

FANCY DRESS ISSUE

W&L Spectator

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Oh, Mario, Mario, Mario



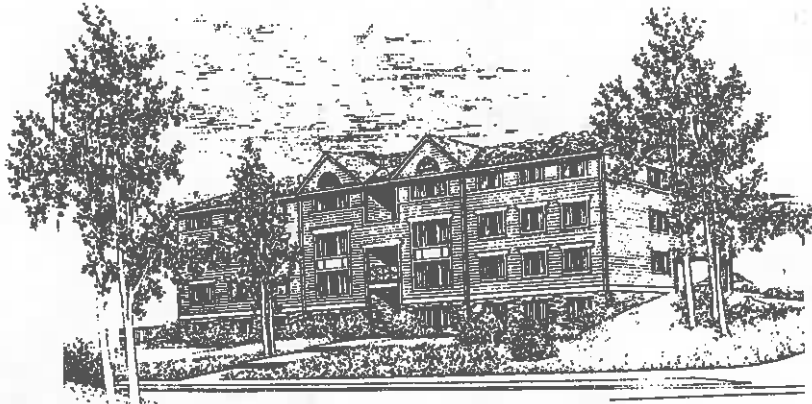
W&L Spectator
Presents its Platform
for the 1990's

Inside: CRC Self-Study Detailed

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W&LSpectator

W&L's Student News Journal of Fact and Opinion

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*"Duty is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less."
—Gen. Robert E. Lee*

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Of lawyers, lawsuits, and liability

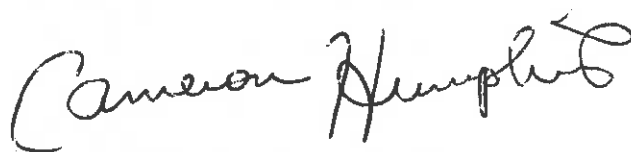
When the Thomas Jefferson Center for the Protection of Free Expression awarded its James T. Callender prize to literary censors and repressors of free speech last month, it somehow overlooked Washington and Lee's Confidential Review Committee. Perhaps it did not wish to embarrass an institution also named for Virginia's finest citizens. And for that we should be grateful. But over the past several years others have not hesitated to call W&L and its administration to task for presiding over a speech code so odious that Nat Hentoff called it "the worst I've seen."

A few months ago, the *Spectator* anticipated "The Death of the CRC." As the cover noted, however, question marks remained. They remain still. It is really no great surprise that the CRC itself has voted to retain its power over expression. They have demonstrated their willingness to betray Lee's legacy at every turn, discarding the code of the gentleman for an ominous "Principle of Decency and Civility."

Cloaked in Lee's own words and in seemingly good intentions (after all, who would oppose either decency or civility?), the principle threatens to pervert honor and integrity into a codified handbook, in which no aspect of a student's personal life is above review by the CRC. The principle even goes so far as to define appropriate "sexual touching" and speculates whether or not student leaders could engage in dating relationships with other students without using their positions of authority to coerce sexual favors.

With this new Principle, Washington and Lee has plummeted to new depths. The pen of Allan Vestal, whose previous honors include the now defunct Wisconsin speech code, has produced a document which could cynically discard Lee's 125 year influence on the University should the faculty approve the CRC self-study.

One dissenting CRC member's advice to those brought before this new and improved CRC: "Get a lawyer." Lawyers, lawsuits and liability. Will this be W&L's legacy for the next hundred years?



Cameron Humphries
Editor-in-Chief

Editor Cameron Humphries
Publisher Chris Vinyard

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Production Manager Kelly Land
Advertising Design Camp Ellis
Graphic Design Christine Hamlet
Photography Jason Coccia

ADVERTISING AND ADMINISTRATION

Business Manager Greg Golub
Advertising Will Thomas 463-7061
Tim Moorhead
Development and Distribution Sarah
Aschenbach, Jay Broadus, John Cuzzocrea

CONTRIBUTORS

Derick Belden, Elise Bryant, Richard
Burke, Cameron Howell, Doug Lamb,
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To the editor

STUDENT BAR PRESIDENT ON BEZANSON

Editor's Note: I received a copy of this letter and permission, indeed the request, to reprint it from last year's Student Bar Association President, Grant Burns.

Dear Ms. White:

This morning I received a letter from you regarding the Washington and Lee Law School Alumni Association and payment of membership dues thereto. I look forward to someday becoming an active member of that organization.

Unfortunately, I cannot bring myself to donate any money which may become within the direct or indirect discretion of Randy Bezanson. My reasons are personal, but mainly center around Mr. Bezanson's political agenda and his unpleasant treatment of me during my tenure as Student Bar Association President.

I will gladly pay all back dues when Mr. Bezanson is no longer associated with the University. Thank you for your understanding on this matter.

E Grantland Burns, '91

AN ALUMNUS WRITES...

I have heard good things about your publication and would like a subscription. You are fighting a noble fight against Political Correctness and other liberal absurdities that are abounding on colleges across the nation. Don't give up, you are speaking for the silent majority. I am looking forward to receiving the next issue.
J Walker McKay, Jr. '87

Q

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General Opinion

THE WILSON PLOT

Students have signed petitions against it. Faculty have been quoted that it shouldn't disrupt the Colonnade. But by experience we've learned that students and faculty aren't the greatest concern on our campus. Money is.

President John D. Wilson wants the generous donation from the Watson estate for W&L, and why shouldn't he? The millions of dollars the university will receive could greatly improve our campus and, of course, the success of Wilson's capital campaign. We should be grateful. But why does Pres. Wilson have to imprint the Watson name on the Colonnade. Should we be that grateful? Wilson says that the Watson Art Gallery must be near the Reeves Center. . . (close to the admissions office, conveniently impressing incoming students.) OK., so the oriental art display can enhance the Reeves Center and, hey, it may even impress some incoming students. Besides, Wilson got the go ahead from the Board of Trustees, as he argued that there is no other place on campus appropriate for the gallery. Fine, sure, we'll trust the Board. The current architectural plans for the new Watson Art Gallery are designed so the only entrance for the display is through an underground tunnel from the Reeves Center. Since the Watson Gallery will only be accessible underground, why not put the whole

damn thing out of sight.

If the entire gallery is underground, we could grow grass once the construction is complete and the Colonnade would be restored. Then, apparently, everyone could be happy. Unless the real reason Wilson wants the gallery on the colonnade, above ground, is so Mrs. Watson (and Wilson himself) can truly make their mark on the hill.

THE TAX MAN COMETH

It all started last August with Lexington Mayor "Buddy" Derrick's letter explaining that while no one likes to pay taxes, they are nevertheless a part of life. His letter then invites students to swing by City Hall on their way into town in order to register their cars with the city. And oh, by the way, the city will assess a 4.25% personal property tax on the car. The Commonwealth of Virginia authorizes Lexington to tax cars garaged in Lexington for the majority of the year. Should the owner already pay a similar tax on their car, then they are exempt from the tax—provided, of course, that they can prove it. As one student noted, this is often easier said than done. But if you don't already pay a property tax on your car, well then Buddy Derrick has his eyes on you, your car, and your money. After all, Buddy wants to make sure that taxes are a part of your life. Now for those students who passed on the mayor's offer

to "voluntarily" register their cars, Big Brother Derrick is watching them too. Asked how the commissioner of revenue knew that a freshman's car was in Lexington (as the March 19, *Ring-tum Phi* reminded freshmen, they are not allowed to use the city streets), he replied that the city had sent an employee to the W&L parking lots to record license numbers. Sound like the city is trespassing on private property? The city concedes, "yes, but it is private property open to the public." The solution to the car tax, then, is simple. W&L Security should inform the city that the next time R.D. Clark and company are caught in a W&L parking lot jotting down student license plates, they will be charged with trespassing—perhaps even thrown in their own jail.

