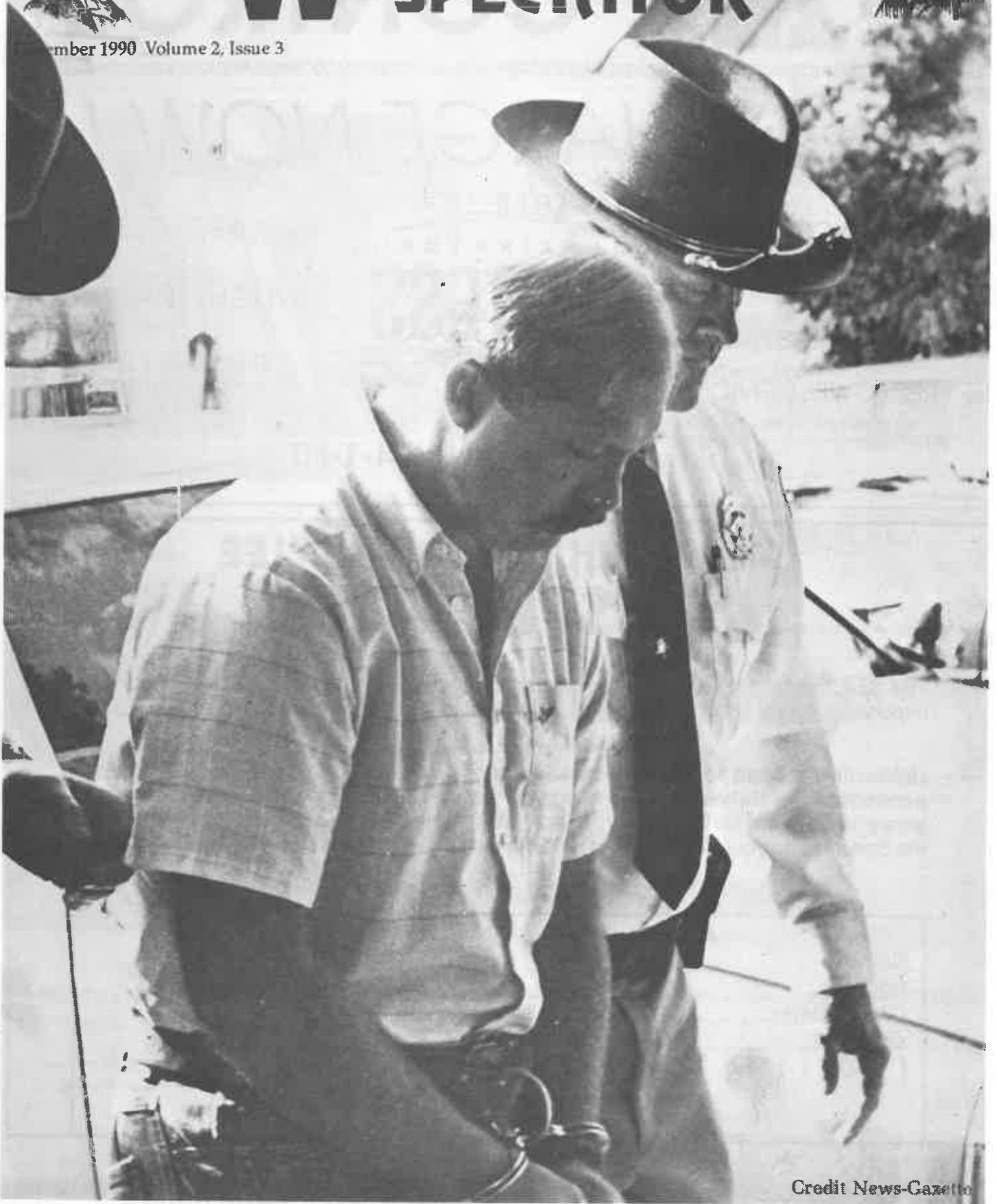




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September 1990 Volume 2, Issue 3



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December 1990

The W&L Student Journal of Fact and Opinion

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DOUBLE SECRET PROBATION

The University's *Standards for Fraternities* establishes guidelines "to give direction and support to those entities crucial to and responsible for the vitality of the fraternity system: I. The University, II. The National Fraternity, III. The Interfraternity Council, IV. The House Corporation, V. The Local Chapter..." The *Standards* defines the responsibilities and privileges of each of these fraternal entities. While the University, for instance, has the obligation to provide the financial support necessary to renovate the chapter houses, it also has the right to "recognize each local chapter upon the recommendation of the Interfraternity Council and the Student Affairs Committee." The National Fraternities, the IFC, the House Corporations, and the Local Chapters likewise have their duties and privileges. In short, the *Standards* recognizes that for the fraternity system to thrive at W&L, the five elements must fulfill their own specific obligations.

Recently, however, the Student Affairs Committee debated what should be done if a fraternity chapter violates the expectations established for the "Local Chapter" in the *Standards*. The committee decided that it alone had the power to enforce these regulations, and then placed a fraternity on Critical Probation. Dean of Students David Howison wrote that if that fraternity violated the *Standards* again during the current academic year, the chapter would be immediately suspended from Washington & Lee for a minimum of five years.

The Student Affairs Committee has always had the right to revoke a fraternity's charter, but it has never before claimed the right to enforce the *Standards*. In fact, the term "Critical Probation" is a new invention which cannot be found in either the *Standards* or in the *Interfraternity Council Constitution*, the two documents which govern fraternity life. While, the *Standards* does not delineate the process by which infractions will be punished, it calls for the SAC and the IFC to recommend recognition of a fraternity chapter. But, it does not give the SAC the sole right to punish a fraternity's non-compliance with the *Standards*. When the SAC usurped on the responsibility of determining the jurisdiction of a document that has evolved slowly since 1976, it violated the very spirit of the *Standards*, which places equal importance upon every aspect of the fraternity system. In keeping with the document's intent, the Board of Trustees determined that the Student Affairs Committee should repeal its misappropriated authority and allow the University, the National Fraternities, the IFC, the House Corporations, and the Local Chapters to resolve the problem of enforcing the *Standards*, a document to which they, and not the SAC, agreed.



THE SORORITY REFORMATION

As many a W&L sorority woman can tell you, fraternities are not the only Greek body targeted by the University's Greek Tax. The W&L

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Treasurer's Office has announced a \$100 fee for all sorority members.

In return for their \$100 fee, however, Panhellenic members will receive little more than a vague promise from the Administration that their money will go towards building sorority houses.

It seems, in the wake of the financial fiasco which has engulfed the Fraternity Renaissance program, that the treasury is using any and all means possible to cover its cash flow shortage. As justification for the Renaissance program, the University has told the fraternities their houses and organizations are far more than mere social bodies. To sororities, though, the Administration says their share of the Greek Tax is justified because Greek women should accept some financial responsibility for renovating what the Administration presents as simply the primary party spots of W&L. As everyone knows, however, the majority of a fraternity house's functions are closed to non-members (and certainly should be). Obviously, if fraternity houses function for the majority of time not as an open party, but rather as private residences and clubs, sororities should not be forced to help pay for the renovations.

Sorority women who do not pay the Greek Tax may find that they cannot register for classes, and eventually the sorority chapters (and not the individual members) could be assessed. In fact the Administration has threatened to end any sorority chapter's University recognition if the tax is not paid.

It is doubtful whether the sororities will directly benefit from their own tax money in any way considering on what their money will be spent. The administration says that the sororities will be slowly accumulating funds for the renovation of the Troubadour Theatre on Henry Street for possible future use. In actuality, the old theater will be open for use by all Washington and Lee students, and indeed, all Rockbridge County residents through organizations such as the W&L Film Society.

The simple fact is that at present there are no concrete plans, time-frames, or logistic images for future sorority houses. The solution offered by W&L sororities is that they be allowed to contribute their \$100-per-member fee to their own individual

housing corporations. By following this procedure, the sororities will be able to increase their housing funds via investment, an option not available through the administration's insta-spend plan. Washington and Lee's sorority women have a viable and empirically sound blueprint for that which they are paying. The Washington and Lee administration does not.



