

# The Primary Source

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## No Diversity Allowed

by Micheal K. Flaherty and Andrew Zappia

With the recent announcement of the building of a new language center at Tufts, we are once again shown the great emphasis this university has put on its language program. One of the great success stories in that program was Senior Lecturer Yihjian Tai. Professor Tai was a senior lecturer in Chinese and between 1981 and 1986 he was the only instructor in Chinese 1. This same period saw the Chinese program triple. 67% of his students simply responded in student evaluations, "Professor Tai is great." He also received an overall professor rating of 4.7, on a scale of 1 to 5. In addition to his work at Tufts, he and his wife Doris Chu founded the Chinese Culture Institute in Boston. Professor Tai is also co-author of a text book on Chinese that is currently being used at such schools as Dartmouth, Princeton, Columbia, and Cornell. After viewing all these achievements, one would think Tufts would consider Professor Tai to be one of the best assets in the university's effort to build a top language program. The reality is quite different.

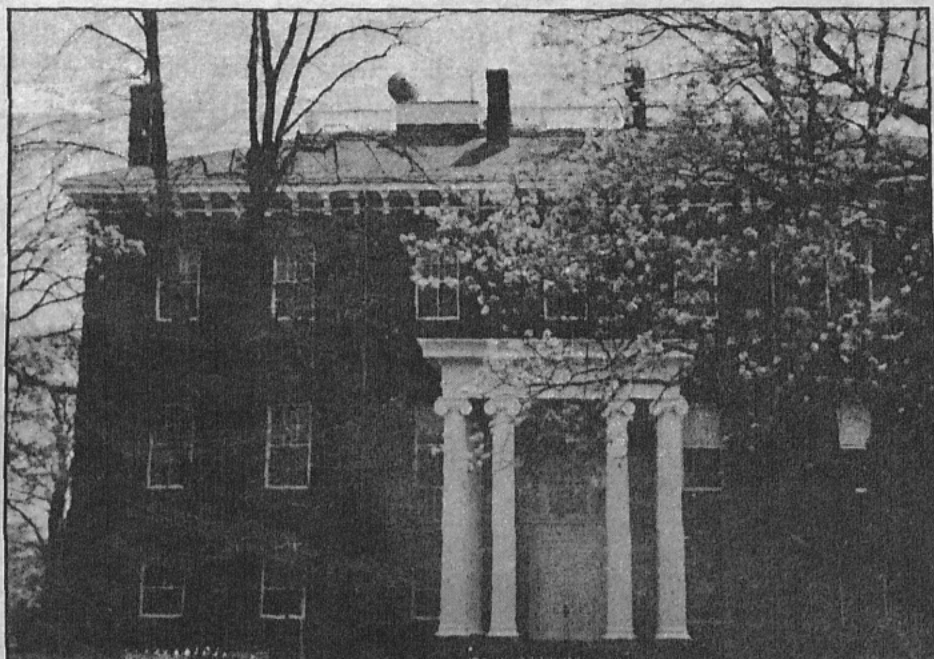
On July 5, 1988, Professor Tai received a call from LiLi Ch'en, department chairwoman, to inform him that his contract was to be terminated, but in accordance with Tufts policy he would be allowed to teach until the end of the spring semester. Professor Tai subsequently resigned the following month. Professor Ch'en defended her decision to fire Tai because of his desire to teach both the long and short forms of Chinese characters. The short form of characters was imposed by the communist regime in 1949 for two purposes: to make the language easier to learn and to make reading precommunist history and literature more difficult.

Professor Ch'en stated that the Chinese department did not have the re-

source to teach both forms. In accordance with this assertion, the Chinese department decided not to use Professor Tai's text, which teaches both forms. Professor Ch'en felt that the department was too small to accommodate difference of opinion. The only solace Ch'en provided Tai when she informed him that he would be fired was that "There's plenty of companies that would hire bilingual people like you." This quotation provides interesting insight into Ch'en's attitude towards the department's most popular professor. It is an attitude that displays little respect for his abilities as a teacher and relegates him to the ranks of just another bilingual person. Obviously Prof. Tai never stood a chance against such a condescending attitude.

Even several months after the firing both Professor Ch'en and the administration remain extremely ambiguous about the circumstances surrounding the dismissal. *The Source* spoke to the people involved in the decision; Dean of Liberal Arts and Jackson College, Mary Feinleib, and Professor Christiane Romero, the chair of the German, Russian, and Asian Languages and Literature Department. Both seemed to be extremely ambivalent about the situation, and Prof. Romero even expressed reservations about having an article written. It was quite obvious when I spoke to these people that the situation was an embarrassing one that they would just as soon forget. We sympathize with them, for they have every right to be embarrassed about the careless and undemocratic process which forced Tai into unemployment.

Dean Feinleib stated that there was a clash of personalities involved, although she quickly denied the fact that personal motivations had anything to do with Tai's dismissal. She also said that it



Tufts Administration Practicing the Policy of No Mercy

would be "unprofessional" to go into the details of the decision. We understand Dean Feinleib's position, but until the university reveals the details of their sorry procedure involving Professor Tai, *The Source* is left no choice but to speculate.

Prof. Vivian Hsu of Oberlin College, where Tai's text is used, stated that disagreements over the two forms are usually motivated by personal political feelings. The fact that so many major universities teach both forms and in fact use Tai's text is testament to the fact that there must have been other considerations. *The Source* also tried to speak to Professor Ch'en, but she is spending the semester in Europe. Professor Ch'en, during one of her rare occasions at Tufts, stated in a *Daily* article that she felt that Tai's text was one of the sloppiest she had ever seen in her life.

Well, there were errors in the text, but the text was only a pilot (the purpose of which is to work out errors.) The finished text will be published by Harvard University Press this spring. Her

contention that the text was too sloppy to use at Tufts makes one wonder why it is used at schools such as Dartmouth, Princeton, and Columbia. Could Tufts' standard really be that much higher? Furthermore, one must consider the utility of learning both forms. The long form is still used in Hong Kong and Taiwan, where Tufts has a study program. An upper level student who wishes to study precommunist histories or literature would find himself out of luck while knowing only the short form. The argument that the long form need not be taught is a mistaken one, and firing an extremely talented and admired professor based on such an argument simply invites criticism.

Whatever the reasons for dismissal, the careless mishandling of one of Tufts' most talented professors casts an extremely unflattering light on the university. First and foremost, it exposes the callous and unmerciful exploitation of untenured teachers, a treatment reminiscent of India's caste system. Secondly, it calls the subject of academic

## Toughen Speakers Policy

James Burke

In mid-October the Tufts Administration released its revised controversial speakers' policy. The new policy is at best a thinly veiled bureaucratic measure designed to give the impression of having dealt with the problem of self-appointed guardians of knowledge who seek to disrupt campus events, but which in fact does not deal decisively with the problem at hand. At the time this article was written (early November) the policy was still "under review." But from the reports in the campus press the direction in which the policy is headed had become clear. In fact, it seems likely to become merely a shrewd (certainly not sagacious) exercise in public diplomacy from an administration which seems philosophically incapable of dealing with campus hooligans.

The primary problem with the new code, as laid out in *The Observer*, is that its provisions for dealing with disrupters inside the meeting hall are insufficient to actually stop such disturbances. The policy, as it stands, allows the student moderator two chances to

quiet the disrupter or possibly ask that the person be escorted from the room. If the person persists in disrupting the event then (and only then!) does the policy allow the administration to take action. Superficially the new policy seems to "balance" the interests of all involved, but, in fact serves only the interests of the disrupters.

The new policy, for example, does not allow for any punitive measures for actions taken by a student prior to the magic "two chances" threshold. What if the student should hurl a series of vulgar comments at the guest before the student moderator can even attempt to "calm" the person down? Is Tufts willing to tolerate the use of profanity in addressing public figures of any political persuasion?