Could such an action provoke a war with the city? Perhaps. But if it did, the big loser would be Lexington. After all, the University population largely supports the city's commerce. When the city and county needed money for its new high school, W&L forked over \$100,000. The University also donates tens-of-thousands to the city's coffers every year. VMI donates no money at all.

But even with the University's generosity, Mayor Derrick notes, it is simply not enough. Since 60% of city property is non-profit and therefore not-taxable, the city opted to tax students' cars to bridge the budget shortfall.

Tough.

Almost any one can sympathize with another's budgetary blues, especially students. But instead of providing the city with revenue, its sneaky search for student money will only endear Lexington with the resentment of W&L's students.

NOTABLY

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Could such an action provoke a war with the city? Perhaps. But if it did, the big loser would be Lexington. After all, the University population largely supports the city's commerce."



PAT BUCHANNAN AND HIS CRITICS

Who is the real threat to the conservative movement: Thomas Foley and the liberal Democrats or presidential candidate, Pat Buchanan? George Bush and the Republican establishment, while asking for support today to defeat the Democrats tomorrow, have wasted no time in unleashing personal attacks aimed at Buchanan against which the best efforts of Ailes and Atwater pale. But instead of demonstrating the inadequacy of Buchanan, these efforts show Bush and his staff for what they really are—an organization that will do “whatever it takes.”

William Bennett, who recently appointed himself a “conservative,” did not even classify himself as a member of the Republican party until five years into the Reagan administration. And it was not more

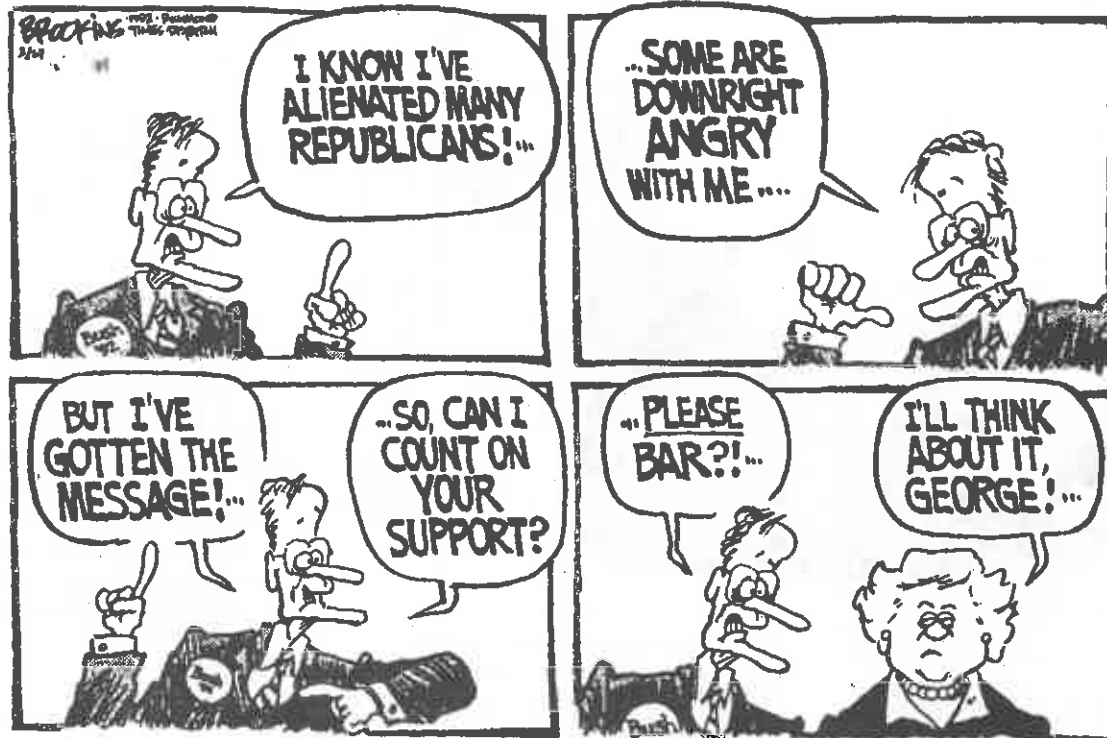
than a decade ago, as the March 14, 1992 issue of *Human Events* recalls, that Bennett “was singing the praises of ex-Americans for Democratic Action Committee Chairman Joe Duffey as head of the National Endowment for the Humanities, while Duffey was ladling out millions of dollars to left-wing political unions, hard-core feminists, Communist idolaters and unilateral disarmament enthusiasts.” His endorsement of Duffey may endear Bennett to members of the liberal establishment, but it does little to credit his criticism against Buchanan that he is a true conservative.

Bennett, as you remember, also supported Charles Krauthammer’s charge that Buchanan “flirts” with fascism. By not placing the Krauthammer remark in the context in which it was originally, albeit slanderously, offered, Bennett even inflated that charge. According to the Krauthammer column, Buchanan is a probable fascist because of his “open admiration” for Franco and Pinochet. Franco, however, was anti-Nazi and offered a safe haven for Jews fleeing the Third

Reich. Buchanan’s endorsement of Franco does little, then, to explain his alleged anti-Semitism. Pinochet, on the other hand, is generally credited with saving Chile from a Communist takeover. But since Krauthammer is a supporter of the communist African National Congress and its leader, Nelson Mandela, who praises Castro and Qaddafi as defenders of freedom, it is not too difficult to determine where Krauthammer’s sympathies lie.

Even more disturbing than the ideological character of some of the men leading the assault on Buchanan, is the flagrant hypocrisy of the others. Retired Marine Corps Gen. P. X. Kelley, the man who in the Georgia television spot criticized Buchanan for not supporting the Gulf War, told the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars on December 6, 1990, “Even if George Herber Walker Bush wants a peaceful solution, when you have 400,000 U.S. and 450,000 Kuwaitis [*sic*] 25 miles from each other, the opportunities for miscalculation are immense. And you could have a spark that triggers a war that anybody [*sic*] doesn’t want and is not in anybody’s best interest.” Regardless of what Kelley is saying now, before the invasion he offered, “I have held from day one that the best solution for the country, this country, is a United Nations solution.”

Bush’s courting of the liberal, Democratic Congress, coupled with his ascerbic attacks on the right suggest that he considers conservatives the real enemy. But in spite of himself, Bush may win in November with or without the disfranchised Buchanans, for the Democrats seem destined to nominate perhaps the only man in America with less political character than Bush—Bill Clinton.



LENFEST'S "GOOD" PROBLEMS

Lenfest Center Director Mike Gorman recently commented in the *Theater* newsletter that the problems the Lenfest Center is experiencing are "good" problems. But if you have had the chance to venture across Nelson Street to Washington and Lee's \$7.9 million dollar art complex, you will realize that serious problems pervade at every level.