BAGGING SAC

A potentially positive change at Washington and Lee, which has gone largely unnoticed by the student body, is Dean Howison's recommendation that the governing authority of the Student Affairs Committee (SAC) be reduced. SAC, which consists of two deans, three faculty members, and five administration-appointed students, has traditionally reviewed decisions made by other campus organizations such as the IFC, the SCC, and the Panhellenic Council. Under the Dean's proposal, SAC would review only noncurricular policy issues, specifically the expulsion of students and alleged violations of the *Standards for Fraternities*. SAC would retain the authority to institute its new punishment, critical probation, and to revoke a fraternity's charter. Because the *Standards* cover such a broad array of possible violations, however, SAC will retain substantial power over the Greek System.

Less important matters, however, including appeals concerning social probation, would no longer lie within SAC's jurisdiction. Instead, such appeals would be decided by the dean responsible for that particular aspect of student life. For example, Dean Atkins would hear appeals concerning fraternities and the IFC, and Dean Howison would hear similar appeals concerning the SCC. What would not occur, however, would be the random reviewing of decisions made by student governing bodies — even when the decisions are undisputed by the parties themselves — as currently

happens and will undoubtedly continue to occur in the future should Dean Howison's recommendation not be approved.

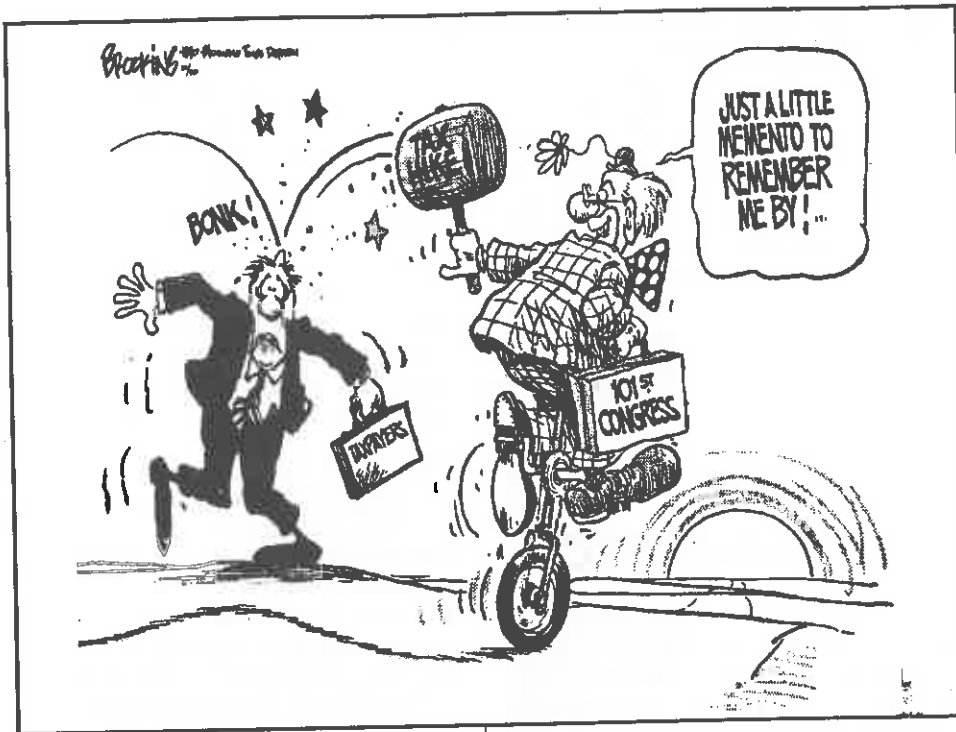
Unquestionably, the suggested changes would shift power over student government from SAC to the deans. Various deans will wield tremendous authority concerning student affairs, but this does not seem to concern Dean Howison, who said that, "We are trusting [that] the administrators ... would be very objective in these matters." Why is this proposal beneficial to student government? First, it will end pointless SAC review of undisputed student body decisions. Secondly, while various deans could recommend appeals, the actual case decisions would rest entirely with the students. Dean Howison believes the administration, "will have less impact [on decisions]." Finally, it will make students responsible to a single dean instead of to a nebulous committee, such as SAC.



TAXATION WITHOUT RENOVATION?

In the October 25 *Ring-tum Phi*, the brothers of Chi Psi fraternity informed the W&L community of their intention not to pay the \$100 Greek Tax. Chi Psi, along with several other fraternities, considers this tax inapplicable and unfair because their house is not participating in the Fraternity Renaissance program. It seems, however, that Chi Psi members will be forced to pay the tax, albeit in protest, or else its members will not be allowed to matriculate this winter term. The W&L treasurer, Mr. Lawrence Broomall, responded to the controversy by claiming that since Chi Psi is a part of the system-wide fraternity standards which all houses must meet, they must pay the tax. The fraternity has now decided to demand that if they pay the tax it must be earmarked for the benefit of Chi Psi and not for the renovations of other fraternities.

Chi Psi's protest of the Greek Tax is based on several arguments, some of which are unique to Chi Psi, and oth-



ers of which apply to the entire Greek system. The reason that members of Chi Psi cannot matriculate before paying the tax is that the Chi Psi house and grounds are University owned. The University's ownership of the Chi Psi property is the result of the City of Lexington's 1977 refusal to sell the former public school building to a fraternity. Instead, W&L purchased the property with funds given to the University, by Chi Psi, specifically to buy

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the old school. After the purchase, Chi Psi and the University agreed to a 99-year lease in which the fraternity members promised to pay the property's municipal bills and taxes, ground maintenance expenses, and a small rental fee directly to the University, with billing to appear on each member's tuition bill along with other W&L fees. This relationship worked well for the first 12 years of Chi Psi's lease, that is until the Greek Tax was added this year. Because the Greek Tax is, for Chi Psi members, a part of the University fees, if they refuse to pay it or any other W&L fee, they cannot matriculate. In addition to preventing matriculation, the University could take additional measures against Chi Psi or any other fraternity which opposes the tax. Historically, University loans have been available to any school organization, and Chi Psi has used such loans for previous renovations. Should Chi Psi not pay the tax, however, the University could deny Chi Psi the loans needed to bring their house up to the new fraternity standards. Then the University would simply deny Chi Psi the loans needed to bring their house up to the new fraternity standards. Fraternity initiative is great so long as it is University inspired.

It is important to note that in the initial Fraternity Renaissance program, unveiled in 1988, participation

in the University planned renovations was to be optional. Fraternities had the choice of renovating independently, with or without University loans. From the time that the University first announced the program until September of this year, no one mentioned the possibility of a system wide assessment which would affect accessibility to University loans.

Even Mr. Broomall seems to have originally agreed with Chi Psi's plans to continue any renovations of their house themselves, admitting in a 1988 conversation with then Chi Psi President Pete Coleman that Chi Psi would be "crazy to join the program" and nullify their favorable 99-year lease. Evidently, either the administration has changed its opinion or it now finds itself so desperately in need of cash that it is voiding past agreements.

Chi Psi has some significant leverage concerning its 1977 lease which may put some force behind its current requests. Were the University to evict Chi Psi from its current house, it would be required, under terms of the agreement, to return the supporters' initial gift which was used to purchase the house, as well as money spent on subsequent renovations, and half of the selling or appraised value of the property. These figures total more than one million dollars, which, by most observations, the administration would not want to pay—especially in the face of rapidly escalating Renaissance costs. The real issue is whether Chi Psi and other fraternities not involved in the Fraternity Renaissance program should pay for the expensive renovations on other fraternity houses. Hopefully, a resolution to this crisis will be found before the conflict over the Greek tax ends up in court.

COLLEGE BOARD GOES OVERBOARD

The College Board recently announced its plan for fundamental changes in the Scholastic Aptitude Test. According to the November 1st issue of *The Wall Street Journal*, the changes will make the test a better

measure of a student's analytical abilities. The alterations include a longer reading section, the addition of open-ended math questions that allow the use of a calculator, and an additional twenty minutes to complete the test. According to the November 1st issue of *The New York Times*, The College Board also considered including a twenty minute essay designed to measure a student's "ability to communicate effectively," but because "factors such as grammar and clarity of expression as well as soundness of logic, would affect scores," they decided to add the essay as an optional part of the examination only.

