



THE

# GADFLY

VOLUME III, ISSUE 14 THE ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE INDEPENDENT STUDENT WEEKLY JAN. 25, 1982

# WELCOME,



## \*WEEKLY CALENDAR\*

Monday, January 25 - Sunday, January 31, 1982

## Tuesday, Jan. 26

4:00-6:00 Faculty Study Group - Mr. Zeiderman  
 4:15-5:15 Study Group - Mr. Raphael  
 7:00-9:30 Figure Painting Class  
 7:30 p.m. New Testament Class - J. W. Smith  
 9:00 p.m. Delegate Council Meeting

## Wednesday, Jan. 27

1:00 p.m. Meeting of Parents of January Freshmen with  
 College Officials (followed by reception)  
 4:00-6:00 Wittgenstein Study Group - Mr. McKinley  
 4:00-6:00 Faculty Study Group - Mr. Zeiderman  
 5:00-6:00 Dinner for Freshmen, Sophomores, and Seniors  
 6:30-7:30 Dinner for January Freshmen and Juniors  
 7:00 p.m. Small Chorus - Mr. Zuckerman  
 7:00-10:00 Ceramics Class  
 7:15-10:15 Life Drawing Class  
 7:45 p.m. Meeting of January Freshmen with Instruction  
 Committee members  
 8:00 p.m. Study Group: Aristotle's Politics - Mr. Berns  
 8:15 p.m. Humphrey Bogart Film Series: John Huston's  
The Maltese Falcon 1941 Mary Astor, Peter Lorre,  
 Sidney Greenstreet - Free

## Thursday, Jan. 28

1:00-1:30 January Freshman Convocation (formal dress)  
 1:30-2:15 Meeting of January Freshmen with Assistant Deans  
 2:15-3:00 Meeting of January Freshmen with Delegate Council  
 and Resident Heads  
 3:15 p.m. Reception

## Friday, Jan. 29

8:30 a.m. Student Aid Payday  
 6:45 p.m. Classes begin for January Freshmen  
 Film: The Ascent of Man Series: The Hidden  
Structure - 50¢  
 8:15 p.m. Lecture: Beauty  
 Mr. Mortimer J. Adler  
 Institute for Philosophical Research, Chicago  
 11:15 p.m. Film: Frank Capra's State of the Union 1948  
 Katherine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy - \$1.00

## Saturday, Jan. 30

9:00-12:00 Sculpture Class  
 8:15 p.m. Film: Edmond Goulding's Grand Hotel 1932  
 Greta Garbo, John Barrymore - \$1.00

## Sunday, Jan. 31

3:15 p.m. Film: Edmond Goulding's Grand Hotel 1932  
 Greta Garbo, John Barrymore - \$1.00  
 6:30 p.m. Pottery Class

ART GALLERY HOURS:  
 Daily: 1-6 p.m.  
 Friday: 7-8 p.m.

McDowell 23  
 Conversation Room  
 Mellon 207  
 McDowell 36  
 McDowell 21

King William Room

Rare Book Room  
 McDowell 24  
 Dining Hall  
 Dining Hall  
 Great Hall  
 Mellon 207  
 Mellon 207  
 King William Room

McDowell 32  
 FSK Auditorium

King William Room  
 King William Room  
 King William Room  
 King William Room

FSK Auditorium

FSK Auditorium

FSK Auditorium

Mellon 207  
 FSK Auditorium

FSK Auditorium

Mellon 207

## Thoughts on

I'd like to offer a few comments about "Sharkey's Machine", in response to Tom Moran's recommendation.

First, about the plot: the one thing that struck me as strange about this movie is that at no time does one get the impression the "Machine" is actually "Sharkey's". Burt Reynolds at the beginning is demoted to the vice squad, and he's introduced to a bunch of cops who work with him; but Sharkey's role as the leader of the vice squad is never really developed. In general, none of the characters are well developed: you get to know them in odd bits and pieces that don't seem to fit together.

The major reason for the discontinuity is the attention paid to a series of scenes where Reynolds becomes a professional voyeur, watching the every move of a certain politician's mistress. She takes a shower, he drinks a beer. She wakes up, he drinks a beer and smokes a Camel. Her politician-boyfriend arrives, and Reynolds calls over his sidekick and they watch (and listen as well) as the couple takes a roll around the penthouse. Most of the time, there is the moaning of a tenor sax in the background, to give Sharkey's peep show a sort of romantic tinge--wouldn't you fall in love with a young prostitute after having her under surveillance for a few days? Perhaps,.... but I didn't. I was bored to tears. The time wasted on these few cheap thrills could have been better spent in an exposition of the other characters, and a more consistent account of Sharkey himself. That's what might have set this apart from the typical T.V. cop show one sees for free.

But plot aside, I found the movie to be aesthetically a piece of trash. Gratuitous sex and violence, as easy as they are to look at, don't make a good movie. This whole genre of film is about as entertaining and meaningful as newsreel footage (complete with gruesome close-ups) of street crime. Sure, I'll look at it for a while. Sure, I'll be interested in it for a while. But in the end, there's nothing worthwhile about it. The catharsis is minimal; this movie, instead of getting the animal out of you, only brings up the animal in you. You don't feel much relief

or release by watching the hookers, the cut-off fingers, the psycho killers or the shoot-em-up at the end; instead, it merely gives birth to those wretched feelings in you, and provides no outlet.

I watched the audience as they filed out. What struck me was the number of young families and very young children present (R-ratings allow for this). The wives, for the most part, looked tired and worried. Perhaps they weren't adversely affected by the movie, but only frightened. The men and their young sons, however, were a different story; most had blank looks on their faces, the sort of look that tells you they weren't completely cleansed of the violence the screen presented to them.

submitted by Andy White, '82

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## WHAT IS WORTH RESIGNING FOR?

by James Stockdale

A few weeks ago I abruptly resigned from my post as a college president and walked off the campus feeling good about my decision. The sequence of events had been very straightforward. I had found conditions that I believed to be detrimental to students and unfair to faculty, conditions with which I did not wish to be identified. When it became clear to me that prompt reform was impossible, that my governing board's resistance to change would swallow me up and saddle me with a period of complicity, I checked out. End of problem.

