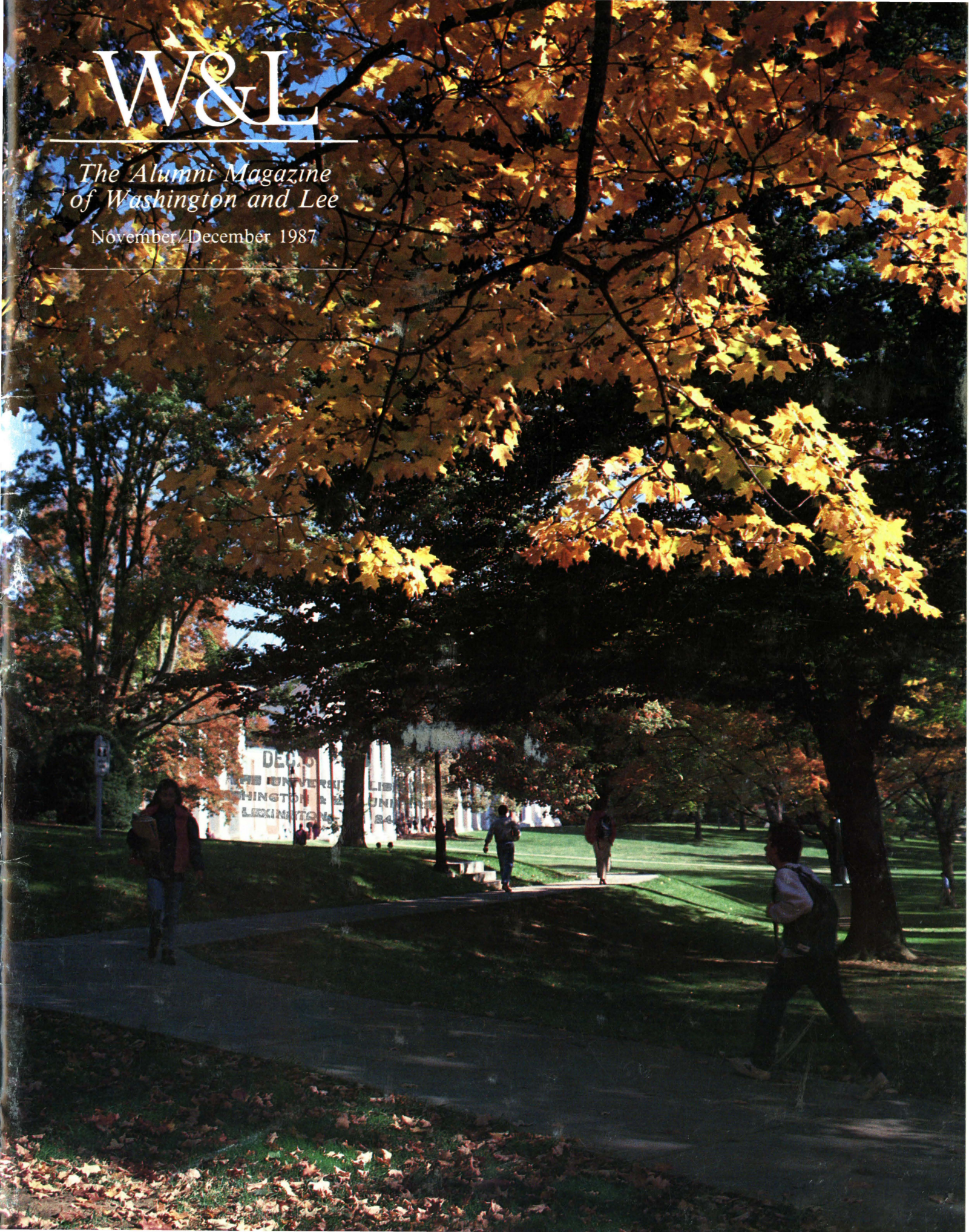


W&L

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Trading Places

Washington and Lee President John D. Wilson and freshman Carol Howson spent a day in one another's shoes in November. For the story on the unusual role reversal, see page 30.

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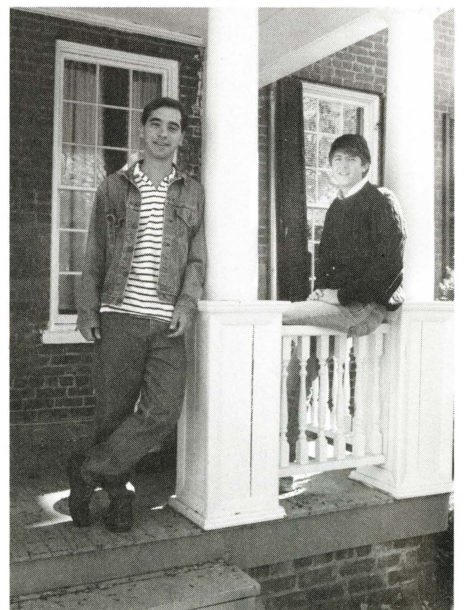
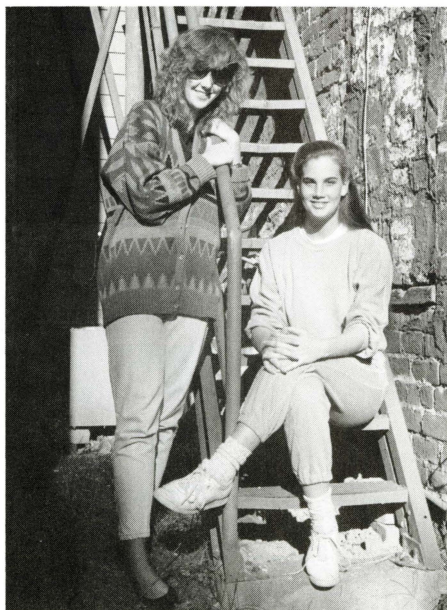
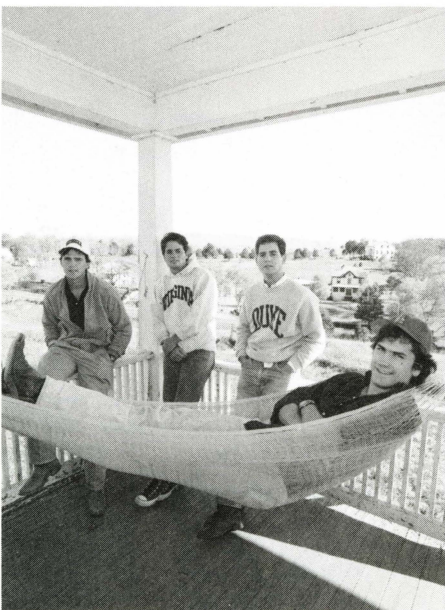
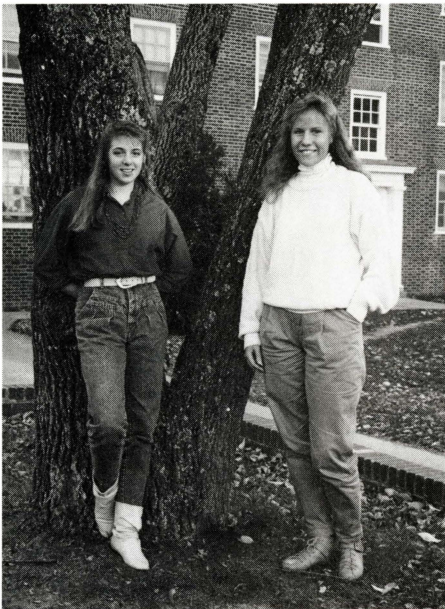
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On the Cover: Washington and Lee's picturesque Front Campus becomes especially photogenic at the height of the autumn colors. Inside front cover: A huge crane carefully places the cupola on top of the gatehouse of Gaines Residence Hall. Photos by W. Patrick Hinely, '73

Homes Sweet Homes

Where Do Washington and Lee Students Live? Everywhere.

By Anne Coulling



"[The students] never seem to think of knocking at your door, but in, they walk, throwing themselves unceremoniously on your bed, and if you do not interfere, they will cut up your books, break your combs, and destroy or deface every thing they can lay their hands upon All the rooms I have seen, present the appearance of Dog-kennels—so defaced have they already become with Tobacco juice, mud, water-melon-seed, & &."

from Ollinger Crenshaw's *General Lee's College*, p. 97

So did John Coles Rutherford, a student at Washington College, describe the state of the college's dormitories in a letter to his father in the early 1840s.

Modern-day parents who have visited their sons and daughters at college might recognize some of Rutherford's descriptions in their children's rooms. Some things, it seems, never change. And yet, fortunately, some things do.

To avoid the chaos and disarray of the dormitories, Rutherford eventually boarded with a family in Lexington. He had no other options, really. There were no fraternities, no apartments as such. And he had to live close to the campus, because naturally he had no automobile.

Rutherford's decision to live out in the community was, apparently, a matter of necessity. A little more than two decades later, the students of Washington College were actually being encouraged to follow Rutherford's lead.

As legend has it, Gen. Robert E. Lee recommended that the students secure lodging with Lexington families. Lee, the story goes, thought such arrangements would have a civilizing effect on the students and would also be an economic boon to those who had been hurt financially by the war.

That practice continued for many, many years. Boardinghouses were commonplace in Lexington. And they were the primary alternative to the dormitories and fraternity houses.

Today, the boardinghouse is a rarity. In its place are numerous other housing options. In fact, Washington and Lee students have unlimited possibilities when it comes to choosing their homes away from home. They can live on the campus or off it. They can live within the city limits or out in the country. They can live in University housing or (in the case of men) in one of 17 fraternity houses. They can live in relatively tiny apartments above downtown businesses or in spacious condominiums. They can rent farmhouses from local landlords or, in a few instances, they can even own their own homes (or, at least, their parents can).

Student housing at Washington and Lee has always run the gamut. It does still. Unlike many residential colleges that require students to live on the campus throughout their four years, Washington and Lee's only restriction is that freshmen must reside in the dormitories during that first year.

Since 1966 Frank A. Parsons, '54, executive assistant to the president, has conducted periodic surveys of housing patterns among the University's students. His purpose is to determine where students are living and whether they are

having difficulty locating the kind of housing arrangements they prefer.

In surveys taken between 1979 and 1986, Parsons discovered that a significant number of students who were living off campus indicated that they would prefer to have the option of on-campus housing. That discovery, coupled with the slight expansion of the student body associated with coeducation, led the University to build the 248-bed Gaines Residence Hall.

That facility opened in September and provides an on-campus alternative for upperclass law and undergraduate students whose choice was previously limited to the 178-bed, 12-year-old Woods Creek Apartments.

"The next trick will be to assess the critical point for our next housing need," Parsons says, "and that may not occur at all."

When that critical point will happen, or indeed whether it will ever happen, depends on two factors. One is the matter of student preference regarding housing. If more and more students express a desire to live on campus, says Parsons, the University will respond accordingly.

The other factor is more complicated and has to do with the city of Lexington and its zoning ordinances. An existing but long-ignored ordinance on the city's books prohibits more than two unrelated persons from sharing dwellings in residential areas. City officials are currently working to revise the law to permit three or four people to share a home. If such an ordinance is passed, it will be more strictly enforced than the existing one, and many W&L students could be forced to find alternative places to live.

"If that happens, there's going to be some impact," says Parsons. And yet, he adds, "for the time being, we're in pretty good shape with regard to housing. We've got flexibility to absorb students where we need to, and we will continue to study housing patterns as they evolve."

And evolve, they most surely will just as they have since Mr. Rutherford opted to move out of his Dog-kennel dorm room back in the 1840s.

All of which brings us to the basic question: where do Washington and Lee students live nowadays? The answer is, they live everywhere.

The following six perspectives on student housing provide some indication of just what "everywhere" means to today's student generation. Moreover, the students in these vignettes have firm opinions about not only where they want to live, but why they want to live there. While these are six characteristic examples, they only begin to reveal the remarkable diversity of housing patterns at W&L.

The Freshman Dorm

“**W**hen I got here with my parents and we found the room, it just seemed very empty. It was raining out, and we had to carry so much stuff up the stairs to this little, bare room, and I said to myself, ‘This is never going to seem homey.’”

That was at the beginning of September, freshman Kyra Draves recalls. In the space of two months that once-empty room in Davis Dormitory has been transformed. There is carpet on the tile floor, comforters are spread over the bunk beds, and postcards from friends back home are stuck to the bulletin boards. An electric fan and a tennis racket are propped in the windowsill. Colorful posters decorate the walls. On the desks, college textbooks rest alongside framed photographs from high school days.

Draves lives here with her roommate, Ingrid Schroeder. Until they arrived in Lexington for freshman orientation, the two were total strangers. Now they are the best of friends.

Neither of them was sure it would be this way. Over the summer, both worried somewhat about the identity of the person with whom they would be spending the next nine months, sharing this small living space.

“There’s always that anxiety about living with a stranger,” Draves recalls. “You think, ‘What if she’s your total opposite?’ or ‘What if she’s really rowdy?’” Schroeder adds.

They needn’t have been concerned. “We really get along,” Draves claims. Her roommate agrees. “We do everything together—we go to meals together, we go out together, we go to all the parties together.”

It’s not always easy to share a room with another person. But both women specifically requested to live in a double room, rather than a single. “I wanted to have somebody there with me when I first got to college,” Draves says. “At the start, it made it so much easier to have at least one person I knew, so I wouldn’t have to sit by myself at dinner, so I would have somebody to talk to.”

Naturally, dorm living did take some getting used to. For one thing, the new students were initially a bit startled to see male students walking down the halls at any hour of the day or night, in accordance with the dorm’s 24-hour visitation policy. Getting clean clothes presents a formidable challenge, since the campus has only a few laundry machines that are available to freshmen, and those are nearly always in great demand. Dining hall food isn’t quite



Kyra Draves (left) and Ingrid Schroeder are now at home in their room in Davis Dormitory.

like Mom’s, the bathroom showers get clogged, the rooms get hot and stuffy. Still, this pair of roommates is not complaining.

“I think it’s good that the school requires freshmen to live in the dorms,” Schroeder believes. “You always have somebody to go out with. It’s okay for upperclass students to live out in town, but if you’re new that doesn’t give you any way to meet people.”

Draves and Schroeder especially appreciate the open, friendly atmosphere that pervades the dorm. “Everybody keeps her door open,” Schroeder says. “Because of the Honor System, no one worries that her possessions will be taken. It’s kind of like a family.”

While the Honor System governs most facets of student life, a few additional regulations are enforced in the dormitories. For instance, no alcohol is permitted in the rooms, and students are expected to be quiet from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. Sunday through Thursday. Possible penalties for violations include hours of service to the University and “days”—banishment from the dormitory from 8 a.m. to midnight.

Sharing such close quarters with so many students has taught these freshmen some valuable lessons. “You learn to be considerate of someone else, to live with other people,” Schroeder says.

Draves elaborates: “You meet all different kinds of people, and maybe some of your stereotypes get taken away.”

Indeed, one of the few objections Schroeder and Draves raise concerning their housing arrangement is that they do not have the opportunity to meet enough different people. In particular, they wish they could meet more upperclass students.

“It’s good to be with just freshmen, because you get to know the people in your class, but sometimes it’s like the blind leading the blind,” Schroeder says. “You don’t really know what to expect; you don’t know which fraternities are good to go to and things like that.”

One upperclass student whom the two women have come to know quite well is their resident dorm counselor. Although she is charged with enforcing the rules in the dorm, the freshmen regard their D.C. more as a friend than as a disciplinarian. Says Schroeder: “She is definitely not an authority figure. She’s more like a big sister you’d go ask advice of.”

Next year, Draves and Schroeder tentatively plan on sharing a suite in the new Gaines Residence Hall with some friends from their freshman hall. Unlike many of their fellow students, they have no interest in moving off campus and finding housing in Lexington. “When you live in town you have to pay bills,” Draves explains. “You have to buy groceries and worry about things breaking down. Besides, if I were so far from campus, I would feel detached.”

When Kyra Draves and Ingrid Schroeder first saw their room in Davis Dorm, they thought it seemed very empty and lonely. There are moments when both women experience occasional bouts of homesickness. Yet they also acknowledge that they are beginning to feel more and more comfortable in their new environment. “I remember the first time we were at a party or something and I actually said to somebody, ‘Let’s go home,’” Draves says.

Then she stopped. “I mean,” she hastily corrected herself, “back to the dorm.”

The New Gaines Hall Alternative

When friends from home used to visit Kevin Struthers at Washington and Lee, they always had the same question. After he had taken them on a tour of the campus, they would inevitably ask, "Where are the rest of the dorms?"

Struthers tried to explain: his University provided dormitory space for freshmen and limited on-campus housing for upperclass students. But, he would continue, after their first year, most students lived at their fraternity, or found houses or apartments in town or in the county.

If Struthers faced such a query today, he would have a much different answer. He now lives in "the rest of the dorms"—the brand-new \$8.3-million Gaines Residence Hall, which opened its doors to the first occupants this fall.

"I think lack of housing was a big void in the University's attractiveness," Struthers says. "Upperclass students had so few options, and some of those were not very appealing. I think it was a smart idea of the University to build this place."

So when the new facility began going up on the corner of Washington and Nelson streets, Struthers, a junior, and classmate Joel Miller decided to sign up.

Such a decision was a real act of faith, considering the fact that they had seen nothing more than floor plans and a construction site. And yet, Miller avows, "I never worried about being stuck in a place I hadn't seen. I knew it was going to be much better than the old dorms."

For the most part, they have not been

disappointed with the suite they share with seniors Andrew Bouie and Norm Sigler. Indeed, they usher visitors around with all the enthusiasm of professional tour guides.

"Look at this," Struthers says as he strides from the central living room into his own single bedroom. "This room has 16 electrical outlets. Sixteen! Is that not fabulous?"

"When I first walked in here, I said, 'There's no mirror.'" He pushes the door shut to reveal a full-length mirror. "See? It's huge!"

He and Miller point with equal pride to the numerous other conveniences in the suite: the individual fire alarms and cable TV hookups that are included in each of the three bedrooms (two singles and a double); the windows, equipped with Venetian blinds, that look out onto a courtyard; the blue wall-to-wall carpeting and cranberry-colored furniture that is comfortable, yet durable. (Says Miller: "You could have a serious function here. I mean, how many things could you break?")

The suitemates also describe in glowing terms the facility's other advantages: the "clean, well-lit" laundry room, which boasts nine washing machines and five dryers; the two full kitchens, complete with a microwave oven and dishwasher; the exercise room, which has eight Nautilus machines, three stationary bicycles, a rowing machine, a treadmill, jumpropes, and barbells ("it's awesome," says Struthers); and a computer room.

"You can almost be self-sufficient in our dorm," Miller says. "You have an exercise room, kitchen, shower, bed, and computer."

Both students view Gaines as an enormous improvement over their living quarters of the previous year, which were at the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity. "Here you have more privacy, it's in better physical shape, and you have a better chance to keep it clean," Struthers says.

Besides, adds Miller, "you only have to deal with a limited number of people here. You don't have to deal with billions and billions of other people the way you do at a fraternity house."

Gaines' proximity to campus is another of its advantages. "After living way out in Egypt last year, at Lambda Chi, it's great to be this close to campus," Struthers says. "It makes such a difference when you can leave your room five minutes before class."

Despite their enthusiasm, Miller and Struthers are quick to point out a number of deficiencies in the new dormitory. Construction was continuing on the gatehouse until well into the fall. There doesn't seem to be enough parking space; the kitchens are out of the way; and some "finishing touches" are still lacking.

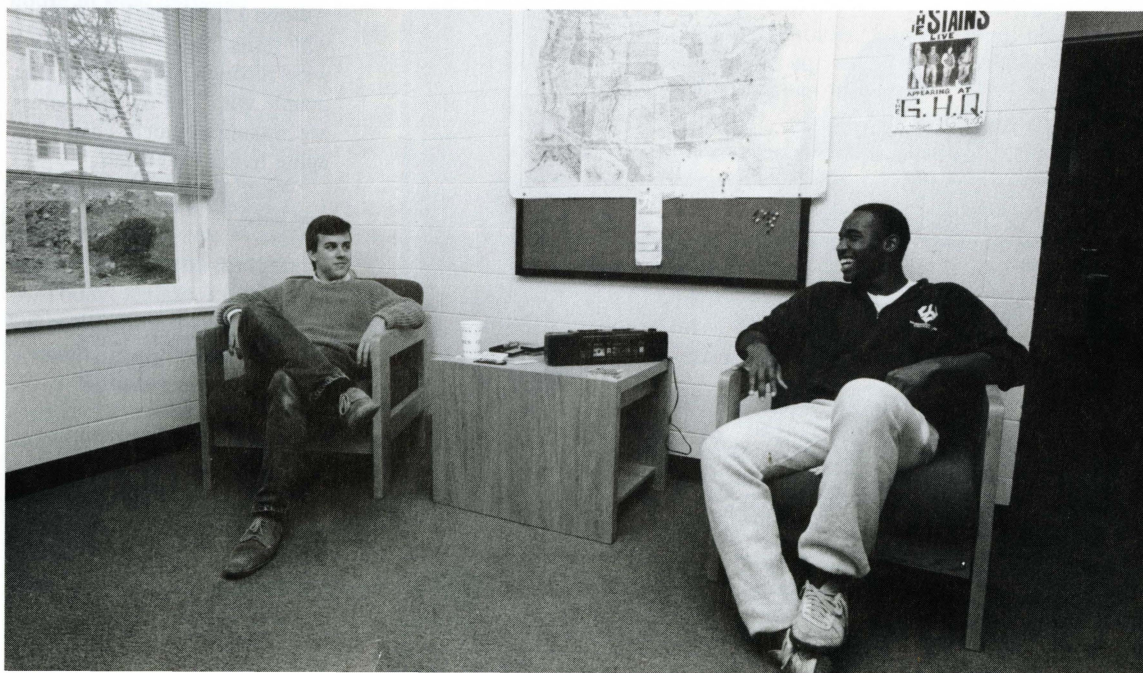
Nonetheless, Struthers says, "as grandiose as it is, I really shouldn't complain about anything."

"Once all the kinks are out, once all the construction is finished, it will be fantastic."

He adds: "Even for members of fraternities, who always have a place where they can live, this is a great option. It's great for us to have a place that is clean, that is accessible, with an environment that is conducive to studying."

"I love living here."

Miller agrees. "It would be hard to find something to beat this."



Kevin Struthers (left) and Andrew Bouie relax in the living room of their four-person suite in the new Gaines Residence Hall.

The Homeowners

As student housing goes, it is luxurious: a wide front porch, fresh paint and wallpaper, plush carpet, a washer and dryer, and ceiling fans in every room. Sometimes it helps to know your landlord.

Five Washington and Lee juniors—Caroline Boone, Patience Jones, Clare Kaye, Eleanor Nelson, and Alston Parker—live in this house in one of Lexington's residential neighborhoods. The students did not find their house on the rental market, however. They bought it.

