

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF W&L LIFE AND CULTURE

W&L Spectator

Volume 4, Issue 3 ♣ February 1993

INSIDE OUT

*deconstructing
fraternity
renaissance...*



FEB

Volume 4, Issue 4

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Changing Administrations But Not Policy

EDITOR'S FORUM

As the "administration" of this publication is now passed to a new generation, know that the current platform is not an appeal for change. Our annual inauguration ceremony was toned down this year because unfortunately, Colorado's

Precision Lawn Chair Team had a prior commitment to march on Pennsylvania Avenue...maybe next time.

Rather than bringing in completely new style, the *Spectator* will continue to develop its pages while examining its foundations and tradition. (Note the resurrection of the Top-Ten, back by popular demand.)

But seriously, we are proud to be part of Washington and Lee, a great university with many fine traditions at its foundation. Unfortunately, though, our University is faced with many new (and some old) challenges: from questions about the Honor System to the confusion of Fraternity Renaissance, from complaints about freshman social life to the silence of the Speaking Tradition, from new buildings on the colonnade to the contin-

ued absence of parking lines in the corral.

Past issues of the *Spectator* questioned, complained, and challenged legitimate concerns of most of the W&L community. The ridiculous C.R.C. speech code, the unending problems of fraternity renaissance, the sometimes poor spending decisions of the Executive Committee, the political policies coming from Washington Hall—all these capture attention of this magazine and should be known by W&L at large.

Understand that the *Spectator*, with its new administration, will continue to inform, entertain, challenge and develop our community. But unlike many moving into Washington, D.C. right now, we will critically examine change and not accept it merely for change's sake.



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General *opinion*

Profess to Speak

Can the Speaking Tradition be revived?

Recently, a lot of attention has been given to the Speaking Tradition. Freshman are indoctrinated about the age old tradition during the first week of orientation, provided that they actually went. The tradition is supposed to make life easier at W&L, to provide a friendly atmosphere where everyone can feel at ease and welcome. Well, that's just it, it's supposed to make people

feel at home, but it does not.

Why? Put simply, the Speaking Tradition no longer exists. It is dead. Many of you are probably saying, "that's not true, I say hey to everyone." Well, maybe some of you do. But some doesn't make a Speaking Tradition. It has to be an effort by all. There are simply too many timid souls out there on the vast hill that are afraid to say "hello", or "hi", or "what's up," or anything. When using the words "souls," that refers to everyone, including professors.

In fact, a good guess would be that about 50%,

that's right, about half of the professors running around the hill prefer to stare at their shoes, or straight ahead into space, instead of recognizing students with something that resembles a hello.

It is not only the upperclassmen's job to set an example for the underclassmen, but the professors as well. If they are too timid to say hello on the Hill, it must be murder for them to stand in front of thirty people and teach.

If all the above is untrue and simply not the case, then all of the professors out there should prove it. Start saying "hello" to everyone. This

could be the start of a new era for the Speaking Tradition and the professors could say they started it; however, this does not let everyone else off the hook. Please reciprocate everyone's "hellos" and "heys." That is the only way to preserve such a time honored tradition.

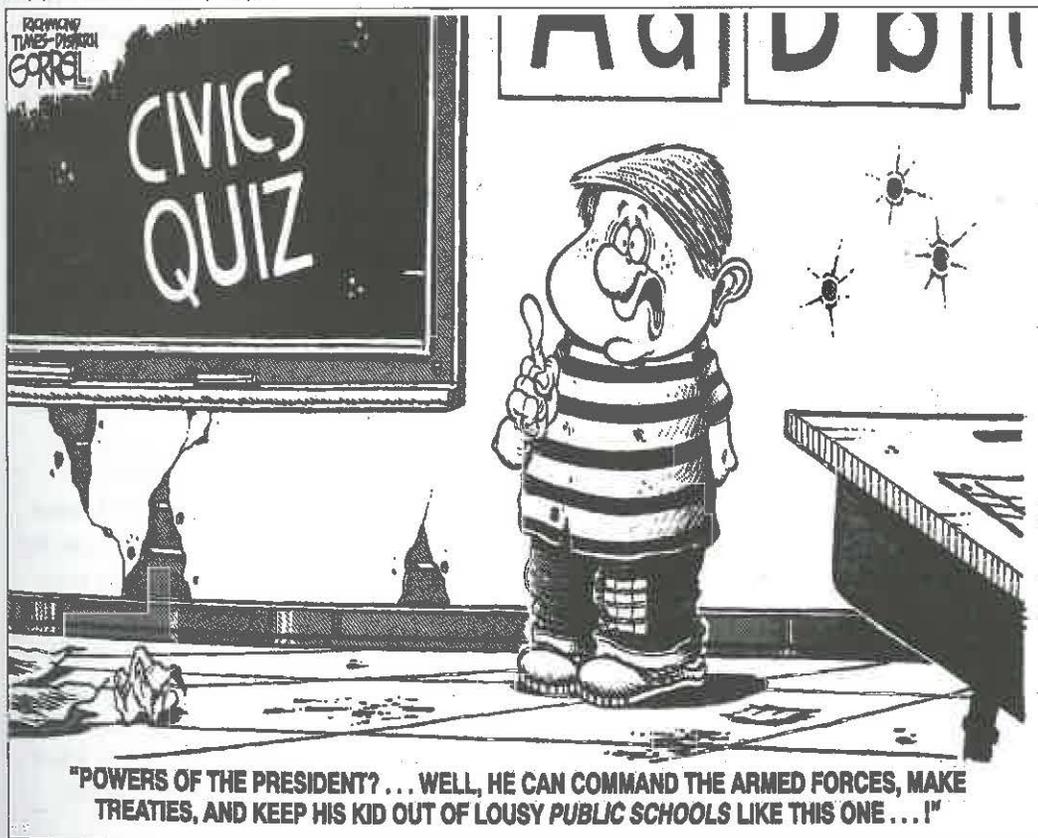
Chelsea School

Why Bill Clinton should be able to send his child to private school.

Mr. and Mrs. Populist themselves (a.k.a. Bill and Hillary) have decided to send their daughter, Chelsea, to private school while they run the country for the next four years. During her stay in Washington, Chelsea will attend the elite Sidwell Friends School, whose tuition is almost \$11,000.

Now, there is absolutely nothing wrong with parents choosing a private education for their children, since that is every family's right. However, most of the parents who choose private school do not also go around telling other families that they really should not consider private school as an option, but rather be content with the local public school.

As even President



Clinton's media admirers, like Sam Donaldson and Cokie Roberts, point out, his sending Chelsea to private school is inconsistent with his campaign rhetoric: "We should not have a private voucher system. Our public school systems are underfunded." If placing Chelsea in Sidwell is not logically inconsistent with Clinton's anti-voucher position (maybe he does not want to pay, through his taxes, for other people's children to attend private school, especially one that might be religiously affiliated), it is at least contrary to

his egalitarian public image. By opposing school choice while at the same time sending his own daughter to private school, Clinton demonstrates the elitist mentality so common among Democrats. Chelsea deserves the best because she is the President's daughter; inner city kids must stay in drug- and crime-ridden public schools because their parents cannot afford a private education for them.

Even if we ascribe the purist motive to Clinton's decision, perhaps Chelsea's safety, it is still hypocritical

for him to oppose a voucher system. Although other families might not live in the White House, they too are concerned about the life, health, and welfare of their children. When these kids go to school, though, they lack Secret Service men to shield them from gunfire and knife attacks.

Clinton should not, however, reverse his decision to enroll Chelsea in Sidwell. He should instead reevaluate his position on school choice, realizing that if we, as a society, are going to finance the education of all children, the

government need not necessarily run the schools. Our primary goal should be a solid education for each child, regardless of where it takes place, and not the maintenance of public schools. As Clinton should already know and probably does, since he himself attended private school and is now sending Chelsea to one, the private sector is often a better provider. But to support school choice would defy the National Education Association and the left-wing of his party, so we probably should not look for any dramatic turnabouts soon.

TOP 10 SORORITY RUSH VIOLATIONS

- 10.) Having a bad hair day.**
- 9.) Talking out of turn during the nightly debate:
Who's hotter, Dylan from 90210 or Joey Buttafuoco??**
- 8.) Checking others' clothing labels.**
- 7.) Losing count of your daily fat/gram intake.**
- 6.) Hanging out at the Co-op. Period.**
- 5.) Wearing white after Labor Day.**
- 4.) Making the "walk of shame" a weekend ritual.**
- 3.) Using the Be-Dazzler to accentuate your clothes.**
- 2.) Mentioning Women's Rugby and 4-H Club as favorite organizations.**
- 1.) Yelling "I've seen bigger" when the strippers perform.**

Casualties of War

A VMI tradition was one of the first casualties of the Clinton Administration.