The specifics are really not very interesting. They involve the control of hazing, the selection of students, the rigor of the curriculum, and such less important issues as organizational streamlining and so on. The interesting part has been the split in the reactions to my resignation among those generally on my side. The split cuts right down the age line. With a few notable exceptions, my elders say, "Regrettable. Too bad you couldn't work out a consensus, a compromise with your governing board." My younger adult friends sing a different tune: "Way to go!" "Stick it in their ear!"

This is not the first time I've come across this new attitude, this new spirit in our educated men and women in their 20's and 30's. I don't write it off as a fallout of the 1960's, or as irresponsible exuberance of youth, or as a manifestation of inexperience. I think it is born of a new, responsible, awakening of moral sensitivity. I like it. My first brush with it came when I was president of the Naval War College. There I taught a course in moral philosophy and periodically required each of my students to submit a paper on the resolution of moral dilemmas he had experienced, or observed or read about. The student picked the subject, but naturally in a course given in the 1970's to military officers and government civilians, educated men and women between 30 and 45, issues of the Vietnam War got a lot of play. The same difference of attitude between youth and age on how to deal with Catch-22 squeeze plays, how to deal with responsibility without authority, how to deal with being trapped in the

rising waters of complicity without access to either faucet or drain plug, showed up in those papers.

An oft-chosen Vietnam dilemma along those lines was the problem of the on-scene military commander who was deluged by over-control and meddling from Washington. The older officer typically wrote: "Our commanders frequently could not do what they thought was right. They were forced to make continual compromises. Nevertheless, they had a lifetime of experience that their country needed and thus a moral obligation to hang in there and work it out. No purpose would have been served by their stepping down in protest." More than a few young bucks--Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine--had a different slant: "It was a bad show. No officer should let himself get trapped into compromising or waffling his principles. Any commander worth his salt so trapped should quit in protest."

Has my generation become hooked on collegial solutions, on "keeping the lid on," on "seeking a consensus," on making a deal to preserve unanimity? Corporate life, board life, hierarchical life breeds that slide to accommodation we are told necessary to get something accomplished, and that invitation to moral weakness. If you don't think any weakness is incurred by having been conditioned to reasonable compromise, try living in a communist jail for a few years. There, all they want is for you to "be reasonable." The name of their game is extortion, and the source of their leverage lies in their imposition of feelings of fear and guilt. Step One is getting the American prisoner to make a deal, a reasonable deal; any deal will do for a start. From my own experience I can state that a "Prison Interrogator's Handbook" would list among suggested openers, "Let us reason together," "You Americans are a sensible, pragmatic people; meet us halfway."

I do not advocate a POW name, rank, and serial number stance at every board of directors meeting here at home. But neither do I advocate suppressing moral sensibility in the interest of cooperation - or tenure. Prof. Richard A. Gabriel of St. Anselm's College, a prolific writer on military ethics, points out in the May issue of ARMY magazine

that over the past 20 years Canada has had 27 generals retire or resign in protest, while during the same period the U.S. Army has had one.

It's my guess that when today's American young people reach their peak, their statistics in this respect - in military, corporate, or academic life - will change. And that ain't all bad.

-submitted by John Schiavo, '82

To the St. John's College Community:

There is some confusion about the problem between Arthur Kungle Jr. and St. John's College. Some, as Mr. Schiavo, are portraying it as if it were an administrative problem. They think the decision should have been made by the "community", not the Dean. Others, as Mr. Zolkower, see it as a civil rights problem. They think that they "...have a right to speak with Arthur on campus..."

But it is neither of these things. The Dean acted correctly, and wisely, in making his decision. This is a responsibility that all Deans have always held, and most Deans have occasionally had to enforce. There is no question about this.

The civil rights advocates are wrong in supposing that it is their "right" to speak with Mr. Kungle on campus. This is only true if Mr. Kungle himself has a "right" to be on campus - and he does not have this "right".

So what is the problem? There is only one. It is the personality and character of Mr. Kungle.

We need to be reminded of this in these trying times. Needless to say, this is not a proper subject for public debate.

Bryce Jacobsen

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In response to Mr. Schiavo's letter of a few issues back:

Let me begin by saying that I am not a close friend of Arthur Kungle's, but merely someone who would like to see this matter expeditiously, and above all justly resolved. For many years Arthur was a ubiquitous presence on campus, a close friend of some in the senior class, and, from the few times I have spoken with him, always sincerely concerned (if not always able to cogently express that concern) with the health, in all its aspects, of the college and the student body. Never has he seemed a great threat either to the college or its members, despite occasionally obnoxious behavior (if strange, bizarre and sometimes inappropriate behavior were grounds for dismissal, I feel I can say that neither I nor many others would still be here.)

Now the administration may have perfectly justifiable grounds for "banning" Arthur from campus. But it appears to me that it is not very consistent with the ideals espoused by the college to have taken this action secretly in a "star-chamber"-like proceeding. If Arthur has grossly interfered or endangered the operation of the college in such a way as to warrant banishment, if he is in that way a "public danger," then the least the administration could do is acknowledge publicly that such a violation has occurred, even if, to protect the parties involved, the nature of that breach of conduct must remain secret. As it is, Arthur is subject to, because of this action on the part of the college, all kinds of various innuendos and slanders. The college has the duty to make it clear that its struggle with Arthur Kungle is a public, and not a private act.

Sincerely,  
Pierre Mauboussin '82



## Lecture Review

by Catherine Nelson

Friday's lecture, delivered by Thomas May, was entitled Augustine's Final Pilgrimage: Athens to Jerusalem. In it, Mr. May detailed the influence of both Plotinus and St. Paul on Augustine's vision of God. First, the Confessions is not merely an autobiography - Augustine would claim that this is what happens to any soul in the journey that eventually leads to God. His philosophical basis for this is Plotinus' Enneads. (Stop laughing. Just because Plotinus arises sophomore year seemingly ex nihilo, stays for two dark seminars and is never heard from again should not discredit him. Tom May gets severe with me when I call Plotinus "fruity mysticism"--credit belongs elsewhere--but I confess that my gut reaction is still not to trust fully anyone who aims to understand, nay even think about the One, the Intelligence, and Being. But these are my problems.)