Or to be more precise, their parents bought it. Or to be more precise still, Boone's father and Jones's father bought the house to give their daughters and their friends a place to live while they attended college.

"At the end of our freshman year we looked around, and there just weren't many accommodations available to us at the time," recalls Jones. No place seemed safe enough, or comfortable enough, or close enough to campus. "It just seemed easier to buy something, renovate it, and then sell it after we graduate."

The house did indeed require extensive renovation. One entire room had to be drywalled, and holes had to be patched in another. Carpet was ripped up and a professional cleaning company was called in. In addition, each of the students was responsible

for redecorating her own bedroom, with fresh paint, wallpaper, and carpet.

The women moved into their new home in September 1986, and all five of them plan to stay until they graduate in June 1989. "We don't fight at all," says Kaye. "We're all best friends. It's a unique relationship."

"When someone is not doing her part, we just tell her," adds Nelson. "No one holds a grudge."

To cover expenses, each of the women makes a monthly deposit into a rent account. Jones and Boone pay all the bills from that account. Because their fathers own the house, Boone and Jones also see to it that the lawn is mowed and any necessary repairs are made, although they are quick to point out that all five occupants share some degree of responsibility.

"You have much more independence than if you were in a dorm, where you would just call Buildings and Grounds if you had a maintenance problem," says Nelson. "You get more of an idea of what it will be like five years from now—you know, you have to be home when the plumber comes, and things like that."

"You also learn a lot about social responsibility," explains Kaye. "In a residential neighborhood, you have to consider noise. That's the only reason I sometimes wish we lived in a college neighborhood, so we wouldn't have to worry about making noise. On the other hand, it's a big advantage to have such quiet neighbors."

All of the students believe that solitude is one of the greatest benefits of their housing situation. "You can decide to be social or to be by yourself much more easily than when you're in a dorm," Kaye says.

Adds Nelson: "It's much easier to ask four people to leave you alone because you have a midterm than it is to ask 100."

At the same time, the women also enjoy feeling like part of a neighborhood. When they are away on breaks, the family next door watches the house and takes in their mail. "It's nice to know that someone is looking out for you," Nelson says.

Of course, not even good neighbors can offer protection against every difficulty. Some problems are simply endemic to home ownership, and these students are well acquainted with such crises as gas leaks and burst pipes. And there was the time they discovered a mouse beneath the stove, with two pounds of M&Ms that had mysteriously disappeared from the kitchen cabinets.

Still and all, they wouldn't trade their experience for anything.

"I think of this so much as a home, and not just an apartment for school," says Nelson.

Kaye explains, "When you live off on your own like this, you learn so much about relying on yourself and your own resources. But on a larger scale, you also learn a lot about relationships."

"When you leave high school, you think you'll never have such close friends again.

And then you come to college. The memories I have from this house will last long after I leave W&L. The day we move out of here will be the saddest day of our lives."

Nelson nods in agreement. "When I think back at W&L I will think about the people I went through with. I think that people who live by themselves are missing so much. I can't imagine living by myself."

Adds Kaye: "Or anywhere but here."

From left, Alston Parker, Clare Kaye, Patience Jones, Eleanor Nelson, and Caroline Boone enjoy the freedom—and the challenges—of home ownership.





Relaxing in the living room at Windfall are (from left) Evans Schmidt, Hunter White, Henry Sackett, and Phil Sherrill.

The Country Life of Windfall

If you head north from Lexington on Route 11, cross the Maury River, and take a left at East Lexington, you will find yourself on old Route 39. And if you take this road past Shaner's Greenhouse, past barns and fields, you will soon see it set high on a hill—a two-story frame house fronted by a porch. Another tenth of a mile down the road you will find the gravel driveway, which is rutted and dusty and weaves past more barns and fields before veering sharply to the left, bumping along across a cattle guard, and then beginning the steep ascent up to the house itself.

On a clear October night, the sky is bright with stars, and a gentle breeze is blowing on top of this hill, from which you can look down at the lights twinkling below in Lexington. Behind you there is not another house in sight, just the outline of hills and trees and stars as far as the eye can see.

This is "Windfall." For about 20 years, Washington and Lee students have lived in this house. For 19 of those years, the occupants have been members of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon social fraternity.

"When I was a freshman, I thought the guys who lived at Windfall walked on water," recalls Jon Knight.

Today, Knight is one of those guys who live at Windfall. So are Henry Sackett, Evans Schmidt, Phil Sherrill, and Hunter White. On a Wednesday night the five of them lounge in the front room of the farmhouse, absently watching the final game of the National League Championship Series on the color television set and talking about why they live where they do.

It's something they have trouble articulating. "There's a certain mystique about

Windfall," Knight explains. "It's a privilege to live here."

Not just anyone can live at Windfall. Each year's tenants hand-pick the occupants for the following year.

"It's like a second fraternity within a fraternity," says Sackett. "Guys who lived here years ago come back and want to see their room; they want to know who lives here now."

The front room is decorated with well-worn couches and chairs and dog-eared posters that have obviously been on the walls for quite a while. Most of the furnishings and virtually all of the pictures are passed on from year to year, from one generation of Windfall dwellers to another.

"Everything has a story," Knight says, from the graffiti painted on doors throughout the house to the collection of Fancy Dress posters that is "as old as the hills" (it dates clear back to 1982!). "There's so much history that is passed on," says Knight.

"This is probably the only student house in Lexington that has its own set of encyclopedias," Schmidt points out. "It's funny what you'll find here."

The house isn't in the best of shape, the students admit, as one of them bounds up the steps, which cooperate with loud squeaks on cue. The exterior desperately needs repainting; the water turns off "periodically"; and until this year, there were no outside locks on the doors.

"If it weren't for the history of this place, if we were just a bunch of guys living here for the first time, we probably wouldn't put up with it," Schmidt confesses. "My mom didn't want me to live here. She said, 'You can't live there! It's a dump!'"

Nonetheless, the house is not without its charms: French doors, a bathroom "big enough to play basketball in," and a recently

discovered "secret" room located behind a panel in one of the bedroom closets. But Windfall's greatest selling point is unquestionably its location.

From the top of the hill, the students are able to look out and see the Colonnade. "We can sit on the porch and watch all the lights at VMI go out at the same time," says Knight. Virtually every window has a beautiful view.

Although they are situated about two miles from town, without another house nearby, the students do not feel isolated. Sackett is the only one of the five without a car, and he is able to catch rides to campus with friends. He shrugs philosophically at the inconvenience. "This is right around the corner compared to where lots of people live."

"It's so much better than living in the fraternity house," White believes. "The fraternity house is fun and everything, but if you want to sleep or something, somebody is always coming in and saying, 'Let's watch tapes on the VCR' or whatever."

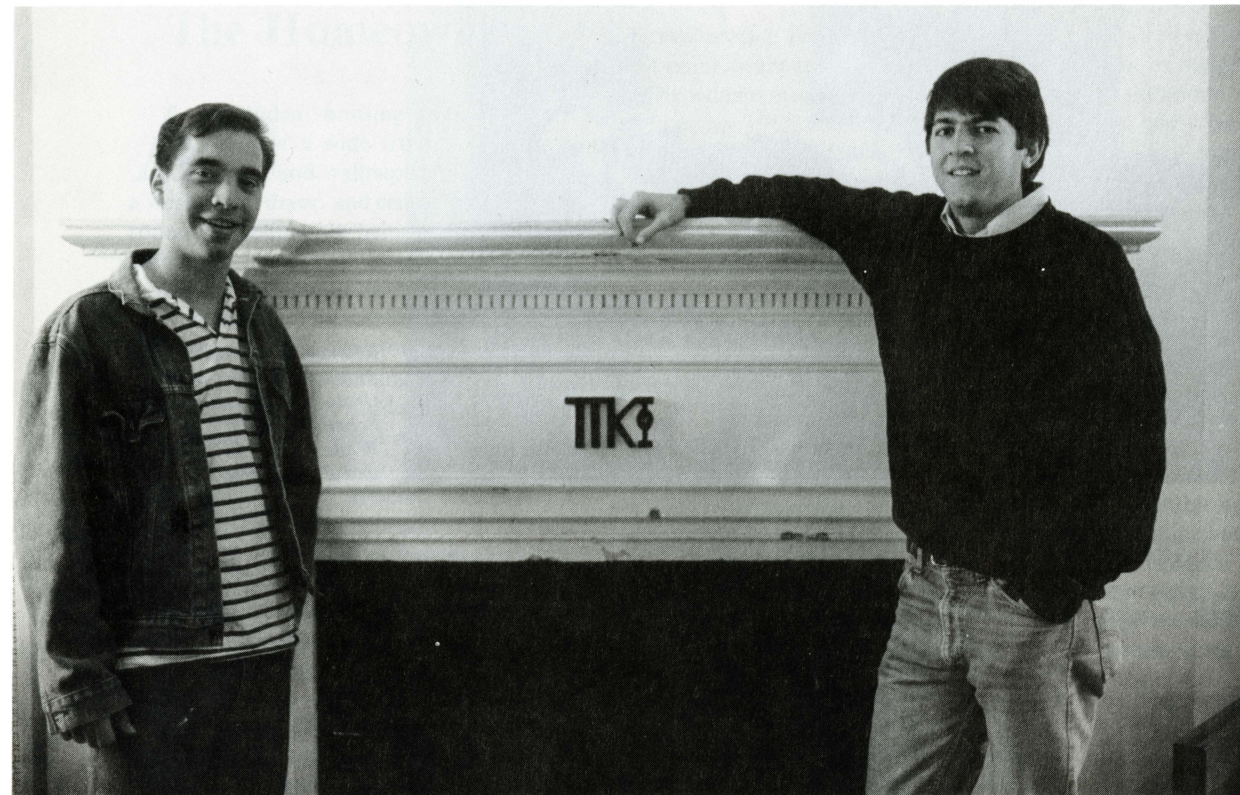
And after they leave Washington and Lee and Windfall, it is the outdoors that they will remember most.

"I'll think about hanging out on that hill up there Fancy Dress weekend," Sackett says.

Muses White: "I'll remember lying on that hammock out front early in the fall, or in the spring."

The students realize that their time at Windfall is a once-in-a-lifetime experience. "I figure I will probably never live out in the country again," Schmidt says. "This is my one chance."

When they return to their *alma mater*, Windfall is what they will come back to. Sackett says simply, "I would like to think I could come back here someday and be welcome."



The Pi Kappa Phi house is home this year for Greg Ossi (left) and Peter Wanek.

The Frat House

It is four o'clock on a weekday afternoon, and all is quiet at the Pi Kappa Phi fraternity house. "Everybody's asleep," explains one brother, as he leads the way down a long hall, pausing along the way to pop his head into one room after another and glance at the dormant bodies inside.

Fifteen members of Pi Kappa Phi live in this house; most of them are sophomores. Fraternity living is an experience familiar to the majority of W&L's male students, since virtually all members of fraternities are required to room at the house while they are sophomores.

It is a regulation that most do not find burdensome. "If I had my choice of where to live sophomore year, I would definitely want to live in the house," Greg Ossi is saying.

Ossi has arisen from his afternoon nap and is now seated in his room at the end of the sleeping hall. The room is billed as a double but he has it to himself. It is furnished with homemade, graffiti-covered bunk beds and second-hand furniture. A small rug is thrown on the paint-splattered floor, and posters from rock concerts are stuck to the walls.

"When you live here, you're with your brothers," Ossi continues. "You're on your

own more than you would be in the dorm, but it's better than an apartment because you're with so many people. You feel like it's your house for the year."

His classmate and fraternity brother Peter Wanek agrees. "You're in the mainstream here," Wanek says. "When a party starts, you can just walk downstairs."

The sophomores at Pi Kappa Phi can also just walk downstairs to get their meals. That is more than simply an added convenience. "When you eat at the house, you're not just eating a meal," Ossi explains. "You're eating with your brothers, and you're talking about everything that's going on."

While they are at the center of fraternity life, these sophomores are at the same time removed from the hub of academic life. The Pi Kappa Phi house is at least a seven-minute walk from campus. The students merely shrug at the inconvenience.

"It's not really far," Ossi says. "It's your exercise for the day. It's good to wake you up for class."

The students also shrug at the physical condition of the fraternity. "The houses are old," Wanek says. "I mean, we can make excuses, can't we? The guys who live at the house just aren't as worried about it as they would be at home. I guess my room is pretty messy. It's really just a matter of opinion."

The opinion of many administrators, faculty, and alumni, not to mention parents, is that fraternity houses as a whole have some room for improvement. Indeed, the Board of Trustees recently endorsed a plan calling for a comprehensive renovation of the houses.

Fraternity members like Ossi and Wanek have become accustomed to such scrutiny and concern. "When my dad first saw this place," Ossi admits, "he said the underprivileged have better housing."

Yet, he adds, "a fraternity house is not going to look like a sorority house. Guys on the whole are pretty sloppy. We have parties here, and they're not your sit-down cocktail party. You spill

beer on the carpet or whatever."

Ossi and Wanek are also quick to point out that they and their brothers arrive in Lexington well before the school year begins to paint the house and make other improvements. One bathroom was renovated and the porch roof replaced during the summer. Last year the fraternity acquired new carpeting and furniture. Apart from such special projects, the chapter officers are charged with making sure the house is kept up daily.

But, Ossi and Wanek concede, the new coats of paint tend to fade quickly under the wear and tear of parties, and there are limits on what the officers are able to do. "The house manager can be only so tough until everyone says, 'Enough,'" Wanek says. "You've got enough to worry about without worrying about cleaning up the house."

Still and all, the Pi Kappa Phis defend their way of life. "When you live at the house, you learn to deal with people on a day-to-day basis," Ossi says. "You learn about give-and-take and respect for other people's feelings."

"There's an aspect of camaraderie," elaborates Hunt Niedringhaus, another sophomore who lives at Pi Kappa Phi. "The whole idea of a fraternity is that people are close, that you have a brotherhood.

"And you can't get any closer than when you're living together."

Apartment Living

It somehow fits the stereotype of that mythical "first apartment": equipped with sofas and chairs cast off from someone's parents' den; newly painted walls filled with bright posters; a color television set that was no longer needed at home; kitchen cabinets so sparsely furnished that salads must be tossed in the dishpan.

But though it may lack some of the niceties of home, all in all it is a cozy, comfortable place, this two-bedroom apartment located above a Lexington business just a short walk from the W&L campus.

"It suits us perfectly," says W&L sophomore Kara Cunningham, who lives here with classmate Cheryl Bowles.

University housing surveys consistently reveal that a significant number of students choose the option of living in downtown apartments. Nearly one-fourth of those responding to the 1986 survey reported that they lived in off-campus apartments.

Those apartments, however, vary enormously with regard to size, location, and comfort. They range from cramped efficiencies tucked away above downtown businesses to two-story row apartments equipped with living rooms and full kitchens. Some are situated a mere stone's throw from campus while others are located on the outskirts of

town. Regardless of the features, apartment living does offer numerous advantages, Bowles and Cunningham believe. "We have a lot more freedom here than we would in the dorms," Cunningham says. "There are no real rules here."

Indeed, they seem to have the best of both worlds: they have achieved their independence, and yet they are close enough to the Colonnade that they do not feel isolated. "It's not even much quieter than it was in the dorms," Cunningham believes. "Since we're right on the street, we hear everybody coming and going to fraternity parties."

Besides, Bowles adds, "we're both on campus all the time. I've heard people who live in apartments say it's easy to get isolated, but I think as long as you stay busy on campus you don't feel that way."

Both because of their location and because they have male neighbors, the women do not worry much about safety, either. "I would be a lot more scared in a real house than here in an apartment," says Bowles. "If someone wants to hurt you or take something from you, I think it would be a lot harder to have to come all the way up the stairs over a store than to come into a house."

Of course, just as apartment living ensures more freedom, it also entails additional responsibility. But that suits Bowles and Cunningham fine. "I was raised to be pretty independent, to do things for myself," Bowles says. "I had lots of responsibility instilled in me as I was growing up."

The students share all expenses and housekeeping duties. Because neither of them has a car, they must depend on friends to give them rides to the grocery store every couple of weeks, though they are able to perform most errands on foot.

"It does get really inconvenient," Cunningham admits, "when you run out of toilet paper or whatever, or when you have eight million dishes in the sink. It's an inconvenience and an annoyance. But I think both of us would rather live here any day than in the dorm."

Theirs is a partnership that works well. "We get along great," Cunningham says. "We have no problems getting along. Of course, we also have separate bedrooms. We wouldn't get along otherwise."

As much as they enjoy being off on their own, this pair of roommates would hesitate to advocate it for everyone. "It's a matter of personal preference," according to Cunningham.

"But," she adds, "we wouldn't live anywhere else."



Sharing an apartment in downtown Lexington is the preference of roommates Cheryl Bowles (left) and Kara Cunningham.



Fraternity renaissance is the topic for John Pipkin (left), president of Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity, and Andy Leonard, '63, an officer of the Lambda Chi housing corporation, at the House Corporation Conference.

The Next Step

House Corporation Conference Continues Fraternity Renaissance

By Brian D. Shaw

More than 50 directors of the house corporations of Washington and Lee's 17 fraternity chapters gathered over Homecoming weekend in October to continue laying the groundwork for what they expect to become a "golden age of fraternities" at Washington and Lee.

The House Corporation Conference was a follow-up to last year's highly successful Alumni Fraternity Council Symposium, at which problems facing the fraternities were identified and addressed.

The purpose of last year's symposium, said Paul J. B. Murphy, '49, outgoing president of the Alumni Fraternity Council, was "to give broad visibility to the alumni interest in the renaissance of the W&L fraternity system and in the maintenance of that system in such a manner as best to support University and fraternity goals."

This year's conference took that interest in the fraternity system one step further to the house corporations, the organizations responsible for the ongoing operation and continued vitality of the 17 fraternity houses. House corporations are composed of alumni of the fraternity who live in relatively close proximity to Lexington. The conference was a historic one, marking the first time

representatives of the house corporations of all the fraternities had gathered to discuss common standards of operation, the problems shared by all the fraternities, and possible solutions to those problems.

In his opening remarks, Murphy said the conference's goal was "to give some support and attention to the house corporations, which have been recognized as an essential element in the planned renaissance of the W&L fraternity system."

Murphy characterized the relationship between the University and the house corporations as one of "benign neglect" for many years. The house corporations were autonomous groups that had "no support in their vital function" of overseeing the operations of the chapter houses, Murphy said. During the conference that relationship was redefined.

At the heart of the conference was a newly published Fraternity House Corporation Manual, a document developed over the last year and a half by the Alumni Fraternity Council. The manual outlines the basic purposes and functions of the house corporations, their structure, the financial and administrative responsibilities of the corporations, and their advisory role.

"Before the manual was created there was no basic reference tool to which the various house corporations could go," Murphy said. "We hope the manual fulfills that purpose."

The manual also addresses the five groups involved in the planned fraternity renaissance—the University, the national fraternity, the Interfraternity Council, the individual house corporations, and the local chapters—and how those groups ideally should interact. Standard guidelines for each of the five groups, which were presented through the new manual, were adopted and will be effective at the beginning of the 1988-89 academic year.

The guidelines present in great detail the duties and responsibilities of all the agencies involved with the fraternities and will form the basis for the fraternity renovation project.

Other standards adopted in principle but yet to be implemented pertain to upgrading and maintaining the physical condition of the fraternity houses. The housing guidelines direct the house corporation as it examines the most efficient way to renovate the houses.

According to those guidelines, the houses

must be compatible with the neighborhood, be in excellent condition at all times, have landscaped grounds conforming to a professionally designed landscape plan, meet or exceed all applicable code requirements for fire, safety, health, and sanitation, provide a large party area isolated from other parts of the house, and be regularly maintained and clean at all times.

The conference began with a presentation by Thomas A. Devine, director of house corporation training for the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. Devine took the group through the basic operations of an ideal house corporation, including formulas for determining rent for each house and drawing up contracts for the renting of rooms.

Mark L. Usry, associate executive director of Sigma Nu fraternity, followed with a discussion of what Murphy called "the number one problem for every chapter across the country"—risk management.

As Murphy explained: "With the raising of the drinking age and the development of our increasingly litigious society, risk management is foremost in everyone's mind, and the risks multiply each day."

Kevin McCusty, '80, a member of Pi Kappa Phi's house corporation, said he, for one, found the risk management and insurance session especially beneficial.

"Lloyd's of London will insure oil tankers traveling through the Persian Gulf, but they won't insure fraternities," McCusty said. "Obviously we must do a better job with risk management."

The first day of the conference ended with sessions led by William E. Forester, executive vice president of the Kappa Alpha Order, on accounting techniques and tax filing, and by Maurice E. Littlefield, executive director of Sigma Nu, on the relationship between the house corporation and the fraternity's national headquarters.

On Saturday morning the house corporation representatives were joined by the current presidents of W&L's 17 fraternities to discuss the planned fraternity house renovation program.

That meeting included remarks by J. Thomas Touchton, '60, chairman of the Board of Trustees' campus life committee, who defined the University's role in the proposed renovation, and Lewis G. John, '58, dean of students, who outlined the basic standards for housing that the University expects the fraternities to provide its resident members.

David M. Oakland, a partner with VMDO architects of Charlottesville, Va., gave an overview of the feasibility planning for the renovation. Last July, Oakland's firm—which renovated several University of



Paul J. B. Murphy has been a guiding force behind the Alumni Fraternity Council. He completed his term as president of the council during the Homecoming weekend's successful House Corporation Conference.

Virginia fraternity houses—conducted a tour of W&L's fraternity houses to determine their exact physical condition and to assess improvements that will be needed at each house.

Representatives of VMDO met with each house corporation in late October to review the firm's assessments of the houses, to discuss the members' desires, and to outline the basic steps for renovation.

In remarks closing the two-day conference, Washington and Lee President John D. Wilson called the proposed renovation project "a very complex undertaking."

Said Wilson: "Washington and Lee has the opportunity to be on the cutting edge of fraternity revitalization nationally. But we can never succeed without strong house corporations. We really have to depend on you to get the job done."

Littlefield of Sigma Nu, one of the national fraternity representatives, was high in his praise of the conference.

"The conference was run very well and contained a lot of meat-and-potatoes type information," said Littlefield. "I don't know of another conference of its type that has been held anywhere in the country in the last five years. I have advised other deans at schools around the country to contact Washington and Lee about this conference and to follow suit."

Murphy, who completed his term as president of the Alumni Fraternity Council at the conference, said the meeting "struck a blow for the survival of the fraternity system. We can now lead the fraternities into a golden era and the house corporations

are in a position to do it."

Murphy was succeeded as president of the Alumni Fraternity Council by J. J. Smith III, '60. Ed Bishop, '68, who organized the rebuilding effort at Phi Gamma Delta fraternity following the 1984 fire that destroyed the house, was elected vice president. Bill Bean, '51, was reelected secretary of the council.