"The Institute will be heard from today," words uttered by Stonewall Jackson at First Manassas over one hundred years ago have served as an underlying premise at VMI. Bill Clinton did his best to make sure that for only the third time since World War II, VMI would not have a voice in last Wednesday's inauguration. The parade included Elvis impersonators and a "lawn chair drill team"; but the

institute which has contributed prominent military leaders such as George Marshall did not fit into Clinton's pledge to make his celebration "look like America." The first time VMI did not march was in 1957 when only half were asked to march and the cadets voted to not march at all. The second time, about half marched in John F. Kennedy's 1961 parade. The third absence occurred in 1965 during Lyndon B.

Johnson's inauguration, which took place during VMI's exam period. Since 1969, VMI cadets have marched in every parade, in all, twelve parades this century.

Many cadets feel the snubbing has resulted from VMI's controversial all-male admission process and the pending law suit. The Institute attempted to be heard anyway in a small ceremony in Lexington. At 12:05, all cadets came to

attention while the band played "Hail to the Chief." Superintendent John Knapp gave a short speech praising the inauguration as "another mark of the blessings of living in and being able to serve a democracy." Knapp then went on to excuse the cadets from all penalty tours and confinements, a traditional action following special occasions in VMI life. The cadets followed the line of their

commandant typified by cadets such as Barry Morris who said: "He is our commander in chief and I support him."

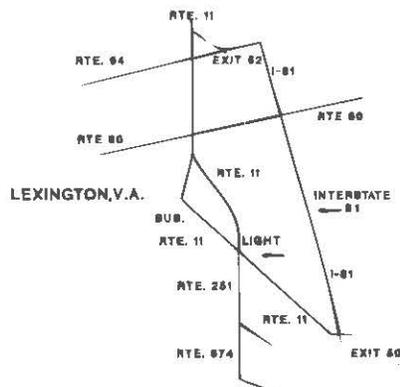
Acting-Up in the Dean's Office

The sounds of silence ring through Schoer-Lamont's office once again.

If Schoer-Lamont as the

Coming South on 81, exit at #52. Follow signs to Lexington, and Rt. 11. Follow 11 South (Not Bus. south). At thirt light (2 mi), go straight, (Rt. 11 South turns left). You are on Rt. 251. Go 3 mi. You will pass the Modine Plant on your right. Rt. 251 will take a left curve, just past Modine. Running off this curve, straight is Rt. 64. We are 1/2 mi. on 674 on the left. Look for sign.

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Associate Dean of Students for Psychological and Counseling Services, confined herself to students with psychological or substance abuse problems, then she could be considered a Dean of Counseling. Even her infatuation with Date Rape wouldn't be so bad if it were relegated to the appropriate place and time instead of on the front pages of the Phi during Parent's Weekend.

But now Schoer-Lamont has taken to passing on to the Washington and Lee community the literature of an organization called ACT-UP in order to inform the students about the "realities" of AIDS. ACT-UP is an acronym for the AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power. It is a radical homosexual organization that has two clear goals: 1) normalize homosexuals and homosexuality in the face of the community and 2) damn all Federal Laws, budgetary constraints, ethical considerations, and common sense notions that stand in the way of finding a cure for AIDS. Fortunately, it is their complete inability to accomplish #1 that prevents them from making any headway in accomplishing #2.

Not that they aren't trying though. After all, just last spring in New York they hit upon the idea of protesting public and parochial schools who didn't hand out condoms to 7th-12th graders. Then they disrupted the Sunday services of several Catholic churches who stood against ACT-UP and their brand of activism.

The Spectator attempted to ask Dean Schoer-Lamont two questions concerning W&L students, AIDS, and ACT-UP. 1) What role do you see a group like ACT-UP playing in the national AIDS situation and do you accept that role as legitimate? 2) Do you feel that ACT-UP is the organization that Washington and Lee students should look to for advice and leadership in protecting themselves from AIDS. Unfortunately, the Dean appears to have a blanket policy against talking to the Spectator. A shame that an associate dean of students isn't accountable to the students she counsels.

Clinton's Simplified 1040 Form

Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service
1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax

1993 Return

Part 1. Income

Your Social Security Number

1. How much money did you make last year? →

2. Send it in. →

3. If you have any questions or comments, please write them in the box provided. →

Clinton's First Week

POLITICS

THE PRESS OFTEN BELIEVES THAT THE FIRST 100 DAYS OF a new presidential administration are for some reason the most important. Clinton's first 100 days will supposedly foretell how he will handle the next 1360 days. Using this formula, is it possible to predict how

Clinton will do in his first 100 days in office by analyzing his transition and first week in office? If indeed it is, the electorate should expect an ominous future.

Clinton's cabinet nominees already show promise for failure due to his utter lack of thought selecting the right person for the job. Clinton nominated Ron Brown as Commerce Secretary, believing that Brown's suave political dealings and contacts will be able to increase the importance of the Department. Brush aside the fact that Brown has little, to no, experience for the job. He is Clinton's buddy and helped him get elected; that is qualification enough.

Next, consider Clinton's choice for the Department of Health and Human Services, Donna Shalala, former Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin and politically correct Czarina. She will be in charge of forty-percent of the U.S. budget, or roughly \$600 billion. Clinton admitted that she was the only person that he interviewed and felt confident that she was the right person for the job.

At the University of Wisconsin, her concerns focused on "correct speech"--not necessarily grammatically correct, but socially correct. She was an intolerant administrator who frequently squashed the First Amendment in order to enhance her campus cordoned utopia. She forbade such phrases as the "Founding Fathers" because such a term was openly oppressive toward women. Forget the fact that men were the only people to sign the Constitution. Luck-

ily, the courts shot down her "speech codes." Ten to one, she probably couldn't believe that the courts would do such a thing like protect the First Amendment.

Furthermore, Shalala told the Senate Confirmation Committee that she was opposed to welfare reform. Well now, that might be all right--although one wonders how ignorant she is to be in favor of the status quo concerning welfare--if Clinton had not already told America he wanted to change the profligate welfare situation. The next 100 days should be interesting in the DHHS.

Perhaps the biggest shock came when poor Zoe Baird, Clinton's choice for Attorney General, decided to pull out of the confirmation hearings. Why on earth did she do that? Apparently her job as a big-time corporate attorney was not paying enough. Zoe and her husband were raking in \$660,000 a year but had to hire a couple of illegal aliens, Peruvians to be exact, for child care in order to dodge paying taxes. Gee, it would be nice if all working mothers could have their very own tax-free help. Clinton might have received more than 43% of the vote if he had promised such tax-relief to *all* households. In fact, given the numbers of illegal aliens these days, that is one promise Bill might have been able to keep.

One wonders if Clinton, or Hillary, will automatically choose another woman for the post, or if he will actually take the time to interview the most qualified individuals of both sexes this time. Excuse the

William R. Thomas is a senior from Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

term "qualified." Yes, that is a word that will no longer exist. The word for the 1990s will be "deserving."

Clinton's Vice-President, Al Gore, is already providing humor on the same level as Dan Quayle, only the liberal press does not think the Veep is too funny this time. On the inauguration kickoff at Thomas Jefferson's home, Monticello, Al Gore had to ask the tour guide a relatively difficult question. It seems that one of the busts in Monticello was giving the Vice President a little trouble when he turned to the tour guide and asked, "Who is that?" An embarrassed tour guide, not wanting to patronize such an esteemed political figure--the bust--quietly stated that it was none other than George Washington. If the Vice President of the U.S. cannot recognize the first President of the U.S., how on earth can anyone expect children to learn such simple

concepts in our public school system? Children today will be able to recognize a Glock 7 before a bust of the first President.

In addition to his Cabinet and his ignorant Vice President, Clinton has already waffled on some of his big promises. It turns out that there probably will not be a middle class tax cut because Clinton is just now realizing after two years of campaigning that the deficit is too big.