For years critics have claimed that the SAT is biased against women and minorities, and today the College Board finds itself still unable to please those groups that the changes were intended to benefit. Many minority groups believe that allowing calculators will discriminate against lower income students who may not be able to afford one. Minority groups are also decrying the new written essay, contending that it will harm individuals who do not have an effective grasp of the English language, including foreign-born students.

The primary problem with the changes in the SAT, however, is not that they perpetuate some illusory bias, but that the changes discriminate against well-educated students. For example, reading comprehension already dominates the verbal section of the examination. By eliminating the antonyms section, the College Board has removed one of the more analytical and objective portions of the test in order to extend a section which is so racially biased that one of the most popular test preparation services, The Princeton Review, teaches its students not to answer questions based on the content of the passage, but rather on the basis of which answer would be most favorable to the minority group discussed in the reading passage. Secondly, regardless of whether or not a calculator's cost discriminates against poorer students (highly unlikely since the SAT is a \$12 dollar test taken only by college-bound students), is it justification for using any electronic mathematical aid — so that math will not get in the way of math? In trying to make the test "equal" for everyone, the College Board has lost

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sight of what a test is traditionally supposed to do: point out inequalities. While it is laudable to make the test equally difficult for men and women as well as blacks and whites, it is quite another thing to make the test easier for ill-prepared students.

An even more fundamental question about the SAT, which seems to be obscured by accusations of racism and sexism against the College Board, is whether it should be used by colleges and universities in their consideration of applicants at all. For the last half-century, the SAT has been an integral part of the college application process. Despite allegations that it is "coachable," many experts still claim that the SAT is the best standardized indication of a student's raw math and verbal skills, a fact supported by the test's continued popularity among college admissions committees. Instead of branding the test "biased," in an attempt to turn attention away from the problems in their own educational communities, minority groups should address their own tremendous educational failures. Contrary to popular belief, illiteracy is a far greater threat to the black community than an allegedly discriminatory test. Criticism of the SAT is indeed justified, but justi-

fied on the grounds of its lowered standards and not on the grounds of alleged discrimination.

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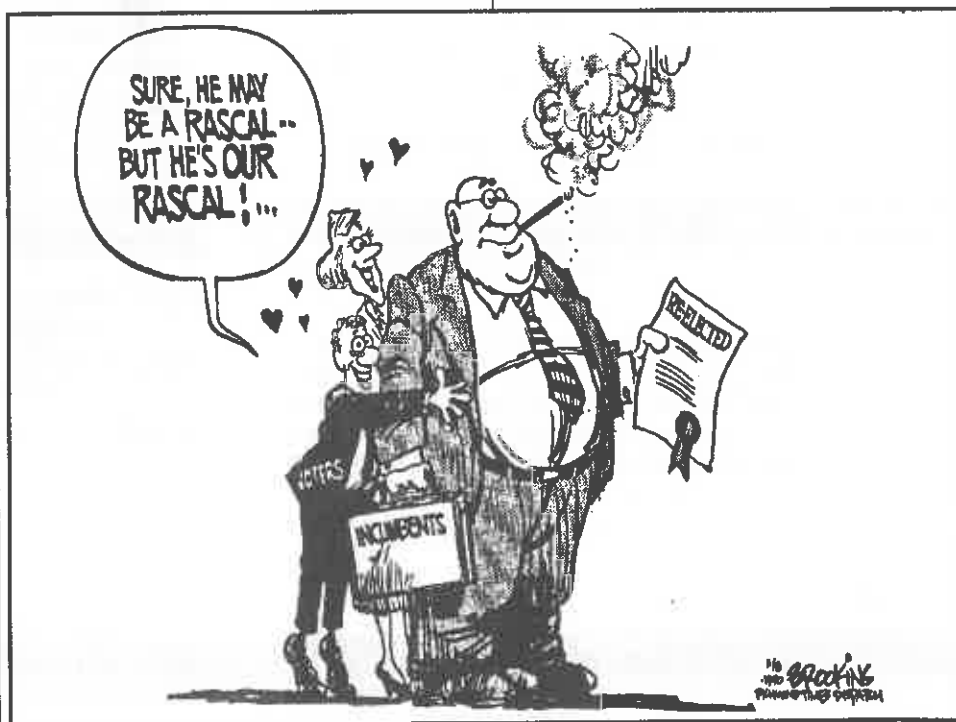
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INTERVIEW

M.E. Bradford

Spectator: Professor Bradford, you have been an advocate of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, even though the NEA offends many of the taxpayers. Why?

Bradford: I've made a case for federal support for the humanities, and therefore for the arts, of a very careful and conditional sort. I said that no argument from the Federal Constitution can be made for either, and I said that there was no way that the process could be depoliticized. To imagine that you could select a chairman and not have to be responsible to the body politic is simply foolish. I support federal funding for the Arts and Humanities not to create a national cultural czar like Jacques Lang in France, a Minister of Culture, but as a kind of corrective to damage done to the balance of culture by so much federal spending on the sciences... I never said, and I wouldn't say, that the Endowments could not be held accountable to the American people, and I don't believe that anyone with any kind of sense could imagine that kind of situation. The people who used to argue passionately that it was impossible, for instance, to operate the public universities in the Southern states and receive Federal money to help build them up, and at the same time not have the Federal government interfere with their social policies have now come along (or their heirs have) and said pretty much the same thing: the humanities can receive Federal support and not be responsive to the political process. The Humanities Endowment is responsive, for instance, by the fact that the Congress has mandated that a certain percentage of its money go out to state humanities commissions which are controlled at the state level. That's one of the things that they've done already and the council which supervises the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, is free at any time to report to the Congress on the misconduct by the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and punish him through the budgetary process. If you are being paid by the federal government you are, to an extent, a federal agent. The people at the arts endowment, wish to behave as if they were an independent body with no tax payers money involved, and they can't make that argument. There is no way in the world that that argument can be made, and there is no way that the chairman of the Arts endowment can be indifferent either to the Congress or to its constituency in the art world. Now if the constituency is made up of a bunch of dum-dums who don't really understand the first thing about Constitutional Law and the political process in Washington, then that's too bad for them. Their loud outcries are unimpressive because they're so outrageously ignorant and they don't know what they're talking about most of the time. They really think they have a right to taxpayers money, regardless of what taxpayers think.



Spectator: Why do you think so much of modern art has been so shocking?

Bradford: Art had been ideologized in our time and it tends to be ideologized even more by Federal funding; you get more proletarian art and you get dumb stuff like putting the flag on the floor. None of that would attract anyone if it weren't for Federal funding, or state or local funding. If it were just some private art museum run by some art dealers who have been good to artists, nobody would go in there and hurt their sales by insisting on not exhibiting obnoxious matter.

Spectator: You wrote an essay for *Modern Age* entitled "The Heresy of Equality," as a response to Harry Jaffa's essay "Equality as a Conservative Principle". What did Thomas Jefferson mean when he wrote that "all men are created equal," and is there a connection between the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution?

Bradford: On the latter, my answer is that of Willmoore Kendall in his last essay, "Equality: Commitment, or Ideal", that the Declaration of Independence is not a document of law. The only thing that it does is announce the intention of the States acting through the agency of the Continental Congress to make good on their determination to be a sovereign entity free of any British interference, but the chief characteristic of the Declaration of Independence

dence is ignored by taking the second sentence out of context. They say it's a statement about one "we", one group of people to mankind in general, but the person of the Declaration is plural, not singular. It is not a statement of the American people in aggregate because no such thing existed at that time. It's a statement of the various States represented in the Continental Congress that they together propose to do what any people would do when confronted with a government that no longer answered to the minimum requirements of human nature. We are like any other group of men in the world in that we have a God-given disposition to self-preservation, and we will expect more of the government that we live under than the king of England was going to give us.

Jefferson Davis, in his inaugural address, says that Mr. Lincoln ought to look at the passage in the Declaration where the signers say that its terrible of King George that he undertook to arm his servants and cause uprisings of the slaves, that it was terrible of him to try to create a rebellion of the slaves to win their freedom. The Declaration said that it was terrible of King George to do that. If the Declaration of Independence were a statement of the individual rights of men then how could this passage about King George and freeing the slaves coexist with that view? That is a contradiction....

Spectator: You've been criticized for your views of Lincoln.