Many of the house corporation members came away from the conference with a renewed sense of purpose and dedication to the fraternity system.

"In the past I got the clear impression that many house corporations consisted of one person with a checkbook who took care of the bills, but was not involved in the ongoing programs at the fraternities," said McCusty. "I foresee a big upgrade in the quality of all house corporations."

"This was the first time the University has made an effort to provide the house corporations with an idea of what they should be doing. The conference succeeded in generating interest and support for the system. I came away with the feeling that the system will be improved."

"Our overall goal should be to establish a perpetual expectation that our fraternity system at Washington and Lee should strive to be the finest in the country," Leroy C. (Buddy) Atkins, '68, associate dean of students for Greek affairs, told the group at the end of the conference. "The extension of that idea would then be that our chapters would be among the most outstanding for each national fraternity represented on campus."

Homecoming '87

Two Special Conferences Spice the Fall Weekend

By any reckoning, Homecoming '87 qualified as one of the busiest weekends on the Washington and Lee campus in many years.

At times, the mixture of events—meetings and conferences, banquets and concerts, athletic contests and receptions—had the air of a three-ring circus.

What served to set this Homecoming apart from recent fall gatherings of alumni were two special conferences—one for the presidents of the University's alumni chapters and the other for representatives of fraternities' house corporations (see story on page 10.)

Running concurrently with those two events was the annual reunion of the Five Star Generals, a group comprising those alumni who graduated from the University more than 50 years ago.

And even before the weekend started, the Alumni Board of Directors arrived in Lexington for its fall meetings (see Alumni Board President John W. Folsom's report on page 34) and the Law Council also convened.

Included among the special events that were crowded onto the busy calendar was the John Randolph Tucker Lecture in the School of Law. It was presented by Circuit Judge Harry T. Edwards of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Edwards spoke on "Affirmative Action in Employment—The Continuing Dilemma Over Statutory and Constitutional Limitations."

The presidents of 47 of the University's 84 alumni chapters participated in their conference. Beginning with a state of the University report by W&L President John D. Wilson, the chapter leaders spent a productive day and a half in meetings and panel discussions. In addition to helpful practical ideas on expanding chapter programs, the sessions included a report from the University's admissions office and an update on the newly created Alumni Career Assistance Program.

The latter effort has gotten off to a successful start with pilot programs in three chapters—Atlanta, Roanoke, and Washington, D.C.—where alumni have organized to assist W&L students and graduates both in job placement and in career guidance. According to Chester T. Smith Jr., '54, chairman of the Alumni Board committee spearheading the effort, plans call for a gradual expansion of the program into other chapters.

All told, the University's Alumni Office estimated that more than 400 alumni were back in Lexington for Homecoming, including 200 who were involved in the various meetings. In addition to a concert by the University's vocal ensembles, the returning alumni enjoyed an Oktoberfest picnic prior to the traditional Homecoming football game on Saturday afternoon.



Alumni enjoy a pre-game Oktoberfest picnic during Homecoming.



The 1987 Homecoming Queen was Washington and Lee junior Catherine Christian, escorted by Reese Lanier.



Returning members of the Five-Star Generals, alumni who graduated from the University more than 50 years ago, gather in front of Lee Chapel.



One of the highlights of the 1987 Homecoming weekend was a special conference for presidents of Washington and Lee alumni chapters. The presidents and members of the sponsoring Alumni Board of Directors are shown in front of the Commerce School Building. The two-day event included several panel discussions such as the one shown at left.

Vicious Truths

Presidential Candidates Circle the Wagons

By Lloyd Dobyns, '57

If the current campaign for the presidential nominations is ever produced as a popular film, the candidates will have their wagons circled, and the press will be on ponies, riding to the attack. That is not what's happening, but it's what people believe is happening, and for most of us, that's good enough. However, the relationship between the press—including radio and television—and the politicians has changed, and that is not necessarily bad.

Reuven Frank, who has produced or overseen more political coverage than anyone in network television, says that as a general rule "the press should refrain from telling lies, and once upon a time, the press lied a lot." Newspapers were owned by wealthy, powerful, *political* men, who ran them for their own benefit. The generally conservative, generally Republican publishers told their news editors what to do. "Adlai Stevenson couldn't even get coverage in 1952," Frank says.

That is no longer true, but the politicians being covered might wish for a friendlier bunch covering them. Bill Monroe, executive editor of *Washington Journalism Review* and the former longtime moderator on *Meet The Press*, says there is "an edge of rudeness" in political coverage that was not there before and that between the press and politicians, including the President, there is "an atmosphere of surly rancor and mutual

distrust." Monroe believes that reporters covering candidates should be "skeptical, detached, even mildly cynical," but not adversarial. "Adversary is too close to enemy," he says.

The modern genesis of that he-is-my-enemy school of journalism may have started in the Nixon White House. Timothy Crouse writes in *The Boys on the Bus* (Random House, New York, 1972, p. 180), "Every President from Washington on came to recognize the press as a natural enemy . . . Richard Nixon, however, was different. Nixon felt a deep, abiding, and vindictive hatred for the press . . ."

In the early '70s, Frank, then president of NBC News, sent a memo to some of his executives, one of whom I was. It said, in part, "We live in a surly time." He referred to the attacks on the press orchestrated by President Nixon, but carried out in the main by his number two, Spiro Agnew. It was a time when any attack on the press won a round of applause, and a vicious attack was good for a rousing cheer. Agnew may win a footnote in history with his description of columnists and commentators as "nattering nabobs of negativism." (While Agnew said it, it was not his line, but the handiwork of William Safire, a White House speechwriter who is now a columnist for *The New York Times*—a chattering caliph of conservatism?—and something of an authority on the English language. He thinks "nattering nabobs of negativism" is a swell example of alliteration in action.)

Reuven Frank's "surly time" was a period when the politicians commanded respect and the press did not. And the attitude was not limited to the Nixon White House. Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago once said, "A newspaper is the lowest thing there is!" I have the feeling he included television in that assessment. When I was sent to Chicago in 1970 to run the NBC News operation there, Mayor Daley was so furious with the press in general and television in particular that he refused to meet me. At all. Ever. He would not even acknowledge my letters.

Of course, that was before Agnew resigned his office and pleaded *nolo contendere* to charges of tax evasion and before Nixon declared, "I am not a crook," and was proved wrong. The weight of Watergate pulled the pendulum back. Suddenly the scribes and snoops were the good guys, the defenders of the faith, foursquare and full sail for Mom, God, and the American Way. Watergate was journalism at its best, and eventually, maybe, at its worst.

Because of Watergate, there was an enormous change in reporting in America. A lot of young people decided that their futures were in "investigative journalism," whatever that might be. Rather than get into journalism because it's an interesting craft that pays well, the investigative journalists felt called to it as if by a 900-foot-tall ballpoint pen to smite the sinner, bedevil the wicked, and put the politicians in jail. We traded one surly time for another, and we traded places. The politicians seemed to beat up on the press then; the press seems to beat up on the pols now. There is the modern American spectacle of network correspondents Sam Donaldson, Bill Plante, and Chris Wallace simultaneously shouting questions at President Reagan, refusing to yield to each other, and generating nothing more than an incoherent babble and professional embarrassment.

Monroe says the White House invites screaming at Presidential news conferences and other events because it makes the President look good. Screaming would stop if the President wanted it to, Monroe argues, because "[t]he decorum of a news conference is controlled by the President just as a judge controls the decorum of the courtroom."

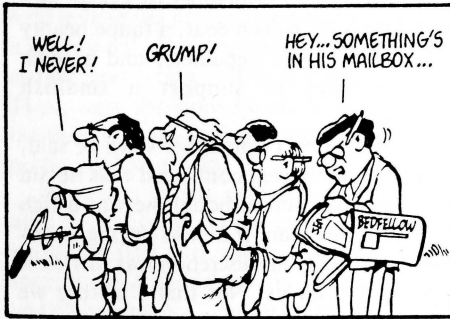
But rudeness alone does not explain why the press is widely believed to be attacking the candidates, "hounding" them as one North Carolina politician put it.

One popular theory is that the press has replaced the party professionals who operated in smoke-filled rooms and checked out would-be candidates. If he or she had too much to hide, the pros just said no. That theory is supported, at least

Lloyd Dobyns, a 1957 graduate of Washington and Lee, was a correspondent, anchor, director, and writer for NBC News from 1969 to 1986.



Various programs that Dobyns wrote and narrated have won 27 major awards, including the DuPont-Columbia, two George Foster Peabodys, and all available TV awards for economic reporting. Included among his assignments were those of co-anchor and co-writer with Linda Ellerbee on "NBC News Overnight," and senior correspondent for NBC News in Asia and chief of the Tokyo bureau. Now a free-lance journalist working out of Raleigh, N.C., he is writing a book about Asia and overseas reporting for G. P. Putnam's Sons.



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Berke Breathed's "Bloom County" suggests a pack mentality among journalists.

in part, by R. W. Apple Jr. of *The New York Times*, Paul Taylor of *The Washington Post*, David M. Rothberg of the Associated Press, and James David Barber, the Duke University history professor who writes about the presidency. Both Taylor and Apple quoted Barber on this theory. There is an argument to be made for the theory, even though I think it is only part of the answer, not the complete answer. My father was a minor player in the Byrd Machine that ran Virginia, and he was proud that Harry Byrd insisted on standards of conduct that would stand up in church.

But the Harry Byrds and the Jim Farleys are gone, and as Russell Baker writes, "Now that we have reformed these tyrants out of existence and given the winnowing job to the uninformed and uninterested multitude, almost everybody can and does have a run at the Presidency, usually on the theory that you can fool all of the people some of the time, so why not take a crack at it?"

The job now falls to the press, and David S. Broder of *The Washington Post* says, "We are taking seriously our responsibility to deal with potential presidents' character and competence. But we are doing it in our usual imperfect way." The question frequently asked by those who are not politicians or members of the press is what right do members of the press have to judge? Are they themselves so pure, so righteous?

As good fortune would have it, purity and righteousness are not required to judge, not for the press, not for the politicians. When Sen. Joseph Biden was forced out of the race, he returned to Washington to run the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on Judge Robert Bork. It was his job; he did

it. If the professional politicians no longer have a license to separate wheat from chaff, someone else will become the Political Character Police, and for the moment, at least, it's the press, not out of personal purity, but out of political necessity. It is not a question of Caesar's wife, but of Caesar. Do the people who want to hold political office or judgeships have the character and capability that the rest of us have the right to expect?

This year it is easy to look at the candidates' character because there is so little else to look at. The Democratic candidates, except for the Rev. Jesse Jackson, are largely unknown, and so far, their campaigns have not showed much difference, except perhaps for Sen. Albert Gore Jr., who actually says nice things about the military from time to time. (And he's managed to wound himself by claiming to have gotten some pols thrown in jail when he was an investigative reporter in Tennessee. He didn't. So few do.)

Other than Sen. Gore's defense of defense, watching and listening to the Democratic candidates can be a stone bore. There is no fire, no flair. Michael Kramer, chief political correspondent for *U.S. News & World Report*, calls them "six men certain to cure your insomnia." And Republican consultant Roger Ailes said, "If these guys were on *The Dating Game*, nobody would get picked" (*Newsweek*, Sept. 7, 1987). For the reporters assigned to follow them, if the campaign is offering nothing to cover, perhaps the candidates' character will. If flaws turn up, perhaps it is, as Reuven Frank says, because "[t]he politicians are doing terribly, but the press is doing pretty well."

The Republican candidates have been no more exciting, but they have by and large avoided injuring themselves, although Pat Robertson seems to be trying. (Before someone complains, Robertson resigned his ministry and is no longer "the Reverend.") Except for his devoted supporters, Robertson's tendency to exaggerate his accomplishments is not helping him, and his complaint, "I have never had this kind of precision demanded of me before," is ludicrous. The precision is nothing more than basic truth, and as *The New York Times* said editorially, "Telling the truth is not a stern requirement recently imposed by moralizing media . . ."

But in one respect I agree with Robertson. Why should I know or want to know that Mrs. Robertson was pregnant when they married, or that Mrs. Jackson was? One marriage has lasted more than 30 years, the other more than 20—not bad records of marital stability in a society where divorce is so common it no longer causes comment—even among politicians. For some reason, pregnant brides attract uncommon interest. An official of the Cattlemen's Beef Production Board said some of the members were upset when Cybill Shepherd, their spokeswoman, said she was pregnant with twins, then married the father two days later.

Of course, making your own concurrent announcement and having someone else dig it up years later are not the same. Frank says what should be reported is a matter of taste, not subject. "I'm not sure there is any such thing as 'nobody's business,'" he says. Thus if I don't want to know the condition of the candidates' wives on their wedding days, I do want to know if some candidate got a

young woman pregnant and abandoned her. That would say something about his willingness to accept responsibility for his actions, and that we have an absolute right to know.

Grover Cleveland had a nine-year-old illegitimate son when he ran for the presidency, but he admitted it and demonstrated that he'd helped to support the boy. His character was so solid that the one incident did not hurt him much. (There is now some revisionist history that says Cleveland was not the only person who had accepted the favors of the young widow, but that he was the only bachelor among them. So when she became pregnant, he did the gentlemanly thing and accepted responsibility for his fellows. Why do I find that so hard to believe?)

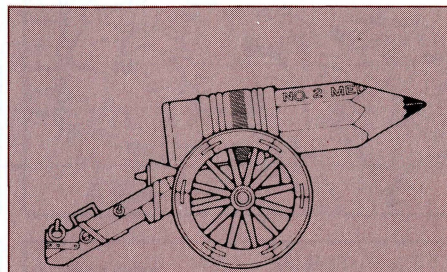
Sex and politics have been with us a long time, both in reality and fantasy. The 1947 film *The Farmer's Daughter* starred Loretta Young as a young Swedish maid who gets involved with her Congressman boss's career, only to have the whole thing threatened by a sleazy housepainter who claims to have spent the night with her. It won Loretta Young the Academy Award for Best Actress that year. One other scene from the film I remember particularly is when Charles Bickford tells Young that people at a political convention will cheer at absolutely anything, then proves it by standing, shouting "Fish for sale!" through his cupped hand, and getting an enormous cheer.

Which is another of the changes.

Political conventions, which used to be marvelous centers for high-spirited fun, backroom dealing, skullduggery, and dirty tricks, are now nothing more than one more wholesome television production, as carefully orchestrated and scripted as *The Bill Cosby Show*. Now, campaigns have become part of that orchestration, designed by well-paid advisers to sell their candidate to a gullible public.

In her book *"And So It Goes"* (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1986, pp. 126-27), Linda Ellerbee describes covering the 1980 campaign: "In any campaign, the most important person somehow seemed to be the pollster. The candidate, if he was lucky, came in third—right behind the media consultant."

If the campaign and the convention are to be nothing more than television programs, why should the candidates be or be treated as anything more than television performers? And as we all know, television performers are paid to look good and say their lines well and not much more. Great thought is not required and may even be detrimental. How do you make sense of a great thought in a



"... the press has somehow been given or given itself a warrant to wander around in the candidates' libidos . . ."

30-second TV spot? In 30 seconds what you can do is roll up your sleeves, throw your coat over your shoulder, and mix it up with the common folk. Be a regular guy. It may soon be that the requirements for a candidate will be roughly the same as the requirements for television anchors—a nice smile and a good head of hair.

The last president to whom that meant nothing was Harry Truman, who whistled across the country and did not depend on the press to spread his message. He had no choice. Most of the major newspapers—there wasn't enough television to matter—thought Harry Truman was a loser, and they said so. Truman won and took a great deal of pleasure making fools of *The Chicago Tribune*, which had a headline saying he'd lost, and H. V. Kaltenborn, the famous radio commentator who had reported that Truman lost. There is extant a recording of Truman imitating Kaltenborn giving that report. It isn't that good an imitation, but Truman's malicious pleasure in the moment is marvelous. I remember my mother listening to Truman on the radio, laughing with glee, and shouting at our floor model Philco radio that popular campaign slogan, "Give 'em hell, Harry!" That is the extent of my presidential campaign memories.

I have never covered one. During 29 years as a reporter I have been able to avoid any permanent assignment in Washington, a feat of which I am inordinately proud. Linda Ellerbee and I once volunteered to take the White House assignment, but only if we could wear boots and blue jeans to work. NBC did not take us seriously, so I don't

think that counts. I did cover part of a French presidential campaign, but that is a whole different process.

In 1960 in Maryland, I did tag along behind Henry Cabot Lodge while he campaigned as the Republican vice presidential candidate. Lodge was, by all accounts, a devoted public servant and a skilled diplomat, but in 1960, he was a disastrous campaigner. All I remember of Lodge as a candidate is his trench coat, a taupe beauty with a wide collar, epaulets, and enough grenade rings to support a smallish revolution.

Even if I don't remember what he said, I am reasonably well convinced that he did not plagiarize, and although he was a rich and handsome man, if he was having an extramarital affair, his discretion was sufficient to keep it from us. Not that I'm sure we would have cared. Those were the days of the double standard, and one simply did not tell—except on women, of course. I'm sure there had to be at least one reporter who knew full well in 1960 that John Fitzgerald Kennedy had an eye for the ladies. But sex was not something much mentioned or discussed, and I suspect that anyone who said *adultery* right out loud would have been shunned by his colleagues and perhaps disciplined by his boss.

Now it's such common currency that George Bush Jr. felt obliged to deny that his father fooled around, even though no one had asked him if his father did or said that his father had. But there was a rumor. In Raleigh, N.C., at the Rainbow Coalition convention, Rex Harris, a director, warned Jesse Jackson's supporters that *The Atlanta Constitution* was going to publish "a lot of garbage" about their candidate. He told Bill Krueger of *The News and Observer* that the article would accuse Rev. Jackson of being a womanizer. The *Constitution* denied it was going to do any such thing, and no one seems able to learn where that rumor got started.

The point is that since last May, the press has somehow been given or given itself a warrant to wander around in the candidates' libidos, and that has made the various campaigns nervous enough that they feel obliged to deny stories that have not even been written! Which means, of course, that everyone is then free to report that the candidate has denied what he was never accused of doing. And all of this because of Sen. Gary Hart and Donna Rice. But the story of Sen. Hart's downfall, at least in this campaign, has less to do with sex than it does with judgment.

In an article in *The New York Times Magazine*, Sen. Hart was asked about the

common Washington gossip about his philandering. He said, in effect, catch me if you can. *The Miami Herald* could and did. Rather than compliment the *Herald* for winning the contest, Sen. Hart said that Rice was merely passing through, as it were—in the front door and out the back—and when that one wouldn't fly, he bitterly blamed the press for his troubles. But the press did not tell him to meet Rice at his home in Washington after he'd invited the press to keep an eye on him, it did not tell him to lie about it when he was caught, and it didn't tell him to quit the race. These were decisions he made, and two of the three reveal a lack of judgment. In fact, perhaps all three do.

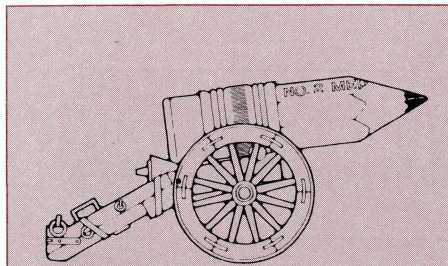
Members of the press, as it turns out, may be the only people around who care about the first two lapses. Sen. Hart made speeches in Philadelphia in late September and Charlotte, N.C., in early October—there may have been others, but those are the two I've seen reported—and in the question-and-answer periods following his speeches, no one at either meeting mentioned Donna Rice or Sen. Hart's alleged womanizing. He asked reporters in Charlotte, "What do you make of that? I think the American people care about issues, not personalities." Or perhaps they don't care about the personalities of those who are no longer candidates for the presidency.

Once Sen. Biden dropped out of the campaign, news organizations stopped digging into his speeches and his academic record. There was no longer a reason to, and most reporters do not want to appear to be kicking a man when he's down. There is a fine line between digging for facts and unprincipled badgering.

Sometimes we not only don't badger, we don't even have to dig. What we need is handed to us, as was the case with Sen. Biden.

John Sasso, Gov. Michael Dukakis's campaign manager and friend, had a video tape made showing Sen. Biden cribbing not only the speech, but the educational background of British Labor Party leader Neil Kinnock, a fiery, crowd-pleasing orator. Someone else—I don't know who—made public Sen. Biden's law school plagiarism. That by itself wouldn't have meant much. Why should the one-time excess of a 24-year-old student have anything to do with a 48-year-old man? But if the man is still at it all these years later, his judgment is questionable.

It also illustrates that he does not think much if he has to filch ideas. It is part of what O. W. Riegel, professor of journalism emeritus, talked about in a speech during a



“If a healthy, even basically honest campaign is more than these candidates can survive, perhaps they are the wrong candidates.”

Washington and Lee Alumni College last July. He said American presidential politics are becoming more and more a matter of posturing, of taking popular positions, and that both parties seem to be moving toward the political center. Riegel said: "This clustering around the center portends, I fear, a reluctance of the leading candidates to engage in serious debate of the real issues and the radical reforms they may suggest, and to rely more than ever upon slogans, catchy phrases, and the polishing of attractive images."

It is, I believe, that desire for an attractive image that got Gov. Dukakis to accept Sasso's resignation. The governor seemed to believe that the videotape somehow detracted from his positive campaign and his image as a skilled manager, even though the tape provided factual information and proved that Sen. Biden was a plagiarist. Sasso tarnished the image, and he had to go. Reuven Frank calls his dismissal "absolutely inexcusable; he was fired for doing what a campaign manager is supposed to do."

Somehow Gov. Dukakis seemed to think the tape was a dirty trick, and if he does, I don't agree. A dirty trick is what Ewa Barschel was accused of doing in the governor's race in a West German state. A former aide said Gov. Barschel had hired detectives to prove that his opponent was a bisexual and had anonymously denounced him to the tax authorities (now that's dirty). Gov. Barschel resigned and some days later was found dead under mysterious circumstances, which makes a simple resignation seem pleasant enough. Still we are left with the question asked by Ward Just, a political reporter

and novelist, "What's wrong with pointing out that your opponent is a lightweight?" (Richard Reeves' column, United Press Syndicate, Oct. 8, 1987).

Some Democratic Party leaders do not see it that way. Sen. Robert Byrd said, "An avalanche of constant negative campaign advertising, or 'attack videos,' will only bury the Democratic Party." But that, too, smacks of image polishing. If a healthy, even basically honest campaign is more than these candidates can survive, perhaps they are the wrong candidates.

The Republicans may not have done much better at fielding candidates, but with the exception of Robertson, no one's character has been questioned. Yet. For the moment, the Democrats are taking the heat, and at least three writers have referred to the Democratic campaign as "a demolition derby." *Newsweek* quotes an aide to former Gov. Bruce Babbitt as joking, "Our goal is to be the last campaign left standing."

