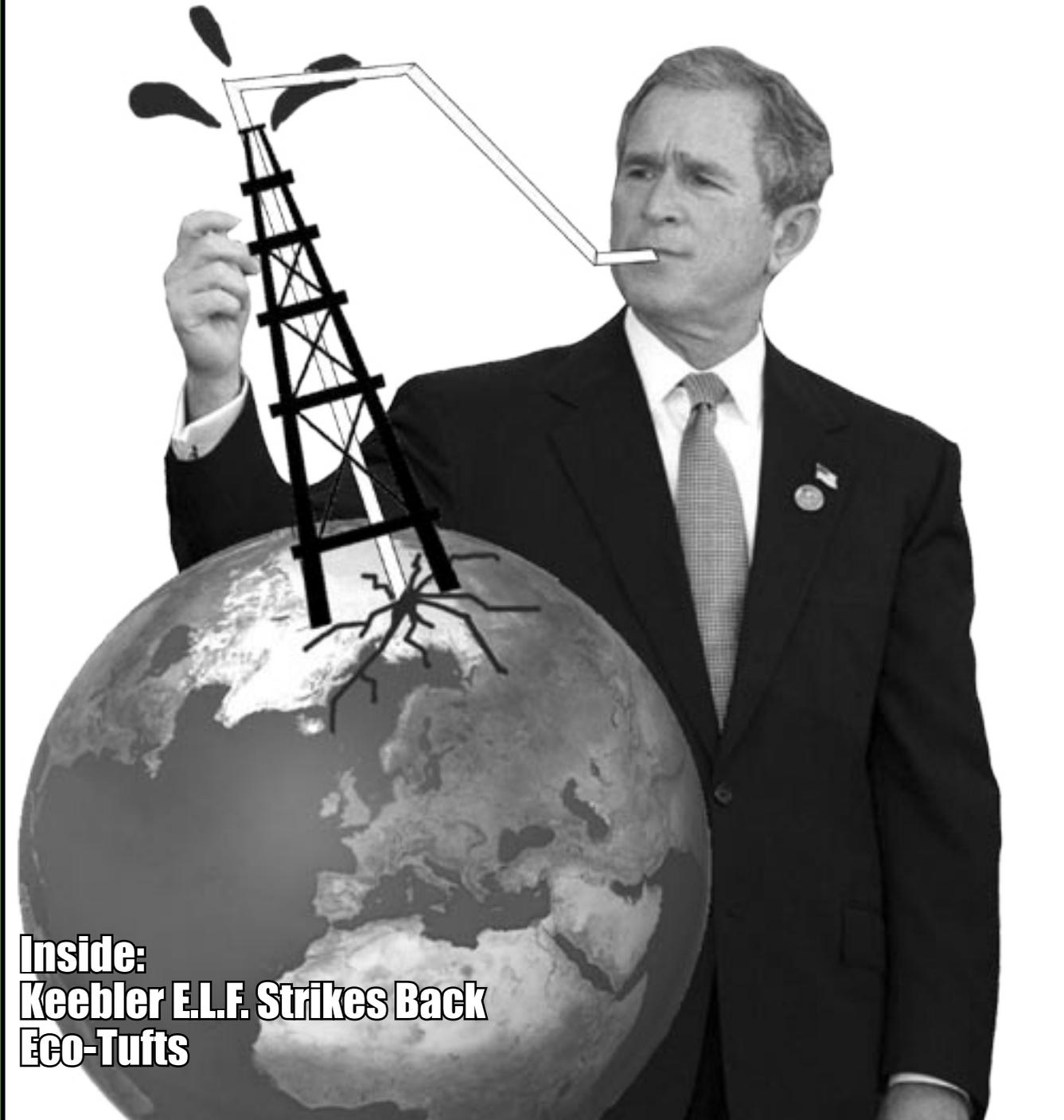


Featuring:  
Intifada Now!

# THE PRIMARY SOURCE

VERITAS SINE DOLO

## EARTH: GOOD TO THE LAST DROP



**Inside:  
Keebler E.L.F. Strikes Back  
Eco-Tufts**

# THE PRIMARY SOURCE

## MAXIMIZING PRODUCTION

*to fuel the*

CAPITALISM  
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LIBERTY  
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JUSTICE

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# THE PRIMARY SOURCE

VOL. XXII • THE JOURNAL OF CONSERVATIVE THOUGHT AT TUFTS UNIVERSITY • NO. 12

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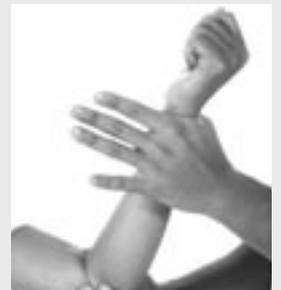
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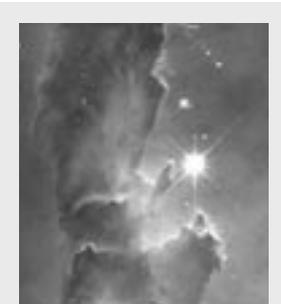
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## Eco-nomics

Tufts has been a broker of liberal catch phrases for years, but students are rarely given a chance to understand what terms like “sustainable development.” really mean. Sustainable sounds good. Development is another positive term. Put them together and you ironically get an economy that is neither sustainable, nor developing. In a global, competitive economy, no nation can afford to lose jobs and production to competitors in the name of “sustainability,” yet the term continues to appear in political dialogue.

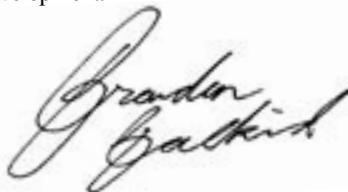
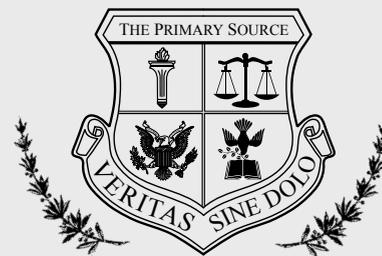
The Tufts Climate Initiative, the Tufts Institute of the Environment, Tufts Environmental Consciousness Outreach, the Urban and Environmental Policy program, EPIIC, and the Fletcher Energy and Environment Forum are all approaching environmental issues from an academic perspective. These numerous institutions are supplementary to the strong environmental curriculum and activism at Tufts. Students routinely learn about climate trends, waste management, biological diversity, and the ecosystem in their classes, in student activities (such as Water Watch), and in residential life (with ECO’s “Do It in the Dark” program). Yet students still do not understand the nature of the global environmentalist movement; and they do not understand who is running the campaign for “sustainable development.”

Sustainable development has been used as an umbrella for many projects adverse to humanity. With increasing population comes more competition and more resource consumption. For this reason, Larry Fahn and his Sierra Club have endorsed policies that control population growth—in the name of sustainable development. “Family planning,” as supported by the Sierra Club, does not have anything to do with planning the timing of a child’s birth. Instead, it means birth control and abortion must be used to scale back the world population. That abortion would be considered, especially in the context of population control, is simply disgusting.

Population rollback is not the only half-baked idea of the environmentalist movement. They also push ridiculous legislation that disregards the realities of modern economics, such as the Kyoto Protocol. Reducing emissions to below last decade’s levels would not only squander hundreds of billions of dollars, but would also leave thousands of Americans unemployed. Greenpeace claims that an American-based eco-technology industry (producing solar cells and special turbines) would easily balance the equation, but fails to realize how dangerously dependent America would be on foreign, voluntary participation in eco-protocol. Economic dependence on foreign environmentalism is no better than dependence on Saudi oil—and for all of the efforts of industrialized nations, the Kyoto Protocol would not stop developing nations from recklessly polluting the atmosphere. After all, even Tufts University is having a hard time meeting the demands of the Kyoto emission standards.

The only way to reach “sustainability” is by rolling back population, cutting production, and returning to a hunting and gathering society. That’s a risky proposition for a nation in the crosshairs of international terrorists and dictators. Then again, Greenpeace and the Sierra Club probably think America deserves “Earth’s vengeance.”

With expenditures on bio-diesel and solar houses, and an ever-increasing tuition, one must wonder if only the wealthiest capitalist industrialists will be able to send their children to Tufts. No one likes to see the environment ruined by reckless industry. Environmentally conscious students must be careful however, to steer clear of organizations that support the destructive variety of “sustainable development.”

