coordinator of the freshman year at Washington and Lee. "It's beautiful," one freshman told a *Roanoke Times* reporter



Eye to eye and no talking, please, "Men and Women" dialogue session began with appraisal of opposite sex.

who was writing a feature article on W&L's orientation. "The sessions are candid. They're straight." Or, as student body president Francis M. Lawrence was quoted in the same article: "The orientation program this year was conceived to bring in the meaning of university life and key issues which concern students today, to provide interrelationships between freshmen and all the elements of Washington and Lee."

Judging by everybody's reaction—especially the mature way freshmen approached it, and the way they appreciated it—that seems to be exactly what the University's new freshman orientation program accomplished.

—ROBERT S. KEEFE

Director of Public Information

Professors Honored

Dr. James Graham Leyburn and Prof. O. W. Riegel have been selected to appear in the 1970 edition of *Outstanding Educators in America*, an annual volume honoring teachers of exceptional achievement, dedication, and service throughout the nation.

Both Dr. Leyburn, professor of sociology and anthropology, and Mr. Riegel, professor of journalism and communications, were heads of their academic departments until retirement from administrative duties in recent years. Both continue to teach full time.

Dr. Leyburn came to Washington and Lee in 1947 as dean of the University, a post he held until 1955. Before coming to Washington and Lee, he had been professor of sociology at Yale University.

He earned his bachelor of arts degree in 1920 from Trinity College (now Duke University), a master's degree in economics from Trinity in 1921, a second master's degree in economics from Princeton University in 1922, and his Ph.D. in sociology from Yale in 1927.

He taught at Hollins College and Princeton as well as Yale prior to joining the faculty at Washington and Lee.

He is the author of a number of books, including *The Haitian People*, recently reissued by the Yale University Press, which won the distinguished Ainsfield-Wolf Award when it was originally published. He has also written many articles for magazines and professional journals.

Dr. Leyburn, an accomplished concert pianist, is so highly regarded as a teacher by his students that they have traditionally

given him a standing ovation during the last class he teaches each semester.

Prof. Riegel was head of the University's Lee Memorial Journalism Foundation for 34 years, until 1968. He joined the faculty in 1930 after teaching for two years at Dartmouth College.

He has written four books, including *Mobilizing for Chaos* and *Crown of Glory*, as well as chapters in other books, and more than 40 scholarly articles. He has held offices in numerous civic and professional organizations, and is a member of 17 clubs and learned societies.

A graduate of the University of Wisconsin and Columbia University, Prof. Riegel worked for a number of newspapers, including the Paris edition of the *Chicago Tribune* and the *New York Daily News*, before beginning his college teaching career.

Last spring, he organized and coordinated a unique symposium at Washington and Lee on the contemporary motion picture, which brought a number of filmmakers and critics to the campus for a week-long series of seminars and screenings.

Faculty Appointments

Fourteen new appointments to the faculty at the University for the coming academic year have been announced by deans of the various divisions at Washington and Lee.

Dr. William W. Pusey, III, dean of the College, said 10 of the newly named faculty members will teach in the University's arts and sciences division. Dr. Edward C. Atwood, Jr., dean of the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics, announced one new appointment, and Dean Roy L. Steinheimer of the School of Law announced three.

Dean Atwood said E. William Johnson will join the staff of the economics department for the 1970-71 year to replace a professor who will be on leave. Johnson is currently completing work on his Ph.D. at the University of Virginia, Dean Atwood said, and will hold the rank of instructor at W&L, or assistant professor when he completes his doctorate.

A native of Silver Spring, Md., Johnson earned his B.A. degree in economics from the University of Notre Dame. While working toward his graduate degree at Virginia, he has been a teaching and research assistant.

Joining the faculty in the School of

Law, Dean Steinheimer said, will be:

—Lawrence D. Gaughan, associate professor, an expert in international law, formerly civilian advisor to the Judge Advocate General's School in Charlottesville, and a faculty member at the University of Virginia School of Law.

—Marcus L. Plant, visiting professor, currently on the faculty of the University of Michigan School of Law, an authority in medical-legal problems who will teach in the areas of torts and workmen's compensation and conduct seminars in related fields at W&L.

—Judge William W. Sweeney of Lynchburg, visiting lecturer, judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Virginia since 1965 and a member of the executive committee of the Judicial Conference of Virginia, who will conduct a seminar at W&L in trial procedures and practices.

Two of the appointments in the College division are at the assistant professor level, Dean Pusey said. The remaining eight are at the instructor level, but five of the new instructors are nearing completion of their Ph.D. requirements and will automatically earn assistant professor status when they have completed work on their doctorates.

Additions to the faculty in the College are:

—Dr. Henry P. Porter, assistant professor of history, coming from the same position at Miami University (Ohio), a 1954 graduate of Washington and Lee who holds the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Duke University.

—Halford R. Ryan, instructor in speech and coach of W&L's debate team, who formerly taught and studied at the University of Illinois, where he is a Ph.D. candidate (Ryan replaces Prof. William W. Chaffin, who died in an automobile accident in February).

—Charles T. Boggs, instructor in philosophy, a 1966 graduate of Washington and Lee who is a Ph.D. degree candidate at the University of Texas.

—William E. Bryant, instructor in biology, an expert in microbiology, holding the B.A. degree from the University of Nebraska and the M.S. from the University of Missouri, where he expects to receive his Ph.D.

—John Holt Merchant, Jr., instructor in history, a 1961 W&L graduate who expects to complete his Ph.D. work except for the dissertation at the University of Virginia this fall (to replace Dr.

Ollinger Crenshaw, who died in March).

Temporary appointments to the faculty of the College include:

—Dr. George Carlton Farrant, assistant professor of chemistry, a B.A. graduate of Oberlin College who holds the Ph.D. from Case-Western Reserve University, formerly a faculty member and researcher at the University of Virginia.

—Harold C. Hill, instructor in German, who studied at the University of Virginia and in Munich before receiving his B.A. from George Washington University and his M.A. from the Johns Hopkins University, where he is a Ph.D. degree candidate.

—Mrs. Ellen Acker Barnes, instructor in drama, who holds both the B.A. and M.F.A. degrees from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, formerly an instructor in theatre at Northern Michigan University, wife of O. K. Barnes, instructor in drama at W&L since 1969.

—F. Bruce Garrett, instructor in German, a Washington and Lee graduate who has spent considerable time in Germany with the U.S. Army.

—George C. Mandeville, Jr., instructor in physics, who took the place of a professor on leave from W&L in the 1968-69 year, a B.S. and M.S. graduate of Bucknell University and formerly a physicist with a consulting firm.

Previously announced by Dean Pusey was the appointment of Thomas H. Jones as head trainer and instructor in physical education.

Dean Pusey said the 10 appointments bring the faculty of the College to full strength for the coming year.

Doughty Joins Staff

J. Sanford Doughty, former director of development at Lake Forest College in Lake Forest, Ill., has joined the University's development staff as associate director, President Robert E. R. Huntley has announced.

As associate director, Doughty will share responsibility for the overall operation of W&L's development activities with Farris P. Hotchkiss, director of the office since 1967. Hotchkiss will begin spending more time preparing and carrying out special projects, President Huntley said in making the announcement.

Doughty headed Lake Forest College's development program for five years before assuming his new duties at Washington

and Lee. Previously, he was manager of advertising and public relations for Container Corporation of America in Chicago.

After receiving his bachelor's degree from Williams College, Doughty earned a master's degree from the Harvard Business School.

So Does Jones

The appointment of Larry D. Jones, a Washington and Lee law student, as an assistant in the dean of students' office has been announced by Dean of Students Lewis G. John.

Jones, 24, will work with Associate Dean William McC. Schildt, who is coordinator of the freshman year at the University, Dean John said.

A 1969 graduate of Virginia State College, Jones began his law studies at Washington and Lee a year ago. He will continue to take law courses while working with Schildt in student matters pertaining to Washington and Lee's newly restructured program of freshman studies.

At Virginia State, Jones was president of the Pan-Hellenic Council, and he worked as a student assistant in the dean of student's office there.

New Parking Areas

Two small, attractively landscaped parking areas will be developed on Jefferson Street between the existing Lee Chapel parking lot and Washington Street, officials at Washington and Lee have announced.

Work already has begun on the two new areas, which will be screened from sidewalks by some 300 shrubs and 19 new trees. Together, the new areas will add 32 parking spaces to the existing facilities.

Designed by Griswold, Winters, & Swain — Pittsburgh landscape architects — the two new areas will help relieve parking congestion both for tourists and for Washington and Lee students and staff. When they are completed, the Lee Chapel-Jefferson Street parking areas will accommodate a total of 78 vehicles.

D. E. Brady, superintendent of buildings and grounds at Washington and Lee, said the extensive and costly landscaping which will accompany development of the areas was designed to enhance the beauty of the University-owned land on Jefferson and Washington Streets.

No new entrances to the parking areas from the street will be included, he said. Traffic will continue to enter the lots

via existing driveways on Jefferson Street across from the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity house and across from Henry Street.

Also to be developed as part of the project will be walkways leading to Washington Street and to Washington and Lee's main campus from the four parking areas, Brady said.

The University wants to avoid giving its parking facilities a "shopping center" appearance, according to Brady. The new parking areas should be in use soon, and the landscaping work should be completed later in the fall when the weather is better for tree and shrub planting, he said.