Anyway, back to Plotinus. He holds that the soul used to be up there somewhere in communion with Ideal Form. Somehow, getting bored with the unchangingness of the Real Thing and looking instead at temporal beauties, they start wandering and become alienated from their origin. This sense of "peregrinatio", wandering, Augustine uses to characterize his early life. But all is not lost for the unhappy little Plotinian soul. By directing its gaze inward to Beauty itself, and breaking its ties to material things, the soul can come to contemplate the One. Augustine's reading of Plotinus gave him the exhortation to turn inward, and this marks his journey back to God.

Next, Mr. May turned to St. Paul, quoting Hebrews: "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen." Paul sees man from the aspect of pilgrimage - hence he can say that Abraham did not merely wander in a strange land, but through his faith, "looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." Paul, though not a philosopher, does not exclude the use of reason in his vision of man the pilgrim. (In fact, it is hard to read Romans without concluding that Paul believes in the existence of a natural

moral law.) This is the second sense in which Augustine uses "peregrinatio" - journeying with a purpose.

Mr. May then turned to Book VII of the Confessions to describe Augustine's conversion. Augustine, he said, was faced with two seemingly contradictory attitudes toward God: one, that of His omnipresence to all His creation; the other, that of the alienation which accompanies his view of the human soul - an awful gap between him and God. So Christ enters the picture, a mediator to bridge the gap. Augustine turns from the Platonists, who could not tell him that "the Word became flesh and dwelt among men"; the way must be shown him first by the vision of Continenence and the sign telling him to read Paul's letter to the Romans.

But he never completely abandons Plotinus; only he would demand celibacy as a precondition for the final vision of the One; only he would demand that Augustine not cry at the death of his mother. Augustine, and we ourselves, are left with an uneasy truce between the two. For Augustine the omnipresence and the mercy of God are always seen "through a glass darkly", but the sense of alienation is very powerful, and often dominates the Confessions.

I liked this lecture; there was probably enough in it for a book, but it was clear, and effectively presented. Being able to recognize when major points were being stated gave a clearer idea of the structure of the lecture than is usually the case. The interpretation Mr. May gave to St. Augustine's major influences helped to explain why the Confessions can seem so exaggerated, and, at one more reading, makes Augustine more sympathetic and persuasive.



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## LECTURE REVIEW cont'd.

Q&A was pretty good, but I thought a bit too much time was spent on fuzzy questions about the Confessions and Paul. If we could have stayed a little more specific it would have been good to hear Mr. May's views on something like St. Thomas' use of Augustine as an authority in the Summa. He is careful not to contradict him, but I think they disagree in major areas. The best part of Q&A came when Mr. May was asked to defend the appropriateness of a closing image - Dante seeing the Griffin, the symbolic Christ, through Beatrice's eyes at the top of Purgatory. He launched into a beautiful defense of my Senior Essay.

## FROM THE HEALTH CENTER:

Humidity. Even though we are surrounded by water, the cold air doesn't hold it well and in the winter our air can be very dry. This causes nasal congestion, which may even cause the nose to bleed. A bad case of nasal congestion may cause one to sleep with the mouth open - this can cause a sore, irritated throat. A humidifier is the answer, but if you don't have one, a vaporizer, or a boiling crock pot also help raise the humidity. Hanging wet towels to dry helps some too. Then keep the door closed so your efforts aren't dissipated in the hall.

Gynecologist. We have a new gynecologist, Edward Morris, M.D. He will be visiting campus once or twice monthly to care for women's health concerns. Dr. Thomas Stubbs, former college gynecologist, resigned in December. His fairly new practice is demanding more of his time and he and Mrs. Stubbs are expecting their first child and this will put even more demands on his time. See me for an appointment with Dr. Morris.

Marilyn Mylander  
College Nurse

## From the Career Counseling Office:

Andover Newton Theological School is holding a Conference on Ministry on February 18-20. Students who are interested in pursuing a theological education or ministry as a vocation may want to attend. See Mrs. Braun for details.

Summer Management Intern Program The city of New York offers fifty college students (who are residents of New York City) the opportunity to work in city government. The 10 week internship carries a stipend of \$2000. The application deadline is March 15. For further information, see the notice on the McDowell bulletin board.

Medical Work Study Programs in Allentown, Pa. This summer program offers on-the-job experience for those who wish to pursue health careers. The work-study program spans 12 weeks and pays \$170 for a 40 hour week. For details see the McDowell bulletin board. Applications are in the C.C. office and the deadline for applying is March 15.

Camp Arrowhead for Boys and Camp Glen A Camp for Girls are now hiring staff for their five week summer session. These camps are located in the mountains of western North Carolina. See the McDowell bulletin board for details about applying.

In the Green Folder in the Career Counseling Office reading room - a booklet of information on how to locate and apply for summer jobs - prepared by the Placement Office of UVA and contains much useful information.

Marianne Braun  
Director of Career Counseling

# FILM PREVIEW

by James Hyder

1941 was a good year for Humphrey Bogart. The year before he had filmed *High Sierra*, the first film in which he played the lead role, and upon its release in 1941 he was almost instantly transformed into Hollywood's most popular leading man. Later that year, under the direction of John Huston, a screenwriter who had worked on *The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse* and *High Sierra*, he made *The Maltese Falcon*.