If there has ever been a campaign like this one, I can find no record of it. Reuven Frank says the best description he's found of the campaign so far was in a newspaper editorial: "The press is spreading vicious truths." But it is not because the press is being vicious, but rather because the candidates are being remarkably inept at playing the game with a new set of rules, changes that have evolved in an imperfect democratic process. If the candidates are circling the wagons, the people on the outside riding around and shooting in are not reporters. They are the candidates themselves, the same people who are on the inside.

The press only counts the casualties.

★ ★ ★

I don't know any of the would-be presidential candidates personally. I was in China as a reporter with Vice President Bush in 1984, and the year before that, I walked around refugee camps in Thailand with Kitty Dukakis, the governor's wife, and others. In the early '70s, I attended meetings at WMAQ in Chicago where Rev. Jackson insisted that I hire more blacks on the news staff. Before that, I was a reporter in the Tidewater area of Virginia and though I did not know Pat Robertson—at least not as far as I remember—I did have a perfect record with his father, Sen. A. Willis Robertson: He never answered a single question I asked him.

Of the others, I know nothing even remotely personal, and this article is based on reading easily available, published material and on talking to colleagues who have political experience in the field. The conclusions are my own. So are the mistakes.

MURPH!

W&L's University Proctor Is Definitely Not Mother Goose

By Brian D. Shaw

First, let's get the name straight. His given name is Charles Fletcher Murray, but you wouldn't know it without a formal introduction. Shortly after he entered this world on Nov. 22, 1921, Charles Fletcher Murray became "Bob." The nickname was given to him by his brother, Clarence, who had struggled unsuccessfully to pronounce "brother."

So for the first 40 years or so he was called "Bob" or sometimes "Bobby"—not Charlie, not Chuck, not even Fletch.

Then, in 1962, Bob McHenry, '54, the Washington and Lee basketball coach at that time, dubbed Charles Fletcher Murray with the name that has stuck with him ever since. It's one of those rare one-word names—the kind that become so familiar that whenever someone says it, everyone (at least everyone at Washington and Lee and most everyone in Lexington) knows immediately to whom the speaker is referring.

The Greeks have Socrates, Aristotle, and Plato. Classical music has Beethoven, Bach, and Mozart. The entertainment world has Cher, Madonna, and Liberace.

And Washington and Lee has Murph.

The year was 1958, and things were heating up in Lexington. The rowdy and boisterous behavior of Washington and Lee students had caused a local attorney to write a letter to President Francis P. Gaines and the Associated Press complaining about student conduct.

Faced with negative publicity, the faculty acted quickly to appoint a committee to study the problem and make recommendations for improvements. According to the Jan. 2, 1959, edition of the *Southern Collegian*, "Almost all the rules (adopted by the committee) amounted to a little more than plain common sense and social propriety. But tucked away in an insignificant little paragraph near the end of the document presented by the faculty committee it read:

'There shall be established the office of University proctor to consist of one full-time employee equipped with automobile and

having appropriate authority to assist in carrying out University regulations.' "

A University proctor? Just what was the purpose of a University proctor? The students spent some time wondering about that through letters and editorials in the pages of the *Southern Collegian* and the *Ring-tum Phi*. Would the proctor be a nursemaid, as some feared? Or, worse still, would the proctor operate as a kind of one-man goon squad, intent on ruining the students' good times?

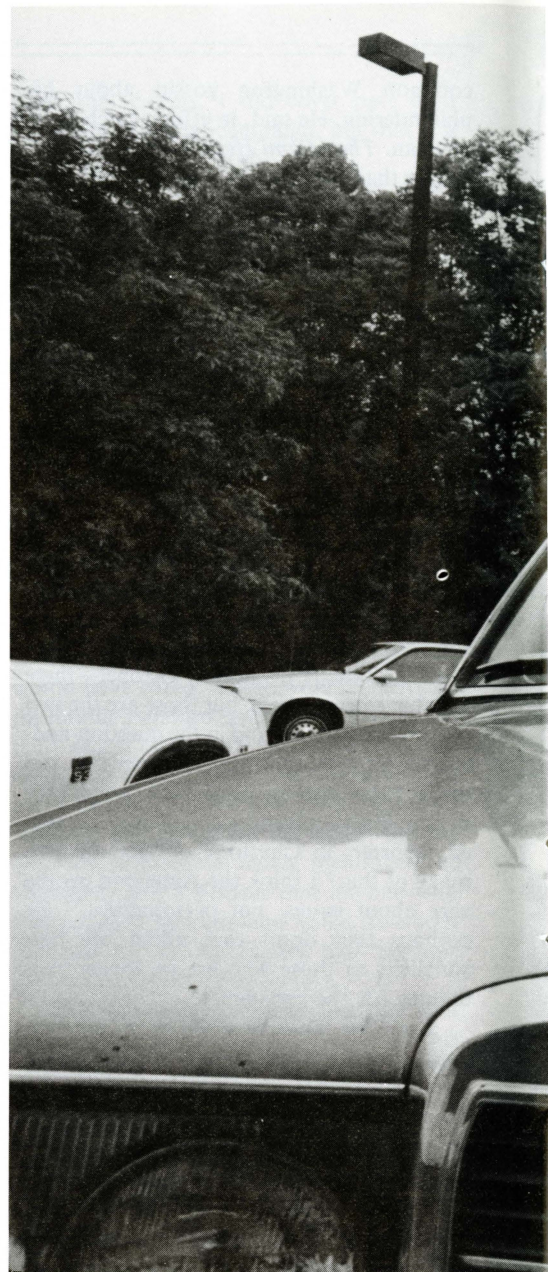
"The office of University proctor was created this year to guide the bad boys of W&L along the path of social righteousness," said a story in a 1958 edition of the Pi Kappa Phi fraternity's newsletter, *Virginia Gentleman*. "The duties of his office consist largely of playing Mother Goose during party weekends; but to fill in the preponderance of spare time, he will also issue tickets for campus parking and traffic violations."

Mother Goose turned out to be one Charles Fletcher Murray, a 12-year veteran of the Lexington Police Department. And he was not on the campus long before the tenor of the students' remarks began to change.

"It is remarkable how student opinion has rapidly crystallized concerning various campus events," the *Ring-tum Phi* wrote in an editorial shortly after that appointment. "In the few days that he has been employed by Washington and Lee, Mr. Bob Murray is rapidly gaining the respect and friendship of a large number of students. . . . His common sense approach to the duties of his office creates an impression that the enforcement of University social regulations will be carried out in a fair and just manner, to the best interests of the University and its students."

Murph had arrived. The W&L campus would never be quite the same again.

Murph was thrown into the fray on his first week, when he was asked to deal with a series of thefts from the residence halls and student automobiles that had occurred over Christmas break. With the investigative



relentlessness that has been his trademark ever since, Murph tracked down the culprits—some local youths—within two weeks of the thefts. First case closed.

Since that time, students, faculty, and administrators have come to realize what an intelligent choice that faculty committee made back in 1958 when it selected Murph as the first—and, to this moment, only—University proctor. Virtually nothing happens on the campus or at the fraternity houses without Murph catching wind of it. To call Murph ubiquitous is an understatement. Back in the 1970s, the *Ring-tum Phi* once reported that Murph was sighted in three different places at the same time on the same party night. He was—and is—everywhere. Or so it seems.

Aspiring artists who have climbed to the top of Washington Hall late at night determined to give Ol' George a fresh coat of

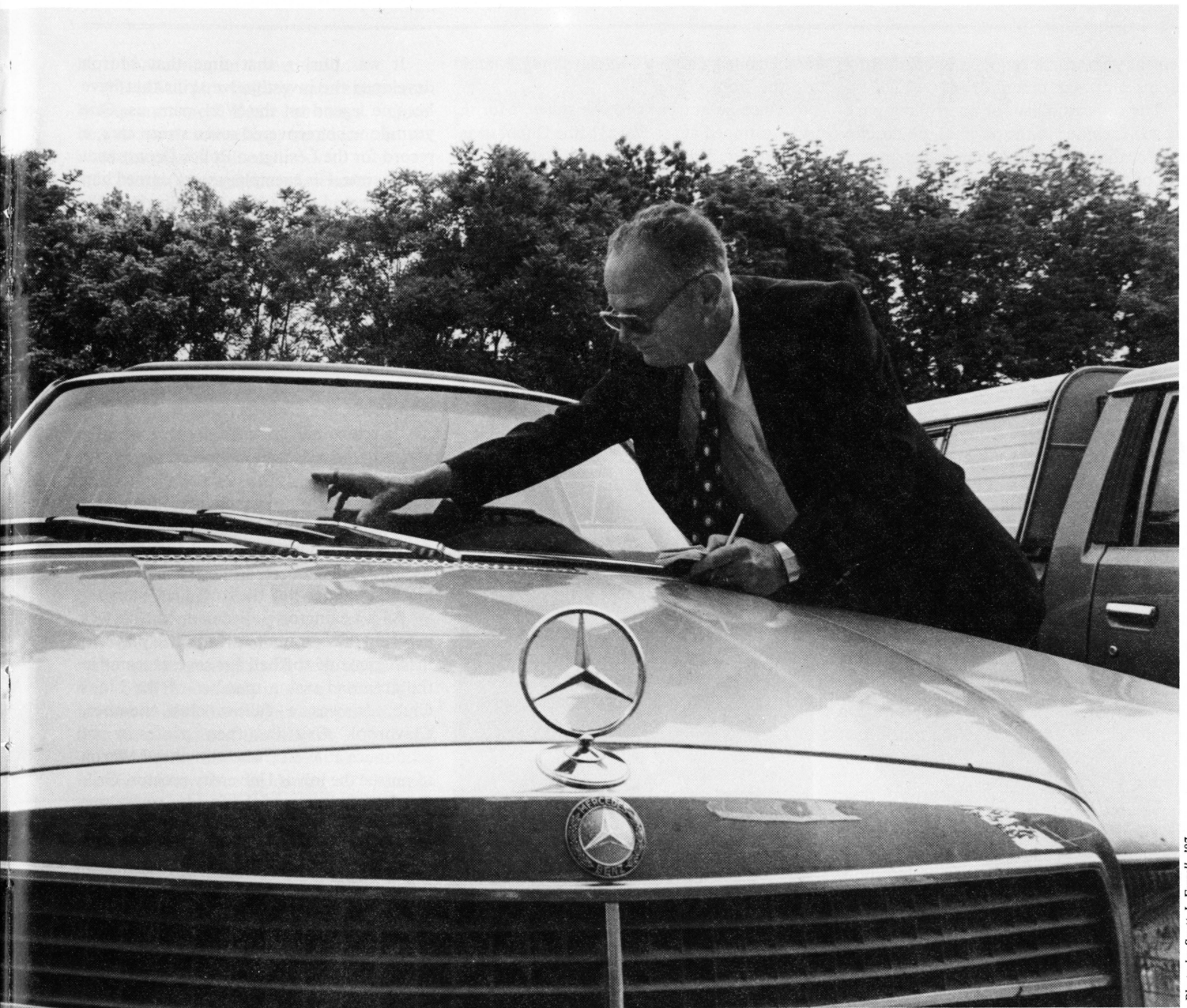


Photo by Scott J. Ferrell, '87

anything-but-white paint have often found Murph waiting at the bottom of their stepladder once their handiwork is finished.

On Homecoming and Reunion weekends, or whenever alumni return to campus for that matter, many wind up tracking Murph down to swap "remember-the-time-you-caught-me" stories.

And he has, indeed, caught many of them over the years.

Murph has given respectability to the term "lurking." He is not opposed to standing behind some bushes (not hiding in them, exactly) to gain a better view or listening post. He was doing precisely that one night in the early 1960s when a group of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity members were entertaining some sorority women from Madison College after hours. Murph appeared from behind the bushes to inform the

SAEs that they were in violation of University rules and that the women would have to leave.

As the lovelorn fraternity men were returning to the house, one turned to another and asked plaintively: "Doesn't that damn guy ever sleep?"

Murph loves to tell that story on himself because it illustrates his commitment to his job and to Washington and Lee. He also notes that his wife, Marita, tells their friends that Murph "doesn't know the way home."

"I enjoy getting out there at night," Murph says, with no apology in his voice. "I've left home at 9 on many a Saturday night, and not gotten back into bed before 4 or 5 the next morning. Back in the days when we had Saturday classes, I would come in early, stay for the football game, and then check all the fraternity houses and parties.

That made for a long day."

"Murph works longer hours than anybody I know," says Lewis John, '58, dean of students at W&L. "When I think of the person Washington and Lee can least afford to lose, Murph has to be right up there at the top."

Over the span of 28 years, one would think Murph would begin to slack off, delegate some authority to the other security personnel, and stay home. But anyone who knows him knows that Murph wants to be aware of what's happening on the campus at every minute.

It's not unusual to see Murph's immaculate beige Cutlass with the "Murph 6" license plates among the first cars in the faculty/staff parking lot on any given morning. The man himself can usually be found prowling the parking lot in even the most in-

clement weather, ticket book in hand, stalking his prey—an unauthorized vehicle.

The responsibility for controlling parking was included in the original job description for the proctor and remains an integral part of the job, but even though the security staff has grown to six, Murph still controls the parking. It is his least favorite chore, Murph says, and one that on occasion has forced him to think about retirement.

“Parking wasn’t such a big problem when I first started,” he says, “but in the mid-’70s more and more students started bringing their cars to campus. Now it is a headache.”

Charles Fletcher Murray was born in Lexington. His mother died when he was 10 and the family was forced to move to Lynchburg. He attended E.C. Glass High School there and made a name for himself as a four-year starting guard on the E.C. Glass football team. The then-6-0, 215-pound lineman played both offense and defense and was named All-State in his junior year.

Although he lived in Lynchburg, Murph never severed his ties with his native Lexington. Many Saturday mornings Murph could be found on U.S. 501 outside of Lynchburg hitching a ride to his grandmother’s house in Lexington.

Shortly after his graduation from E.C. Glass, Murph joined the Marines and was assigned to the *USS Savannah*, a light cruiser stationed in the Mediterranean with responsibilities for patrolling North Africa, Sicily, and southern Italy.

The U.S. had become actively involved in World War II at the time, and on Sept. 11, 1943, an event occurred on the *Savannah* that had a profound effect on the burly young Virginian. As the cruiser was lending support to the Battle of Salerno, a 2,000-pound German aerial bomb came crashing down through mid-ship. The bomb completely destroyed a 6-inch gun with an explosion that rocked the entire ship. The sick bay, where Murph had been shortly before the bombing, was wiped out.

Two hundred and six men died in that explosion. Murph remembers in graphic detail the screams of the wounded and men afire jumping overboard. Although severely damaged, the ship continued to float and fight until it could make it to port.

“It was horrible,” Murph says in typical understatement.

Murph remains an active member of the *USS Savannah* association, a group that meets annually to remember their fallen comrades. On big weekends at W&L Murph often breaks out his navy-blue baseball cap

emblazoned with the *USS Savannah*’s name on the front.

Once he got back to the states, Murph was stationed at the Naval Mine Depot near Gloucester, Va. He used a 48-hour pass to return to Lexington where he married his longtime sweetheart, Marita Frenche Mays.

Shortly after his discharge, Murph returned to Lexington to settle down. He needed a job fast, he remembers, because he had a wife and “no one was going to take care of her for me.” Although he thought about signing on with the local telephone company, that job fell through. Then he saw an ad in the newspaper for an opening with the Lexington Police Department and decided to give it a try.



The “shy” rookie Lexington policeman poses for a photograph in his full dress uniform.

“I was a little shy at first,” he says, laughing now at the thought. “But I finally got used to the uniform and everything was fine.”

Photos taken of him at the time, meticulously preserved by Marita in her Murph scrapbook, show a man who looked like every Northerner’s misconception of a Southern cop. Shy? Weighing in at 251 pounds (“285 with all my equipment,” he admits) and with his close-cropped dark hair, state-of-the-art jowls, and a scowl that could melt iron, Murph looks anything but shy.

What is not apparent in that photograph, though, is Murph’s absolute sense of fairness and his ability to deal with people from all walks of life.

“I never had any trouble when I was a policeman,” Murph says. “There was a lot more going on in town then than there is now, but I could go anywhere in the city without a problem. I never drew my gun in 12 years with the Lexington Police Department.”

It was during that time that Murph developed the investigative skills that have become legend on the W&L campus. One year alone he recovered seven stolen cars, a record for the Lexington Police Department at that time. His exemplary work earned him a “Policeman of the Year” citation in 1958.

As a Lexington policeman, Murph came to know a good number of Washington and Lee students while fulfilling his duties. Although, as he says, “the students didn’t party then like they do now, but they did party,” Murph characterizes the W&L men as generally polite and respectful to the police. It was students from other schools, he says, who posed the problems.

“I remember one time I came up on a Wahoo who was breaking windows in the dining hall,” Murph relates, chuckling before he gets to the punch line. “I went up to him and told him to stop. The boy took a swing at me and missed. Five W&L students who were standing nearby jumped him and I had to pull them off that Wahoo.”

As a Lexington policeman, Murph was involved in community affairs. He played a mean game of softball for several teams in the area and was a member of the Lions Club. It was a fellow club member, Claybrook Griffith, then professor of economics at W&L, who convinced Murph to pursue the job as University proctor. Griffith was chairman of the faculty committee looking into student behavior—or misbehavior, actually.

“I had an idea of what I was getting into when I took this job,” Murph says, with the luxury of 28 years’ worth of 20-20 hindsight. “I knew it wasn’t going to be a bed of roses.”

Murph is often heard before he is seen. As he wends his way around the corridors and buildings at Washington and Lee, he whistles and cackles, crows and coos, producing the most unusual collection of noises heard since Spike Jones was in his heyday.

While making his daily rounds of the campus, Murph has managed to discover the prime locations for coffee and doughnuts. On a given morning, he can be found in the athletic department, swapping stories with the coaches as they chow down on doughnuts (“the light kind,” he says) that Murph drove all the way out to the supermarket to purchase. Not long after that, he might be found in the News Office, talking about the past weekend’s events, or in the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics, trading slightly ribald jokes with the secretaries there.

But when Murph doesn’t want to be seen, he isn’t. He likes to become invisible when

he is conducting an investigation.

"It is Murph's bulldog nature that really impresses me," Dean John says. "Once he gets on to something, he doesn't let go until the case is solved."

"Murph's experience in law enforcement makes him an expert in the field of investigation," says Bruce Beard, chief of the Lexington Police Department.

Several years ago there was a rash of stolen and forged checks in the residence halls. Murph worked weeks on the case, John relates, comparing signatures on the checks with handwriting samples until he found the culprit. Murph's work was upheld by a former handwriting analyst with the Virginia State Police.

Murph has also been known to use modern technology in his investigations. In another incident in recent years, cash was systematically disappearing from wallets and billfolds in the residence halls. Murph had an idea who the thief was, but he couldn't quite catch him. Then he found a way.

He placed some currency in a wallet in one of the dorm rooms, then dusted the wallet and its contents with invisible powder that could be seen only under a special light. He waited until the money disappeared, and then he confronted the suspect.

"I told the boy we thought he was taking the money, but he denied it," Murph says. "So I took him down to the police station, and we stuck his hand under the light. It lit up like a Christmas tree, and he confessed."

Murph admits that he enjoys the hard work and tensions of investigations, but he takes no pleasure in seeing W&L students in trouble, let alone arrested.

"I don't think students are less honorable now than they were in years past," he says. "I believe in the Honor System, and I think all students ought to know it to the last letter."

Dean John, for one, is constantly impressed with Murph's ability to deal with the students—especially over a span of seven student generations.

"Campus police can be viewed in many different ways," John says. "On some campuses they are hard-nosed and leave little room for the individual. By comparison, we have a very low-key operation. It was only three years ago that the security force started wearing uniforms.

"Murph tries to protect the students from outside forces, but he also protects them from themselves. The students recognize that. Murph gets more respect from the students than most faculty members."

Police Chief Beard, who has worked with Murph since 1970, says the proctor's rela-



Marita and Murph at their Lexington home

tionship with the Lexington Police Department has helped keep open the lines of communication between the department and the University.

"Murph and his staff really do work well with our department," says Beard. "There have been many times when I have needed some information for an investigation, and Murph helped me get it without going through a lot of red tape.

"Seeing Murph out on big party nights is like having another officer out there. He's always patrolling the campus and the fraternities. He has helped us avoid a lot of trouble just by being out there."

With age 65 two years behind him and given the wear and tear of dealing daily with parking problems, Murph has cast an eye to his eventual retirement. He has gone so far as to submit his resignation, only to have it returned to him by Dean John with a plea to stay one more year.

Murph admits that he will have trouble filling his time when he does retire. He'll miss the big weekends, the camaraderie with the students, faculty, and administration, and the challenge of a good investigation. But retirement will come, eventually.

And maybe then he'll be able to find his way home.

A Funnies Collection

Art Wood, '50, Is the King of Cartoon Collectors

By Jeffery G. Hanna

ROCKVILLE, Md.—As far as Art Wood is concerned, the funny papers are no laughing matter.

You can have your great masters—your Rembrandts and your Picassos, your Dalis and your Goyas.

Art Wood, '50, will take his Bud Fishers and his Walt Kelleys, his Sir David Lows and his Charles Dana Fishers. He'll take those four cartoonists/illustrators/caricaturists, and he'll take the more than 2,000 others whose work is contained in his private collection—a compilation of original cartoon art that is generally considered the largest and most comprehensive in the world.

For almost five decades now, Wood has been gathering the original drawings of the world's cartoonists. When he stopped counting almost a decade ago, he had more than 30,000 drawings. He reckons the number is closer to 40,000 by now.

And when he hasn't been collecting other artists' cartoons, he has been drawing his own. Wood's political cartoons have been published the world over and have earned him more than a dozen major awards. Even today he draws at least two cartoons a week for his clients in the nation's capital.

In fact, the art of cartooning has been so much a part of Art Wood's life that, in the midst of a conversation with him, you begin to glance at a space just above his head, searching for a balloon containing the words he has just spoken.

The cartoon, Art Wood is saying, without the aid of balloons, "is a major American art form. More and more, I think people are beginning to recognize that fact."

Wood stops short of appending "and it's about time" to that statement. Clearly, though, he thinks it is about time. And he has little patience for those in the art world who stubbornly resist efforts to elevate cartooning to what he thinks is its legitimate place in the scheme of things.

"The art world has always drawn a line between the fine arts and cartooning," Wood explains, launching into a practiced offensive. "But in the history of this country most of the major artists began as cartoonists or illustrators.

