

THE PRIMARY SOURCE

The Journal of Conservative Student Thought at Tufts University

Volume 9 Number 5

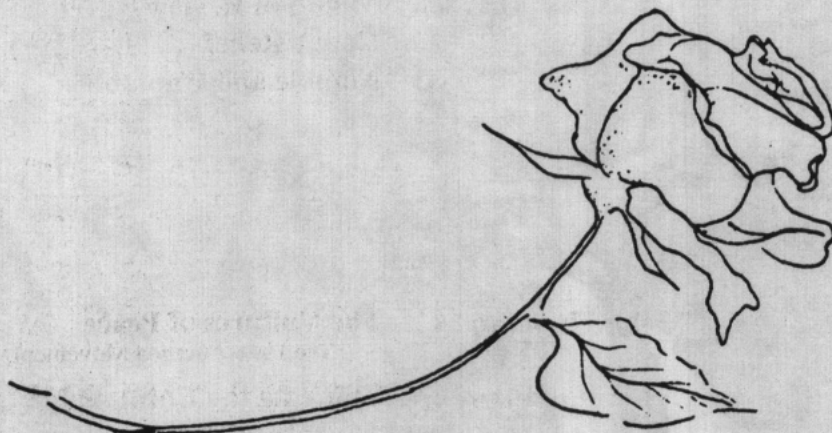
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THE PRIMARY SOURCE

THE JOURNAL OF CONSERVATIVE STUDENT THOUGHT AT
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From the Editor

The outbreak of war in the Persian Gulf has brought out the true colors of the Tufts Community. If there is such a thing as a just war, the war in the Gulf is it, and the campus reaction has been quite telling. Arguments can be made against the affordability of liberating Kuwait, but unless you oppose any "good fight," there is no rational position against the war now that we have crossed the point of no return.

Yet we have seen the protesters marching across campus and we have heard the teachers lecturing us on the evils of this war. But listen carefully to what you hear: "Imperialists", "No war for oil", etc. They're the same tired battle cries of the Left, attacking America's defense of freedom and democracy abroad. All of this is expected and all healthy for our democracy. The right to express any opinion is in a large part what makes this country great. The attempts to restrict this same basic right are what makes this university second-rate.

Recently there was an attempt by some in the administration, showing their true colors, to have the American flags flown by students from University-controlled housing removed. In the fall, the faculty voted to remove Veterans Day as a University holiday, after voting against any use of force to remove Hussein from Kuwait. President Jean Mayer overturned the attempt to have the American flags taken down. Unfortunately, the faculty still eliminated our day to honor those who have served their country in the defense of freedom.

Despite attempts to suppress support of the troops, flags can be seen all around campus (thanks in no small part to President Mayer). The true colors of many students have shown forth clearly in support of the troops. **THE PRIMARY SOURCE** will always support our troops in their defense of freedom against naked aggression throughout the world.

Letters

Dear Editors:

Appropos [*sic*] of the article by Andrew Zappia on understanding Jean Mayer, it is absolutely inaccurate to say "the liberal arts college's most important function these days is to provide the lion's share of the funding for the graduate schools." On the contrary, it is "each tub on its own bottom" and the money raised in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences stays in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Sincerely,
Jean Mayer

Dear Editor,

I am writing in response to the article on honor codes which appeared in your Christmas issue.

While I am not a member of the TCU Ad-hoc Committee on an Honor Code (if that is what it is called), I am a student in favor of an honor code for Tufts. Some, like the writer in *THE PRIMARY SOURCE*, argue that an honor code is like some sort of loyalty test, or that people are forced to sign something just to come to this university. This is a false perception. An honor code is a sign of your good name, and allows you to be free of any stigma of falsehood unless you are caught doing something improper or dishonest.

As a student at the University of the South, in Sewanne, Tennessee, I was asked to sign a matriculation book. This book also contained the honor pledge. At first, I thought much the same as John Finneran. But after seeing the honor code in action, I had a change of heart. At Sewanee, the honor code meant that when you took an exam the professor was obligated to leave the room, and at the same time you were asked to sign a pledge that you did not cheat on the exam. This was not some loyalty oath, but, instead it was an honor. It was a way for those who had worked hard, and accomplished what the course had asked of them, to acknowledge that they had done the work, and that they did not, and would not, cheat or deceive the professor just for a good grade.

Similarly, you committed yourself to an honest and forthright life while you were there. This meant that you did not lie, cheat, or steal. While this, to many, seems an archaic way of accomplishing what should be standard human practice, it has been a way of life in the South and in England, our father country, for centuries. The University of Virginia has had an honor code since it opened, as had the University in the South, and many other Southern universities and preparatory schools.

There are those who would complain that an honor code presupposes mistrust of human nature (there is evidence for this type of mistrust anyway). But an honor code at Tufts would be no more than a safe-guard against those who felt the need to cheat, lie, or steal. Would it not be nice to know that the person who took that wallet from your purse, or back pocket, was going to be expelled after he/she was caught, tried, and convicted by a jury of his/her peers, instead of just getting probation 1 from a faculty committee. Would it not be nice to never have your honesty, or integrity, questioned again by a faculty or a staff employee (such as "How do I know you really had a death in the family, or that you are sick?").

That is the whole concept of an honor code. You come to this institution knowing that you are trusted, and that you will not be questioned about your honesty until there is real proof that you are dishonest, and then only an honor board made up of your peers, the students, can decide whether you are dishonest or not.

Perhaps this is a concept which works only in a society that is willing to take the responsibility to make itself a truly upstanding and truthful body. Tufts may not be ready for the honor code that I have known for most of my high-school and college career. That is Tufts' loss, for an honor code truly makes you responsible for your own fate, and that of the community around you.

Sincerely,
Joe Swimmer, A'92

THE PRIMARY SOURCE welcomes all letters. We reserve the right to edit or to deny publication of any letter based on its length or content. Authors are required to include their names and phone numbers. Any letter to an individual author concerning work published in **THE PRIMARY SOURCE** may be published on the letters page.

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THE PRIMARY SOURCE
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Medford, MA 02155

Commentary

The Gulf War

The Gulf War, which began with the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2, proceeded from phony war to hot war on January 16. The war has been remarkably successful for the Allied forces thus far. We must be prepared for surprise Iraqi victories, for in war there are no guarantee, but there can be little doubt of the final issue of the war. Kuwait will be liberated and Iraq's nuclear, biological, and chemical offensive capabilities have already been dealt severe setbacks.

War Crimes

In its conduct of this war, the Iraqi army has repeatedly violated the norms of international law in ways for which a number of army and civilian leaders of the Axis powers of World War II were hanged. James Robbins, long-time contributor to this publication, wrote recently in *The Wall Street Journal* that "[t]here is a strong case for bringing war crimes charges" against Iraqi leaders in three classes: Class "A" war crimes (conspiring to wage and actually waging aggressive war), Class "B" war crimes (maltreating prisoners of war and civilians), and Class "C" war crimes (crimes against humanity). Mr. Robbins concludes, "The coalition [against Iraq] should -- and no doubt will -- establish mechanisms for collecting and evaluating evidence of war crimes, so that the innocent may be vindicated and the guilty not escape justice."

President Carmichael on War

On the occasion of the American entry into the Second World War, Leonard Carmichael, then the president of Tufts, made a speech which is equally relevant

today. President Carmichael supported the vigorous prosecution of the war in order to defeat the forces that made war, sooner or later, inevitable. In President Carmichael's words: "Only by a temporary assumption of a truly preponderant military might can our nation now demonstrate, and in the long run even preserve, the true thesis of international peace."



Uncle Sam's trip to Baghdad

The State of The Union

President Bush's State of the Union address was no doubt his most successful and well-received speech to date. Unfortunately at such a truly historic point for our country and the world, President Bush's speech was long on rhetoric and short on content. Approaching the difficult but most important questions guardedly and offering vague plans for the future, President Bush set our country's course in a nonspecific direction at a time when direction is imperative. As he asks, "Which of our citizens will lead us in this next American century?" We must wonder if George Bush is capable of doing so.

The State of the TCU Senate

TCU Senate President Julian Barnes recently delivered a State of the TCU Senate address, prompting numerous campus commentators to give their own assessments of the Senate. There seems to be a general consensus that the Senate is not doing as much as it possibly could. However, it is not the lack of activity that is the problem, it is rather the excess of activity. The Senate exists for a simple, limited reason: to appropriate the money collected from the student-activity fee to the various recognized student organizations. And, aside from a few bizarre decisions every now and then (i.e.

funding a full-time coordinator for MassPIRG), the Senate does a fairly good job in fulfilling its *raison d'être*. It is only when it delves into activities that stand outside the scope of its purpose that the Senate becomes ridiculous.

The Senate has debated at absurd length such things as America's Persian Gulf policy. With all due respects to the senators, they were not elected on the basis of their foreign-policy views; the TCU Senate cannot enter into treaties with foreign powers or declare war, so its views on these subjects are entirely academic. If the individual senators are so inane as to believe that their debates or resolutions on every subject under the sun influence others, then they deserve to listen to one another in the interminable senate meetings that now take place. Some say the Senate is not doing enough. We say: It is still doing too much.

The Soviet Crackdown

Mikhail Gorbachev joined the Communist Party under Josef Stalin and does not seem to have forgotten lessons taught by the Little Father of the Peoples. Like Stalin, Gorbachev, too, has presented a democratic face to the outside world, all the while holding on to power in brutal fashion. In Afghanistan, in Tbilisi, in Baku, and now in the occupied Baltic republics, Gorbachev has displayed the iron fist beneath the velvet glove. Like Deng Xiaoping before him, Gorbachev has once more given the lie to the myth of the cuddly totalitarian.

Lesson of History

History can provide many lessons for those willing to examine it, but sometimes it is most instructive in its differences from the present. Let us take the case of the American Revolution.

Imagine, for a moment, that you are an American colonial standing atop Breed's Hill preparing to defend your homeland from a vicious invader. In one hand you hold your trusty hunting musket, in the other a bag of homemade powder. At first glance, this situation might

seem akin to that of some 300 Lithuanian youths preparing to defend the capitol building in Vilnius. However, one must recall that the patriots atop Breed's Hill, waiting to see "the whites of their eyes" were not facing



armored tank divisions with unlimited reinforcements.

Imagine, once again, that you stand in the streets of Philadelphia watching in horror as British troops drag Ben Franklin's printing press into the street and hack it to bits with an axe. Not unlike the suppression of television broadcasts in Kovno, except of course that Russian troops are more likely to level an entire block than bother to drag equipment into the street.

Finally, imagine that you are a French noble, reluctantly willing to aid a nation in its birth. Can one imagine that Lafayette would appear before the Second Continental Congress on July Fifth to tell Mr. Hancock that his declaration was not good enough and that he would have to conduct a thirteen-colony referendum on the question of independence?

Let us not forget that the epic battle which the United States has waged over the last fifty years is not one of capitalism against communism, but one of freedom over tyranny. While any independent state is denied the right to self determination the Cold War must still being fought with all the vigor that has brought us the noble victories of the past.

Month in Review

Comedy is allied to Justice
--Aristophanes

PS We were very happy to see the recent Marchers for Peace set off from our fair campus. But, unfortunately, they all came back.

PS Dutch and Maggie, where are you now that we need you?

PS According to a weekly sheet of gossip and things which are just plain made up -- No, no -- not *The Observer*, we're referring here to the *Weekly World News*, our 35th president, John F. Kennedy, is not only alive and relatively unscathed from that nasty head injury in Dallas, but is advising President Bush, in the White House, naturally, on the Gulf War. Credible though this story seems, it surely must not be true. After all, the war was joined with an American air strike.



PS It seems that the lovely pictures of oil-washed shores and dying sea fowl which the media have recently been displaying have nothing to do with the Gulf War. The oil slick featured is not the one that the media suggested Saddam Hussein made. The pictures are from a previous spill. Who needs Iraqi state television? We have ABC, NBC, and CBS.

PS Don't mind Gorbachev, he's only lip synching.

PS Yes, Q.U.E.E.R. is back, and this time it's taking no prisoners. Recent posters have implied that, since ten percent of the Tufts' population is involved in the Greek system (and since one out of every ten people, at least, is homosexual), that the Greek system is "the largest homosexual organization on campus". Gee, since the Greeks are all homophobic, does that mean that the the TLGBC is the largest homophobic group on campus?

PS Recently the Chaplaincy sponsored an interfaith service to pray for our troops in the Persian Gulf. The only administration or faculty member who could take time out of his busy schedule to attend was President Jean Mayer. While we realize many faculty members are opposed to organized religion on political grounds, we are baffled that not one other member of the faculty or administration could take time out of their protesting to pray for the safety of our troops.