THE JOURNAL OF CONSERVATIVE  
THOUGHT AT TUFTS UNIVERSITY

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To the Editor:

I would like to begin by stating my respect and admiration for the quality of production of THE PRIMARY SOURCE and the diligence at which the content is written for the publication. I will, however, express my objection with the position of "Academic Freedom" issue at Tufts. My several points will address particular complaints regarding the latest issue:

1) With your graphic representation "A Balanced Education at Tufts" you awarded a dozen professors for giving quality education that I presume was based upon the fairness and equality with which they presented their material in class. I would like to ask what criteria did you use to compile the awards? Was it based on equal time allotted[sic] to covering both the conservative and liberal sides of an issue, a moderate approach that s/he advocated, or the treatment of students? Depending on the guidelines, one could interpret your award in different ways. Should one partisan professor see this s/he might be upset for your labeling of them. More specifically, I would like to raise question[sic] to the award being presented to Professor Mufti since he himself in a recent PS-51 class confessed that one common complaint he receives is that he does not present alternative viewpoints in class and he leaves it to the students to present alternatives. How, if even Professor Mufti even claims he is guilty, is this "A Balanced Education at Tufts?"

2) Empirically, it is interesting to note that as one moves further along the path of higher education, s/he does not become[sic] increasingly leftist despite the "overwhelming bias" that academia possesses. Rather, it can be proven that as one progresses through to a higher degree, s/he becomes only more partisan on issues at about a 1:1 clip(William G. Jacoby. American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 35, No. 1. (Feb., 1991), pp. 178-205.) If this is true, liberal professors are not causing a kind of forced indoctrination to the left, but rather there is evidence that an educated person is able to formulate a consistent set of ideals on both the left and the right.

3) To further build upon this point, the ideological make up of the United States is currently rather on the right of most issues. Again, it seems as though there is little evidence of liberal indoctrination going on in the classroom. If if[sic] conservatives are patient, it is likely that the composition of professors in universities will also move to the right.

4) Mandating that a private university hire a professor or that a professor should modify his or her teaching style to accommodate different sides of an issue is horribly constraining and would undermine the ability of a professor to teach in their field. Especially considering that THE PRIMARY SOURCE is a magazine oft associated with less government restrictions and more personal freedoms, one

would think that you would advocate a position of universities to hire whomever they choose. Additionally, bare[sic] in mind that professors teach what they themselves were trained in. I believe that their own knowledge in a particular field has to be excellent in order to work even at less competitive university. More importantly, Tufts is currently trying to improve the quality of academics at the school. Adding restrictions on what a professor can or cannot express would cause many professors to resent teaching here and possibly result in teacher-flight away from this campus. This is not the kind of incident we would like to see on the hill.

5) Any incidence of outright slander, personal attack, or bigotry brought by a professor can be addressed by talking to the administration. These avenues for discourse currently exist, but an academic bill of rights is not the way to address this. I would like to conclude by saying that I do not think this goal of THE PRIMARY SOURCE is ill natured. I do, however, think that what David Horwitz is trying to do is to lash out at professors for possessing a particular ideology.

By doing so, he would disrupt the learning environment that gives the United States the best university system in the world. That, my fellow Americans, is an asset even the most staunchly conservative individual cannot disapprove of.

—Ken Kitchin '07

Dear Ken,

Though your letter is confusing at a 1:1 clip (THE PRIMARY SOURCE, Vol. 12, April 2004. p. 5), it is empirically true that students do not have time to "wait it out" and passively receive a biased education. Furthermore, the equally divided political makeup of the country does not in anyway reflect the political climate of the University systems. The SOURCE has witnessed bias at this University, and even after 22 years, has not seen a change for the better.

Mr. Kitchin, it is clear that you seek the truth, but perhaps have yet to find it. Veritas sine dolo.

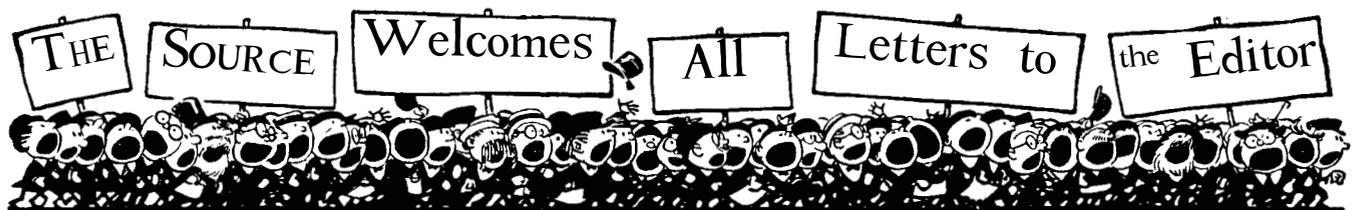
To the Editor:

In the April 8th issue, a caption of Professor Leupp protesting the War in Iraq appears with the caption "Not in Gary Leupp's name. But, in his class." I took a class of his last semester, and he did not mention his political beliefs. It is unfair to imply so.

—Eric Newville '07

Dear Eric,

Were you at Tufts last year? No? Thank you.



The SOURCE welcomes all letters to the editor. Please address all correspondence to [submissions@TuftsPrimarySource.org](mailto:submissions@TuftsPrimarySource.org)



TuftsPrimarySource.org

Everything You Always Wanted to Know About

*\*But Everyone Else Was Afraid to Tell You*

TUFTS\*

## Your Average Joe

Senator John Kerry has challenged President George W. Bush to a series of monthly debates in order to allow voters to more easily compare the two candidates. While this sort of thing can be seen throughout American politics, including the famous debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas, we have nothing like it at Tufts, despite the efforts of the Election Board (ELBO). When it came time to vote, students who campaigned for Joe Mead voted for Joe, and those who campaigned for Dave voted for Dave—unless the rumors that he only wanted to be VP were true. Meanwhile, many of the remaining students did not really care to vote since they did not know the difference between the two.

To the ELBO website we go! According to the candidate bios, Baumwoll wants to stop the “Nickel and Diming” at Tufts, while Mead wants to end the “nickel and dimming [*sic*].” Aside from different capitalization and spelling, how are these two different?

First of all, Baumwoll was at the recent candidates forum for senate, but Mead was not, effectively making Mead the “Average Joe”—most students found “better” things to do that night than put their would-be senators on the spot. The thirty-some students in attendance included about ten current senators, five SOURCERS, a few ELBO members, a handful of other interested students, and a line of Jumbos waiting for their fine Hotung cuisine.

Most students have also found “better” things to do than participate in student government. Eight students, one of whom was disqualified, ran for seven seats on the J. Three juniors and seven sophomores ran uncontested for the senate. Only the freshmen offered some exciting competition, with 13 students in a fight to the death for 11 spots. Even after last year’s heated debate regarding the need for culture representatives on the senate, none of the strongest supporters of the undemocratic system showed up. Later that week, students reaffirmed their ambivalence towards student government, when only 852 students voted, including 459 freshmen, 191 sophomores, 108 juniors, and 94 seniors.

ELBO’s first question had each of the candidates telling the audience what senate projects they liked the most. This basically meant each candidate told us how great the Naked Quad Run was this year. Before one of them stubbed a toe, one SOURCER tried to change the subject by asking candidates to outline their stances on the Academic Bill of Rights and credit for ROTC classes, as well as more interesting questions like “What will you do if you lose?” and “Have you ever been to a senate meeting as a non-senator? Why not?”

Unfortunately, rather than let the candidates show their true diversity, ELBO Chair Abby Lillianfeld closed the forum with the SOURCER’s most important question: “Would you accept, or have you ever received, relationship advice from Jeff Katzin?” It seemed as if moderators thought it acceptable to end the session early since few people really showed interest in campus politics this year. To end a forum abruptly, however, when students are showing interest by writing serious questions about timely issues only further separates students from senators who constantly promise they will listen to their constituents and act in their best interest. Perhaps candidate forums will never be well-attended at Tufts, but at least ELBO could try to make them worthwhile for those who choose to care.

## Anti-Violence or Anti-American?

Anti-war activists can generally win support with emotional bumper-sticker slogans, but recently it seems that their overzealous approach in opposing US military operations in the Middle East has hindered rather than furthered their goals. As usual, protestors have been whining about President Bush’s “war for oil,” evil corporations that profit from it, and all the other favored conspiracy theories of the Left. But in recent months highly disturbing slogans and anti-war activities have begun to gain momentum.