"You can go back to the beginning: Benjamin Franklin, who started the *Saturday Evening Post*, did the first political cartoon in this country—the snake cut into various sections for the 'Join or Die' cartoon; Paul Revere, who actually was a silversmith by trade, was probably more famous for his cartoons than for his silversmithing. Those are two examples. There are many others. Gilbert Stuart was a cartoonist as were almost all the Ash Can painters and a long, long list of major American artists—Winslow Homer, Remington, Russell. All of them were cartoonists at some point in their careers."

Even if he finds agreement on that point, Wood is apt to meet continued resistance from certain elements within what he calls "the somewhat snobbish art community."

"What they always try to do to detract from this view is to say that the cartoons or illustrations were really not that artist's best work, so it shouldn't count," Wood explains. "But that really isn't true because some of the very best work by many of these artists were the drawings that they did in the cartoon-illustration line."

Slowly, if surely, Wood is winning the battle. He is finding that more and more American museums are recognizing the cartoon's legitimate place in the world of art and are staging major exhibits. He has done more than 60 exhibitions of his collection in recent years.

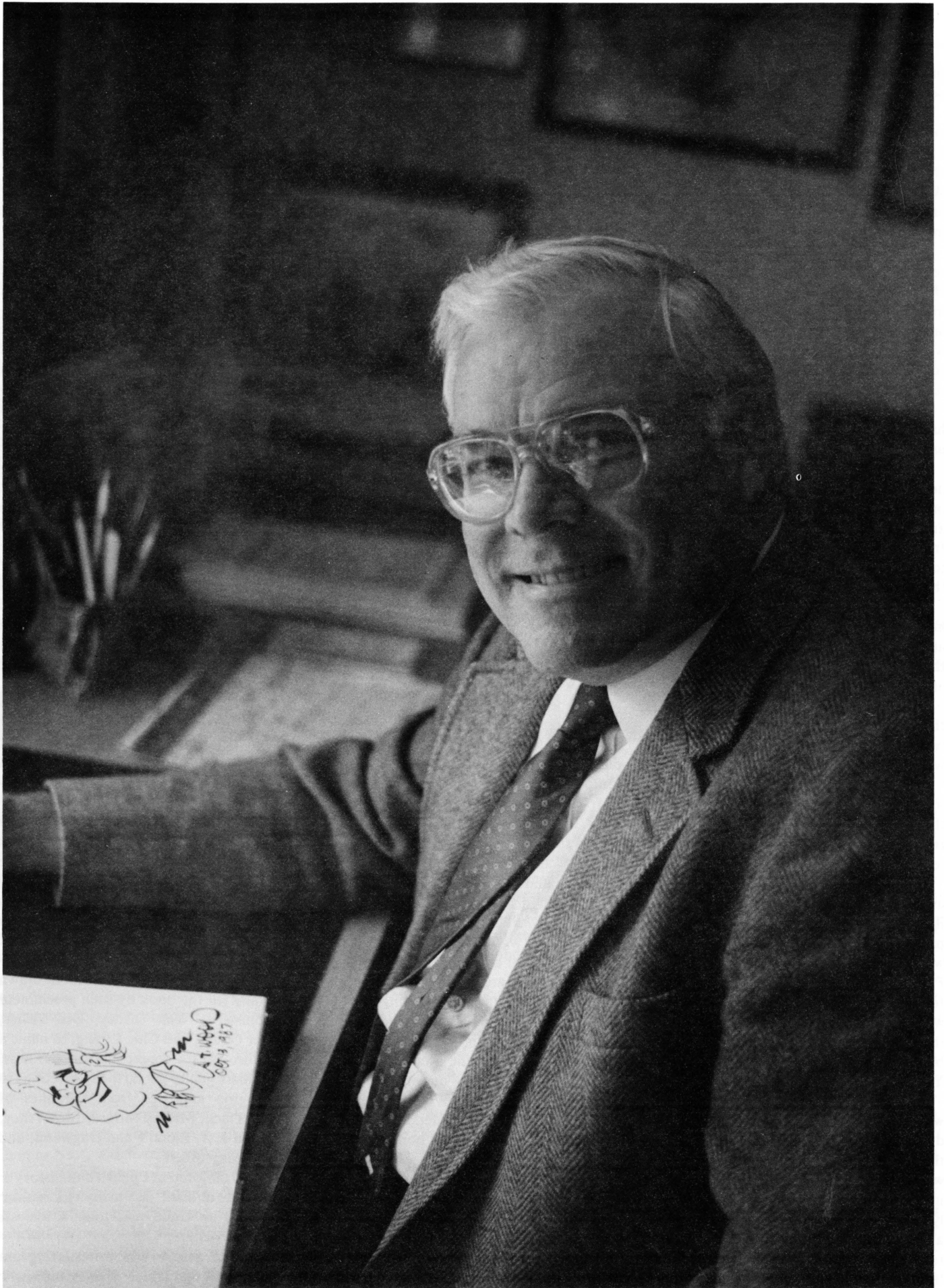
"What the major museums in this country are realizing is that the cartoon is a major American art form that bears on all facets of the culture," says Wood. "Not only does it cover political life, but it also comments on clothing and on language and on so many other things that are part of the total American culture."

In fact, Wood argues convincingly that Americans can see the history of their country and culture better through cartoons than in any other way.

"All you need to do is pick up a history book. All the major history books that I've ever seen have been profusely illustrated with cartoons because it's a much easier way to absorb history. You see it quickly. It's visual. It has impact. And now that television is around, that is even more the case because we are all so visually oriented these days."

Television was not around back in 1939 when 12-year-old James Arthur Wood Jr. accompanied his father, a 1924 graduate of the W&L School of Law and then a Washington attorney, on a trip to meet the editorial cartoonist of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, a man named Fred O. Seibel.

The senior Wood was also a collector—a stamp collector. A show of his stamps was scheduled for the Post Office Building in Washington, and he was hoping to include



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the original Seibel cartoon of the Byrd expedition to the South Pole in that exhibition.

"That was the first time that I had any exposure to a cartoonist. My father was a fine artist in his own right. And, like most children, I had always liked to draw," says Wood. "Getting a Fred Seibel original not only heightened my interest in my own drawing but got me started collecting."

Once started, the young Wood was relentless in his pursuit of original cartoons. His became a familiar face in the art departments of the Washington newspapers and, later, at the major New York syndicates where the nation's top cartoonists all worked in those days. His collecting technique was simple: he made a pest of himself.

"Once I became a cartoonist myself, I had cringes of terror thinking about what I used to do," says Wood.

"Back then there were four daily newspapers in Washington. I would set off on an afternoon, find the paper's cartoonist, and sit all day and watch him work. I know from having the same sort of thing happen to me what a terrible imposition that was for the artists.

"But I figured the best way to find out how to do what they did was to study them at work. I never had formal art training. All the training I got came from observing these artists at work."

The first subjects of Wood's forays were the Berrymans, a father-and-son cartoonist team who both won Pulitzer Prizes while working for the erstwhile *Washington Star*.

"I'd ask the artists for an original drawing, one that they particularly liked or one that I liked," he explains. "They weren't reluctant, really, because I was very interested in them and their work.

"A lot of them didn't give their work away at all, even in those days. Some of the illustrators sold their work. I remember, in particular, James Montgomery Flagg, who was one of the top artists for the Associated Press in New York. When I first asked him for a drawing, he said, 'You know, I sell my work for a big price.' I said, 'Yes, I know that. But I'm young and I haven't got the big price and I want one of your drawings.' You had to do it in a rather brash way."

On trips with his father to New York, where most of the newspaper syndicates that distributed both the editorial cartoons and the funny paper strips were located, Wood would bluff his way into the office and strike up a friendship with the artists. Occasionally, he posed as a delivery boy. And once in a while he would make an appointment by telephoning the artist and announcing himself, in his deepest bass, as "Arthur Wood of Washington." The artist often



Art Wood examines a portion of his cartoon exhibition that was on display at Strathmore Hall Arts Center in Bethesda, Md., this fall.

assumed that Mr. Wood was an Internal Revenue Service official and invited him up.

As Wood's collection began to grow, so did his own cartooning ability. His earliest work appeared in neighborhood and school publications. But his big break as a cartoonist came when he enlisted in the Navy out of high school and was assigned to boot camp at Bainbridge, Md. There, he became staff cartoonist for the *Bainbridge Main-sheet*, the camp's paper. Not long after that, he was shipped back to Washington to join a staff of artists with the Navy's *All Hands* magazine and the Ships Editorial Association, which distributed material to bases around the world.

"That was a good opportunity for me," says Wood. "For one thing, I liked the Navy. And they had a great group of cartoonists who were frozen here in Washington."

Among the cartoonists with whom Wood found himself working was Hank Ketcham, the father of Dennis the Menace.

"We did everything—maps, posters, gag cartoons, a comic strip. We even did some secret work, some cartoon renderings of the development of the atomic bomb."

By the time he arrived on the Washington and Lee campus in the fall of 1946, Art Wood's career as a cartoonist was well underway. In fact, he contributed political cartoons to the *Washington Star* throughout his undergraduate days. His work also appeared regularly in issues of the *Southern Collegian*, the University's humor magazine

which was filled with student-drawn cartoons at that time.

"Cartooning was quite big on the campus then," says Wood. "I can't make any comparisons since I don't know the situation with the student publications there today, but we had a staff with a good sense of humor and the cartoons were a great way to make fun of college life.

"I think that was probably true throughout the country. Mort Walker is the artist who draws Beetle Bailey. When I first met Mort at a meeting of the National Cartoonists Society some years after I got out of Washington and Lee, I confessed I had a guilt complex about him from my days on the *Collegian* at W&L. When we needed to fill some space and I hadn't gotten a cartoon done, I'd lift Mort's stuff from *The Missourian* (a student publication at the University of Missouri). I never asked permission; I just did it. When I told Mort about this, he laughed and said, 'I'll tell you something. When I was at *The Missourian* we were always lifting your stuff from the *Collegian.*'"

Wood still thinks the work that appeared in the *Southern Collegian* and other W&L campus publications in those days was of a particularly high quality. He singles out a classmate, Halcott G. (Hack) Heyward III, for special praise.

"I tried very hard to encourage Hack to go into the (cartooning) business, but he decided he would stay with the business world," says Wood. "He could have been an excellent cartoonist. His work for the *Collegian* was very professional."

One of the projects for which Wood is still remembered at Washington and Lee is the student publication commemorating the University's bicentennial in 1949. Wood edited the booklet, titled "200 Years Young," which included tributes from several prominent journalists and historians.

But what made it particularly noteworthy was the series of original cartoons drawn especially for the book by such preeminent cartoonists as Walt Disney, Bud Fisher, Chester Gould, and Chic Young, to name a few. Through his contacts in the business, Wood managed to get birthday greetings to Washington and Lee from the likes of Donald Duck, Mickey Mouse, Dick Tracy, Mut and Jeff, Blondie and Dagwood, and many, many others.

Wood majored in English and history at W&L but audited as many journalism courses as he could and took a few art courses as well.

"Marion Junkin was just starting out teaching art at that time," Wood remembers. "I took some courses under him, but I

remember my primary relationship with him and the art department came in my senior year when I was president of Fancy Dress and we turned the Doremus Gymnasium into King Arthur's court, complete with three-dimensional, motorized figures in the Disney tradition."

Wood went so far as to contact friends of his in Hollywood to get set designs for movies that had been made of the King Arthur era.

When he left Washington and Lee in 1950, Wood had a job lined up as editorial cartoonist for the *Houston Chronicle*. He went from Lexington to Richmond to buy a car for the trip to Texas and stopped off at the Richmond newspaper to visit with some acquaintances. That visit resulted in an offer to become editorial cartoonist for the *Richmond News Leader*. Wood never made it to Texas.

He spent seven years drawing the political cartoons for the *News Leader*, moved to the *Pittsburgh Press* for six more years of the same, and finally wound up back in Washington, his home area, where he has worked for the U.S. Independent Telephone Association and, more recently, established his own company, which specializes in—cartoons, of course.

Every wall of every room of Art Wood's five-bedroom home in this Washington suburb is filled with his vast collection. And that is just the beginning. There are the cabinets, specially built and containing a paper-saving chemical, chock full of drawings, all arranged chronologically by artist. Then there are the closets, also specially built and also filled to the top.

So impressive is the collection that many of the country's leading cartoonists have stopped by for a tour of Wood's home-museum.

"The collection is sort of all-inclusive," says Wood. "When I started out, I tried to get one example of most major artists' work. And in recent years I've increased that to get the better work of all the artists. The vast majority of these have been given to me. I've bought very few."

Every facet is represented. There are political cartoons. These include an original Thomas Nast, which dates back to the Civil War, a complete set of cartoons by every Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial cartoonist, and drawings by 20th-century British political cartoonist Sir David Low.

There are the comic strips, which represent the complete history of that art form. Wood's collection dates back to the very first newspaper strip, *The Yellow Kid*, which

A Funnies Quiz

Cartoonist Art Wood has prepared the following quiz to test readers' knowledge of the funny papers. The object is to match the artist (not the writer) with the strip he drew. The answers are below.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 1. Far Side — 2. Terry and the Pirates — 3. Skippy — 4. Wizard of Id — 5. Dick Tracy — 6. Superman — 7. Mutt and Jeff — 8. Wash Tubbs & Capt. Easy — 9. Bringing Up Father — 10. Doonesbury — 11. Crock — 12. Crazy Kat — 13. Buck Rogers — 14. Little Nemo — 15. Shoe — 16. Blondie — 17. Peanuts — 18. Prince Valiant — 19. The Yellow Kid — 20. Little Orphan Annie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Charles Schulz b. Brant Parker c. Bud Fisher d. Dick Calkins e. Bill Rechin f. Roy Crane g. Jeff MacNelly h. Joe Shuster i. Harold Gray j. George McManus k. Percy Crosby l. Chester Gould m. Chic Young n. Gary Larson o. R. F. Outcault p. Milton Caniff q. Winsor McCay r. Garry Trudeau s. George Herriman t. Hal Foster
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ANSWERS: 1-n; 2-p; 3-k; 4-b; 5-j; 6-h; 7-c; 8-f; 9-i; 10-t; 11-e; 12-s; 13-d; 14-g; 15-r; 16-m; 17-a; 18-i; 19-o; 20-l.

originally appeared in 1896 and from which comes the phrase "yellow journalism." There are five originals of *The Yellow Kid* in existence today, and Wood has two of those in his collection. Among the other prominent items in the comic strip portion of the collection are Rube Goldberg's first cartoon, drawn in 1906, an original of the first daily newspaper strip (*Mutt and Jeff*), and an original of the first Sunday strip (*The Katzenjammer Kids*).

Then there are caricatures, including some drawn by opera star Enrico Caruso for an Italian newspaper, and several by Lopez Portillo, former president of Mexico. And there are animation cels, including the earliest Mickey Mouse drawings and originals from Walt Disney's *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. And there are illustrations, including several by Charles Dana Gibson, best known for the "Gibson girls."

Perhaps most amazing of all is that the collection is current and is growing all the time. As soon as a new cartoonist appears on the scene, Wood has an original drawing in his files. "If I think the artist has got potential, I'll try to get a good cross section of his or her work," he says. "Otherwise,

I'll just add one drawing."

Where once he had to pester artists for an original drawing, now young artists aspire to be included in the collection, which is a living history of the art of cartooning.

One of the fascinating things about the collection is the way it traces the evolution of the cartoon.

"The basic ideas are still the same. In an editorial cartoon, you want to tell the story that's in the news in as vivid and as imaginative a way and with as much impact as you can," he says.

"What has changed, and this is true for the comic strips and the editorial cartoons, involves the impact that television has had. Because TV is an instantaneous medium, people today want their information in a hurry. A cartoon—they want to see it immediately. If they don't get it in a few seconds, they skip it.

"In the old days when we had humor magazines, *Harper's* and so forth, there was no other competition—no radio, no TV. All you had to do was read. Back then the cartoons were very involved, a lot of balloons, a lot of action, tremendous amounts of reading material. That won't work today."

In addition to the readers' desire for instant information, newspaper cartoonists—primarily the comic strip cartoonists—must also adjust to a drastic reduction in the space allotted to cartoons. The Yellow Kid ran a full page. So did most of the Sunday newspaper strips. Even in a daily paper, it was customary for a single strip to be run across the entire width of a page. Nowadays newspapers cram as many as two dozen strips onto one page.

"That has been a real bugaboo with all the comic artists," says Wood, who published a book, *Great Cartoonists and Their Art*, earlier this year. "It's very sad in many ways because when I grew up you used to have a full page of one artist's work. Today it's postage-stamp size. I can't imagine, even for young people today, having to read some of the complex dialogue and drawings when they're running down to one newspaper column in width.

"Visually it's been a tremendous blow because you really can't see the drawings. And great artists like Hal Foster, who did Prince Valiant for many years, finally had to give up. He once told me, 'It just doesn't make any sense for me to spend a whole week doing a beautiful drawing when all they do is reduce it down to where they can't read it.' He wound up doing heads and shoulders and a little dialogue, which is very sad because he used to do these wonderful battle scenes with the knights jousting. Today you simplify the drawing to the point of absurdity."

Wood does not know where the current trend will lead. He does, however, insist that newspapers will never eliminate their funny papers—not unless they want to eliminate many, many readers.

"You get on a bus or a subway and study the people who are reading newspapers. What are they looking at? The vast majority are looking at either the funnies or the sports. It's always been that way.

"That's why Hearst and Pulitzer paid such fantastic salaries to the earliest cartoonists and battled so hard to get them. Some of those artists were getting \$100,000 a year—and not having to pay taxes back then."

What Wood does expect to see is fewer of the "continuity strips"—that is, the funnies in which the story line is serialized one day to the next—while the humor strip becomes the major survivor.

Meanwhile, there will always be a place for the editorial cartoon, in Wood's opinion. Although there are plenty of newsroom arguments about who has more impact, the editorial writer or the editorial cartoonist, Wood thinks there is little question. For



This Dick Tracy cartoon is a special part of Art Wood's collection. In addition to signing the original drawing, artist Chester Gould put Art Wood in the strip. "Mr. Wood, the producer" is, in fact, Art Wood. And the door to the producer's office in the third panel bears the name "A. Wood."

proof, he likes to cite a quote from William M. Tweed, the infamous New York "Boss," who once said, "Let's stop them damn pictures!...I don't care so much what they write about me...My constituents can't read, but, damn it, they can see pictures."

"There is always some tension between the editor and the cartoonists, I think," says Wood. "However, the truth of the matter is that the readers look at the cartoon first. Surveys have always shown that, much to the distress of the editorial writer."

There is little doubt that politicians, up to and including presidents, pay considerable attention to the cartoonists' work. Each Friday Ronald Reagan gets a publication called "Friday Follies" delivered to him. It is a compilation of the week's political cartoons.

"All the presidential libraries are plastered with political cartoons," says Wood, whose own work has hung on the walls in the White House from time to time. "Political cartoons can present a wonderful history of a presidency."

One of the trends that Wood does see these days is a blurring of the distinction between political cartoons and humor cartoons. Doonesbury may be the clearest example. But there are also Bloom County and Berry's World. These and others usually appear on the funny pages but address political issues.

"Actually there has always been a certain amount of that," Wood says. "Go back to Bud Fisher's Mutt and Jeff. You'll see political leaders in his strip on a regular basis—presidents, celebrities, wrapped into the strip in a humorous, yet satirical way.

"But I do think this has accelerated a bit lately. There is more of that now than in the past."

As his collection has steadily grown, Art Wood has become more and more interested in finding a permanent home for it—a home other than his own, that is.

"It needs to be somewhere that the general public can have access to it," says Wood, whose most recent exhibition, "The Art of Cartoons," was held in September and October at the Strathmore Hall Arts Center in Bethesda, Md., less than a dozen blocks from his home.

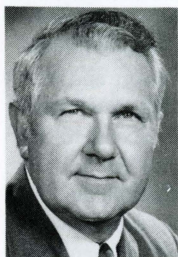
Although they are still on the drawing board, there are preliminary plans to build a museum in conjunction with Strathmore Hall. "I think it would be an ideal location," says Wood, "since it is just outside a major city and could become a great attraction."

Until a permanent location is found, however, Wood will continue to build his collection and to promote the fine art of cartooning.

W&L Gazette

McClintock Elected to Board of Trustees

The Washington and Lee Board of Trustees has elected William McClintock III, president of McClintock Farms Inc. of Tunica, Miss., as its newest member. McClintock was nominated to the trusteeship by a vote of the University's alumni and was elected by the board at its meeting in Williamsburg in October.



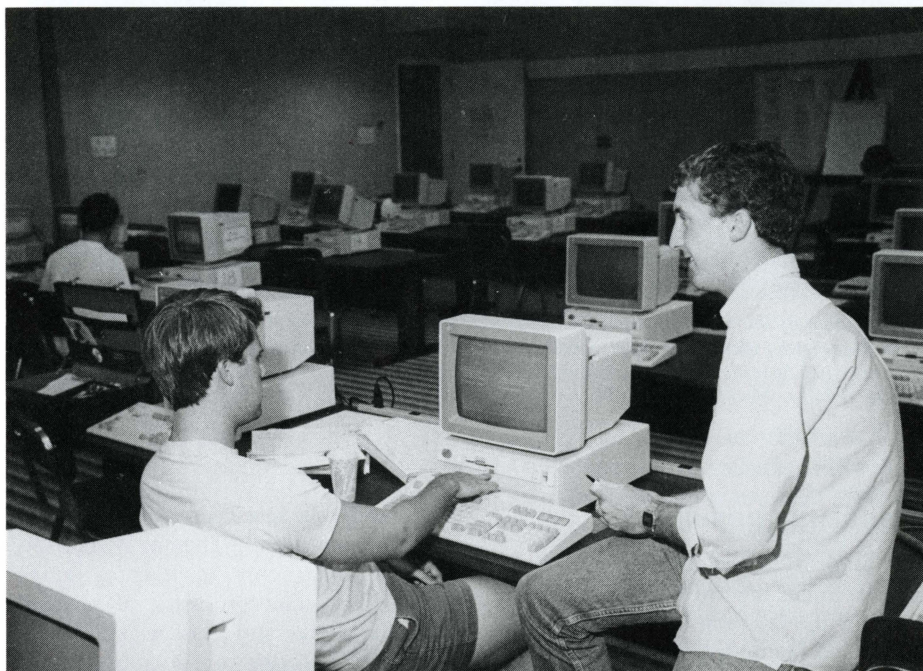
In addition, the Trustees reelected James M. Ballengee, '48L, of Philadelphia, to his third three-year term as rector of the Board and also reelected Trustees Houston Harte, '50, of San Antonio, Royce Hough, '59, of Jacksonville, Fla., and J. Thomas Touchton, '60, of Tampa, Fla., to five-year terms on the Board.

McClintock is a 1953 graduate of Washington and Lee, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Kappa. He served as president of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon social fraternity and the Interfraternity Council. While at W&L, McClintock was also a member of the White Friars, the Cotillion Club, the "13" Club, the *Ring-tum Phi*, the *Calyx*, and the *Southern Collegian*.