Bradford: I've been criticized for my views on Lincoln at places like Gettysburg, Pennsylvania where a few years ago I made an address against the usual Northern view of Father Abraham, as a savior of the Union and a political redeemer, a kind of secular Jesus. Now, I don't think that Lincoln was a monster; he did not intend a war that would kill 600,000 people. But he did not intend enough not to have a war that would kill 600,000 people.

Spectator: Is the Civil War your biggest problem with Lincoln?

Bradford: He tore apart the Constitutional Government from the time when he said, in the "House Divided Speech," that this nation must become all one thing or all another. He took the position that his feelings on the Negro were superior to those of the Northern and Southern Democrats, but at the same time he said that he did not want Negroes to enjoy any rights where he led. He said that he did not want anyone complaining against the states of Oregon and Kansas for attaching to their constitutions clauses that said they would not allow Negroes to live in those states. He went so far as to say that the Western territories were to be for free white men only. Lincoln manages to be both pro racist and pro-negro, which is a hell of a trick. And, he manages to transform the nation politically by doing that.

Spectator: Do you think he was insincere?

Bradford: He was sincere when he made his famous Springfield-Lyceum speech as a young man, when talking about Julius Caesar, the tribe of the lion and the eagle. There are some people who will not be content until they reach the great

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achievements of those who went before them, and they must outdo them. The old oaks, Lincoln says, are now falling.....Now we must have a new nation on a new principle. He admits that he does not know what that principle will be yet, but he says that in order to create this new nation the new caesar who is to come will either enslave everyone or free all of the slaves, whatever is required.

Spectator: You have been described as a southern conservative. What is a southern conservative and how is he different from other conservatives?

Bradford: The Southern Conservative, because of things that are peculiar in his history, has a tendency to have all the whistles blow and all the valves go spinning, and all the red lights go off when he hears the word "equality", because his whole world has been torn apart by it a couple of times. He is cautious about any equality that is more than "equality before the law" in the restricted set of things that are covered by the law. The law shouldn't cover everything; a large number of human relations should be spontaneous and unregulated because otherwise if you set out to make all of them work well, you end up with a despotism of good works. You just simply have to leave some things alone. In those things covered by the law, rightfully covered by the law, equality before the law is not the same thing as having the law make all people equal. The bright man with a good attorney will be better off in court than a stupid fellow because he's brighter than

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a stupid fellow. It's built into nature; it cannot be avoided. You cannot mandate equality of condition,

nor can you have equality of opportunity, because you are endlessly handicapping in trying to create equality of opportunity. What you try to do is to minimize the number of truly egregious inequalities of opportunity that people face.

Spectator: Traditionally conservatives and libertarians have never gotten along too well in the past, yet today many libertarians are aligning themselves with conservative groups such as the Rockford Institute. Why?

Bradford: It is a realignment caused by the big government conservatives in Washington. If Jack Kemp, Newt Gingrich, and Fred Barnes are the only politically acceptable forms of conservatism, then a lot of us don't know where to go and can't figure out a place for our future self-expression and our political self-expression, in particular.

Spectator: Would you say that the libertarians and the conservatives are allies against a common enemy rather than friends with a common ideal?

Bradford: I think that is where it starts. They are both very suspicious of big-government conservatives and the neo-conservatives in Washington. They tend to insist that the American conservative position is one for limited government and the rule of law -- the sovereignty of law not of the people, but of law, the fundamental law created by the people.

The Reagan revolution was derailed and a lot of his original program has to be started over again. This is where the paleo-conservatives have the same purposes that the libertarians have: the powers of government and its outreach. In those things in which we are close the talk is of common cause. In those things where we differ, the talk is of examining our differences with some civility to see if they diminish a little bit under the pressure of discourse.

Spectator: What books should a young conservative read?

Bradford: I think that anyone should start out with: Russel Kirk: *The Conservative Mind*, and *The Roots of American Order*

Willmoore Kendall: *Basic Symbols of the American Political Tradition*

F.A. Hayak: *The Road to Serfdom*, and *Human Action*

Richard Weaver: *The Southern Tradition at Bay*

T.S. Elliot: *Notes Toward a Definition of Culture*

Frank Meyer: *In Defense of Freedom*

George Orwell: *Animal Farm*

Michael Oakeshott: *Rationalism in Politics*

Eric Voeglin: *The New Science of Politics*

James Madison: *Notes on the Great Convention*

Spectator: Thank you Dr. Bradford.

This interview was conducted by Paul Lagarde.

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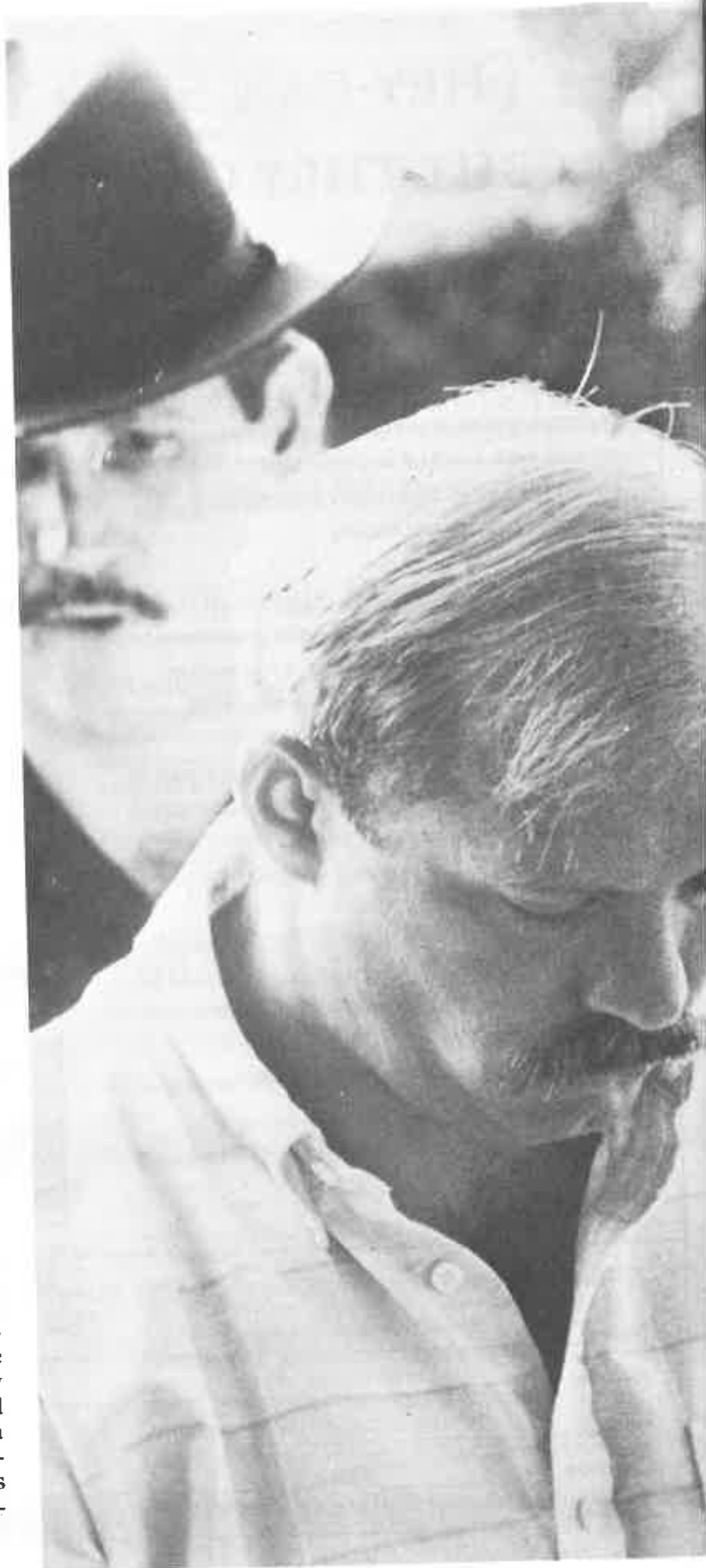
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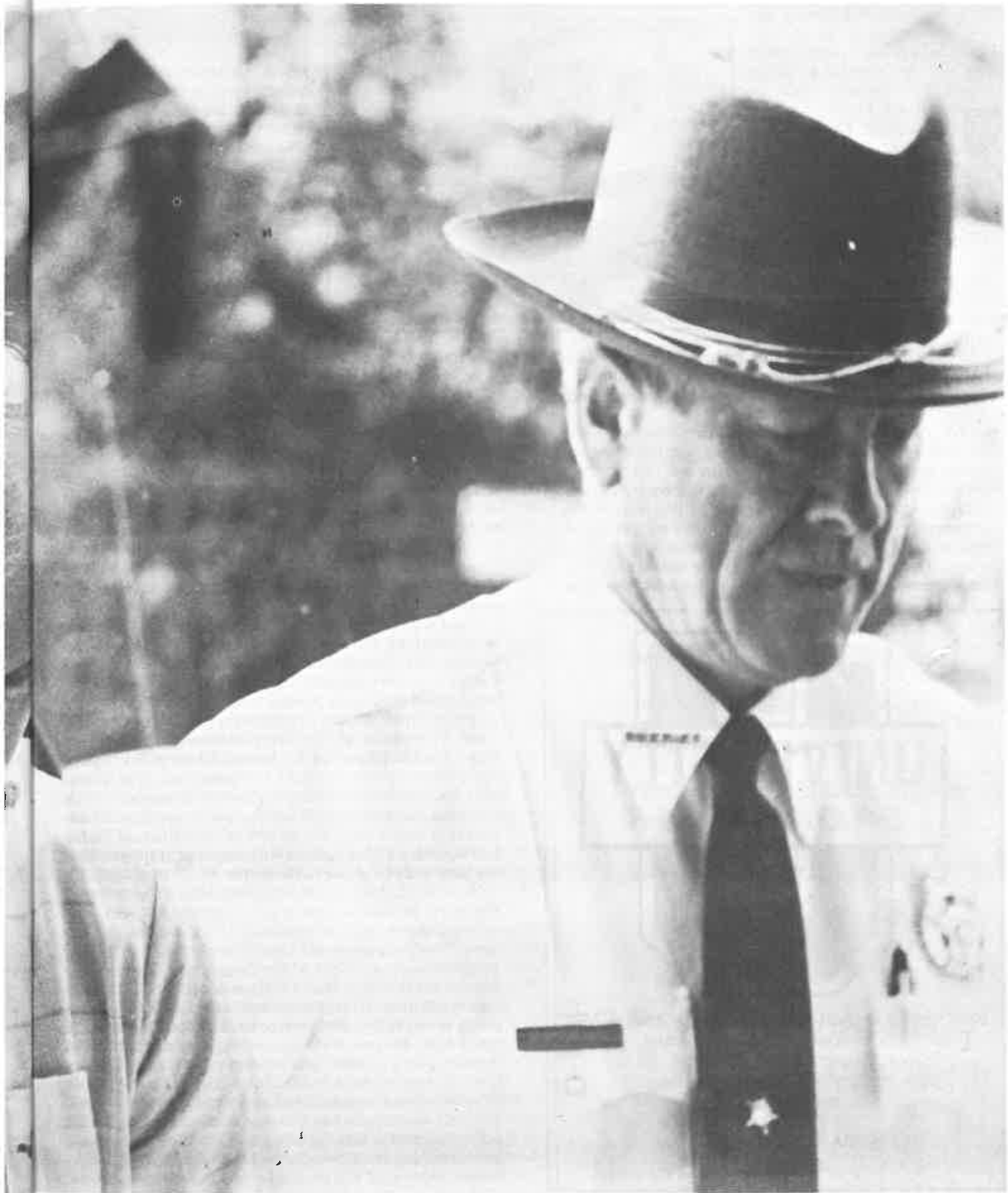
By Chuck Broll
& Marc Short