In addition, the policy as it stands would allow for a team of disrupters to effectively drown out any speaker by having one member disrupt the proceedings until "calmed down" by the student moderator and then have another begin to disrupt the proceedings until "calmed down." The policy is

also vague on whether the "two chances" for a student moderator to deal with a disrupter applies to each effort by an individual to disrupt the event or for the duration of the event. Also, what is to be done in the event that disrupters hold up signs expressing their feelings, rather than engage in vituperative commentary?

The administration should consider revamping its "new" controversial speakers' policy to provide for swift and sure punitive actions in the event anyone seeks, at anytime, to impose their views on others.

This is not a recommendation for sanctions against expression of differing viewpoints. I say, let anyone protest, distribute literature outside of the building or hall, or do whatever their hearts so desire, provided it is not illegal and it does not interfere with the activities inside the lecture hall.

There is nothing in the Constitution, or our laws, that allows for the imposition of one person's will upon the right of another private individual to freedom of speech. That is, unfortunately,

the logical consequence of allowing any person, at any time, to impose their views on others, rather than sharing their views through peaceful protest, distribution of literature, or calm dialogue (in this case, in a question and answer period).

This article is also a call for recognition on the part of the administration that any breach of decorum inside the hall is both demeaning to the sponsors of the event (and one would hope to the University as well!) and beneath the dignity of an institution of higher learning where dialogue, not diatribe, is expected among students and faculty alike.

The administration, quite tactlessly, has left a large loophole in the new controversial speakers' policy for those who would seek to impose their views on others (even if it is only until the student moderator is given two chances to calm them down). Tolerance of such behavior should never be allowed. The loophole should be closed for the preservation of everyone's right to speak openly and freely.

# THE PRIMARY SOURCE

The conservative journal of student opinion at Tufts University

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## FROM THE EDITORS

### No Leadership

Martin R. Menke

At this predominantly liberal institution, it is vital that conservatives contribute their fair share to Tufts' political diversity in word and deed. During this election year, we see Tufts conservatism in peril.

This journal publishes opinions covering the wide spectrum of conservative theory. Our contributors criticize and applaud Tufts and off-campus issues as they see fit. It cannot be the Primary Source's task to take on the responsibility for conservative activism on this campus. The Source encourages debate and enlightenment on topics of conservative interest. To maintain this interest requires that we decry the diasporic state of Tufts conservatism. We leave the active propagation of our cause to a student organization formed expressly for that purpose, the Tufts Republicans.

Regretfully, this organization has failed miserably in its efforts. Where were the rallies to bring Tufts conservatives out in support of the right cause? Where was a voter registration drive to ensure that Tufonians take up their responsibility to determine the best possible government for this great nation? Where were the calls for student volunteers, an incredible resource, to defeat liberalism at its own hearth? One pitiable, extremely embarrass-

ing counter-rally was the ultimate self-ridicule. Besides, should we not stand for something rather than against another? The handful of poorly publicized general meetings failed to awaken the organization's leadership to its inability to rouse the many conservatives, burying any chance to turn the futile efforts of a few into an effective, visible and influential minority.

What has debilitated the conservative movement at Tufts University? Surely not a lack of numbers, there seem to be more than ever before.

Neither can it be a lacking willingness to get involved, conservatives care as much as any other interest group. If a lack of funds hampered the organization's efforts, then where were appeals for donations and other fund raisers?

The negation of all other factors leaves only one other unfortunate conclusion. The present leadership of the Tufts Republicans lack leadership skills. The ability to motivate people to take a stand, to get involved, to give them an opportunity to act in support of their convictions, creates a powerful organization. We hope that the Tufts Republicans will find a leadership that will make conservatives a force to contend with on campus. What is good is to be derived from our humble efforts to convert the masses to the true cause when the campus lacks an active conservative fighting force?

### Divestment Wrong

Andrew Zappia

Recently, there has been a great deal of press devoted to the divestment issue and almost all of it favorable. There is no doubt that this position is viewed sympathetically by many in the Tufts community. Tufts students are absolutely right to be outraged by the situation that exists in South Africa. But the question is not whether or not divestment is the best way for Americans to show their disapproval of Apartheid. It is not merely a question of the investments of Tufts University but of America's total involvement in the economy of South Africa. The best way to think of the situation is to think of South Africa as a man who lives on your street and abuses his wife. This man knows that you disapprove of his actions. Now, when is that man more likely to listen to you, when you own his house or when you shut your blinds and stop being his friend?

Now suppose his wife works for you, is it not better for her to be at work where she is treated with respect than to be fired because you are mad at her husband. Such an action would only force the wife to return home to be further abused.

When considering South Africa we must remember that the only place where blacks have equal rights is in American factories. When we divest we are not hurting South African whites, we are depriving blacks of their only refuge from tyranny. The foundation of the South African economy are the mineral resources she possesses. These resources are like money in the bank, they know the West needs the minerals and will be forced to do business. When we divest we do not crush the economy of South Africa, we destroy the lives of the black people.

The objectives of the divestment forces are exactly correct, but there means are exactly wrong.

### Integrity

Micheal K. Flaherty

The day following the Contra lecture, the Tufts Daily seemed to find that the most newsworthy aspect of the lecture, barring the bomb threat, of course, was the fact that a student was forced to leave because he only had a Museum School I.D. When the student was outside, John Chernow, president of the Tufts Democrats, was quick to criticize the sponsors of the event and pledged to do everything within his power to correct the injustice and get the student back into the auditorium. It was a noble, but empty, promise.

Unknown to Chernow he was followed back into the auditorium by the student's girlfriend, as she had written in a letter to the Tufts Daily. Not only did Chernow do nothing to try to readmit the student, as he valiantly prom-

ised to do, but he also asked the Daily reporter to make his statements anonymous, as he ~ didn't want to ruin his standing~ with the event's sponsors.

Well, John, Republicans appreciate constructive criticism when it is merited, as it was in the case when the student ( who, incidentally, was personally given an invitation by the executive editor of this reputable journal) was evicted. However, we scorn such spineless and sophomoric tactics as yours. We also resent, Mr. President, exploiting one man's unfortunate circumstances for political leverage. Hopefully, as the president of a large organization, you will begin to exhibit the character and integrity that such a position demands. Only then, will your faltering ~standing~ with other organizations improve.



Primary Source - sponsored Contra

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- George Bush for brightening our lives

# THE MONTH IN REVIEW

## Those Rude Conservatives

The Dartmouth Review (our partner in crime) is currently being sued for an article that compared the college administration to the National Socialists who ruled Germany. Well, our fellow crazies did step over the line of good taste, but it does make one think if such a ruded comparison can be made of our administration. We say no for good reasons: Tufts administration does not try to exterminate any people, they only call out the police to exterminate any fun that might exist. The Tufts administration does not try to socialize the students life, they merely institute a new point system to control where we eat and raise parking fees to control where we park. Unlike the National Socialists the Tufts administration never institutes new regulations merely to aid themselves, their regulations benefit no one including the students.

## Jackson Threat

By Jesse Jackson's announcement that the day Dukakis loses his bid for the Presidency, Jackson'll start his third run for the Presidency, we are all reminded of the threats posed to this nation. If a man who endorsed Castro, used Martin Luther King's death to his political gain, called Judaism a "gutter religion," and described America as "one of the most vicious nations in history," can be seriously considered for President we certainly must all be vigilant in the defense of our own liberty.