PS Top Ten Accomplishments of the TCU Senate

10. Gee,
9. Um, Uh,
8. Hey, you're not gonna quote me, are you?
7. Give me a moment,
6. Well,
5. You know,
4. It's not easy being a public representative,
3. We got rid of MassPIRG, well maybe not,
2. Um, (oh, we used that one), um, ah,
1. We spent your money, yeah, that's the ticket.

PS Seriously, though, we thought the Senate was very entertaining this year. Too bad they didn't try selling tickets.

PS The American obsession with thinness has given birth to yet another new fitness fad: Saddamize to a more beautiful you. A quick and easy way to lose weight and stay in shape. Just spend a month in food-free Iraq running for your life from Allied bombing missions and your Iraqi "hosts". Guaranteed to lower your body weight by at least the mass of all your blood. Sign up now, limited spots available.

PS Peace activists are still crying that the United States should have given sanctions more time to work. No doubt. In five months of sanctions, Saddam Hussein only managed to quadruple his supply of mobile missile launchers. If we'd given him more time, he would have been able to destroy most of Israel before we could stop him. After all, that's what we all wanted wasn't it?

PS Recently, political analysts have blamed the United States for the invasion of Kuwait, citing a communique that informed Saddam that the United States would not interfere in a border dispute between Iraq and her neighbor. The border dispute basically amounted to this: Saddam thought that there shouldn't be a border, the Kuwaitis thought that there should. Of course, Saddam Hussein also thought there shouldn't be any Kuwaitis.

PS There is a lot of talk among the Politically Incorrect (PI) optimists who think that the United States won't be utterly defeated about what will happen after the peace. The Source would like to advance its own peace plan. We'd like to see a union of the oil fields and the oil refineries: Let Iraq be made the 22nd county of New Jersey.

PS As Reagan told us, SDI will have peace-time uses, just as radar did. The Prophet has once again shown his gift. New commissions for radar-seeking missiles have come in from police departments across the nation. Now they finally have an anti-anti-radar missile. Speeders beware.

PS As Iraq has now become the enemy, we hear a dearth of praise for Lt. Col. Oliver North. No one has even mentioned the fact that this visionary sold arms to the Iranians for the sole purpose of defeating Saddam Hussein. He made a profit, too. And he drives the lefties crazy. Our kind of hero.

PS Now that the Superbowl hype has died down the sports world is in search of a new national sport. Students at Tufts University have proposed Wallyball. Of course, this sport contains no reference to any individual student, of course. However, we would like to propose Wallywatching as an alternative that does, very specifically, refer to one individual. The rules are simple: be the first person to notice when a certain TCU Senator says or does something stupid. This fast paced sport is highly competitive and takes a great deal of skill. Of course, the key is not in detecting stupidity, but being the first to proclaim its existence.

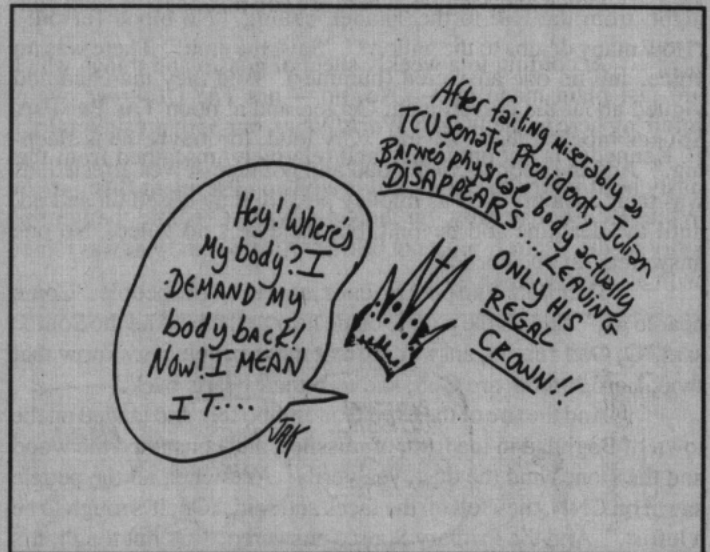
PS In a recent TUTV interview (which no one saw, of course) Julian Barnes (President, TCU Senate) repeatedly avowed that he did not know, exactly, what his Senate was up to. He insisted that his job as president was to set the agenda, not to do any actual work. Unfortunately, the Senate seems to feel the same way about its own role. With all the talk being bandied about, no one has mentioned that Emperor Barnes might be the problem. Julian told the interviewer that the Senate concentrates on too many long term goals and should look toward shorter terms. We completely agree.

PS We have reports that physics Professor Gary Goldstein has been discussing the Gulf War during his classes. Knowing how boring kinematics can be, we are pleased to hear that our defense industry has provided so many interesting examples of ballistics for our students. Instead of dealing with balls falling off buildings, we can learn about the real world of Patriots, Scuds, and Tomahawks.

PS In a recent Daily article Debbie Feldman (ex-TCU Senator) asked the Tufts community if it felt "accurately represented" by a body that voted down freedom of speech. Of course, Miss Feldman left out the fact that she was one of those who refused to support student civil liberties. The problem with politician-turned-journalists is that they often fail to shuck their tendencies to misrepresent themselves to their constituents.

PS It seems that Debbie Feldman is not the only new columnist in the Daily. Eric Schliesser (Vice-President, Tufts Dems) has pulled a coup and received a column on the second page, a feat

unprecedented even in the strange history of the Daily. Unfortunately, the presence of Mr. Schliesser's work has not markedly improved the quality of the writing on page two. His work is somewhat more interesting than the staff box, but it's a close contest.



PS The recent coverage of the Gulf War has pointed out that the U.S. news media cannot count. The confusion about plane names F-14, A-10, B-52, B-12, and F-19 seems to have been too much for our liberal intellectuals on the boob tube. Perhaps we should invite a few kindergarten teachers to help them out. Or perhaps Tufts professors would be better.

PS The following is a presentation of the Source's new stealth Month in Review:

This concludes the use of our stealth technology.

PS The '60s throwbacks who have been in charge of writing slogans for the peacenicks have come up with "Support our troops. Bring them home". We'd like to suggest this alternative: "Support our troops. Bomb Saddam's home."

PS ...So Mayer sent to all the students of Tufts and gathered the students together at Walnut Hill. And the Primary Source came near to all the people and said, "How long will you go limping and whining with two different opinions? If the Lord God Jumbo is God, follow him; but if Peace, then follow him." And the people did not answer him a word. Then the Primary Source said to the

Month (cont.)

people, "I, even I only, remain a prophet of the Lord God Jumbo. But Peace's prophets are 1,000 or so, depending on who you ask. Now you call the name of Peace, your god, and I will call on the name of the Jumbo. And the god who answers, he is God."

And all the people answered, "It is well spoken." And they took their signs, which were given them, and prepared themselves, and called on the name of Peace from morning until night, from the Hill to the Tunnel, calling, "No blood for oil!" "How many deaths to the gallon?" "Save the emu!" There was no voice, and no one answered (bummer). And they marched and vigiled about the Government Center, and at noon **THE PRIMARY SOURCE** mocked them, saying, "Cry loud, for maybe he is sleeping." And the people cried aloud and got themselves arrested, as was their custom. And as midday passed, they raised on and on, until the deadline and beyond, but there was no voice. No one answered, no one heeded.

Then **THE PRIMARY SOURCE**, said to all the people, "Come near to us." And all the people came near to them. And the Source said, "O, God Jumbo, answer us, that these people may know that thou, Lord Jumbo, are God, and turn their hearts back."

And the fire of the Lord God Jumbo fell, and landed on the town of Baghdad in the form of missiles, and consumed the wood and the stones and the dust, yea verily. And when all the people saw it on CNN, they fell on the faces and said, "Oh, it's tough to be a leftist." And the Primary Source answered, "It's not tough, it's just stupid."

-- from the *Book of Diversity*, I Kings, 18:20-39

For those of you who were holding your breaths, artistic matyr Karen Finley, whose grant for her, well, unique *oeuvre* was revoked by the NEA last year, has now recieved a grant from that self-same NEA. A victory for the artist's inalienable right to perform -- artistically, of course -- covered only in chocolate syrup and with yams stuffed snugly within intimate bodily orifices with the generous support of citizens who are tossed into jail if they do not pay their taxes. What? You say you don't know that right? It's in the Constitution -- it's the clause right below the one that guarantees cheap and plentiful abortions for all.

Q: On whom did the Pink Panther drop his neutron bomb?

A: (*sung to the tune of the "Pink Panther theme"*)

Saddam, Saddam, Saddam, Saddam, Saddam.

A welcome side effect of the current Gulf War has been the resignation of French Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement for his disagreement over French strategy (Chevenement favored a policy popular in his country *circa* May, 1940). Chevey is the head of CERES, the most anti-American faction within the governing Socialist Party. *Bonne Ridance*.

The more PC among you may want to dive for cover, but we say: God bless America. OK, it's safe to come out now.

There is a student we know who fancies himself a leftist. Now, he's a nice enough fellow in most respects, but he has one unusual personality quirk: He loves to see his name appear in **THE PRIMARY SOURCE**. "Love" is perhaps the wrong word, he is in fact obsessed with seeing his name appear in our journal. Whenever he sees one of our editors, he tells of his latest exploit and asks, "I'll bet you'll write about that in the Source, huh?" We rarely do because his exploits are rarely interesting. He has now entered into a bizarre, byzantine strategy to get his name to appear in print. He began to do the "Quote of the Day" feature for the Daily, he then decided to quote the Source's own Quote Czar to whom he broadcast his intentions. We can imagine his thoughts: "Oh boy! Oh Boy! Oh boy! I bet I've really provoked those Sourcers now! Now they'll have to print my name! Oh Boy! I'm going to run right over to the Campus Center where I'll wait with baited breath for the new Source to come out!" There is an old joke which goes as follows: What did the sadist do to the masochist? Answer: Nothing. We cannot help but be reminded of that joke whenever we think of Old What's-'is-Name.

Just when we thought we knew all of the possible "at-risk groups", it seems there is yet another, to wit: nerds. *Reason* magazine reports that a Los Angeles court found the Mayan night club guilty of turning away customers who appeared too, well, nerdy -- a violation of California law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of physical appearance.



According to knowledgeable sources -- oh, all right, we're just making this up, but let's continue -- Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, after digging himself out of the rubble in Baghdad, was heard to exclaim: "You know, on second thought, that letter to Saddam wasn't *that* insulting!"

Who Are The Racists?

Lecture by

Dinesh D'Souza

Former Editor of *The Dartmouth Review*

Former Senior Advisor to President Reagan

**Research Fellow at the American Enterprise
Institute**

**Author of *Illiberal Education: The Politics of Race
and Sex on Campus***

Monday, February 11th

7:30 pm

The Crane Room

(Next to Paige Hall)

Sponsored by Lecture Series and THE PRIMARY SOURCE

The Vultures of Peace

John Finneran

War, with all of its associated horrors, produces varied reactions. For the past several weeks, a small but vocal peace movement has garnered some media attention. The peace movement, so called, is in fact two quite different movements: the Peace Movement, properly called, and a second more disparate group that is drawn to the Peace Movement as vultures are to carrion. This

second group may be properly called the Hate America Movement. Although the two movements are strikingly different, many of the participants in the various protests that have been held of late embrace bits and pieces of the thinking of both movements, producing unusual crazy-quilt patterns of belief.

The reasoning of the Peace Movement tends to be appealingly simple: (1) War is evil; (2) Therefore, the United States and her allies should end this war with Iraq; (3) As for Kuwait, while deploring the brutal subjugation that she has been victim to, efforts to liberate her should be limited to diplomatic or, at the extreme, economic, means. If Kuwait can be freed, so much the better. If not -- well, that's unfortunate, but there's no sense in heaping destruction on destruction. War, in any event, only makes things worse.

As I say, this argument is appealing, seductively so, and I respect those swayed by it, but the argument is nonetheless fundamentally flawed. For, even without considering the dubious morality of abandoning Kuwait to Saddam Hussein, the argument assumes that war can simply be avoided, and then avoided again, and so on, on into the indefinite future. And in a sense, this is correct; if we have no objection to expansionist dictators swallowing one country after the next, including ultimately our own, we need never fight a war, ever. As Karl von Clausewitz wrote: "The conqueror is always peace-loving; he wishes to make his way into our territory unopposed."