It's A Gas

The 31-year-old coal-fired heating plant at the University is being converted to natural gas.

The first phase of the conversion job, which began in July, is expected to be complete by winter, according to D. E. Brady, superintendent of buildings and grounds. At that time, he said, heat for all buildings on Washington and Lee's front campus will be supplied from the gas-fired facility.

Next year, he said, a stand-by heat generator will also be converted from coal to gas, completing the changeover.

Gas was chosen because it burns more cleanly than other fuels, because a gas heating plant is less expensive to own and maintain, and because gas provides the greatest efficiency of operation, Brady said.

Conversion of the existing heating plant to gas will allow the University to meet its heating needs without further expansion for the foreseeable future, he said, while other methods would require a considerable increase in the size of the plant to meet those same needs.

When the conversion has been completed, a tall smokestack at the plant will be removed, Brady said.

Washington and Lee's heating plant is located in a wooded area behind the main campus. Steam and hot water are pumped from it to all 33 University-owned buildings north of Washington Street and west of Jefferson Street, including 11 houses occupied by the president, deans, and members of the faculty.

Plans for converting from coal-generated heat to gas heat were originally drawn in 1968, in the interest of efficiency, economy, and environmental preservation.

Although Washington and Lee's de-

cision to abandon the use of coal was made more than two years ago, the August, 1969 flood made it inconvenient and expensive to continue using coal even on a short-term basis.

A Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad trestle leading to Lexington was washed out by flood waters, and officials of the railroad—with the encouragement of Washington and Lee officials — abandon the Lexington spur altogether.

Since the flood, coal has been brought by train to Natural Bridge Station, about 12 miles from Lexington. It has been necessary to bring it by truck from there.

To Explain The Law

Dean Roy L. Steinheimer, Jr., of Washington and Lee's School of Law has been named to head a special White House task force investigating ways of explaining the American legal system to the country's children.

Dean Steinheimer's 15-member panel is expected to complete its investigation and to submit a report and recommendations to the White House Conference on Children and Youth, scheduled this December.

His committee's report, together with

findings of other Children and Youth Conference study teams, will then be submitted to President Nixon.

Dean Steinheimer said his group is "plowing new ground" in carrying out its assignment. "Very little has been done so far in trying to educate American children on the sources of law and the reasons for having laws."

The group will emphasize bringing the message of law to pre-high school children, Dean Steinheimer said.

A White House Conference on Children and Youth takes place in the first year of each new decade.

Others serving on the special task force are Prof. William M. Gibson of Boston University's law school, vice-chairman of the White House study group; Dr. Morton Bard, director of the Psychological Center at the City University of New York; David Topinka, a freshman at Wichita State University;

Harvey Friedman, a psychologist and director of education and training for New York City's Addiction Service Agency; the Rev. Lewis Savary, S.J., a senior editor for Collins Associates, textbook publishers; Miss Veda Davis, a student at George Williams College; Dr. Robert G.

Portune, associate professor of secondary education at the University of Cincinnati;

Mrs. Dorothy Hollingsworth, deputy director of the Model Cities Program in Seattle, Wash.; Dr. June Tapp, psychologist and program director for the American Bar Association and a lecturer at the University of Chicago; George Shelton, a family counselor in Tuscaloosa, Ala.;

Mrs. Mary Martinez, a juvenile probation officer in Taos County, N.M.; Sgt. J. Ted Daniels, assistant police community relations director in Clearwater, Fla.; Miss Francis Hatfield, supervisor of instructional materials in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; Miss Joanne Bugey, an elementary school teacher in Minneapolis, Minn.; and Miss Marcia Magiera, a Chicago educator.

McThenia Appointed

Andrew W. McThenia, Jr., an associate professor in Washington and Lee's School of Law and legal advisor to the water, has been named to the Virginia Water Control Board by Gov. Linwood Holton.

McThenia is a lawyer specializing in environmental protection. A 1958 graduate of Washington and Lee, he earned a master's degree in geology from Columbia University before entering Washington and Lee's law school. He received his LL.B. degree in 1963.

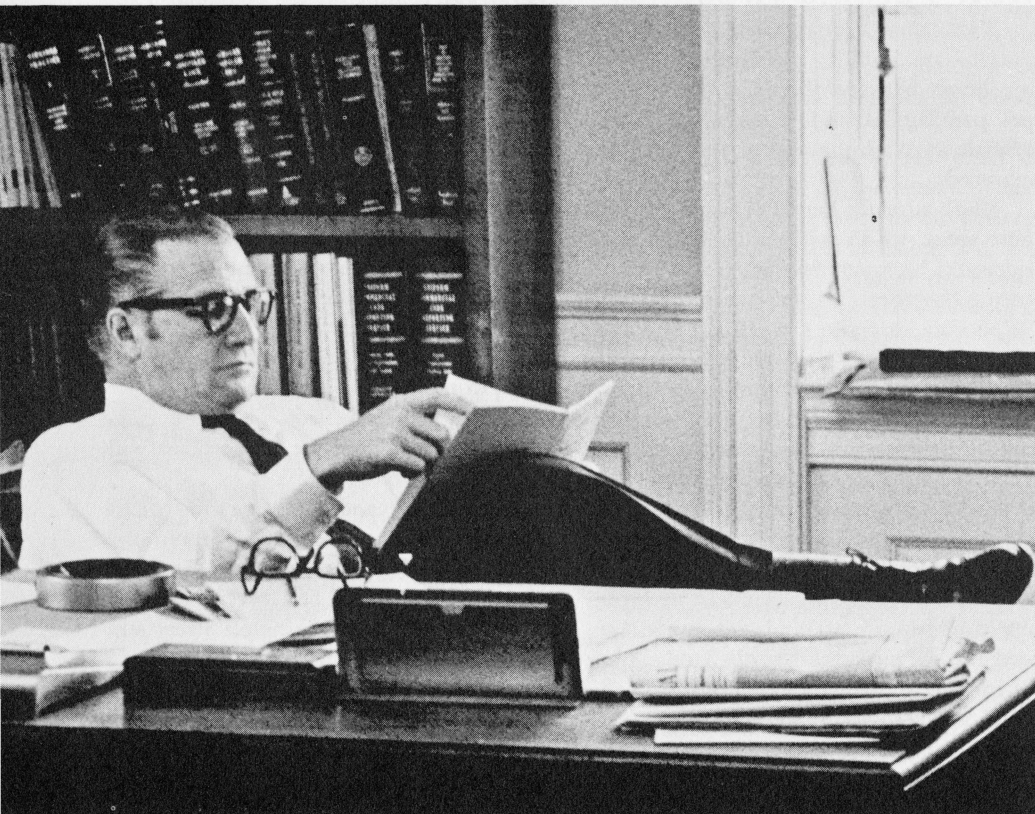
He practiced law in Alexandria with the firm of Boothe, Dudley, Koontz, Blankenship, & Stump before returning to Lexington to join the University's law faculty in 1967.

He replaces former Del. E. Blackburn Moore on the Water Control Board. Moore, a stalwart of the old Byrd organization in Virginia, was chairman of the board for 20 years. He drafted the legislation in 1948 which created it.

McThenia, 35, was appointed to a four-year term on the board by Gov. Holton — also a graduate of Washington and Lee. One other Virginian who is prominent in conservation efforts, Norman M. Cole of Fairfax County, was also named to a four-year term on the board. Two other conservationists were named to one-year terms: Mrs. Neil A. Holmsburg of Williamsburg and Ray W. Edwards of Collinsville.

The appointments of McThenia and the three other members are generally viewed as a major effort by Gov. Holton to increase the board's effectiveness.

McThenia teaches courses in legal ap-



Law school dean Roy Steinheimer will head 15-member panel to explain American legal system to children.

proaches to preserving the environment and natural resources, contracts, equity, and federal anti-trust laws at Washington and Lee.

He is the second Washington and Lee official to be named to a major state board by Gov. Holton. Earlier this year, Washington and Lee president Robert E. R. Huntley was named to the State Board of Education.

New Courses Added

A special series of one-credit courses stressing the geologist's concern with problems of water usage, urban planning, the relationship between population and natural resources, and other topics of current social interest were among the major innovations in Washington and Lee's geology department when fall term classes began in September.

Among the special one-credit offerings being introduced this year are courses in urban and regional planning, man and natural resources, meteorology, and water resources in planning.

In addition, new courses will be taught about the moon, geological evidence regarding the descent of man, "the great Ice Age," oil and gas geology, and the origin of the earth. In all 10 new courses will be added.

Camille Research

Community responses in Rockbridge, Amherst, and Nelson counties to the August, 1969 flood demonstrated the vital need for advance disaster planning, according to a report prepared for federal and state governmental agencies by Washington and Lee University faculty and students.

Research for the report, which consisted of in-depth personal interviews with some 224 property owners who were seriously affected by the flood, was sponsored by a joint grant from the federal Office of Emergency Preparedness and the Virginia Office of Civil Defense. The report presented 28 major findings and recommendations.

The inadequacy of electronic communication systems was seen as the most serious problem in responding efficiently to the emergency once it had set in.

The report noted that Nelson County was the only area covered by the research which had prepared a disaster plan, and concluded that "the Camille emergency was an eloquent demonstration that com-

munities [which paid] at least minimum attention to disaster planning functioned, on the whole, better than those without."