The story, from Dashiell Hammett's novel, had been filmed twice before, once in 1931, and again in 1936 under the title of *Satan Met a Lady* with Bette Davis and Warren William. This was to be John Huston's first film as a director and the inside word around Hollywood was that this version wasn't likely to be as good as the 1931 film. For this reason George Raft, then at the height of his career, turned down the lead role, which naturally promulgated further pessimistic rumors. Bogart was chosen to play detective Sam Spade, the second time he had picked up a role spurned by Raft, the first being *High Sierra*. Bogart's friends were concerned that his newly gained popularity might be put in jeopardy if he followed up the great success of *High Sierra* with a mediocre film by an inexperienced director. Besides, Bogart had

become popular as a gangster, and the public might not accept him as the good guy, even the rather tough and cynical good guy Spade.

However, *The Maltese Falcon* was an enormous critical and popular success, and Bogart was firmly established as a top star. Huston's first effort at direction is brilliant in its careful pacing and subtle touches, and is still considered by many to be his finest film. Virtually single-handedly, *The Maltese Falcon* initiated and defined the genre of the *film noir*. Although it was much imitated, it was never surpassed.

Bogart's performance typified the character that soon became his trademark: the cynical, worldly, thinking man who, although he knows that it usually pays to be crooked, remains honest and decent. His roles in *The Big Sleep*, *To Have And Have Not*, *Key Largo*, and especially *Casablanca* carried on this ideal, but none of them can add much to his performance in *The Maltese Falcon*. This is the essential Bogart.

*The Maltese Falcon* will be screened at 8:15 on Wednesday, January 27. Admission is free, thanks to the sponsorship of the Friends of St. John's. This is the fourth week of our eight-week Winter Films Series featuring the films of Humphrey Bogart.

This is also the fourth week of "The Ascent of Man," Dr. Jacob Bronowski's exciting series chronicling the development of man's intellect. This week's episode is entitled "The Hidden Structure"

and it depicts the beginnings of modern chemistry in the early experiments with combining metals to form alloys. The techniques used by the Samurai swordsmith and the Shang bronze craftsman are shown as beautiful and evocative examples of man's inventive use of the materials he finds around him. "The Ascent of Man" is shown on Friday evenings before lecture, at 6:45. Admission is 50¢.

Later Friday night, at 11:15, you can see Frank Capra's *State of the Union*, with Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. Tracy and Hepburn are at their best together in this fast-moving political comedy about a patriotic industrialist who wants to put his know-how and ideals to work as President, and his wife who sees her husband's hopes and ideas being twisted into cheap vote-getting tricks by a gang of hungry politicians. A typically delightful Capra film, from the Howard Lindsay-Russell Crouse play. Admission is \$1.00, as usual.

The weekend film (that means Saturday at 8:15 and Sunday at 3:15) is *Grand Hotel*, directed by Edmund Goulding. It stars Greta Garbo as a lonely ballerina, John Barrymore as her lover, who also happens to be a jewel thief, Lionel Barrymore, Wallace Beery, and Joan Crawford all as guests in a classy Berlin hotel where their lives and stories are splendidly intertwined. Come see why Garbo and the Barrymores deserved their great reputations. Admission to this and all regular weekend films is \$1.00, and please remember that smoking, eating, and drinking are not allowed in the auditorium. Not at any time. Never. No kidding.

## APOLOGY

We of the staff would like to apologize publicly for misrepresenting the year of Mr. D.H. Weinstein's graduation. He has just as much (or as little) chance of graduating this year as any other senior.

Sorry, Herschel!

## Le mot juste

Heard in a Senior French class:

Student: "But I don't know how you can say that --"

Tutor: "I've got tenure!"

## Tutors' Choice

by Anne Haskins

This week the Tutor's Choice column returns with the selections of tutor Howard Fisher. Mr. Fisher has been with the college since 1965. His list includes books that are "old friends to which (he) returns again and again."

1. Anne Bronte, The Tenant of Wildfell Hall
2. Mark Twain, Pudd'nhead Wilson
3. Henry James, The Aspern Papers
4. Willa Cather, The Professor's House
5. Herman Melville, Short Stories, especially: "The Apple-Tree Table", "The Lightning Rod Man", "Poor Man's Pudding", "Rich Man's Crumbs", "The Paradise of Bachelors", "The Tartarus of Maids"
6. Scott's Last Expedition (The Antarctic Journals of Commander R.F. Scott)
7. Boris Pasternak, Doctor Zhivago
8. Isaac Bashevis Singer, The Slave
9. Grace Paley, The Little Disturbances of Man
10. Bernard Malamud, A New Life

### Senior Funnies

HI THERE! I'M SAM SANGUINE AND I'M WRITING AN ESSAY!



EVERYBODY ELSE IS WORRIED... BUT DO I WORRY? NAH! I'VE FOUND A PERFECT WAY TO RELEASE TENSION.



HI, SAM! HOW'S THE OLD ESSAY COMING?

PREPARE TO DIE, UNDER-CLASSMAN!



IT'S GOING JUST FINE, THANK YOU!



**Z**  
IS COMING!

### Approaching Tragedy?

Two scorpions trapped in a bottle do not stop fighting until one kills the other.

Last week I summarized the lecture Mr. Seth Cropsey, a very moderate and reasonable man, gave about the defense policy of the Reagan administration. I will now discuss the tragic conditions of U.S. defense strategy and how those conditions have led us to a situation that makes us damned if we do arm ourselves and damned if we don't.

Some simple, but not simplistic review of our past defense strategy is necessary to understand why U.S. strategy at the height of the Cold War was called massive retaliation, which meant that if the Soviets bothered any of the myriad nations we had treaties with, or had dollarated a vital interest in, we would blow them off the face of the earth. Obviously, this was not a very moderate strategy, although some say it was the best possible. Some argue, as Winston Churchill did, that one American soldier would have been enough to defend all Europe, if we were willing to use nuclear weapons to save him; otherwise, many million American soldiers would not have been enough. Although NATO did have many million men in arms, few who knew the superior strength of the Soviet Union in tanks, artillery, and men believed NATO could last more than several weeks in a conventional war. In a nuclear attack, that time would have been shortened to days, and perhaps hours. President Eisenhower, a former NATO commander who knew its weaknesses, therefore chose to limit our conventional NATO commitment to just enough men to make us care about losing them, but not enough to pose a great burden on our economy and create "the military-industrial complex" he warned us of in his farewell address. This meant our troops were hostages of our NATO commitment. They reassured our allies, who hoped we would not sacrifice our own men and sue for peace, and they deterred the Soviets, who apparently believed we would not sacrifice them either.