Exposing students to the arts was the very justification for building the Lenfest Center. And, the new center has attracted many exciting and professional performances that otherwise would not have come to W&L or Lexington. Washington and Lee students, however, have had difficulty attending these events for a

number of reasons.

First, Keller Theater only seats about 400 people, no more than Lee Chapel. The relatively small seating capacity ensures that tickets will be hard to come by for students, considering that tickets are available to the general public and there are no reserved seats for students. Upcoming events are not well publicized around campus, so many times students fail to hear about them until it is too late. Since the opening of the Lenfest center, a common complaint on campus has been, "Oh I would have liked to have gone to see X, if only I had heard about it."

Architectural problems also plague our new state-of-the-art complex. An illuminated glass wall honoring the benefactors of the center on the bottom floor was improperly designed, so it can not even be read (Oops, sorry your money went for such a poorly

planned project). Perhaps the name of the person who donates the \$30,000 needed to correct the mistake can be added to the list of distinguished donors. During the recent Intercollegiate Men's Chorus seminar, another construction flaw became embarrassingly evident when our multi-million dollar complex lost its power and lights during the performance of the U.S. Army Chorus in front of a packed house of guests from schools across the country. For \$7.9 million, one would expect just a bit more reliability.

CO-PRESIDENT HILLARY

"If you vote for him, you get me."
— Hillary Clinton

The Democrats need a candidate

who can sway the moderate Republicans into their corner. In an election year where domestic economic woes seem to be the central concern, Bill Clinton may very well be able to bring the "blue-collar Reagan Democrats" into his Democratic coalition with promises of a capital gains tax cut and investment in human capital. But how can Clinton make such vows without alienating the traditionally liberal, Democratic voters? The answer lies in Hillary.

Hillary Clinton is described in a recent Wall Street Journal article by Paul A. Gigot as "both a feminist and ardent liberal." "She is essentially the glue of his [Clinton's] unlikely Democratic coalition," writes Gigot.

What exactly does Hillary Clinton advocate? First, she is a strong supporter of the "children's rights" movement which seeks a legal doctrine that would declare children to be "component" persons. This doctrine would yield kids the right to sue their parents over, as Mrs. Clinton wrote herself in 1979, "decisions about motherhood and abortion, schooling, cosmetic surgery, treatment of venereal disease, or unemployment." Such a doctrine would not only flood the already overburdened legal system, but would also as Mr. Gigot explains, "give the state a wedge to pry into family decisions." Mrs. (or as she prefers to be addressed: Ms.) Clinton, as chair of the Children's Defense Fund, also endorses publicly funded day care. She feels that the state should step in as the greatest social worker, but she fails to mention the cost.

When Americans take to the ballot boxes in November, they cannot forget that on one side will be George Bush, and on the other will be Bill and Hillary Clinton. Are Americans ready for a duopoly such as this?



Top Ten Politically Incorrect Slogans For Fancy Dress' "1492" theme:

10. Bring your own disease
9. Admission: \$ favor of greedy imperialist
8. Slave Christianizing in old Gym; slave whipping in Warner Center
7. Dance-off between Franciscans and Jesuits at 11:00 P.M. sharp
6. Ball begins at 1492, ends after the last Indian Revolution
5. See fabulous jungle decorations, feel free to raze and exploit at will
4. "God, Gold, and Glory" cups, T-shirts, and posters on sale now
3. ABC laws prohibit ideas of democracy or equality in the gym but you can probably sneak them in with a flask
2. "The Inquisition, what a show!"
1. The "Eurocentrist": Hot new dance craze

Those Crazy Carter Years

by Scott Sina

When President Carter appeared on national television in tears following the horror of Desert One, Americans were confirmed in their fears of Carter as the bumbling and incompetent leader

Later this month, former President Jimmy Carter will speak at Washington and Lee. Though scholarly assessments of Carter have been few to date, this should change with the opening of the Carter Center at Emory University in Atlanta.

From the start, even within his own party, he was somewhat of an anomaly. In 1976, the former Governor of Georgia burst onto the national political scene when he received the Democratic nomination for President. He later went on to beat Republican incumbent Gerald Ford in the general election for the nation's highest office.

His career has been marked by sharply contrasting and many times contradictory personal beliefs that have often affected his political ideas. Historians attribute Carter's conflicting traits to his engineering/managerial training in the Navy (he graduated from Annapolis) opposing his Christian fundamentalist beliefs. Journalist Henry Donovan writes, "The engineer [in Carter] hated waste [and] duplication of services...but the devout Christian humanitarian had a genuine concern for the 'disadvantaged' ..."

Where did these ideas put Carter as President? As a candidate he ran under the guise "Washington outsider," when in fact he was a wily and well-connected politician. Though many considered him a Rooseveltian New-Dealist, he ran on the theme of "small is good," common in much of the mid-seventies political thought. As an egoist micro manager, Carter was obsessed with the planning and detail of every activity in the Oval Office. And as a Christian humanitarian, he set himself morally above others which was harmful to his leadership ability. By the end of his term, "Carter as the prophet assailing American wickedness was now out of step..." He constantly combined religion with politics in the tradition of William E. Gladstone and Woodrow Wilson.

As a technocrat, Carter has often been accused of trying to do everything at once, and by himself. Instead of delegating responsibility to capable advisors the way Reagan did. Simultaneously, Carter was a moralist and he felt a deep, even self-loathing, need to try to help others. William Lee Miller explains in his book *Yankee from Georgia: The Emergence of Jimmy Carter* that Carter admired the "outlines" of the writing of those like Reinhold Niebuhr who stressed "Christian Realism, realism in the service of social justice, social intelligence in the service of 'love,'" According to Historian Frank Annunziata, "Carter was motivated primarily by a realistic recognition of the constraints imposed by the maturing welfare state." In effect, while a supporter of programs like welfare, which reached out to the disadvantaged, he was acutely aware that the nation was not ready for another Great Society.

These two problems were probably best exemplified in his handling of the Panama Canal negotiations. In negotiations with Panamanian leaders he signed a treaty which will give Panama full control of the Panama Canal in 1999. While the Canal is probably not as important strategically as it was when built the treaty, never the less this exemplifies how Carter was willing to sacrifice American national-security interests under the guise of treating other countries in the Western hemisphere as equals. Carter viewed the canal as "a monument to national chauvinism, misguided interventionism, and the perversion of American ideals."

As the leader of this country, Jimmy Carter did little to inspire the population. Despite his talk of the "vision thing," he offered little in the way of vision. For example, his famous Presidential address in which he accused the American populace of a "malaise" did little more than scare many Americans into thinking that their own President viewed them with contempt. If Carter

Scott Sina is a freshman from Williamsville, New York.

sensed any lethargy among the people, it was probably only their dissatisfaction with his own policies. In addition, in his 1978 State of the Union address, Carter was expected to reveal some sort of solution to the energy crisis that was afflicting the United States at the time. Despite the fact that his campaign slogan and the title of his book were *Why Not The Best?*, his broad and far-reaching solution was: car-pooling; a meager attempt and a major disappointment for the public.