He has also in-

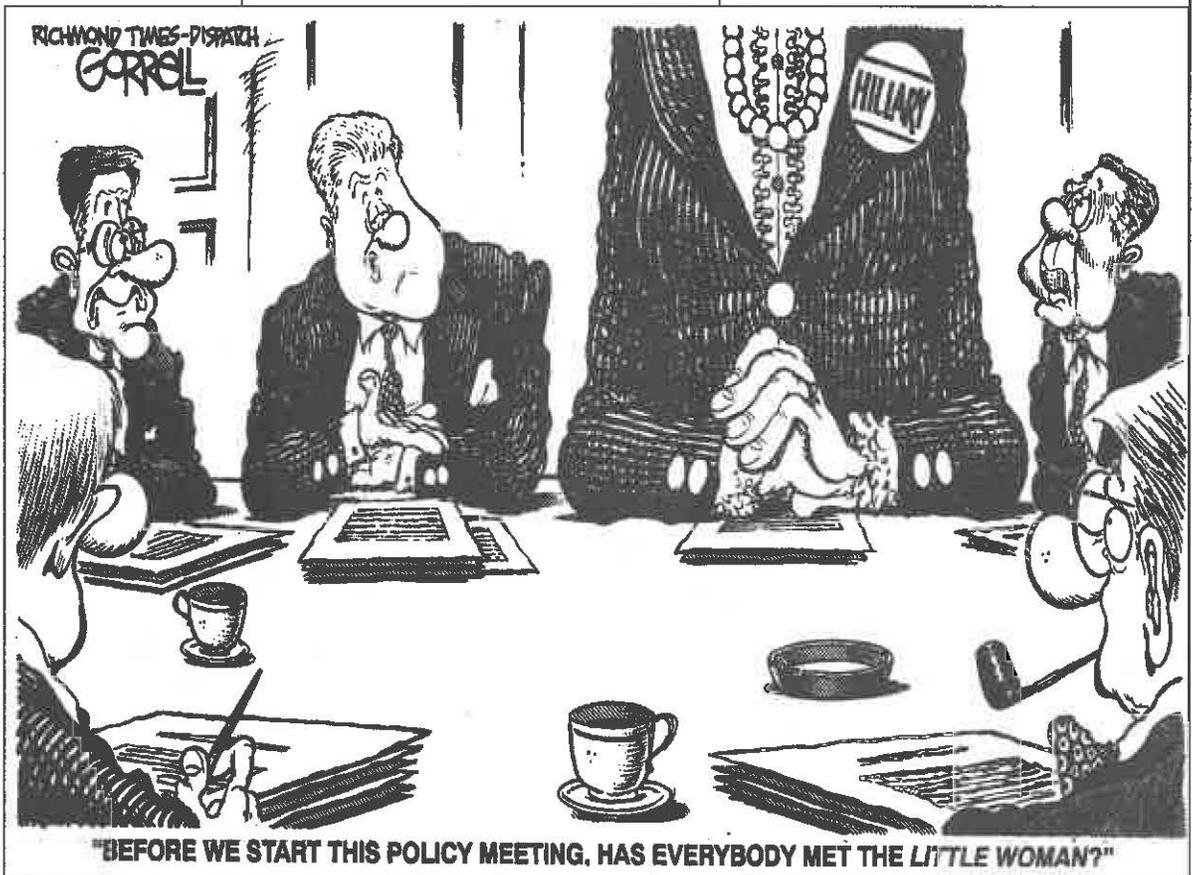
structed those seafaring Haitians to go on back home, so they can fight for democracy on their own turf.

And thank God there is no longer a First Lady. What is that? Hillary left Bill? We only wish. No, quite the contrary, she has joined Bill. She has stated that she will no longer respond to the phrase "First Lady" as was customary for over two-hundred years. She has told reporters that she is the "Presidential Partner." Funny. Does anyone recall seeing Hillary's name next to Bill's on the ballot?

So that is the first couple weeks. Does it bode well so far? Who knows. So far Bill has nominated an inexperienced man for Commerce, a woman who does not understand simple INS laws for Attorney General, and an academic kook for DHHS. In a response from Ann Richards on why Clinton has been unable to meet any of his

deadlines so far, the outspoken Gov. of Texas exclaimed, "How can you blame him with all that is going on in Somalia, the former Yugoslavia, and Iraq?" Gee Ann, you sure had no trouble blaming George Bush for anything when he had the same problems. Funny how things change.

One big question remains. If these Democrats were doing so poorly before this election, and need change so badly, how on earth did they ever afford all of those fur coats they were sporting at the inauguration? Aretha sure looked pretty warm singing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. Boy, I bet the animal rights activists loved that. The bottom line is that Billary (the combination of both Bill and Hillary, now that she is the Presidential Partner) will certainly have their hands full the next hundred days.





INSIDE OUT

deconstructing fraternity renaissance...

by

jim eddings,
marc kreppel,
chris vinyard

AFTER ALL OF THE INTERVIEWS, MEETINGS, and discussions with President Wilson, Lawrence Broomall, Dean Atkins and Dean Howison; with Colonel Murphy, Frank Parsons, House Corporation members and faculty advisors; with Jim Boyd, IFC officers, fraternity presidents and housemothers; after *Spectator* articles concerning the Greek Tax, fraternity maintenance and IFC regulations; after the alumni, indeed the entire University community, has focused its attention on the W&L fraternity system; after all of this, one would expect that we would have a key understanding of Fraternity Renaissance and its consequences. We don't.¶ And neither do you.¶

Unfortunately, there is no consensus among any of the above mentioned individuals or groups as to what now, after nearly three years and over 13 million dollars later, exactly W&L Fraternity Renaissance constitutes for the houses, their members, and the University. And this, in a nutshell, defines Fraternity Renaissance today: leaders without answers, vision without direction.

At the Fraternity Renaissance dedication in the Fall of 1991, President John D. Wilson proclaimed, "The soul of the fraternity system at Washington and Lee and now its exterior are being brought into harmony... We're dedicating not the restored buildings, but the ideal of fraternity life that they will hope to realize." On the same occasion, Mayor H.E. "Buddy" Derrick said of Fraternity Renaissance in his address that a monumental supply of "vision, courage, and determination" would be necessary to realize such a plan. In a 1990 *Spectator* interview, Colonel J.B. Murphy, '49, one of the "founding fathers" of the Fraternity Renaissance Program, explained that the Board of Trustees agreed to clean up the houses if he would handle the "rededication by the chapter members of their fraternal ideals, and their support for the objectives of the University..." But as everyone is speaking of the ideals to which the fraternities and their members should subscribe, a consensus to what these ideals actually embody remains unclear.

The implementation of the Fraternity Renaissance Program during the last three years is credited to the "vision and tireless effort" of its founders, most notably Col. Paul J.B. Murphy, Jr. '49. The only place where any real insight to the meaning of this "vision" or "ideal" can be found is in Murphy's descriptions of W&L's postwar fraternity life. He describes:

"W&L was a gentele, way of life, and I still think that hopefully it will be again someday. I remember when we ate lunch and dinner... in the dining room, you stood there until the president of the house walked in with the housemother. She was seated, the chaplain said grace, you sat down and you ate... We never sat down before the housemother, when she entered a room everyone stood up. That

was the type of life we had."

Col. Murphy's desire and hope for a gentele fraternity life-style are indeed commendable, but attempts to achieve this goal have been ineffective.

The leaders of the Fraternity Renais-

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sance have, since its outset, insisted that the program's success hinges on the combined efforts of many groups: the University administration, the national fraternities, the alumni, the IFC, and the student fraternity members. Col. Murphy emphasizes, "Unless you can get those constitu-

encies working together, and each playing their roles, your in trouble." Before Fraternity Renaissance, two statements addressed the issue of fraternities at W&L, the "Policy Statement Relating to Campus Life" and the "Statement Relating to Fraternities," both adopted by the Board of Trustees on May 25, 1985. These statements, however, fell short of ensuring symbiosis among the six groups mentioned above, the trait Col. Murphy insists is necessary for the program's success.

Enter the Alumni Fraternity Council. In the spring of 1987, the AFC met to approve a plan for fraternity house renovations. This meeting created the Fraternity Renaissance Steering Committee, which developed *The Washington and Lee University Standards for Fraternities*. The preamble to this document explains that the *Standards* "define the privileges, responsibilities, and interrelationships of each of these fraternal entities." Therefore, one would expect this document to build the framework of responsibility and hierarchy for each of the "fraternal entities" as well as their interrelationships. With this document now a part of the fraternity system for over five years, why do the relationships it describes exist only, if at all, in its text?

Why?... No one reads the literature developed to guide the program--not fraternity offices, not house corporation officers, not even IFC officers. According to Dean L.C. "Buddy" Atkins, "These documents have been available from day one to anybody and everybody... but you'd be amazed at how many people haven't read them."

But even if everyone read the *Standards*, Dean Atkins admits, "It's a real complicated thing when you realize, for every fraternity on this campus, I've got to work with different groups. Plus, I've got to work with the IFC, the Alumni Fraternity Council. It can get very confusing." Apparently, President Wilson is in agreement with Dean Atkins, as he believes "the overlapping jurisdiction within the system is a big problem for Fraternity Renaissance."

Somewhere in this process, Col. Murphy's "fraternal ideal" has been lost. Even the Alumni Fraternity Council,

Rush Reformation?