President Eisenhower had two military options in a Soviet attack: blow the Soviets up immediately, an option which Henry Kissinger noted to be the fondest hope of Europe because the war would be waged over their heads and not on their soil, or allow NATO troops to be driven into the sea in order to buy time for the massive build-up of men and equipment in America needed to invade Europe and win a conventional war. The former was relatively cheap; the latter, enormously costly. With one option the nation might have emerged virtually intact as the victor of a short but murderous war; with the other, victory was not certain and the economic and social costs might have destroyed the nation we hoped to preserve. For Eisenhower, a great believer in the military principle of economy of force, there really was no choice, and the nation's nuclear deterrent was played up so much at the expense of her conventional forces that some men even advocated abolishing the army and the navy because they were anachronisms. The ever ready B-52s would protect us all.

The conditions necessary for victory with massive retaliation prevailed until approximately 1965. Although Kennedy and Nixon both campaigned with the rhetoric of a "missile gap" in 1960, and Sputnik had us scared that a hard rain would begin to fall, the missile gap, then Secretary of Defense MacNamara soon discovered, was the phony product of our worst fears. The Soviets did not have the ability to penetrate U.S. air space and deliver their bombs, and the Cuban Missile Crisis was an attempt to compensate for their inability to launch missiles from the Soviet Union accurate enough to hit U.S. targets. Our fears of a potential Soviet nuclear delivery capability led us to re-examine massive retaliation. Soon the Soviets would be able to retaliate in kind as long as either side maintained enough warheads and delivery systems after an attack by the other to destroy the

other, then the use of nuclear weapons would be suicidally mad. We chose to make a virtue out of our desperate situation and developed a new strategy, Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD), which we hoped would deter Soviet attack by always maintaining a nuclear triad of land-based missiles, submarine missiles, and bombers, capable of surviving a surprise attack and destroying the Soviets. We hoped that each side would hold the other in nuclear check, so that we could co-exist peacefully.

MAD called for a more flexible policy regarding our allies because we were no longer at all certain massive U.S. retaliation was the best possible way to protect them or us. Our new strategy, which came to be called flexible response, hoped to protect our allies and deter war with the Soviets with an across-the-board capability to fight any kind of war. Specifically, it demanded the ability to fight a war on 2½ fronts: a major war in Europe, another major war in the Far East, and perhaps a small conventional or unconventional war elsewhere. The Green Berets, the special forces of the U.S. Army, were a direct result of our intention to fight unconventional counter-insurgencies. The essential theory of flexible response was that we could control our commitment in war and keep the level of conflict to a minimum. In Europe, for example, if our conventional forces failed to stop a Soviet conventional attack and force the Soviets to negotiate, the president could escalate the conflict to a desired level with small tactical nuclear weapons. If those failed, he could use bigger weapons until mutual assured destruction was approached and the Soviets backed down. With some small modifications, MAD and flexible response are still official U.S. defense strategy.

Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon viewed Vietnam as a test of will with the Soviets and they made Vietnam a test case for flexible response and MAD. If they did not have the guts to escalate the conflict to force the North Vietnamese to negotiate, then flexible response was not at all credible. We would show the Soviets we were not willing to pay the price of making them and their allies pay for aggressive actions. Thus, we were compelled by our own strategy to escalate from small teams of Special Forces' advisors to ground combat troops to combined land, air, and naval operations, until over 500,000 U.S. troops were stationed in Vietnam and many more committed to supporting them. But we never escalated to the level needed to win, for to win we would have needed to invade North Vietnam and have risked war with China and the Soviet Union. We were never willing (nor should we have been) to risk possible destruction in a war with the Soviet Union or a second Korea with China, and flexible response is now a discredited strategy.

Flexible response has proven itself to be inflexible. It compels escalation. Although some still talk of a limited nuclear war which the U.S. could wage to repress its conventional war fighting deficiencies, anyone who has thought of the irrational forces inherent to war knows that we have no guarantee that a war waged with nuclear weapons against military targets will not be eventually waged against civilians and cities. Additionally, because Vietnam broke the back of the consensus for a strong U.S. conventional force, we lack the means to fight a conventional war in Europe, Asia, or the Middle East. Our options now are the same as they were in 1965 - escalate or accept defeat.

Flexible response is inflexible because MAD is an attempt to make the irrational rational. Both MAD and flexible response are primarily the products of an engineer, Robert MacNamara, and both are mathematical models based on a theory of ratios, of a so-called balance of power. If the Soviets use X weapon, we tilt the scales to our advantage with an even more powerful weapon. If they develop a new weapon, our strategy compels us to develop another to counterbalance it. The more they add, the more we add. But MAD has driven us mad, because war is not mathematical. When North Vietnamese women saw their children maimed by bombs from invisible planes, they did not beg their leaders to negotiate.

They told their sons to kill the invisible white devils. Instead of compelling negotiation, our strategy compelled a greater will to fight. At a greater level, MAD is based on the fear of suicide, and fear is as irrational as those women. We are now locked into a situation in which fear compels us to develop ever more, ever better weapons to counterbalance a perceived Soviet threat, which in turn compels them to do the same. Like men living on the tenth floor of a skyscraper with a fire on the ninth floor, the only way for us to go is up. Whenever we hear Mr. Reagan tell us that we must arm ourselves to the nth degree, in order to negotiate with the Soviets from a position of strength, we must realize that such actions can only start an arms race, not stop one. In arming to negotiate, we prevent the negotiations we hope to bring about.