Another example of his failure to provide effective leadership to the American people was in his dealing with the Soviet Union. While actively pursuing détente with the Soviets through the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties (SALT II), Carter came to trust Brezhnev. When the Soviets invaded Afghanistan in 1979, Carter appeared on national television visibly distraught and rankled over how the man who he thought was his friend could betray him like that. To the American people he seemed like a child who was just waking up to the fact that there was a cold, cruel world out there.

But probably the defining moment in Carter's presidency was his policy towards the Iranian Hostage Crisis. Previously, Iran had been ruled by the Shah. Although a dictator, the Shah was very pro-Western and pursued very friendly relations with the United States along with his program of modernization. Carter, however, felt uneasy having the Shah as an ally because he was not popularly elected. Carter turned his back on the Shah during the popular uprising that occurred in the late seventies that led to the Islamic Revolution. The Ayatollah Khomeiniah rose to power, making Iran the home base of Islamic Fundamentalism and bitter anti-American sentiment. The need to counter the Iranians in the Middle East is what later forced the Reagan administration to support Saddam Huessein in Iraq. The Iranians also held 46 American hostages from the American Embassy in Tehran. The nation felt embarrassed and afraid that we were being blackmailed by this dictator from the Middle East. It was at this moment, with the election just around the corner, that Carter made his most fatal mistake: the aborted Desert One helicopter rescue. This was probably the final nail in Carter's coffin. The President, also the commander-in-chief, is responsible for any military operation that risks American lives. Carter's Desert One was a tactical blunder which never had a remote chance of success. Americans watched in horror as our soldiers burned to death in the Iranian desert. President Carter appeared on national television in tears. Americans were confirmed in their fears of Carter as the bumbling and incompetent leader.

In the press recently there has been talk of the "October Surprise," the theory in which the Reagan campaign conspired with the Iranians to delay the release of the American hostages in order to prevent Carter from capitalizing on the political gain of a hostage release. Actually the first mention

of the "October Surprise" came from George Bush who questioned whether Carter was not dragging his feet on the hostage release in order to time it so that it was closer to the election. The theory, articulated by Gary Sick, the former National Security Council's Middle East expert under Ford, Reagan, and Carter, states that high-level Reagan campaign operatives like William Casey in secret meetings in Europe agreed to favorable negotiations in the future (presumably the Iran-Contra affair) in exchange for the Iranians not releasing the hostages until after the election. But would the Iranians really negotiate with a President (campaigning on a "get tough" policy anyway) who was not already elected? Would they release their bargaining chip on the promise of future negotiation? All this when Carter had secretly offered Iran \$146 million in arms in exchange for the hostages in mid-October? This far-fetched "October Surprise" theory reflects a current "Carter revisionism" that is occurring in academia. They are attempting to steal away the successes of Ronald Reagan. According to one W&L professor, liberal historians and academics have "every reason to salvage something from the reputation of Carter and to discredit his successor in every way possible." Perhaps this is an attempt to steal away the accomplishments of Reagan and his policies and is actually a subtle admittance by the liberals of just how great Reagan's achievements really were.

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"Communism isn't the enemy, liberalism is the enemy." -- Malcolm Muggeridge

Preamble

Although the Republican party has enjoyed three successive landslide presidential victories, the liberal Democrats have maintained their dominance of the Congress. Hence, in the last decade federal spending has not only continued in its upward trend of the 60s and 70s, but accelerated under a myriad of new government programs. What has been the result?

In less than two generations, the programs of the Great Society have succeeded in destroying the family structure of our American poor. Consequently, drugs and drug related violence have turned our nation's inner cities into nests of crime—war zones in our own backyard. Our educational system has collapsed, and our budgetary emphasis on social handouts has left little money to repair the highways and bridges upon which our nation's commerce and industry depends.

While standards of living have been steadily declining, the size of government has swelled. Now one of every two American families receives some form of government subsidy. Meanwhile, the liberal Democrats are attempting to extend government influence into every American home under the guise of national health care.

As a result of the sexual revolution and pro-homosexual legislation, we face an AIDS epidemic, millions of "unplanned" pregnancies ending in abortion, and calls from the left to further legitimize immorality by teaching it in our nation's classrooms. Our nation's economic crisis is surpassed only by our nation's moral decay.

Abroad, the sacrifices of the American people for over forty years have directly led to the collapse of the Soviet Union. The free market economy works and socialism fails. But largely under the leadership of the current Republican administration, we are seeking to replace economic socialism with political socialism—namely, with a New World Order. Though this new order sounds romantically appealing, its price is simply too high. Not only does it cost us foreign subsidies on the order of \$300 million every day, but as demonstrated in the Persian Gulf, it also demands American blood.

The nation's crisis can be directly linked to our abandonment of constitution principles. **Towards that end, the *Spectator* proposes a plan for America which is the founding father's plan for America, constitutional government.**

Economic Policy

Financial Responsibility and Constitutional Spending

Although we believe deficit spending can be a useful mechanism for jump starting the economy in times of low economic activity and in times of threatened national security (as was the case during much of the Cold War), these occasions should not be confused with reckless financial management of the government. During the last four decades, government has encroached on increasing percentages of the GNP. Needless to say, taxation has not kept pace. The result of continued and sustained deficit spending is that today 52¢ of every income tax dollar is used for servicing the debt. At the current rate of growth, the deficit will consume every penny the government collects in income tax by century's end, but even that won't be enough. The government will be forced to default on some of its obligations, should it not choose simply to "run the printing presses." In short, the stability of our financial system which is responsible for not only our own standard of living, but for that of the world as well, is threatened. We cannot continue to tax like capitalists and to spend like socialists.

As Barry Goldwater noted, it is the responsibility of the President first to determine whether or not a program is constitutionally permissible before considering if it is "needed." Because the federal government currently takes so much money from its citizens, there is little left for the states, counties, cities and townships. Thus, for example, Virginia's dollars are supporting Gay Clinics in San Francisco while their own homeless still sleep on the streets. **For this reason, we propose a new tax system, not simply to reduce the current burden on the American Citizen, but also to make available needed tax revenue for the state, county and city. We propose old style federalism.**

Federal Income Tax and the Citizen

Although it remains the focal point of budgetary discussion, the federal income tax provides Uncle Sam only one third of its revenue. Though the tax burden has placed serious restraints on citizens, it is not the primary source of government revenue. **We propose replacing the existing tax code with a 20% Flat Tax on all family incomes above \$30,000 and all individual incomes over \$18,500, with deductions for children, charitable donations and first-time mortgages.** Veiled in the argument that the wealthy "must pay their fair share," not only have the liberal Democrats made it a crime to be rich, but they have removed that incentive to the rest of the American public. The tax agreement of 1990 that increased taxes on our wealthiest citizens has already sent this nation into recession, and now those same liberal Democrats want to place a sur-tax on millionaires. The nation needs incentive to consume and save. That is why