## He's Not Our Baby, But

What's this, George Bush won the Presidency as a hardcore conservative. What happened to the liberal Republican who lost the nomination in 1980? The best answer is that George learned what works. He learned that conservatives win and thus he pretended to be a conservative. George Bush is nowhere near as liberal as the King-Clerk but he is also nowhere near as conservative as was his campagn. If George Bush runs his administration as smart as he ran his campaign he will stick to the conservative line. The worst thing Bush could do is throw away his winning ideology in the hope of compromise. Nixon tried that in his first term nad we saw a wave of waistful liberal legislation. So George stick to your guns and give those liberals hell.

## Quayle Thanks Supporter

Amidst the great victory celebrations, Senator Quayle took time out to thank his most important covert supporter. This university professor worked endless hours raising money for Dan's crusade to have someone take him seriously. This professor shielded his efforts by feigning his dislike for Dan, while in actuality being his most devoted supporter. Senator Quayle closed his remarks, with a tear running down his face, by saying, "Professor Zarker, I love you."

## Humor Magazine

There is talk of a humor magazine being established at Tufts. This new magazine will then be forced to compete for an already overloaded publication network that forces four publications to use The Observer office for production. Tufts does need a humor

magazine, but can her stretched resources accomadate one? We at the Source look forward to the new magazine but until the production problems have been solved we will just have to make due with the Daily, which we generally find laughable anyway.

## Bushspeak

Never has a man so convincingly won the Presidency with less appeal and worse grammar than George Bush. His list of qualifications is a mile long but the notable absence of oratory training is painfully obvious. As noted in the New York Times, Bush puts together sentences that won't scare the Russians, but confuse them. He advocated the death penalty for "narked-up terrorist kind of guys." In defending Dan Quayle he said, "a lot of smoke and frenzing of bluefish out there, going after a drop of blood in the water, nobody knows that." Well, George nobody knows what the hell you are saying (except Prof. Zarker, Tufts own expert on Dan Quayle matters.)

## Condolences

After all the ups and downs of this Presidential race, no state has suffered more than our fair Commonwealth. With all the polls since August driving home this indescribably cruel fact, they are going to be stuck with the Duke. Moral must have been pretty high in July when the Duke was way ahead. The people of our Commonwealth could almost taste freedom from the King-Clerk, but fate had other plans. Whether the commonwealth can stand a few more years of Mr. Personality is questionable, but they should not lose heart, has been King-Clerks never remain important for long.



## NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE

Say Goodnight, Mike!  
- Bush Campaign

Clothes make the man. Naked people have little or no influence in society.  
- Mark Twain

A lot of fellows nowadays have B.A., M.D., or a P.H.D.. Unfortunately, they don't have a J.O.B.  
- "Fats~ Domino

Money, it turned out, was exactly like sex. You thought of nothing else if you didn't have it and thought of other things if you did.  
- James Baldwin

In the final choice a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains.  
- Eisenhower

A professor - one who talks in someone else's sleep.  
- Wystan Auden

Wherever they burn books, they will also, in the end, burn people.  
- Heinfich Heine

You cannot conquer America.  
- William Pitt

It is easier to fight for one's principles than to live up to them.  
- Alfred Adler

Power can corrupt, but absolute power is absolutely delightful.  
- Anonymous

I never dared to be radical when young for fear it would make me conservative when old.  
- Frost