“Bush is Hitler” signs are present at almost every march and protest, but no matter how hard they try, anti-war activists will never convince rational, thinking people that George Bush is trying to incite genocide. If they are trying to claim that Bush is responsible for the deaths of millions of people, a comparison to Stalin or Mao—both of whom killed far more people—is only slightly more apt. But Leftists would never do that, for both Stalin and Mao were Communists. As far as the Left is concerned, Communism could never be that evil.

Due to their ever-increasing hatred towards Bush and all he says and does, anti-war activists have taken a frightening leap of judgment. Instead of protesting US actions, a vital right given to them by law, groups like Tufts Coalition to Oppose the War in Iraq have been advocating, “Support the Iraqi Resistance.” Let us break this down. Theoretically, the mere opposition to US forces is not sufficient; the only way to get the US out of the Middle East is to support the people we are fighting against. In actuality, Leftists end up advocating the killing of the very same US troops they are supposedly trying to save. While the First Amendment protects dissent, inciting violence against our sons, daughters, brothers, and sisters in the military amounts to treason – a crime punishable by death.

Recently, a lecturer from the University of California at Berkeley who was speaking at an anti-war rally called for a Palestinian-style intifada against the United States. The intifada was an uprising of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank in the early 1990s that resulted in the deaths of hundreds of Israeli civilians. This native Palestinian professor openly promoted the killing of US citizens on the grounds that his country is trying to protect itself. This is much worse than supporting the Iraqi Resistance, because while our soldiers have the ability to defend themselves, the majority of our citizens do not.

There is no clear national sentiment about the US invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan, but no matter where one stands on this issue, the US is already there. The immediate removal of US troops, as demanded by many anti-war activists, would almost certainly leave Iraq in a state of chaos. Even worse, the recent actions being taken by peaceniks, who want the US out of Iraq actually encourage the escalation of violence against the US in order to achieve their own warped version of peace.

## Slave Labor Standards

Marianne Voss, manager of Reebok International’s Human Rights Program, and Fletcher alumna, recently presented a talk at the Fletcher School. The presentation entitled “Labor Standards, Corporate Responsibility & Human Rights” outlined Reebok’s

role in the labor rights movement. The sporting goods company has made strides towards ensuring their factory workers are treated humanely and are working in acceptable conditions. This trend reflects corporations' fears that association with sweatshop labor will taint their brand.

Corporations often lack control over the operations that produce their goods; this is common amongst small business owners. This results from the use of agents or outsourcing in the production process. Agents are individuals representing businesses and granted authority to act within a certain capacity. Outsourcing is a similar concept except the corporation directly deals with the outside party producing or supplying the goods. These scenarios present situations where there is little control over where production occurs. It is not uncommon for corporations to lack knowledge of the precise locations of production.

One tactic employed by grassroots activists calls for companies to cease partnerships with known offenders. This presents the factory and surrounding community with a dilemma created by the potential loss of contracts or business. The workers, whose rights are supposedly being championed, face the prospect of losing their jobs. Some workers would rather labor in conditions that have been deemed as unsuitable by faceless "do-gooders" multiple time zones away.

Vicious smear campaigns and scare tactics do not serve the purposes of instigators. If corporations address the allegations made by labor rights protestors, they admit complicity. Corporations do not want to admit engaging in activities that are detrimental to human rights. They risk being branded as directly responsible for the transgressions. For consumers, the working conditions where their potential purchases were produced, become part of the decision process. The fallout from the Kathy Lee Gifford clothing line sweatshop scandal is still fresh in the public's mind.

Globalization has added a new dimension to the dialogue involving labor rights and corporate responsibility. As previously mentioned, small business owners have little control over monitoring working conditions where their products are manufactured. Increasing competition from foreign-based businesses has led to outsourcing production in order to remain competitive against foreign products. Small businesses run the risk of financial ruin if they do not use low skilled foreign labor to produce goods so they can offer competitive prices.

The intent of the labor rights movement may be noble but it is often misdirected. One popular target is Reebok, which appropriates funds to ensure that their products are not produced in sweatshops. Lacking knowledge of logistics and supply chains, the wrong parties are frequently singled out. If labor activists are truly concerned about worker's rights, they should offer a contingency plan. This plan should make provisions for displaced workers to find another revenue stream. The labor rights movement needs to rethink its strategy so it is effective and does not cause more harm than good.

## Protesting 101

On Wednesday, April 14, the Tufts Coalition for Social Justice and Nonviolence hosted training in civil disobedience. After asking the participants present to share their perceptions of civil disobedience (responses ranged from the mention of Martin Luther King Jr. to thousands of people swarming the Washington mall), trainer Matt Borus went on to define civil disobedience as "doing an action which knowingly violates the law." In essence, the Coalition, a TCU-recognized group, held a workshop on how to break the law—in style.

The workshop included a reenactment of the sit-in at Bendetson Hall conducted several years ago by students, who were protesting the anti-discrimination policy which at the time did not include sexual orientation. Dividing the students into protestors, supporters, and police, the reenactment consisted of three "protestors" being smacked around with rolled-up papers and then dragged across the Hodgdon lounge floor, as on-looking "supporters" cheered them on and encouraged them to resist.

Although getting hit by rolled-up papers may have stung a bit in the demonstration, in a real protest, these students would have suffered painful welts and bruises from the police batons—possibly even broken bones. In the demonstration, students were encouraged to try to reason with the "police" as they were being arrested, but in reality, police simply don't care—they're paid to do their job, and their job is to uphold the law. The ACLU will even advise that one is *not* to speak until having consulted with an attorney.

Since the Coalition's workshop was centered around giving advice on the best methods to break the law, a portion also attempted to cover the legal system. Ironically enough, one of the pre-law attendees ended up answering most questions since Borus, as facilitator, was admittedly unfamiliar with his legal rights, despite an extensive arrest history. Borus' talk focused more on jail solidarity—another civil disobedience tactic—than the actual legal procedure.

Borus emphasized the importance of remaining non-violent in resistance. Pointing out that the media capitalizes more on destruction than on "peaceful" demonstrations, Borus cited the 1999 Seattle WTO protests where the damage obliterated the political message, as well as an oil worker's strike where the media caught footage of a striker throwing a rock at a teenage boy. Noting that the aired footage did not include the boy's taunting of the oil workers, Borus announced to the group, "The right-wing is a very well-oiled machine."

At the conclusion of the workshop, Borus began to address the group to discuss their next "action", but senior Ariana Flores quickly interrupted him to usher out the media. In the spirit of the workshop, the Coalition's planned action will likely violate the law, and certainly the *Pachyderm*, which states, "Group goals must be consistent with the policies, educational standards, and philosophy of Tufts University." For a TCU-recognized group to hold workshops for and plan events that encourage willful law violations is reprehensible. The Coalition for Social Justice and Nonviolence should not be permitted to commit unlawful acts and conspiracies in Tufts' name.



*Comedy is allied to Justice.*  
—Aristophanes

**PS** Porn actors said they hope to keep working despite an HIV scare, although producers have shut down many sets. Tufts Feminist Alliance, however, will continue their all-girl action.

**PS** Housing construction was up 6.4% in March, while industrial production dipped 0.2%. Employment figures for porn stars remained limp.

**PS** John Kerry and Jon Bon Jovi are trying to increase voting among college students. Concert-goers have enjoyed the band's new song "Livin' on a Prayer and My Wife's \$700 Million."

**PS** Iraq's air force is being rebuilt from scratch, but without planes and with just 100 men. The soldiers will continue practicing with pogo sticks until funding increases.

**PS** A Hong Kong man's mobile phone exploded in a bank. It seems that Arafat just made a multi-million dollar deal with Sprint.

**PS** Disney will be adding metal detectors to its theme parks. Epcot officials have demanded increased security after a recent escalation in violence between the Israeli Pavilion and an irate kabob vendor.

**PS** Karl Rove regrets the use of a "Mission Accomplished" banner for the President's landing on an aircraft carrier to mark the end of major combat operations in Iraq. Rove said the banner was supposed to read, "Mission: Impossible 3," but Bush was unable to fit the Tom Cruise mask over his John Voight mask.

**PS** San Francisco is selling its list of homosexual newlyweds for \$65. Until the end of April, customers will receive a free box of Rice-a-Roni, the original San Francisco treat.

