

# GADFLY

VOLUME III, ISSUE 7 THE ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE INDEPENDENT STUDENT WEEKLY NOV. 2, 1981

## REALITY ANNOUNCEMENTS:

I would like to thank Anne Braswell, Drew Parker, Ted Ingham, and John Ertle for their help at last Saturday's Reality Benefit. I would also like to thank Matt Davis for the film club's contribution to Reality from "It Happened One Night."

The Reality Raffle Drawing will be held in the coffee shop after seminar Thursday. Winners need not be present. The prize is a forty-dollar gift certificate for the Maryland Inn and its restaurants. Forty dollars just about covers the cost of a dinner for two at the Treaty of Paris Restaurant.

We need Reality Representatives for each dorm. Representatives will help out during the year collecting the Reality fee, auction items, and other such things. Please contact Anne Braswell or Mike Henry if you would like to be a part of Reality.

Slim Pickens will perform at a Reality Benefit sometime in early December. They are a bluegrass band from Baltimore and a lot of fun to watch. Depending upon the success of this performance, we may invite them to play on Reality Sunday, so come and check them out.

Anne Braswell, '83 &  
Mike Henry, '83  
Reality Archons

On behalf of the Dance Ensemble, I would like to holler my thanks to the anonymous donor whose donation allows us to complete the construction of our Ballet Barres. The Ensemble is jumping for joy! Yay!

J. Q. Houseal, '84

## ROADTRIP:

Hey! Waddaya say we blow this joint and go someplace fun?!? This Sunday, I can see it now; you, me, and the polity car, anywhere you want -- just name it. But seriously folks, we're supposed to go bird-watching on the Eastern Shore (The Blackwater Wildlife Preserve) or we could go to Great Falls, VA and sit and watch the river flow, or whatever! I mean feedback -- I want feedback, at least on the sign-up sheet in the Coffee Shop. OKAY?

-John Schiavo, '82

## Saga

To Ellen Swinford, John Schiavo and Friends

On behalf of all the Saga Food Services employees I would like to express our heartfelt gratitude for the luncheon you gave us on the 8th October. Never have I, or any of my employees, ever felt the kind of appreciation you showed us by taking over our jobs that afternoon, sitting us down and serving us lunch. We were all greatly moved, some even to tears. The kindness you showed us that day will never be forgotten.

Thank you for saying "Thank You".

Sincerely,

Jim Krysiak  
Food Service Director

by Lucy Oppenheim

Friday night, Brother Robert Smith gave a lecture called, "Proof and Pascal". The first part of the lecture was about how Pascal presents his beliefs in the *Pensées*, without argument or dialectic. What Pascal says he means to do is to show that Christianity is not contrary to reason, to make it seem like something a reasonable person would wish were true, and to show that it is true. Brother Robert reminded us that this was not a finished work, but the notes Pascal had written to himself for a book he planned to write. Much of this section dealt with the *Pensée* numbered 148. Brother Robert pointed out that what Pascal does in it is to use the word happiness without defining it, then show that our condition on Earth does not conform to a specific definition of happiness. This definition is one which Brother Robert suggested comes, not from human experience, but from faith. One reason that this method of proof can be effective is that it is addressed to those people who have been raised as Christians, but happen not to be practicing that religion.

The second section of the lecture dealt with Pascal's idea of the limitations of philosophical inquiry.



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Brother Robert showed that Pascal respected geometrical proof as a way of proving things. He also thought that geometry is perfect because it deals with things from the heart. These are things which he thought it is not impossible to describe. Pascal thought that geometry was the best thing people can do on their own; that is, without help from God.

The third part addressed the question of what Pascal thought about other forms of discourse. After stating that Pascal believed there are only two domains in which people aspire to excellence -- mathematics, and reality and politics -- Brother Robert showed how Pascal felt about people's attempts to deal with reality and politics. He thought that Plato's and Aristotle's writing the *Laws* and the *Politics* was their setting down laws for living in an insane asylum. Next he discussed a passage in which Pascal explains how people who have various degrees of faith or of cleverness view the highly born. He felt that perfect Christians view them in a way which is guided by faith. It is not clear to me whether or not Brother Robert believes that that is the correct way, as he went on to explain that each of the ways might be partly correct, although they seem to contradict one another. For Pascal, the Fall and Redemption were the key to understanding: everything but geometry is in a ciphered language, the key to which is given by God.

The fourth and final section of the lecture answers the question, "What does this say about Pascal as a man?" Maybe I did not quite understand, but I believe that Brother Robert said that what Pascal said about others may indeed have been true for him in the following case: Pascal asserts that we cannot find attachments in the world which relieve our terror, a terror for which he found relief only in an attachment to God. He did say that Pascal's harshness towards the passion of love was a response coming from someone who was at least said to have been very much in love at one time. This harshness is evident in such places as where Pascal asserts that it is not really a person that we ever

love, but borrowed qualities which that person has. Brother Robert suggested that we think of how much it must have meant to a person for whom these things were true to know that God loved him. He concluded by saying that it was no surprise that Pascal could not prove what he said, or even point to it.

I had a few problems with this lecture. I find that several of the questions Brother Robert set out to discuss are not clearly what he spoke about in those sections, and that, even with note-taking, which has been sufficient up to now for telling me what a lecturer has said, I was not entirely clear what Brother Robert said about several things. Also, several people I spoke with did find it a little bit difficult to follow the entire lecture. However, I got something out of it. In addition to several new insights about Pascal, I especially appreciated the analysis of Pascal's trick of switching his definitions of happiness.

#### Quote of the week

When asked, "What does SAGA stand for, anyway?" Bruce Dempster, a senior, replied, "Well, it's a long story."