Among other major conclusions of the Washington and Lee study:

—The flood produced a general awareness in the communities of the need for a disaster plan, but that awareness generally has not yet led to action.

—Professional disaster "experts" are extremely useful in such crisis situations. They should be available to be flown in when disaster strikes, and their help generally would be welcomed by local leaders.

—Helicopters were of immense help in rescue operations after the onset of the flood. There should, however, be a method of securing more helicopters quickly for emergency service.

—The peculiar nature of the Camille flood, primarily the fact that it was an unfamiliar phenomenon and which most people would think "unbelievable," made the idea of any sort of advance warning system completely impractical.

Missionaries of the Mennonite Church, who came to the flood-stricken areas from northern Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other parts of the country, were viewed by flood victims as the most generous and helpful of relief agencies.

—The American Red Cross, also perceived to have been exceptionally helpful, was also the most widely criticized agency by victims, though there was no agreement on "what the Red Cross had done wrong." This reaction can probably be attributed to the high visibility of the Red Cross. People know more about it than they know about any similar disaster assistance group, and expect the most from it. The Red Cross, therefore, becomes a "lightning rod" for complaints.

—Almost half the victims interviewed said they would be willing to buy flood insurance, and the premiums they said they would pay seem to make the idea practical.

—The role of the federal government in disaster relief is increasing, and two results are evident: first, there will be a greater standardization or equality of aid, and, second, there will be less flexibility when pre-determined governmental rules must be followed. The greater equality in distributing assistance is desirable, and is not easily achieved when a large number of private agencies are involved; but the loss of flexibility associated with federal disaster programs is a major disadvantage.

A simulated "emergency" rescue operation, a type of "rehearsal" for an unanticipated disaster, had taken place in Nelson County 15 months before the flood, and the report concluded that such an experience was directly responsible for the remarkable quickness and efficiency of Nelson County's response to Camille.

Services performed in the emergency by State Police also were highly commended by the investigators.

The 224 persons interviewed in the survey suffered an average loss of \$7,650 from Camille, but received, on the average, only \$4,400, or 58 per cent of their losses, in assistance.

Flood insurance, currently not sold in Virginia, could be practical, the investigation suggested, at premiums of approximately \$3 to \$7 a month, which a substantial number of those interviewed said they would pay. Another flood insurance alternative would be for the federal government to underwrite it, rather than continue to provide flood relief on an emergency basis.

The Washington and Lee study also showed a significant minority of individual citizens to be somewhat gloomy and pessimistic about the chances for complete recovery from the effects of Camille, even when interviewed a year after the flood. Leaders of business and local government, however, were much more optimistic.

Heading the team of investigators which designed and conducted the research connected with the report was Dr. William Buchanan, professor of politics at Washington and Lee and head of the department.

Co-authors were Dr. Edward C. Atwood, dean of the University's School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics and professor of economics; Dr. Emory Kimbrough, Jr., professor of sociology and head of that department; and Homer F. Gamble of Charleston, S.C., a politics major who was graduated from Washington and Lee in June but who continued to work during the summer on the flood research.

Individual interviews were conducted by nine politics students from Washington and Lee: Harry H. Hill and Stuart C. Fauber, both of Lynchburg; John Laurens, III and Calvin H. Seaton, both of Little Rock, Ark.; Robert C. Lee of El Dorado, Ark.; Linwood Smothers of Lexington; Francis P. Rasberry of Kinston, N. C.; Joseph D. Raine of Louisville, Ky.; and Thomas O. Metcalf of Watertown, Mass.

Corrigan Resigns AD Post To Take Job At Virginia

Accepting an offer he said he just couldn't turn down, Gene Corrigan has resigned as director of athletics at Washington and Lee to become director of athletic programs at the University of Virginia.

In what is to be a unique administrative position in college sports, Corrigan will have full responsibility for Virginia's intercollegiate athletics, intramural and extramural programs, recreational and services activities, and athletic development efforts.

It is unique because of the broad range of responsibilities, and the placement of Corrigan in the administrative chain of command—between Cavaliers' athletic director Steve Sebo and Dr. D. Alan Williams, vice president for student affairs. Through Williams, Corrigan will be responsible to UVa president Dr. Edgar F. Shannon.

In announcing his resignation on Oct. 1, Corrigan said his decision wasn't popular at home, "especially since they've been so nice to me at W&L and because my wife and children love it here. I've worked with a great president, and I've had no complaints."

But Corrigan added that the new job "is a remarkable and extraordinary opportunity, and the breadth of the position is very attractive."

When he became W&L's athletic director early in 1969, he said at the time that his decision to leave the Atlantic Coast Conference office (where he was an administrative assistant to commissioner Jim Weaver and considered to be in line for the commissioner's job when it became vacant) was the most difficult he'd ever made.

"Leaving Washington and Lee," he said, "is even more difficult, but the chance to fill this position at Virginia is one I cannot refuse. I feel if I hadn't taken it, then I'd always sit here and wonder why I didn't."

Corrigan said that his decision to take the Charlottesville job was one he made himself, and that "thinking about it absolutely ruined my summer."

He was first approached by Virginia officials in July, but at that time there was no specific job description and things were muddled. Corrigan said he wanted to

know more about the job, a position that was created primarily to boost the Cavaliers' development efforts and to help relieve the administrative workload in Virginia's growing athletic program.

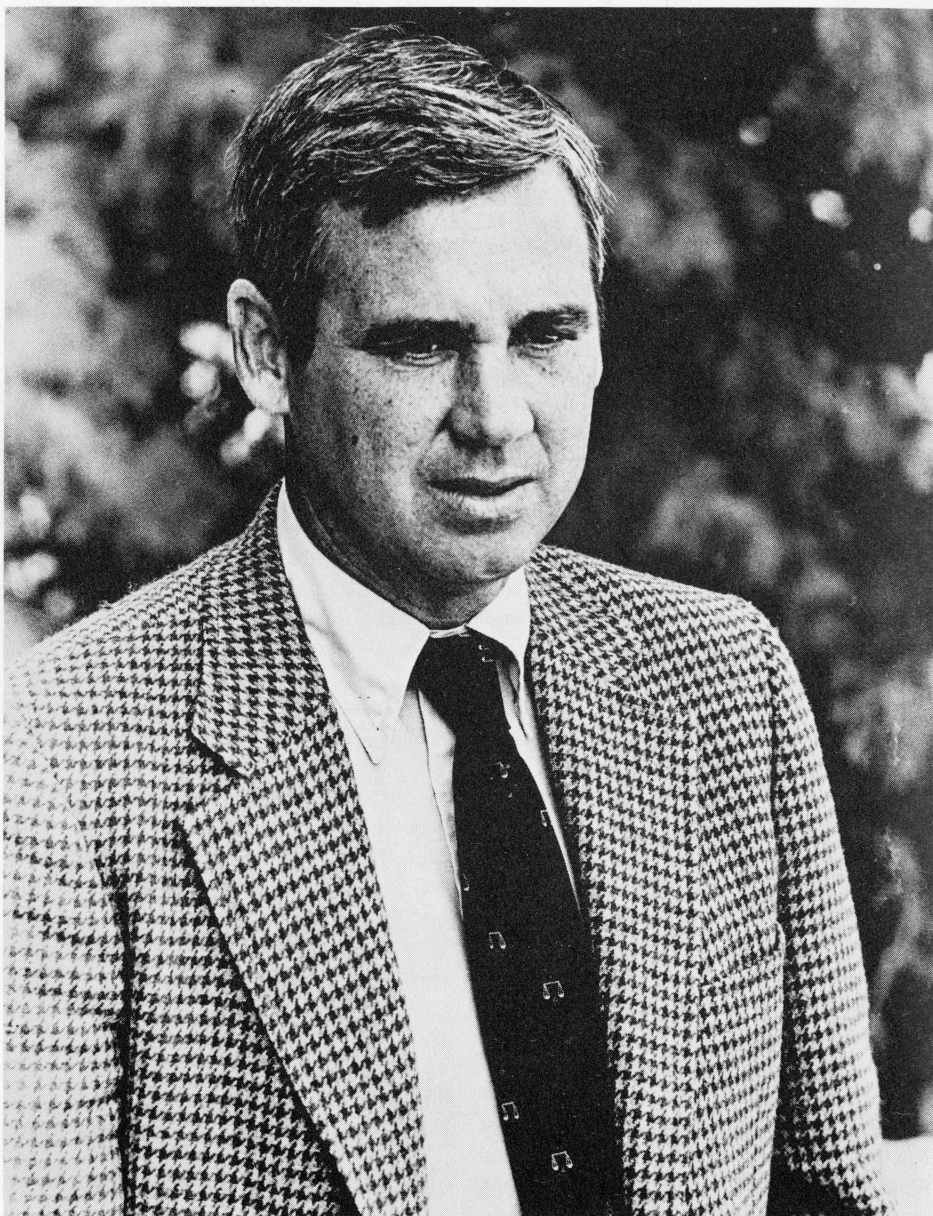
"They felt there was a need for someone to oversee the entire sports program, and I suppose I was approached because I had been at Virginia before, because of my previous involvement with the conference, and because I had experience with the broad sports program at Wash-

ington and Lee," Corrigan said.

Corrigan then went to the West Coast for a family vacation, with a side trip to Seattle for a NCAA meeting, and upon his return discussed the matter further with Virginia officials. In late September, he made the decision to go to Virginia.