One might object by noting détente and the SALT treaties. Surely, if we agree to limit our weapons and become dependant on each other through trade, then some day we might be able to reduce our mutual threat. That presupposes that men in constant fear of each other with nowhere to run, nowhere to hide, can to some extent come to trust each other. But consider the men who started détente. Richard Nixon proved he would sell his best friend to stay in power and Henry Kissinger is so obsessed with secret deals and behind-the-scenes diplomacy that no one could trust his Strangelovian mind. We learned (I hope) not to trust these men, even if they were brilliant, and the Soviets never trusted them. Soviet society is premised on fear of nearly everyone else. To come to high power in the Soviet Union, men must out-trigue myriad opponents, and when men are in power, they must use fear to control their opponents. Paranoia is the essential characteristic of this society (and it is becoming ours as well). Men do not reason with a paranoid holding a knife to their throats; they find ways to kill or at least disarm him and, as a Mexican friend tells me, two scorpions trapped in a bottle do not stop fighting until one kills the other. The fear of death is too strong for accommodation. When men live under the threat of assured destruction, unreason takes over. Whenever the Soviets do anything we dislike, our first weapon is to threaten to cut off trade, the very means by which we hope to tie their survival to ours, and, if the trade weapon fails, we threaten to stop negotiating on arms and heat up the war smelters at home. We threaten to punish them by cutting our own throats. Two men who have sat in a locker room for thirty years with guns pointed at each other dare not lower their arms or lower their watchfulness. We cannot rid ourselves of the fear of assured destruction with an agreement to limit nuclear weapons because those weapons are all that protect us from Soviet attack; and we cannot live with constant escalation because it compels the fear which could lead us to war. Almost damned no matter what we do, we have never been so nearly hopeless.

In the final section of this article, I will discuss the defense strategy of the Reagan administration as a rebellion against MAD and flexible response. The essential characteristic of the new strategy is that it hopes to defeat an attack and win a war, rather than merely deter war. I will argue that the new strategy is not a rebellion against MAD as a strategy, but MAD as the essential condition of modern life. Because the new strategy cannot change the condition, it is bound to fail and bring about our own destruction, unless, of course, other strategies using other means are developed instead.

Karl F. Walling, '84

S C I

The Student Committee on Instruction's next meeting will be at 7:30 this Tuesday in Room 24. We will discuss proposed changes in the math and lab programs. Anyone interested should attend.

-Submitted by Bob McDonough, '82

### Lively Arts

"A Delicate Balance"--by Edward Albee, at the Arena Stage, in Washington, thru Feb. 28, info., (202) 554-9066.

"California Suite"--by Neil Simon, at the Colonial Players' Theatre on East St. in Annapolis, thru Jan. 30, info., (301) 268-7373.

"Diversions and Delights"--with Vincent Price, at the Fords Theatre, in Washington, thru Jan. 31, info., (202) 347-4833.

Annapolis Symphony Orchestra--with Leon Fleisher, cond., featuring Stephen Kates, cellist, at the Maryland Hall on Feb. 6, 8 pm, info., (301) 263-6734.

Folk Dancing Lessons--at the Maryland Hall, Wednesdays, 7:30-9:30, see Miss Brann for details.

L. DeSimone--Student Activities Committee

St. John's College Community  
Annapolis Campus

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Mr. Mortimer J. Adler will lecture Friday, January 29. The title of his lecture is Beauty.

Sincerely yours,

*Edward G. Sparrow*

Edward G. Sparrow  
Dean



## museings

I don't know who wrote this poem; my grandmother gave it to me years ago. I think it is a touching reminder that regardless of our religious beliefs we are here, listening to each other, living with each other. This poem is especially for the sophomores; atheists, non-Christians, and Christians alike.

### MEMORIAL

"That man has no religion,"  
They have often said of him,  
Yet I have seen him quench the thirst  
Of Flowers not his own  
And cross the road to talk with one  
The town had let alone  
And then I asked this question:  
"Is it not a little odd  
They should fear he has no religion  
When he kept so close to God?"

submitted by D.H. Weinstein  
class of 1982

No now down, to it  
each one alone  
No infant sounds  
Just hisses and clicks  
Nothing, never that hideous  
thirteenth  
Which begins it.

Need-brought need to  
speak out  
Infant sounds,  
Mvesis being  
I must speak;  
Love, amour.

Mä, mä, mä...

Submitted by John C. Moynihan

### LIVING AND DYING

Smoke and nothing, the breath of being;  
Man, flower and birds die,  
love in the sea of forgetfulness lies,  
to a brief grave pleasure fleeing.

And the light of yesterday, what fate?  
All splendor twilight reaps,  
what liquor but its gall keeps,  
the evil of birth all expiates.

Who laughed without knowing pain,  
Joy being a sweet agony?  
Feeling an ardor mad and vain!

Mad and vain is the care of thought.  
What is life? to dream without sleep.  
What is Death? to sleep without dream.

### VIVIR Y MORIR

Humo y nada el soplo del sér;  
mueren hombre, pájaro y flor,  
corre a mar de olvido el amor,  
Huye a breve tumba el placer,

¿Dónde están las luces de ayer?  
tiene ocaso todo esplendor,  
Hiel esconde todo licor,  
todo expía el mal de nacer.

Quien rió sin nunca genir,  
siendo el goce un dulce penar?  
¡loco y vano ardor el sentit!

¡Vano y loco anhelo el pensar!  
¿que es vivir? sonar sin dormir.  
¿que es morir? dormir sin sonar.

by Manuel González Prada

I found this poem to be the perfect mean  
between the classical twentieth century  
school of Ruben Dario, and the modern  
style of Pablo Neruda. But more impor-  
tantly, I translated the poem because  
poetry provides us with a genuine refuge  
from discourse.

Pedro Martinez-Fraga, '84

## Delegate Council

DELEGATE COUNCIL MEETING - January 19, 1982

Present: Brasacchio, Lord, Ertle, Baumgarten,  
Benedict, Booker, Feldman, Harris, Henry,  
Oggins, Peterson, Reichart

Visiting: Hyder, Mendham

1. Mr. Hyder submitted a bid of \$100 for the  
obsolete Voice of the Theatre speakers. Be-  
cause there were no other bids and because  
Mr. Hyder has devoted much of his time to  
maintenance of the new speakers, the D.C. de-  
cided to sell the V.O.T.'s to him. It was al-  
so decided that that money should go to the  
M.O.P.E. fund since it is badly needed there.