## Film Preview

by James Hyder

Friday's film, at 11:15 pm as usual, is *Lady From Shanghai*, written and directed by Orson Welles, starring him and Rita Hayworth. The story, based on Sherwood King's novel *If I die Before I Wake*, concerns a sailor who becomes involved in the nautical wanderings of a crippled lawyer and his homicidal wife. Welles' direction is typically powerful, and the final hall of mirrors scene is brilliant.

Saturday at 8:15 pm and Sunday at 3:00 pm we will show *Picnic at Hanging Rock*, directed by Peter Weir. This is an Australian production based on a true incident which occurred in Australia in 1900. Three schoolgirls and their teacher leave for an afternoon outing, but some of them nev-

## Lecture Review

Last Tuesday, the Political Forum presented a lecture by William Colby. The title of the lecture was, "Intelligence in the 1980's." Mr. Colby began his lecture with some illustrations of Great Books of Intelligence, such as the Bible. Moses sent a man from each tribe to look at Israel. They came back with the first "economic intelligence": it was flowing with milk and honey. This set the tone of his entire lecture. It was a lecture which said little, was not highly entertaining, but was by no means serious. Calling intelligence "the second oldest profession," Mr. Colby described an early image of it, the James Bond or Maxwell Smart spy image. He said that in some ways this had once been the way intelligence operated, then went on to describe three innovations in it, which he says have changed its character.

The first of these innovations he summed up by saying it was the realization that the key to intelligence lay in scholarship. He spoke of the bombing of Pearl Harbor as a turning point which led to this realization. Since some people knew ahead of time that the bombing would take place, but such information was not organized in any way, the information was not useful. He described the centralizing of such information, saying that the Office of Strategic Services, the O.S.S., set out to consolidate and centralize the study of information which was already held. They did this by making a survey of

er return. A moody and richly textured film, it features several upcoming young Australian actresses, including Dominic Guard and Helen Morse (Agatha) and British actress Rachel Roberts, who starred in *O Lucky Man*, *Murder on the Orient Express*, and *Foul Play*.

As usual, all movies cost a buck, and smoking, drinking, and eating are not allowed in the auditorium. Please co-operate with us on these things.



such centers of information as libraries and museums. Speaking of their request for tourists' photographs of their trips abroad, he gave the example of a photograph of someone's Aunt Minnie standing on the beach somewhere in France. He found it necessary to give an opinion of Aunt Minnie's appearance, as if it were somehow significant. His point was that there was a truck parked on the beach behind her, and that such information could be valuable to someone planning an invasion across that beach: it could support a truck. He did not explain how they could be sure it was not standing on something constructed on a portion of the beach and covered back up with sand. Maybe they could not.

His second innovation was technology. He illustrated this point by describing an airplane which could fly high over the U.S.S.R. and take pictures. Next he explained how this experience enabled the U.S. to recognize offensive nuclear weapons ready to be mounted in Cuba and how this made it possible for President Kennedy to stare down the Russians and make the world safe for democracy once again. His account of this historical event made apparent his way of looking at history: with clearly defined contrasts, "good guys" and "bad guys", and a single, simple interpretation. Then he went on to list various ways in which the wonders of modern technology vastly increase the information available to intelligence agencies.

What he called the third innovation was the insistence of the people of the U.S., which he claims is new, that intelligence agencies operate within the Constitution and under the laws of the nation. Giving examples of the attitudes of an early presidential commission and some congresspeople and presidents in the late 1940's, that they did not really care to know what the new C.I.A. was up to, he created the impression that it was once acceptable for them to do whatever they pleased. I believe that there must have been people, even then, who recognized the humanity and fallibility of C.I.A. agents and did not approve of giving them unlimited power.

However, they were probably called whatever names fashion had assigned to the job of discrediting opinions in that time, and most people learned to keep such opinions to themselves. So, according to Mr. Colby, it was not until the mid-1970's that people began to feel that intelligence should not be exempted from the law, but should, instead, work within it. Speaking of an orgy of recrimination (a phrase he used twice), he made it clear that he feels the C.I.A. was treated unfairly. My notes show so much anger in his description of the changes which he says brought intelligence under the Constitution, that I suspect he feels it ought to be exempt from it. Yet, most of the little he said about intelligence in the 1980's was that the C.I.A. has been brought under the Constitution.

The remainder of the lecture did not have such a clearly defined point, but I think it would be fair to say that Mr. Colby was calling for a fourth stage in the life of intelligence: "some drawing back from the excesses of the 1970's." He spoke about the changes in the military status of the country after World War I, and how the forces which were reduced at that time were called back into action later, implying, I believe, that we will regret someday that we have put restrictions on how our intelligence operations are carried out. He said that the complicated and dangerous succession system must face the U.S.S.R. in the near future, and expressed hopes about Brezhnev's successor. He said that "underdeveloped nations" see the gap between our way of life and their own, and he spoke of a variety of approaches to the problem he formulated as "securing some relief" from that gap. He spoke about how electronic sensors in the Sinai Desert have replaced suspicion and fear with confidence and understanding. Now, aside from the questions one might ask about his analysis of that situation, it is not clear why he brought it up, except for the connotations of the phrase about replacement.

After referring to the ability to know and sometimes influence what happens in other countries, he gave an example of this influencing. The way

he told it, in Italy the Communist party was receiving support from the U.S.S.R., that the U.S. wanted to support the "democratic forces of the center," and could not do so through the democratic congress, which was one third communist, so instead the C.I.A. secretly sent money to those people whom they could not support publicly. I do not know enough about this situation to evaluate his way of presenting it, but I am sure he cannot speak so proudly of all the actions by which the C.I.A. "influences" the politics of other countries. I believe he wanted us to think, from this example, that he could.

He concluded his lecture by reassuring us that intelligence has been brought under the Constitution, by saying we might expect to see some drawing back from the excesses of the seventies, that intelligence serves the president and the government by giving facts to people so that they can debate such things as secret Soviet missiles, and something about our people sharing the knowledge we have through intelligence.