"We are sorry—very sorry, indeed—to lose the services of Gene Corrigan," Washington and Lee president Robert Huntley said after the announcement. "He brings to college athletics a truly rare combination of personality, broad knowledge, diverse experience, and astute appreciation of the integrity of sports within the framework of higher education.

"The quality of his work with us and



Washington and Lee athletic director Gene Corrigan—his decision to return to Charlottesville wasn't popular at home.

his influence upon our program affords us a position of substantial strength as we consider the choice of a successor."

Huntley added that Washington and Lee expects to be able to select a new athletic director without undue delay, and that already a number of candidates are being considered.

In Charlottesville, University of Virginia president Shannon said: "The University must be vigorously competitive in intercollegiate athletics, and I expect Mr. Corrigan to provide strong, new leadership for our excellent athletic staff to insure the University is fully competitive in every intercollegiate sport.

"With a student body of 10,500 and with continued growth projected throughout the 1970's, the University must provide ample opportunities and facilities for our students—both men and women—to participate in a variety of athletic and recreation programs.

"Mr. Corrigan's experience and outstanding record uniquely equip him to provide the leadership in this very important new position here."

Corrigan's appointment is coincidental with a general expansion of UVa athletic facilities. A \$1 million swimming pool annex currently is under construction, as is a new nine-lane outdoor track. Memorial Gymnasium has been renovated to improve intramural and physical education facilities, and a future project is the construction of a new football stadium to replace 24,000-seat Scott Stadium.

Corrigan, 42, is a 1952 graduate of Duke University. In 1955, he joined the athletic staff of Washington and Lee to coach basketball, soccer, and lacrosse. He joined the athletic staff at Virginia in 1958 to coach the same three sports, and subsequently became sports information director, in addition to his coaching duties. While at Virginia, he was elected to Omicron Delta Kappa, the national honorary leadership society, and one year received an award from UVa students for doing the most for student-faculty relations.

In 1967, he left Virginia to take an administrative position with the ACC office in Greensboro, N.C., where he remained until accepting a job as Washington and Lee's athletic director in 1969.

During the past year, Corrigan supervised the beginning of work on a \$3 million addition to Doremus Gymnasium, and he was instrumental in cementing relations with Washington and Lee alumni



With Washington and Lee head football coach Buck Leslie are six players from Lexington. On the front row (l. to r.) are halfback Johnny Sheridan, fullback Jim Farrar, and defensive back Marshall Washburn. On the back row are offensive tackle John Sorrells, kicking specialist Doug Chase, and defensive end Bucky Leslie. A full report on the football season will be carried in the next issue of the Alumnus.

and friends through visits and speeches. With Generals' lacrosse coach Dick Szlasa, Corrigan was a co-chairman of the 29th annual North-South all-star lacrosse game this past spring, the first time the event was held south of Maryland.

He is a member of the NCAA's long-range planning committee.

Mike Neer (cont.)

Former Washington and Lee basketball star Mike Neer has signed a contract to play professional ball this year in Italy.

Neer, a 6-7 center who graduated last June, will be the only American on the Bologna team which competes in a 12-team European professional league.

"I'm really excited about it," Neer commented from his Alexandria, Va. home before leaving. "I'm real happy to be getting a chance to play professional basketball, and, financially, it will be super."

Neer said his salary will be a "good one" and he'll also have free room and board and use of a car, plus a chance for some bonus money if the team makes the post-season playoffs. He'll also be able to take graduate work at the University of Bologna.

Neer was recommended for the Italian pro league by Bob Cousy and the general manager of the Cincinnati Royals, Joe Axelson. Neer made an impressive showing while attending the Royals' rookie tryout camp conducted by Cousy this

summer in New Hampshire. Scouts from the Italian league first saw him there and were impressed.

"He looked good and showed promise," Alexson said from the Royals' office in Cincinnati. "But we felt the transition to forward in the NBA would be too much for him at the present time."

Alexson indicated that with some professional experience, Neer might make the grade in the NBA. Neer played center for W&L and admittedly must work on his outside shooting to play forward.

"The Italian scouts were impressed with my jumping ability," said Neer. "In that league, it's legal to block shots above the rim and to stuff the ball."

Several current professional stars have played in the league, including Bill Bradley while a Rhodes Scholar in England, Terry Driscoll, and Doug Moe. Driscoll, now with the Boston Celtics, was the American player on the Bologna team last year.

"Driscoll told me it was really a great deal," Neer said. "The Americans are treated as celebrities in the towns where they play."

But they also can get the equivalent of the Italian bum's rush. "At the end of the year," Neer said, "the two last-place teams are demoted to the minor leagues and the two best minor league teams move up. If you finish last or next-to-last, they run you out of town."

RUGBY IS GENTLEMANLY MAYHEM

Rugby, what appears to be a cross between soccer and football with a certain amount of violence thrown in, finally seems to have made it on the Washington and Lee campus.

Begun several years ago by some ambitious law students, it was for a while just a Sunday afternoon frolic that suffered mostly from a lack of attention, a roster of inexperienced players, and a shoe-string budget. It was, for all intents and purposes, a family get-together where law school wives could cheer on their overweight husbands, and about the only thing guaranteed was the traditional post-game keg and group sing.

Now, it's serious business. Over the years, the Washington and Lee Rugby Club has matured enough so that by now the team draws respectable crowds; rookies have given way to veterans; and the budget has substance, although club president Tom Baker says the team could still use a little help.

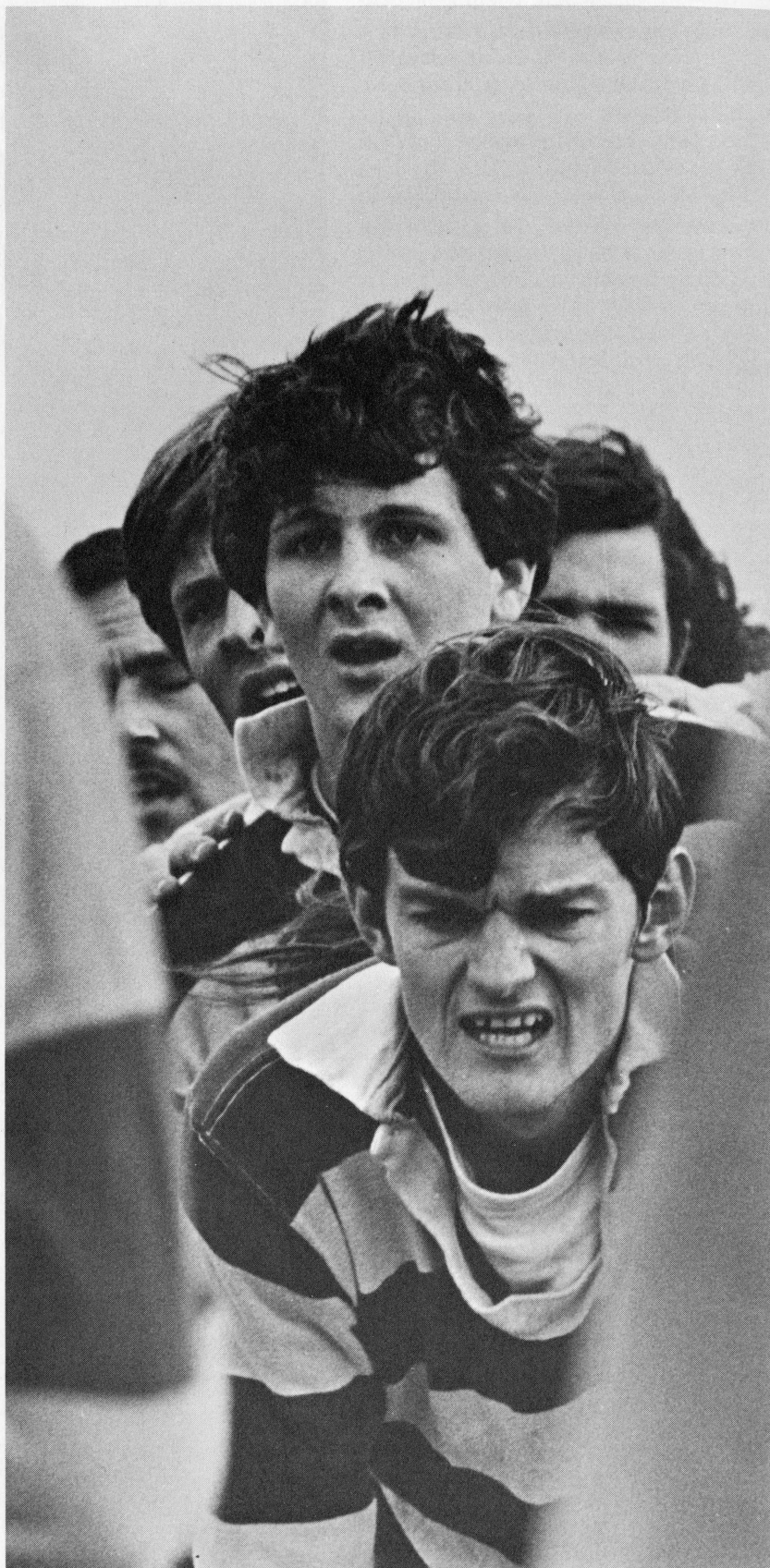
The schedule has been increased to around 20 games a year, 10 in the fall and 10 in the spring, and the club sponsors its own tournament each year, usually drawing teams from around the state and the East Coast.