**PS** Mike Piazza and the New York Mets will be visiting San Francisco in early May. Fans can get a signed copy of the wedding list for an additional \$80.

**PS** San Francisco Giant Barry Bonds passed Willie Mays for the third most career home runs. As he approaches Hank Aaron's mark of 755, he will first pass Babe Ruth's 714 homers, and then his own sperm count.

**PS** A fan trying to catch Bonds' 661st career home run met tragedy when he fell 20 feet from the stands. One homophobic fan callously said, "That's what you get for chasing balls."

**PS** Team officials have considered renaming the stadium to UnsafeCo Park.



**Tenet explodes.**

**PS** Toy maker Mattel Inc. issued a notice telling parents to take a Batmobile toy car away from their children, because the rear tail wings on the car pose a laceration hazard. "Parents should take these toys away from children immediately because the Batmobile lost its wheel and Joker took ballet."

**PS** An apologetic Peeping Tom in northern Arkansas left a \$20 bill and a note for his victim asking if she would not mind if he peered at her outside her window, police said on Friday. When being questioned by the police, the man claimed he hadn't done anything wrong, "Well, it depends on your definition of peeping, doesn't it?"

**PS** Hillary Rodham Clinton tried to silence rumors that she would be John Kerry's running mate by insisting that she's not the kind of woman to mix business and pleasure.

**PS** A top Russian ballerina, sacked for being too heavy, lost a damages claim for \$1 million against the chief of Moscow's Bolshoi Theater on Thursday, local media reported. Roseanne has since returned to television.

**PS** Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said that he never expected so many American troops to be dying at this point in the war in Iraq, a rare admission. He then predictably added, "I may have to go over there myself and smack down

some of those towel-heads."

**PS** Top Ten captions for the above picture:

10. "oo oo ah ah " or "ee ee oo oo"
9. "twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three..."
8. Tenet ponders if he can fit one more tennis ball in his mouth.
7. Got Tums?
6. "Meow meow meow meow, meow meow meow meow..."
5. "I can't believe I ate that 12 foot hoagie!"
4. Puff Daddy.
3. I'm gonna be sick if Dick Ben-Veniste doesn't shut up.
2. I'm a zit, get it?
1. "Chubby bunny."

**PS** A rare copy of Shakespeare's Hamlet failed to sell because no one was willing to pay the minimum price set by the seller's estate. To eBay, or not to eBay, that is now the question.

**PS** A Florida teen charged with hiring an undercover policeman to shoot and kill his mother instructed the purported hitman not to damage the family television during the attack, police said. He didn't want to miss his after-school Grand Theft Auto session.

**PS** On a grocery store's shelf, a row of products looked like a ordinary old-fashioned cookie tins, but the containers had a hidden drawing of two dogs having sex in the grass—placed there by a disgruntled employee. It's not quite "going postal" but it will sure teach those bakers a lesson.

**PS** Two former frat brothers were sentenced to community service for stealing and eating a jumbo goldfish. MTV's filming of the incident was used at the trial. The frat brothers initially resisted arrest, yelling, "Ashton, I knew it was you all along!"

**PS** A German website dubbed "Pig Brother" has attracted more than a million visitors in under two weeks with its 24-hour webcam coverage of a family of wild boars. Each week, viewers call in to vote on the tastiest pig, which is then slaughtered and eaten.

**PS** Turkmenistan's president Saparmurat Niyazov has told his people to shun traditional false gold teeth in favor of white ones, the latest eccentric command after moves to ban beards, ballet and circuses. Niyazov is a self-proclaimed "radical anti-dentite."

**PS** A man laid up in hospital with multiple fractures telephoned out for a prostitute to end weeks of sexual frustration, but ended up having his wallet stolen. The man did not seem too upset, telling police, "She hurt me financially so good!"

**PS** Tufts engineers hosted Geeks Gone Wild on Fletcher Field last Sunday. For just \$19.95 you can see all the wild action caught on tape! In case you missed it, the SOURCE brings you...

The Top Ten events you didn't see at Geeks Gone Wild:

10. Guys with girlfriends.
9. Strength analysis of Dewick's vegan brownies.
8. Human factors analysis of Dewick's vegan brownies.
7. A Peace and Justice Studies major.
6. Weapons of math destruction.
5. Funny looking new doors on Fletcher Field.
4. Juniors with too much free time.
3. Showdown between the Nerd Girls' car and the Nerd Guys' car.
2. Snoop Dogg and his private jet.
1. Anything requiring a woodshop.

## From the Elephant's Mouth

☞ **Larry Bacow** wasn't able to participate in the **Boston Marathon**. He wanted to be in the wheelchair race, but the previously owned wheelchair he purchased on eBay was never delivered by Mr. Yassin.

☞ **NERD Girls Gone Wild:** Tufts Engineers take to Fletcher Field. Easy to please, they made use of the previous setup from **Kids Day**: kickball and a moon bouncer. **THE ELEPHANT** wanted to go, but couldn't pass Math 11. His professors were too busy walking out...

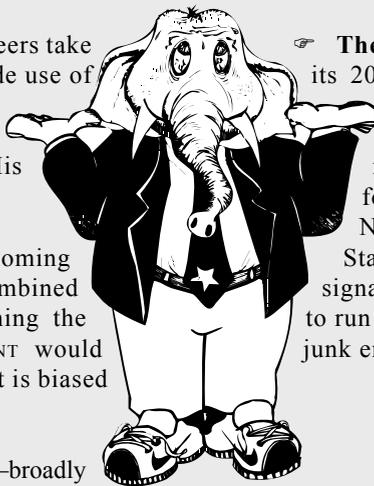
☞ Average SAT scores for the incoming freshman class are off the charts. The combined scores average over 1400 points—matching the inflation of tuition nicely. **THE ELEPHANT** would have scored better on his exam, but the test is biased against **African-American pachyderms**.

☞ **TUTV** is now available on campus PC's—broadly expanding the market to the students who live on campus and receive TUTV on cable.

☞ Tufts is having a hard time meeting the Kyoto emissions goals. According to Renewable Energy Committee co-chair **Jennifer Baldwin**, the school could shift supply to 20% wind power for only a small contribution—\$20 dollars a week per student... pushing the cost of attendance over \$40,000. TCU presidential candidates **Dave Baumwoll** and **Joe Mead** promise to stop "Nickel and Diming" students. Instead, they prefer to "Twenty and Forty" them.

☞ Speaking of 50 Cent, there was an **armed robbery at Wilson House**. **Tufts Right to Arms** was nowhere to be seen, despite rumors of its dangerous on-campus arsenal. **THE ELEPHANT** demands to know—where are these weapons?

☞ **The BLOCK OF WOOD** would like to announce its 2004-2005 platform, but is afraid of being disqualified by ELBO Chair **Abby Lillianfeld**. **SOURCE** staffer **Jordana Starr** met a similar fate in a recent TCUJ election for a questionable email sent to classmates. Now, the **BLOCK OF WOOD** will work with Starr to create a complex system of smoke signals, sky-writers, and subliminal messaging to run their campaigns. Add both of them to your junk email list, just in case.



☞ Online add/drop is coming to campus in 2005. Now students can enroll in classes, never attend them with the aid of **Blackboard**, and then drop them—all from the convenience of their dorm. Students can even purchase **REAL** university degrees online... and shop for **Viagra**—all on the same site.

☞ **THE ELEPHANT** never forgets.

*Power plants defend the environment.*

# Environmentalists for Dirty Air

by Talia Alexander

What is generally referred to as the Clean Air Act (CAA) exists as a three-part creation, first enacted in 1970 under President Nixon, amended in 1977 under Carter, and further altered in 1990 under George H. W. Bush. The CAA was formed with the sole goal of protecting human health. The current President Bush is attempting to alter a small part of the CAA, the New Source Review, in order to eliminate unintentional incentives to pollute inherent in the laws.

In 1970, the CAA required toxic air emissions to be reigned in to allow “an adequate margin of safety” and set wildly unattainable abatement standards to be met uniformly across the country. The standards were not even close to being met by 1977, when the next incarnation of the CAA attempted to relieve the potential economic burden by drawing a distinction between new and old firms. New power plants had to comply with the strict Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emission standards, while old companies were grandfathered into the system with more lenient rules. Legislators and the EPA reasoned that older power plants would soon be replaced by new ones in full compliance with the CAA. The caveat for the old plants was that any large upgrade could make them subject to the standards for new plants under the New Source Review section of the CAA.