In addition to serving as president of McClintock Farms, he is chairman of the Northwest Bank and president of Clayton Elevator Inc. He is a commissioner with the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee Board, vice president of the Tunica Gin Co., past president of the Delta Area Boy Scouts of America, a recipient of the Boy Scouts Silver Beaver Award, past president of the Tunica Rotary Club, and clerk of session and chairman of the trustees of the Tunica Presbyterian Church.

McClintock has served on the Washington and Lee Alumni Board of Directors, including one term (1984-85) as vice president of the board. He was chairman of the University's Annual Fund from 1979 through 1981 and has been active in the Mid-South Alumni Chapter.

McClintock's election brings the number of members on the W&L Board of Trustees to 28.



The new computer laboratory in the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics is available to students 24 hours a day. The laboratory features 29 IBM Personal System/2 Model 50 computers.

Commerce School opens new computer laboratory

If Congress cuts next year's budget by \$60 billion, what will be the effect on the national economy?

Nobody knows the answer to that question, of course, but it is typical of the forecasting problems that a professor might ask of students in a college economics class.

Hours of research in the library would enable the students to make some predictions, and, when the next class meets, those predictions could be discussed. But, at Washington and Lee's School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics, students can work on that problem as soon as it is posed, for all the students in the class can be sitting at their own computer now.

Through a spontaneous series of gifts from a number of W&L alumni, the University has been able to purchase and install 29 new IBM Personal System/2 Model 50 computers to create a microcomputer laboratory that will soon be hooked into a common network with all computers in the Commerce School Building.

Controlled by file servers located in the adjoining laboratory manager's office, the laboratory's network will allow professors to work in their own offices, store information on the file servers, and have students gain access to the data in the microcomputer lab. In that way, the laboratory can be used for individualized class instruction as well as for classroom assignments.

Among the programs already on the computers is the Dow Jones Information Retrieval system, which connects to an off-campus data base. In addition, some of the computers have access to statistical programs on the University's mainframe computer.

"This computer lab will allow faculty members time to focus on the challenging task of curriculum revision as courses are overhauled to incorporate microcomputer technology," said Larry C. Peppers, dean of the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics.

"The laboratory speaks to a critical need here," Peppers added.

Earl Edwards, '69, has been appointed the full-time manager of the laboratory.



New members of the W&L faculty include (first row, from left) Lisa Alty, Alexandra Brown, Cecile West-Settle, Janine Hathorn, Leslie Jane Federer, and Ramon Ramos; (second row, from left) Krzysztof Jasiewicz, Thomas Mapp, Douglas Haddock, Elizabeth Morgan, Joel Snow, Thomas Whaley, Neville Richardson, Kathleen Olson, Christopher Camuto, and Richard Bidlack.

New faculty appointed

A total of 21 new and visiting faculty members joined the University when classes began for the fall term in both the School of Law and the undergraduate divisions.

Four of the new appointments were in the School of Law while 17 were in the two undergraduate divisions, the College (of arts and sciences) and the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics.

Joining the School of Law faculty were two visiting professors, Douglas R. Haddock of St. Mary's School of Law in San Antonio, Texas, and Thomas W. Mapp of the Institute of Law Research and Reform at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada. In addition, J. Kevin Green, who is associate professor of accounting in the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics, has been named an adjunct professor in the law school where he will teach a class in accounting.

The Frances Lewis Law Center has named Doug M. Rendleman as its Scholar in Residence for the fall semester. Rendleman is the Godwin Professor at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law at the College of William and Mary. He will be conducting research on law form and teaching a seminar in injunction enforcement.

Meanwhile, the new members of the undergraduate faculty in the College were: Lisa T. Alty, instructor in chemistry; Lore M. H. Amlinger, assistant professor of German; Richard Bidlack, assistant professor of history; Alexandra R. Brown, instructor in religion; Christopher A. Camuto, instructor

in English; Leslie Jane Federer, assistant professor of mathematics; Thomas W. Forrest, part-time instructor in music; Janine Hathorn, assistant professor of physical education; Krzysztof Jasiewicz, visiting associate professor of sociology; and Elizabeth Morgan, assistant professor of English.

Also, Kathleen Olson, assistant professor of fine arts; Capt. Ramon Ramos, assistant professor of military science; R. Neville Richardson, Howerton Visiting Professor of Religion; Col. Joel L. Snow, professor of military science; Cecile West-Settle, assistant professor of romance languages; and Thomas P. Whaley, professor of computer science.

One new member joined the undergraduate faculty in the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics. He is David N. Wiest, visiting instructor of accounting. He previously taught accounting at W&L from 1981 to 1984.

University receives NSF grant

The National Science Foundation has awarded Washington and Lee a \$30,850 matching grant with which the University has purchased a nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for the department of chemistry.

The new equipment is the latest element in the University's efforts to update and upgrade its laboratory equipment in the sciences.

According to H. Thomas Williams, associate dean of the College, the University has matched the NSF grant with funds from the \$200,000 grant from the J. Howard Pew Freedom Trust. Over the past two years, Washington and Lee has received three grants and one bequest to be used primarily for the purchase of new laboratory equipment.

The nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer will be used both for laboratory courses in the department of chemistry and in the University's Robert E. Lee Research Program for undergraduates. It is used to elucidate the structure of organic particles and will be particularly useful for Washington and Lee's premedical students since it is the basis for magnetic resonance imaging used in medical applications.

"We are delighted that, through the National Science Foundation's grant and with the continued assistance of the Pew Foundation, our students will have access to this important piece of equipment on a daily basis in our laboratories," said Williams. "It is one more step along the way toward strengthening our science and mathematics departments."

The National Science Foundation, created in 1950, funds research and education in nearly all fields of science and engineering through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements to colleges, universities, and other institutions in all parts of the United States.

Mock Convention moves up

In an effort to provide its participants with a greater challenge, Washington and Lee's 1988 Mock Democratic Convention will be held in March, rather than during Alumni Reunions in May as had been the case with recent conventions.

The convention is now scheduled for March 25-26. The shift to an earlier date was made so that the event will occur before the last of the primary elections are completed.

"With the last two conventions (1984 and 1980) the event lost a little of its prestige, because the major primaries had already taken place, which made our selection of a candidate fairly anticlimactic," explains Chip Gist, a senior from Houston who is serving as co-chairman of the Mock Democratic Convention.

"If we had stuck with the traditional May date for the 1988 convention, 45 of the 56 primaries would have taken place by then," Gist says. "So we decided to move it up in order to make it more challenging and to restore some of the authenticity to the event. Only 33 of the primaries will have been completed by the March date."

From torts to calculus

Gist and his fellow officers are currently working to attract a slate of prominent Democratic officials to speak at the convention. Although plans are incomplete, he does predict one of the liveliest conventions in many years.

"Of the last four races, this is easily the most interesting," Gist says. "You combine that fact with the earlier date of the convention, and we really have our hands full."

W&L ranks 25th nationally in magazine poll

Washington and Lee is rated 25th among 125 national liberal arts colleges in the latest *U.S. News & World Report* survey of college presidents.

U.S. News & World Report places schools in categories based on classifications devised by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The magazine then asks the presidents of the schools in each of those categories to rank the top 10 institutions from among those schools classified in the same category as their own.

When the survey first appeared in 1983, Washington and Lee was classified as a "smaller comprehensive university," which actually placed the University among a group of other schools with which it had little in common—the State University of New York College at Buffalo and Athens State College of Alabama, for example.

Competing in that category, Washington and Lee was ranked No. 1 among "smaller comprehensive universities" east of the Mississippi.

When the magazine conducted its second survey, Washington and Lee's classification had been moved into the more prestigious and competitive "national liberal arts" category—a shift that more accurately reflected the peer institutions with whom the University shares a common ground—i.e., Williams, Swarthmore, Middlebury. That year, 1985, only the top 10 "national liberal arts" schools were ranked, and Washington and Lee did not appear. The magazine did, however, provide an alphabetical listing of all the colleges in the category, including W&L, with a special note about the quality inherent in that large group of schools.

Then, in its latest poll, *U.S. News & World Report* took the "national liberal arts" category to 25 places, thereby making a parallel listing with the "national universities."

It is interesting to note that among the 25 schools ranked in the "national liberal arts category," Washington and Lee has the third lowest tuition, the sixth lowest acceptance rate, and higher SAT scores than nine of the schools rated above it.

Once a week Jim Ferguson puts away his law textbooks and turns his attention to calculus.

Not that Ferguson, a third-year law student at Washington and Lee, isn't fully immersed in the world of torts and briefs and litigation. But on a regular basis he sets that work aside and concentrates instead on derivatives and limits and variables.

Ferguson is the coordinator of a law school program called Student-to-Student Tutoring. Now in its third year, the program provides tutors to junior and senior high school students in Lexington and Rockbridge County.

Every week, about 35 law students take time out from their own studies and spend an hour teaching subjects ranging from chemistry and advanced mathematics to Latin and English literature. Some of the tutors hold afternoon sessions with students at Lexington's Lylburn Downing Middle School, while others travel to the Glasgow Community Center one evening a week to coach pupils from Natural Bridge High School.

The law students' efforts, Ferguson says, have paid off. "It really works. We have seen grades improve; we have seen attitudes change. We've even seen one or two students who began thinking about going to college after they were helped by a tutor. Of course, you can't attribute all of that to the tutoring, but it does help."

Ferguson points to one success story with particular pride. "There was a seventh-grader who was having some trouble in school and was convinced she

couldn't do well," he explains. "One of our tutors stuck with her and kept working with her. Both her grades and her attitude turned around so much that her parents contacted us and asked for even more tutoring."

The girl, who had been a D student, finished the year with a B average, according to Ferguson who adds: "She was a completely changed person."

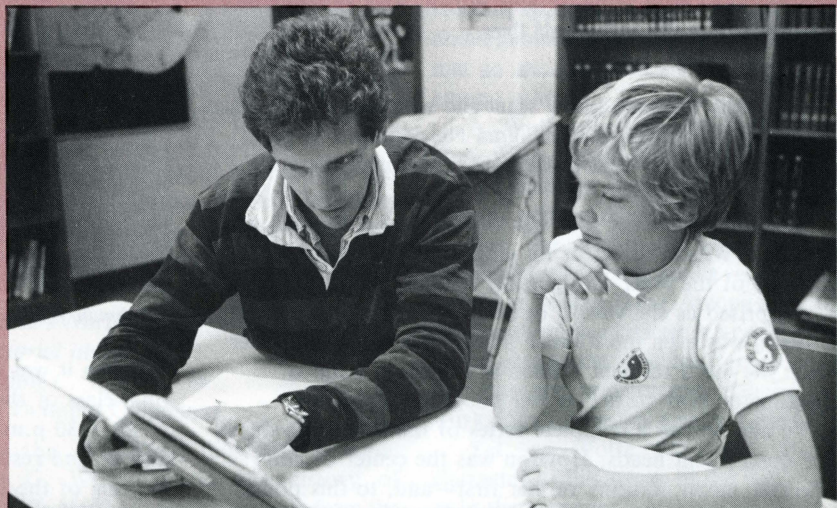
Local school officials agree with Ferguson's positive assessment of the law school program. "It has been very effective," says Joyce Shull, Lylburn Downing's guidance counselor. "Not only does it improve academic performance, but it also provides our students with a very positive role model. Our students have gained organizational skills and have improved their study habits as well as their grades.

"We couldn't operate without it."

While the tutored students obviously benefit from the program, their tutors gain something, too. "The law students like to share the kind of knowledge they have," Ferguson explains. "These kids just need some incentive, and it makes the law students feel good to think they have rubbed off on an eighth-grader who had thrown his or her books to the side."

As more tutors sign up to participate in the program, Ferguson hopes to broaden its outreach to other schools in the area.

"I haven't seen one law student who was dissatisfied with the experience," claims Ferguson. "It's just really nice to see that you've helped somebody."



Washington and Lee third-year law student Frank Bredimus works with Matthew Haddock at Lexington's Lylburn Downing Middle School.

Trading Places

When 18-year-old Carol Howson arrived on the Washington and Lee campus to begin her college career in mid-September, little did she know that less than two months later she'd have her run of the place—literally.

But there she was on Nov. 2, seated comfortably behind the president's desk in Washington Hall and confronting the issues facing the University this day.

Meanwhile, the normal occupant of that chair, President John D. Wilson, was finding out what life is like for a Washington and Lee freshman. Armed with Howson's bag of textbooks and her schedule of classes, Wilson spent his day in the classroom, on the racquetball court, in the dining hall, and wherever else a freshman might be found on a typical Monday.



Photograph by Mathew Horridge, '88

President Howson and executive assistant Frank Parsons

The scene was something straight out of the Dan Akroyd-Eddie Murphy's *Trading Places*, only this role reversal was called "King of the Hill" and the big winner was Lexington's United Way campaign.

The University's chapter of Sigma Nu fraternity came up with the unusual fund-raiser. More than 225 undergraduates paid \$2 each for a chance to trade places with President Wilson.

The contest netted \$470 for the local United Way. It also provided both Howson and Wilson with valuable insight into how the other half lives.

★ ★ ★

Little did Howson know what she was getting into when she bought her ticket in the Sigma Nu contest. "It was," she said, "the very first ticket sold. I assumed the odds were not in my favor."

But the first ticket sold was the one ticket selected when President Wilson drew for his single-day successor during halftime of the W&L-Bridgewater football game.

Surprised as she was to be selected in the first place, Howson was even more taken aback by what awaited her when she met President Wilson at 8 a.m. in front of Washington Hall to deliver her books and schedule.

In addition to a complete series of meetings with deans and department heads, Howson was the center of considerable media scrutiny on her first—and, to this point, only—day as W&L's president. She handled the TV cameras with aplomb, listening to reports on everything

from the campus parking problems to the University's drug policy.

After a morning filled with appointments, Howson took Wilson's place at the president's regular Monday lunch with the administration. There, she provided her perspective on the Parents' Weekend that had just passed, sharing concerns and offering suggestions for improving the current program. Then she sat back and listened to the other reports, occasionally interrupting (as presidents are wont to do) with a pertinent comment.

When lunch was finished, it was back to the office for more meetings and for perhaps the biggest challenge of her day on the job. As part of the role switch, President Wilson had made \$1,000 available to President Howson from his discretionary fund and had invited academic department heads to submit proposals for the special funding. It was real money. The 20 proposals were real proposals. And President Howson soon discovered that decision-making can be a real headache.

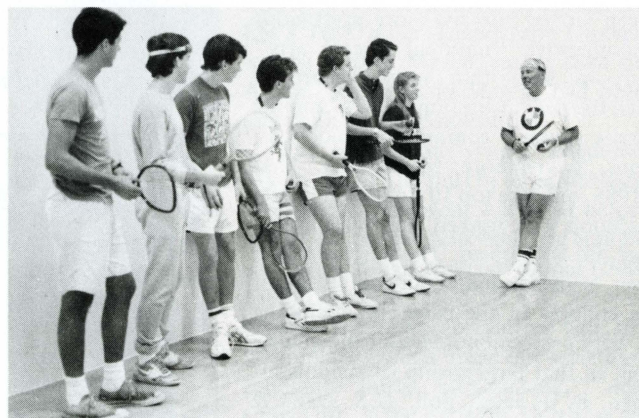
Once she had reviewed all of the proposals, she made her decision, which proved to be an astute one. She divided the money, awarding the mathematics department with \$388.90 for the purchase of videotapes and giving the English department \$611.10 to expand the program of the writing center.

★ ★ ★

Meanwhile, freshman Wilson, attired in a T-shirt and jeans, began his day by working on his adjectives—his French adjectives. His 8 a.m. class was French, where he conducted his blackboard work admirably.

Next came calculus. Happily for Wilson, the calculus quiz had been given Friday, so he got the benefit of receiving the test paper with the score of 81 and the comment "That's your best so far." It wasn't Wilson's best, of course; it was Howson's.

From there, he took to the racquetball court, where he scored one victory but was down 3-2 in the second game when the class ended.



Photograph by Mathew Horridge, '88

Freshman Wilson in racquetball class

Then it was on to the dining hall for lunch and the final class of the day in psychology.

By 4:30 p.m., freshman Wilson had donned his coat and tie and resumed his presidency by chairing the monthly meeting of the University's faculty. And President Howson had concluded a long day of deliberations and returned to the life of a W&L freshman.

The Bookshelf

New Works By Washington and Lee Alumni, Faculty

American Orators Before 1900: Critical Studies and Sources

By Halford R. Ryan

Professor of Public Speaking
(Greenwood Press)

Edited by Halford R. Ryan, professor of public speaking at Washington and Lee, and Bernard K. Duffy of Clemson University, this work is a companion volume to *American Orators of the Twentieth Century: Critical Studies and Sources*, which was published earlier this year by Greenwood.

According to Ryan, the two volumes together "constitute the most comprehensive study of American oratory in 30 years."

The book contains 58 essays on American orators. Congressional and presidential speakers, Southern "fire-eaters," suffragists, abolitionists, Black and American Indian orators, as well as pulpiteers are featured in the volume. Each essay consists of a historical and critical analysis of the role rhetoric played in each orator's career, lists critical studies and bibliographical materials, and concludes with a chronology of major speeches and addresses.

Ryan contributed an essay on Henry Ward Beecher, the famous 19th-century orator and preacher. His research on the Beecher family papers at Yale University was made possible by a Glenn Grant from Washington and Lee.

The Two Germanies since 1945

By Henry Ashby Turner Jr., '54

(Yale University Press)

In this latest book by Henry Ashby Turner Jr., professor of history at Yale University and Master of Davenport College, the author provides the first comprehensive overview of East and West Germany in the last four decades, giving equal attention to developments in both states.

Turner's is the first historical study of the two Germanies that covers the period from 1945 to the present.

The author argues convincingly that the fates of East and West Germany have been inextricably entangled and that their reciprocal interaction has been an essential element of their evolution.



Turner

From a description of Germany after the war, Turner takes the reader from the birth of the two new states to the current situation in the two Germanies. He concludes with an outline of the common problems facing the two Germanies in an era of mutual accommodation, asserting that these states must successfully manage their relations with each other or all humanity will suffer the consequences.

Turner is the author of several other major works on German history, including *Hitler—Memoirs of a Confidant* and *German Big Business and the Rise of Hitler*.

Virginia's Northern Neck: a pictorial history

By John C. Wilson, '74

(The Donning Company)

In this attractively illustrated volume, John C. Wilson traces the history of Virginia's Northern Neck peninsula from the arrival of Capt. John Smith in 1607 until the present.

Using old photographs, maps, and documents culled from newspaper files, museum archives, and private individuals, Wilson documents the history of the region, from the earliest English settlements through the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, the Civil War, and the technological advancements of the 20th century.

The author devotes special attention to various prominent figures of the Northern Neck, including Jessie Ball duPont and Robert E. Lee, both natives of the region.

Wilson moved to the Northern Neck at the age of 15. He has worked for newspapers in Northumberland and Kilmarnock, Va., where he now lives with his wife and two children.

The Bonfire of the Vanities

By Tom Wolfe, '51

(Farrar Straus Giroux)

Tom Wolfe's first novel is about New York City, his home for the past 25 years.

Characterized in a recent *New York Times* article as "the prototypical New Journalist," Wolfe earned the reputation as one of the nation's premier writers of nonfiction with such books as *The Right Stuff* and *Radical Chic & Mau-Mauing the Flak Catchers*.

He began to write *Bonfire of the Vanities* in 1981 and, after struggling for many months, approached *Rolling Stone* magazine about publishing the novel in a serialized format in the tradition of Charles Dickens, among others.

As Wolfe told *The New York Times*, "I knew from my newspaper days that I could make a deadline. Even if it wasn't very good, I could make a deadline."

But the 659-page novel has been drastically rewritten from the version that appeared in *Rolling Stone*. Among other things the book's main character is a bond salesman as opposed to the serialized version in which it was a writer who became entangled in New York City's criminal justice system.

Yet, as Wolfe has said, the main character of the novel, in the book version as in the magazine serial, is New York City "and the way the city dominates its players and drives them to do reckless things."

Alumni News

Faculty, Administrators Hit the Alumni Chapter Road

Members of Washington and Lee's faculty and administration were on the road this fall visiting alumni chapters throughout the Southeast.

John W. Elrod, vice president for academic affairs and dean of the College, spoke to the **Appalachian** chapter during a luncheon at Abingdon's Martha Washington Inn in September. Following the luncheon, members of the chapter watched the Generals take on Emory and Henry in the opening game of the football season.

Meanwhile, Jefferson Davis Futch III, professor of history, traveled South to discuss his specialty, European history, with members of the **Atlanta** chapter at a luncheon meeting, and Kenneth P. Ruscio, '76, assistant dean of students for freshmen and residence life, met with alumni from the **Richmond** chapter.

In late October James D. Farrar Jr., '74, attended a reception celebrating the formation of the newest alumni chapter—the **Connecticut River Valley** chapter. The new chapter is based in Hartford but includes alumni from Springfield to New Haven.

Other chapter news

Members of the **Peninsula** and **Tidewater** chapters attended an October reception held in conjunction with the fall meeting of the Board of Trustees, which was convened in Williamsburg. The reception was held in the Wallace Gallery.

Just prior to the opening of the fall term, the **Lynchburg** chapter welcomed incoming freshmen from the area at a barbecue at the summer cottage of Beth and Stuart Fauber, '70.

While Lynchburg area alumni were greeting new students, their counterparts with the **Washington, D.C.**, chapter were busy helping recruit prospective applicants at Virginia College Night. The chapter had representatives at the event, which was held in Alexandria and included 11 other Virginia institutions.

Members of the **Charlotte** chapter teed up in October for the 1987 W&L Fall Golf Classic. An awards banquet followed the tournament, which was held at the Pawtucket Golf Club.



RICHMOND—In attendance at a luncheon meeting of the Richmond chapter were (from left) George L. Booth, '80; Ken Ruscio, '76, assistant dean of students; John F. Watlington, '72, chapter president; Van H. Pate, '71; and Channing J. Martin, '75.



NEW YORK—Attending the chapter's reception at the Manhattan Brewing Co. were (from left) Ann and Page Warren, daughters of Alumni Board member Dick Warren, '57 (center), Virginia Lyon, and Matt Griffith, '40.

The Manhattan Brewing Company was the scene of an autumn social sponsored by the **New York** chapter.

New chapter presidents

The following chapters have named new presidents in recent months:

Appalachian—Michael E. Riley, '72;

Chicago—Richard C. Everett Jr., '77;

Hilton Head—Theodore M. Plowden, '37;

New York—M. Graham Coleman II, '79;

Philadelphia—David L. Church, '80;

Westchester/Fairfield—Steven G. Logan, '85;

Western North Carolina—Marion E. (Gene) Wood III, '84.