If rugby is a sport that seems hard to popularize, it is perfectly understandable. It does take a while to fully appreciate the game, what with all its idiosyncrasies. And the fact that rugby grew out of someone's folly probably helps explain its mystique.

The game was originated in the borough of Rugby in Warwickshire, England in 1823 when a soccer player picked up the ball and took off downfield instead of kicking it. Games of this sort soon followed, and, in 1871, the English Rugby Union was formed to standardize the sport. It was introduced to the United States in 1875, but made little headway.

The rugby field is 160 yards long and 75 yards wide, with goal lines 110 yards apart (two 25-yard-long "in-goals" correspond to football's end zones). A team consists of eight forwards and seven backs, and no substitutions are permitted during the 80-minute game (divided by a half-time). Action, therefore, is almost continuous, and a team has to play short if one of its members sustains injury.

If anything makes the game exciting, it's the hell-bent-for-leather manner in which it is played. As in football, the object is to advance the slightly bloated ball into the opponent's in-goal, but to do so usually takes some determination and twice as much courage. A player, without the benefit of protective gear, must avoid tacklers, and he has to do it on his own—blocking is not allowed. If he is about to be tackled, a deft ball carrier either will lateral off to a teammate or he will kick the ball downfield. This relieves him of a bad situation and





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puts the opponent at a disadvantage. On the other hand, a zealous ball carrier simply will lower his head and take whatever comes his way—most of the time someone else's head. It's not a game for lovers.

If a player can move the ball into his opponent's in-goal, it's worth three points, and his side can then go for the two-point place kick conversion. A team can also score three points with a field goal, either as a result of a penalty or by a drop-kick, an art American ruggers haven't developed too well.

Above all, though, with its fury and all-out unruliness, its desperation and commotion, rugby retains an element of sophistication and order. Bad tempers are not tolerated, and it is considered poor taste to raise your voice in anger. At the end of a rough game, the opposing sides will cheer each other heartily, shake hands solidly, and then be off to trade quaffs from the keg.

* * *

As the photographs that illustrate this article indicate, the life of a rugby player can be precarious, to say the least. They were taken during a recent match between Washington and Lee and the University of Virginia. Washington and Lee is wearing the lighter striped jerseys.

Turville's Bet Pays Off; U.S. Wins Davis Cup

About the only thing Ed Turville has done wrong this year is to make a bad guess on foreign tennis teams.

Last March, just after he had been named to succeed Donald Dell as captain of the U.S. Davis Cup team, Turville was thinking ahead to August and trying to pick the country that would be challenging the Americans for the 1970 Cup.

"Actually, I think we'll be meeting the team we defeated last year—Rumania," Turville said. "The records of the Rumanians on the winter circuit are far superior to the other European players. The big battle I see is between Rumania and Spain in the interzone matches, and this should be something. Manuel Santana plays like a wild man, anyway, and when he plays in Spain he's something."

"Really, I don't care who we play. All I want to do is win."

Which is what he did in no uncertain terms. Six months later in Cleveland, he went with Arthur Ashe and Cliff Richey in the opening singles matches, selected Stan Smith and Bob Lutz for the doubles, then finished with Richey and Ashe in the closing singles to win easily, 5-0, . . . over West Germany.

It was the third straight United States challenge round victory, and it proved that Turville was a better captain than he was a sage. His selection of Ashe as the opening U.S. singles player was assumed, of course, but his decision to go with Richey against West Germany's top player, Christian Kuhnke, in the second singles match was a gamble he won.

Often erratic and temperamental but nevertheless an outstanding player, particularly this year, Richey didn't seem to be the logical choice. Smith, ranked No. 1 in the U.S., did. But Richey also has this thing about being competitive, and, following Ashe's 6-2, 10-8, 6-2 rout of Wilhelm Bengert, he cracked past Kuhnke, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, and then went over to get a handshake from his smiling captain.

Smith and Lutz won the doubles, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4, to assure the win the following day. On the last day of the challenge round, Richey easily dispatched Bungert, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5, and Ashe won over Kuhnke, 6-8, 10-12, 9-7, 13-11, 6-4. Their 86 games was a new Davis Cup record.

Richey's fierce play during the matches won him the most valuable player's award from writers covering the challenge round.

For Turville, a 1936 graduate of Washington and Lee, it had to be the high point of a life devoted to tennis. An attorney from St. Petersburg, Fla., he began playing in high school, but had to give up the sport in college to hold down two jobs—one in the president's office and the other grading economics papers. He says that it was kind of a kick in the pants because he had enjoyed competitive tennis so much before going to college.

After graduation and law school, Turville joined the Navy during World War II. "I guess I had a most unusual situation then," he remembers. "I served for over a year with Admiral Hoover, commander of the forward area, and Admiral Hoover was a tennis nut. Every island we would capture, he would have a tennis court built on it, and we had tennis courts everywhere—Saipan, Guam, and so on. So every now and then I managed to get my hands on a racquet and do a little playing."

"After I got back to the States, it just so happened that our new commander, Admiral Anderson, was another tennis nut, and so I got to play even more. I was stationed in Miami then. I think it was peculiar that I should have been connected with both of those men when I was in the service."

Upon his discharge, Turville returned to St. Petersburg, his hometown, and began practicing law. It was then that he became interested in local tennis, "mainly because my wife was the city champion and we were playing a lot of mixed doubles."

Somewhere along the line, he says, he became interested in the tournament the club was sponsoring each year, and eventually became its chairman. "As a result, I got to know some of the people who were interested in tennis throughout the state, and out of this grew the Florida Lawn Tennis Association, founded in 1950." Turville was its first president and served in that capacity for five years.

Because of his active interest in the FLTA, Turville subsequently was elected a delegate to the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and then became a member of its executive committee. Later, he was elected a second vice president, then a first vice president, and, in 1961, he was elected president of the organization.

During a two-year period, he says, he practiced law half the time and devoted the other half to worldwide tennis. In 1961, he took a United States team to Russia, and it won, and a year later he was in Australia, in his capacity as president of the USLTA, to watch the Americans recover the Davis Cup after years of Australian domination.

When Donald Dell resigned as captain of the U.S. Davis Cup team early this year, Turville was named the successor. "It's a peculiar thing, and I can't tell you how or give you any inclination why I was appointed," he said afterwards. "The president of the USLTA selects the captain, and I had to do this one time, and I appointed a captain that I didn't know three months before I made the decision. All I can say is that fortunately it was the

best selection I ever made, because he—Bob Keller—won back the Cup.

“It is something that the president of the organization must do and for which he must accept responsibility. It is a lonesome job, and often not a pleasant one, for he takes the grief for all the losses, and he certainly doesn’t get any credit for the wins, because that belongs, as it should, with the players.”

After his appointment, Turville spent the spring and summer on the road, traveling to tournaments both here and abroad to review players he might select for the team. In the meantime, he named Dennis Ralston to coach the squad, feeling that Ralston had as much knowledge of the game as anybody and because he was a disciplinarian.

“I felt Ralston would do a great job getting our players in shape,” Turville said. “He takes terrific pride in working with the team.”

And, finally, during the fading days of August, Turville and team members Ashe, Richey, Smith, and Lutz went to Cleveland to defend the Cup the Americans had held for two years running. They arrived 15 days before the challenge round was to begin to get tuned in to the fast surface they would be playing on. In sharp contrast, the West German squad showed up just four days ahead of the matches, and it could have been their unfamiliarity with the zippy courts that helped do them in.

Yet the West Germans weren’t the only uncertain ones around at this particular Davis Cup meeting. Overall, there was a general apprehension that this was to be the last challenge round played, growing out of a dispute that Davis Cup competition should be opened up to the contract professionals.

Ashe thinks it should, mainly to assure that the world’s top players will not be barred from meeting each other in such a prestigious event, as they now are. Turville thinks that it will be opened.

“I don’t think there is any question about it. The big problem is developing a format for it, how it is to be handled, whether the contract players will be available, and under what terms and conditions we will agree upon. And will these contract players be willing to accept the fact that there is no monetary reward for Davis Cup play, aside from per diem and travel expenses? It is going to mean sacrifices on their part. My feeling is that they will accept these sacrifices and do it.”

If the Davis Cup is opened, then it is almost a sure bet that Turville will be leading the American team against the Australians next year, so strong are the Aussie contract pros. For tennis fans, it would mean the return of the Australian-United States rivalry that for so long dominated Davis Cup play, and for the players it would mean, as Arthur Ashe hopes, a renewal of more competitive matches in the prestigious event.

For Turville, the man who said Rumania but got West Germany, it would mean that he could begin making safe guesses.



Washington and Lee alumnus Ed Turville—successful new captain of U.S. Davis Cup team.

Mrs. duPont: She Made Good Things Possible

Mrs. Alfred I. duPont, a member of the Washington and Lee Board of Trustees since 1959 and one of the University's most generous benefactors, died on September 26 at her family estate near Wilmington, Del. She was 86.

President Huntley said:

"Mrs. duPont's death brings a deep and personal sadness to the entire Washington and Lee University family. So many of us were privileged to work closely with her during the 10 years she served as a member of the Board of Trustees and over the much longer span of generous friendship, during which she became this University's greatest benefactor.