IFC rethinks Rush for the 1990s

Following the completion of the 1992 men's rush, the Interfraternity Council set up a committee to review the entire rush process. The task facing this committee was to analyze the effectiveness of the present system and to recommend beneficial changes for the future. The general feeling of the IFC members was that the present system, developed in the early 80s, wasn't working. Members cited the difficult challenge for IFC officers to remain unbiased in judicial hearings, common "dirty rush" tactics used by many houses, and the new risk management policies implemented by national chapters as reasons for this review. Although the committee has not yet formalized an official proposal, a rough plan of reconstruction indicates the IFC is heading in the right direction.

The proposed changes consist of a two-week rush, beginning the third week of the academic term—classes normally start on a Thursday and therefore rush will begin eleven days later. Open Houses will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the first rush week. "Contact" will be allowed only during daylight hours of the first rush weekend. Week two begins with Rush Dates one to four scheduled on Monday and Tuesday. No contact is allowed on Wednesday as bids will be extended on Thursday. Scheduled for Friday afternoon is "tearing" and the end of formal rush.

The new plans for rush aren't significantly different from those of past years, but the details of rush are the focus of the committee's attention. First, the period before rush begins will be considered open contact. Fraternities are trusted to conduct their affairs as if it were a normal week in October, while freshmen are allowed to associate with members as long as

they personal guests of the fraternity. Second, a limited number of bands will be imposed for the first month of school. Freshmen are not to be allowed in any party during rush, at other times they must be on a guest list limiting the number of freshmen present. Third, the IFC will not be hesitant about placing a fraternity on probation during rush since probation does not conflict with the formal rush schedule. Lastly, the IFC will impose stiff penalties on both the fraternities and the freshmen for violations of rush rules during the formal rush period. For freshmen, punishment is taking away their rushing privileges.

Many benefits will result from this type of system. Opening contact between freshmen and fraternity men before rush gives freshmen a better chance of looking all around before they pledge. Also, fraternities will most likely find that the expensive costs of rush will drop significantly, and they could better adhere to risk management policies while not risking a "bad" rush.

The proposed system is an attempt to lower the regulations on rush and at the same time maintain a level of fair play. IFC officers will no longer have to interpret petty regulations but rather will impose stiff penalties for legitimate rush violations. Finally, this new system encourages individuals to be responsible for their peers. "Dirty rush" rarely occurs in a one-on-one atmosphere and the proposed system allows for personal contact without fear of breaking rules.

Rush does need to change. Making the entire process shorter and more simple, without detailed regulation, is the only way to change it for the better.

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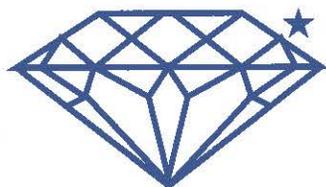


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Robby Jones
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which was created to recapture this ideal, has become, according to one former AFC member, "a tea and crumpet society." Perhaps this alumni council is the only group that is realizing the "gentile" fraternal ideal.

With all of these administrative groups attempting to interpret the *Standards* into a practical policy, those that are most affected, the fraternity members, are receiving mixed messages. As leaders of Fraternity Renaissance admit it has created confusion, they still insist that Greeks meet all of these new expectations--although they remain unclear. The results include: students suspended from school, entire houses shut-down for a semester, uncontrolled fraternity cost increases and confused student leaders. Can the ideal of Fraternity Renaissance be realized with an administrative bureaucracy overwhelmed with suspensions, paperwork and "overlapping jurisdictions?"

Colonel Murphy attended W&L in postwar America. Many of his classmates during this period returned to academia after serving in the war. He admits, "we were three years older by virtue of having been out [of school] during the war. It is difficult to go off and fight a war and not grow up rather quickly." Students of his day felt their primary purpose at W&L was to get an education; but at the same time most of these gentlemen were fraternity members. What attracted them to fraternities was a reflection of their war experiences. They valued friendship, both as a support mechanism and as a social outlet, and they sought a high moral standard. They found all this in fraternal life.

When Murphy returned to W&L in the 80s he found a fraternity system that resembled nothing like the one he remembered. Most notable was the dilapidated state of the physical structures. Renaissance founders hoped that the physical restoration of the structures could revive their lost ideal of Greek life.

Unfortunately, Fraternity Renaissance has devolved into a bureaucratic fog in which vision has been subverted by codified standards that often obscure, if not conflict, with the fraternity system that the program intended to restore.

ESSAY

The Military: Fears about Queers

SHOUTS OF "INCOMING!" RING THROUGH THE AIR and a soldier hears his commanding officer bark out an order. He jumps into a foxhole that is too small and too shallow. Shrapnel explodes all around the soldier, slicing his skin and causing gaping wounds.

The soldier survives the explosion and is alert enough to observe a fellow soldier alongside him in the foxhole. Unfortunately, the second soldier's condition is not so fortunate. His stomach is mangled, and he is barely alive. Instinctively, the first soldier begins administering to the other's wounds while shouting for a medic.

Split seconds after dressing the wounds and in the process, exposing himself to the blood of the gravely injured soldier, he recognizes this soldier as a known homosexual in his unit. He asks: "Am I susceptible to the AIDS virus?" "What am I exposing myself to?" "Should I try to save his life while possibly jeopardizing my own?" This hesitation is costly, but very likely. The lost time could translate into the deaths of both soldiers.

Tragic, but can you blame a soldier for fearing for his own life?

This hypothetical situation may become a valid concern in our military's future. The question is not whether homosexuals can faithfully and patriotically defend their country. Rather, the question is whether the incorporation of open homosexuality in the armed forces compromises the ability of the heterosexual soldiers to fight. If it does, then the unity with which the armed services perform is compromised, and that which ensures its own security is extinct.

Many people view that the above hypothetical situation as just that, hypothetical. But it too was once considered rare or unlikely that a person could con-

tract the AIDS virus from one's dentist or doctor.

Since World War II, the military has prided itself on uniformity and discipline. Despite the constant challenges to these standards, the military has maintained its ideals and mission. Incorporation of homosexual soldiers into our military serves only to diminish and destroy the military's effectiveness.

In the words of Captain Larry H. Ellis, the Marine Corps chaplain, "in the unique, intensely close environment of the military, homosexual conduct can threaten the lives, including the physical (e.g. AIDS) and psychological well being of others." Moreover, General Carl Mundy, Jr., the Commandant of the Marine Corps lauded this opinion as "extremely insightful [and] a sound basis for the discussion of this issue."

Officers are admonished about expressing their views on this delicate issue, because it is seen as militarily unprofessional. Reportedly, however, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other high ranking officers have threatened to resign if the policy is reversed.

Responding to Clinton's promise, General Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, asserted that "the military leaders in the armed forces of the U.S.--the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the senior commanders--continue to believe strongly that the presence of homosexuals within the armed forces would be prejudicial to good order and discipline. And we

Doug Lamb is a senior from Richmond, Virginia and William R. Thomas is a senior from Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

continue to hold that view." When presented with the argument that banning open homosexuality in the armed forces is tantamount to racial discrimination, Powell states that, "skin color is a benign non-behavioral characteristic. Sexual orientation is perhaps the most profound of human behavioral characteristics."

David Hackworth, a retired Army Colonel wrote in *The Washington Post*, "[sure] banning gays from defending their country is discriminatory. But discrimination is necessary when a larger public purpose is being served. Civilian standards of fairness and equality don't apply down where the body bags are filled." In particular Navy spokesmen have expressed valid concerns over a change in the policy because of the nature of the cramped living conditions and general forced intimacy of everyday life on a ship or submarine.

The enlisted men, as well as the high ranking officers, oppose an open arms

policy for homosexuals in the military. The simple reason is that these are the people that will have to deal with homosexuals on a day to day basis. The majority of the soldiers have been raised to court women, not men, in their romantic endeavors. It would be unfair to thrust on the soldiers a policy of allowing gays into the military.

In a sense, these homosexuals would be seen as a sex opposite to the normal soldier. In the words of a Marine Corps General, these soldiers would not appreciate "standing in [a] shower tent, naked, waiting in line for 35 minutes for a 5-minute shower." Human nature dictates that most males (i.e. 98%) would not appreciate standing around naked, full well knowing there were some males in their unit with wandering eyes. This behavior is a threat to good order and discipline, and there is no telling how a heterosexual might react to a homosexual making indirect or direct sexual advances

toward him. The reaction could be devastating, resulting in harm to the homosexual, causing a breakdown in discipline.

Many believe that it will be the military's duty to ensure the protection of its openly gay soldiers. A common 90s epithet is that people will just have to learn to accept everyone for who they are. However, the reality of the situation is that there is a tremendous amount of hostility and misunderstanding about gays.