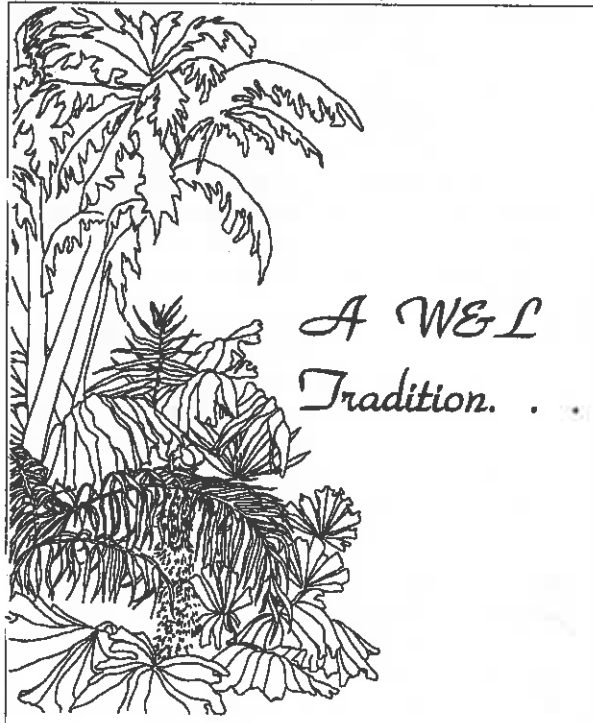
we also propose abolishing the Capital Gains Tax. As it should not be a crime to be rich, neither should it be a crime to save. No social program, regardless of how well-intended, empowers the government to steal.

Welfare and the American Poor

The grand plans of the Great Society have left our nation's inner-cities in ruins and the American family in danger of extinction. **We advocate a 20 year phase-out of our existing welfare system.** Restoring the integrity of America's poorest will cost billions, just as surely as it cost billions to destroy it. But it must be done. Supporting the poor by telling them that they cannot support themselves has already placed the world's richest nations on the path to bankruptcy. We must change directions. Instead of penalizing welfare recipients for marrying, obtaining education, or gainful employment as they are now, they ought to be rewarded. On the other hand, those who can, but do not seek to improve themselves should be cutoff.

Free Market Health Care

Likewise, providing health care for our nation's elderly without financial accountability to the government has made our nation's health care system the most expensive in the world. Extending that care universally would certainly not bring costs under control, but it could well destroy the quality of health care that we enjoy today. **The solution is**



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not socialize our medicine, but to restore free-market incentives. We propose wide scale tort reform. Currently, the costs of medical insurance due to outrageous legal settlements funnels billions out of patients' pockets into those of the insurance industry and the legal establishment. The fear of malpractice suits also has the medical community banded together protecting doctors who should not be protected. Inform the American Medical Association that any tort reform legislation depends upon their agreement not to defend actual malpractice. **We also propose using the self-interest of the wealthy to keep costs down, by abolishing Medicare for families with income above \$125,000 a year. Compensate them by allowing them to establish tax free savings that can be used only for medical care.**

Social Security and Individual Responsibility

Individual responsibility also includes saving for one's retirement. Social Security has evolved into a right of our citizenry and it should not be dismantled. But, at the very least, it should be restructured. We cannot continue to pay productive workers to leave the work force at age 65. Secondly, if Social Security is truly an American right, then the elderly should receive it, regardless of how wealthy they are and regardless of their employment status. **Therefore, we propose abolishing any taxation on Social Security and we propose abolishing any penalty for remaining in the work force while receiving benefits.** Yet, age 65 is an arbitrary number. Therefore, in exchange for guaranteeing that the elderly will receive full benefits, regardless of employment or financial status, we also propose raising the age in which benefits are awarded to age seventy.

America's Youth: Education and Economics

The main focus of our platform is not the nation's elderly, but the nation's youth. The future begins with education. Attempting to become the "Education President," George Bush and his America 2000 plan threaten to forestall restoration of our educational system to communities and localities. **Toward this end, we advocate the abolition of the Department of Education.** The federal government has no business in education. Our plan of reducing the federal tax burden on our citizens will also free more dollars on the state and local levels for education, among other state and local programs.

We realize that once our young graduate and enter the work force, they need a robust economy that offers substantial opportunity. **Strengthening our position in the international economy demands that we continue to pursue free and open trade agreements with the nations of the world.** This may require threats of selected trade protectionism. It certainly demands an acting legislation making it illegal for American citizens to represent foreign governments and their trade interests. No other country in the world allows it—neither should we. If an American wishes to represent the

interests of a foreign country, he can move to that country or sit in an American jail.

To summarize, because of reckless management of our nation's expenses, the economy of our citizens and the world are threatened. Spending must come under control. This does not require increasing the tax burden on our citizens, for as the tax increases of 1990 demonstrate higher tax rates can mean higher deficits, but significantly reducing government outlays. Though we recognize that the government has a responsibility to its citizens, the role that government can assume at the federal level is limited. By reducing the federal tax burden, we will once again empower states and localities to assume responsibility for their own citizens. Finally, the realities of international trade require that the United States sell its products around the world; free trade must be reciprocated. **Only by keeping our affairs in order within our borders can we ever hope to assume a leadership role outside of them.**

Foreign Affairs

The United Nations and the New World Order

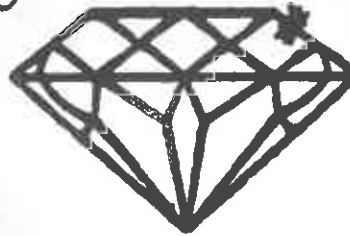
For the past forty-five years, the Cold War has required the sacrifices of the American people. We have won the war, but now our national economy is in crisis. The United States has subsidized the world for too long. We spend over \$100 billion a year in foreign aid while we still have poor and homeless American citizens. While our best minds have developed MX missiles, those of Japan and Germany have developed thriving economies under the umbrella of our own defense and our own defense dollars. The victory in the Persian Gulf war demonstrated our military might, but it also showed an increasing confusion concerning the role of the United Nations. **The U.N. is an international forum used to facilitate discussions among nations, not a mechanism of world government.** Finally, the current administration has used both the Persian Gulf victory and American tax dollars to bully the government of Israel. This, too, is misguided. **Therefore, we propose an alternative to the New World Order.**

The existing blueprint of Bush's New World Order requires that he and several other leaders of industrialized nations police the world through the United Nations. This is a dangerous policy. First, as demonstrated in the Persian Gulf, it requires not only massive amounts of tax payer money, but American lives. **The United States Military should be used only to protect the direct interests of the United States, and when used in major conflicts, must also have the support of the Congress through a declaration of war.** Our military should never be used as the police force for the U.N. or any other world government body.

The Continued Importance of NATO

One defense treaty that requires renewed attention is our position in NATO. During the Cold War, NATO successfully defended the liberties of our citizens and those of our allies in Europe. While the Soviet Union may cease to exist, the Red Army still does, and Boris Yeltsin intends to keep it intact. Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union remain unstable at best. NATO remains our best defense against these instabilities. But we should not confuse the need for NATO with the need to maintain our presence in Europe at the levels the Cold War required. Technological enhancements in our transport devices enable us to mobilize quickly, and therefore we can finally "bring the boys home." **We advocate maintaining only a minimal military presence in Europe.** Finally, our American servicemen are not mercenaries. To solicit funding from foreign nations to maintain our own military not only compromises the integrity of our mission, but degrades the men who have volunteered to serve their country. If a threat to our security requires military force, we should pay for it ourselves. Where we might not be willing to finance the New World Order unilaterally is a good indication of where our direct national interests end.