There followed a brief formal question period, then an informal one, in which Mr. Colby sat on the edge of the stage and answered most of the questions he did not get the chance to answer publicly. The first question in the formal question period was about the new executive order under which the C.I.A. will operate. Mr. Colby reassured us that most of the key elements of the changes of 1975 are still there: they are still accountable to the president, the attorney general, and congress. He said there were some changes, and named the power to open mail as one. He explained that the previous order had said "shall not open any mail," as a consequence of the opening of mail between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. in 1952, looking for atomic spies, and that that was all the mail opening the C.I.A. had ever done. In this case, it is his word against that of something the New York Times index abbreviated as "Rockefeller CIA COM.,"<sup>1</sup> which reports to the contrary. He said that in the new order mail cannot be opened without the approval of...

He could not quote exactly for us that part of the order which said under what conditions mail could be opened. He went on to assert the importance of being able to infiltrate a terrorist organization, but assured us that the system of accountability will not allow them to infiltrate the League of Women Voters. (In the second question period, he defined "terrorist" as using violent and secret means against authority, or injuring innocent people.)

The Best Question Award goes to Pedro Martinez-Fraga for remaining polite and articulate while asking and following up a pointed question. He said that, in setting up and supporting regimes helpful to a country, and sovereignty, seem to be determined by their agreement with the foreign policy of the U.S. I believe that, instead of answering this question, Mr. Colby turned to answering the question, rather, of how to determine in which countries to intervene at all. He said that there are two old principles of ethics and religion used to judge the use of military force which are useful in intelligence. The first is the question of the end being sought, whether it is self-defense or aggression. The second is the proportionality of the means being used to the legitimacy of the end being sought. He said that the sending of 550,000 soldiers to Vietnam was excessive for the end being sought there, which he thinks was legitimate. He added that intelligence would have been a quieter way. (Is this what "military advisors" are doing in El Salvador today?) He said that Idi Amin could not be re-

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lated to U.S. defense, so we could not do anything against him. Regarding the Shah of Iran, we had many interests there -- circulation, exchange of culture.... Pedro interjected that "We didn't do it to learn about Persian art..."

In the second question period, speaking about Operation Phoenix, he asserted that all those killed were killed in battles outside of their towns with other Vietnamese. He went so far as to say that the U.S. would rather have had those people alive for questioning. He also said that he had heard nothing to substantiate the allegations that women and children were killed in Operation Phoenix.

In talking about the SALT treaties, he said that there exists an "essential equivalence" in weapons between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., and that there are too many of them to make any difference (who has more).

Mr. Colby's lecture barely addressed its topic. His method of answering questions was highly evasive, and one was generally inclined not to believe him.

<sup>1</sup>from middle page 26, NYT Index, 1975, page 2584.

-Lucy Oppenheim, '82

The Polity elections will be held in the second week of November. The offices of President, Treasurer and Secretary will be open. To be President, one must have been in residence at the College for one year prior to the election and must not be intending to leave the College before the completion of his term. One must submit a petition of nomination signed by at least twenty members of the Polity.

To be Secretary or Treasurer, one must have been in residence at the College for one full semester prior to the election. The candidates must submit a petition of nomination signed by at least 10 members of the Polity. All petitions should be submitted to the Chief Justice, Charlotte Barham at least 24 hours in advance of the election.

Good Luck!

John Schiavo, '85

## Both Sides, Now

-Pierre B. Mauboussin, '82  
Member, Political Forum Committee

The Political Forum lecture delivered by former C.I.A. Director William Colby last Tuesday was entitled, "Intelligence in the 80's." Rather than concentrating on any new developments or areas of intelligence operations peculiar to this decade, however, Mr. Colby's lecture instead dealt primarily with the general need of our nation for covert information gathering and intervention, and attempted to justify both the existence and methods of the C.I.A. in a historical setting.

Mr. Colby began by jovially and cleverly disarming the audience with anecdotal references to Biblical accounts of "intelligence gathering": Moses spying out the land of Canaan, etc. He continued in this vein by bringing up modern stereotypes of espionage, e.g. "James Bond." Nevertheless, Mr. Colby did make the important point at the outset that traditional conceptions of intelligence gathering always seemed to require that they occur in an extra-legal setting.

He then proceeded with a short history of the origins of the C.I.A. from our experience in W.W.II. The disastrous incompetence of the American intelligence system manifested itself at Pearl Harbor. At that time, he went on to say, the need to centrally organize the various intelligence services was made glaringly obvious. It initially gave birth to the O.S.S., an organization which was to become the heart of the C.I.A. a few years later.

At this point in the lecture Mr.

Outgoing Polity President Schiavo is able to appoint two (2) new Justices. These Justices will serve for one (1) year, until the fall of 1982. Responsibilities include running elections and hearing cases against the Polity. For more information, or to submit your name, please contact Charlotte Barham, Chief Justice (x70) or Debbie Sack (x38), or through campus mail.

Colby stressed the passive nature of covert organizations in gathering intelligence, and the need to draw upon indigenous sources of information and technical assistance: an allusion to the involvement of the academic world with the intelligence community. This in turn brought Mr. Colby to what he called the initial great American contribution to intelligence: the development of high technology for intelligence gathering. He proceeded to enumerate the advantages of this method, both in terms of its insuring national security (the example given was that of the Cuban missile crisis) and, later in the lecture, as to how it could actually aid the democratic process by providing the information needed for a meaningful discussion of foreign policy issues, such as the SALT accords. I considered this to be the most original and important observation of the lecture.

The second major change in the American intelligence field, according to Mr. Colby, occurred at the beginning of the Cold War, and came from the Presidential committee which chartered the C.I.A. At that time, the nascent C.I.A. was instructed to be as "ruthless" as our opponents in its methods. Mr. Colby went on to mention and admit to the abuses which followed from this directive.