One cannot have too large a party.  
- Jane Austen

More die in the United States of too much food of than too little.  
- Galbraith

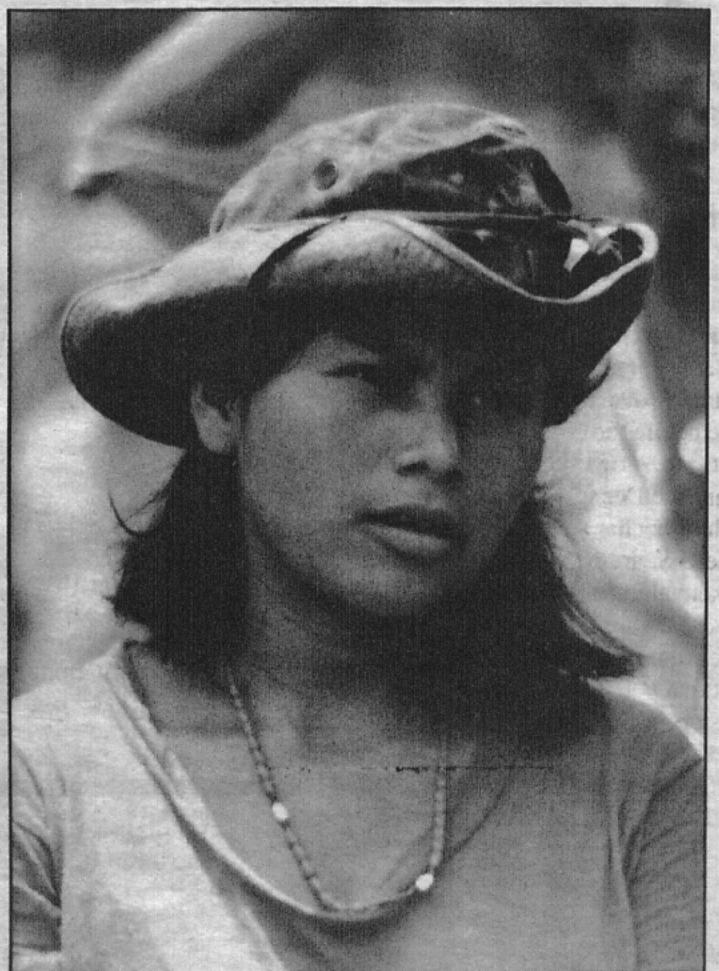
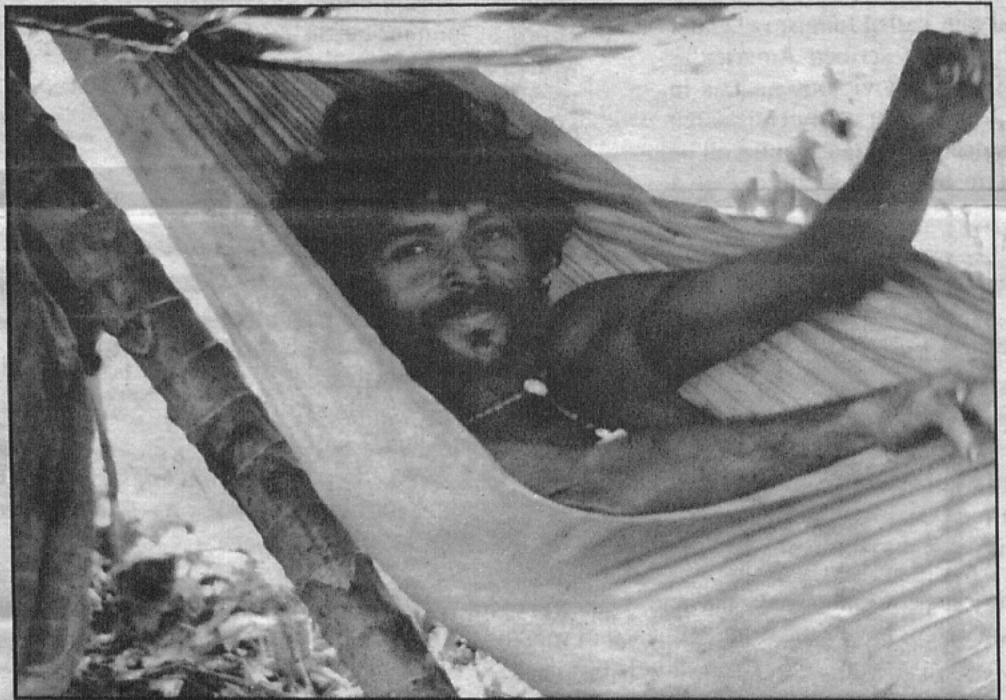
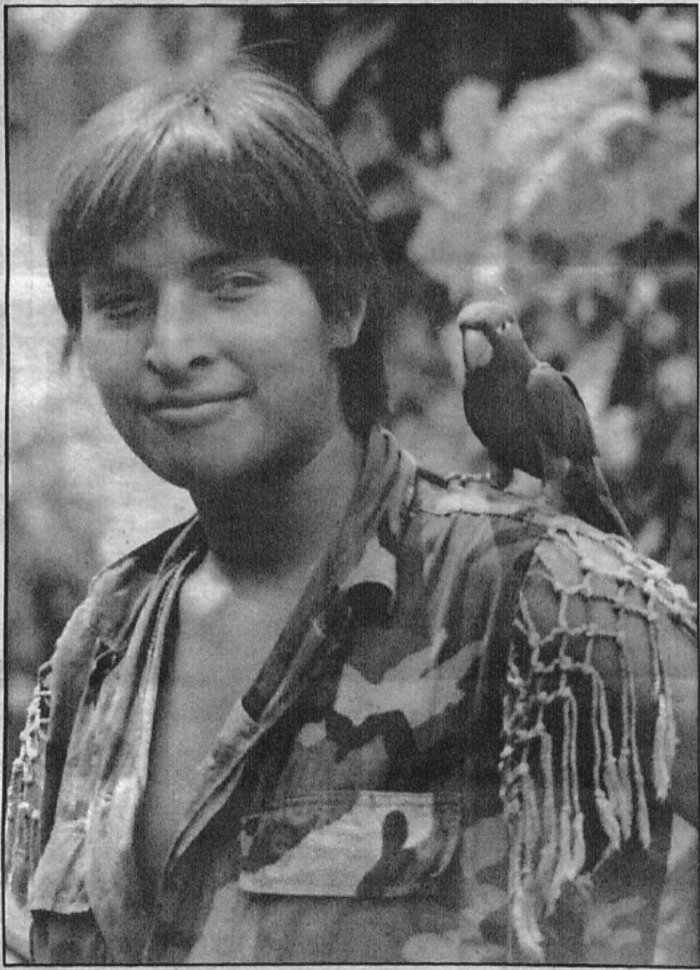
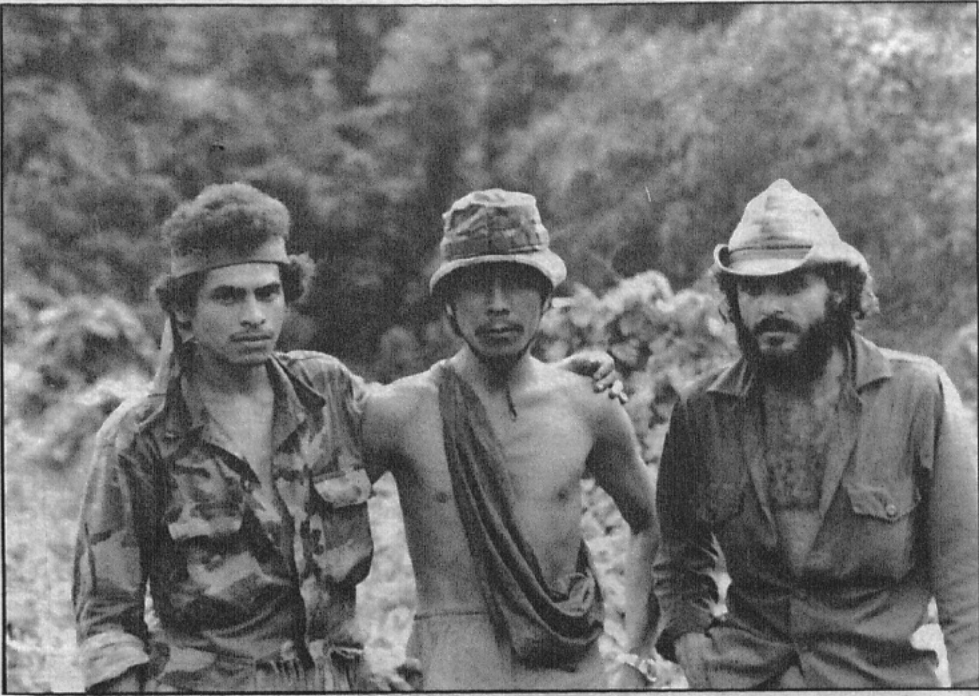
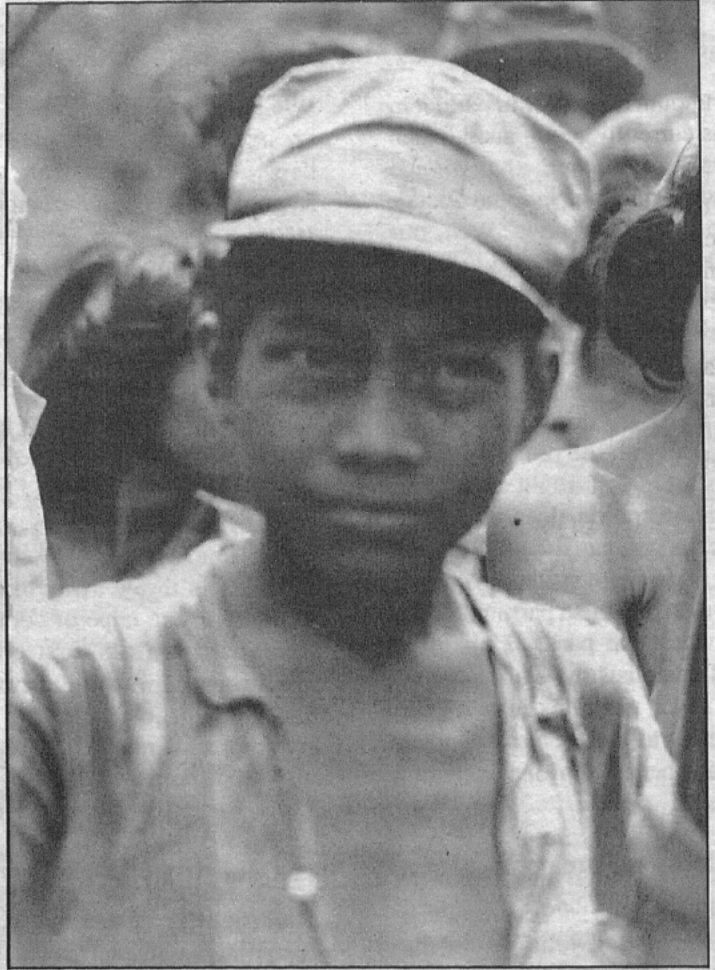
A leader is a dealer in hope.  
- Napoleon Bonaparte

The first thing I do in the morning is brush my teeth and sharpen my tongue.  
- Oscar Levant

# Contra Photo Album: Behind the Lines

During the first week of August 1988, Shawna Bucaram, assistant editor of the Primary Source, visited a Contra Base Camp somewhere on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. Over one thousand Nicaraguan civilians and Sandinista defectors crossed the border after a month's march. Fifteen

people were lost and many suffered severely in their attempt to flee the oppressive regime that suppresses the Nicaraguan people. We publish these pictures as a testament to the courage and determination of the Nicaraguan people to attain their freedom. At the Primary Source, their cause is ours...



# BEHIND THE CURTAIN

## The Little Brethren Hesitate on Perestroika

Martin R. Menke

Daily, the American media covers the Soviet Union's attempts to reform. Mr. Gorbachev's amount of air time and column space is second only to that of the presidential candidates. Throughout the vast Russian Empire, perestroika and glasnost are forcing change. Reform is the winning ticket. In true socialist fashion, the fiefdoms east of the Trieste-Luebeck line should be following the model brother's example one-hundred and ten percent. But from Berlin to Bucharest, General Secretaries and Central Committees struggle to maintain the status quo ante Gorbachev.