If, on the other hand, we accept that it is preferable to wage war before succumbing to Saddam-style dictatorship, then there is no real choice between peace

"The conqueror is always peace-loving; he wishes to make his way into our territory unopposed."

and war; there is only a choice of when and on what terms war will be fought. "Peace Now" unfortunately amounts to "Peace For Now", and no longer. Saddam is a man clearly bent on becoming the hegemon of the Middle East, and thus poses a grave threat to the world-wide balance of power. The Ba'athist Party, which Saddam has belonged to ever since he was a young man, is dedicated to the union of all Arabs under a single ruler; in his speeches, Saddam refers insistently to the single "Arab nation" (which of course looks to him for leadership). Saddam has devoted great resources to acquiring armaments of all sorts, including the ABC weapons (atomic, biological, chemical) that he hopes will make Iraq a great power. Since he came to power in 1979, Saddam has engaged in wars of aggressive expansion, first against Iran, and now against Kuwait. Nor do his ambitions cease there. On January 20, Saddam vowed that, after the Iraqi army had killed "the infidels, the Zionists, and the treacherous, shameful rulers, such as the traitor Fahd" in "the

mother of all battles", "the door will be open for the liberation [sic] of beloved Palestine, Lebanon, and the Golan. Then Jerusalem and the Dome of the Rock will be released from bondage...the Kaaba and the tomb of the Prophet Mohammed...will be liberated." Perhaps you weren't paying attention. In that speech Saddam promises to "liberate" (i.e. subjugate) (1) Israel; (2) Lebanon; (3) Syria; (4) Saudi Arabia; by implication (5) Jordan; and (6) various other unspecified "traitor" countries. So much for limited aggression.

The Peace Movement may not like it, but this war is being fought both to liberate Kuwait and to destroy the physical wherewithal that Saddam needs to achieve his hegemonic ends.

But enough on the Peace Movement, and on to the vultures of peace. The Hate America Movement is not particularly dependent on the Gulf War to survive; it is quite happy denouncing American policy vis-a-vis Central America, or Africa, or Malaysia, or indeed anywhere. It is really



rather a heterogeneous group, with different members shouting their hosannas to Trotsky or Mao or Castro or Stalin or the Sandinistas or the Shining Path or no one at all, as the

Please see Vultures, next page.

Thinking the Unthinkable

Tom Kaufman

The war has begun. One of the fads this war has started is prognostications on strategy. Editorialists (myself included) have waxed philosophical about the use of air power, chemical weapons, and land assault. On one topic, however, there seems to have been consensus. Until now. The topic is the use of nuclear weapons.

I have spent days reading the war articles and listening to the numerous radio and television talk shows on the war. Universally, people who breach the subject of

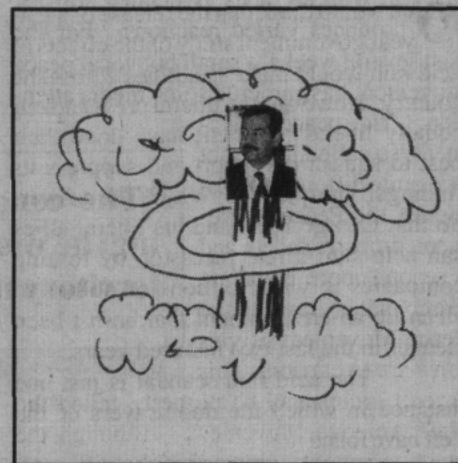
We justified the use of the first bomb on several grounds. The war was indubitably shorted by dropping the bomb. The number of American casualties was just as certainly minimized. To this day, people debate whether the total amount of deaths in an invasion of Japan would have been higher than the amount the A-bomb inflicted. The crux of the argument seems to rest on the concept of proportionality. If a plague exists, the cure is only moral if it inflicts less damage than the plague would.

If we assess the damage being caused by Saddam Hussein, it is possible to

The neutron bomb is the "Jolt Cola" of nuclear weapons: All the explosion, twice the radiation.

tactical nuclear armaments have been dismissed as wild eyed "yahoos." The main reason given is "overkill." The word "nuclear" has been given such horrible connotations by weepy-eyed alarmist groups like MassPIRG. When the average citizen hears the word nuclear weapon, he conjures up visions of Hiroshima and hundreds of thousands of painfully and grotesquely wounded civilians. However, there were arguments used to justify the dropping of the bomb on Japan that still seem cogent today.

make the argument that we may have a tool in our nuclear toolbox to match it proportionally. Saddam is, on a daily basis, launching SCUD missiles into civilian territory of Israel. Thus far he has not used chemical warheads, but it can not be determined with any degree of certitude that Saddam will not use them later. Perhaps he is waiting for Israeli preparedness to wane. If bomb after bomb is conventional, people will eventually stop bothering to put on the bulky, uncomfortable gas masks. Saddam may be waiting to strike at this moment so



as to maximize his death toll.

Saddam has dumped some one million barrels of oil into the Persian Gulf. This oil could cause extreme damage to the neighboring countries' water desalination plants. Saudi Arabia publicly discounts this possibility, but perhaps the government is lying so as to quell panic. This oil also wreaks havoc on the ecosystem. Animal-rights activist or not, it is an unchallengeable fact that the damage to wildlife increases the degree of virulence of this plague.

Please see Thinking, page 21

Vultures, Continued from page 12.

case may be. But all are united in denouncing America as the Land of the Oppressors and the Home of the Damned.

In the strange Manichean world-view of the America-haters, America is not just evil but Evil, the focus of all that is bad in the world. Other nations are depraved to the degree that they support America, virtuous to the degree that they oppose her. America is a sort of international Typhoid Mary whom the America-haters beseech all to avoid, for her touch is diseased, her breath is rancid, and her words are poison. International relations is a constant struggle between the virginally innocent peoples of the outside world, and especially the Third World, (the children of light) and the malevolent machinations of the United States and her vassals (the forces of darkness).

If I have cast the Hate America Movement's vision in religious terms, it is because it is held as if a religious belief, clung to tenaciously with utter disregard to the limits of reality. Random "facts" are plucked from the intellectual ether to "prove" the validity of this world-view. America is the land of slavery (or at least a part was, a scant 126 years ago); China invaded Tibet; Hafez al-Assad is an evil dictator, too; South Africa has not yet abolished apartheid; ergo, America must be animated by evil intentions. The syllogism cannot be arrived at by logic, but only by faith.

Since the world-view is comprehensive, all things can be integrated into it. If America opposes Iraq -- why, it must be for an evil reason. It must be for the profit of oil companies, or to feed the military-industrial complex, or as a classist plot to kill poor people, or as a racist plot to force

a disproportionately black army to fight another dark-skinned people, or as a masturbatory display of *machismo* -- all of these motives have been imputed to the United States in recent weeks, but the exact charge is reductively irrelevant; the crux is: Evil America is wrong again, as always.

There is no doubt a certain satisfaction in contemplating the utopian idyll of the Peace Movement or in mulling the dystopian nightmare of the Hate America Movement, but both visions are imbued far too much with the insubstantialities of airy fantasy when a firm foundation in reality is needed. It is, after all, in the real world that we must ultimately live and, when necessary fight, if we have decided that lives lived in freedom are indeed worth fighting for.

Mr. Finneran is a Senior majoring in History and International Relations.

The End is Near

Mark Rollins

One would think that the release of a ten-year government study of the effects of acid rain would make headlines across the country. However, the liberal press and our equally liberal president have done their best to squash the report and suppress its findings. The question: Why? The answer: So that George Bush and his liberal allies can help start a real recession by forcing companies to waste billions of dollars to clean up an environment that hasn't been cleaner in the last two hundred years.

The acid rain scandal is just one instance in which the doomsayers of the Left have found themselves hopelessly out of touch with reality and science. The success of groups like MassPIRG or the Environmental Federation in lining the pockets of Ralph Nader and the like have ensured that the tree huggers and granolas will continue to stir up public opinion with weak theories and outright lies. Their track record has hardly been dependable.

Take the "ozone depletion" problem. At first glance, the facts appear to hold up. Every student of chemistry has studied the phenomena of the chain reaction. Scientists show that, in the laboratory, molecules of chlorofluorocarbon will initiate a chain reaction destroying ozone. More scientists discover that the ozone layer is thin to non-existent at the poles. Immediate conclusion: If we don't stop using CFCs, we will soon plunge the entire globe toward massive destruction and extinction. Scientists funded by environmental lobbyists proclaim that the world is doomed and an unsuspecting public dips into its pockets to

fund an effort to stave off tragedy, and inflicts serious harm on the economy.

Unfortunately, no one ever bothers to let people know they are making life more difficult for no purpose (other than lining the pockets of environmentalists). No one ever mentions how ozone (a major pollutant that these same environmentalists are trying to eliminate from our cities) is created. No mention is made of the vast feedback systems that keep our planet in equilibrium. Ozone is formed from molecular oxygen. It is merely a less common form of this life-giving gas, containing three atoms rather than two. When a large amount

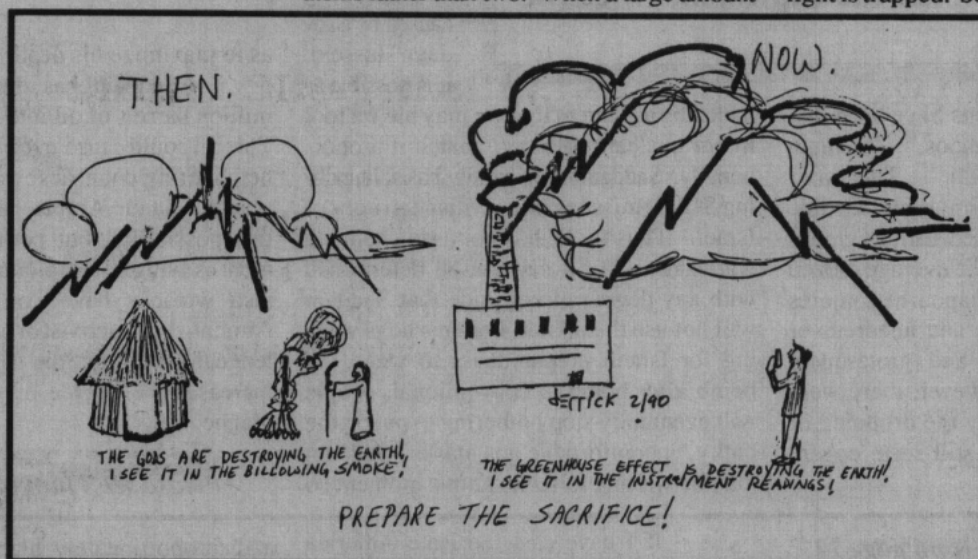
depletion there's still the ever-present greenhouse effect, isn't it? Wrong again. The theory behind the greenhouse effect is simple. Some gases are opaque to some wavelengths. When a ray of light from the sun hits the earth, the ray passes through the atmosphere or bounces off, depending on its wavelength. But light changes its frequency when it bounces off the ground, so it may not be able to get back out. This heats up the earth. Carbon dioxide is one gas that is transparent to incoming rays but opaque to reflected rays. Thus the more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere the more light is trapped. So, say the environmental-

ists, if the level of carbon dioxide goes up, the earth heats up. As the earth heats up, polar caps shrink and Boston sinks under a tidal wave of melted snow.

Sounds simple, but unfortunately, it gets more complicated. First, carbon dioxide is opaque to some waves of light. Otherwise it would not be a greenhouse gas. So the more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, the more

light from the sun is reflected away from the earth. Thus carbon dioxide cools the earth. But there's more. As the greenhouse effect kicks in and temperatures rise, more of the earth's surface water will reside in the atmosphere; not a hard concept to understand, but it has far-reaching consequences. Despite the warming of the greenhouse effect, the polar caps will still for the most part remain quite cold. The atmosphere will contain more water vapor and this will mean more precipitation. At the poles, this means snow. It means snow that will not melt and not evaporate. This means that although the area of the polar caps

Please see End, page 19.

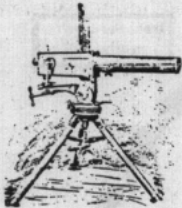


of energy is released in the atmosphere, diatomic oxygen is disassociated to form triatomic oxygen, or ozone. Once formed, the ozone stays primarily in the "ozone layer" where it shields the earth from high-energy ultra-violet light. When this layer is weakened UV light gets through and fries the world, right? Wrong. The large energy inputs needed to make ozone come from you guessed it, UV light. So, the more ozone destroyed, the more ozone is formed. Of course, this doesn't make people reach into their pockets to pay extravagant salaries to environmental lobbyists, so perhaps it's not as important that people know about it.