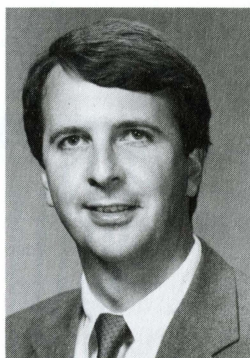
Alumni President's Report

By John Folsom, '73

What a thrill it is to report to you about one of the most exciting and successful events the Alumni Association has ever staged. During Homecoming weekend, more than 300 alumni returned to campus to participate in the Alumni Fraternity Council's House Corporation Conference, the Five-Star Generals' Reunion, the Alumni Board of Directors' meeting, and, our special event, a meeting of Washington and Lee chapter presidents from across the country.

Forty-eight alumni chapters from Virginia to California, from New England to Florida were represented. A terrific program was provided by Alumni Board member John Klinedinst and his committee. But the greatest accomplishment was merely getting this outstanding group of chapter leaders and volunteers on campus. The opportunity to walk down the Colonnade and across the footbridge was certainly invigorating for us all. Washington and Lee is an "alumni-driven" school and is the beneficiary of 16,000-plus graduates who unselfishly return their fair share to their University.

To recognize such outstanding contributions, a new Chapter Recognition Program has been established. Before the end of this year, the most outstanding chapters will be selected (one large chapter, one small chapter). W&L President John D.



Folsom

Wilson will present the awards at meetings in the cities, and special recognition will be made on campus at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association in May. Details on the selection criteria are being provided to chapter leaders so that those who aspire for this most meaningful recognition will know the rules of the game!

Other current activities of the Alumni Association include putting the final touches on an Athletic Hall of Fame that will give deserved recognition to Washington and Lee's most outstanding athletes and the further development of the Career Assistance Program. Your support of these activities is the catalyst that will insure their success.

The Alumni Board is a working group of committed volunteers who are devoted to Washington and Lee. Please give us the benefit of your ideas and thoughts about how we can better serve you and our University.



PITTSBURGH—From left, Linda Cleary; Mike Cleary, '78; John Stafford, '78; and Melissa Lloyd Stafford.



CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY—At the chapter's first meeting were (from left) Art Fern, '55; Vivian Fern; and Jerry Fisher, '56.



TIDEWATER/PENINSULA—From left, Rector James M. Ballengee, '48L, with Chuck Lollar, '77L, Tidewater chapter president, and John Folsom, '73, Alumni Association president.



APPALACHIAN—From left, Marianne and Ellis Crosby, '54, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Jim Elliott, '67L, chapter president, at a reception prior to the W&L-Emory & Henry football game.

Class Notes



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1926

Herndon S. Peirce retired in July after surveying in the Danville, Va., area for 53 years.

1933

William H. H. Wertz was inducted into the Ohio Conservation Hall of Fame during the Ohio State Fair in August. Wertz is a 45-year member of the Izaak Walton League and served as national president in 1953. He is also a member of the Recreation and Resources Commission of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources and a member of the Governor's Commission on Ohioans Outdoors. He lives in Wooster, Ohio.

1937

John M. Jones III, publisher of *The Greeneville Sun*, told students attending the opening convocation of Tennessee Wesleyan College that they have "no more important challenge than seeing that the freedoms you are inheriting are never taken from you—or from other Americans, including those with whom you disagree." Jones was presented an honorary degree of doctor of humane letters at the convocation.

1940

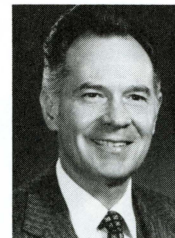
Ross V. Hersey of Waynesboro, Va., was featured in a recent *Richmond Times-Dispatch* article on the growing business of professional speaking. Hersey began speaking professionally 18 years ago before Waynesboro audiences. Following his retirement in 1974 after 25 years in the public relations department at duPont, he entered the speaking business full time. Now he gives speeches throughout the country, receiving \$1,500 for each effort. Hersey offers two standard speeches, "The Magic Elixir—Enthusiasm" and "King of the Shaggy Dog Story," which combine humor with a serious message.

1947

William M. Wilcox Jr. became executive vice president for The Uniroyal Goodrich Tire Co. in August. He was also named to the company's management committee and will be responsible for all replacement market sales. He and his wife live in North Canton, Ohio.

1949

Dr. D. Earl Brown Jr., associate deputy chief medical director of the Veterans Administration, has joined Abt Associates Inc. as director of health policy studies. He will co-chair the firm's AIDS Task Force, which assists private and government clients with policy development and conducts research on issues such as AIDS in prisons, AIDS in the workplace, and the effects of AIDS on the economy in the U.S. and abroad.



1950

Frank Love Jr. was recently elected chairman of the litigation section at the Atlanta law firm of Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy.

1951

Frank Love Jr. (See 1950).

1952

James C. Reed Jr. is practicing law in Atlanta and Charleston, W. Va., where he lives. He is president of Telephone Express Inc., a Georgia corporation, secretary and general counsel of Potomac Medical Inc., and executive vice president and secretary of Potomac & Western Co.

S. Maynard Turk, vice president and general counsel of Hercules Inc. in Wilmington, Del., is now a director of the chemical and aerospace company.

1954

Richard T. Harbison became pastor and head of staff at First Presbyterian Church in Lynchburg, Va., in September. He and his wife, Cornelia, had been at First Presbyterian Church of Pensacola, Fla., for 15 years.

1956

William Henry Houston III was nominated for the rank of ambassador since becoming a United States Negotiator on Textile Matters in the Office of the United States Trade Representative early this year. President Ronald Reagan announced the nomination on Aug. 6.

John A. McQuiggan is the producer of a new off-Broadway musical, *Birds of Paradise*, which opened Oct. 27 at the Promenade Theatre in New York City.

1958

James J. (Jay) Crawford Jr., an exploration manager with Sun Orient Exploration Co., has been posted in Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China, since October 1986.

Philip H. Weeks is vice president and manager of insurance sales for Dean Witter Reynolds Financial Services Group in New York City.

1960

Michael L. Blane, senior counsel to Merrill Lynch Europe Ltd., was recently elected to the Board of the London Stock Exchange. He is participating in the development of a new financial services regulatory scheme in the United Kingdom, which is the result of the emerging globalization of capital markets.

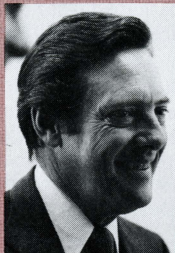
Jack C. Groner was awarded the ChFC designation at the annual conferment exercises of the American College in Washington, D.C., on Oct. 7, 1987. He is corporate vice president and general counsel of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana. He and his wife, Millie, celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary in April by spending two weeks in Austria and England. He ran into classmate **Sam D. Knowlton II** at the airport in London. Groner lives in Baton Rouge, La.

1964

Dr. Bruce R. MacDonald, a urologist from Cooperstown, N.Y., attended a two-week course in Stuttgart in May and is now certified to treat patients for extra corporeal shockwave lithotripsy. He is president of AHMMPRO, an upstate New York medical peer review organization, and is vice president of Bene Systems Inc., a computer services company specializing in management and data management systems for AHMMPRO. His wife, Estelle, does basic research in immunology, and their 7-year-old, Alexis, is in second grade. The family farm yielded 3,000 bales of hay this summer.

Brock resigns cabinet post

William E. Brock III, '53, made national headlines again in October when he resigned his position as Secretary of Labor in order to run the presidential campaign of Sen. Robert Dole.



In his tenure with the Labor Department, Brock earned high marks for the leadership he provided that department in his more than two years as its head.

The Washington Post, among others,

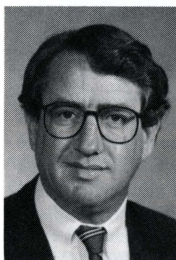
lauded Brock's accomplishments editorially when it wrote: "[Brock] leaves to run the presidential campaign of Bob Dole, no doubt as great a gain there as it is a loss within the Cabinet. Mr. Brock has served not just the administration but the country well."

Brock was national chairman of the Republican Party from 1977 to 1981. He first served the Reagan administration as special trade representative before being named to the Cabinet in 1985.

Brock and Dole served together in the U.S. Senate from 1970 to 1976 during Brock's term as Senator from Tennessee.

1965

James W. Jennings Jr., an attorney at Woods, Rogers & Hazlegrove in Roanoke, has been named president-elect of the Virginia Association of Defense Attorneys. He is past treasurer of the 450-member group, which is committed to elevating trial practice standards, supporting and improving the courts' adversary system, and improving justice administration in the trial and appellate courts.



Bernd Schulz has been working as a management adviser for the National Family Planning Authority in Dhaka, Bangladesh, since September 1986. He lives there with his wife and two children.

1966

Harry E. Brookby has been elected vice president of exploration for Huffco Petroleum Corp. in Houston. He and his wife and three children live in Kingwood.

George Todd Crowell returned to campus last spring to present a lecture, "Achieving Competitiveness: Lessons From Japan," to a group of economics students. The talk focused on the difficulties the United States faces with its timber trade with Japan. Crowell is on the editorial staff of *Asiaweek* magazine and lives in Hong Kong.

M. Douglas Mann is with Crowe & Mann, an Atlanta law firm specializing in creditors' rights and bankruptcy. He lives in Roswell, Ga., with his wife,Carolynn, a watercolor artist, and their two daughters, 11-year-old Sara and 6-year-old Gena.

1967

Howard J. Beck Jr. and **Maryellen F. Goodlatte**, '78, were speakers at the Virginia Credit Union League's Annual Technical Conference in Williamsburg in October. Beck spoke about bankruptcy, while Goodlatte discussed collection techniques. Both are associated with the Roanoke law firm of Glenn, Flippin, Feldmann & Darby.

Hubert H. Young Jr., a Suffolk, Va., attorney, real estate developer, and broadcasting executive,

is listed in this year's edition of the Marquis *Who's Who in American Law*. This is the third time Young has been recognized for his accomplishments. He is general counselor and director for Young Properties Development Corp., president of the Suffolk Broadcasting Corp., vice chairman of the Suffolk Coalition for Senior Citizen Housing, and a member of the Suffolk Substance and Abuse and Youth Council.

1968

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Howard, a daughter, Anne Booth, on June 10, 1987. The family lives in Chevy Chase, Md.

Robert S. Keefe is manager of proposal strategy in the national marketing department of Deloitte, Haskins & Sells in New York City.

1969

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. W. Wade Sample, a son, Wilton Wade III, on April 21, 1987. The family lives in Shreveport, La.

William T. Fleming Jr., a foreign service officer who specializes in economic affairs, is spending a year at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington to study Arabic languages. He had spent two years on a post in Beijing. He and his wife have two children and live in Chevy Chase, Md.

M. Douglas Mann (See 1966).

Glenn R. Moore is a resident partner in the Richmond law office of Hirschler, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox & Allen. Before joining the firm, he had been an assistant attorney general for the state of Virginia.

Hubert H. Young Jr. (See 1967).

1970

Bruce R. MacQueen is moving with his family to Paris, where he has been appointed the general manager of Manufacturers Hanover Bank/France, as well as the bank's country manager for France.

1971

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Steven L. Hawley, a daughter, Lauren Elizabeth, on May 18, 1987, in Doncaster, England. She joined a sister and a brother. Hawley has been in Chad since March 1986 as project manager for a CARE rural water supply program.

William E. Brumbach, a propagator at the New England Wild Flower Society's Garden in the Woods in Framingham, Mass., participated in a symposium sponsored by the Perennial Plant Association at Baltimore's Omni Hotel in August. Brumbach tried to encourage more nursery operators to produce native plants by propagative means (as opposed to digging them from the wild). He believes that, if the native plants were mass produced, their survival in home gardens would become more likely and their threat of extinction would be reduced since illegal collectors could find the plants they seek in nurseries rather than in the wild.

1972

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Blake, a son, Joseph Brian, on Aug. 2, 1987. The family lives in Greenville, S.C.

James W. Jennings Jr. (See 1965).

1973

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Grover, a second son, Edward Douglass, on June 26, 1987. The family lives in Fredericksburg, Va.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. John C. Updike Jr., a daughter, Letta Katherine, on July 22, 1987. Her older sisters and brother are 9-year-old Abigail Anne, 7-year-old John Conner III, and 6-year-old Maria McKay. Updike is vice president of Alcoma Packing Co. Inc. in Lake Wales, Fla.

Thomas B. Shuttleworth II (See **Robert G. Morecock**, '75).

1974

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Powell III, a daughter, Emily Maynard, on July 25, 1987. The family lives in Richmond.

Glenn R. Moore (See 1969).

William H. Runge III is chief financial officer for A-O Electronics Inc. in Tucker, Ga. He lives in Marietta with his wife and two daughters.

1975

Grady C. Frank Jr. works in the Alexandria, Va., law office of Hazel, Thomas, Fiske, Beckhorn & Hanes. The firm, which is the result of a June 1987 merger of the firms of Thomas & Fiske and of Hazel, Beckhorn & Hanes, has offices in Richmond, Alexandria, Washington, D.C., Leesburg, Va., and Tysons Corner, Va.

Robert G. Morecock works in the litigation department at the law firm of Shuttleworth, Ruloff, Giordano & Kahle in Virginia Beach. This summer, he and **Thomas B. Shuttleworth II**, '73, who formed the firm in April 1987, were defense lawyers in what the *Daily Press/The Times-Herald* called "the biggest criminal trial of their careers." The two defended Karen Diehl on charges that she abducted, abused, and murdered one of her adopted children.

Jeffrey L. Willis has moved from Phoenix, Ariz., to practice at the Tucson office of the law firm of Streich, Lang, Weeks & Cardon.

1976

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Langhorne Craighill Jr., a son, William Peyton, on Sept. 3, 1987. William joined a 3-year-old brother, Christopher Langhorne. The family lives in Williamsburg, Va.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Roy M. Jones, a son, Carter Lamar, on July 30, 1987. Carter joined a 4-year-old brother, Brad. The family lives in Atlanta, where Jones is an attorney with Cushing & Morris, Attorneys at Law.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Julian J. Nexsen Jr., a son, Julian Jacobs III, on Sept. 14, 1987. He joined a sister, Kincaid. The family lives in Greenwood, S.C.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ogburn Jr., a son, William Hubert III, on July 29, 1987. Hugh joined a 2-year-old sister, Charlotte. Ogburn is a vice president of corporate finance with Interstate Securities in Charlotte.

P. Shepherd Rouse III has moved with his wife, Jane, and daughter, Elizabeth, from Napa Valley, Calif., to Charlottesville, where he is vintner of Montdomaine Wineries. He holds a master of science degree in viticulture and enology from the University of California at Davis.

1977

MARRIAGE: Theodore J. (Tad) Van Leer and Caroline Blanken on Aug. 28, 1987. They live in Glen Ridge, N.J. Both have alumni fathers. He is the son of **M. Theodore Van Leer**, '51, of Glen Ridge, N.J., and she is the daughter of **Edward J. Blanken**, '45, of Chatham, N.J. The couple met at a reception hosted by the Northern New Jersey alumni chapter last April for the W&L Glee Club and University Chorus.

Joseph T. McMahon Jr. is a partner and vice president of McLean Group Inc. and is officer-in-charge of the company's New York City consulting office. He lives in Arlington, Va.

1978

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Gerald L. Maatman Jr., a daughter, Emily Ann, on June 12, 1987, in Evanston, Ill. Emily is a special child, and as a result the Maatmans have become members of the National Association for Down's Syndrome. In addition, Maatman qualified for and competed in the 1987 United States Amateur Golf Champion-

ship in Jupiter Hills, Fla. He was also selected to the 1987 Illinois Radix Cup Team, which is indicative of being rated among the best 10 golfers in the state.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. William G. Taylor, a daughter, Austin Turner, on June 5, 1987, in Atlanta. Taylor is a vice president with First Union National Bank of Georgia.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Brice B. Williams, a son, James McNall, on Aug. 12, 1987, in Atlanta.

Jean Louise Byassee became a partner in the Nashville, Tenn., law firm of Frey & Barnes on Nov. 1, 1987. She practices general commercial and healthcare law.

Maryellen F. Goodlatte (See **Howard J. Beck Jr.**, '67).

G. Carter Greer is practicing law with the Rocky Mount, Va., firm of Greer, Greer & Furrow. He works primarily in the areas of personal injury and criminal defense. He just finished a term as president of the Franklin County Bar Association.

Robert G. Morecock (See 1975).

1979

Robert L. (Buckwheat) Clement of Kiawah Island, S.C., is vice president of the commercial division of The Max L. Hill Co. Inc., a full-service real estate brokerage company in Charleston. He specializes in the sale and development of "raw land" and income-producing properties.

1980

MARRIAGE: John Reif Stagmaier and Nancy Sander Avera, on Sept. 19, 1987, in Chattanooga, Tenn. Stagmaier works with Rock-Tenn Co. in Chattanooga and lives on Signal Mountain.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. Murray Garrott McClintock, a son, Murray Garrott Jr., on Sept. 15, 1987.

Morrison honored by law school

Johnny E. Morrison, '74, '77L, the commonwealth's attorney for Portsmouth, Va., was chosen by the faculty of Washington and Lee's School of Law to receive honorary membership in Order of the Coif.

Morrison was inducted into the law school honor society at the annual meeting of the Law Council, the governing board of the Law School Association, on Oct. 9 during W&L's annual Homecoming week-end activities.

Order of the Coif is a national law school honor society founded to encourage legal scholarship and to advance the ethical standards of the legal profession. Each year, the W&L law faculty chooses an alumnus who has had a particularly distinguished career in the legal profession for honorary membership.



"We on the law faculty are extremely proud of Johnny E. Morrison. Not only has he successfully run for office, but he carries out his duties in that office superbly," said Frederic L. Kirgis Jr., dean of the School of Law.

Morrison received his B.A. and J.D. degrees from Washington and Lee in 1974 and 1977, respectively. He was elected commonwealth's attorney for Portsmouth in 1982. He had previously been assistant commonwealth's attorney for a year in Norfolk and for three years in Portsmouth.

Morrison was the principal speaker in Lexington last January at a service organized by the University's Minority Student Association in observance of Martin Luther King Day. That same day, Norfolk's Old Dominion University had presented him with its third annual Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Award for "his leadership in social justice." He also won the Tidewater Legal Aid Society Achievement Award this year.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. William L. (Butch) Robertson Jr., twin sons, William Lee III and Hunter Wells, on Aug. 5, 1987. One of the proud grandfathers is also a 1955 graduate of W&L, **William H. Forrest Jr.** Robertson is manager of the consulting division of Arthur Andersen and Co. in Charlotte.

L. Palmore Clarke is on a two-year around-the-world backpacking trip. He has spent six months in Africa, where he climbed to the summit of Mount Meru and Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania and Mount Kenya in Kenya.

Douglas A. Clegg recently sold his first novel to Simon & Schuster's paperback division of Pocket Books. The book, which is scheduled for printing in the summer of 1988 under the title *The Goat Dance*, is "a good, trashy horror novel," according to its author, who hopes "a lot of W&L alumni will read and enjoy it." Clegg lives in Southern California and is finishing his second novel. He had previously worked in the news department at KCBS-TV in Los Angeles after moving from Washington, D.C., where he edited and wrote for a magazine.

Dr. Carl E. Lowder Jr. is a fourth-year resident in neurosurgery at Louisiana State University Medical Center in New Orleans.

Dr. Lucien T. Megna is doing his residency at St. Francis Medical Center in Trenton, N.J., where he specializes in neurosurgery. In June, he graduated from St. George's University School of Medicine in Grenada at a ceremony at the United Nations in New York.

1981

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. James K. Falk, a son, George Edward Simmons, on Aug. 19, 1987. The family lives in Louisville, Ky.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. T. Lee Larimore, a daughter, Lauren Elizabeth, on Sept. 2, 1987. The family lives in Fort Worth, Texas.

R. Christopher Gammon is one of two officers in First Wachovia Corp.'s London office, where he does no actual banking but instead serves as a liaison for British companies that do business in the United States.

1982

Michael Judge was one of two actors cast in Amlin Gray's *How I Got That Story*, performed at the Source Theatre in Washington, D.C., in September and October. The *Washington Post* called the show "a different kind of Vietnam story, one that finds the black comedy in the heart of darkness." Judge's role required him to create more than 20 characters, including "a backslapping corporate executive, a severe, intellectual guerrilla, a barking sergeant, a nun in an orphanage, and a thrill-crazed photographer who documents his own battlefield dismemberments."

1983

Frank G. English IV received his master of business administration degree from the Fuqua School of Business at Duke University in May. He entered the corporate and institutional banking training program at Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago, and in October he began work at the bank's Atlanta regional office.

Keith E. Goretzka has been promoted in the U.S. Army to the rank of captain. He is an artillery officer with the Troop Command at Fort Jackson, S.C.



Winner's Circle Reunion

Two Washington and Lee alumni had an unusual reunion this summer when they met in the winner's circle at Arlington Park Racetrack outside Chicago. Don Levinson, '34, is the owner of a major stakes horse, Lost Code. When Lost Code won the Arlington Classic on July 11, Levinson was presented his trophy by fellow W&L alumnus R. L. Duchossois, '44, who is the owner of Arlington Park. In the photo at left, Duchossois (right) and Levinson (left) flank the winning jockey, Gene St. John, at the presentation ceremony.

1984

MARRIAGE: James W. Davis and Amanda Darlene Mann on Aug. 8, 1987, in Shreveport, La. Members of the wedding party included classmates David K. Salsbury and Warren B. Watkins. Davis is a second-year law student at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge.

BIRTH: Mr. and Mrs. G. Michael Pace Jr., a daughter, Maggi, on July 24, 1987, in Roanoke. Pace is with the law firm of Gentry, Locke, Rakes & Moore.

James K. Falk (See 1981).

Glenn L. Kirschner was graduated *cum laude* from New England School of Law at commencement exercises last spring and has taken the New Jersey bar examination.

1st Lt. G. L. Buist Rivers III left the military and is now loss control director for the Palmetto Shipping and Stevedoring Co. Inc. in Charleston, S.C.

Robert Smithwick III has been promoted to assistant vice president of Morgan Keegan & Co. Inc., a regional investment brokerage firm based in Memphis.

1985

John A. DiDuro is the co-author of the technical paper, "Expert System and Interactive Videodisc: A Powerful Combination," published in the proceedings for the *Third Conference on Applications of Artificial Intelligence and CD-ROM in Education and Training*, Learning Technology Institute, October 1987. DiDuro works as a logistic engineer with Newport News Shipbuilding in Newport News, Va., where he lives with his wife, Renee, and dog, Winnie.

1st Lt. Paul A. Driscoll has been decorated with the Army Achievement Medal at Fort Campbell, Ky. He is a rifle platoon leader with the 187th Infantry.