In Romania "conducator" Ceaucescu's rule has resulted in an economic disaster comparable only to that of western Europe in 1945. In desperation, Ceaucescu now focuses his people's anger at a destroyed economy on the ethnic German and Hungarian minorities who furnish the greater part of the Socialist Republic's agricultural output, a large part of the country's GNP. At the source, the peasantry escapes the long lines in empty stores, causing further envy among the urban populus. Ceaucescu has ordered eight thousand peasant villages razed and the inhabitants resettled in so-called agricultural centers, thus facilitating state control. The subsequent hardship caused by increased

distances between homestead and fields as well as the financial burden to the peasantry are only of secondary importance to Ceaucescu's clique.

The result of this scheme? Thousands of Romanians of Hungarian descent risk their lives fleeing to Hungary, whose diplomatic ties to the socialist brother country are severely strained. The Federal Republic of Germany pays Romania the equivalent of four thousand dollars for every exit visa granted to an ethnically German Romanian citizen.

As yet, Ceaucescu and his cronies seem immune to the Soviet reforms. What will happen this winter, when heating and electricity are once again restricted to two hours per day and food even harder to get than now, when Romania's barns are empty even at harvest time?

Twenty years ago, Romania's now questionable individualism in the Eastern bloc was applauded when Romanian troops failed to take part in the invasion of Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia was a blossoming industrial country before the second World War. By the late sixties, its economic condition showed dire need for reform; conditions existed as they do in Poland today. Aleksandr Dubcek, leader of the Prague Spring Rebellion, introduced reforms that Gorbachev may be mirroring. This rebellion was brutally crushed by Warsaw Pact troops in

August of 1968.

This past August and again in recent weeks, Czechs openly commemorated the uprising, holding police forces at bay by continually singing the national anthem until the state goons lost their respect even for that. The Prague regime's official newspaper, the *Rude Pravo* harshly criticized an interview given by Dubcek this summer in which he likened the reforms of 1968 Czech communist party congress to those of the Gorbachev era. Furthermore, *Rude Pravo* declared the Soviet model inappropriate for Czechoslovakia.

For Czechoslovakia's neighbor to the north, the GDR, perestroika is also a dirty word. The all-powerful Socialist Unity Party's central committee has let it be known that the GDR is not about to follow what in its eyes amounts to nothing more than a fad. East German historians have condemned the ongoing revision of Soviet history as unfounded un-socialist deviationism. Fortunately, Stalin's rehabilitation remains far off. Also, Mr. Gorbachev is presumed to have chided the General Secretary of the East German Party, Erich Honecker, during the latter's recent visit to Moscow.

Granted, the GDR has much more to lose than its other socialist brethren. The intra-German demarcation line is still the most deadly border in the world and the increase in exit visas approved fails to stop more drastic exit

attempts. Rather, it shows the continuing abysmal failure of "realexistierender Sozialismus," reality-adapted socialism. This past January, Germans citing Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, two historic communists of 1918/1919, to call for more intellectual freedom were beaten and arrested by the State Security Service. Western journalists covering East German youths listening just east of the Brandenburg Gate to a rock concert held on "the other side" in the British sector, were detained and harassed. Aware of the material advantages of their too often literal brethren in the western part of the country, East Germans are raising demands which socialist planners are hard put to meet. Although exit and travel visas are a steam valve carefully adjusted to contain popular discontent, the most exposed state behind the iron curtain will soon have to decide between hard-line repression or reform.

With such resistance to his reforms amongst his satellites, Mr. Gorbachev will have to either apply seriously pressure his allies to participate in perestroika, laying himself open to claims of regressing to the Brezhnev doctrine of limited suzerainty or else restrict the Soviet Union's economic and cultural contacts to eastern Europe in order to preserve the viability of his struggle for reform.

## Economic Reality

Michael Kim

During the recent presidential campaign the Democrats tried to convince the American people that the prosperity we enjoy today is only temporary and will soon disappear. The Democrats have been disinforming the American people about the state of the economy.

Contention: The United States is in debt and the taxpayer will eventually have to repay this debt.

Fact: In terms of market-value, the United States is a creditor nation. According to a Rand Corporation report appearing in *The Wall Street Journal*, the United States was a net creditor of at least fifty billion dollars in 1986, not a debtor of 264 billion dollars as calculated by the Department of Commerce.

The Commerce Department values all investments at book value rather than at their current market value. Since most U.S. overseas investments were made before the eighties, these investments are now undervalued by the Commerce Department's calculations. On the other hand, foreign investments in the U.S. are reported closer to their market value. In 1986, when the U.S. supposedly was a debtor nation, income from American overseas investments outweighed payments to foreign investors by 20.8 billion dollars. As the Nobel prize-winning economist Milton Friedman stated "if your income from investments exceeds the cost of carrying your investments, you are clearly not a debtor."

Even if one were to accept the Commerce Department figures at face

value, the United States would still be in an economically sound condition. Due to a rapid rise in financial wealth, the United States' solvency is on the increase. Since 1980, the nation's financial wealth has risen by 53.3 percent. During the 1970's, financial wealth rose by only 17.6 percent.

Foreign investors own less than five percent of U.S. financial assets. What then do they own? Most foreigners invest in property, factories, stocks, bonds and deposits in U.S. banks. These investors are placing their assets in the strongest and fastest growing economy

in the world. Joel Kotkin, editor of *INC Magazine*, wrote in the *The Washington Post* of January 17, 1988 "periods of heaviest foreign investment usually coincided with the most dynamic U.S. expansions, particularly in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century when American industrial prowess overcame that of all European competitors. After several decades of American capital flight overseas, the same boom process is now repeating itself. Faced with declining populations, high unemployment and anemic economic growth, European investors again consider the United States a good place to put their money."

In 1982, U.S. banks stopped loaning money to inept foreign governments and reduced foreign loans from 110 billion dollars a year to less than two billion in 1985. This loan reduction is a prime contributor to the nation's foreign investment reduction as well as a significant factor in the foreign trade deficit.

Contention: The United States is no longer a manufacturing power.

Fact: Under the Reagan administration, the economy's manufacturing sector has risen to unprecedented strength. While large corporations lost 1.4 million manufacturing jobs between 1974 and 1984, these losses were compensated by the creation of forty-thousand new industrial companies during that period. Since 1982 U.S. industrial production has risen to more than twenty-six percent compared to Japan's twenty-two, Germany's 11.6 percent and Europe's overall 8.8 percent. Manufacturing productivity has risen twenty-nine percent since 1981 and is rising at an annual 4.1 percent per annum, the greatest and most prolonged rise in U.S. history.

American manufacturing is successfully competing with foreign competitors. Merchandise exports are rising at a thirty percent rate. The U.S. has registered the greatest rise in industrial competitiveness of any period since World War II. As Irwin Jacobs, chairman of Ministar, said on the television program *Wall Street Week*, "This country has never been postured from an industrial side to flourish."

Contention: The United States is exporting jobs.

Fact: Since 1982 U.S. job creation has grown three times as fast as Japan's and ten times as fast as Europe's. The U.S. employs 62.3 percent of its adult population, a world record. Ironically, the U.S. is in danger of experiencing labor shortages and the inflation which accompanies such a shortage.

Contention: Most of the jobs created during the Reagan era are low-paying "hamburger-flipping" type jobs.

Fact: Since 1981 nearly fifty-nine

percent of all new jobs are high-paying, 33.1 percent fall into the medium income range. Only 8.3 percent of all new jobs fall into a low-income range. Compare that to the first three years of the Carter administration when 18.7 percent fell into the low-income range.

Contention: American is losing its middle class.