But, of course, even if we don't have to worry about acid rain or ozone

The March on Baghdad

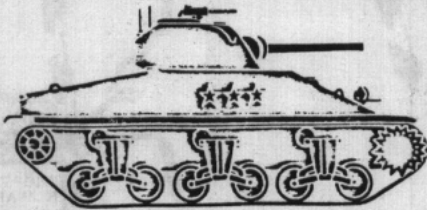
Now, more than any other time in its history, Baghdad is a very popular place to visit. In its ongoing effort to please its readers, THE SOURCE presents **March on Baghdad**, a fun board game for the entire family. Now you can join the Allied forces in their march toward the destruction of the cradle of barbarian civilization. Take your pick of characters: the good (George Bush), the bad (Saddam Hussein), or the ugly (King Hussein). The rules are simple. The game will take minutes to learn, but years to master.



Instructions for Making the Game



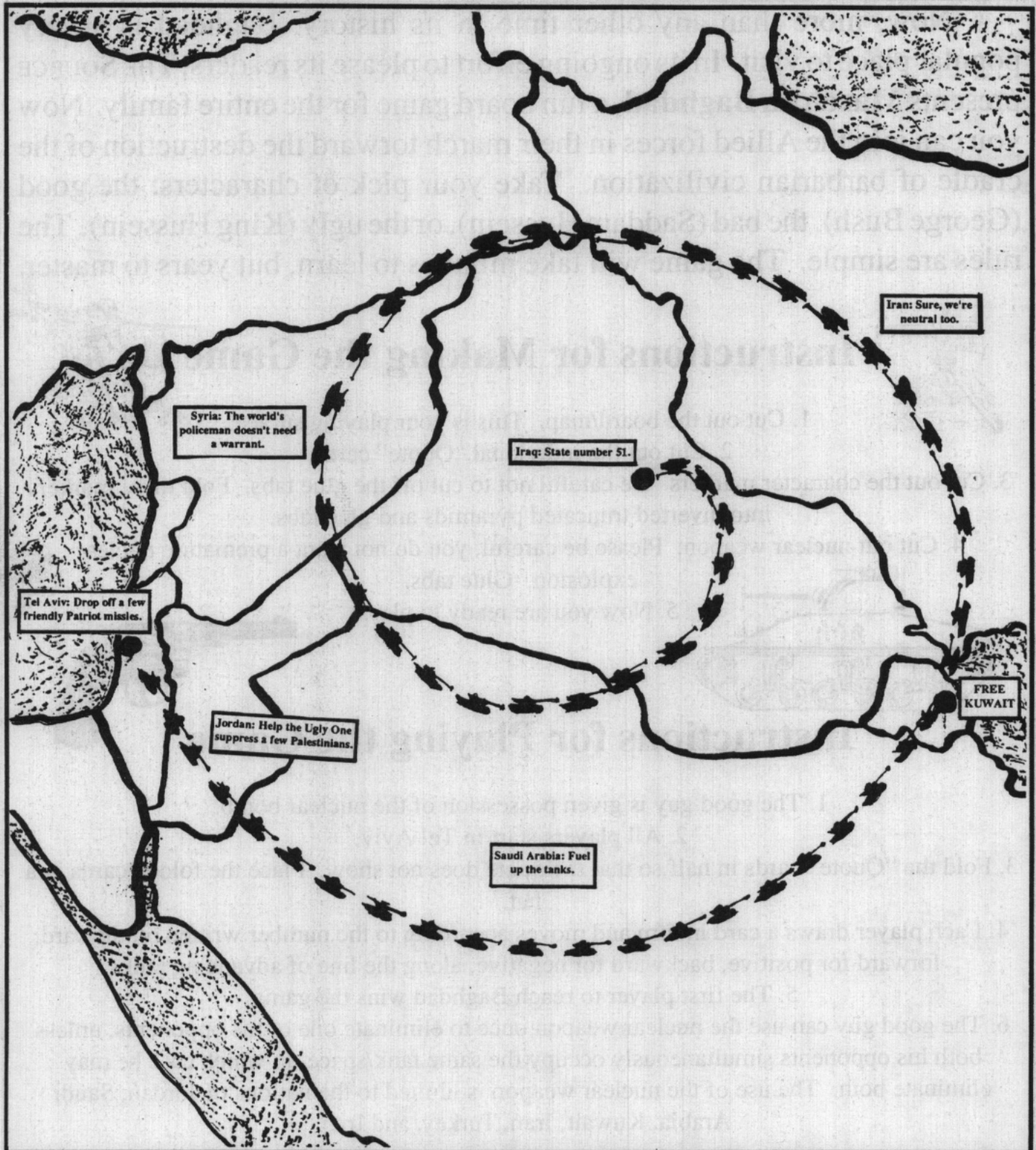
1. Cut out the board/map. This is your playing surface.
2. Cut out the individual "Quote" cards.
3. Cut out the character markers. Be careful not to cut off the glue tabs. Fold these markers into inverted truncated pyramids and glue tabs.
4. Cut out nuclear weapon. Please be careful, you do not want a premature nuclear explosion. Glue tabs.
5. Now you are ready to play.



Instructions for Playing the Game

1. The good guy is given possession of the nuclear bomb.
2. All players start in Tel Aviv.
3. Fold the "Quote" cards in half so that the quote does not show. Place the folded cards in a hat.
4. Each player draws a card in turn and moves according to the number written on the card, forward for positive, backward for negative, along the line of advancing tanks.
5. The first player to reach Baghdad wins the game.
6. The good guy can use the nuclear weapon once to eliminate one of his opponents, unless both his opponents simultaneously occupy the same tank/space, in which case he may eliminate both. The use of the nuclear weapon is limited to the nations of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Turkey, and Iraq.

The March on Baghdad



<p>"There is no doubt that the U.S. will win the Middle East battle"</p> <p>Lella Fawaz</p> <p>+3</p>	<p>"Everybody was waiting for the war to start. Now they want it to hurry up and end."</p> <p>Lieut. Deborah Draper</p> <p>+1</p>	<p>"Condition Red. Condition Red. Don your gas masks."</p> <p>Capt. Jim Spanger</p> <p>-2</p>	<p>"The liberation of Kuwait has begun."</p> <p>George Bush</p> <p>+4</p>
<p>"We [the U.S.] dropped in the first day, over the amount dropped on Hiroshima by the first atomic bomb."</p> <p>Gary Goldstein</p> <p>+2</p>	<p>"There will soon be a time for organized resistance."</p> <p>Kuwaiti Minister of State, Abdul Rahman al-Awadi</p> <p>+2</p>	<p>"Nothing significant."</p> <p>Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf on the Iraqi response to the allied attacks</p> <p>+4</p>	<p>"Mercy."</p> <p>Saddam Hussein</p> <p>+20</p>
<p>"They showed the Defense Ministry being bombed and it was a direct hit. It blew up the building but what they're not talking about is all the deaths that we're watching on tv and not even considering."</p> <p>Chris Bell</p> <p>+3, -2</p>	<p>"Saddam Hussein is a man without pity and whatever his fate may be, I hope no one will weep for him."</p> <p>John Major</p> <p>+3</p>	<p>"It isn't going to end short of the total fulfillment of our objective."</p> <p>George Bush</p> <p>+1</p>	<p>"Let us have peace, and statehood."</p> <p>Jesse Jackson</p> <p>0</p>
<p>"I think sanctions would have worked. ... And I think this regime, I mean this government, didn't give sanctions a fair chance."</p> <p>Sherman Teichman</p> <p>-1</p>	<p>"The world said Saddam Hussein was weak. Today he proved he is not."</p> <p>Palestinian Youth</p> <p>-4</p>	<p>"The Scale of death will, God willing, rise among the ranks of atheism, injustice and tyranny."</p> <p>Saddam Hussein</p> <p>+3</p>	<p>"War violates the order of nature and causes parents to inter their children."</p> <p>Herodotus</p> <p>-3</p>
<p>"We're not here to talk about supporting the government."</p> <p>Dale Bryan</p> <p>-4</p>	<p>"We say to our friends, how could anyone restrain himself and refrain from reacting?"</p> <p>Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy</p> <p>+1</p>	<p>"It will not be over in a day."</p> <p>Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf</p> <p>-1</p>	<p>"Nonviolence is the first article of my faith. It is also the last article of my creed."</p> <p>Mahatma Ghandi</p> <p>-3</p>
<p>"Let's just nuke 'em. Five day War."</p> <p>Erik Larsen</p> <p>+15</p>	<p>"We'll take whatever time it needs to do it."</p> <p>Capt. Rocky Morrison</p> <p>+1</p>	<p>"Together we have resisted the trap of appeasement, cynicism, and isolation that gives temptation to tyrants."</p> <p>George Bush</p> <p>+2</p>	<p>"I believe in peace for our time."</p> <p>Neville Chamberlaine</p> <p>-10</p>
<p>"People I know are saying, 'You embarrassed us by not supporting the president.'"</p> <p>Rep. Harry Johnston (D- Fla.)</p> <p>+3</p>	<p>"The picture is not perfect, but I think it's pretty good."</p> <p>Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf</p> <p>+4</p>	<p>"All they that live by the sword shall die by the sword."</p> <p>Jesus Christ</p> <p>Return to Jerusalem</p>	<p>"I refused orders to go to Saudi Arabia."</p> <p>Erik Larsen</p> <p>+10 (Good riddance!)</p>

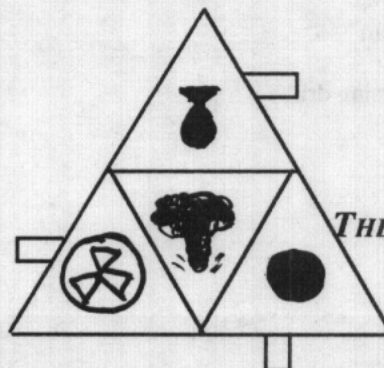
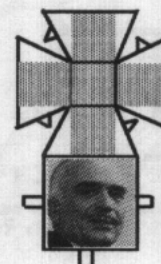
The Good



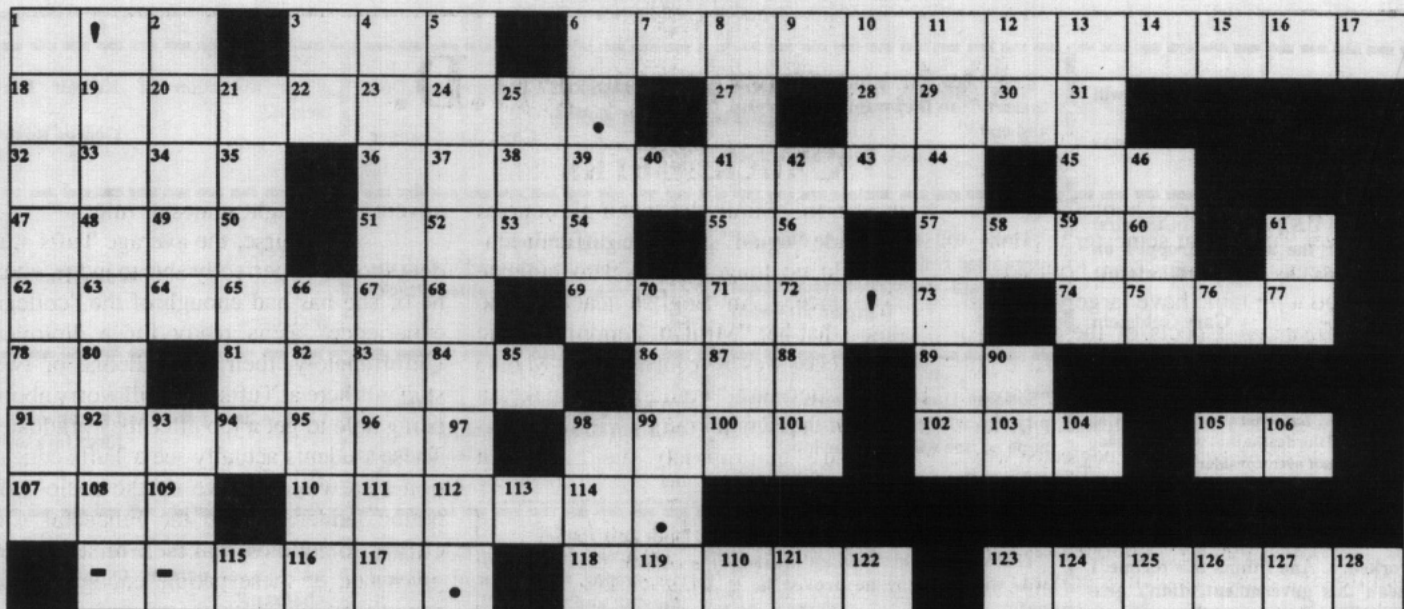
The Bad



The Ugly



THE THERMONUCLEAR DEVICE



13 28 6 39 27 4 51

21 7 8 91 37 23 59

38 68 46 118 36 113

47 46 33 80 28 15

125 53 112 73 12 55 123 86 118 98

25 115 109 92 101 102 122 44

85 70 42 82 69 64 29 31

43 14 111 108 92 61 48

99, 107 9 59 116 112 59 24

30 89 126 88 56 87

110 111 11 72 40

114 90 2 100 3

20 60 103 127 106 32

88 9 85 90 11 45 30 34 124 92 101

112 74 117 33 50 71 40

Ronald Reagan, SDI, etc.