By 1990, the CAA controlled 188 air pollutants. Nitrogen oxide emissions were reduced 25% between 1990 and 2000 and beginning this year are required to drop 60% during the summer months when nitrogen-caused ozone is more intense. Since

the 1990 version of the CAA, the Acid Rain Program has allowed dirtier power plants to buy quantities of sulfur dioxide permits from cleaner plants, which allows market forces to make abatement cheaper. The program resulted in a 40% drop in sulfur dioxide below

1980 levels. The list of abatement successes goes on and on.

In August 2003, the EPA published an amendment to the New Source Review from 1977 stating that upgrading up to 20% of an old power plant would be considered routine maintenance and

not subject to New Source Review. Many environmentalists were irate. Some claimed that the amendment would spew “millions more tons of soot, smog, and toxic pollution” into the atmosphere while one *New York Times* pundit suggested that “it might be a good idea to breathe deeply now, while you still can.”

These so-called environmentalists are only hurting their purported goal of cleaner air. By clearly defining which projects fall under the New Source Review, a power plants’ management can make informed business decisions about whether or not to proceed with a particular upgrade. Power plants can replace worn turbine blades, wiring, and other mundane parts that help keep the plant running more efficiently (and cleanly) without fear of an EPA reprisal. The upgraded New Source Review removes the temptation to allow a plant to degenerate for fear that the EPA will require it to adhere to standards that would put it out of business.

This does not mean that plants can suddenly spew “millions

more tons” of nastiness into the atmosphere. All EPA restrictions on old power plants as well as those covering the entire industries, states, and regions remain in effect, capping the maximum emissions of any plant. Power plants have an additional incentive to clean out their stacks since 1990 when the Acid Rain Program went into effect and allowed power plants to trade sulfur dioxide emissions. If a plant emits less, it can sell more permits and make more money. The amendment to New Source Review, rather than a license to turn our air into a mass of noxious fumes, merely means that plants will run efficiently with the technology they currently possess.

The updated New Source Review has still not been implemented in its entirety eight months after it was revealed to the public. Several state attorney generals, led by Eliot Spitzer of New York, challenged the most recent incarnation in the DC Federal District Court. Unfortunately, the Court bought enough of Spitzer’s arguments to stay the institution of the updated New Source Review until it hears the case in July. The stay order means that Spitzer’s home state, where over half the counties are not in compliance with the CAA, will have to wait a little longer for cleaner air.

The reaction of the environmentalist community to the edited New Source Review is emblematic of their typical hyperbolic, irrational behavior. In order to be effective, environmentalists must concede that pollution is part of modern life. Any effort to reduce emissions and clean up the environment must be done with consideration of the economy and the businesses that benefit from the pollution in addition to the costs that pollution exacts on the environment and human health. Until the environmentalists come to terms with reality, environmental protections like the revised New Source Review will be protected by businesses that just happen to benefit from them. ■

**The amendment to New Source Review, rather than a license to turn our air into a mass of noxious fumes, merely means that plants will run efficiently with the technology they currently possess.**



**Results of “environmentalist” policies.**

Miss Alexander is a senior majoring in Biology and Environmental Studies.



# ELF.

## Earth Liberation Front

The Earth Liberation Front, famous for its eco-terrorist violence across America, has recruited its newest member.

SUVS ARE EVIL BECAUSE THEY POLLUTE. BURN THEM.



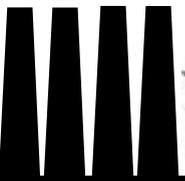
A NEW MALL CREATING THOUSANDS OF JOBS? OVER MY DEAD TREE.



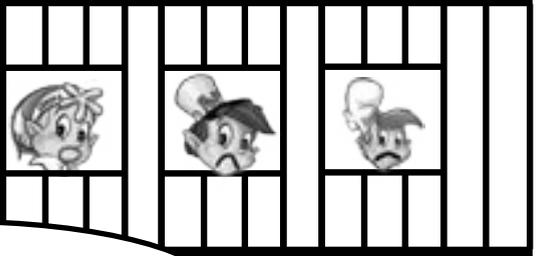
COUGH, COUGH!



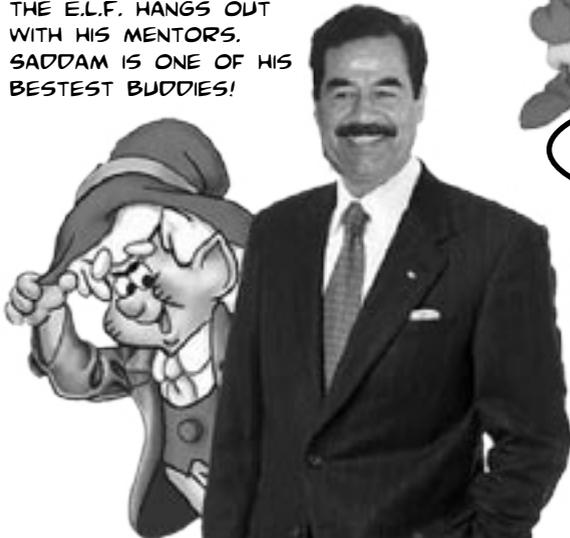
SOMEONE ESCAPED... I SENSE FREE MARKET CAPITALISM.



**ECO PRISON FOR CORPORATE BRANDS**



AS ANOTHER BUSY DAY OF ECO-TERRORISM COMES TO A CLOSE, THE E.L.F. HANGS OUT WITH HIS MENTORS. SADDAM IS ONE OF HIS BESTEST BUDDIES!



TONY, YOU CORPORATE FAT CAT! GET BACK IN YOUR CELL NOW!

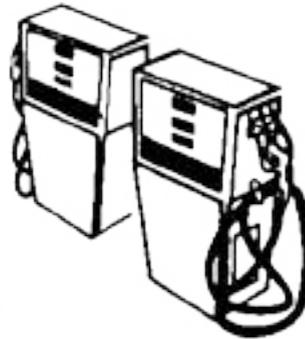


# ECO AND TCI PRESENT:

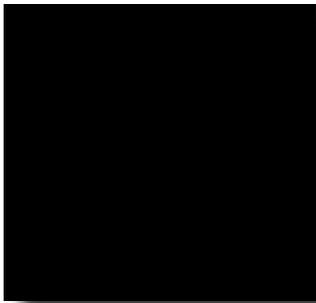
## The 2004-2005 Agenda for Eco-Tufts!

### Oxfam reformatted as Bio-“Diesel” Cafe

Oxfam really needed an overhaul. Now students can fuel up their TCI go-karts. At Bio-“Diesel” you can even pay by the “pump.”



### “Do It in the Dark”



For those of you who missed the rolling blackouts of the Northeast: several weeks of living in the Stone Age will reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 7%.

Tufts Climate Initiative’s data indicates that sea level will rise 100 feet by the end of summer 2004. Student activities will shift focus, and the Res-Quad will need a beach makeover.

### Waterfront Property



# Human-Powered Vehicles

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**Yabadaba-doo!**  
Even solar powered vehicles steal vital energy from plants. With a human-powered Joey, students can go to get trashed in Davis Square—in an environmentally conscious way.

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# Water Conservation




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Forget doing your laundry—or showering. Water is a really precious resource, and shouldn't be wasted on hygiene.

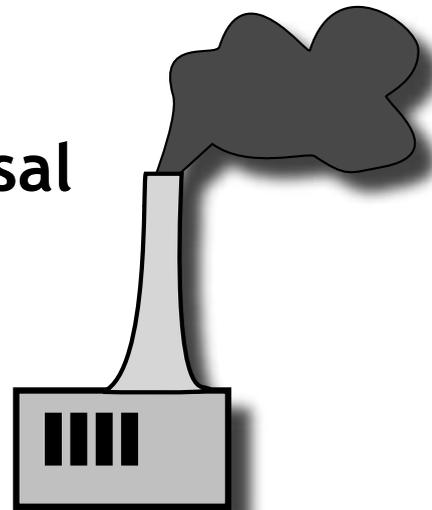
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# The SOURCE's Proposal

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The large dormant smoke stack near Dowling Hall will be replaced with a more environmentally-friendly Conservative Culture Center—a large running smokestack.