Fact: The number of families who, according to Census Bureau statistics, have changed from low to middle-income strata has increased by a third in the Reagan years while it had dropped by seventy-two percent during the previous administration. The same change is even more dramatic for black families, where the Census Bureau records an increase of sixty-nine percent, twice the national average.

Contrary to Democratic disinformation, the nation is not steaming full speed ahead for economic disaster. Rather, the Reagan administration has lead America well clear of the dire straits threatening shipwreck during the Carter years.



# Black Perspective on Divestment

David Ridenow

"I'm starving and can't get any jobs...Each and every day. I'm looking without no bus fare...home to town and from town back to home. As a result, my family has left me and my wife took everything...because I'm not getting anywhere."

Godfrey Nkwali is a black South African and father of four children. Like some 5,000 other blacks, Nkwali lost his job when Ford Motor Company closed its plant in Port Elizabeth, 470 miles east of Cape Town. With the loss of his job went his family, his home, his aspirations and his dignity. As one employed man put it, "You must be able to feed your family and if you can't feed your family, then you are not a husband, you are not a father to them even."

To many divestment proponents both in the United States and South Africa, Nkwali is just a statistic, an unfortunate sacrifice for the ultimate advancements of all blacks in South Africa. But to Nkwali and others like him, it is real life -- a life in which he and his family are made to suffer.

Divestment has had a particularly devastating impact on Port Elizabeth where the black unemployment rate in some areas has soared to nearly eighty percent. This means that an average black wage earner not only works to support his immediate family, but often his siblings' families and his parents. As a result, the economic havoc caused by the loss of one job can ripple through up to four families. Port Elizabeth, once a thriving industrial city, is now dying.

Blacks have been the most affected by U.S. punitive sanctions and divestment. Ronald Bethlehem in his recent book suggests that "low-intensity sanctions, escalating gradually over an extended period," such as those applied by the United States, will cost some 2 million South African jobs by the year 2000. The majority of these jobs will be lost by blacks. Bethlehem asserts that without sanctions, blacks could expect to receive roughly 35 percent of the total income in South Africa by the year 2000, but with sanctions, only about 25 percent.

Following its withdrawal from Port Elizabeth, the Ford Motor Company provided severance pay to its workers equivalent to 45% of wages, for 3 consecutive months, according to former employees. The government, they say, provided an additional 3 months of unemployment compensation. This financial assistance has run out and many of Ford's former employees are now on the brink of financial ruin,

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behind in their rent and other bills.

Many of Ford's former employees, like Godfrey Nkwali, want to make an honest living, but there are simply no jobs available. For example, in just one day, Nkwali had applied for work at eleven different businesses. But others without work in Port Elizabeth, in desperation, have resorted to crime. As Julius Sitonti put it, "once there is no income, it causes chaos with the people because once there is starvation, people intend to do now dangerous things, just to get income...They become criminals."

Helen Suzman wrote in her article *The Folly of Economic Sanctions*, that divestment has created turmoil in cities such as Port Elizabeth. "the townships are in ferment; they are occupied by police and the army," says Suzman, Member of the South African Parliament for the Progressive Federal Party and staunch critic of the racist apartheid system. "daily there are reports of shootings and tear gassing...eight or more murders in a week are not unusual."

In addition to the loss of income, divestment of U.S. firms has resulted in the loss of millions of dollars worth of American-financed social programs for black South Africans. William J. Taylor, Managing Director of Firestone in South Africa, says Firestone pro-

vided 1.5 million per annum for black education programs until March 1987 when U.S. Firestone divested of its remaining 25% interest in the company. With U.S. Firestone's withdrawal went the millions of dollars that came from the United States earmarked for such programs.

According to the October 1987 edition of *Journal of Defense and Diplomacy*, of the 84 Sullivan signatory companies that had withdrawn from South Africa and turned their operations over to South African management as of May 1987, not one of the companies under new management chose to remain a Sullivan Code signatory. The Sullivan Code established mandatory "social responsibility programs" for signatory companies. Further, a survey conducted in 1986 by the University of South Africa's bureau of Market Research of 98,623 firms doing business in South Africa found that only 2.8 percent were foreign-owned or controlled. These foreign-owned firms, however, were responsible for a "full twenty percent" of the expenditures on training and education programs and 19.5 percent of all company and corporate expenditures on community development.

Godfrey Nkwali is not just "another statistic," but a living example of the economic violence inflicted by puni-

tive economic sanctions on the very community such measures are intended to help -- black South Africans. Nkwali knows little about politics and cares even less about it. Until he lost his job when Ford Motor Company closed its Port Elizabeth plant, he didn't even know what "divestment" meant. Nevertheless, Nkwali is being called upon to make sacrifices required for a divestment policy that has yet to demonstrate that it can bring an end to the racist apartheid system. All Godfrey Nkwali knows is that he wants his wife, children, and livelihood back.

When asked what message he would like to send to the American people, Godfrey Nkwali responded simply, "We are just suffering here in Port Elizabeth...[The United States] would help us if they could bring back their industry [sic] as... we were working for them."

David Ridenow is Deputy Director of The National Center for Public Policy Research, a Washington, D.C. based think tank. He recently returned from South Africa. With the kind permission of the American Heritage Foundation

## Case For Clean Needles

John Finneran

The Boston City Council not long ago rejected a plan by Mayor Ray Flynn to distribute free clean hypodermic needles to intravenous drug users. The idea was that i.v. drug users given clean needles would not exchange used needles and would therefore not spread the AIDS virus. The distribution of clean needles is extremely unpopular

politically but nevertheless should be done.

Opponents of distribution contend that readily available needles would encourage the use of heroin ("intravenous drugs" is for all practical purposes a euphemism for heroin), while a lack of needles would discourage its use. This is a nice enough argument but it has no basis in reality. Heroin is a very addictive drug; it is not a recreational drug for occasional users. To

the heroin user, the heroin that he uses is the most important thing in his life. A heroin addict will use a clean needle, a dirty needle, a non-needle, anything that will penetrate the skin and get the heroin into his bloodstream. Heroin users would gladly exchange needles if that were in short supply. After all, why would a heroin addict worry about an infected needle if he is slowly killing himself with heroin anyway?

Critics also contend that readily available needles would encourage new people who, if not for readily available hypodermic needles, would not ordinarily try heroin to try heroin. I counter-

contend to these critics that heroin use is not based upon the supply of readily available needles in a society, but based rather upon the supply of heroin and upon the supply of people willing to use heroin in a society. Anyone, if he is willing to go through enough trouble or pay enough money, can obtain a hypodermic needle. They are standard issue to diabetics and can be found in most doctor's offices. The seller of heroin can probably also sell to his customer a clean hypodermic needle. The first-time user, therefore can even without a public distribution

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# Conservative Stereotypes

Mitch Adair

If you, the reader, ever saw me in public, you would probably not think about stereotyping my political views with the way I look. I enjoy weathered torn jeans, black turtle-necks, old shoes, and any other clothing that is not covered in bright colors. I like ripped overcoats, Army trenchcoats, and even combat boots. Usually, nobody would think about deducing my political views. However, after somebody has had conversations with me, politics rears its ugly head. I must warm my fellow conversationalists that I am not a fellow Democrat or a fellow liberal that he or she believes me to be. I tell them I am a Republican. The other people then collect their jaws off the floor, put their eyes back in their sockets and then commence to interrogation of me. When I tell somebody I voted for Bush, everybody looks at me as if I were an investor in an E.F. Hutton commercial. My friends are so surprised with me. Since we talked about art, music, and some faults in the current stream of American politics (subjects which no normal Republican would discuss.) Needless to say, I am not a typical (if there exists one) Republican.