If a stranger were to come to Lexington and ask you what you thought of our police department, how would you respond? Although, your answer might be more critical than that of a Lexington citizen, although, neither would deny that our police force has had its share of scandals. In evaluating the performance of the police force, one must decide whether they serve and protect the community, or whether they harass and punish students unnecessarily. Again, any decision would depend on your perspective. While the police may believe that they are protecting the community by harassing and punishing the students, considering the disproportionate amount of time and manpower concentrated on dispersing social events it is evident that their efforts could be more efficiently utilized elsewhere.

The Lexington police force has a notorious reputation among students, one which dates back to the indictments of twelve officers for charges of statutory burglary, receiving stolen goods, conspiracy, grand larceny, and petit larceny in 1982. Why bring up an incident that occurred nearly a decade ago in evaluating the current force? Although the current force was not involved in these thefts, evidence of professional-

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sm among the members of the current force is scant at best. How clean is the present police force that our parents expect to protect their children while attending W&L?

On October 14, 1981, a Roanoke television station reported that a Lexington police officer took nearly \$500 from a local Hop-In food store. On March 15, 1982, Officer Flint was convicted of stealing the money from the convenience store, and shortly thereafter he agreed to cooperate in a State Police investigation involving several other officers. Two months later, twelve current and former officers were indicted on charges "stemming from their alleged involvement in a theft ring operating in the department." At the time of the indictments, five were still members of the force, and one was a member of the Rockbridge County Sheriff's Department. Certainly, a community cannot be protected from thieves by thieves. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the story is the catalogue of items stolen, which includes jumper cables from an auto parts store and change from city parking meters. These thefts, although they are not terribly serious, were committed by officers paid to protect our com-



The Lexington Police assign as many officers to parking violations as they do to investigate murders, rapes, and burglaries.

walks instead of the streets, one must question if he is using his time in the best interest of the community. Such antics simply discredit the already poor reputation of the Lexington Police Department. Almost any student who attends weekend fraternity parties has seen the police issue noise violations. How often, however, are the complaints made by residents? Which citizens who live near Red Square or Schewell's warehouse would complain to the police about noise? Perhaps those who believe that the complaints are made by the police themselves are correct.

On a winter night nearly two years ago, two students were returning to the freshman dorms after a party in Red Square. They had climbed about half way up the Hill by Lee Chapel when two officers stopped them. The officers determined they were drunk, arrested and cuffed them, and then brought them to jail for the night. Similar incidents are repeated almost every weekend. Does this say more about our students, or more about the police department? In other words, is W&L composed mostly of drunkards who pay no attention to the laws, or do the police look to harass the students? When the police department admits that they spend 75% to 80% of their time on Friday and Saturday nights dealing with students, it appears that the latter may be closer to the truth.

Another student revealed that last winter, after a fraternity party in Red Square, a small fight broke out in the street. Despite being intoxicated, he walked out into the street. The police arrested him for being drunk in public, and he was taken to Rockbridge County Jail. Because they refused to take off his hand cuffs, the student began kicking the cell door. He was eventually taken to another room where several jailers hit him repeatedly, knocking the wind out of him. Because his jailers wore gloves and hit him in the stomach, no visible marks were made. After beating him, they cuffed his hands to his ankles, leaving him in this position for some time before returning him to his cell. The next morning, when he asked to file a complaint, the police laughed at him, claiming that he didn't know what he was talking about because he had been drunk the night before. Although this particular incident occurred at the



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THE WASHINGTON AND LEE SPECTATOR

County, not the City jail, it is nevertheless a good reflection of the harassment often committed against students. Obviously, local authorities feel an antagonism toward W&L students, and they vent it by harassing them.

Between the fall of 1988 and the spring of 1990, 149 undergraduate students were arrested for possession of alcohol under the age of twenty-one. As of November first, twenty-one had been arrested this academic year. Thus, since the fall of 1988, 170 students have been arrested for underage possession of alcohol. Accounting for a few repeat offenders, roughly one in every ten students will be arrested for underage possession while attending W&L! In the same period there have been twenty-seven arrests for drunkenness in public. Considering that public drunkenness is a class four misdemeanor, carrying no more than a \$100 fine and no jail time, it is evident that the actual arrest is more serious than the punishment. If a student is almost back to his dorm room, why must an officer arrest him? If the officer were truly concerned about the student's safety, he should accompany him back to the dormitory.

In an attempt to understand the police force's point of view, the Spectator interviewed Lieutenant Steven E. Crowder, Acting Administrative Assistant to Chief B.M. Beard. He said that, because Lexington is a small town, there are few murders, rapes and other "big-city crimes." What Lexington does have, however, are relatively high levels of vandalism, car break-ins and petty thefts. In the last few weeks before Thanksgiving, a wallet, house stereo and CD player from Pi Kappa Phi, a house stereo from Kappa Sigma, and a \$1000 record collection, car keys, two coats, a wallet, beer and a VCR from Sigma Phi Epsilon were all reported missing.