Exactly to what extent will a policy reversal, solely based on political expediency, result in dispelling the beliefs of nearly 1.8 million military personnel. Certainly, it will have little effect and will most likely lead to resentment, declining morale, and a general divisiveness between straight soldiers and homosexual soldiers. Can we expect the military personnel to change their views when their commanding officers have publicly decied the policy?

Since the homosexual moratorium was imposed in 1943, somewhere in the neighborhood of 100,000 military personnel have been dismissed. In addition, nearly 15,000 have been discharged since 1980, including the 1,000 that have been dismissed since Desert Storm. Undoubtedly, there is a large homosexual presence in the armed forces; however, that is not the problem. The problem only arises when other soldiers get wind of the fact that a homosexual is in their unit. Therefore, lifting the homosexual ban will introduce an atmosphere of contempt in the unit. This leads to a more important concern.

Why is it necessary for a homosexual, or a heterosexual for that matter, to reveal his sex



"WELL, THERE'S ONE CONSOLATION....THIS MIGHT CUT DOWN ON ALL THOSE COMPLAINTS BY NAVY WOMEN ABOUT SEXUAL HARRASSMENT...!"

in the first place? In the armed forces, engaging in sexual intercourse is strictly prohibited. It is simply not allowed, even though scores of women came back from Desert Storm impregnated. This should anger all Americans. American tax-payer's dollars go to ensure a strong defense which is accomplished through discipline.

Why homosexuals must be overt in the armed forces is confounding. This only stirs up trouble and serves absolutely no other purpose. The issue of sex should not even be a consideration, especially among males. It is bad enough that troops in Desert Storm compromised discipline and had sex with females—all of those females impregnated, along with their partners, should be dishonorably discharged—but for men in the same unit to even consider sex with one another is reprehensible.

The homosexuals currently in the military had to lie in order to be admitted. This in a sense is noble, because they are willing to fight for their country and subordinate their sexual orientation. The military cannot ferret out homosexuals unless it administers a lie-detector test to 1.8 million people, and even that is not sure-fire. The only way the military can expel someone for being gay is through admission—why should a homosexual admit to such a thing if he is not going to practice it in the military, it is simply not allowed—or through an overt sexual gesture or action.

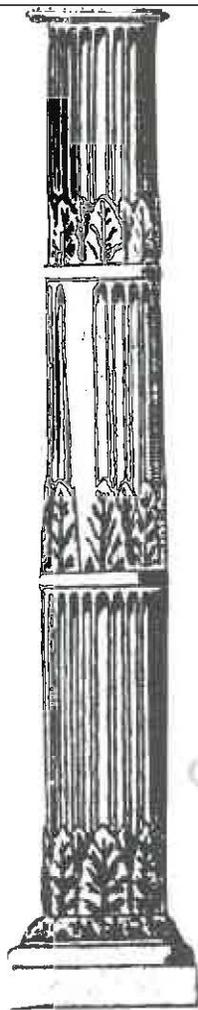
The arguments presented above, as well as those that have gone unmentioned, such as the effect homosexuality has on confidence, combat effectiveness, camaraderie, and equality, clearly outline why homosexuals should remain "in the closet." The military should not be a laboratory of social experimentation. In the military, a man should just be a man, regardless of his sexual orientation, because he is there to fight and nothing else. Sexual orientation

only becomes a problem when one man's sexual behavior threatens the integrity of an entire unit. Unfortunately, it takes only one bad apple to ruin an entire lot. It is for this reason that a ban on homosexuality should persist, not only for the protection of the homosexual, but for the well-being of discipline of the entire armed forces.

As the turn of the century approaches, people are more frequently reminded of their past and the changing morals and values in their lives. During our own lifetime, we have been witness to several milestones in the evolution of society. We live in a more tolerant, open, and understanding world. We should not permit these developments to turn against us.

With any change, there are positive and negative ramifications. Clearly in this situation lifting the ban on open homosexuality can only have a negative overall impact on the military.

In the military, any proposed changes face the question: how will this affect national security. The fetish with change in the military has gone overboard. Any change that undermines the morale, the *esprit de corps*, and the unity of the armed forces presents an immeasurable threat to our national security, a threat in this day and age that can easily be avoided by banning the admission of open homosexuality in the armed forces.



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Criminal Politics

ESSAY

GEORGE BUSH DESERVES GREAT RESPECT AND CREDIT for his courageous decision to pardon six of Iran-Contra Independent Investigator Lawrence Walsh's latest victims. Not only did Bush manage to end an already toiled

affair as he leaves office, but, as his last contribution to public service, he restored some civility to American politics.

President Bush issued these pardons soon after Walsh's latest stunts in his six-year investigation of the Iran-Contra Affair. Walsh's election-eve indictment showed how bankrupt (ethically anyway) and vicious an independent investigator can become when given *carte blanche* power in Washington. Walsh filed a new indictment of former Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger which arrived curiously enough, four days before the election and "just happened" to include negative information about George Bush—information which was later dismissed by a District Judge. Only someone who has completely lost his moral bearings would consider prosecuting, with such flimsy evidence, a 74-year old man who has served his country without blemish for over 20 years.

Another stunt was pulled by Walsh's deputy, C. Gillen, a Democrat who plans of running for governor of the state of Georgia. Gillen pursued a second trial against Clair George, largely to restore his own reputation, after the first trial ended with a hung jury. Because the jury had a white foreman Mr. Gillen used three of his six juror objections against the three whites in the juror pool, thus, making sure of working liberal D.C. jury.

In matters of clemency, the President has unlimited power as outlined in Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution. George

Bush exercised that power and granted fair, reasonable pardons that were imperative for the preservation of this nation's security. After all, the pardonees have been put into a lifetime of debt in defending themselves against a Special Investigator with an unlimited budget and what appears to be lifetime tenure. These men were up against an Independent Investigator who has assembled the largest and most costly prosecuting force since the Spanish Inquisition. Walsh's staff at one time consisted of more than 30 lawyers, 25 investigators, numerous support staff, all replete with penthouse office suites in Washington D.C. and Oklahoma.

Movie stars who gave aid and comfort to this nation's enemies while America's young men were fighting in the jungles of Vietnam are left untouched, as have thousands of men who deserted and fled to Canada or Oxford in order to avoid military service. Men who bravely carried out their president's savvy foreign policy in the face of a dove Democratic Congress deserve much more than the treatment they got from Walsh and his band of self-congratulatory cronies. Each one of the key participants in the Iran-Contra Affair had dedicated a lifetime of service to their country, knowing that at any time they could be called upon to sacrifice their life—and some did. Because of their efforts, especially Oliver North's strong commitment and immense courage, the last American hostage has come home and America has won the Cold War.

Nondas Farmakis is a senior from Athens, Greece.

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Anyone who examines the history of the American government will acknowledge that the President is expected to be the primary conductor of foreign policy. At the same time, Congress can prohibit some actions (through appropriations), but it cannot act independently and it is not institutionally designed to accept political responsibility for specific foreign policies. Initiation or implementation of such policies is a presidential function. Prosecutor Walsh has been trying to manufacture crimes out of policy disputes over Nicaragua and Iran between the Reagan administration and the Democrats who controlled Congress. If Congress had gotten its way and completely isolated the Contras, then Nicaragua's people would never have gotten an opportunity to have free elections and vote out their communist rulers, who were much more popular in the American media and on Capitol Hill than they were in Managua. This criminalization of policy differences is the basic argument against the whole notion of a Special Independent prosecutor. The Special Prosecutor targets the executive branch but is unable to investigate Congress. The Justice Department, on the other hand, might look both ways. It is argued, of course, that the Justice Department would be asked to investigate people that are part of the same administration that controls the Department. As of January 20, saddening as it may be, that will no longer be true. President Clinton will have a golden opportunity to build enormous good will for his presidency by putting this odious and frivolous prosecutor out of business.

Last September, Walsh and Gillen were fined by the District of Columbia for failing to pay city income taxes. Under District law, anyone who resides in Washington for 183 or more days a year is liable for income taxes. Investigators have reported

that Walsh and Gillen have spent at least that much time in Washington and are thus liable. To find this information you would have to read the very end of a 45-inch column in the outrageously liberal *Washington Post*. Failing to pay income taxes is at least as serious a crime as any that prosecutors have been able to coerce their victims to plea to--those that didn't have \$4 million each to spend on a legal defense. Not filing income tax returns is a statutory offense, a fact that Walsh and Gillen, both being attorneys, should know very well. One should apply the same standards to them that they apply eagerly to their victims; they ought to be promptly indicted. Of course, the Congressional Democrats will prevent the District of Columbia govern-

ment from indicting the two men who have been assigned to criminalize Ronald Reagan's successful anti-communist policy.