2. The D.C. will have its yearbook photo ta-  
ken in the Reading Room of the Library on  
Thursday, Jan. 28th at 1:45 p.m., prior to  
meeting the January freshmen.

3. The D.C. voted to send Mrs. Agnes Sharp  
(the breakfast cook) a get well card since  
she was in the hospital because of a bunion.  
The card, to be chosen by Pres. Brasacchio,  
was not to exceed \$1.00 and was to be humor-  
ous rather than sentimental by a vote of  
five to four.

4. The Constitutional Revision Committee  
will not have a revised constitution by the  
end of the first semester.

5. The last message to the D.C. from the  
juniors leaving Haiti, delivered by Delegate  
Harris, was "cluck, cluck, cluck." The D.C.  
decided not to respond.

6. Miss Mendham was sworn in as a Polity  
Justice with her left hand on Liddell and  
Scott's Greek-English Lexicon.

7. The legal status of the Richard Ferrier  
Memorial Garden Club will be determined by  
the Polity Court.

8. The Baldwin Room should not be used for  
drinking alcoholic beverages. Anyone giving  
a party there (as defined on p. 16 of the  
Student Manual) should first check with the  
dorm delegates.

9. Miss Feldman would like everyone to be  
more conscious of how much energy can be  
saved by turning off lights when leaving a  
room and other little things like that.

Susan Lord '84  
Polity Secretary

DELEGATE COUNCIL MEETING WITH DEANS AND  
TREASURER - January 21, 1982

Present: Sparrow, Leonard, Wilson, Elzey,  
Brasacchio, Lord, Ertle, Baumgarten, Bene-  
dict, Feldman, Henry

1. The D.C. was wondering whether a local  
chimney-sweep could be hired to clean the  
Chase-Stone chimney. Mr. Elzey will look  
into this.

2. The empty West Pinkney offices will soon  
be available for occupation. They are being  
painted now.

3. There is nothing on which to write near  
one of the pay phones in Humphreys.

4. The reason that the area on the east side  
of Campbell is roped off is that there is a  
broken water line there.

5. There will be 28-32 febbies including  
12-13 women. Mr. Sparrow described them as  
a fine outstanding group of young people.

6. The special sub-committee of the Board  
unanimously vetoed the proposed hotel on back  
campus. This decision will also hold for  
any other similar projects in the foreseeable  
future as the College needs all the room it  
now has.

7. The next and last major project will be  
the gym. The first step, the new ladies'  
locker room, will not begin until \$1 mil.  
are raised.

8. The bulkhead by College Creek looks worse  
than it is. It is not dangerous and it would  
be useless to straighten it out.

8. Underclassmen are asked to put up with  
seniors in the next month while they write  
their essays.

Susan Lord '84  
Polity Secretary

## THE SKY: this week

by C. Todd Reichart

Today, Monday, occurs a partial ec-  
lipse of the sun visible in Antarctica  
and New Zealand. The moon will interpose  
between the sun and earth not precisely  
in the plane of the ecliptic so that at  
no place on the earth will there be a  
complete obscuring of the sun's face.  
The total shadow or umbra will in fact  
pass 28,000 km from the earth and only  
partial shadow or penumbra will darken  
very southern skies.

Wednesday, Venus is closest to the  
sun in its orbit.

Monday the 1st, Mercury moves into the  
face of the sun and further into the mor-  
ning sky: an inferior conjunction like  
that of Venus last week.

The moon moves from new moon on the  
25th to first quarter on the 1st.

## WHAT IS MAN?

What is Man? A genuine reality or a false one? Is he essentially a complex, primitive mechanism, or is he unified in the simplicity of physical laws? Physics is indeed difficult to comprehend, but is it truly understandable? We will use Art to decide the question. We have the answer, so we have no need to pursue the question further.

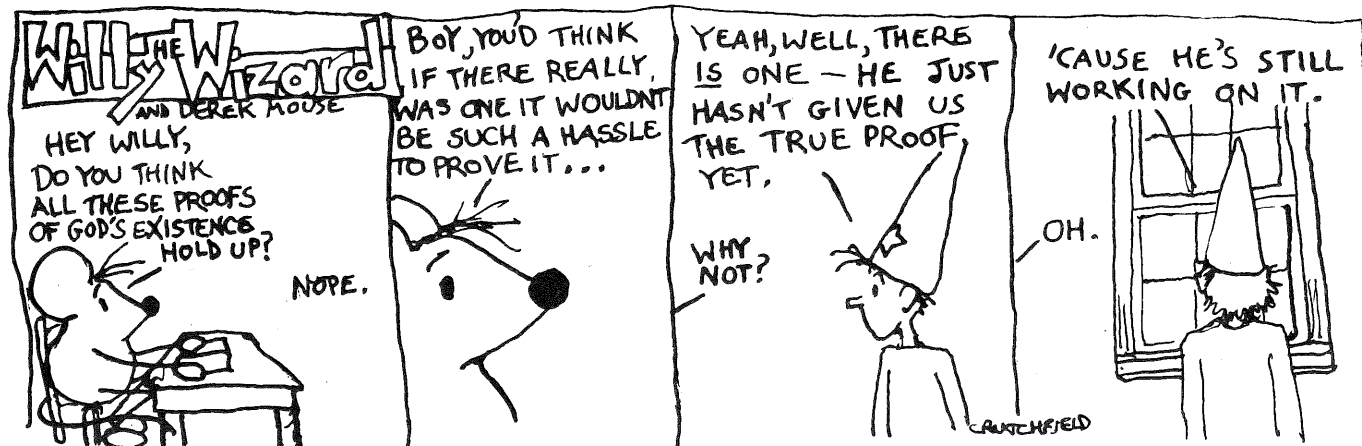
What is Man? An abstraction - or something that is the result of a thoughtful speculation? But how can we answer this if thought is always speculative? Thought tries to destroy itself by arriving at conclusions. (I must solidify that thought with a conclusion.)