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# Tufts Arab Students Association's INTIFADA-MANIA

Below is a selection of actual products featured on a website that is linked to on the Tufts Arab Students Association's website. The organization did not respond to SOURCE inquiries. The SOURCE urges ASA not to moderate their true opinions, and therefore has some suggestions of its own to add that perhaps come even closer to representing their true beliefs.



**Women's Homicide Rights Pin**  
Support Palestinian women's rights to go on suicide missions.



**Liberation Pin**  
Celebrate our commitment to killing women and children.



**Intifada Pin**  
Rock out before you go blow yourself up.



**Flag Waving Pin**  
You'll look so homicidal with this pin featuring a classic resistance stance.



**"One Struggle" Pin**  
Holding hands for peace... or terrorism. Either way.



**Territory Pin**  
Never forget, the fight ain't over until *all* of Palestine is liberated and Jew-free.



**"Revolution" Pin**  
Revolution till every Israeli is dead... and then some.



**"End the Occupation" Pin**  
Show your kids you support them in their quest for 72 virgins.

<http://ase.tufts.edu/asa/links.htm>  
Sambar for Pins and Flags

Pins that may also be of interest to ASA...?



**"Hillel 2005" Pin**  
The Jews and Jew-sympathizers must be crushed. We're negotiating with Uzbeki rebels.



**"Phase II"**  
The infidels didn't learn their lesson. Phase II donations now being accepted: VISA, AMEX, PayPal or your local weed dealer. Die hard Islamist? Seats still available.

THE PRIMARY SOURCE is in no way implying that the Arab Students Association is a terrorist organization, merely that they are a terrorist-sympathizing organization.

*Student government apathy? Blame ELBO.*

# Candidates Need ELBO Room

by Nicholas Boyd

**W**hat do you get when you take five young, idealistic, and presumably liberal college students and tell them to draft a set of election rules for student government? Here at Tufts, you get hypocrisy and obstruction with a distinct flair of socialism.

As is the case with so much else at Tufts, the goal of the Election Board's (ELBO) rules is noble: "...to prevent the multitude of candidates in an election from gaining

an unfair advantage over one another," in the words of ELBO Chair Abby Lillianfeld. It is in the execution of this objective that the best interests of Tufts students are ignored and subordinated to an ideologically driven process.

The foundation of a successful democracy at any level rests on responsible, resourceful, and dedicated representatives. While the election itself is the primary means by which candidates of lesser competence (or popularity) are weeded out, the candidacy process itself can and ought to make important initial contributions to this end. Reasonable barriers to entry like small fees or signature gathering are not remnants of oppression against the lower classes. They represent the minimal effort required on the part of the candidate to even be considered for election, and thus help ensure that the contenders from which we ultimately pick on election day won't later let simple tasks deter them from the duties of their offices.

A signature requirement is one hurdle to candidacy that is in place at Tufts. From there on out, it's all downhill. Advertising, which necessitates additional commitment on the part of candidates in a competitive race and puts their relative dedication on display, is instead regulated by ELBO

Mr. Boyd is a sophomore majoring in Political Science and Economics.

to the point of utter ineffectiveness and insignificance. ELBO's policy limits campaign flyers to one design and a quantity of 25—copies that must be made by ELBO, not the candidate. After all, imagine the horror if one candidate decided to print his

25 posters in color. It would devastate the imposition of total equality being attempted by ELBO, the underpinnings of all this absurdity.

ELBO's concerns about the disadvantages of poorer students are legitimate, but could be addressed much more effectively by simply imposing a candidate spending limit. A cap as low as \$10 would vastly improve the campaigning situation. This way, financially struggling students would remain competitive without putting undue restrictions on any candidate's creativity or commitment.

While these financial considerations may be justifiable, the additional lengths ELBO goes to in order to keep candidates from employing their creativity and skill in any capacity is not. ELBO's rules prohibit campaign websites, print advertising, and even writing articles or viewpoints about oneself. These desperate impositions of equality of result are nothing less than a manifestation of socialism, and thus punish more qualified and skilled candidates. One gets the impression ELBO won't be happy with itself until each candidate actually ends up with the same number of votes.

All the while, campus leaders, and perhaps ELBO, bemoan the low candidate forum attendance, poor election turnout, frequent uncontested races, and

general lack of interest in student government. There is frequent talk about expanding outreach and better communicating the functions of the student government to the student body. The hypocrisy is stupefying. If all creativity is purged from running for office, if candidates have little more than 25 posters to communicate their platform, and if they aren't even allowed to *write* about themselves to gain the confidence and votes of their future constituents, the apathy quickly becomes less surprising.

Not content to regulate most conceivable forms of advertising, ELBO feels obligated to intrude on your personal communication as well. Emails soliciting support from members of student organizations may only be sent to heads of organizations and require prior submission to and approval of ELBO. Lillianfeld explains ELBO "recognizes the need to prevent the members of the TCU from being inundated with unwanted emails." However, this reasonable concern is already the explicit responsibility of TCCS, which deals with "sending 'spams', chain letters, letter bombs, or any other type of widespread distribution of unsolicited email." ELBO's involvement amounts to nothing but confusing and unnecessary overlap. A University-wide policy that is good enough for student organizations, departments, and programs ought to make the cut for student government candidates.

If the candidate meetings and actual elections didn't take place within such a short period of time (less than a week the last time around), candidates' reliance on mass emails would decrease and the development of a creative, responsible campaign could be encouraged.

Blame for these counterproductive election laws falls not merely on the ELBO board that created them years ago, but on all subsequent boards that have failed to amend them. Through its obsessive overregulation and political undertones, ELBO bears at least some responsibility for the degraded state of and interest in our student government. It is in the interests of all Tufts students to see the next election be a competitive, all-out battle-to-the-end for the TCU's confidence. It's time for ELBO to set aside starry-eyed idealism and truly reform the process. ■

**One gets the impression ELBO won't be happy with itself until each candidate actually ends up with the same number of votes.**



**ELBO needs a helping hand.**

*Enviro-capitalism is here to stay.*

## PERC Up Your Day

by Jordana Starr

While governments around the world make futile attempts to protect endangered wildlife and fragile ecosystems, the people who are truly successful in preserving nature are entrepreneurs with an eye for the environment. Founded in 1980, the Property and Environment Research Center (PERC) dedicates itself to using free-market principles to solve environmental problems. Known as free-market environmentalism, PERC's philosophy encompasses the principle that private property rights are the best way to encourage efficient use of resources and protect the environment.

Long before the advent of Earth Day, the private sector has been working to protect our environment through capitalistic means. While governments unsuccessfully try to use burdensome regulations to protect the environment, entrepreneurs have integrated environmental protection into the free market and, as a result, have increased wildlife population, restored land, and secured safe habitats for endangered species. Rather than lobbying the government for more restrictive laws and regulations, entrepreneurs have mixed creativity with hard work and business savvy to make a substantial environmental difference.

Christine Jurzykowski, owner of Fossil Rim Wildlife Center, realized that without outside capital, Fossil Rim would be forced to close. By applying business strategies to conservation, Jurzykowski turned Fossil Rim into a tourist center offering guided nature tours, educational programs, a scenic drive, a safari camp, rustic cabins, and seasonal events. In 1997, Fossil Rim attracted over 120,000 tourists. Putting the proceeds toward

breeding programs, Jurzykowski has seen over ninety cheetah cubs born and has given amnesty to eight endangered rhinos. Today, Fossil Rim is home to over sixty endangered species with an internationally acclaimed

breeding and animal care program.

In another case of private sector environmental action, the CEO of a Toronto business called in a biologist when employees began to report symptoms of what is known as "sick building syndrome." Biologist

Wolfgang Amelung of Genetron Systems devised a self-sustaining ecosystem that acts as a biofilter, cleansing the air and circulating it through the office. The "breathing wall's" vegetation absorbs air contaminants, which are consumed by the soil's microorganisms. Excess waste is carried to a pond where it is consumed by the frogs, fish, and insects. Not long after the biofilter's installation, workers noticed a drastic change in the air quality and reported an alleviation of their symptoms.