Sitting Duck (two words)

France

Pickett's Charge, de novo

Brontosaurus, Dino, and the ? (two words)

Chemical weapons

Down on ammunition

Iraq an' ?

Yeah, right, neutral

SAAB missile launchers

BYO Bombs

Ye women and ?

Color of Iraqi troops

Iraqi doom

Iraqi training drill

118 22 11 121 85 105 2 58 85 5 92 126 109 97 Baghdad at the solstice

41 119 93 35 76 9 17 Saudi Arabian liquor

Death

91 86 128 110 78 49 16 85 Iraqi last line of defense

29 15 84 117 Fool

85 46 91 Scud flight path

2 1 11 111 95 90 France

10 52 119 29 84 1 73 22 POW treatment

Ditchdigger, Ph.D.

Chuck Marks

Recently a great hubbub has been made over Tufts eight semester residency requirement. Arguments from both side of the negotiating table have largely focused on the financial aspects of the problem. Students claim they cannot afford eight semesters, administrators say they cannot give up even one semester's tuition. Unfortunately, all combatants have neglected what one would hope would be much more important: education.

The residency requirement is fairly common in the American higher education system. In its most common form it demands that students spend at least half their college years at the institution from which they receive their degree. The residency requirement evolved in an age when students had not realized a four year college education was an absolute right (witness the financial aid protests). At one time, believe it or not, an eight semester program would take nine or ten years, the extra time being spent actually earning ones tuition. College administrators felt, quite rightly, that a comprehensive education needed a slight bit of continuity. Thus the residency requirement. As Tufts started sending more than half its students abroad, and more and more students came in with advanced placement or transfer credit, the residency was extended to eight semesters. But still the policy was meant to ensure that all graduates received a marketable education.

Unfortunately, the residency requirement was one of only a few objective measures of education to survive the blunt scalpel of the revisionists. As a four year education became a guaranteed right, professors could no longer use a bell curve for grades. One can hardly imagine a Tufts professor flunking as many people as he

gave A's to. Similarly, when all courses were made "equal" even the difficult majors could no longer be used to indicate performance. An English teacher who claimed that her "Militant Feminist Poetic Dogma" class was the equivalent of "Middle English Literature" could hardly make an argument that a math major was more difficult than a "math anxiety" major. So with



the equality of all courses and all programs, credit ceased to be an objective measure of education. Likewise, when a student learned more writing for a newspaper than taking notes in lecture hall, classes ceased to have any part at all in the college education. The administrators were faced with a dilemma. If a college education did not consist of grades, classes, or majors, how could they convince people it was worth twenty thousand dollars a year? The answer of course was the "college experience". Unfortunately, when maintaining one's blood alcohol level is considered just as worthwhile as maintaining one's GPA, the "college experience" becomes difficult to measure in anything but a temporal sense. Thus, the

advent of the eight semester rule.

Of course, the average Tufts student should be perfectly able to judge when he or she has had enough of the "college experience" as is ready for a diploma. Unfortunately, their are still one or two students here at Tufts who still worry about being able to get a job after they graduate. These students actually see a Tufts education as a way to move up the socio-economic ladder. Since the Financial Aid Office sometimes makes a mistake and gives one of these people enough aid to actually attend Tufts, the administration is under some obligation to ensure that their investment pays off. This means some kind of educational standard. Since the new and better philosophy of education says that this standard cannot be grades, courses, or majors, it must be time.

Alas, the plight of higher education will only get worse. Since a college education is now a right, any one who wants to move ahead of his fellows will have to earn a graduate degree. Since the only standard for an undergraduate degree is time, graduate schools will have to teach what wasn't learned in college. Of course, graduate school will by then be an "eternal" right and the whole thing will progress further. Two generation ago it was a privilege to attend high school. The last generation received high school as a right, and college as a privilege. The current generation views college as a right. The next will see graduate school as a right. If this keeps up the average ditch digger will have four or five doctorates. Of course, he'll still be a ditch digger.

Mr. Marks is a Junior majoring in Chemical Engineering and English.

End, continued from page 14.

shrinks, their depth grows and more water is trapped in the ice. Thus sea levels shrink. Still, there's more. As the world temperature rises, recently discovered plankton in the ocean release sulfur compounds into the atmosphere. These compounds form the nuclei of water droplets, or in lay terms, clouds. As most people know, clouds are

opaque. This means even more light is reflected away from the earth. The earth continues to cool and the "runaway" greenhouse effect does exactly that, runs away.

Of course, a planet that takes care of itself does not need a few thousand residents bilking millions from their fellows in order to "save the doomed world". Perhaps it might be better for all of us if we

shipped all the environmentalists off to Venus or Mars where their interferences might do some good. They wouldn't be able to do any harm there, and, more importantly, they wouldn't be able to do any harm here.

Mr. Rollins is a Junior quadruple majoring in Chemical Engineering, Political Science, Peace and Justice Studies, and English.

The Real Monopoly

Karen Ahlborn

There was a time when a first-class letter cost six cents to mail. No, that wasn't back in the dark ages when our parents were kids, it was actually just less than twenty years ago, around the time that most of us were born. Since then, postage stamp prices have increased by a factor of four; by the time you read this, it will cost almost five times as much to mail a letter as it did a short 20 years ago. What are we getting for our money? Not much.

True, most of the mail still gets to its appointed destination most of the time, but studies have shown that it's not getting there quite as fast as the United States Postal Service would like us to think. And while the service we're getting is still reasonably reliable, it's becoming exorbitantly expensive. Could private industry do the job with an equal, if not superior, efficiency at a lower cost? An increasing number of experts think so. Not only have private businesses already demonstrated their capacity to handle some areas of postal service, but a careful look at the post office management system clearly indicates that private business, by definition, would naturally serve the public better with more competitive rates.

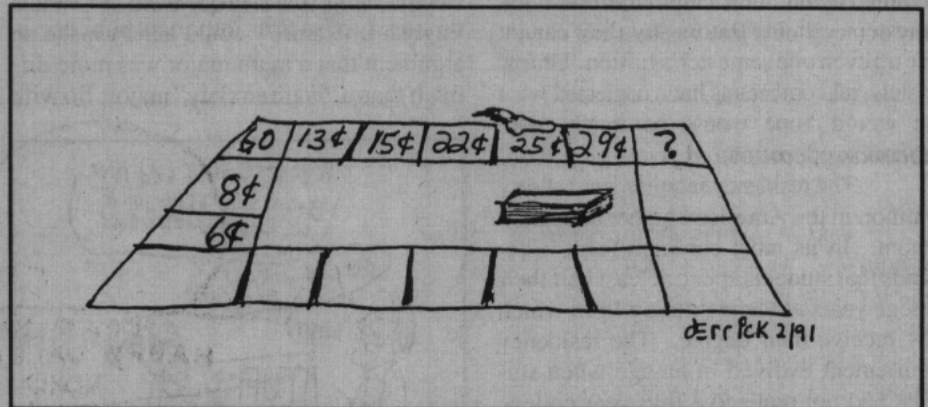
As most of us know, the United Parcel Service has been delivering packages for many years now, and it has been competing with the United States Postal Service while doing it. In 1979,

UPS was handling 1.44 billion packages and the USPS 204 million. By 1988, UPS was delivering 2 billion packages annually to the USPS's dwindling 150 million. Not only is UPS more efficient and cheaper, it has managed to take in a large profit, almost from day one.

In the face of rising postal fees, a few companies have already experimented with private delivery services. Along with

the *Wall Street Journal* and *Reader's Digest*, *Better Homes and Gardens* has decided to contract privately and has cut its delivery costs in half.

USPS management is little concerned with how high worker wages climb. Besides, should relations break down between the unions and management, Congress might



Why do postal rates keep going up? Primarily to cover growing labor costs. While 59% of UPS fees cover labor costs, the USPS spends a staggering 83% of its fees on labor expenses. The USPS management allows the postal worker unions to pressure it into granting higher and higher worker salaries every year. According to the Postal Rate Commission and the USPS, the average postal worker earns \$20 per hour in wages and benefits. That's comparable to salaries of the most highly skilled auto and steel workers. School teachers with graduate degrees often earn less.

The United States Postal Service has no profit motive and no accountability. When

management finally gives in to the unions and raises worker wages, its own salaries are subsequently raised proportionately. This does not provide a very strong motivation to keep salaries low. In the private sector, when the management raises wages, it knows that it will decrease the profit margin, so it is generally anxious to keep salaries competitive but reasonably low. Without a profit margin to worry about,

reconsider the Postal Reorganization Act which gave the senior postal management its power in the first place.

The courts have limited the accountability for which the USPS can be held to by the Postal Rate Commission. The Board of Governors has no power to impose accountability, and even the president himself can do little to hold the postal service to responsible business practices. The post office is self-regulated and self-evaluated. Of course its reports are going to indicate increasing productivity (a tremendous three-tenths of one percent) and 90% on-time delivery.

Experts studying the postal system and advocating privatization have offered a variety of solutions to cut postal costs. Some advocate partial privatization, some would transfer ownership to the postal employees and sell stock like a business, and still others would have the government allow private service agencies to bid for contracts to handle the various postal services. Regardless of what method is used, it is obvious that accountability, profit motive, competition, and free-market principles need to be introduced to the postal-service system.

Continued on the following page

[I]t is obvious that accountability, profit motive, competition, and free-market principles need to be introduced to the postal-service system.

Continued from the previous page

Packages are delivered efficiently and inexpensively by private companies. Many large businesses already do their own sorting and have the technology to provide efficient, reliable, inexpensive mail delivery. With healthy free-market competition, private mail-service businesses would be forced to maintain a reputation for reliability or they would lose business and money.

Prices would stay low in order to maintain competitiveness, and wages would compensate worker skill instead of management inefficiency.

There is a reason why Congress has established strict laws preventing monopolies: They breed inefficiency and bleed the consumer with unjustifiably high prices and poor quality. It is thus inconceivable that Congress has allowed for so long a monopoly of such an important public serv-

ice. There is no profit that the government will lose by releasing the postal system into the private sector; the only change will be lower postal rates for the consumer.

How much will we have to pay to mail a single letter before Congress allows privatization to begin? Twenty-nine cents is already too much.

Miss Ahlborn is a Freshman majoring in English and Political Science.

Thinking, continued from page 13.

plague.

Add in civilian deaths caused by our bombers. This can be blamed on Saddam, for were he to get out of Kuwait, we would stop immediately. The death toll of "collateral damage" could reach the tens of thousands if the war last long enough. Factor in allied deaths in the eventual ground campaign and the brutal mistreatment of allied POWs and you have a plague of biblical proportions.

Do we have a nuclear weapon that is proportional to the above evil? If we sift through our arsenal we come across a name from weapons past; the enhanced-radiation (neutron) bomb. Although the use of this weapon against the Soviet Union could theoretically be dismissed, this situation could warrant it. The inventor of this weapon has recently claimed that the situation we now face is a "textbook" example. The neutron bomb is the "Jolt Cola" of nuclear weapons: All the explosion, twice the radiation. If there exists a concentrated area of dug-in soldiers in a non-populated area, we could drop this device and they will all die quick deaths from massive radiation. The radiation does not last for 12,000 years, but rather between hours and weeks depending on where it is used and the size of the explosion. It is quite possible to detonate an explosion much smaller than Hiroshima's approximately 15 kilotons. People were moving back into Hiroshima days after the explosion. The desert is the best theater for this weapon and has been tested extensively here.