He continued by saying, however, that the restrictions placed on the C.I.A. in the mid-70's were "excessive," and derived from "gross exaggerations" of C.I.A. misconduct plus the fact that the investigations were carried out in an atmosphere of "T.V. theater" by the national mood of, in his characterization, an orgy of self-recrimination." He continued by stating that he considered the new mood of "sobriety" to be an improvement.

The third American contribution to intelligence, he went on to say, grew out of this period in which the actions of the C.I.A. were made accountable under the Constitution. This represented, according to Mr. Colby, a break with the historical tradition of intelligence activities carried out in an extra-legal setting.

The lecture continued with illustrations of the ongoing need for covert intelligence activities due to the increase of the relative strength of the

U.S.S.R. and the new instability of the Soviet hierarchy and empire. He also mentioned the building difficulties of, and ours with, the Third World, and its desire, due to "envy" to possess both the "tools and the weapons" for redistributing the world's wealth.

He then went on to give a brief account of the more active role of the C.I.A. in foreign intervention, casting such activities in as positive a light as possible by mentioning our covert support of the "democratic forces" in Western Europe immediately following the Second World War to prevent that area from falling under Soviet control. Mr. Colby concluded with a reiteration of the need for, and benefits of, the continued existence and operation of the C.I.A. Mr. Colby was given a warm applause at the conclusion.

A Question and Answer Period followed, from which I'll excerpt what seemed to me to be the highlights. Mr. Colby was asked what the moral criteria were for intervention. He stated that they, like that of purely military intervention, were two: the "ends and the means." He continued by stating that if the "end" was merely self-aggrandizement, "aggressive," then that was unacceptable; which seemed to imply that there had to be a justification based upon the good of the nation concerned with, as well as our legitimate security interests. From that criteria, he concluded that the means would have to be in accord with the given end. Mr. Colby brought up the example of C.I.A. intervention in Iran (1953), citing the benefits the Shah allegedly bestowed upon his country in comparison with the present regime. It was remarked that the present regime might not have come to power had the U.S. refrained from intervention in '53.

Mr. Colby was then questioned as to the extent of C.I.A. abuses alleged to be by former C.I.A. members such as Philip Agee and others. Mr. Colby replied by saying that these abuses were "exaggerated" and that, "none of those people revealed abuses. I did." In this was in reference to his testimony to various Congressional committees, which was subsequently leaked.

Mr. Colby was then asked about his and the Agency's involvement in



the assassinations of then-President Diem of South Vietnam in the coup of 1962, and also that of the leader of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, a Mr. Lumumba, in 1975. He replied that he, personally, had opposed the C.I.A.-backed coup in South Vietnam, but was over-ruled by the President, and that the C.I.A. had made clear its desire to the generals that Diem was not to be harmed, but that a South Vietnamese general had him and his brother murdered anyway. As to Mr. Lumumba, Mr. Colby stated that the Agency had contemplated assassinating him, and had begun operations towards that effect, when said actions were called off due to protests within the Agency. Mr. Colby stated that Mr. Lumumba had been killed by a rival group un-associated with the C.I.A.

However, the most important question followed the conclusion of the official Q & A, when a group of students came up to the podium, and Mr. Colby graciously continued to receive questions. A student then asked him about the infamous "Phoenix" program. Mr. Colby replied that out of the thousands of Viet Cong operatives identified by the program, several thousand were captured, several thousand more accepted the amnesty offered them for switching allegiances, and, that several thousand more (20,000, I believe, was the figure he mentioned),

as members of the guerilla forces (my emphasis), were killed during combat. He concluded by saying, however, that this did not mean that absolutely none of them had been tortured or assassinated by C.I.A. or South Vietnamese security forces, but that, of the number of those killed, the vast majority died in combat.

Although Mr. Colby's lecture was lacking in specifics, I thought Mr. Colby well-justified both the need for the C.I.A. and its operations past and present, while admitting that abuses had occurred. As for writing this review, I felt that Mr. Colby's explanation of the Phoenix program deserved at least as much public exposure as Mr. Palmer's condemnation. It is, in the end, up to you to investigate and decide.

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## KWP

The King William Players present the remainder of their 1981 fall season: Cabaret. On November 7 there will be live entertainment and a bar in the lobby of FSK. Door charge (ID required).

"Endgame" by Samuel Beckett (directed by Peter Breslin) will be presented November 14 at 3:00 p.m. and 15 at 8:00 p.m. in FSK.

Three Sisters by Anton Chekov (directed by Patty Sowa--"The Bear", "Aria Da Capo"). Performances December 5 & 6, 8:00 p.m., FSK.

The Clouds by Aristophanes (directed by David Stein). Performance will be on December 8, in the Great Hall. Time 7:00 pm. Everyone is invited. Bring your friends.

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## Letters

### A Word from "The Direct Pipeline To the Truth"

Ah, how sweet it is to quote out of context. Mr. Marcel Côté, I am sure you would be a little red-faced if I quoted your deathless prose in last week's GADFLY: "Mr. Blume, in particular, seemed to feel that Mr. Sallion should not have been allowed to say anything at all until he had learned to think before speaking. This is certainly not the attitude I had expected to encounter at St. John's." Surely, Mr. Côté, you are not coming out in favor of thoughtless speech? Of course, Mr. Sallion can say whatever he damn pleases. I think he raised an extremely important issue, and I am glad to see it discussed. But surely others can express their disapproval of his opinion without being deliberately misinterpreted. You, however, seem to have completely missed one of the points that all the "con-Sallion" letters expressed: that there are truths, that there are answers. You are still talking about "personal truth"—why do we engage in the "Great Conversation" at all except that we believe, deep down, that somehow we have a common, uniting basis? Please understand that I'm all for ideas (that's why I came here!), but not just ideas "carelessly thought out"—for they lead to careless conclusions which are often worse than no conclusion at all. I was responding to Mr. Sallion in hopes that he might see the consequen-

ces of his opinions. I am not "genuinely open" to the opinion, for instance, that the Holocaust was a tremendous fabrication by the so-called international Jewish conspiracy. However, some people, seduced by the desire to be "open-minded" have seriously entertained and promoted this horrible insult. Surely you or Mr. Sallion find this as horrendous as I do. But why? Because you believe that there are such things as lies or false opinions—that there are wrong ideas.