So, does the Lexington police force concentrate its efforts on thoroughly investigating all breaking and entering cases, or do they choose to concentrate their efforts somewhere else, on the students for instance? Crowder acknowledged that, on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday night that Washington and Lee is in session, the police have their so-called "Power Shift" on duty. Between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m., extra officers, sometimes double the regular number, are employed to control the parties. Crowder denied that the inordinate amount of attention devoted to W&L student implies that controlling Washington and Lee parties is worth more effort and manpower than fighting burglary, gang conflicts, or other problems facing Lexington today by saying that such a conclusion was like a student "getting a speeding ticket, [and] asking the officer why he [isn't] out catching drug pushers and child molesters."

Crowder said that the department has only one full-time investigator for all burglaries, break-ins and incidents of vandalism, etc. that occur within the city. According to him, leaving fraternity doors unlocked is like "waving candy in front of a baby." The department is allegedly prepared to halt gang problems, since some of the officers have had specialized training in this area, but so far they have failed miserably in controlling recent gang-related incidents. There are more officers allotted to deal with W&L students than with those citizens who are committing crimes, and Crowder acknowledged that the police spend up to 80% of their time on the weekends responding to W&L/VMI related calls. He could not estimate how much time the force spends on the weekdays dealing with W&L.

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Crowder said that the force needs to hire three more officers to raise the total number from fifteen to eighteen (not counting Officer R.D. Clark), in order to give the present officers fewer shifts per week. In fact, all the department should really do is diminish, or even abolish, the "Power Shift," and add one or two other officers to the full-time investigation staff.

Obviously, if there are more officers dealing with W&L students, more arrests of W&L students will result. When asked to give an estimate of what percentage of total arrests were of Washington and Lee students, Crowder said that "[conservatively] 65% to 75% are college-related calls." Crowder also said the only alcohol-related category in which W&L is in the minority is that of driving under the influence. The majority of those arrests involve female visitors from the local colleges, Crowder said.

Another way to control parties is through the "Self-Initiated Noise Complaint," a policy which Crowder says allows the "Power Shift" to shut down any party after midnight, even if there have been no complaints from local citizens about the noise. It is left to the officer's discretion whether a party should be shut down or not, Crowder said. In some instances, he continued, when officers enter a party, they are spit upon, have beer thrown on them, and are verbally abused. Such an incident at one party will immediately shut down all parties in the vicinity. For example, if an officer is mistreated at one Red Square house, all parties on Red Square are immediately shut

down, regardless of their individual noise levels or treatment of the officers.

At the end of the interview, Crowder said he did not believe that the Lexington police singled out W&L students for harassment. Rather, he said most of the police enjoy dealing with the students because "it breaks up the monotony of the job." The police department, like many other departments and agencies, is not a perfect one, and it consists of a number of different personalities and attitudes, he said. When dealing with the students, some of the officers can be crude and unsympathetic, and, although this affects the reputation of the police force, it is not fair to assume that all Lexington police officers operate this way.

Although the police force undoubtedly harasses W&L students, it is also true that today's students often fall considerably short of ideal gentlemanly behavior. But, by constantly plaguing harmless students, the police force certainly instigates many unnecessary confrontations. This fact does not release students from polite behavior, however, even when the police are far from gentlemen themselves.

Special thanks to Dean Howison for providing figures concerning number of student arrests.

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THE SPORTS REPORT

Hoops '90

Two years ago, coach Vern Canfield's Washington and Lee Generals surprised their Old Dominion Athletic Conference foes by posting a 20-7 record, winning the regular season title, gaining a Top 20 Division III ranking, and reaching the conference tournament finals. That team, composed of all freshmen and sophomores, and one senior, Lee Brading, was expected to contend for the ODAC title and an NCAA tournament bid for years to come.

Unfortunately, last year's pre-season expectations were left unfulfilled, and the Generals struggled through injuries and a mid-season slump to finish with a 15-12 record, fourth place in the ODAC. This year, however, the Generals will return to the hardwood with a talented and mature squad that may surprise once again. The lineup will resemble last year's, led by Second team All-ODAC selection and 1988-89 conference Player of the Year, senior Chris Jacobs, and co-captain Mike Holton, who was selected for the 1990 GTE Academic All-American team. Other starters will include senior Jim Casey as shooting guard, senior Ed Hart as forward, and in the fifth spot either Mark Melton or John Witherington, who will be substituting for the ODAC's leading rebounder in 1990, co-captain Craig Hatfield. "Hammer," who is notorious for throwing vicious elbows, is recovering from an ankle injury. The first guards off the bench will be Brian Watkins and Brian Brading, two sophomores who have had excellent pre-seasons. Once again, the team's play will focus around its defense. As Witherington noted, "Offense wins games, defense wins championships". Look for the Generals to tally higher scores, as they plan to take aim from 3-point land more often than last year. Hatfield's pre-season injury, as well as the loss of senior Scott Alrutz to mononucleosis, will test the team early, but the players hope that their experience, maturity, and tenacious defense will enable them to overcome their early season misfortune.

It will be necessary to tap these strengths because the 1990-91 ODAC field is one of the strongest in the history of the conference. This year both Randolph-Macon and defending conference champion Emory and Henry have been named to the pre-season Top 20 polls. Randolph-Macon returns with last year's Top 20 squad intact, while billed as a pre-season All-American by some, Leon Hill, will lead Emory and Henry. Joining the Yellow Jackets, Wasps, and Generals in the quest for the conference title will be W&L's nemesis from Farmville, Hampden-Sydney. The Tigers, lost to W&L in last year's ODAC tournament, will be aided by Orson Williams' return, as well as Russell Turner's scoring proficiency and Bat Barber's in Ventine

ball handling. The conference is so rich with talent that many speculate that the ODAC champion's automatic bid to the NCAA's will be accompanied by at least one "at large" bid.

The 1990-91 Generals' campaign begins November 16 with the Tip Off Classic in the Warner Center, and ODAC play begins for the W&L at home, as well, as Hampden-Sydney invades Lexington on November 27. Look for the talented Randolph-Macon quintet followed by Emory and Henry, the Generals, and Hampden-Sydney to comprise the elite four in the conference. Come tourney time, though, W&L's experience coupled with their "new-look", high-powered black shoes will turn some heads and possibly carry the Generals into the heat of the NCAA's Division III March Madness.

ACC Predictions

1. Duke -- Christian Laettner's inside play of coupled with Bill McCaffery's outside shooting should be lethal. Add to this combination Bobby Harley's excellent ball control, and the Blue Devils should once again reign atop the ACC.

2. UNC -- Once again they pulled in one of the nation's top recruits in 7-1 Eric Montross. They can also boast an improved George Lynch. The only question with this team is how much longer Dean Smith can defend the erratic play of point guard King Rice.

3. UVa -- The team's first season under new coach Jeff Jones promises to be exciting. Jones has vowed to turn up the tempo with a team that returns virtually everyone from last year's 20-12 achievers. The AP preseason poll places them #18 in the country. They could finish higher.

4. N.C. State -- New coach Les Robinson can certainly rest more easily now that Chris Corchiani and Rodney Monroe decided to stay. Perhaps a new tradition of graduation will begin under Robinson. Then again, this is N.C. State.

5. Georgia Tech -- Kenny Anderson, Kenny Anderson, and Kenny Anderson. Those are the only names you will hear from the 'Ramblin Wreck.'

6. Wake Forest -- Coach Dave Odom has already built a strong program to open his second season. This team could be a sleeper.

7. Clemson -- Last years ACC champs lost too many players to graduation. Let me rephrase that, too many players have used up their four years of eligibility.

8. Maryland -- Somehow, they always end up here.

Fraternity Bashing

These are strange days indeed on many college campuses. While radical student organizations predicated on race, gender, or "sexual preference" are able to intimidate deans and presidents into kow-towing to their incessant demands, traditional college groups such as fraternities and sororities suffer viscous attacks on a regular basis. Why?