Environmental friendliness is not limited to private individuals and small businesses. Since many states have criminalized the disposal of obsolete computers in landfills, hardware containing hazardous materials have ended up in illegal dumps. IBM, in an effort to combat this government-caused environmental hazard, has created a recycling service for obsolete computers. For \$30, anyone can send a box of useless computer equipment to IBM to be recycled in a safe manner. Other technology hardware companies have jumped onto the eco-friendly bandwagon; Dell has created

a disposal program for large customers, and Hewlett-Packard plans to set up a program similar to IBM's in the near future.

A large-scale example of the failure of "environmentalist" government regulations—and the success of enviro-capitalism—is the 1989 African ivory trade ban. After the ban went into effect, poaching increased in countries that lacked funds for heavy law enforcement. In effect, the ban successfully shut down the legal trade of ivory only to open the door wide open for a flourishing black market. Prior to the ban, what cost \$200 for one kilogram was reportedly sold for ten times that amount just four years later. In five years, over 2,500 shipments of illegal ivory were seized in 30 countries.

For impoverished Africans struggling to survive, the elephant is a despised pest that wrecks crops, homes, and lives. Poor Africans willingly assist poachers who offer them food, clothing, and supplies in exchange for their help. Prior to the ban, countries like South Africa, whose ivory revenues funded preserves and promoted wildlife tourism, had maintained stable elephant populations, contrary to what the International Wildlife Coalition would have people believe.

Today, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and South Africa are all attempting to give indigenous people incentive to value elephants to ensure their survival. In Zimbabwe, the Communal Area Management Program for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) leads photo safaris and charges foreign hunters to pursue elephants. CAMPFIRE in turn provides thousands of dollars to poor vil-

lages that, having recognized the value of the African elephant, have established anti-poaching squads. Likewise, CAMPFIRE breeds and protects its elephants in order to continue its business. Unsurprisingly, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and South Africa have all seen a dramatic increase in the elephant population since initiating anti-protectionist programs powered by capitalism.

Although these are only a few examples of free-market environmentalism's success, PERC, as the oldest and largest environmental institute, has concluded that this is the only way to ensure environmental preservation. By allowing the free-market, not governments, to lead the way in environmentalism, nature will continue to thrive. ■

**Rather than lobbying the government for more restrictive laws and regulations, entrepreneurs have mixed creativity with hard work and business savvy to make a substantial environmental difference.**



Miss Starr is a sophomore majoring in Political Science and Philosophy.

*Racial profiling ain't no thang!*

## It's Black and White

by Nicole Brusco

**R**acial Profiling: Here and Now", held on April 14, was a discussion about the current state of racial profiling and featured three panelists: Professor Frederick Schauer of Harvard University, Boston City Councilman Felix Arroyo, and King Downing Jr. of the ACLU. This panel, sponsored by UCCPS and Hillel, served no purpose other than to vilify whites and to make the audience feel victimized.

The panelists did not address factual evidence for or against racial profiling, using only anecdotes to support their claims. Schauer spoke about the roots of the controversy and illustrated his arguments with analogies to dog attacks and so-called "canine racism", saying, "Punish deeds, not breeds!" Arroyo melodramatically cited his son's experiences as his own knowledge of racial profiling cases, but he did cite one statistic of the percentage of speeding tickets written in Boston. Black and Latino males are issued 68% of tickets, while less than 50% are issued to white females. This statistic is clearly meaningless; it is not correlated to the actual incidences of speeding among different races and contains several variables.

The vital question in this debate is whether or not racial profiling is an effective police practice based on disproportionate minority crime rates or if it is caused by police racism. The panelists denied the existence of higher minority crime rates in order to assert that a higher stop rate is proof of discriminatory policing.

Officers stop citizens based on their past experiences and split-second judgments. In 1998, white males ages 14-24 perpetrated 19.3% of the total crime in the

US and comprised 6.1% of the population. In the same year, black males of the same age committed 26.1% of crimes but comprised only 1.1% of the population.

If minorities commit more crime, officers have a valid reason for suspecting them more frequently, especially if there

are other factors involved. There is a vast difference between an officer stopping a black driver simply because he thinks that all black people deal drugs and an officer stopping the black driver of a car known to be favored by drug dealers.

Many scientifically unsound studies have been used to supposedly prove that officers are racists. These studies ignore factors such as the severity of the offense, the age and gender of the driver, and the number of police on the road at times certain groups are more likely to drive. The ACLU is notorious for simply comparing the percentage of stops per race versus the group's percentage of the population overall. When other factors are blatantly ignored, the results are nothing but spurious. Another common practice in studies is to define a speeder as someone driving one or more miles per hour over the speed limit. This leads to inaccurate results because police are many times more likely to stop a driver going 75 in a 55 than a driver going 56 in a 55. If this first driver happens to be a minority, the police will be accused of racial profiling.

In 2000, the state of New Jersey decided its police were racists and established strict oversight procedures. In a six-month period, the number of stops on the NJ Turnpike dropped from 220 to 11. In 1988, 7,400 drug charges were filed as a result of Turnpike stops, but there were only 370 such charges in 2000. Once the state had turned against them, the New Jersey

police were simply too afraid of being labeled as racists to stop suspects.

During this time, New Jersey commissioned a study of the likelihood of each race to speed. Cameras took pictures and recorded the speeds of 40,000 drivers, which were then classified into racial categories by a panel who did not know which drivers had been speeding. The study revealed that of those speeding, 25% were black, but only 16% of the total drivers on the Turnpike were black. This study debunked racial profiling by proving that different ethnic groups have different crime rates and therefore should be stopped at different rates.

Crime is a socioeconomic problem more common in urban areas, which is where racial minorities are more likely to live. Across the US, there are 3.2 law enforcement officials per 1,000 residents, with 4.4 law enforcement officials per 1,000 residents in large cities. There are more police per capita in urban areas, so it is natural that minorities would have more encounters with the police. When analyzing minority-police relations the variables must all be identified and considered, including geography, wealth, education, and culture before one can look at race as a factor. This level of sophistication is possible, as it is used in studies of educational systems.

In the end, racial profiling is simply hype created by groups like the ACLU and the NAACP, and only increases tension between communities and police. When facts are thrown to the wind, issues like racial profiling degrade to baseless accusations. ■



Former governor Christine Todd Whitman profiles like a pro.

Miss Brusco is a sophomore majoring in Russian.

*A wake-up call for both sides of the global warming debate.*

# To the Kyoto Protocol: “Nyet!”

by Alex Levy

**M**onths ago, Russia sent tremors through the international community and environmental circles with its announcement that it would not ratify the Kyoto Protocol. Penned in 1997, Kyoto does not take effect unless enough nations ratify it to account for at least 55% of global carbon dioxide emissions. So far, the total is 44%, and Russia—with a 17% share of global emissions—is the one nation other than the US that can put Kyoto into effect.

Supporters of the Kyoto Protocol have urged

Russia to ratify the agreement, arguing that it is in Russia's long-term economic interests. Opponents have mainly sat by the sidelines, fingers crossed, hoping that Putin will put the final nails in the treaty's coffin. Yet both sides of the policy debate are ignoring the truth: Kyoto is useless, and we urgently need something better.

Putin's economic adviser, Andrei Il'yaryonov, said the Kyoto Protocol would kill off the global economy like “an international Auschwitz.” Putin himself has indicated, worryingly, that the Russian economy may benefit from a warmer climate because it would expand the amount of arable Russian soil. But one cannot take these statements at face value; the European Union is still very interested in swaying Russia's decision, and may offer concessions in the near future.

The most common argument for Russia's ratification centers on Kyoto's secondary market for emissions credits. Countries that stay below their emissions targets are permitted to sell off emissions credits to other countries. Since Russia's antiquated industrial sector will not exceed its emissions

limits for at least a decade, proponents of Kyoto argue that Russia could benefit from selling these credits.

Such a market depends largely on the good faith of signatory nations. Should countries withdraw from Kyoto in a few years, or start ignoring their obligations, other signatories will be at further economic disadvantage, and the “credit

market” will become irrelevant. Xenophobia and suspicion towards the West have influenced Russian politics for centuries; today, Russian politi-

cians fear what Kyoto may cost them in the future. Putin and his advisers have clearly stated that the potential extra income from Kyoto's emissions market would not justify restricting the growth of the Russian economy.

European nations are also beginning to realize that the costs of enforcing Kyoto are immediate and severe. Italy would lose 25,000 jobs annually and GDP growth would be cut in half by 2010. In Germany, employment would decrease by 1 million and GDP would decrease 2.9% by 2012. Meanwhile, developing nations such as India and China, which are already competing in European markets, would continue to grow unhindered. Kyoto does not apply to them.