"Her interest in Washington and Lee made so many good things possible, but nothing surpasses the opportunities that came to hundreds upon hundreds of young men whose attend-

ance here was made possible through scholarships that Mrs. duPont's far-sighted philanthropy provided. Our late president, Dr. Francis P. Gaines, often described those young men to Mrs. duPont as 'her boys.' I am very proud to be able to say that I was one of 'her boys.' It is gratifying, too, to realize that countless other student generations will continue to be touched by the kindness and love of this wonderful lady."

Mrs. duPont, a native of Virginia, was a major benefactor of many other institutions, including Hollins College, Mary Washington College, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, and the University of the South. In 1956, the Virginia Chamber of Commerce selected her for a special award "for her service to Virginia and to education in the Old Dominion."

She gave Washington and Lee some \$7 million in gifts over the past 30 years. She created several substantial scholarship funds, to which she added considerable sums frequently, and contributed several millions to various programs at the University and for unexpected special needs.

She was the first woman to serve on the University's Board of Trustees. In 1947, Washington and Lee awarded her the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

Her husband, Alfred I. duPont, organized E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and was a grandson of the founder of the duPont industrial empire. They were married in 1921, and he died in 1935. Mrs. duPont had been in ill health for a number of years and had lived in seclusion at the family estate. Private funeral services were held.

YOURS FOR ASKING

Would you like to be kept informed about the sport of your interest at Washington and Lee? If so, join the club. It's free. The Athletic Department has initiated this year a series of clubs called "Friends of Football (Swimming, Lacrosse, etc.)." The coaches of each sport send letters frequently during the school year to club members.

All you have to do to join is fill in and return the attached coupon to the Department of Athletics, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia 24450.

Yes, put me on the mailing list. I am particularly interested in the following sports:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Baseball | Rifle |
| Basketball | Soccer |
| Cross-Country | Swimming |
| Football | Tennis |
| Golf | Track |
| Lacrosse | Wrestling |

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____



Trustee Hendon, Mrs. and President Huntley at the Birmingham meeting.

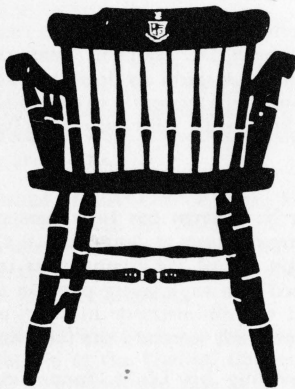
CHAPTER NEWS

CLEVELAND. A reception-dinner in honor of the new freshmen from the Cleveland area was held at the Skating Club in Shaker Heights on Aug. 18. Special guest of the chapter was Edward A. Turville, '36, captain of the U.S. Davis Cup team that retained its title with a 5-0 win over West Germany. Alumni Secretary Bill Washburn was on hand to officially welcome the new students to the University.

BIRMINGHAM. Alumni from throughout the state of Alabama joined in Birmingham on Aug. 21 to honor President and Mrs. Huntley. A barbeque picnic was held on Smyers Lake in the afternoon, fol-

lowed by a formal banquet at the Relay House that evening, where outgoing chapter president John Coe, '25 introduced the chapter's new officers: president William E. Smith, Jr., '63; vice president John W. Clark, Jr., '64; and secretary-treasurer Daniel H. Markstein, III, '63. John F. Hendon, '24, a member of the University's board of trustees, introduced the other trustees who were present—Joseph E. Birnie, '27, of Atlanta, Ga.; E. Marshall Nuckols, '33, of Camden, N.J.; and Jonathan W. Warner, '41, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Guests from the University included Treasurer James Whitehead, Director of Development Farris Hotchkiss, and Alumni Secretary Bill Washburn.

CLASS NOTES



THE
WASHINGTON AND LEE
CHAIR
With Crest in Five Colors

The chair is made of birch and rock maple, hand-rubbed in black with gold trim and arms finished in cherry. It makes a welcome gift for Christmas, birthdays, anniversaries, or weddings. All profit from sales of the chair goes to the scholarship fund in memory of John Graham, '14.

Price: \$39.00 f.o.b.
Gardner, Massachusetts

Mail your order to
WASHINGTON AND LEE
ALUMNI, INC.

Lexington, Virginia 24450

The normal shipping interval is five to six weeks after the receipt of the order.

1905

COL. DAVID TAY MOORE, '05, secretary and treasurer for many years, and COL. JOSEPH MARIAN MOORE, '08, president, have retired from active service at Greenbrier Military School in Lewisburg, W.Va., ending two of the longest tenures of service in the educational field in the state of West Virginia.

1917

WILLIAM O. BURTNER, a native of Harrisonburg, Va., has been elected to the board of trustees of the Shenandoah College and Conservatory of Music. Burtner practiced law before joining the U.S. Department of Justice. For eight years prior to his retirement in 1962, he was special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General.

1922

DR. HARRY LYONS retired in July after serving two decades as dean of the School of Dentistry at the Medical College of Virginia. Lyons is a past president of the American Dental Association and a past president of the American College of Dentists.

1923

JOSEPH R. LONG, after 35 years with the firm of Fordyce, Mayne, Hartman, Renard, & Stribling of St. Louis, has resigned from the general practice of law. He still continues to do some legal work for some local corporations.

1926

Retiring after 44 years with Western Union Telegraph Co., JOHN M. MACBRYDE is now with the Internal Revenue Service in Chamblee, Ga.

1934

GEORGE D. McCLURE, a Dallas insurance representative, is potentate of the Hella Temple, which took several honors at the Shriner's convention in Galveston in May.

WALDO G. MILES, a Bristol, Va., attorney, was elected president of the State Board of Education in March, 1970. He has been a member of the board since 1963. Miles is a member of the State Advisory Council on Economic Education, the State Mental Retardation Planning Council, the board of visitors of VPI, and the board of visitors of Sullins College. On the state level, Miles served as a member of the Virginia Tax Study Commission. He also was chairman of the Governor's Regional Conference on Education in 1967.

The Acushnet Co., manufacturers of golf equipment and precision molded rubber products, has announced the election of HOLMES M. DYER as vice president—general sales manager of the rubber division.

1937

JAMES S. BRUCE has become director of Eastman Kodak Company's photographic technology division in Rochester, N.Y. He was a former associate director of the division. Bruce started his association with Kodak in July, 1939 as an engineer in the paper service division, following completion of his mas-

ter's degree in chemical engineering at MIT. In 1952, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the paper service division. Following assignments as director of company training and director of business and technical personnel, Bruce was appointed associate director of photographic technology in 1965. He is a member of numerous professional associations, and his publications include a paper on "Stabilization Processing of Films and Papers."

DONALD R. MOORE, a hearing examiner for the Federal Trade Commission, has recently been elected treasurer of the Federal Trial Examiners Conference. He is also a national officer of Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity.

1938

R. EDWARD SURLES went on a photography safari this past spring to East Africa and a tour in Morocco and Tunis.

LANDON Y. JONES, executive vice president for finance and administration for Pet, Inc. in St. Louis, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Bank Building Corp.

1939

NEIL T. HOUSTON is now living in London and working as a free-lance consulting economist, specializing in the field of economic development.

1943

RUSSELL H. NEILSON is vice president of Wayne Watson Co., a manufacturers representative for athletic goods in Atlanta.

1945

Army Reserve COL. JOHN H. SORRELLS, JR., promotion editor of the *Commercial Appeal* in Memphis, graduated from the U.S. Army War College non-resident instruction course. The course is designed to prepare senior officers for top level command.

1946

JOSEPH N. MOFFATT, a former regional public relations manager for Reynolds Metals Co. in Los Angeles, has been named by Reynolds as the regional public relations manager in Portland, Ore. Moffatt joined the company in Richmond, Va. in 1965, and during his tenure with Reynolds he has served as public relations manager for all of the company's major market areas, and he was also editor of publications.

1949

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. has announced the election of H. DEBAUN BRYANT, general counsel, as a corporate director. Bryant became a member of B&W's legal staff in 1954. He was appointed assistant general counsel in 1959 and general counsel this year. Recently, he completed the advanced management program at the Harvard University School of Business. Bryant is a member of the Louisville and American Bar Associations. He is also a member of the executive management division of the National Association of Tobacco Distributors and a mem-

22: CLASS NOTES

ber and former president of the Centre College board of overseers. Bryant is currently a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the Louisville Theatrical Association.

1951

RICHARD B. TAYLOR, a 15-year Las Vegas resident and investment counselor, has announced that he will run for lieutenant governor of the state of Nevada. Taylor is vice president of Weston & Co., Inc., an investment security firm. Previously, he had been managing director of the Hacienda Hotel for 10 years and managing director of the New Frontier Hotel for two years. Taylor is a board member of the YMCA and has been vice chairman of the Red Rock District Boy Scouts.

1953

DR. WILLIAM C. MIEHER, JR., and his two sons live in San Angelo, Tex., where he practices internal medicine and cardiology. His friends are saddened to know of the death of his wife, Claire Webb Mieher, on July 15.

1954

Since September, 1968, BERTRAM S. GRIFFITH, JR., has been regional dealer sales manager for Bell & Howell Co., business equipment group.

WILLIAM B. THOMPSON, formerly of Chattanooga, has been elected a vice president of T. Rowe Price & Associates, Inc., a Baltimore, Md., investment counsel and research firm. He has also been elected a vice president and director of the Rowe Price New Era Fund, Inc., one of three no-load mutual funds sponsored by the Price organization. Thompson joined T. Rowe Price in 1962 after serving with the American National Bank & Trust Co. in Chattanooga.