Man is an abstraction of reality of thought that clarifies itself constantly through abstract speculation. Speculation is meaningless unless every thought resulting strengthens the concrete premise. But if the premise was made of tin, would it better absorb the dark brightness of Man's grayish mind?

Matter rots when it gets old, but will the mind live on if its remains stay in the brain? This leads to the question, "What does 'No' mean?" If affirmative answers are to be arrived at, however, they cannot be proofs needed to counter-act positive assertions.

Thus, it is concluded that Man is almost verily made of stone.

-David Wellen, '85



## A FREE TRIP TO THE FREER

Burt Blistein will lead an all-college trip to the Freer Gallery Sunday, Jan. 31. We will leave from the gym parking lot at 1:00pm and return in time for dinner at about 6:00pm. The Freer is famous for its collection of Chinese and Japanese art. Mr. Blistein will give a brief lecture on Chinese landscape painting for all those interested and otherwise we will be free to visit any of the galleries at the mall. Sign up in the coffee shop. No cost.

Y'all come!!  
Jim Bailey

## ATTENTION!

THEATER AFICIONADOS! A workshop will be meeting Sunday, with further meetings planned for February and March. The workshop will culminate in a production of Miss Julie by August Strindberg.

SUNDAY 2:00, Conversation Room  
\*\*\*Bring Oedipus at Colonus\*\*\*

-submitted by Peter Breslin, '85

## Sports

## MEN'S by Bryce Jacobsen

## Volleyball:

Jan. 20...Guardians-4, Hustlers-3. The Hustlers had every opportunity to win this one, and inflict the first loss on the unbeaten Guardians...but they let it get away. They had won the first three games rather convincingly, and were in great shape to take the match.

However, the Guardians finally got their act together, and pulled out the next three games. Then the Hustlers came on strong, and went ahead 8-1 in the last game. But the Guardians scored 14 of the next 17 points, taking the game and the match. It was quite a see-saw battle, and at the end, the Guardians happened to be up, and the Hustlers down.

Jan. 21...Spartans-4, Druids-0. The accumulative score was 60-16. The less said, the better.

## Basketball...Jan. 23

Druids-81, Guardians-62. The Druids found their shooting eyes in this game, especially Mr. Cope, who finished with 25 points. Messrs. Ingham, Kessler, Mulholland, Smith and Sorenson scored frequently.

Players who scored in single digits were Messrs. Bauer, Ben-Yossef, Berkowitz, Born, Brower, Henry, Konyha, McKee, Pickens, Schreitz, Weingarten, and Weinstein.

The Druid B's did well.

Hustlers-79, Greenwaves-63. The Waves played a good game, when you consider that their captain and high-scorer could not play at all. People who scored lots of points were Messrs. Adams, Carnes, Ficco, Houston, Wall, and Wise.

Single-digit scorers were Messrs. Bowerfind, Cresswell, Ewing, Keith, Klipper, Schoener, Streeter, Tyner, Vincent, Vickerman, Werlin and Zolkower.

This win gives the Hustlers a commanding lead at the half-way mark in the basketball league. They are 4-0, and all other teams have lost at least two. Still, it's quite a way to March.

## LEAGUE STANDINGS:

Volleyball	W	L	Pts	Basketball	W	L	Pts
Guardians	3	0	9	Hustlers	4	0	12
Greenwaves	2	1	7	Greenwaves	2	2	8
Hustlers	2	2	8	Druids	2	2	8
Spartans	2	2	8	Guardians	1	3	6
Druids	0	4	4	Spartans	1	3	6

## THIS WEEK'S SCHEDULE:

Volleyball...Wed. 4:15 Guardians-Greenwaves  
Thurs. 2:45 Hustlers-Druids  
Basketball...Sat. 1:30 Spartans-Greenwaves  
3:00 Hustlers-Druids

## WOMEN'S by Terri Hahn

## Basketball-

19 Jan., '82 Amazons 28 Nymphs 22

At the beginning of every game this week, I thought that the team which would eventually lose would actually win. Goes to show how deceptive beginnings are. Miss Smalley was high scorer with 12 points. Miss Townsend made 10. Miss Cooper was the Nymph high scorer with 7 points. Miss Goodwin scored 6.

21 Jan., '82 Nymphs 26 Maenads 27

The score bounced back and forth in favor of both teams - Now the Nymphs were ahead; Now the Maenads. It was an exciting game. The spectators had a good time. Miss Carter was the high scorer with 8 points. Misses Swinford, Faulhaber, Cooper, and Goodwin scored 6 points each.

22 Jan., '82 Amazons 49 Furies 39

The Amazons would take first place for the season whether they won or lost this game. The seniors were all anxious to go to the cocktail party, which meant the game was over quickly. Miss Townsend scored 22 points. Miss Farrell scored 15 points. Miss Alers scored 14 points. Other scorers were: Miss Litwin (10), Miss Smalley (8), Miss Mease (6), Miss Keppel (6), Miss Nogales (3), Miss Oggins (2), and Miss Stuck (2).

Basketball season is over. Don't forget the Two on Two Tournament on Tuesday at 4:15pm. Six players per team. Next week I'll publish some statistics of the season - most points scored by an individual, most personal fouls. Things like that. Volleyball starts Thursday, so there's plenty of time to practice!



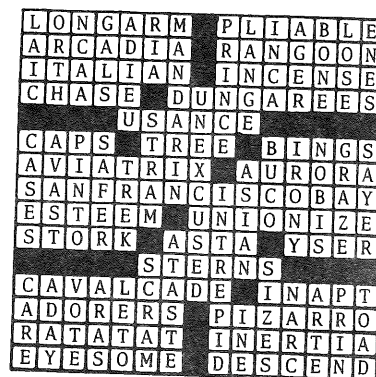
# WALTZ PARTY

~last one before  
Mid-Winter Ball~

Saturday  
10:30 pm

Great Hall

Solution to the crossword puzzle from  
the week before last:



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