Records indicate that the taxpayers have been billed \$655,000 in "per diem and subsistence" charges, including \$65,000 in room service meals. Furthermore, the taxpayers were recently billed \$75,000 to stage a mock trial, complete with hired actors, conference facilities, and 38 jurors to prepare for the Weinberger trial. Such trials are a test-marketing technique regularly employed by defense attorneys in major criminal trials but have never been used by federal prosecutors. Finally, in my opinion, staff in any Independent Counsel's office, like federal civil servants, should

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THOMAS C. BRADSHAW II

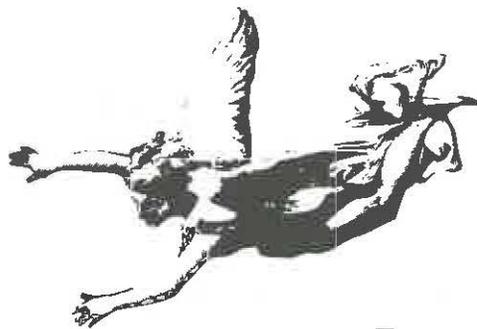
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not be active in either political party, but J.J. Brosnahan, who took over the prosecution in the Weinberger case, and C. Gillen have combined for a total of \$58,000 in campaign contributions to Democratic candidates and since 1984. These unprecedented abuses of power have led me to believe that the real story of the Iran-Contra investigation is one of two hyenas living the life of millionaires at taxpayer expense while resorting to any means in order to prolong their employment.

Recent news articles have suggested that Walsh will keep on going, because his sights are set on indicting former President Reagan (and Bush), no matter how much it costs the taxpayers, and apparently, no matter how ugly the tactics. Perhaps the only way to justify the massive expenses he has racked up in his cushy D.C. office, and at the same time promote his new book, is to run down every person who ever served in the White House under Ronald Reagan. As the *Washington Times* pointed out in a recent editorial, "To continue Mr. Walsh's operation beyond those events is rather like resuming the investigation of the Teapot Dome scandal of the 1920's..." If Walsh continues on this dead-end course, I hope that Congressional Republicans will, finally, take drastic measures to shut down the out-of-control Investigator. These measures should include the blocking of all pending confirmations and the refusal to act on any legislation.

Let's face it, Lawrence Walsh's disgraceful investigation is fit for Oliver Stone not Uncle Sam. If Mr. Walsh wants the final word in this case, he should take his wacky theories to Mr. Stone, and the two of them should spend their own money--not the taxpayer's money--in building a fantasy.

And what of Mr. Walsh's future plans? Keep right on going, of course. What is Mr. Walsh promising us from his penthouse suite in D.C., where he and his staff soak up taxpayers' money at a rate roughly calculated to be about \$64,000 a day? Oh, press releases about government ethics, press releases, and impending indictments of long-forgotten half-bit players in the Iran-Contra Affair.

On Voting and Taxes

ALUMNI ESSAY

IN THE AFTERMATH OF ONE OF OUR COUNTRY'S MOST unusual and pivotal elections, two issues come to mind as being worthy of further scrutiny and thought, and perhaps a few proposals for change. Change was the word mentioned most often

by President Clinton, and change is certainly needed in the realm of taxes and voting. Most Americans would agree that the United States tax code needs revision, either in the form of lower taxes for the middle class, or (as our new President has promised) higher taxes on the "rich", or both. Voting, on the other hand, is rarely mentioned in the same breath with "change"; thus the subsequent look at our "one man, one vote" system may be of greater concern.

"The only things certain in life are death and taxes." We have all heard that line, and on April 15th each year, many taxpayers might prefer the former to the latter. President Bush won an election (and lost another) partially due to his promises regarding taxes. President Clinton made his promise to impose higher taxes on the "rich" a pillar of his campaign. But what about taxes...are they fair? Too high? Or even necessary? The Libertarian Party calls for the abolition of the IRS in its platform, along with ending the tax on individual income. As appealing as that may sound, particularly to those who have incomes, it may be impossible given today's political climate and the widespread class envy found in America today.

Are taxes necessary on individual income? Given today's level of spending by government (read: Congress) some individual income tax program is needed. This, unfortunately, is inescapable. Tariffs, duties, corporate taxes and excise taxes simply do not provide the federal govern-

ment with enough revenue to enable it to run even the most vital programs--to say nothing of the notorious pork-barrel projects and other unimportant items of the federal budget. But it is precisely this wasteful spending that makes our current tax levels, on individuals, so onerous and oppressive; and now the President wants to raise taxes even more? Perhaps this Clinton promise is why almost 60% of the 1992 electorate voted against him.

Taxes are too high on all taxpayers. We have all heard of the most startling examples of wasteful government spending; not just \$650 hammers for the Army, but rapid-transit monorail systems for Scranton, PA, grants for useless environmental research, and funding of the Lawrence Welk Museum. The list is endless, and need not be detailed here to promote the point that if Uncle Sam spent less on the valuable programs and cut out the absurd ones, our taxes could be cut, not raised. Those who favor taxing at today's level (perhaps even higher) simply refuse to recognize this fact. We pay more than enough! Spending less, not taxing more, is the *only* responsible solution.

"What about the deficit" most people respond when asked this question: "we need to raise taxes to solve the deficit problem." Well, remember the 1990 budget "deal" President Bush entered into with the Democratic congressional leadership for which he was skewered? That was a deficit *reduction* plan; that's right, in exchange for the President's promise agree-

John R. Maass '87 is from Glen Allen, Virginia.

ing to sign for higher taxes, Congress was going to spend less and reduce the deficit. Did they? Of course not! Congress can't and never will. How many years must go by before we, the public, realize that Congress will never voluntarily reduce the deficit with newly imposed higher taxes? Thus, the argument that we need higher taxes to pay off our national debt is moot because Congress cannot resist the temptation to take the higher revenues and spend it on blasphemous "art" etc., rather than using our taxes for deficit reduction. Deficit reduction can be achieved by responsible spending, but this is a topic for another article.

The point is made: taxes are too high, unfair in light of how Congress wastes our annual tribute. But what is fair. One of the most interesting positions taken by any candidate during the 1992 primaries was Jerry brown's "flat tax" proposal. First seriously presented by 1964 Republican presidential nominee Barry Goldwater, the flat tax system is one in which all individuals are taxed at the same rate, and below a particular level, either as an individual or

as a family, no taxes would be paid. While Brown never adequately addressed the need for lower congressional spending, his idea is a good one. It is by definition fair. Corporations can be included in the flat tax system without causing any catastrophic reduction in revenues. The proposal only runs into trouble on the issue of exemptions. With a significant reduction of the tax rate for wage earners, should personal exemptions be maintained? What about mortgage interest? Dependents? Charitable contributions?

Obviously, many universities, charities, and non-profit groups of all colors would be concerned about the removal from the tax code of these exemptions, as would all those involved in the home building industry (from builders to real estate agents.) But a substantial reduction in the tax rate, even with the absence of deductions, would increase the amount of disposable income to the point that charities, colleges, and builders would not suffer at all. One rate, no exemptions (and of course, lower government spending) would be as simple as it would be fair.

Who opposes the flat tax and tax cuts in general--Liberals. They have, since the Johnson administration, based all of their programs, policies and ideas on one central doctrine: class envy. That's why the "rich" pay a higher percentage of their incomes in taxes. Liberals seek to create "fairness" by punishing success. For example, Pres. Clinton plans to raise the top tax bracket on individuals to 36%. That's not taxation, it is confiscation! Is it really fair to take over 1/3 of a person's income so that it can be redistributed to those in our society who can't work, or more accurately, to those who refuse to work? Taxation in America today is nothing more than socialism at work, the massive redistribution of wealth. Even a flat tax is a redistribution of wealth, if it is funneled to those who have less. Socialism is a strong word, but what else would we call our system today? Certainly not fair. It angers liberals that some people are rich in America, that they make "too much money," or that they have done well. Liberals believe that if one man or family makes a lot of money, then someone else must be suffering because of it. Thus the need to take from the successful and give to the unsuccessful, a process that strips all incentives to succeed and rewards sloth, apathy and failure.

Nowhere is this liberal tenet more clearly exemplified than in the Democratically-controlled U.S. Congress. These liberals will never voluntarily reduce our current socialist tax structure because it will strip them of power. The power to tax is the power to destroy, and congressional liberals use this power in their assault on the hardworking, successful American taxpayer, all in the name of fairness. It is nothing more than class envy, a base jealousy. The sooner recognized as such, the sooner real fairness will come.