It is no secret that fraternities have never enjoyed unmitigated enthusiasm among college faculties and administrations. Although fraternities have always been chastised for inappropriate behavior, in the past it was generally recognized that fraternities provided a positive social outlet for young men to form friendships as well as opportunities for leadership and volunteerism. When a fraternity got into serious trouble from the dean, it usually had itself to blame. Today, Greek-bashing is more intense than ever, and it is sometimes based more on ideology than on problems of conduct. No longer do college administrators merely question the wisdom of certain fraternity pranks, they openly attack the very existence of these organizations, deriding them as sexist, elitist, racist, and anti-intellectual.

In their mad effort to instill "politically correct" attitudes into the students, colleges, particularly small, liberal arts universities, are cracking down on or simply abolishing entire fraternity systems. "The attitudes of the Greeks are of an era that has long passed," says Stan Levy, vice-chancellor of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in *Time* magazine. "They haven't kept pace with the times." Yet, the "times" may well have passed up Mr. Levy and many other college administrators who seem to think that it is 1970, not 1990. In the '70s fraternity membership dropped to a low point of 149,000 students. Today, fraternities have surged to more than 400,000 members, and sororities are showing a similar rebirth. This Greek renaissance is occurring despite the unrelenting and unremitting opposition of many university administrators. As more and more freshmen choose to go Greek, colleges are realizing that the only way to curb the influence of fraternities is to forcefully change them so radically that they have little in common with their

by Paul Lagarde

traditional roots or to limit them as an option altogether. Colby College provides a case in point.

When William R. Cotter, a graduate of the fraternity-free Harvard, became president of Colby in 1978, he immediately expressed disdain for their long-standing fraternity system. There was, however, no major catalyst to get rid of fraternities for approximately five years. In the 1982-83 school year, the Board of Trustees formed a "Commission on Campus Life," which was to make a "comprehensive inquiry into residential and social life." In the meantime, Janice Seitzinger, dean of students, produced a half-inch thick document detailing fraternity related "incidents." Interestingly enough, the subsequent decision to abolish fraternities was hardly related to behavior. In fact, the college banned the sole sorority, which had no history of improper conduct. In a document issued in September, 1988 entitled "Why No Fraternities?," the dean of the college explained Colby's position.

Among the many reasons given for abolishing the Colby fraternities, two were key:

** Fraternities tended to narrow and limit a student's opportunities and experiences, contradicting the primary role of a liberal arts education.... Continuation of fraternities was seen to be fundamentally at odds with this mission....*

** Fraternities discriminated against women students who were being denied not only membership but also access to the desirable, small living units that the fraternities occupied.*

From 1982 to 1984, when deliberations on fraternities were occurring, Colby College refused to allow the input of national fraternities or National Interfraternity Conference officials in order to help solve the "fraternity problem." Clearly, the college was interested in limiting all social options which did not conform to their way of thinking.

The college's attempt to engineer a more "politically correct" social environment did not stop with the abolition of fraternities, but continued with the creation of a new system of "Residential

Paul Lagarde is a senior from New Orleans, Louisiana.

Commons," and the building of an all-campus Student Center. The newly constructed social life did

not, however, fill the social void created by the defunct fraternities. Despite the constant threats of punishment, including expulsion, many students continued their fraternal affiliations, albeit underground. From 1984 to 1988 as much as thirty percent of the male students still belonged to fraternities. Not content to allow these students to meet off campus on their own free time, in 1986 Dean Seitzinger, Dean Earl Smith, and President Cotter authorized a search of the student rooms during a vacation in order to find "fraternity evidence." After threatening disciplinary action against a number of students whose names appeared on a list they seized, the administration backed down in the face of student protests over the violation of their privacy. The witch hunt continued, however, involving such measures as forcing athletes to sign loyalty oaths declaring their independence from fraternities. Gradually the administration gained more and more evidence, which forced two fraternities to disband in 1988. The last remaining fraternity, Lambda Chi Alpha (no longer affiliated with the national fraternity) is currently in court seeking an injunction against the stiff penalties imposed upon its members.

President Cotter's war on fraternities is by no means confined to Colby. In fact, President Cotter himself has expanded the crusade in a twelve-page document entitled "Colby and Fraternities: Where We Stand" which he sent to the presidents of a number of small liberal arts colleges. Like Colby, Amherst College banned fraternities in 1984, declaring them "anachronistic" in modern coeducational schools. Gettysburg College has rescheduled the traditional fall Rush to spring vacation; Dickinson College postponed Rush until sophomore year. Franklin and Marshall has withdrawn recognition of its eight fraternities and three sororities. Many schools are now experimenting with the idea of coed fraternities. In January, the Board of Trustees of Middlebury College decided that single-sex organizations are "antithetical to the mission of the college" (quoted from *Time*, April 16, 1990) and gave the schools less than five months to accept women or cease to exist. Middlebury is not the only college to experiment with coed fraternities. Wesleyan, Bowdoin, and Trinity are applying similar pressure for coed fraternities and Dickinson and Gettysburg are investigating the idea. At Middlebury, bona fide couples frequently live together in coed fraternity houses, although individual rooms and bathrooms remain separate. The idea is that the placement of women in close living quarters with men will reduce "testosterone-fired outrages" by civilizing those rowdy fraternity boys. Perhaps the best argument against coed fraternities comes from Patricia Nieman, national president of Kappa Delta sorority. In an interview with *The Washington Times*, Mrs. Nieman said, "I don't think parents want their daughters to go into that situation."

To be sure, some behavioral problems exist in fraternities, including alcohol and drug abuse, excessive hazing, sexual harassment, and acts of racial and ethnic intolerance. Yet these problems exist in the larger society as well (with the exception of hazing). It is ironic that at a time

when national fraternities and their alumni are working harder than ever to ameliorate these prob-

lems, faculties and administrations are calling for the abolition of fraternities. Were university administrators more willing to work with Fraternity Nationals, Interfraternity Councils, alumni, and other support groups, they would see a definite improvement in Greek life. College officials who are justifiably concerned about antisocial or destructive behavior should consider that a fraternity is perhaps the best institution available on campus to stamp out racism or to encourage gentlemanly behavior. Positive pressure from a group of peers is surely more effective and worthwhile than a mandatory racial sensitivity or gender-awareness seminar.

Unfortunately, the urge to re-define human nature is powerful among today's tenured radicals. We have Orwellian "thought police" to ensure that the politically correct vocabulary is used. We have diversity boosters to ensure that "multicultural" (read: any other culture is better than Western culture) attitudes are instilled in the curriculum. Finally, we now see the attempt to regulate social life and free time according to the utopian principles of egalitarianism and gender-neutrality. The ideas of the tenured radicals are even more sublime than those of Robespierre. At least he saw nothing wrong with fraternity.

This article is adapted from an article to be published in Campus: America's Student Newspaper.



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Predictions for 1991

- To appease Washington the Fiesta Bowl will change its name to the Martin Luther King Bowl.
- Officer Smith will be suspended, again.
- The NEA will fund a worldwide 2 Live Crew tour.
- Jane Fonda will soon travel to Iraq denouncing American imperialism. She will be accompanied by several W&L professors.
- *Ring-tum Phi* editors will be offered positions with the *National Enquirer*.
- "El Posse" will go co-ed when female members begin wearing Raider cheerleading outfits.
- Washington Hall will add another dean just to take care of the Fraternity Renaissance housing problems.
- Molly Yard will publish a new book entitled, "Twenty-one Days to a More Beautiful You."
- The new governor of Texas, Ann Richards, will hold a mixer for the Gay Rights League and Alcoholics Anonymous.
- Officer Clark will be run down trying to stop a bicyclist on the sidewalk.
- In an attempt to cut cost overruns incurred by the Fraternity Renaissance, President Wilson and Treasurer Broomall will dress like street people and tell the contractors that the University cannot afford to pay them.

Outloud

"Be wary of the man who urges an action in which he himself incurs no risk."

-Joaquin Setanti

"Whenever you find yourself on the side of the majority it is time to pause and reflect."

-Mark Twain

"Start every day off with a smile and get it over with."

-W.C. Fields

"One way to prevent conversation from being boring is to say the wrong thing."

-Frank Sheed

"All over the world the power of communists is being threatened-- from Poland to China to Massachusetts."