So where is the evil? Is "nuking" soldiers any less humane than slowly starv-

ing them and then obliterating the survivors with high explosives? Is the death of a few thousand civilians any more barbaric than twice the deaths caused by "collateral damage" of B-52 carpet bombing? It certainly was not in 1945 and this time we can inflict considerably less civilian pain than we did in Hiroshima.

These devices could effectively end the war in days. If we drop one low-yield device every day until either Saddam surrenders or we kill all of his troops, we should be able to persuade Saddam to give up Kuwait. If this does not make him go, nothing short of annihilation will. I assume we can keep risks to our own soldiers at minimum, but if not, the cost/benefit ratio of the neutron bomb should be re-examined.

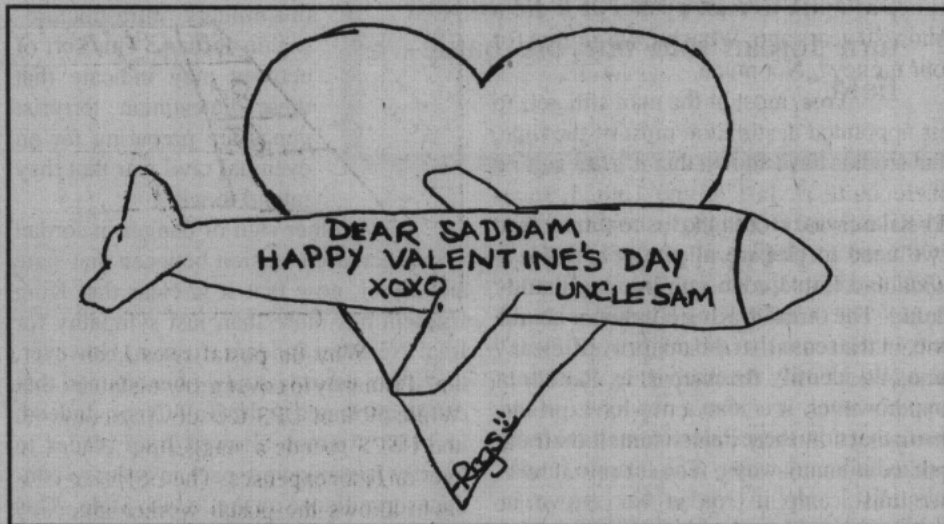
If the preceding conditions are met, the political flak suffered by the U.S. will be more manageable than many pontificate. We will have ended the war more quickly than by other methods. We would

then be able to turn our attention to repairing what we have destroyed. With the fall of Soviet influence no one could create enough political damage to seriously affect us.

If we have these weapons, why do we always insist upon ignoring them? We should not use them "willy-nilly," but we have here a case where they should be considered. The fear of escalation to strategic weapons is non-existent, so to claim that nuclear weapons are unusable becomes a logically unsupported assertion.

I am not crazy, although I am sure that selective quoting of this article could paint that picture. The point is that we should not classify nuclear weapons as taboo. Let's consider every option and perhaps the exchange of blood for oil that the protesters assume inevitable will never materialize.

Mr. Kaufman is a Junior majoring in International Relations.



The Crumbling Kingdom

Nissan Raclaw

"Now is the time to die," said Palestinian Islamic fundamentalist Ibrahim Zaid Al-Kilani to Jordanian Crown Prince Hassan in a public meeting witnessed by New York Times reporter Joel Brinkley.

"We [the Jordanians] need to prepare all the people for a *jihād* and turn Jordan into one big battlefield."

Al-Kilani was referring to his comment that "we need to prepare all the people for a *jihād* and turn Jordan into one big battlefield." The threat to King Hussein is an old one, in the sense that the majority of Jordanians do identify themselves as Palestinians; however, it is also a new one, in the sense that now these Palestinians have radicalized in many ways. The Islamic fundamentalist camp in Jordan has grown in power and number, the Jordanian Kingdom has openly sided with Saddam Hussein, and Palestinian terrorists have returned to Jordan for the first time since King Hussein expelled them in 1970.

The radicalization of Jordan was clear in the parliamentary elections last year, in which the largest growth party was the Muslim Brotherhood. In fact, half of the ten new Jordanian cabinet members chosen on January 1 are also in the Brotherhood. Another member of the Brotherhood is the elected speaker of the parliament, Abd-allatif Arabiyat. The Muslim Brotherhood thus has a great deal of influence and must be catered to by King Hussein, even in a monarchy such as Jordan.

The Jordanian leadership is not innocent in this radicalization, however, for

they have recently welcomed the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), George Habash, and the leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Naif Hawatmeh. Israeli intelligence information indicates that the DFLP and the PFLP are creating the basis of a military "infrastructure" within Jordan. This sort of activity may indicate that these Palestinian terrorist gangs are preparing for an eventual civil war that they intend to win.

Another sign of danger in Jordan is the increased tension between that state and Israel, now that it is clear that King Hussein has more than just sympathy for Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. However, this is not entirely a new phenomenon that can be attributed to the Gulf Crisis. Indeed, in 1989, Amman allowed Iraqi planes to overfly Jordanian airspace in order to conduct surveillance on the Jewish State. This might have been the beginning of the joint air force squadron and ground troop brigade created last year by the two Arab neighbors. The Israelis tend to believe that the two air forces have been entirely merged. The director of the United States Foreign and Defense Policy Project at Tel-Aviv

University's Jaffee Center states that intelligence sharing between Jordan and Iraq has increased and includes information on Israeli air traffic obtained from Jordanian radar stations.

The state of Israel is not the only one that need be concerned with increased Jordanian-Iraqi collaboration. The United States, too, suffers due to Iraq's Jordanian-supplied information on U.S. troop movements, and Jordanian reconnaissance flights on the Saudi border. The Iraqi Army also gained valuable training information on how to use the American-made HAWK anti-aircraft missiles the Iraqis stole from Kuwait. Even the so-called "moderate" King Hussein is now considered as the enemy for military planning purposes.

King Hussein has stated that Jordan will not tolerate any violation of its airspace. The Jordanian people, however, cheer as they see Iraqi Scud missiles blast over their territory in the direction of Tel-Aviv. Pictures of King Hussein and Saddam Hussein together with Yasir Arafat are sold all over Jordan as memorabilia-to-be of a bygone kingdom.

Mr. Raclaw is a Sophomore majoring in International Relations.



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The Oily Bird Gets the Worm

Ted Levinson

In the first two weeks following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, retail gasoline prices jumped as much as 18 cents a gallon. The magnitude of this price increase, and the speed with which it reached consumers led the public and Congress to accuse oil companies of price gouging and war profiteering. Even the president requested restraint in these activities. These allegations are false, and demonstrate America's resentment toward big business and profit.

Combined, Iraq and Kuwait exported 4.5 million barrels of oil a day before August second. The United States received six percent of its oil from these two nations. Total supply of oil shrank until output adjustments were made primarily in Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. Oil companies responded immediately to this supply shock by raising their prices. In a recent issue, *Petroleum Economics* noted that "retail gasoline prices were raised before the high-priced crude had come out of the ground, let alone got anywhere near a refinery." Senator Joseph Lieberman (D-CT) interpreted this reaction as unethical,

and condemned the majors, "There is absolutely no reason consumers should already be paying more for oil and gas. It's either panic or profiteering."

The immediate response of the oil companies to events in the Middle East that limited petroleum supply are justified and ought to be expected. The hike in prices was due to an increased replacement cost incurred by the oil companies. Prices were raised in expectation of higher production costs. Reacting otherwise would have led to financial ruin. Though the majors did not need to increase prices to make a profit on the gasoline in the pump, a larger profit margin was necessary in anticipation of future purchases of the more expensive crude.

In his August 8 address from the Oval Office in which he condemned the "naked aggression" of Iraq, President Bush tacked on a message to the oil companies asking them to "show restraint, and not to abuse today's uncertainties to raise prices."

Senator Lieberman had the audacity to introduce legislation in the Senate that would make price gouging a federal offense. In reviewing the responses of the oil companies it becomes evident that their price adjustments were not abusive, and in fact deserve praise. Ken Durr, Chevron's Chairman, pledged support for Bush's call for restraint. Despite raising prices five to eight cents a gallon, Chevron still did not cover its increased crude prices. All other major oil companies either cut

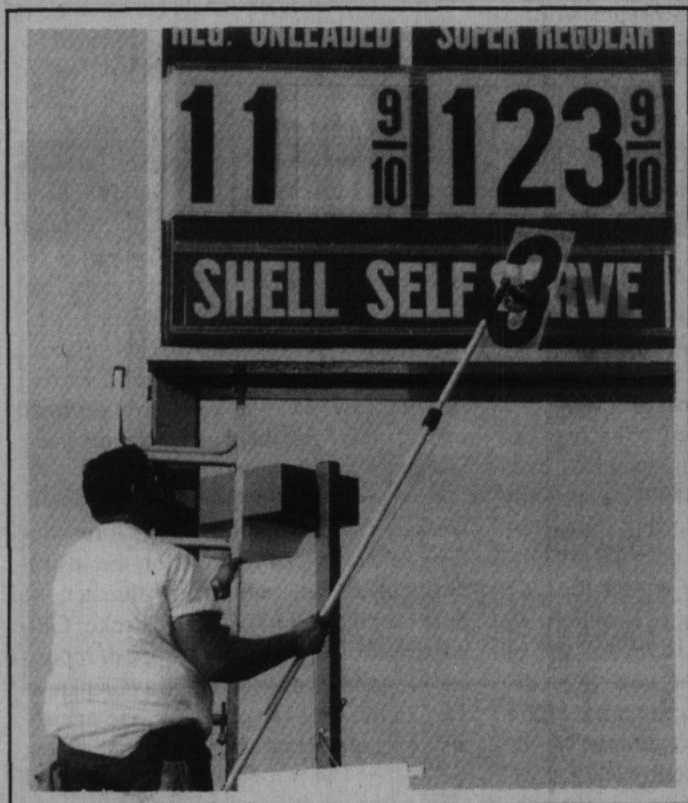
their prices or froze them when the spot price of oil stabilized, thus easing the economic consequences of the war for consumers. This response demonstrates patriotism and sacrifice, not greed as many would want us to believe.

Mr. Charles Di Bona, President of the American Petroleum Institute summed up the opposition to price increases as the result of, "a naive and one-sided view of

"There is absolutely no reason consumers should already be paying more for oil and gas. It's either panic or profiteering."

how markets work." Coupled with this ignorance is an undeserved distaste toward profit. War is not a valid reason to suspend the pursuit of profit. Let us remember the words of Sir Winston Churchill during the First World War, and strive to keep, "business as usual."

Mr. Levinson is a Sophomore majoring in International Relations.



Puppet Master

Derrick Cruz

In the October issue of this journal, I speculated whether President Gorbachev would use his special powers as a pretext for the return to dictatorial rule. Unfortunately, each day only confirms my fears. On December 20, Eduard Shevardnadze resigned as foreign minister and warned about a return to dictatorship. In Lithuania, 15 people were killed by the Soviet army. In Latvia, at least four were killed. Is this the same Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev whom the West praised for his liberal policies and rewarded with the Nobel Peace Prize? Over the last several weeks, Gorbachev has taken a hard-line stance in his actions and in his speeches. What is currently happening is not a return to dictatorship, but instead the exposition of Gorbachev as a true dictator. Not only is he a dictator, but he is also a shrewd politician who uses the political structure to his advantage, used the liberals for his own gain, and is now using the traditional institutions of order in order to stay in power.

Currently, there is speculation that Gorbachev's sudden hard-line rhetoric and politically conservative appointments signal that he is in control of neither the Party or state apparatus. Instead, he is merely a figurehead, while the actual decisions are made by the hard-line conservatives and the military. This hypothesis has some credibility. During September, there was troop deployment and movement in Moscow. Several weeks later, Gorbachev rejected the Shatalin economic program in favor of a vague, watered-down plan lacking specific deadlines for implementation. Recently, his more liberal advisors -- Alexander N. Yaloviev, Stanislov S. Shatalin, Nikolai Y. Petrakov, and Vadim V. Bakatin, the architects of perestroika -- have resigned in protest of Gorbachev's new policies. The new people in the political scene are all conservative hard-liners: Gennadi I. Yanayev, a party functionary as vice president; Boris K. Pugo, the hard-line party chief in Latvia as minister of interior; Valentin S. Pavlov, an economic *appartchik* as prime

minister. Quite possibly the appointment of Alexander A. Bessmertnykh as foreign minister was a tradeoff between Gorbachev and the right wing in order for Gorbachev to retain power.

While this scenario has some credibility, when Gorbachev's position and actions are examined more closely, one sees that Gorbachev has been and continues to be in charge and that he is a cunning dictator.