I am sorry you feel so vicariously offended. I assure you that for my part at least these replies do not show disdain for you, but the passion of my convictions. And yes, three or more years here do make a lot of difference. I am reminded of a story Mark Twain told: "When I was fourteen, I couldn't believe how many stupid, pig-headed ideas my father held; but when I became twenty-one, I was amazed at how sensible the old man had gotten in seven years."

I stand by my letter (as it was written).

Sincerely yours,  
Leslie Smith, '82

I have absolutely no opinion on moral relativism. Thank you.

Sincerely,

M. Johanne Pearson  
Class of 1985

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Mr. Sallion:

I am sure you are intelligent and sensitive. I am sorry if my strong reaction to the content of one article was taken to imply that you were stupid, ignorant, and loutish. I fail to see why I was singled out as having been mean to you; after all, I did not say that your position was "a psychological bubonic plague," though I did treat you as being young and the victim of contemporary intellectual assumptions from which you had not been freed. I know that that kind of thing can seem a distressing condescension, and I suppose that that is why I was singled out. But let there be peace between us: I don't even know you, I meant nothing personal. By espousing a certain viewpoint, however honestly, you placed yourself in the position of being its representative; thus, you caught the flak. Even if you did not mean to throw morality away, you begin by questioning whether or not there is a human moral order, and end by saying "Basically, moral code is just a matter of viewpoint." Surely it is not preposterous that I took that to mean that you were stating that there is no human moral order. Certainly I was not alone in that impression.

If there were a particular edge to my response, it was because of my reaction to Anwar Sadat's death. Consider how you would react if your father were killed while trying to prevent a murder, and then someone came along and said he was not a hero, but merely "ambitious," and that his death had meant nothing more than being caught in the crossfire of the viewpoints of the murderer and his victim. Then perhaps you might understand that I was restraining myself, and not in a very good frame of mind to take a tolerant, detached, "enlightened"

attitude. Besides, I really wasn't abusive, just annoyed.

I am not even indirectly critical of the Gadfly or its editor for printing your article, nor of you for having published it (since you merely said what you thought). I am critical of the content of your piece, and worried that you do not seem to question certain modern assumptions. My criticism of the College has to do with a sense that a certain moral intellectual seriousness is waning; I suppose that such seriousness would lead students to be uneasy about anything which implied that they could not come to conclusions which are simply true, not mere opinions, about moral problems. Otherwise, why bother to study philosophy? Aesthetic satisfaction?

In regard to my purporter deception--it seemed to me necessary to elaborate the point that moral principles were rarely the points upon which people disagree, and to this end I chose the issue of abortion. I would have chosen your illustration had I been able to review it with sufficient brevity. There was no deception, no masquerade.

Please, Mr. Sallion, it would be unwise to suppose that the "ability to discuss various views in a true, intelligent manner" means that the argument must never heat up, nor the participants become adamant. My rebuttal contained three phrases which may be construed as insulting, none of them "exceedingly." When you say "whether this is a good moral position or not is irrelevant," you are rather cavalierly dismissing the moral sense of most of mankind, taking a purportedly more sophisticated viewpoint. Consequently, I refer to your views, with an irony indicated by quotation marks, as "sophisticated opinions." This is not exactly tantamount to a kick in the groin, and seems warranted by your own attitude. My reference to "intellectual impressarios" need not mean you're a fool; in fact, the "impressarios" I had in mind were the creators of intellectual fashions, of which you were merely a proponent. In any case, it was meant to indicate a judgement about the merely fashionable character of the viewpoint expressed, a viewpoint which goes against the grain, even, of your desire to pass judgement on me. Either your judgements about me can be determined to be right

or wrong, or they are arbitrary. Whether or not they are correct, we may leave up in the air. That they are not arbitrary, I suppose we may both agree. I am prepared to retract the implication that you are a fashion-monger, if you are prepared to retract the implication that moral judgements are arbitrary. Then we may part amicable. As for the last "insult," that you did not know enough to distinguish between principles and judgements, I thought that to be a mere statement of fact. If you are not relatively philosophically ignorant, why come to St. John's? And if it should seem to me that you are wrong not only in your conclusions, but in your reasoning, why not state it? In any case, you may be expert in many things, for all I know; my comment is very limited. Again, you seem to have no qualms in telling mankind that morality is arbitrary; I'm saying that your dumbest relative is probably more correct on this point than you. Mr. Coté seems to think I'm an elitist; he has missed the point. I'm not arguing for the sake of the books, but for the sake of common-sense. I think that it is morally dangerous to be an intellectual, because of the yawning pit of skepticism.

Sincerely,  
Michael David Blume, '78

I have been informed that the recently published collection of essays, Shakespeare as Political Thinker, (Editors John Alvis and Thomas P. West) is available in hardcover edition for \$7.00 through a special book offer of the:

Intercollegiate Studies Institute  
14 South Bryn Mawr Avenue  
Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

The regular hardcover price is \$19.95, paperback \$7.95. Among the dozen or so contributors are some that might be known to the St. John's community, e.g., Robert B. Heilman, Allan Bloom, Harry V. Joffa, and myself.

Laurence Berns

College Community  
St. John's College  
Annapolis

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dr. Ralph Lerner is a Professor of the Social Science at the University of Chicago. He will speak to us on Benjamin's Franklin's Autobiography. The title of his lecture is "Franklin, Spectator".