Voting in America today goes hand in hand with taxes. We often vote for issues on a local level effecting our local taxes. Bond initiatives are often on state-wide ballots. Furthermore, those candidates we elect every November are the decision makers and policy-shapers regarding taxes-raising, lowering, imposing or rescinding taxes. This is a very significant and often overlooked power of "the vote." Casting



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our votes directly (in the case of initiatives, referenda, and bonds) or indirectly (electing a congressman or state delegate) effects our local, state and federal taxes on income, commerce, property, and seemingly everything else.

Well, if our votes impact our taxes in so many ways, who feels their burden, and in what way? In our socialist system today in America, property (i.e. wealth in any form) is systematically confiscated from individuals in the form of taxes and is redistributed to the less productive (and in many cases, unproductive) elements of society. It therefore stands to reason that there exists the capability for those with less income and or property to use their vote for the purpose of taking the wealth from those possessing it, having earned or acquired that wealth by means of success, hard work and individual accomplishment or industry. Obviously, this capability is merely that, a capability, and not an actuality; that is, unless a group of those voters decide to alter the redistribution of property by an electoral majority. This can mean anything from raising income taxes, to reducing tax deductions, to imposing punitively high taxes on inheritance, capital gains, or personal property.

It is part of our democratic system that a majority can decide through its representatives or more directly through a ballot issue, to impose tax burdens upon itself even on specific members of the society, say, those who's incomes exceed a certain amount. In the absence of any law or statute regulating such actions, society accepts that power of the vote. But since "the vote" has such power over the wealth and property of the members of society, should all members of the society have the power of the vote? More specifically, should those members of society with no wealth or property have, by way of voting, the power to confiscate and redistribute the property of those who have it?

Almost all high school students are taught (and some even remember) that one of the most crucial issues to the American colonists in the period of our history leading up to the American Revolution was taxation. "No taxation without representation" was the memorable battle cry of our early patriots. It's an easy concept to

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understand—the people refused to be taxed without the right to vote. Yet even more fundamental to society as a whole at the time in the colonies as well as in England was that a man could not vote without being taxed! In other words, "No representation without taxation!" This was a fundamental cornerstone of a fair, free, and democratic society and existed in America for a time after the Revolution ended. It should be immediately restored to our political system today.

Those who have no stake in an enterprise are barred from control of it. That's true in business; it should be true in government. Those voters whom taxes will not materially effect should be disenfranchised until such time as they have

earned or acquired sufficient property, income, or wealth so as to subject them to the same taxes imposed upon others. As it stands today, the voters with little or no

taxable income or assets can (and do) impose ridiculously high taxes upon those with means, with the knowledge that they will not be paying these taxes themselves, at least not the lion's share of them. This is class envy in its crudest form, promoted by liberal politicians and officeholders, eagerly seeking the support of the un- or under-productive classes...all in the name of "fairness." We

must restore property ownership as a qualification for voting in our country today. No longer should our productive members be forced to bankroll

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those who cannot or will not contribute to the commonwealth via taxes--taxes imposed upon the former by the latter--who have nothing to lose, nothing to pay. That is fairness. This is especially true in local elections. Consider a common example.

Is it fair for a parent with no job, income or any other assets upon which he or she is taxed, to use their vote to decided school taxes, or educational spending referenda, or other local taxes? No, because that parent doesn't have to pay for these benefits. This is where "no representation without taxation" clearly makes sense.

The just proposal is to make the right to vote in the U.S. conditional upon an individual paying a minimum level of some taxes: either personal property taxes of \$1,000 or more; income taxes of \$1,000 or more; or any combination of any taxes equaling or exceeding \$1,500 or more. Sales tax would be excluded. The taxation amounts described above are sufficient to exclude those who work only sporadically, or "off the books." It also prevents those "on the dole" who pay property tax on new autos, even while unemployed, from voting, especially for taxes and programs for which they will be the sole beneficiary. This proposal would not exclude college students from voting, provided they are gainfully employed during the summer. This recommendation will create a fair, new system in which those voting for taxes will also shoulder the costs, and bear the burden.

Is this plan, and the concept in general, elitist? Does it pit the haves against the have-nots? Only if the observer looks through the jaundiced eye of class envy could these two questions be answered in the affirmative. We must restore fairness to voting. Taxes have been exacted for too long on productive, successful, propertied people at levels absurdly high, and the first step toward restoring fairness in taxation must be to prevent these annual tributes from becoming absolutely unbearable by restricting the franchise as described above. In addition to achieving tax fairness it will provide an incentive for those without the vote to work harder and to become productive societal members, and earning the vote. What could be more fair?

SPECTATOR PROFILE

James "Jim" Bowen

HOME:

"I've lived in Lexington all my life."

PROFESSION:

Owner, East Lexington Store

WHY I DO WHAT I DO:

"It's more relaxing than teaching... plus, I'm my own boss."

ABOUT W&L:

"My association with W&L has been pleasant."

W&L's Favorite Beer?

Colder's 29

QUOTE:

"Amazing, but true..."

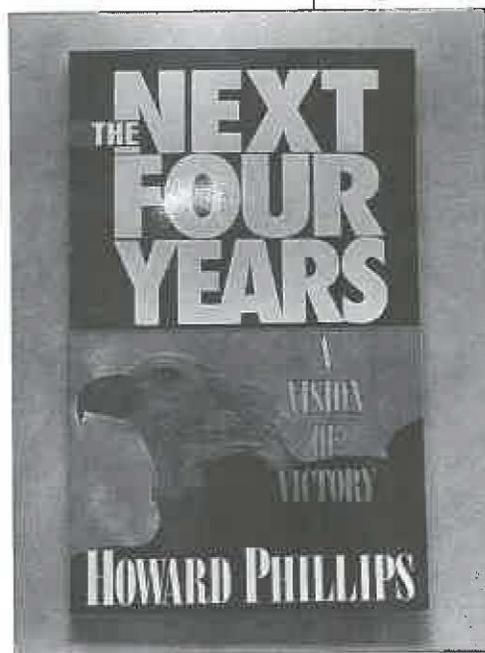
HIS MAGAZINE:

Washington and Lee Spectator



BOOK
REVIEW

THE NEXT FOUR YEARS: A Vision of Victory, by Howard Phillips (Adroit Press; 1992; \$8.95)



Cameron Humphries is a senior from Dallas, Texas.

Conscience of Conservatives

LAST LABOR DAY WEEKEND, WHILE GEORGE BUSH and Bill Clinton traded barbs, claiming to be the real Harry Truman, and Ross Perot pondered the campaign opportunities that Tweedle-dee and Tweedle-dum were proffering him, a

new political party was born. "Each of us has much for which to be thankful," Howard Phillips' presidential nomination acceptance speech opens. "God has put us in this place at this time for reasons we may not yet fully comprehend. But this much we do know: Our country is in crisis because it has departed from the Biblical

faith, the common law principles, and the constitutional requirements which enabled the American nation to become the most blessed in all recorded history."

Not exactly the premise upon which to fashion a politically viable party in 1992.

The Next Four Years, a collection of speeches and essays by founding members of the new party, enunciates true, unspoiled and uncompromised conservatism, perhaps unheard

from a presidential candidate since Barry Goldwater wrote *The Conscience of a Conservative*. And in 1960, when Senator Goldwater warned America about "a vast national authority out of control" he referred to a government whose annual spending approached a hundred billion dollars, and a Leviathan that was yet "the biggest landowner, property manager, renter, mover and hauler, medical clini-

cian, lender, insurer, mortgage broker, employer, debtor, taxpayer and spender in all history" without the Departments of Education, Energy and Housing and Urban Development, or Clean Air, American with Disabilities and Civil Rights of 1991 Acts to enforce and regulate.

In 1960, Goldwater questioned a Social Security tax that consumed a mere six percent of most payrolls (today that tax collects fifteen percent), and he laid the blame squarely on the elected officials the nation elected. "All too often," Goldwater cautioned, "we have put men in office who have suggested spending a little more on this, a little more on that, who have thought of another variety of 'security.'" Thirty years ago, before the Great Society and the New World Order, Goldwater accurately captured the calling of conservatives: "the turn will come when we will entrust the conduct of our affairs to men who understand that their first duty as public officials is to divest themselves of the power they have been given." And thirty years ago, Goldwater captured the Republican party and her nomination on this platform.

Now, when nearly two generations of Americans have grown up in a country where Headstart, Aid for Families with Dependent Children, and Title X are assumed responsibilities of the federal government, a call merely to roll the clock back to 1960 (much less address Sen. Goldwater's concerns) has necessitated the creation of a new political party.

Joseph Sobran, in the book's forward, asks for a conservative agenda "that is more ambitious than blocking the next liberal initiative, while coming up with 'market-based' conservative versions of them." And in the book's opening chapter, Phillips outlines a "Grand Bargain," in which he promises to reduce both spending and taxation levels by \$500 billion. Then, Phillips argues, "we will no longer be required to waste 25 billion of our tax dollars per year on an unconstitutional federal Department of Education, or \$23 billion for the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development."