Since his selection as general secretary of the Communist Party in March 1985, Gorbachev has been a dictator. As general secretary -- an unelected position -- Gorbachev has access to a pool of cadres he can count on. The *nomenklatura* system has yet to be dismantled. Over the last four years, Gorbachev has consistently replaced *appartchiks* from the Brezhnev years with his own men. The Old Guard no longer has the foundation from which it could possibly force Gorbachev to abide by its decisions. When Gorbachev became president -- a position which he created -- he was not elected by the population, whereas even Marcos and Pinochet held elections. Only after he became president did Gorbachev promise elections for the next presidential term. The governmental structure itself perpetuates the dictatorship. Despite structural reforms, there still is no system of checks and balances. The new Supreme Soviet is still at its nascent stage with a majority of its members appointed by the Communist Party. Currently, it has replaced the Central Committee as the rub-

ber-stamp legislative institution of the Soviet Union. The only action the new Supreme Soviet has taken that has any substance is its approval of granting Gorbachev "extraordinary powers" which allows him to pass decrees without approval of the Supreme Soviet in order to deal with the economic chaos. There is no Supreme Court to declare presidential decrees null and void. Therefore, Gorbachev as president can issue decrees without fear of a veto. Hence, Gorbachev's occupation of both posts, the general secretaryship and the presidency, ensures him the unfettered exercise of power that only a dictator could attain. One of the clearest examples of the dictatorship is the curbing of *glasnost*, the symbol of Gorbachev's liberalism. The West has been shocked to see the new restrictions placed on the media. However, if one sees *glasnost* as a means for those in power, more specifically for Gorbachev, to stay in power, one would not be shocked.

Glasnost heralded a new era of openness in the Soviet Union. Newspapers published stinging criticisms of the Soviet apparatus and the Party apparatus. News shows exposed corruption and inefficiency. In retrospect, the only person who benefitted was Gorbachev. The West hailed him greatly. Public reaction in the media *exposes* resulted in the removal of many inefficient Brezhnevites who hampered Gorbachev. Those who did not benefit from *glasnost* were the common Soviet citizens. During the *glasnost* era, the economy declined increasingly. As the Soviet saying goes: One can't eat *glasnost*.

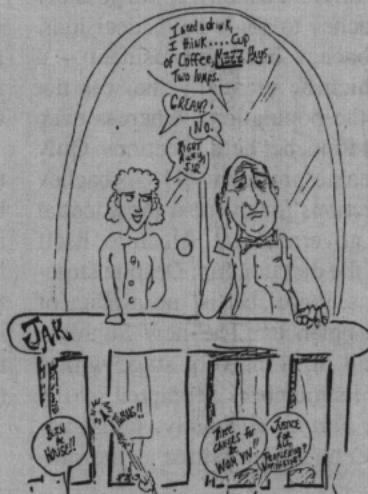
Since *glasnost* as a means to maintain power is currently failing, Gorbachev has decided to clamp down on the instruments of *glasnost* which now threaten his hold on power. In one broad stroke, Gorbachev limited the media's scope of reporting by appointing Lenoid Kravchenko as the chairman of Gosteleradio, the agency that oversees state radio and television,

Please see *Puppet*, page 29.

Comic Relief

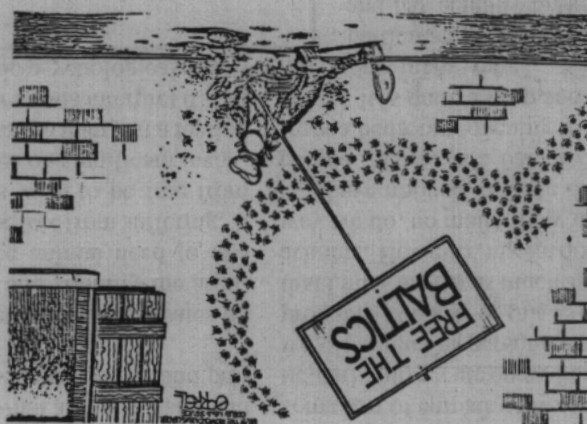
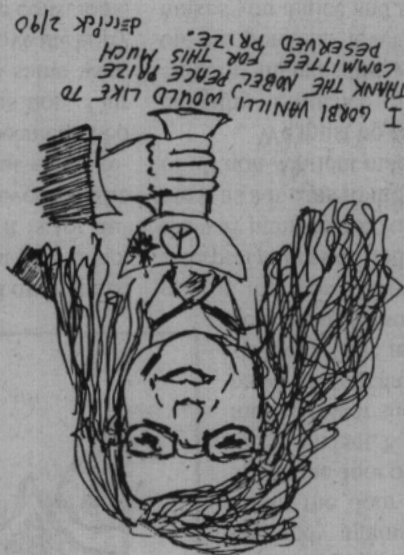
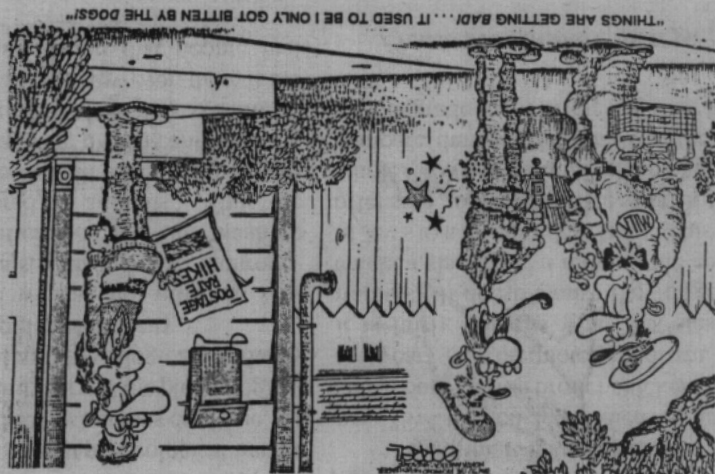
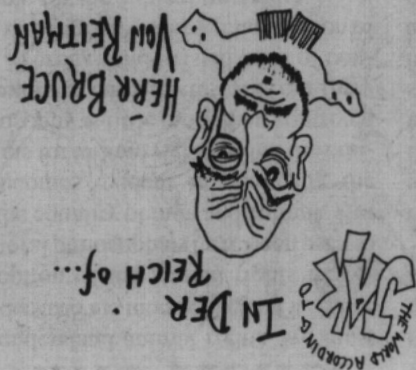
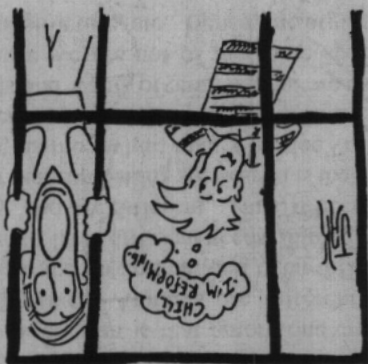


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WHAT, ME WORRY?



The Morality of Animal Rights

Toby Yim

To understand animal rights, we must understand the morality behind it. Since the inception of the animal rights movement, moral philosophies have been used to justify the equality of man and animal. But what becomes evident in analyzing the arguments for animal rights is that the ethical philosophy is little more than contrived justification for empathy towards our furry friends. Through the twisted haze of conscience that Ingrid Newkirk, chairperson of the People for the Ethical treatment of Animals (PETA), presents us with, what can we make of the issue? Is it wrong to eat meat? Should we eat humanely slaughtered meat but avoid veal? What about fur? What about animal experimentation? There are those that hold that a midway stance is possible. They weigh utilitarian arguments, trying to give animal rights where they can, but using animals when necessary to humans. But utilitarian arguments cannot apply to this issue, for if animal use is unjust, than no use can be accepted, yet if there is no moral argument for animal rights, then use of animals requires no ethical mitigation. Hence, the issue can only be realistically debated on the moral level. Is it ethical to use animals? Absolutists such as Ingrid Newkirk say no. I hold that there is no justification whatsoever for the limitation of animal use for human benefit.

The morality of equality for animals is simply an extension of racial and sex equality to include various species. It is true that standard reasons for not including animals as equal members of human society are quite similar to justifications for racism and whatnot. But those that argue that speciesism is real ignore one critical perspective. Animals are different. A human and an animal, and even different animals, have different needs, think differently, and *are* different. Thus, it becomes clear that combatting speciesism is the same thing as the "white man's burden" of the imperialist era. We pretend to know the needs and wants of animals, but we can't, because we are not of the same species, social structure, etc. Hence, the argument

that we can know what animals want, and therefore must provide it, is false and presumptuous.

Some animal rights advocates do recognize the flaw and simplify the argument. They reduce animal need to one thing: the desire to be free from suffering. It is true that humans wish to be free from suffering. Pain takes on significant meaning in humans; it is more than just a feeling and a reaction. Our minds interpret it, and pain takes on gigantic psychological mean-



ings. The same cannot be said of animals. Yes, animals do feel pain. But pain is not the psychological horror that it is for humans. All higher animals have specific physical reactions to pain that seem remarkably similar, which has been equated to "sign language," which it is not. Our bodies all react to pain in the same way, since the point of pain is to remove the body from physical damage. But the conscious, sentient interpretation of pain which makes it so abhorrent in humanity cannot be assumed piecemeal to animals as well, since animals do not exhibit psychological trauma after the fact, the way humans do. True, we study pain in animals and the physiological reaction is similar. Physiological similarity is not psychological similarity.

Since we can not attribute sentience to animals, pain and other anthropomorphic qualifications lose all meaning when considered in animals. Thus the foundation upon which the equality of animals and humans are drawn cannot apply, and thus the equality of animals as a morality loses all meaning. However, there is the very real consideration that people feel

some sort of empathy toward animals, particularly furry, cute ones. For some reason, we often tend to personify animals. I am probably as guilty of this as anyone. I find that I miss my cat as much as anything else at home. However, my cat doesn't think the way we do, no matter how it seems. Cats, as I have noticed, operate differently than people. There is a balcony in my house from a bedroom, opening to a living room below. It is quite a drop and Kiki (my cat) has fallen many times. Kiki was not a particularly happy camper each time, and has actually broken a leg once. But Kiki still walks the precipice, for some reason, and often falls. Or the way Kiki gets into rooms. She throws her body against the door, pawing under the door and the whole bit. When the door opens, Kiki forgets to move. In fact, Kiki has not learned to move, rather she meows louder and paws the door and the whole bit. Kiki suffers a little as the door opens on her, but she ignores that, since she is

now in the room. Obviously, cats do not interpret pain as an undesirable end in itself the way humans do. Rather, cats will tolerate it as a means to their ends. Such is true of all non-sentient mammals.

We must be careful of how we let empathy influence us. Obviously, our empathy dictates the way we live our lives on the personal level, and it should, it makes you a nice and swell person. But it should not influence our moralistic thought. What feels right may not necessarily be right.

Animal rights morality is dangerous. "Six million Jews died in the Holocaust, but 6 billion broiler chickens will die this year" is an oft quoted aphorism. I think it is fairly obvious what this statements implies. It doesn't raise the "tragedy" of chicken slaughter, it reduces the genocide of Jews to a meaningless level. This is both offensive to Jews and to humanity as a whole. When animal rights advocates compare the use of animals to the Nazis, they degrade those crimes against human-

Please see Animal, next page.

Puppet, Continued from page 25.

with the intent of making the media more "objective." An example of the new "objectivity" is an anchorman on the evening news who, before reporting the on the crack-down in Vilnius, asked in front of millions of viewers, "Can I run this?"

These restrictions in the media are more alarming in light of the Baltic crack-downs. These restrictions pre-empt any criticism and investigation of Gorbachev's role in the crackdown. At a news conference on January 22, Gorbachev only said that he was "deeply moved" with the tragedy and pledged a full investigation. Gorbachev also said that the crackdown did not come from "some mythical orders from above" but instead from the decision of the republic itself. Reflecting the new party-line policy, news programs and newspapers have been languid in investigating who comprises the national salvation fronts. Without any objective media, Gorbachev is free to do what he wants without fear of criticism or accountability to the people of the Soviet Union.