Members of the Freshman Class and Those Sophomores Who Have Not Passed The Algebra/Trigonometry Test

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The first regular Algebra/Trigonometry Test will be given on Saturday morning, November 7 from 10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. in Room 34.

An account of the kind of problems appearing on that test and of how to solve them is given in a short manual available in the Bookstore.

Passing the Algebra/Trigonometry Test is a pre-requisite for entering the Junior year.

Members of the Senior Class,  
Senior Seminar Leaders, and  
College Community

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Mr. Zuckerman will deliver his annual talk about the music of Tristan and Isolde Wednesday evening, November 4, at 8:15 p.m. in the Great Hall. The talk is for seniors, but all students are welcome. Seniors are asked to bring with them a copy of the vocal score, available in the Music Library.  
Sincerely yours,

Edward G. Sparrow  
Dean

**ATTENTION:** Anyone interested in being Stage Crew Chief or a member of the stage crew for the December 5th & 6th KWP production of "The Three Sisters", please contact me as soon as possible.

Thank you,  
Jan Feldman, '84  
Technical Director

From the Career Counseling Office:

Scholarship for Study of the Law -- The Root-Tilden Scholarship, offered by New York University, is "designed to provide a unique educational opportunity for the student committed to the use of his or her skills in the service of the public." The brochure in the Career Counseling Office has details.



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# Delegate Council

DELEGATE COUNCIL MEETING  
October 27, 1981

Present: Not me, Schiavo, Baumgarten, Bucknell, Feldman, Harris, Henry, Oggins, Peterson, Viola

Visiting: Keppel, Mendham, Stahl

1. An amendment to the Yearbook Charter saying that funds from organizations offensive to the college community would not be accepted and that section editors must approve assignments made by editors was approved.

2. The D.C. would like to publicly apologize for saying that the reason it likes the Yearbook is because it doesn't want any money.

3. Five minutes were spent on ridiculous discussion about a photo of the D.C. in the yearbook.

4. Elections for officers are coming up in the beginning of November.

5. The formation of a constitutional revision committee will be put off until next week.

6. Since the school will take on studying itself next year (see last week's minutes), an all-college seminar about the college was proposed. Pres. Schiavo also suggested talking to some middies about how their life style compares with our own.

As told by Monika Viola to:  
Susan Lord '84  
Polity Secretary

DELEGATE COUNCIL MEETING WITH THE  
DEANS AND TREASURER - Oct. 29, 1981

Present: Sparrow, Leonard, Wilson, Schiavo, Parker, Lord, Baumgarten, Feldman, Harris, Henry, Oggins

1. Campbell Hall will have a meet-

ing about the Baldwin Room; the noise, whether or not it should be locked, the table, etc.

2. The assistant deans will try to open up at least one of the Pinkney common rooms.

3. Both the silhouettes and the lecture bell were found.

4. Mr. Henry will talk to Mr. DeLattre about the problem Reality might have obtaining a liquor license this year. The city clerk no longer thinks that Reality is an organization eligible for temporary liquor licenses since they are supposed to be used for "charitable" affairs.

5. Miss Oggins was wondering if Paca-Carroll would be getting a maid or would at least be possible for the maids to be able to get into the broom closet there?

6. Complain to Eugene Wise about any problems with the laundry machines.

Susan Lord '84  
Polity Secretary

## THE SKY: this week

by C. Todd Reichart

The early evening western sky has been exciting these past days with the coincident positions of Venus and the young moon. Sunday, the moon passed 6° north of Venus and they should remain virtually coincident through Wednesday. The moon will achieve first quarter on Thursday.

Mercury can now be seen in the early morning sky as it arrives on Tuesday at its greatest elongation west, 19° from the sun. From this point, Mercury moves around behind the sun growing smaller yet brighter. It will be visible for about two weeks more. Friday, Mercury passes just 1.2° north of Jupiter. Both will be fairly bright, so an early riser can easily spot them in the eastern sky.

### \*WEEKLY CALENDAR\*

Monday, November 2 - Sunday, November 8, 1981

Tuesday, Nov. 3

4:00-6:00  
4:15-5:15  
7:00-9:30  
7:30 p.m.  
9:00 p.m.

Faculty Study Group - Mr. Zeiderman  
Study Group - Mr. Raphael  
Figure Painting Class  
New Testament Class - J.W. Smith  
Delegate Council Meeting

McDowell 24  
Conversation Room  
Mellon 207  
McDowell 36  
McDowell 21

Wednesday, Nov. 4

4:00-6:00  
7:00 p.m.  
7:00-10:00  
7:15-10:15  
8:00 p.m.

Faculty Study Group - Mr. Zeiderman  
Small Chorus - Mr. Zuckerman  
Ceramics Class  
Life Drawing Class  
Study Group: Plato's Laws, Books VII & VIII  
Mr. Mullen  
Talk on Tristan and Isolde - Mr. Zuckerman

McDowell 24  
Great Hall  
Mellon 207  
Mellon 207  
McDowell 32

Great Hall

Thursday, Nov. 5

2:15 p.m.  
10:00-4:00

Delegate Council Meeting with the Deans and Treasurer  
Blood Drive

McDowell 23

FSK Lobby

Friday, Nov. 6

8:15 p.m.

Lecture: Franklin, Spectator  
Professor Ralph Lerner, University of Chicago  
Film: Orson Welles' Lady from Shanghai (1948)  
Orson Welles, Rita Hayworth  
CPR Movie (Time to be announced)

FSK Auditorium

FSK Auditorium

FSK Auditorium

Saturday, Nov. 7

9:00-12:00  
10:00-12:00  
8:15 p.m.