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Our Moral Fiber

Sex, Race, and the Supreme Court

Our nation's economic decay is surpassed only by its moral decay. The left has driven morality out of our classrooms, replacing it with condoms, safe-sex, and the Pill. Though we are continually reminded that thousands die of AIDS every year, the Left has clouded our judgment concerning the millions who perish in abortion clinics. The Civil Rights movement has degenerated into special interest groups seeking racial privilege, rather than equal rights. The result: our nation is more divided along racial lines than at any other time in the past twenty years. Although our nation's highest court has returned to interpreting, rather than revising, the constitution, the effects of the Warren court still plague our nation. Meanwhile, under the guise of multiculturalism, the academic far left is attempting wholesale revisionism of our history. Our nation is in crisis.

The restoration of our court system presents us with a unique opportunity to bring cases before the Supreme Court that could be used to strike down activists decisions handed down by the Warren court. If these cases are not brought before the nation's highest court soon, we risk allowing the Warren decisions to become an ingrained part of our judicial heritage.

Conclusion

In order to solve our nation's ills, we must return to the government that our Founding Fathers envisioned and recorded in the Constitution. Every branch of the federal government has become inflated to the point of infringement upon our individual liberties, and has made state and local governments impotent. Reducing the size of the federal government will also reduce its tax burden on the American people and allows for more efficient and effective leadership to take place on the state and local levels, where the real decisions of government should be made. Most importantly, though, we must support a resurgence of values not only in government, but in the lives of our citizens as well. The Constitution was inspired by the lives of men strong in moral character and dedicated to the rights and freedom of every individual. Too often today we see our government attempting to protect the liberties of some by denying those of the rest. These actions will only lead to the suppression of everyone's liberties in due time. While many nations today are getting their first taste of democracy and capitalism, ways of life they enviously associated with the United States, our own government is headed toward socialism.

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Leaving Lee Behind: the CRC self-study & "The Principle of Civility and Decency"

by Cameron Humphries

For all the report's lip service to General Lee, none of his quotations mention either "civility" or "decency". It is because no such principle has ever existed at W&L. Until now.

While most of Washington and Lee was preparing for Mock Convention on Wednesday, March 4, 1992, the Confidential Review Committee released its self-study to the public. Hailed this fall by Dean Howison as the first step in the process of restructuring the CRC, the self-study is at the very least, disappointing. Instead of abandoning its role as the protectorate of "civil" speech, the CRC board voted 5-2 to retain and expand its jurisdiction over sexual and verbal harassment issues. But more revealing than its refusal to disempower itself is the commentary supporting its decision—authored in part by committee member Allan Vestal, whose previous efforts include work on the now infamous and illegal Wisconsin speech code.

The report opens with a proposed "Principle of Civility and Decency." The first sentence reads, "Washington and Lee University is in part defined by the principle that members of the University community should act at all times and toward all people with civility and decency." Although the second sentence aptly notes that "this principle is not given form in a compilation of regulations," what the report does not address is the fact that the conduct of W&L students has never in any part been defined by such an edict. General Lee, whose legacy the report repeatedly refers to in the definition of this principle, offered simply that we "comport ourselves in a manner befitting a gentleman." That is the only principle that has guided the conduct of its students over the past 125 years, and it is a far different one that the "Principle of Civility and Decency" mandates. In fact, for all the report's lip service to General Lee, none of his quotations mention either "civility" or "decency," but rather define a "gentleman" in terms of forbearance of power and maintenance of individual honor.

All of which immediately raises the ques-

tion of what Lee's legacy is on our campus today. Here the CRC study offers a markedly divided answer. In the opening philosophy, the report praises and embraces Lee and his legacy. But later in the report, its authors betray their hollow attempt to create a principle that has never existed at W&L in their treatment of the institution's history. "This nation and this institution cannot lightly disregard *our* history (emphasis mine). Washington and Lee was racially segregated until the late-1960s;...it seems clear that the effects of historical exclusionary patterns have not yet been erased." The report only embraces those traditions that it hopes will further its political agenda. This results in some glaring inconsistencies.

The report then attempts to address just how precisely this new philosophy should be applied. "Perhaps the simplest case involves the use of physical force," the report states. What does this mean? Is a fist-fight a CRC matter? The report continues, "physical aggression toward another, whether sexual in form or not, *could* violate the Principle." Ah, what the report's authors really mean is that sexual assault violates the principle, perhaps. "Power and advantage can be institutional, thus for one to use a position of institutional authority (such as a position as a dormitory counselor, Burks scholar, newspaper editor or the like) to solicit sexual favors from an individual over whom such authority extends *could* violate the principle." This passage reads like a Kevin Neeland skit on "Saturday Night Live" in which he moves from one random point to another saying, "forget what I said about *x*, I was just grabbing at straws there, what I really mean is *y*."

In one sentence after another of unreasoned reason, the report moves from its premise that "civil and decent" behavior precludes the use of excessive force to the conclusion that if a *Ring-tum Phi* editor asks a reporter for a date, he could be in violation of the capital 'P' "Principle." This par-

Cameron Humphries is a junior from Dallas, Texas.

ticular paragraph nobly concludes, "implementation of the Principle looks to the realities of campus life: threatening to use one's fraternity to socially ostracize an individual for reporting a (sic) honor or conduct infraction could be a violation of the Principle." The Principle as it applies to the CRC, however, addresses neither fraternity conspiracies as such or "physical force." What it does address and that with which it is very concerned is sexual harassment, not unlike that of Anita Hill and Clarence Thomas.

If the Senate Judiciary Committee could not come to a definitive conclusion as to what does and does not constitute harassment, and more importantly, as to who is and is not telling the truth, why should we entrust the CRC to do the same? The Principle as such lays down no definitive standards as to what does and does not constitute harassment, and therefore it is not only unfair to hold any student to such a nebulous code of conduct, but impossible.

And the report aptly notes this: "Lee's own code was ... gentle and intuitive. He would ask us to place relationships over rules, values over abstractions, and community over codes." Lee's disciplinary system worked not simply because students respected the code, but because they respected Lee himself, and while students extend a similar, albeit lesser, respect for the Executive Committee and the Student Conduct Committee, not even the most naive observer would credit the CRC with enjoying any appreciable level of respect at all. This is why the CRC will never work, much to the chagrin of faculty who cannot bring themselves to trust students to oversee their own conduct.

Interestingly enough, this is one aspect of Lee's legacy which the CRC report conveniently fails to acknowledge: Lee abruptly ended the faculty's role in student discipline. If the CRC were the least interested in maintaining Lee's wishes for the University, then they would follow Law Professor Allan Ides recommendation that only students serve on the CRC. But the authors have no real interest in applying Lee's legacy to the University other than to provide their plan with window dressing. As a result, they have produced a mired and complex system, replete with loopholes.

The first of these loopholes results from the committee's acknowledgment that the accused may wish to seek legal counsel. Rule 3e states "the accused may request time to retain and consult with legal counsel before participating in any University process." Because the rule stipulates no deadline whatsoever, the accused could retain legal counsel indefinitely—exactly the strategy that any lawyer worth his salt would advise.