-Mark Russell, political satirist

"Life goes on....We are all just molecules."

-Manuel Noreiga, in a philosophical mood at the Vatican embassy.

"Like unused medicine, truth is often ignored for its disagreeable taste."

-Stewart Duncan

"The heart of the wise inclines to right, but the heart of the fool to the left."

-Ecclesiastes 10:1-2

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A6 Stunning photograph in full color

of the Library taken from the back of Tucker Hall. This photograph captures all the detail of W&L's most beautiful building, including the rust stains running down its side. Framed in mahogany, this photo is a must for anyone who loves Washington and Lee's modern architecture.

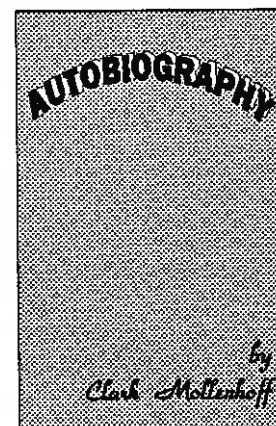
A7 Autobiography: Volume I, by Clark Mollenhoff. In this 2,100 page classic, "the young reporter" recounts his early years culminating with his first newspaper assignment. Part of a continuing series.

A8 An Insider's Guide to the Social Life of Washington and Lee, by Ladd Sessions. This twelve page book details the social activities of W&L, including Fraternity Life, Weekend Parties, and overall Hell raising.

A9 Dictionary of Socio-political Correct Thought (How to avoid a hearing with the CRC). Forward by Anne C.P. Schorer-Lamont. What to say, what not to say, to whom, and when.

A10 Essential Euphemisms. This three volume set consists of "How to Reconcile the Honor System with a Job Application", "499 Phrases Fraternities Ought to Know When Threatened with Social Probation", and "1001 Ways to Transform Your Resume."

A11 Bumper sticker.



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Socialism and the Family

by Tait North

The American family is in danger. It is not threatened by a mysterious and unknown evil or a hostile outside force. We imperil the family by our apathy. Heads of households have stood by in apparent helplessness as income tax rates soar. They have watched in futile anger as the money thus procured was spent on federally funded day care, school curriculums and public assistance expenditures, all of which have crippled traditional family autonomy and influence. Indeed, many families no longer have a discernable head, since economic constraints have often made two working parents unavoidable and divorce commonplace. Of course the demise of familial cohesion is not solely caused by higher taxes, but the effects of increased rates have had a major detrimental effect, and it has been one that concerned citizens should not have passively lamented. We, as Americans, have the rare ability to significantly influence how our money will be spent by the federal, and especially, by the state and local governments which serve us. We can knowledgeably elect officials who will enact legislation that will strengthen the traditional family rather than demolish it.

In 1948, a standard deduction of \$600 per dependent was instituted as part of the joint tax return plan to reduce tax costs for family units. However, as tax rates steadily increased, the real value of the dependent deduction was not kept at all in proportion. In fact, by 1986, the deduction was only \$1,080, nearly one third of the 1948 value. (Tax legislation in 1986 did restore the deduction's worth somewhat, but to about half of its original rate).

Such unmitigated taxation has made it very difficult for women to afford their traditional roles in the family of wife and mother. Even women who had no intention of working after motherhood are often forced to seek a wage to keep their new family afloat. Of course they must then find day-care for their children. State-supported centers are widely available, and the child-care tax credit makes this alternative to traditional motherhood even more financially attractive. The

Tait North is a senior from Bluemont, Virginia

working mother situation is so common, that Congress is responding to what it perceives as a national need. It has proposed free day care for all children three years and older to be established as a part of our public school system. Not only would this project cost \$100 billion a year, it patently discriminates against home mothers and religious-based day-care. With this program, it would be more economical for both parents to work and receive the child-care credit than for the mother to stay at home with their children, and no church-sponsored preschool can compete with the non-tuition public schools. Parents would have to leave the value inculcation of their children up to school teachers they do not even know. Furthermore, by isolating children from their parents at such a young age, institutional secular-humanism would bombard them at every stage of development and utterly pervade our culture.

The best example of an existing situation like this is in Sweden, where socialized child-care is only one facet of their politically decimated family. The relatively small population of Swedish children (Sweden has the lowest marriage rate in the world, and her birthrate remains below the replacement level) are raised almost entirely by the state. Their individualistic parents do not share their wages with each other, much less their time or values with their offspring. Gender roles were leveled and small family cells dissolved by the calculated effort of Sweden's welfare state to "collectivize" the family. Children brought up by the state in this way since the 1940's have perpetuated these concepts, and the result is a feminist population disinterested in marriage and unconcerned about the preservation of morals or values which are traditionally learned in a family setting. It is a Brave New Family.

Thankfully, the United States has not yet come to this dismal state of affairs. But her citizens must be aware of the danger involved in leaving the education of their children entirely up to public school officials and instructors. In 1922 the Klu Klux

Klan helped the state of Oregon to pass legislation outlawing parental involvement in the education process of their children. In 1925 however, in Pierce v. Society of Sisters the Supreme Court decided that "a child is not a mere creature of the state." Here is another example of how Americans have the legal right to determine the federal influence on their families if only they would make the effort. To be sure, this decision was handed down before welfare existed in this country, and before the vast majority of its mothers worked outside the home during their children's school years, but the law still stands in writing today. Children are the primary responsibility of their parents, not the government.

Too often though, parents ignore this duty, and they do not consider the influence of a tax-paid education. For example, most parents do not challenge the slant or even the content of the "family life" curriculum, (now required throughout the state of Virginia). They do not exercise their right as parents to determine the sex education of their own children, to teach for instance, an abstinence-based study, rather than pay for a free health and family-planning clinic in the school infirmary. They leave even this aspect of their children's education and maturation up to the state and later claim surprise that their daughter has taken a "birth control" measure without their knowledge, (even abortions are available on demand without parental consent). John Stuart Mill wrote in *On Liberty*:

A general state education is a mere contrivance for moulding people to be exactly like one another: and the mould in which it casts them is that which pleases the predominant power in the government, whether this be a monarch, a priesthood, an aristocracy, or the majority of the existing generation; in proportion as it is efficient and successful, it establishes a despotism over the mind, leading by natural tendency to one over the body.

He believed that laissez-faire could not apply to the state education of children, that parents had to be involved in some capacity. Parents need to be as Sir Robert Lowe described them in 1868, when he explained his remarks to the School Enquiry Commission in Britain.

Parents have one great superiority over the Government or the administrators.... Their faults are mainly the corrigible faults of ignorance, not of apathy and prejudice. They have and feel the greatest interest in doing that which is for the real benefit of their children. They are the representatives of the present, the living and acting energy of a nation, which has ever owed its sure and onward progress rather to individual efforts than to public control and direction. They have the wish to arrive at a true conclusion, the data are before them, they must be the judges in the last resort, why should we shrink from making them judges at once?

But too many people today do not fit this description, and America's families are paying the price.

Couples marry and divorce with little understanding that a single parent on welfare is not a viable substitute for a secure family unit. Divorce often causes little economic sacrifice for a non-working single parent though, because the welfare payoffs for these individuals are so lucrative. This is not to suggest that people should stay married for

purely mercenary reasons, but the current federal assistance rates are so high that divorce can look very

attractive. The Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, for example, is available in many states only to unmarried and unemployed women. It is therefore more economical for some women just to accept this handout than to remain married or to work a minimum wage job as a single parent. Likewise, the benefits of other programs, such as food stamps and housing assistance would be withdrawn if there were a wage earner. There is no longer a "working poor" in America, there are welfare recipients.

Obviously, tax rates and federal spending can not be drastically altered overnight. (The recent budget crisis is ample evidence of that). But elections occur frequently, and citizens must use their voting power to protect the interests of the family. On the local level, parents could attend to the school curriculums and voice their opinions at school board meetings and in parent-teacher organizations. The most important, and most immediately feasible aid in the restoration of the family, is effort from within. Parents cannot assume that a teacher will instill values in their children, and should not suppose that they will learn respect and discipline for themselves or others in the halls of the local elementary or secondary school. The state is not a surrogate, and welfare only produces more orphans. It is the duty of parents to preserve America through the traditional family, because as Mill believed and the Swedes have experienced, without the family secure, the nation will not survive.

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