Sculpture Class  
Faculty Seminar  
Film: Peter Weir's Picnic at Hanging Rock (1975)  
Rachel Roberts, Anne Lambert  
K.W.P.: Cabaret

Mellon 207

McDowell 24

FSK Auditorium

FSK Lobby

Sunday, Nov. 8

3:00 p.m.  
6:30 p.m.

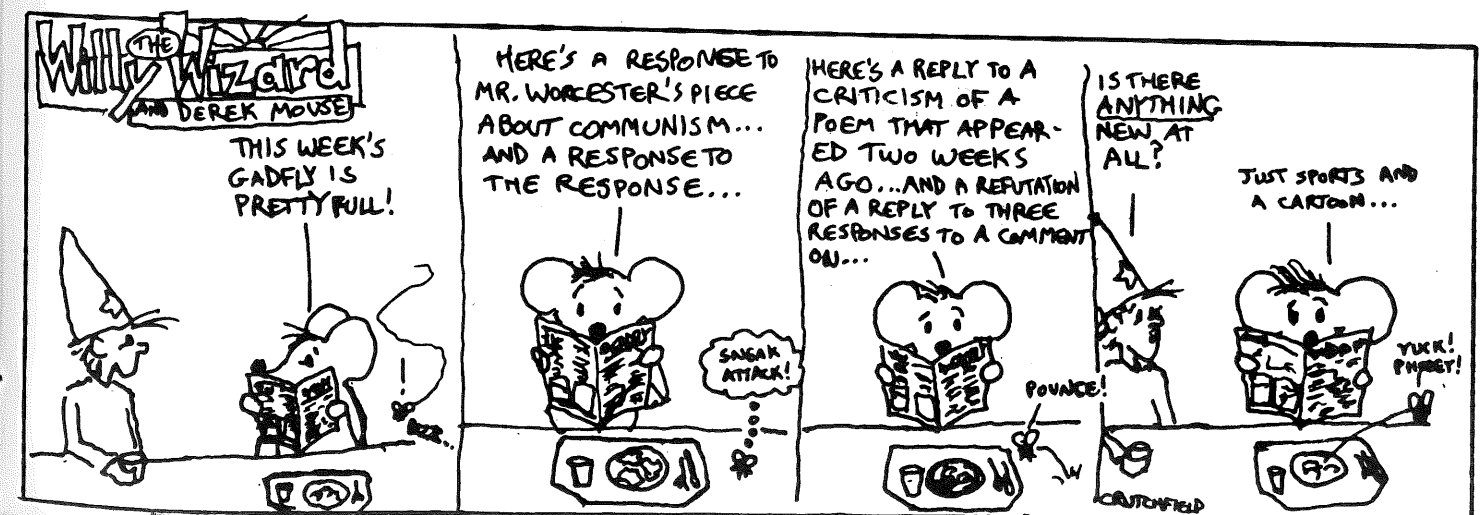
Film: Peter Weir's Picnic at Hanging Rock (1975)  
Rachel Roberts, Anne Lambert  
Pottery Class

FSK Auditorium

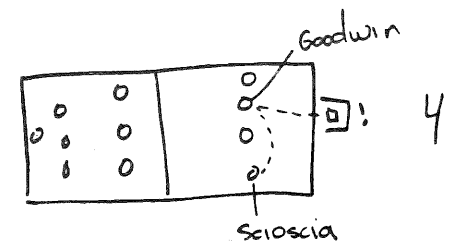
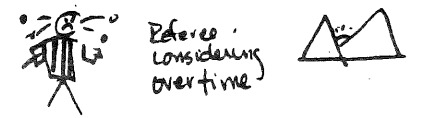
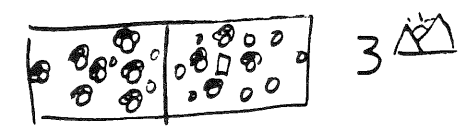
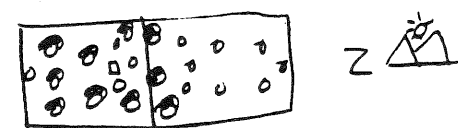
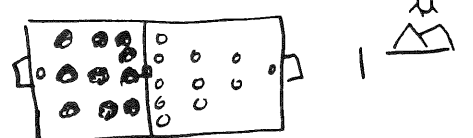
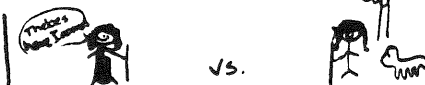
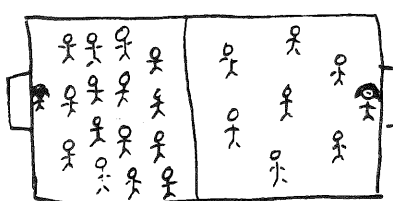
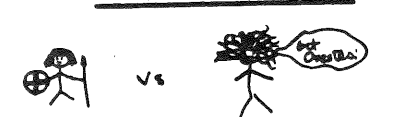
Mellon 207

EXHIBIT: Graphic art in a variety of styles and from a variety of periods illustrating Greek and Roman myths. From the collection of the Baltimore Museum. Nov. 5 - Dec. 1.

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



by Terri Hahn



### From the Health Center:

The Red Cross Bloodmobile will be on campus for our annual Fall Blood Drive on Thursday, November 5th. The Red Cross is the major supplier of blood to over 40 Hospitals in our area. So won't you help, and donate blood? It's practically painless, takes just an hour of your time from check-in to refreshments, and you'll help save the life of a sick or injured patient.

The CPR Course will begin on Friday, November 6th with a CPR film in F.S.K. auditorium. This 30 minute film will be shown @ times posted in Coffee Shop and Dining Hall. The tentative schedule is 12:45 pm and 7:15 pm. CPR books are available at the Health Center. If you are interested in the course, please see the film on Friday.