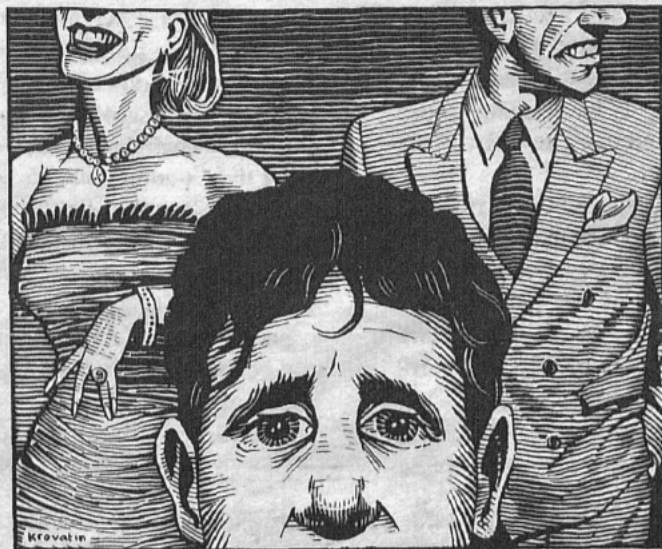
People are aghast at the fact that I am a registered Republican. I enjoy art. I take great pleasure in acting on the stage, singing, and reading poetry and literature that is mainly leftist. I even have a friend who is a socialist and a member of the National Communist Youth Brigade. Overall, I do not fit the mold of the average "Joe-

Schmoe" Republican. Therefore, people conclude that Mitch Adair must be a Democrat. But I am a Republican and I am proud to admit it.

I grew up in Tampa, Florida, in the home of two Southern Democrats, both of whom were conservative in their beliefs. My parents chose the Democrats party because their parents were Democrats. Their political view favored the conservative side of American society, however they would often vote for a Democrat if they deemed him to be the better candidate (a few are better, you know). My parents acted like Republicans in disguise.

My mother and father stressed values and virtues that resulted from a close, strong family. My parents also believed sincerely in the work ethic, even if it disillusioned them. We did not have a lot of money, so I learned at an young age that one must work earnestly and fervently for one's keep. Working hard proved to be the method how to survive economically and morally in this world. My parents attitudes toward me in my social activities did not follow the American think of conservative. My parents trusted my judgement. I never knew the meaning of the word "restriction."

At school life centered itself on art, politics, and pleasure. I had always involved myself in drama, music, and literature. I had writers, debaters, actors, and artists as my closest friends. Several of them were Democrats and, yes, even liberals. I had certainly gained an open mind and the ability to appreciate



other opinions. Since I often do not voice my own opinion and I listen to other's views, people naturally assume that I am a liberal. My friend grew in their liberal beliefs, they also grew more apt to attack and insult those whose beliefs were different than their. My political beliefs, however, did not change radically because of my friends. These relationships caused me to moderate my own beliefs a bit, but they did not reverse my political views. I had developed a personality that revolved around individuality, open-mindedness, acceptance of others, and appreciation of what was imaginative and artistic. However, I remain a Republican.

Recently, a friend of mine and I talked. He said, "you know, Mitch, you're a great guy and everything, but politically you're f\*\*\*ed." I took that statement with a grain of salt and laughed. I have realized that this world

is filled with individuals, one must accept the idea that every person is a free-thinking, free-willed individual and not a predictable stereotype. All Republicans did not support Bush wholeheartedly. Some Republicans voted against him because of his running mate, Dan Quayle. Some Democrats did not favor Dukakis, because of his liberalism. Judgements should not be made about political beliefs. Political beliefs are something that only the individual can decide upon and profess as his or her own. If you find yourself amazed that your friend is a Republican, do not assume that his conservatism is for the best or the worst, or that his support for Bush was right or wrong. He is probably not a conservative, he probably did not wholeheartedly support Bush, and you the assumptive friend, were definitely wrong in your predictions.

# Legalize Drugs

James Ellman

We need to reform our drug laws and institute a strict government monopoly on controlled substances ranging from marijuana to heroin. Does this idea shock you? Do you immediately dismiss my opinion out of hand? If you have an open mind then read on. This article may not convince you that it is time for the Miami Vice drug laws of our nation to be changed, but it just might get you to thinking.

There is a growing consensus among many Americans that the Great Drug War has failed. This group ranges from economists (Milton Friedman), and writers (William Buckley), to politicians (Baltimore mayor Kurt Schmoke), and academics (Ethan Nadelman of Princeton). We who believe in legalization do not believe that the government selling drugs to the people is good for our society, only that it would be better than what is happening now. The only people happy with our current policies are the drug growers and dealers. To understand why drugs must be legalized consider the following costs that drug laws impose upon our society:

1) The U.S. is now the second most incarcerated nation (after South Africa) that calls itself a democracy. Almost half of all indictments in New York City are for drug offenses, and drug law violators constitute more than a third of Federal prison inmates. Legalization would save billions of dollars a year in prison and court costs.

2) 30 million Americans consume illegal drugs each year, less than 3 per cent (750,000) are arrested for it. There are 94 million Americans out there who have used drugs and been branded as criminals by our society. This causes cynicism among our nation's illicit drug users towards other laws, and leads to a sense of hostility towards law enforcement officials.

The massive drug interdiction program carried out by our government has only been effective in reducing the amounts of marijuana entering the country. This has led to a huge rise in domestic production of the weed. America now grows more marijuana than any other nation, and our product is the most potent in the world. Many speculated that if the dollar falls any farther on the international market the U.S. may become a net exporter of pot.

3) In 1987 drug enforcement and eradication outlays totaled more than \$8 billion. Even our military has been called in to stem the tide of illegal substances entering the country. America's armed forces are fighting the nation's first declared war in 43 years- against its own people.

4) About 20% of total local and state police budgets were dedicated to drug law enforcement in 1986. This diverted highly trained government employees away from reducing violent crime to reducing the drug trade.

5) Organized crime is the major beneficiary of our nation's drug policy. The sale of drugs represents the

mob's leading source of revenue. The cocaine, marijuana, and heroin business provided more than \$20 billion to organized crime in 1986. The profits gleaned from these huge illicit markets have fueled a dramatic rise in urban homicide rates, corruption of public officials, and loss of government revenues.

6) Our current policies actually make it morally acceptable to consume two legal, but very dangerous drugs: alcohol and nicotine. The Tufts Police will be the first to tell you that so far this semester there have been 25 confirmed cases of alcohol poisoning on campus. The number of illegal drug overdoses ("poisonings") reported on campus this semester is zero.

Alcohol and tobacco lead to half a million deaths each year in the U.S.! In 1985 the use of all illegal drugs combined caused only 3,562 deaths! If the drug dealer is supposed to be an immoral character in our society, then the cigarette and liquor producers should be classified as the ultimate criminals.

Many are worried that if drugs were legalized their use would increase. This does not seem to be borne out by recent decriminalization experiments. In the late 1970's more than ten states decriminalized the possession of marijuana. There has been no apparent increase in use in those states. However, there have been increases in marijuana use in many states that practice strict enforcement of drug laws. In the Netherlands use of cannabis has actually declined in the decade since decriminalization. The Dutch authori-

ties set out to "demystify" pot among the nation's youth in the 1970's, and they seem to have been successful.

Legalization would lead to billions in tax receipts for the Federal Government. Much of this money could be spent on education programs to turn the young away from drugs. More could be spent on treatment for abusers. As our policies stand now, addicts often receive limited or no medical treatment. Under the plan I am presenting, those who need help will get it, and tens of thousands of American who might otherwise become parasites on our society will again become productive members of it.