To the well intentioned conservatives who would like to support Phillips, but find their common sense getting in the way, Phillips asks: "Are we better off because so much of our earning and savings are transferred each day from our pockets to those who act in our name, but not in our behalf, in Washington D.C.? Are our streets safer? Is our industrial base stronger? Have the nation's morals been uplifted? Can our politicians spend our own money more wisely than we can? The answers are NO, NO, NO, NO, and NO."

But winning an election on this platform will prove far more arduous than assembling a new political party--which is, by the way, no small task itself. Thirty years ago when Goldwater spoke for the Republican party and conservative movement many in his audience enjoyed a vague notion of the Republic he wished to save. Today, that is quite simply no longer the case.

"A republic, if you can keep it," Ben Franklin somewhat cynically described the product of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. No constitutional framework, as Franklin observed, can sustain itself without the will of its citizens. When we are debating whether to tax our richest citizens at the rate of 31% or 36%, when

welfare reform constitutes threatening recipients with cutoff after two years of inactivity, and when Civil Rights has devolved into AIDS funding and group entitlements, we have lost our will to simply "live free or die." The great American Republic has been seduced by the allure of the Great Society at home and by international power games, a la New World Order, abroad.

Thus, the book's subtitle, "A Vision of Victory," is irresponsibly optimistic. What the book espouses, the policy it outlines, is presently a far outcry from any vision of victory; it is, unfortunately, a formula for political defeat.

And the members of the Taxpayers' Party know this, though it certainly unsettles them.

The deficit must grow beyond its almost unmanageable size, our moral fibre must further unravel, and the "American way of life," the center point of Ross Perot's campaign, must face imminent danger before the American people will even consider what Phillips describes, "bitter medicine."

But Phillips' agenda will not be all pain, he assures us. The result will be more jobs, more prosperity, and another century of constitutional liberty.

Will the American people, now or ever, buy into the Grand Bargain? Personally, I doubt it. History's lessons demonstrate that once societies begin to unravel, they continue to unravel--call it societal entropy--though this is not to argue that the barbarians will begin sacking Rome in the immediate future. If the Roman Empire which preceded the Roman Republic is any guide, empires' longevity, as they benefit from the financial, cultural, political, and military strength and wealth of their parents, far surpasses the republics that precede them.

Polybus, a Greek historian, foretold of

the Roman demise a half century before Caesar's forces crossed the Rubicon. "All things are subject to decay and change. When a state, after having passed with safety through many and great dangers, arrives at the highest degree of power, and possesses an entire and undisputed sovereignty, it is manifest that the long continuance of prosperity must give birth to costly and luxurious manners, and that the minds of men will be heated with ambitious contests, and become too eager and aspiring in the pursuit of dignities."

True to Polybus' admonition, Roman civilization disintegrated, as entitlement replaced integrity, and paternalism supplanted patriotism. A succession of emperors was forced to divert more funding to Coliseum games and mercenary soldiers--to buying off the citizenry--and less money to sustaining government. The Empire's financial woes were closely paralleled by its moral disintegration. Though it required two and one half centuries, the empire dissolved.

While charter members of the United States Taxpayers' Party gathered in New Orleans this past Labor Day, congressman assembled in Washington continued to buy off our citizens with borrowed money and the embers from the L.A. riots still burned. The stage is set. As Americans see the federal leviathan less and less as a guarantor of liberty and more and more as an unending source of national luxury, her wealth will be drained indefinitely--dollars will be pitted against values. Though the Roman Empire did not enjoy fractional reserve banking, paper money, or monetized debt to purchase perpetuity, neither did it have AIDS, queer rights, and single mother lobbies to accelerate its demise.

Which will outpace the other? Only time will tell, but the dollar, well, she ain't what she used to be.

Women's Lax

SPORTS

WASHINGTON AND LEE WOMEN'S LACROSSE TEAM HAS reached a level of excellence only in its fifth year of existence. Much of the credit for this must be given to head coach Janine Hathorn. Hathorn has been the only coach W&L's women's lacrosse program has

ever known and her teams have made strides of improvement in each of these seasons. Following the 1991 season the Generals, who had an otherwise successful season with a mark of 12-3, were

making it to the Nationals last year, and I think this year we can go." With eight regular starters returning, it appears that the Generals have the personnel on hand to achieve all of their goals.



The offensive unit should be the best W&L has ever had. That unit will be led by senior co-captain Lisa Dowling. Dowling has been the team's leading scorer for the past two seasons and last year she was named first team All-ODAC. In all likelihood, Dowling will probably move from second home to the first home position to replace W&L's all-time leading scorer, Kimberly Bishop. While the Generals will certainly miss the presence of Bishop on the field, Dowling should replace her at the top of the scoring records by seasons end. Dowling has played her best lacrosse in big games, evidenced by her five goals in the ODAC title game last year. This is the type of

haunted by their inability to defeat nemesis Roanoke College and the lacking a conference championship. All of those doubts were dispelled last year when the Generals went 12-3 and defeated Roanoke in the ODAC championship game. This year the Generals have set even loftier goals for themselves. Sophomore Lindsay Coleman says, "We were very close to

"big-game" attitude that all the Generals will have to adapt in order to be successful in defending their title.

Dowling, however, is by no means the only offensive threat the Generals will enjoy this year. Sophomore Nicole Ripken will move to second home, a position that she will be more apt to show off her scoring capabilities. Ripken amassed the second

Robby MacNaughton is a junior from Greenville, South Carolina.

highest total ever by a W&L freshman last season and, like Dowling, she played her best in the most important games. In fact, if not for Ripken the Generals may have never seen the championship game last year. Ripken had five goals in the defeat of Bridgewater in the semi-final game. Taking over at third home should be another veteran, senior Paige Henke. Henke has played in every game but one in her three seasons and last year she had twelve goals from the wing position. The middle part of the field should also be dangerous. Junior Angie Carrington will play the attack wing, and she will be joined by Coleman in the center position. Both of these players are also proven scorers. Carrington finished third on the team in scoring last year and was named first team All-South Region. Coleman added fourteen goals as a freshman and she also handled the face-off opportunities.

The mid-fielders specializing in defense should be equally strong. Senior co-captain Ginny Dallum will play one defensive wing, and junior Pauline Mita will man the other wing. Dallum is a two time all conference performer who is the top defender on the entire squad. Mita is also a strong defensive wing and can score if called upon. The Generals should feel pretty confident on the offensive end of the field, considering four of last years top five scorers return. It is on defense that the Generals will have to make key replacements. Both All-ODAC defender Melissa Manko as well as All-American Whitney Hopkins have departed. Senior Lisa Jennings should be a capable replacement for Hopkins at third point, and sophomore Carrie Niederer should take over at cover point for Manko. Both Jennings and Niederer started every game last year, and they made up part of a defense that gave up only five goals a game. It is not yet known who will emerge

as the starter at the point position, but Coach Hathorn is blessed with a fine freshman class to help solve this problem.

In the goal the Generals return junior Sarah Smith. Smith started six games last years and the Generals won all six games. Smith could also boast a 54% save percentage. W&L will also have freshman Karen Kwiterovich to back up Smith. If the Generals are able to answer the questions on defense then the rest of the conference will have to take a back seat. Roanoke and Bridgewater will again be the most serious opponents for the Generals in conference play. However, the Generals will face many a test in non-conference matches. W&L will face Salisbury State, Ohio Wesleyan, Haverford, and

last year's Division III runner-up William Smith. These games will be key if the Generals are to make it to the Nationals. However, this year's squad may be the finest that Coach Hathorn has ever assembled, and if her players play up to potential then no goal should go unachieved.

Author's note: This sports report would be incomplete without somehow mentioning that the North Carolina Tarheel basketball team (whom I predicted as #1) is right now 15-1 and sitting atop the ACC. Also, Duke now has three losses.

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 TWO FOR \$13⁹⁹ Plus tax
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 * Bacon Cheeseburger

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CARRY-OUT SPECIAL

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 \$5⁰⁰ OFF ANY LARGE

Order any MEDIUM pizza and receive \$3.00 off the regular menu price or order any LARGE pizza and receive \$5.00 off the regular menu price.

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\$10⁹⁹ Plus tax

Two Large Salads plus Sixteen (16) Zesty Cheesesticks for only \$10.99 plus tax. Add two Cokes or diet Cokes for only \$1.00 more!

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SALAD * ZZESTY * SALAD

\$10⁹⁹ Plus tax

Two Large Salads plus Sixteen (16) Zesty Cheesesticks for only \$10.99 plus tax. Add two Cokes or diet Cokes for only \$1.00 more!

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