-Marilyn Mylander  
School Nurse



LIBERTY TREE

Dear GADFLY,  
If you please; by your press:  
Pursuant to the Annual Meeting of the LTP 10.25.81 (members present: Crutchfield, Ertle, Hellman, Henry, Kungle, Ney, Schiavo, Shoemaker, Wall; missing: Bailey, Dunsavage, Edwards, Ficco, King & co.)

We have received from Mr. John Ayton, manager, Buckingham Forest Tree Nursery, Maryland Forest Service, the good news that helping lift out hardwood seedlings would be a great way to learn and help forestry (as well as conservation and reclamation). Such volunteer work would need to be scheduled in advance.

You too can follow in the footsteps of our progenitors. Remember that "... man does not conquer the earth, but strives to beter into harmonious relationship with it." (Gifford Pinchott)

The membership and Board of Directors of the Liberty Tree Project invite you to join with us "to help and encourage forestry, arboriculture, conservation and preservation of natural resouves, ... and improvement of environmental quality, as well as education; and in furthering these ends in as much as we know to teach, and as we do not to learn, in service, sharing and caring for the earth." Membership is open to those who work to further these ends, and help with our work. Future fellowship is fine, but present diggings and doings come first. Help if you can, join if you will. The membership will inform you and find out from you what Tuesday, Wednesday or Friday afternoon you can help (Mondays and Thursdays are possibly better out).

Barry Hellman, sec., A. Kungle, Jr., prexy, Jeff Wall, v-p.

A Kungle jr

### Lively Arts

"Die Fledermaus"--Annapolis Opera Company, Dress rehearsal free for St. John students, Nov. 3, 7:30 pm, transportation provided, sign-up sheet in the coffee shop.

"Julius Caesar"--Folger Theatre in Washington, Sept 29 - Dec \_\_, info., (202) 546-4000.

Maryland Handel Festival--Univ. of MD College, Nov. 6,7,8, info., (301) 454-5265/

Concerto Soloists of Philadelphia--Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Nov. 14, 8:30 pm, info., (301) 338-7164-5.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Leslie DeSimone and Joe Ginter  
(Student Activities Committee)

### Sports

#### MEN'S by Bryce Jacobsen

Ping-Pong News: Our annual tournaments will be starting soon. All ping-pong people should sign up(in McDowell) by this Friday, Nov. 6. Find a partner, or two, and enter the doubles...be sociable.

Blood News: There are no games this Thursday. People are encouraged to donate their blood to the Red Cross on that day.

#### Football

Oct. 26...Guardians-20, Druids-14. A nice game, this. Each team pulled off some spectacular plays. The Druids, for the first time this season, scored two TDs! They are finally getting the hang of it. Too bad this was their last game.

Guardian-type people like Messrs. Miller, Martin and Trevisan did their scoring, although I seem to remember Mr. Trevisan the most...don't know why. Druidical people like Messrs. Booker and Cope did their scoring, although I seem to remember Mr. Booker more...don't know why.

Oct. 28...Spartans-20, Hustlers-0. Last time around the Hustlers won, 6-0. But Time and The Law of Averages and The Opposition have been overtaking the Hustlers lately.

Now it was the Spartans who were making the "big" plays, and putting points on the board. Who were these Spartans, who are



now leading the league? They were Bailey, Burks, Clemon, Edelman, Ertle, Guaspari, Hellman, Kennelly, Meng, Ney and Zenzinger. Each contributed about one eleventh to this decisive Spartan victory.

Oct. 29...Greenwaves-26, Hustlers-0. Well, its been a bad football week for the Hustlers...the weekly score being Opponents-46, Hustlers-0. After skating on thin ice for quite a while, they finally broke through, and sank rapidly to the bottom.

Who were these Waves, who embarrassed the Hustlers, and who now have a shot at the title? They were Acosta, Bowerfind, Carnes, Cresswell, Ficco(!), Huml, Keith, Leizman, McDowell, Sands, Schoener, Shoemaker, Singer, Stahl and Sullivan. Each contributed about one fifteenth to this decisive Greenwave victory.

All things now hang on our last two games. If the Spartans win both, or if they lose to the Guardians but beat the Waves, they will win the title. If they beat the Guardians but lose to the Waves, we will have a tie. If they lose both, the Waves will win the title.

Who would have thought a week ago that the Hustlers would not have a chance? Not even for a tie! Ah, the Vicissitudes of Life.

Soccer...Oct. 31

Druids-4, Guardians-3. Mr. Bauer was too quick and too accurate for the Guardian

fullbacks, scoring thrice. Mr. Pickens (still spry as ever!) booted in a long one for the other Druid score.

The Druids have won two in a row! Do we discern a pattern here?

Hustlers-3, Spartans-2. Mr. Tomasi and Mr. Vincent scored in the first half. Then a goal by Mr. Guaspari and one that bounced off of a Hustler head tied it up.

But Mr. Tomasi beat the Spartan fullbacks with but a minute to play, and drove in the winning goal.

'Twas yet another closely-contested, hard-fought, tight game...matter of fact, in only one of our twelve soccer games has the victor had more than a one-goal margin! As they say, on any given day...

#### LEAGUE STANDINGS

<u>Football</u>	W	L	Pts	<u>Soccer</u>	W	T	L	Pts
Spartans	5	1	16	Hustlers	3	1	1	12
Greenwaves	5	2	17	Greenwaves	2	1	1	9
Hustlers	5	3	18	Spartans	2	0	3	9
Guardians	3	4	13	Guardians	2	0	3	9
Druids	0	8	8	Druids	2	0	3	9

#### THIS WEEK'S SCHEDULE

Football...Wed. 4:15 Spartans-Greenwaves

Soccer...Sat. 1:30 Guardians-Greenwaves  
3:00 Spartans-Druids

#### STAFF

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Circulation Manager  
Assistants

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Assistants

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**DEADLINE: 6 pm Friday**

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