REV. RICHARD T. HARBISON has become minister of the Broadmoor Presbyterian Church in Baton Rouge, La.

1956

BORN: MR. and MRS. WILLIAM C. NORMAN, JR., of Crossett, Ark., announce the adoption of a son, Allen Anderson, born June 24.

C. LAURENCE TALBOTT, JR., has joined Scott Aviation Co. in Charlottesville, Va.

TREVOR ARMBRISTER has written a book, *A matter of Accountability: The True Story of the Pueblo Affair*, which has recently been published by Cowad-McCann.

1957

LYOYD A. DOBYNS, JR., has been appointed director of NBC News in Chicago. Prior to accepting his new post, Dobyms was manager of television news operations for WNBC-TV in New York. Dobyms began his news career in 1957 with station WDBJ-TV in Roanoke, Va., as a radio-TV reporter. He joined station WAVY, an NBC affiliate in Norfolk, Va., in 1960, and he became news director in 1963. Dobyms has served as both vice president and president of the National Society of Professional Journalists.

DR. JOSEPH M. ALANIS, Denver anesthesiologist, has been promoted to assistant professor of anesthesiology on the volunteer faculty of the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

1958

ARCHIE O. JENKINS of Jacksonville, Fla., has recently formed the Quanta Capital Corp.

1959

A. C. HUBBARD, JR., has been elected vice president of T. Rowe Price & Associates, Inc., a Baltimore-based investment counselling firm. Hubbard joined the firm in 1962 as a security analyst.

R. CONRAD LEMON has become public relations manager of Humble Oil & Refining Company's Southeastern Division. Before joining Humble, Lemon was associated with the *Post-Gazette* in Pittsburgh, Pa., and the

Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. He joined the Humble publications section in 1965.

BERTRAND R. HUDNALL, formerly with Virginia Episcopal School in Lynchburg, has been named assistant director of admissions at Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

1960

MARRIED: JOHN S. HOPEWELL to Elizabeth Zimmerman on July 25 in Charlottesville, Va.

BORN: MR. and MRS. LESLIE E. GAUT, JR., a daughter, Emily Breck, on June 25.

BORN: MR. and MRS. W. HAYES GOWEN, a daughter, Elizabeth Gay, on June 1. Gowen, a former officer of the First National Bank of Memphis, is now vice president and trust officer of the Trust Co. of Florida in Orlando.

In the practice of obstetrics and gynecology in Princeton, N.J., DR. JOSEPH E. RINGLAND is also on the staff of Cornell Medical College.

After receiving his medical degree from Vanderbilt in 1963, DR. JAMES B. THRELKEL served as chief of surgical services at Turner Air Force Base. He is currently chief resident surgeon at Vanderbilt University Hospital.

1961

WILLIAM N. MARTIN has been named secretary, group division, at Aetna Life & Casualty Co. Martin joined the company in 1961. He was named to a supervisory position in 1966, advanced to administrator in 1967, and appointed assistant secretary the following year.

After receiving his LL.M. from New York University, NATHAN B. SIMPSON is with the law firm of MacFarlane, Ferguson, Allison, & Kelly in Tampa, Fla.

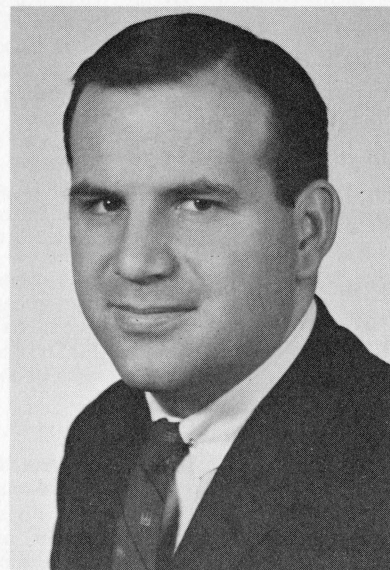
CHARLES W. DAY, III, of Connecticut General Insurance Corp. in Pittsburgh, was awarded the designation of Chartered Life Underwriter (CLU) in September, 1969. He was also first man to receive the coveted 1970 Keyman title.



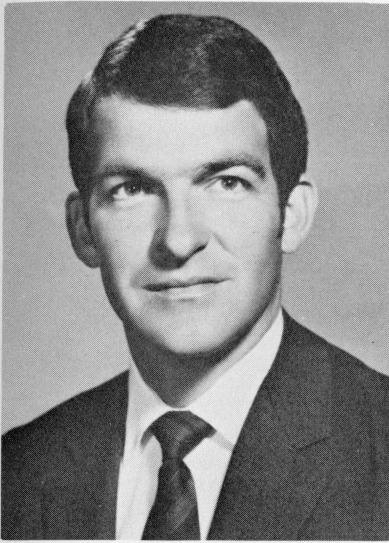
H. DeBAUN BRYANT, '49



WILLIAM B. THOMPSON, '54



A. C. HUBBARD, JR., '59



R. CONRAD LEMON, '59

1962

MARRIED: WILLIAM E. TSCHUMY, JR., to Freda Coffing. After military service in Germany, Tschumy has returned to Miami where he is an architect.

The United Trust Co. of New York has appointed MICHAEL H. MONIER as assistant vice president. Monier joined U.S. Trust as a personal financial planner in the special financial services division.

DR. HENRY D. HOLLAND has been appointed to the faculty of the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond. He also is in the general practice of psychiatry.

Bankers Trust Co. of New York has named HUGH K. PATON, JR., an assistant vice president in the eastern division of the national banking department. Paton began his career with Bankers Trust Co. in 1963.

After completing Army duty at the U.S. Military Academy, H. ALLEN CURRAN will join the department of geology faculty at Smith College in September, 1970.

1963

BORN: MR. and MRS. ROBERT L. WHEELOCK, III, a son, Robert Clinton, on July 21.

GUY CAMPBELL, JR., has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Central Bank in Monroe, La.

WARREN B. HUGHES has been appointed associate product manager for the R. T. French Co. He will be responsible for advertising and merchandising plans for the company's line of instant potato products. Hughes joined French in 1969, after working for the Maxwell House division of General Foods Corp.

1964

BORN: MR. and MRS. EDWARD S. CROFT, III, a daughter, Francz Gabrey, on May 2.

BORN: LT. and MRS. HOWARD W. MARTIN, JR., a son, Brad David, on June 11. Martin is with the legal office of the commandant of



MICHAEL H. MONIER, '62

the 6th Naval District in Charleston, S.C.

DR. KENNETH E. JANSEN has joined the English department faculty of Western New England College in Springfield, Mass. Jansen formerly served as assistant professor at Ohio University, specializing in modern, Victorian, and black literature, as well as comparative drama.

1965

BORN: MR. and MRS. FREDERICK A. STONE, a daughter, Lynn Dandridge, on April 12.

BORN: MR. and MRS. HULLIHEN WILLIAMS MOORE announce the adoption of a son, Frank Hullihen, born June 26.

GEORGE M. SANDERS received his doctoral degree in clinical psychology from the George Washington University in September. A lieutenant in the Navy, he is being transferred to Yokosuka, Japan for three year's duty as clinical psychologist in the Naval Hospital.

1966

MARRIED: BRIAN JOSEPH CURTIS to Carolyn Marie Scaglione in Lexington, Mass. Curtis is associated with the New England Merchants National Bank of Boston.

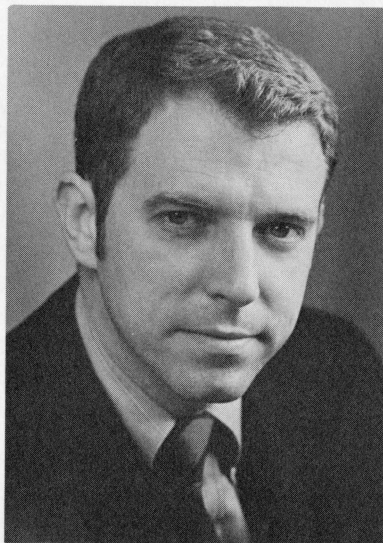
BORN: MR. and MRS. JOHN R. BURK, a daughter, Tiffany Lockett, on March 23. After receiving his M.D. degree from the University of Virginia in June, 1970, Burk is now interning at Ochsner Foundation Hospital in New Orleans.

MICHAEL R. HAYSLIP, an officer in the First National Bank of Garland, Tex., is also completing his M.B.A. at Southern Methodist University.

1967

MARRIED: JAMIE ANDERSON STALNAKER to Linda Simonton on July 11 in Rye, N.Y. Stalnakier is currently on active duty with the Navy in Norfolk.

BORN: MR. and MRS. HOWARD J. BECK, JR., a daughter, Jennifer Corinne, on April 22. Beck practices law in Martinsville, Va.



WARREN B. HUGHES, '63

1968

JEFFREY M. WAINSCOTT has just returned from Vietnam where he served as officer in charge of a Navy patrol boat on the Mekong River. He is presently assigned to the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington, D.C.

Having received his master's degree from the Harvard School of Business Administration, HAROLD C. STOWE has joined the promotion qualification program at North Carolina National Bank in Charlotte, where he has been assigned to corporate financial planning.