Legalization and a government monopoly could eventually lead to very low levels of consumption in terms of active chemicals ingested by the American people. There has been a trend to lower the potency of legal drugs (alcohol and nicotine) in the U.S. The tar content of cigarettes is declining. Consumers of alcohol have been buying more wine and beer at the expense of hard liquor. The 1980s have even seen the advent of "wine coolers" and "light beer". The opposite trend has been occurring among illegal drugs. The average street purity of cocaine has jumped from 12 to 60 per cent. There has also been an increase in the consumption of crack, a potent and dangerous derivative of cocaine. New potent forms of "black tar" heroin have been entering our nation in increasing quantities.

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system obtain a clean needle, but then why is it assumed that he would bother? Why would he not use a used needle his first time? If he is going to use heroin in the first place he is obviously not a health nut.

Remember that needles distribution centers could be more than just needle distribution centers; they could also be propaganda centers. The centers could dispense information on places that treat heroin addiction. It is inconceivable that all heroin addicts enjoy being heroin addicts with their entire lives

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It is obvious that consumers of a drug choose less potent forms when it is legalized. If the government were to legalize marijuana for example, it would wipe out the multi-billion dollar black market for the substance, and could slowly lower the potency of cannabis sold. In this state it is illegal to sell 195 proof grain alcohol. However, it is available in Connecticut and New Hampshire. It is very rare for anyone to make the hour drive over state borders to purchase this high potency alcohol. The same lack of demand for high potency drugs would be true with legalized forms of cocaine, marijuana,

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freedom, the most fundamental tenet of any university, into serious question.

After speaking with Dean Feinleib and Professor Romero, it was clear that the program chair, LiLi Ch'en, exercised an overwhelming influence in the decision. The decision was made without even consulting Tai, and left him absolutely no recourse. The dictum "innocent until proven guilty" has no place in university policy. They also couldn't tell us the degree to which student evaluations were weighed. It is our belief that the evaluations had no bearing, and that evaluations can not help a professor, but only hurt him.

*The Source* has met with LiLi Ch'en before at media advisory board meetings and she has proven to be an excellent lady. She is also an extremely respected and accomplished writer. However, we question her fitness as program chair of the department. Since 1981, she has spent only one semester a year at Tufts. She spends the rest of the year in Europe, her physical absence divorcing herself from the daily activities of her own department. As a result, Prof. Tai gladly took on the responsibilities of the department, writing a great majority of the recommendations and doing all the counseling in the department. He was the professor that worked the hardest to make the department what it is today. Because of his subordinate position as a senior lecturer, however, his

centered around a vein in their arm, so it is therefore probable that at least some heroin addicts would seek treatment. Any lessening of the heroin addiction would be a great blessing to both the ex-addict and to society at large. What would be the economic consequences of a distribution program? They would not have to be great because 1) small plastic needles, especially if mass produced, would not be that expensive and 2) i.v. drug users, even in big cities, are only a small fraction of the population. In

etc. The government would eventually be able to lower the content of THC in marijuana to 3 or 4 per cent. If the active ingredient of all drugs could be lowered there would be fewer addictions and overdoses among those who choose to take drugs.

Finally, where do I get the figure of \$30 billion a year? \$8 billion of law enforcement and eradication expenditures could be eliminated; the \$20 billion drug business of organized crime would be brought under government control; the billions spent by private marijuana growers would be similarly nationalized; and reduction of corrup-

years of success meant nothing in the face of his superior. His accomplishments were dismissed as shamelessly as he was from his department.

One of the more striking ironies of the situation is the way it contradicts the university's promotion of diversity. The administration is involved in an all out effort to create a multiracial and cultural campus so that all can benefit from the interaction. Yet it seems that this interest in diversity does not stem from the faculty. Professor Tai was an excellent and devoted teacher, a man respected among his peers and loved by his students. But the moment he tried to assert his own views on curriculum the administration cruelly silenced him into unemployment. *The Source* has had several interviews with Prof. Tai and what we have seen is exactly what his students describe him as, a proud and extremely friendly gentleman. He is also justifiably upset, and simply asks for a reason from the administration why he was forced to resign.

Academic freedom is something held sacred by the intellectual community. But here at Tufts academic freedom means something entirely different. Even at very liberal institutions, such as Harvard, one can name a dozen of well known conservative professors, but *The Source* is hard pressed to find a single conservative in the Tufts faculty. Is this because there are no conservatives quali-

addition, the costs would be further reduced if the centers were staffed by unpaid volunteers and were located in pre-existing structures, such as churches. There are also positive economic benefits to any reduction in heroin addiction. Since many, if not most, heroin addicts support their expensive habit by crime, a reduction in heroin addiction would result in a reduction in crime. Also, without his life ruled by the need to get and use heroin, the ex-addict can become a productive member of society.

tion of public officials would easily add up to a savings for our government of over \$30 billion a year. Not only would drug legalization be a good for our society, it would lead to a substantial reduction in our massive Federal Budget Deficit.

If you are in favor of reducing the volume of drugs consumed in the U.S., and treatment for those who need it then it is time for legalization. If you are in favor of eliminating organized crime's chief source of revenue, and reducing police infringement on the public's privacy then it is time for legalization. If you believe that 94

Distributing clean needles or, alternately, setting up a needle cleaning program, is not designed to lessen heroin addiction; it is designed to combat the spread of the AIDS virus. AIDS is a deadly disease which has hurt the general populace but which has devastated the i.v. drug using population. Heroin users are not the most productive members of society, but a society is entrusted with the responsibility to protect even its least productive members and not to let them die like flies.

million Americans should not be considered criminals then it is time for legalization. If you are not proud that our nation is now the second most incarcerated democracy in the world then it is time for legalization. If you believe that it is immoral to promote the use of the dangerous drugs alcohol and nicotine (through Federal subsidies, televised advertisements, etc.) while proscribing the use of less harmful drugs like marijuana then it is time for legalization. If you are in favor of reducing the Federal Budget Deficit then it is time for legalization. It is time for a change.

fied to teach at Tufts or because Tufts consciously avoids hiring any? The latter is almost definitely true. How can this university call itself one of the best in the nation and be so unwilling to employ faculty of differing political views? When one considers this, it's no surprise that Tufts didn't make the *U.S. News and World Report's* listing of the best schools in the country. The abuse of Prof. Tai is a telling example of the attitude some department chairmen at Tufts have toward professors who do not agree academically or politically with their leftist agenda.

If the reasoning behind Professor Tai's firing is said to be at best questionable, then one must consider the method used to get rid of him contemptible. Because of Prof. Tai's non-tenure track position, his career was a precarious one. His whole career was entirely at the mercy of Professor Ch'en's personal attitude. What's even more alarming is that both Dean Feinleib and Prof. Romero have said that this situation was "not atypical." Professors appear to be a dispensable commodity here at Tufts, rather than dedicated individuals committed to their work.

*The Source* asked Dean Feinleib if one-hundred percent of Prof. Tai's former students signed a petition asking for his return, would the administration change its decision. She said no. So it seems that in the current process for

dismissing a non-tenured professor, the students have no say in their own education. Dean Feinleib conveyed the notion that the administration knows what's best for its students. This Orwellian stance is an insult to both the students and all non-tenured professors, Prof. Tai especially.

The administration's process for firing non-tenured faculty is simply inhumane. It also goes against all the legal tenets this fine nation was founded on. Prof. Tai was given no fair trial, was pronounced guilty upon accusation and immediately hanged.

Again, this article has been printed in the face of serious reservations by the administration. They said it would only cause problems, and that nothing constructive could be achieved. *The Source* feels that Prof. Tai dedicated a large part of his life to improving this university. He was here everyday devoting extra time with his students, unlike Prof. Ch'en who spends every other semester abroad. He treated this university the opposite way the university treated him; with fairness and dedication. The administration seemed to feel that Tai deserved no fair trial, but in the spirit of democracy, we feel he deserves at least that. Professor Tai has been heartlessly abused by this administration and it is our objective to inform the students so that Tai will at least be given a fair trial with them.