John W. Herndon III teaches Spanish and earth science at Christ School in Asheville, N.C. He is assistant athletic director and assists the coaching of varsity basketball, baseball, and soccer. He continues to play the guitar "for a few pennies here and there."

Jonathan C. Knaus was recently certified as a public accountant in Virginia and has accepted a position as an accounting computer specialist with Marriott Corp. in Bethesda, Md. He lives in McLean, Va.

Christopher H. Williams is an associate with the Charlotte-based investment banking firm of Bowles, Hollowell, Conner & Co., which specializes in assisting medium-sized companies with mergers, acquisitions and divestitures, valuations, and private placements of debt and equity securities. Williams earned a degree from Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration last spring.

1986

MARRIAGE: Bradley W. Beutel and Pam Bennett on July 25, 1987, in Dallas. Classmates in the wedding party included Trey Cashion III, Jaimie Hayne, and Jack Ruffin. Jeff Boswell, '85, was also in the party. Beutel works for Reunion Bank in Dallas.

Joseph C. Campbell Jr. completed the six-week course of the Officer Indoctrination School at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, R.I., this summer. He joined the Navy Reserves in January 1987.

H. Martin Chapman is working as an account representative with Richmond Newspapers Inc.

William E. Hutchinson is an accountant with Derieux, Baker, Thompson, & Whitt in Richmond.

David L. Lundy has completed a one-year clerkship with U.S. District Judge Jackson L. Kiser in Danville, Va., and is now an associate with

Alumni Lacrosse Team



The annual Alumni-Varsity lacrosse game was played during Homecoming weekend. The Alumni team scored an 8-7 victory. The Alumni squad is shown above. Reclining in front: Sandy Brown, '85; First row (from left): Jeff Mason, '85; Bob Carpenter, '83; Joe Seifert, '83; Don Rigger, '81; Caulley Deringer, '86; John DiDuro, '85; and Billy Holmes, '86; Second row (from left): John Doub, '83; Geoff Wood, '83; Mike Lewers, '83; Bill Rush, '86; Bob Berlin, '86; Richard (Taz) Schoenberg, '85; Steve McGrath, '86; Bill Garrett, '87; and Corky Parkinson, '86; Back row (from left): John Buttarazzi, '83; Chris John, '86; Keith Scott, '86; Dave Johnston, '85; Joe Krastel, '87; Pere Roberts, '81; and T. J. Finnerty, '87.

Shearman & Sterling in New York City.

Daniel J. O'Connor III left Central Atlanta Progress in July to join the Southern Legislative Conference, an organization for the state legislators and staffs of 15 Southern states. He is writing reports and analyses on next year's Southern presidential primary and is also working as a volunteer, along with fellow alumnus Dave Cobb, '87, on Pete du Pont's presidential campaign effort in Georgia.

Derrick G. Pitard began a two-year program at University College, Oxford University, this fall. He is studying for a master's degree in English.

1987

C. Willing Browne IV works for Columbia-Embassy Television and was involved with two shows this summer, "Facts of Life" and "Who's the Boss." He currently works on a new series, "Women in Prison," which premiered this fall on the FOX network. Browne has also been elected to the alumni governing board of Up With People. He lives in Malibu, Calif.

Christopher R. Carter is a Latin and world history teacher at Christchurch School in Christchurch, Va.

Cooper C. Crawford is a management associate with South Carolina Savings Bank in Columbia, S.C.

M. Christopher Talley is attending medical school at the University of Virginia.

In Memoriam

1915

Paul Campbell Thomas, the retired director of Mullens Grocery Co. from Bluefield, W. Va., died Jan. 4, 1987. During World War I, he served in the 111th Field Artillery, 29th Division, and was honorably discharged as a second lieutenant in 1918. He had served as grand commander of the Knights Templar of West Virginia, as president of the Bluefield Kiwanis Club, and as lieutenant governor and district governor of the West Virginia district of the Kiwanis Club. He was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church in Bluefield and had served as the superintendent of Sunday School for many years.

1917

Dr. Archie Edward Cruthirds, a retired eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist known internationally for his articles on eye burns and eye injuries, died in Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 7, 1987. After attending Washington and Lee, he earned a medical degree from Tulane University and practiced in Phoenix from 1925 until his retirement in 1979. A former president of the International Association of Secretaries of Ophthalmological and Otolaryngological Societies, he was an honorary

member of the All-India Ophthalmological Society. He was also a member of the American and International Triological Society, American and International College of Surgeons, Maricopa County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Dr. Cruthirds was a life member of the Elks Club, Masons and Scottish Rite, El Zaribah Shrine, Phoenix Press Club, and the Phoenix Country Club.

1923

William Yeaton Wagener of Arden, S.C., died Jan. 17, 1987.

1924

William Samuel Gay, a retired professor of accounting at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, died July 30, 1987. After attending Washington and Lee for two years, he became assistant manager of Cooper-Riddick Co., a building materials company. He then earned a bachelor's and master's degree from VPI in 1928 and 1931. In 1937, he became a certified public accountant. He was connected with VPI until his retirement in 1969. During his lifetime, he was a member of the Virginia State Board of Accountancy, the American Institute of CPAs, and the American Accounting Association. He was also a member of Omicron Delta Kappa, Beta Alpha Psi, Sigma Mu Sigma, Alpha Kappa Psi, and Alpha Phi Omega. While a resident of Blacksburg, Gay was a deacon and elder of the Presbyterian Church.

Raleigh McGhee Jenkins Jr., former owner and president of Jenkins Manufacturing Co. of Anniston, Ala., died Sept. 6, 1987. A native and longtime resident of Birmingham, he moved to Anniston in 1962 when the retail lumber company, which his father founded in 1885, relocated. He had been a member of the Traffic and Transportation Club of Birmingham, the City Salesman's Club, the Birmingham and the Anniston Country Clubs, and Grace Episcopal Church in Anniston. Jenkins had served as a class agent for Washington and Lee and was a Robert E. Lee Associate.

1926

Ralph Davidson Morrison, a retired technician in the Acetate Technical Service Department of duPont Co., died Sept. 30, 1987. A native of Lexington, Va., he became an officer and chemistry teacher at New Mexico Military Institute in 1927. In 1942, he spent one year as a chemist with Pacific Mills in Lyman, S.C., and then spent the 1943-44 academic year as a chemistry instructor at Washington and Lee. In 1944, he joined duPont Co. and retired after 26 years. He was a member of Kiwanis International and Covenant Presbyterian Church.

1927

James Phelps White Jr., a longtime resident of Roswell, N.M., died June 24, 1987. He had been involved in livestock ranching and irrigation farming.

1928

Dr. Lester Alexander Brown, an ear, nose, and throat specialist from Atlanta, died Aug. 22, 1987. After earning his bachelor's degree from Washington and Lee, he entered medical school at Emory University, where he was graduated in 1932. In 1933, he became a resident doctor at Grady Hospital in Atlanta. After spending the 1934-35 academic year taking courses at Harvard Medical School, he spent two years as a resident staff member at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston. He returned to Atlanta in 1937 and practiced privately since that year, with

the exception of a three-year tour with the U.S. Army Medical Corps during World War II. He had served as a director on the board of the national examination for qualification of the ear, nose, and throat surgical specialty. He also was a professor of otolaryngology at Emory University School of Medicine and a member of many local and national medical societies.

1929

William Atcheson MacDonough, the retired chairman of the board of Benn & MacDonough Inc. in Clemson, S.C., died Jan. 18, 1987. After attending Washington and Lee for two years, he was hired by Burr, Patterson & Auld Co. of Detroit. He left the company in 1939 as vice president to join Gray Bar Electric Co. of Detroit. In 1942, he began a three-year stay with Jam Handy Organization in Detroit and then became a sales manager with General Mills Inc. in Minneapolis. From 1950 to 1953, he was director of merchandising for Bendix Home Appliances in South Bend, Ind., and was vice president of advertising for Crosley & Bendix Division of Avco Manufacturing Co. from 1953 to 1955. After 10 years as vice president and chief executive officer of Kudner Advertising Agency in New York City, he became vice president of Tatham-Laird & Kudner and then chairman of the board of Benn & MacDonough Inc. in New York City. He was a past grand president of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity, a past president of the United Way of Oconee County in South Carolina, and a past director of the Adcraft Club of Detroit.

Ralph Melville McLane, a retired circuit judge from Pensacola, Fla., died August 31, 1987. After graduating from Washington and Lee with a law degree, he served as assistant county solicitor in Escambia County, Fla., for two years. He then practiced in Pensacola until 1949, when he became assistant attorney general of Florida. From 1960 to 1979, he served as a judge of the First Judicial Circuit. He was a past president of the Bar Society of the First Judicial Circuit of Florida. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Navy and at the time of his death was a retired lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve. He was a former Community Chest director, a former vice president of the West Florida division of the Children's Home Society, a former member of the District Welfare Board, and a former trustee of Escambia General Hospital. He was an elder in the Trinity Presbyterian Church and a past moderator of Florida Presbytery.

1930

Daniel Allen Penick, a native of Lexington, Va., where he practiced law for more than 50 years, died Sept. 25, 1987. After earning his law degree from Washington and Lee, he worked as an insurance adjuster in North Carolina. He returned to Lexington in 1934 to practice law and was appointed Rockbridge County trial justice and judge of the juvenile and domestic relations court in 1942. After serving in the Pacific Theater as a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy during World War II, he returned to his Lexington posts and served until 1951. In 1940, he became a member of the Rockbridge National Bank and was elected chairman of the board in 1966. Penick was also president of Rockbridge Building and Loan Association and was director of Rockbridge Motor Co. Inc. He served as a deacon and trustee of the Lexington Presbyterian Church and was a trustee of Lexington Presbytery and of Shenandoah Presbytery. He was director of the foundation that operated the Laird Memorial Hospital in Mont-

gomery, W. Va., and was a former president of the Rockbridge Chapter of the American Red Cross.

1931

Henry Johnson Patterson of Osceola, Ark., died May 31, 1987. A commerce student at Washington and Lee, he returned to his hometown in 1931 and joined his father in a retail business. He managed the store until his death. During World War II, he served in the Army Air Corps. He was a member of the American Episcopal Church of the Nativity in Osceola.

1932

Leonard Wingate Johnson, a retired high school principal of Painter, Va., died July 8, 1987. For 40 years he was an educator for the Accomack County school system. Upon retirement he taught a course on the history of Virginia's Eastern Shore at the Eastern Shore Community College in Melfa, Va. While teaching the course, he wrote the book *Ebb and Flow, A History of the Virginia Tip of the Delmarva Peninsula 1561-1892*. He was a member of the Democratic Committee of Accomack County and had recently been elected secretary of the Electoral Board for the county.

William Edward Malone, a retired contract administrator for the Food and Drug Administration in Washington, died Jan. 1, 1987. After attending the Washington and Lee School of Law for two years and serving as president of his second-year class, he continued his education at Lynchburg College where he earned his A.B. in 1932. In 1940 he earned his LL.B. from Columbus University. He was a member of the Elks Club, the American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Washington, D.C., and served as a resident associate for the Smithsonian Institution.

1933

Thomas Deale Blanchard, a retired treasurer of Robbie's Home Centers Inc. from Portsmouth,

Va., died June 13, 1987. A native of Surry County, he was the former president of Blanchard Inc., the coal, heating, oil, hardware, and building material business that merged with Robertson Hardware Co. Inc. in 1960 and was renamed Robbie's Home Centers in 1973. He was past president of the Virginia Coal Merchants Association, the Portsmouth Retail Merchants Association, the Portsmouth Jaycees, and the Portsmouth Rotary Club. He was a Rotary International Paul Harris Fellow and had served 30 years on the local and regional board of directors of the Bank of Virginia. He had also served on the board of directors of the Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce and the Portsmouth Industrial Foundation. He was a member of the administrative board of Centenary United Methodist Church.

1935

Harry Estel Harman, president and chairman of the board of Harman Ice and Cold Storage in Johnson City, Tenn., died May 18, 1987. After attending Washington and Lee, he assisted his father as vice president of Harman Ice and Coal Co. Inc. and as president of Harman Frozen Food Co. Inc. During his lifetime, he served on the board of directors for Memorial Hospital in Johnson City, for Central Baptist Church, and for the Kiwanis Club. He was also past president of the Kiwanis Club and of the Tennessee Ice Manufacturers. He was a volunteer for the United Way and served on the Chamber of Commerce.

1936

Forrest Edward Huffman, a retired executive vice president of New York Life Insurance Co., died Aug. 16, 1987. He had been a member of the board of directors of the New York City Board of Trade. While living in Rye, N.Y., he served as a trustee of Rye Presbyterian Church. After retiring in 1975, he moved to Lexington, Va., where he served as an elder of Lexington Presbyterian Church. He was also director of the Lexington English-

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Speaking Union and a sponsor of a number of social and community services. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Army with the Old Hickory 30th Infantry Division, 117th Regiment.

1938

William Saxby Tavel, who served with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for more than 30 years, died Sept. 19, 1987, in Middlebury, Vt. After leaving Washington and Lee, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and was valedictorian of his class, he attended Harvard Law School. He began his FBI career in Buffalo, N.Y., and at the outbreak of World War II he was sent to Brazil to serve in the Special Overseas Intelligence Service for four and a half years. Upon his return he was assigned to the FBI's New York office, where he worked in the Internal Security Division. He was then transferred to Washington, D.C. He retired in 1972 as an assistant director in charge of files and communications and moved to Naples, Fla., while maintaining a summer home in Salisbury, Vt. He was a member of the Harvard Club of Naples, the South Carolina chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati, the FBI Agents Society, the Naples Area Board of Realtors, and the Neshobe Golf Club in Brandon, Vt.

1946

Frank Allen Berry Jr. died in Nashville, Tenn., on Aug. 8, 1987. After spending the 1942-43 academic year at Washington and Lee, he served as an ensign for the U.S. Navy in the Pacific Theater. He returned to Lexington in 1946 and earned a bachelor's and a law degree. He also studied at the University of North Carolina and at Vanderbilt University. He was an attorney with the firm of Bass, Berry & Sims.

1950

Frank Allen Berry Jr. (See 1946).

1953

Dr. William Charles Mieber Jr., a specialist in internal medicine at Shannon Medical Center in San Angelo, Texas, died Aug. 20, 1987. After his premedical training at W&L, he earned a doctorate in medicine from Tennessee College of Medicine in 1955. Between 1955 and 1963, he was at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, first as an intern and resident and then as an associate. He then joined the San Angelo Medical and Surgical Clinic, which was later renamed the Angelo Clinic Association.

1962

Richard Stokes Jones, a specialist in American Indian policy with the Library of Congress, died Sept. 9, 1987. After graduating from Washington and Lee, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, he earned a master's degree in English literature from Tulane University in 1963 and studied during the next academic year at the universities of Mainz and Tubingen on a Fulbright fellowship. After additional graduate work at Princeton University on a National Defense Scholarship, he served as master of American literature at the Asheville (N.C.) School for Boys. In 1966, Jones joined the staff of the Library of Congress as a history and public affairs analyst in Congressional Research Service. After developing an expertise in researching civil rights and ethnic minorities, he became a public policy analyst and then a specialist in the Government Division. He was the author of *Analysis of Indian Affairs: Background, Nature, History, Current Issues, Future Trends* (1981) and organized a 350-page directory of federal government programs of assistance to American Indians. Throughout his lifetime, Jones pursued his interests in music and in English and German literature and was a frequent traveler to England, Germany, and Italy.

And Furthermore

Letters to the Editor

EDITOR:

As the wife of a W&L alumnus, I want to commend you on the Alumni Magazine. It is a first-rate publication. My husband, Dan (M. Daniel) Becque, '78, and I are quite busy, yet we always find time to read and enjoy your fine magazine.

I find it ironic that I married a W&L graduate, as W&L was one of my top college choices. Alas, I was about 10 years too early for coed admissions.

FRANCES BECQUE
Ann Arbor, Mich.

EDITOR:

Each year I look forward to reading the W&L athletic schedule, for I know the creative director in the athletic office has diligently booked yet another string of unknown colleges.

This year I decided to try my own hand at this so I purchased *Peterson's Annual Guide to Colleges and Universities* to see if I too could uncover a list of unknown schools waiting in the wings to schedule the Generals.

I've tried to restrict my list: first to colleges within a day's drive of Lexington and second to colleges that as far as I could determine had absolutely nothing in common with

W&L, her alumni, or her applicants. Here's a go . . .

I started in Virginia, but alas all the Bridgewater, the Averetts, the Eastern Mennonites, and the Shenandoah Conservatories had already been scheduled. I moved north to Pennsylvania and found fertile fields. There's Alvernia College in Reading, Carlow College in Pittsburgh, Eastern College in St. David's, and Spring Garden College in Chestnut Hill.

Maryland wasn't so easy, yet there's still a couple: Sojourner-Douglass College outside of Baltimore and Columbia Union in Takoma Park.

In North Carolina, Piedmont Bible College should offer a challenge as I suspect would Brescia College in Owensboro, Ky. Though a little out of the way, I understand Freed-Hardeman College in Henderson, Tenn., would be willing to come to Lexington. I'd hoped O'More School of Design, a four-year institution of higher learning, would provide some fine competition, but they don't field much of anything—yet.

I guess the point is that I've often wondered why W&L can't play colleges known to us lesser academicians. Wouldn't it be great to be able to say we beat Cornell in lacrosse, Notre Dame in football,

Georgetown in basketball, and Pittsburg in wrestling? Heck, no one would have to know we're talking about Cornell College in Mount Vernon, Iowa, Notre Dame College of Ohio, Georgetown College of Kentucky, or Pittsburg State in Pittsburg, Kan.

I'd even settle for some of the lesser colleges like Trinity College in Burlington, Vt., or Dickinson in Dickinson, N.D.

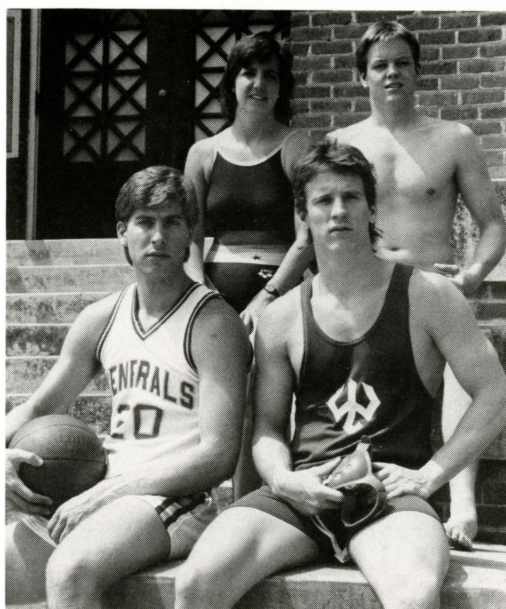
Even alumni know schedules are set years in advance so nothing's going to happen very fast. I'm told, however, there's a chance for a quick hit if we keep it in the family. Let's schedule Lee College in Cleveland, Tenn. If we win, we've kissed our half-sister. More importantly, win or lose, we won't run the risk of offending the good General.

Seriously, maybe all the schedule needs is humor: for example, Goshen College in Goshen, Ind. Can you imagine opening the Sunday sports page and reading: "W&L beats Goshen at the Pass."

SHELDON CLARK, '58
New York City

Address correspondence to "And Furthermore"; W&L Alumni Magazine; Reid Hall; Washington and Lee University; Lexington, Virginia 24450.

Keep Up With the Generals This Winter



BASKETBALL

Nov. 20-21	Tip-Off Tournament	Home
Nov. 23	Emory	Away
Dec. 1	Hampden-Sydney	Home
Dec. 3	Greensboro	Home
Dec. 5	Lynchburg	Away
Dec. 9	Bridgewater	Home
Jan. 5	Buffalo State	Home
Jan. 8-9	W&L Invitational	Home
Jan. 12	Mount St. Mary's	Home
Jan. 14	Roanoke	Home
Jan. 16	Emory & Henry	Away
Jan. 19	Eastern Mennonite	Home
Jan. 21	Bridgewater	Away
Jan. 24	Maryville	Home
Jan. 26	Hampden-Sydney	Away
Jan. 30	Lynchburg	Home
Feb. 2	Averett	Away
Feb. 4	Emory & Henry	Home
Feb. 6	Emory	Home
Feb. 11	Mary Washington	Away
Feb. 13	Roanoke	Away
Feb. 16	Eastern Mennonite	Away
Feb. 20	Maryville	Away
Feb. 23	ODAC Quarterfinals	TBA
Feb. 26	ODAC Semifinals	Away
Feb. 27	ODAC Finals	Away

MEN'S SWIMMING

Nov. 13	V.M.I.	Home
Nov. 21-22	W&L Invitational	Home
Jan. 9	Towson State	Home
Jan. 10	Georgetown	Home
Jan. 15	Shippensburg	Home
Jan. 16-17	W&L Sr. Invitational	Home
Jan. 22	Johns Hopkins	Home
Jan. 29	Shepherd	Away
Jan. 30	Gettysburg	Away
Feb. 6	William and Mary	Home
Feb. 13	Mary Washington	Away
Feb. 19-21	Swimming & Diving Championships	Home
Feb. 25-27	Emory Univ. Regional Championships	Away
Mar. 17-19	NCAA Division III Men's Championships	Away

WOMEN'S SWIMMING

Nov. 13	Rand.-Macon Woman's, Mary Baldwin	Home
Nov. 14	Hollins	Home
Nov. 21-22	W&L Invitational	Home
Dec. 5	Sweet Briar	Away
Jan. 10	Georgetown	Home
Jan. 16-17	W&L Senior Invitational	Home
Jan. 22	Johns Hopkins	Home
Jan. 29	Shepherd	Away
Jan. 30	Gettysburg	Away
Feb. 13	Mary Washington	Away
Feb. 19-21	Swimming & Diving Championships	Home
Feb. 25-27	Emory Univ. Regional Championships	Away
Mar. 10-12	NCAA Div. III Women's Championships	Away

WRESTLING

Dec. 4-5	Lebanon Valley	Away
Jan. 2	U. Maryland Open	Away
Jan. 9	Lebanon Valley	Home
Jan. 16	Lebanon Valley Dual	Away
Jan. 23	W&L Invitational	Home
Jan. 27	Virginia Tech	Away
Jan. 30	Longwood Invitational	Away
Feb. 3	Virginia State	Home
Feb. 6	Wash. & Jefferson Triangular	Away
Feb. 10	Longwood	Home
Feb. 13	Davidson Triangular	Away
Feb. 19-20	NCAA III Eastern Regionals	Away
March 2-5	NCAA III Championships	Away

INDOOR TRACK

Jan. 23	Virginia Tech Invitational	Away
Jan. 30	VMI Relays	Away
Feb. 6	Lynchburg Invitational	Away
Feb. 13	Lynchburg Relays	Away
Feb. 27	ODAC Championships	Home

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