Secondly, the new outline allows the SCC to hear the case if both the accuser and the accused agree. Why? Is this just another condescending reminder that the CRC considers itself superior to legitimate forms of student government—one tribunal for "enlightened" students (the CRC) and another for the others (the SCC and EC). But if

the CRC is so confident in its required existence, why would it allow another forum to try its cases? And if it would allow one alternative option, why not a second, a third? The CRC, once again, betrays itself by such an implicit acknowledgment of its own inadequacy.

Yet, to read the commentary alone, the reader would see no such insecurity, although inconsis-

Lee abruptly ended the faculty's role in student discipline. If the CRC were the least interested in maintaining Lee's wishes for the University, then they would follow Law Professor Allan Ides recommendation that only students serve on the CRC.

tencies continue to abound. The commentary headline boldly claims, "The CRC Proposal: A general, non-targeted principle of civility and decency with substantive commentary and targeted enforcement." Is the policy in general targeted or non-targeted? The headline's eloquent double-speak offers no answer, but underneath that headline it reads, "[the Principle] operates on behalf of all members of the University community." And

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while the commentary also acknowledges a "basis upon which the present Harassment Policy has been criticized is that it differentiates between our students on the basis of race, religion, ethnicity and gender," now the "CRC view[s] it as desirable to establish a policy that is equally applicable to all students."

But here again the authors tell on themselves, "until we have made substantially more progress on truly integrating all of our students into all facets of the life of this University, we ought not dismantle the single University enforcement mechanism that was identifiably established for the benefit of women and minority students." "We cannot simply declare that women and minority students have been effectively and fully integrated into the student population, and on the basis of that *fiction*, adopt a policy that ignores the very real differences in the Washington and Lee experience based on gender, race, ethnicity, and religion of our students." Read: the CRC is not for the protection of the southern, white male; for in the eyes of the CRC, he does not need it. But other disfranchised groups, the report directly implies, cannot survive without the protection of the CRC. Furthermore, the existing mechanisms (the SCC and the EC), the report also directly implies, currently fail women and minorities because the white male majority serving on the two boards cannot see beyond either their race or their gender to adequately adjudicate cases involving people with backgrounds and experiences other than their own.

While the reader cannot help but question the judgment of the report's authors, their arrogance remains unchallenged.

To support its claim that sexual and verbal harassment is prevalent at W&L, the study uses some very questionable evidence. First, it claims "There have been numerous sexual assaults reported, and survey results reveal that sexual assault is a widespread problem on this campus, as it is on campuses nationwide." If this statement is true, why did I not hear of it until after I enrolled at Washington and Lee? Should women, especially, feel betrayed by an admissions department that misled them and their parents regarding their safety at W&L. Certainly not. The fact is, the survey to which the report refers was riddled with ambiguities such as its failure to define sexual assault or to asking whether or not the respondent was assaulted while at Washington and Lee. Perhaps this is why the released version of the report omitted the dubious claim that one in seven first year women are victims of sexual assault. This is not to belittle the occurrence of sexual assault, but to note the difficult with which it is defined. Even reasonable people disagree widely as to what does and does not constitute harassment or assault. If the CRC wishes to oversee such matters, then it better spell out explicitly what it considers harassment and/or assault and not veil it in a nebulous "Principle of Civility and Decency."

Secondly, the report claims "within the past year there have been reported incidents of racial harassment aimed at both undergraduate and law school students." If these incidents have occurred, then why not describe them? One of the best ways of establishing a code of conduct is to provide real examples of that code's violation. Doing so in this case would not even have required speculation—the harassment has already allegedly occurred. But there have been no such cases that when exposed have met W&L current definition of harassment. In the case of the Lewis Hall vandalism, there is little evidence to support that a W&L student performed it, and it is therefore unfair and inappropriate to assume that one did so.

In one of the characteristically revealing statements of the report, it states "we have only one tenured minority faculty member in the entire University." This statement does little to justify the need for the CRC, but it does much to confirm that the committee is highly political in nature.

The main body of the report concludes by offering that to dismantle the CRC would be to imply that the problems of harassment at W&L had been addressed, requiring "proponents of change" to prove that such a burden has been met. How ironic it is that a committee established under questionable circumstances, that has never enjoyed the endorsement of the student body, and that has served to continually embarrass the University for its four brief years of existence should demand that the burden of proof for its dissolution rest on the overwhelming majority who oppose it. The conclusion merely serves to echo the hubris which sounds throughout the entire document.

For the most part the appendices that follow the main body are more ominous. The SCC outlines appropriate and inappropriate "sexual touching," the W&L chapter of the National Lawyers Guild denounces "a faculty member defining virtue as 'Christian' conduct," and Women's Forum calls for "the CRC [to] become an integral part of Freshman Orientation." But there are among the appendices some glimmers of hope, the Federalist Society's and Jeff Kelsey's statements, for example. And foremost among them is Law Professor Allan Ides' statement. Too much of it is too accurate to summarize here, and to attempt to do so would only do it disservice.

A few months ago, the *Spectator* anticipated "The Death of the CRC?" but conceded that questions remained. Though they remain still, they have largely been replaced by new ones. The question of faculty authorship aside, how could the student representatives on the CRC have voted for the plan? Though it is no excuse, did they fully comprehend the significance of the plan, or was it sprung upon them? A dissenting member of the CRC has indicated that no formal vote was ever taken.

The report claims that the white, male power base at Washington and Lee (if such a base exists),

cannot see beyond its own race or gender to fairly adjudicate cases of sexual or racial harassment. But the report makes no effort to conceal the fact that the majority of those facing this tribunal will in fact be both male and white. What about them? Do the authors not care, or do they believe that while one group cannot see outside itself, other more enlightened groups can and will? Where is the thought process here?

Though the committee was commissioned to review its existing jurisdiction, the majority of the self-study is concerned with expanding it—namely in creating a "Principle of Civility and Decency." Although one of its authors, Dr. Joan Shaunessey, has said that the CRC will not expand its jurisdiction beyond racial and sexual harassment, she fails to note to what extent the Principle expands the CRC's role within the areas racial and sexual harassment, and that there is no institutional mechanism preventing the CRC from adjudicating all alleged violations of civility and decency. It is ironic that a committee founded on the premise that W&L students cannot be trusted would in turn require that students place so much trust in it. This would be comic if it were not so tragic.

Despite these questions, the report reveals much about the cynicism with which its authors view W&L, its history, its tradition, and, above all, its student body. If the authors are joined in their sentiment by many other members of the faculty and administration, then the CRC will not die this April 6, Washington and Lee will.

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Interview: Athletic Director, Michael F. Walsh

by Robby MacNaughton



Michael F. Walsh was named Washington and Lee's fifth athletic director in October 1989. Walsh came to Lexington following his nine year tenure as a sports administrator and baseball coach for Dartmouth College, where he was an integral part of a Dartmouth management team that instituted a five-year plan for improving the overall quality of the school's competitive sports program. Coach Walsh proved successful at Dartmouth, producing the best won-lost record in 27 years and taking a losing baseball team to a NCAA berth in six years.

Walsh's success at Dartmouth has followed him to W&L. In his first full year as athletic director, W&L sports teams won over 60 percent of their games, achieved a school-record six ODAC championships and sent four teams to NCAA post-season play. Walsh's confidence has been a key part of Washington and Lee's renewed vigor on the playing fields.