1969

MARRIED: EARL T. EDWARDS, JR., to Sharon Rebecca Lindsay on July 26, 1969 in Lexington, Va. Edwards currently is teaching and coaching at Parry McCluer High School in Buena Vista, Va.

BORN: MR. and MRS. LEONARD A. BLANCHARD, a daughter, Sarah Maddin, on Aug. 10. Blanchard, currently teaching English at Oal Ridge Military Institute in North Carolina, will pursue his master's degree at Wake Forest College this fall.

BORN: MR. and MRS. MICHAEL J. KLINE, a son, Brooks Elliot, on July 17 in Aspenhof, Germany. Kline has been studying at the University of Tubingen under a Fulbright Scholarship.

DAVID T. SHUFFLEBARGER has been appointed coordinator for media in the campaign to endorse Virginia's revised constitution, which will be voted on Nov. 3.

1970

MARRIED: JAMES JULIUS WINN, JR., to Elizabeth Kokernot Lacy on Aug. 15 in Waco, Tex. Among the groomsmen was ROANE M. LACY, JR., '68.

BORN: MR. and MRS. FLOYD BRUCE GARRETT, III, a son, Floyd Bruce, IV, on July 30. Garrett will be an instructor in the German department at Washington and Lee this year.

IN MEMORIAM

1899

ANDREW BROADDUS WINFREE, a retired attorney from Portland, Ore., died June 26.

1907

DR. FRANK McCUTCHEAN, a well-known physician from Salisbury, N.C., died Aug. 26. At one time, McCutchan was an instructor in Latin and Greek at Marion Institute in Alabama. He received his medical degree from the University of Virginia in 1920, and was an intern and resident physician there until 1925. Between 1925 and 1927, McCutchan was the resident house surgeon at Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose, & Throat Hospital in New York City. He went to Salisbury in 1927, and was a member of the staff of the Rowan Memorial Hospital since that time.

1908

JOHN M. BIERER, retired president of the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., died July 8. Bierer was past president of the Norumbega Council of Boy Scouts and was on the executive board of the Boy Scouts of America. Before joining Boston Woven Hose in 1911, he taught chemistry at MIT. Bierer was elected vice president of Boston Woven Hose in 1944, and he became president in 1951. Bierer was a past chairman of the rubber division of the American Chemical Society and a fellow of the India Rubber Institute of England.

1909

HARVEY ALLEN, for many years a freight traffic manager for the Missouri-Kansas-Texas R.R., died Jan. 4.

1913

EUGENE C. DICKERSON, a prominent Roanoke, Va. attorney, died in November, 1969.

1914

SAMUEL H. WILLIAMS, 78, prominent Lynchburg attorney and civic leader, died September 6. Williams was the first president of the State Bar Association. He was chief counsel in 1957 for the City of Lynchburg annexation suit and was called upon in other such cases in Roanoke and Charlottesville. Williams served on the Board of Trustees of Randolph-Macon Woman's College and was director of the Miller Home and a member of the board of directors of the First National Trust and Savings Bank. During World War II, he served as special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General. He was president of the Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce in 1942 and a director of the State Chamber of Commerce, 1944-1947. Outside of his profession and civic activities, Williams delved into natural history, woodworking and antique clocks. A beautiful in-laid coffee table which he made is now in the Alumni House.

1918

A long-time mayor of Dublin, Va., and leader in Pulaski County's progress during the past

quarter century, FRANK HENDERSON FLANAGAN died in July. Flanagan had served as mayor of Dublin for 20 years, deciding not to seek re-election in 1967. He had been an active farmer for many years and helped organize the Pulaski County livestock market. He served as its president for 12 years.

1920

FRED DUPREE TOWNSEND, an attorney from Columbia, S.C., died July 5. He was a member and former president of the Richland County Bar, and he was a member of the South Carolina and American Bar Associations.

1921

JAMES W. BLANKS, an attorney from Clarksville, Va., died March 12.

WATHEN R. KNEBELKAMP, former president of Churchill Downs in Louisville, Ky., died July 3. Knebelkamp managed the race track from April, 1959 until his retirement last Dec. Knebelkamp began his business career as traveling secretary with the Louisville Colonels baseball club. He quit baseball for a time to enter the distilling industry, but in 1935 he returned to the management of the Colonels, and he remained until the Boston Red Sox bought the franchise in 1938. He became regional manager of Schenley distilling plants in 1940, and vice president in 1950. He resigned when he became president of Churchill Downs. One of his favorite projects included the University of Louisville, where he was a trustee from 1953 to 1964. Knebelkamp was a member of the Municipal Athletic Commission, a member of the Louisville Civil Service Board, a director and president of the Louisville Chamber of Commerce, a member of St. Mary & Elizabeth Hospital, and a member of the board of Ursuline College. He was a member of many associations, and he was president of the national and state racing commissions.

OWEN WALKER HISLE, JR., retired postmaster of Richmond, Ky. and a former county attorney of Madison County, died July 12. Hisle was a member of the World War I Washington and Lee Ambulance Unit and was awarded the Croix de Guerre medal.

1922

ARTHUR O. DUNN, a former structural engineer with Pennsylvania Engineering Corp. of New Castle, Pa., died May 8 in Wilmington, Pa.

DR. HAROLD W. GOLDBERG, a prominent surgeon from Rockville Centre, N.Y., died March 23.

1923

ROBERT B. STUART, a former captain in the U.S. Marine Corps and a civil service employee in Newport News, Va., died Aug. 21, 1969. Stuart served in both World War I and World War II.

1924

SCOTT COOK SHAW, a former insurance consultant and auditor of Mobile, Ala., died May 13. For many years, he was associated with the Insurance Audit and Inspection Co. of Indianapolis, Ind.

1926

THOMAS B. BURKETT died April 16 in Canton, Miss. He was in the cotton business for many years.

1928

JAMES WARWICK HAMILTON died at his home in Lexington, Va., on July 18. He formerly owned and operated the Corner Grill. Hamilton was an expert judge and trainer of horses, and for years was in this business in Dallas, Tex.

1929

JOSEPH LOUIS LOCKETT, JR., a prominent attorney from Houston, Tex., died July 25. Lockett was first associated with the law firm of Andrews, Kelley, Kurth, & Campbell. In 1947, the firm divided, and Lockett formed a partnership under the firm name of Kelley, Lockett, & Lockett. In the late 1950's, Lockett was nominated general counsel for the Houston Port Commission, and he served in this capacity until a few weeks before his death.

JOHN ANDREW JENKINS of Birmingham, Ala., a former national commander of the VFW, died in Miami, Fla., on Aug. 17.

1931

GEORGE McIVER LAPSLEY, formerly with the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council at the state capitol in Richmond, died March 8.

1932

WILLIAM C. MONTGOMERY, a former vice president of the Texas Pipe Line Co., died in Houston on Sept. 26, 1969.

1933

NORBERT M. GLADDEN of Indianapolis, Ind., died May 19.

1944

JOHN F. TATUM, owner of the Oxford Insurance Agency and the Mid-Town Development Corp. of Oxford, Miss., died June 8. At the time of his death, he was a director of the First National Bank and a trustee of the county hospital. He was a former trustee of the Oxford city schools.

1953

THOMAS BURCHETT, JR., an Ashland, Ky., attorney active in civic affairs, died July 8. Burchett recently had decided to leave his successful law practice and had been accepted to enter the United Methodist Theological Seminary in September, 1970. He was a former commissioner of the Eastern District of Kentucky, U.S. Federal Court.

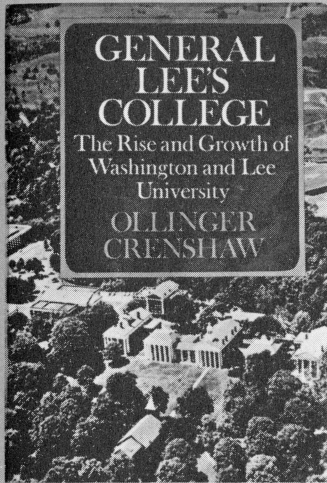
1954

DWIGHT L. STOCKER, JR., died in Belgium on Jan. 18.

1965

SCOTT MITCHELL VERNER, a member of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity while at Washington and Lee, was killed in action in Vietnam in August, 1969. He was a native of Pittsburgh, Pa.

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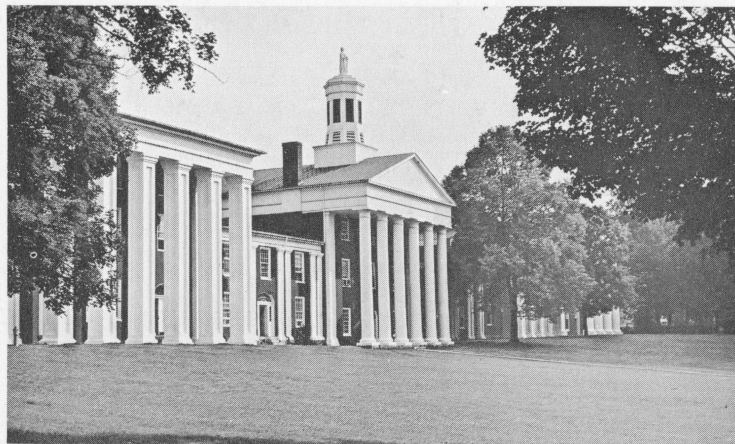
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