The dictator intends to keep the Soviet Union together, even if it means the

use of force. The latest presidential decrees should come as no surprise. On January 22, the government announced the withdrawal of 50 and 100 ruble notes. A provision to the decrees states that an intergovernmental commission of the KGB and the finance ministry will have "extraordinary authority" to ensure compliance with the decree. This provision gives the KGB and the finance ministry unfettered authority to do whatever they deem necessary to fulfill the new measures in a land where the rule of law is not respected by the central government. On January 25, the ministers of defense and interior in a joint statement announced that the Red Army would join the police on February 1 to patrol the streets in major cities in order to combat a rise of "crimes of an audacious and cynical nature." The military is allowed to carry arms and to use armored vehicles if necessary. On January 26, Gorbachev granted broad powers to the KGB and the police to search private business premises, confiscate documents, search the offices of any organization without the owner present, demand information from banks and other credit institutions, and freeze assets of any business in order to "facilitate the battle against

economic sabotage and other crimes in the economic sphere."

Gorbachev has tightened the leash around the Baltic states even tighter, in the name of economic stability. The KGB and financial ministry have the authority to search and seize documents and freeze assets. These measures effectively prevent the Baltic states from exercising economic independence. Therefore, without having to fire another shot, Gorbachev can keep the Baltics and other republics in the union through measures that on paper are intended solely to prevent economic chaos.

Gorbachev used a liberal policy and now uses a conservative policy as a means to secure his position. He has recently passed measures which can only strengthen his hold over the union. Currently, he has ruthlessly shackled the Baltics where the Committee of National Salvation is the most blatant manifestation of his dictatorship. The salvation fronts "[s]till [have] no faces, no names," as Raimondas Sestakauskas has said, but the strings of the puppets lead to the puppetmaster in the Kremlin.

Mr. Cruz is a Junior majoring in History and Political Science.

Animal, continued from page 28.

ity to the everyday use of non-sentient creatures. If that's not dangerous political thought, what is? One cannot go to a Holocaust victim and compare his experience to chickens. It is ludicrous. Jews are not animals. It seems ironic that the championship of Hitler's philosophies would come from activists in modern-day America.

One thing about the animal rights agenda is that it is the epitome of deconstructionism. We have based the entire advancement of humanity on a specific relationship with animals. If we are to throw our relationship with animals out the window, we must deconstruct thousands of years of sociocultural advancement. Newkirk dreams of a time where we shall live in a symbiosis with animals, and we will intervene in conflicts between animals. I have never seen more ignorance of how nature works. Are we to stave off lions because

they violate the rights of lambs by attempting to eat them? What about the rights of the lion (assuming we are all equal) to eat what he ought to (lambs and whatnot), and thus to live? Clearly, in a Newkirkian world, a lion would be guilty of assault, battery, and murder every time he wanted to eat. Humanity has spent a lot of time and effort to move away from the hostile, Darwinian world of dog eat dog. Animals have not consistently contributed to that, only as tools utilized by mankind, and in reality, they can never be equal partners in our ideal societies, because they are ideal societies for humans. A lion would not care about the rights of a lamb, since a lion would be primarily concerned with his own survival. So an egalitarian society for all species wouldn't work. Is radical deconstructionism the answer to an unwilling creatures egalitarian? No.

Diversity, as I see it, is the respect

and recognition of the equal nonethnocentric validity between different modes of thought, cultures, societies, etc. Animal rights activists seek, in disregard to diversity, the twisted morality that equates Semitic people with farm fowl, and seek to impose a philosophy upon not only all of us, but all animals as well. Animal rights advocates simply assume what they think animals need, when they most certainly cannot know. And it is criminal to assume the needs of another, and it is criminal to impose those assumptions upon us all. So if animals deserve rights, we are not the ones to judge what rights they should receive, and the rights would most certainly not be those rights that we confer upon humanity. But that argument is moot. Animals are different. Animals are not sentient. Animals do not equal humans.

Mr. Yim is a Freshman majoring in Anthropology and Music.

An American Life

Dan Goodwin

An American Life by Ronald Reagan
New York; Simon and Schuster, 1990,
\$24.95

It seems appropriate at this juncture in history to take a look back at the Reagan years. The successes of President Reagan have become strikingly clear in the years following his presidency. We have seen the fall of Communism throughout much of the world. The America's relationship with the Soviet Union is warmer than ever. President Reagan alone presided over the largest peace time expansion in

ment; these are precepts of freedom and self-reliance that are at the root of the American way and the American spirit."

The ideas that steered Reagan's life and presidency are those which are at the core of our free society. He believed as Thomas Jefferson did that "a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned -- this is the sum of good government."

In *An American Life*, Reagan explains how these ideals led him in his decisions and how he tried to get the country back on track. He worked to reduce government control over people's lives. He worked to force the Soviets to the bargaining table by strengthening our decaying military. And he worked to halt the forced spread of Communism and to strengthen emerging democracies.

What set Reagan apart from many other presidents, including Bush, was his vision. Reagan had a clear image of right and wrong. He knew our country before it was encumbered by excessive government. He held a vision of what this country could be and he kept that vision when confronted with the complicated matters of state. Often his ideas may have seemed simplistic, ignoring complicating factors; yet, simplicity worked.

In retrospect, we can see the effectiveness of Reagan's policies. Reagan "decided we had to send as powerful a message as we could to the Russians that we weren't going to stand by any more while they armed and financed terrorists and subverted democratic governments. Our policy was to be one based on strength and realism. I wanted peace through strength, not peace through a piece of paper."

These policies worked. *An American Life* chronicles Reagan's negotiations with the Kremlin. From the arms control negotiations at Geneva to personal corre-

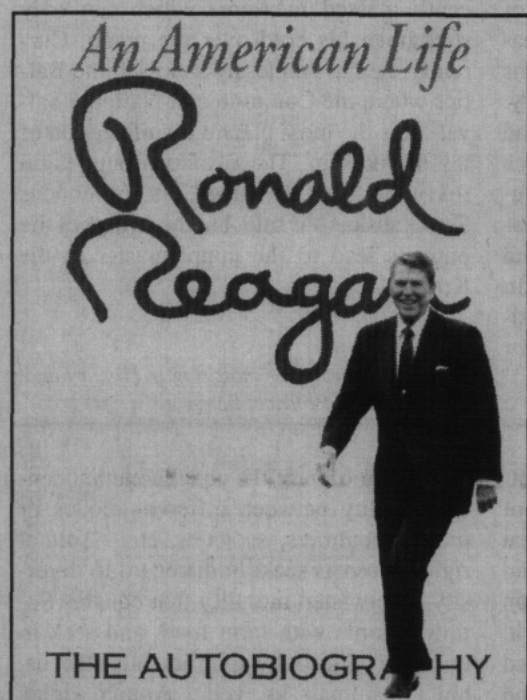
spondence with Gorbachev, we can see the build-up of trust between the two superpowers and the work towards reduction of arms. Through these letters and meetings, Reagan imparts his understanding of the Soviets and their understanding of us.

In order to bring the Soviets to the negotiating table, Reagan first had to battle with Congress to get the money to rebuild our military. The Democrats played a game in which the president would propose spending cuts, Democrats would propose drastic cuts in military spending, and a compromise was forced. There is, of course, a choice between a deficit and low defense spending. Reagan answered, "I'd have to come down on the side of national defence." And every time I did, the audience roared. Nobody wanted a second-class army, navy, or air force defending our country."

One of the bigger stumbling blocks with arms negotiations with the Soviets was SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative). Reagan refused to bargain with SDI. Today, we can see the success of SDI in the Gulf with the Patriot missiles, but the real success was the effect on our relationship with the Soviets. Reagan agrees, "[I]f I had to choose the single most important reason, on the United States' side, for the historic breakthroughs that were to occur during the next five years in the quest for peace and a better relationship with the Soviet Union, I would say it was the Strategic Defense Initiative, along with the overall modernization of our military forces."

Reagan's eight years in office were some of the most important years in our nations history. These years marked the slow of the cancerous government expansion which began with the New Deal. Today the United States is again unquestionably the greatest country on earth and all of our neighbors can once again count on us to work towards freedom throughout the world. *An American Life* chronicles these great years in our nation's history, from the man who led our country back onto the road of freedom.

Mr. Goodwin is a Junior majoring in
Bio-psychology



history; and in the past few weeks we have seen the success of the largest, best trained, best equipped volunteer army in our nation's history.

President Reagan's life truly was *An American Life*. Growing up during the Depression, the son of a salesman, Reagan witnessed the inception of the social programs. Casting his first vote at the age of 21 for Franklin D. Roosevelt, Reagan, a Democrat for much of his life held that, "the classic 'liberal' believes individuals should be masters of their own destiny and the least government is the best govern-



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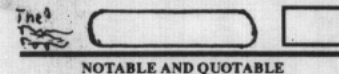
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NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE

Our strategy to go after this army is very, very simple. First, we're going to cut it off, and then we're going to kill it.

-- Colin Powell

There may well be some surprises ahead for us. No one should assume that Saddam Hussein does not have significant remaining capabilities...But he can't change the course of the conflict; he will be defeated.

-- Dick Cheney

The Iraqi air defenses were more pretty and colorful than effective.

-- Sebastian Rich

The art of war is simple enough: Find out where your enemy is, get at him as soon as you can, strike at him as hard as you can, and keep moving on.

-- Ulysses S. Grant

Victory is near.

-- Saddam Hussein

The ghost of Stalinism walks in the Kremlin.

-- Vytautas Landsbergis

*God bless America,
Land that I love,
Stand beside her,
And guide her,
Through the night,
With a light,
From above.*

-- Irving Berlin

Say what you will about Charles Keating. At least he's buying American.

-- Jay Leno

Western civilization isn't perfect; it gave the world totalitarianism, acid rain, and artificial turf. But it isn't all bad either. It also led to democracy, central heating, individual rights, the Clarinet Quintet in A, sonnets, and baseball.

-- Jon Margolis

Health nuts are going to feel stupid some day, lying in hospital beds, dying of nothing.

-- Redd Foxx

Gynophobia [fear of women] is structured like a language...[and] language is structured like gynophobia.

-- Barbara Johnson

Gorbachev has no more masks to put on.

-- Ganovaite Sevedapovskinea

The Soviet Army will never go so far as to open fire on civilians.

-- Soviet Marshall Sergei Akhromeyev

In the Soviet Union, all leaders talk nicely and then act differently.

-- Algimantis Jackis

The word "conservative" will be hurled at me by someone on a college campus who clearly expects me to try to evade it. There follows a delightful moment of cross-cultural confusion when instead I embrace the word and say, yes, I am a conservative.

-- Lynne V. Cheney

Ideas have consequences.

-- Richard M. Weaver

A University is a place of concourse, whither students come from every quarter for every kind of knowledge...an assemblage of learned men, zealous for their own sciences, and rivals of each other, are brought, by familiar intercourse and for the sake of intellectual peace, to adjust together the claims and relation of their respective subjects of investigation.

-- John Henry Newman

Why is Bruce Springsteen big, though? He talks the dumb way.

-- Andy Warhol

Antithesis is not antidote. Antidote is not immunity.

-- Jean LaCouture

If your wife wants to drive, don't stand in her way.

-- Sam Levenson

You can send me to Hell or New York City. It'd be about the same to me.

-- Hank Williams, Jr.

Pacifism is a beautiful idea, but if it confronts aggressive totalitarianism, it is the greatest provocation, inviting attack, subjugation, and destruction.

-- Menachem Begin

Proclaim liberty throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof.

-- Leviticus 25:10

Secularization under religious auspices is the practical atheism that spares us the trouble of repudiating the faith.

-- Richard John Neuhaus

John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr. were both womanizers. I can deal with that.

-- Julian Barnes

The university is in many ways a pleasant place. It is only flawed by the strange persons who are attracted to it.

-- Thurston P. Snodgrass

Old Men and Comets have been revered for the same Reason; their long Beards, and their Pretences to fortell Events.

-- Jonathan Swift

Me and Heather are going to rent this, like, big, groovy car and drive cross-country. We're going to take no money and only one change of clothes and write really bad poetry. We both read On the Road and thought it was totally bogus.

-- Winona Ryder

Whenever two Trotskyists meet, there is an International. Whenever three Trotskyists meet, there is a schism.

-- Alain Lancelot

There is no justification, no right for the KGB-Cheka to exist, with its 70 years of bloody history.

-- Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn

I support the president of the United States and our men and women in the Gulf.

-- Jean Mayer

It's Iraq, Iran, I come, I go, and I don't know who these people are.

-- Jimmy Walker

As you say in commercial, he asked for it and he got it. Only this time it was not a Toyota.

-- A Saudi official, an Saddam Hussein

The surest way to have peace is to show our determination to wage war if necessary...Any sign of weakness by the Free World increases the appetite of the enemy for more war and more conquest as surely as the progressive revelations of the stripteaser increases the appetite of the lecher.

-- William F. Buckley, Jr.