Spectator: You have been here only two years, and yet your impact has already benefited the sports program at Washington and Lee. Have you either implemented anything special or placed any extra emphasis on winning?

Walsh: Success can be defined in many different ways. Last year our sports program tallied its most wins ever. This year, though, some of our teams have been a little down in terms of wins and losses, but I feel that we have been equally successful because we have the same amount of athletes that have been competitive in their respective programs. Having as many people involved in our programs as possible is what I call success.

Spectator: You were part of a team at Dartmouth that instituted a plan for improving the school's competitiveness. Have you tried to do anything similar at W&L?

Walsh: Much of what is needed here was already in place when I arrived. My emphasis has been on the services needed prior to any action. There has been a lot of behind-

the-scenes activity, like with our event management committee. We are trying to provide athletes with everything they need before they actually compete so that the players themselves only have to worry about performing. We also have a performance review committee in which we sit down with coaches and captains at the end of each year and assess what can be done to improve the program. What I would like to see is for each of our teams to be as competitive as possible within our own conference (ODAC) and let the nationals take care of itself. I think we did a good job of this last year.

Spectator: Do you think that athletes and students in general are as enthusiastic about sports at W&L as compared with some of the schools you have seen in the east, or have you noticed a sense of apathy on campus?

Walsh: I have been impressed with the aggressiveness of athletes here and the zeal of our spectators. We have a very small school, yet we have 25% involvement with varsity athletics. I think this is remarkable. The Parent's Weekend football game was a prime example of the following we have. There was no mass exodus of supporters although the football team was winless at the time. I think the promotions committee has created a favorable atmosphere for our sport's teams.

Spectator: How does the competitive environment here in the South compare to what you encountered in the Northeast?

Walsh: The South has actually been known to be the most rabid about their sports. We have here athletes that are not only competitive in sports but also in the classroom. I have noted a tendency among some people who will say "This is only Division III". There should not be a difference in the effort given. Other than the length of the season, the same effort should be given here as with Division I schools. If that kind of effort is given, then I think everything is as it should be.

Spectator: How does the scene at W&L (Division III) compare with Dartmouth which is Division I?

Walsh: The top athletes here take their sports as seriously as at the Division I level. Only the numbers are lacking. We should enjoy the challenge of playing up. We played a football team out of the Sunbelt Conference this year and our lacrosse and tennis teams have traditionally enjoyed national competition. What we need to work on is commitment. No-one should be afraid of playing up. It is a learning experience, and I think this is the way we can find out just how far our program can go.

Spectator: What is your underlying philosophy

for the sport's program here and what plans or goals do you have for the W&L athletic future?

Walsh: I believe firmly that W&L could be the prototypical athletic program in Division III in the entire country. Here you get the highest quality education and can compete athletically as a student athlete. I feel that we offer the best combination in the nation. This is in the purest sense due to the fact that there is no athletic revenue. People here play sports for the love of their sport. The coaches are great and they enable the student-athlete to truly be in the driver's seat since there are no scholarship stipulations. Athletes here are never isolated to the playing field, instead they are completely involved in the community as a whole. The administration here is the best I have ever encountered. I think that prospective recruits will see the tremendous opportunities available here. This has become a very popular school, and if we continue to improve our facilities and coaching as we have, we will become the very best in the country in terms of Division III athletics.

Spectator: Thank you very much Coach Walsh.

Robby MacNaughton is a sophomore from Greenville, South Carolina.

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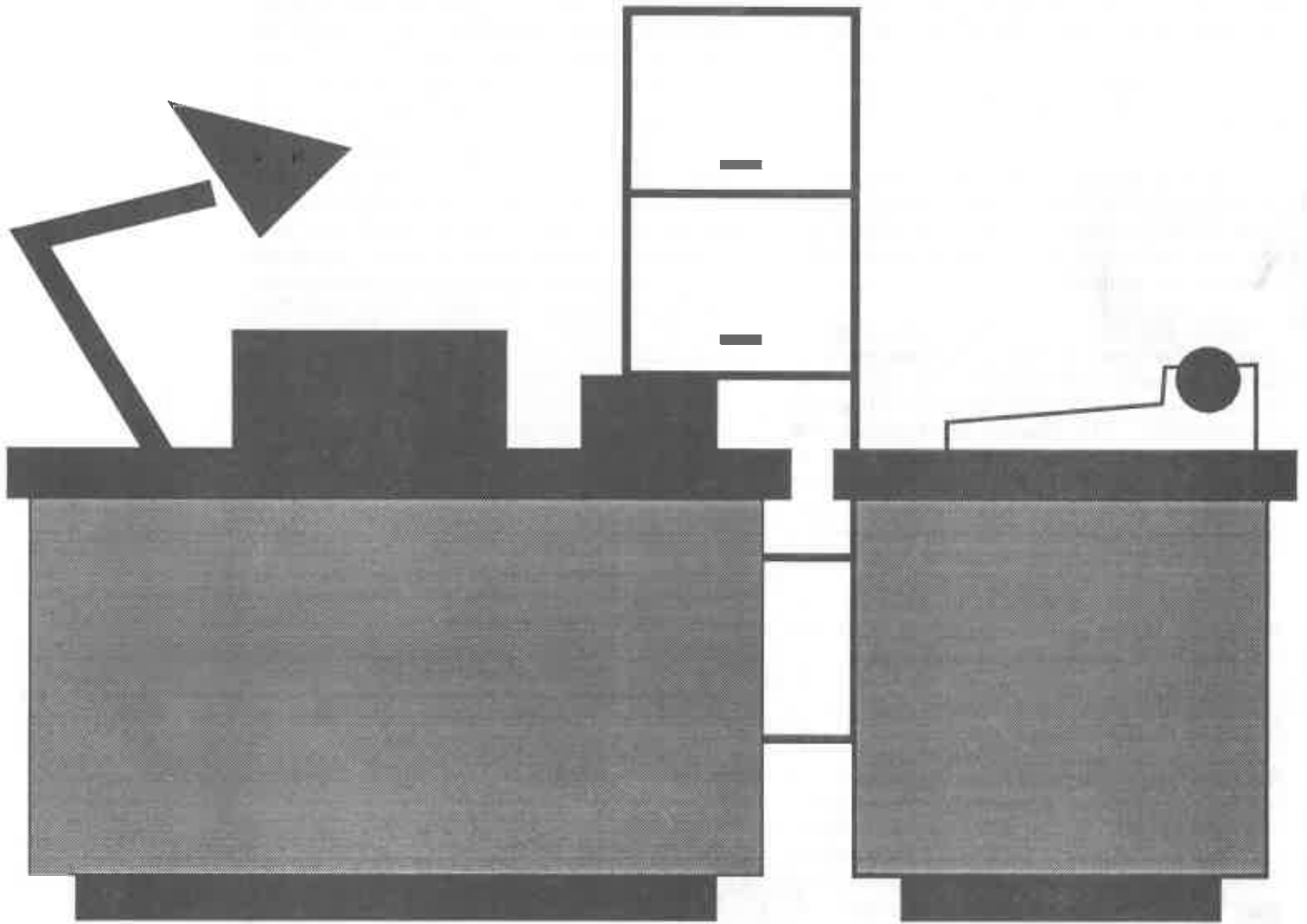
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