The justification for exempting developing nations from reducing emissions is that, as the West grew, it enjoyed many decades of growth without any regard for emissions controls. It is only fair, the argument goes, that we allow these nations to be environmentally destructive a while longer. This argument does not hold water.

The stated objective of the Kyoto Protocol is to reduce global carbon dioxide emissions. As such, it should encourage *all* nations to work toward this goal. Instead, it promotes a slanted playing field. The supposed goal of Kyoto—reducing carbon emissions—has become mixed up with a political agenda: giving economic advantages to poorer nations.

Proponents of the Kyoto Protocol believe that the only way to “fairly” reduce emissions is to impose restrictions on developed economies; we are expected to take solace in the weak promise that other nations will follow suit later. India and China comprise nearly a third of the world's population, and these industries will grow far more quickly than the West did in the early 1900s. With a large number of signatory nations already balking at the steep costs of implementing Kyoto, nobody should expect that, decades from now, India and China—destined to become economic powerhouses—will be eager to shoot themselves in the foot.

Advanced industrial nations must take it upon themselves to reduce domestic emissions, but at the same time offer incentives to third-world economies to develop environmentally sound strategies for growth. A framework for combating global warming will never have long-term political support if it imposes heavy burdens upon its signatories, but does nothing to encourage others to join.

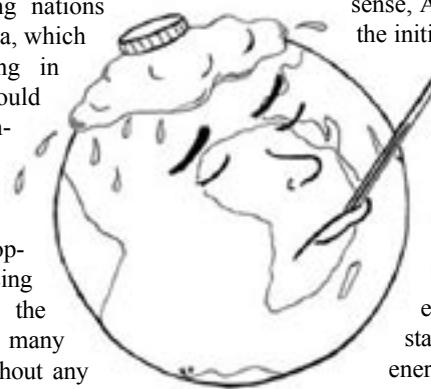
During his first presidential campaign, George W. Bush promised not only to withdraw from Kyoto but to also present a reasonable alternative. He has yet to present any such plan to the global community. If the world is to enact a carbon emissions policy that makes sense, America needs to take the initiative. America should

offer incentives, like trade benefits or loan guarantees, to developing nations that lower their own carbon emissions.

It should encourage better factories, cleaner waste disposal, and start promoting nuclear energy as a real alterna-

tive to coal power, both domestically and abroad. The West must do all this, and more, or it will follow the Kyoto Protocol straight towards an economic dead end. ■

**The stated objective of the Kyoto Protocol has become mixed up with a political agenda.**



Mr. Levy is a senior majoring in Computer Science and Russian.

*Despite recent violence, Bush is solid in his commitment.*

# Not the Next Vietnam

by J. Slavich

**A**pril showers might not bring May flowers this year in Iraq, as this past month has witnessed some of the bloodiest assaults on occupying forces. With local insurgencies, terrorist attacks, and now kidnappings, the reconstruction effort in Iraq faces several serious impediments, both at home and abroad. The mutilation of four security personnel in the town of Fallujah and the rise of Moqtada al-Sadr's Mehdi army has galvanized many into alluding foolishly that the situation is another Vietnam. More importantly, the problems have prompted some to call the administration a failure, and to either give up and leave or hand Iraq over to the UN. Both ideas are absurd, as a look at the facts will show.

The recent problems in Fallujah have emboldened terrorist groups and insurgents to make use of kidnapping foreign-nationals as a potential bargaining chip. In separate incidents, three Japanese citizens, four Italian citizens, a US contractor, a US soldier, and several journalists were kidnapped and held hostage. Horrifically, their captors, "The Mujahedeen Brigade," executed one of the four Italians when the Italian government refused to exit Iraq to meet their demands. The loss of innocent life will always be deplorable and unforgettable, but the incident does not reflect the true state of Iraq. In fact, Muslim clerics issued a fatwa, or religious edict, against kidnapping. The implication is twofold. First, Muslim extremists no longer have a moral base to rationalize such actions, and secondly, religious leaders recognize the value of work be-

ing done and have decided to lend their weight to the Coalition's cause.

Aside from the kidnappings, a radical Shi'a cleric, Moqtada al-Sadr, has surrounded himself with a militia in the holy city of Najaf. After surrounding the city, US forces established a unilateral ceasefire, hoping to enter into negotiations for a peaceful resolution. For an understanding of how widespread Sadr's following is, consider a quote from Agha

Shaukat Jafri on The National Review, head of the Universal Muslim Association of America. "Moqtada Sadr and his so-called Mehdi Army are abhorred by most Shi'a Iraqis...Most Shi'a will be pleased to see Moqtada defeated. Most have no patience for a man who is throwing away a year of peace and political achievement and fomenting murder and mayhem." Indeed, if the head of the United States Shi'a association can claim that most Shi'a are opposed to Sadr, US politicians such as Ted Kennedy should be able to as well. The Coalition is looking for an end that includes the disbanding of an illegal militia, return to the rule of law, a return of stolen property, and eventually the arrest of Sadr.

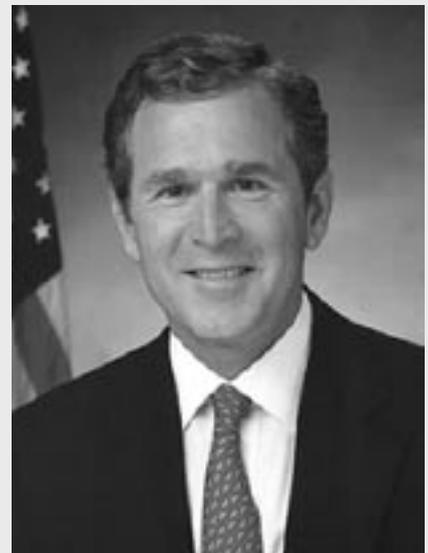
How then, has Bush been handling the situation in Iraq, and the domestic criticism? On April 13, Bush held a press conference to address conditions in Iraq and how the administration will alter its foreign policy, if at all. The main point he emphasized in his speech was staying the course in Iraq and not falling short of what is necessary to bring about freedom to the Iraqi people.

The speech opened with a clear message that the US is not facing a

popular insurrection but rather three separate groups in Iraq: those still loyal to Saddam, foreign terrorists, and a radical Shi'a militia led by al-Sadr. Bush noted that these groups are in the minority, and crucially, "most Iraqis by far reject violence and dictatorship." The issuance of the religious fatwa by Muslim clerics and the insight by Agha Jafri provide two credible sources with which to cross check the validity of Bush's assessment. Furthermore, he made the case that Iraqi freedom is linked to our own national interests: "Iraq will either be a peaceful, democratic country or again it will be a source of violence, a haven for terror and a threat to America and the world." Additionally, holding to the June 30<sup>th</sup> deadline was cited as key in expressing the genuine intentions of the United States towards a new Iraqi state. As Bush explained, "Many Iraqis would question our intentions and feel their hopes betrayed."

Perhaps not the most suave speaker, Bush nevertheless provided a very candid response to questions raised about US policy in light of recent events. He stated quite frankly that US policy toward Iraq would not change. Regardless of how some may try to paint Iraq as another Vietnam, the administration comprehends that leaving Iraq would be a mistake. Under Bush's continued guidance, the US will continue to bear the burden of achieving democracy in Iraq. Stability and democracy may take several more years and continue to exact a toll on this country, but who would deny the Iraqi people the potential of obtaining liberty and security? ■

**Under Bush's continued guidance, the US will continue to bear the burden of achieving democracy in Iraq.**



Mr. Slavich is a sophomore majoring in International Relations.

*One student's speculation on the nature of science, religion, and God.*

# Creationism and Cosmology

by Christian Miller

**A** thought occurred to me while riding the Joey on my way to Davis for a meal at McDonald's: are science and religion mutually exclusive understandings of the universe or can their insights resonate? Rather unconventional thoughts for someone riding a bus to pick up twenty-nine cent burgers, but I decided to let my mind run with it.

From day one, students are drilled in the scientific method; a hypothesis should only be rejected when uncontroversial evidence disputes the original assertion. Many of the

same professors that proselytize the sanctity of this approach regard religion as outdated. Ironically, most have arrived at this conclusion by disregarding by the rigors of their own golden rule.

Tufts University is not without its club of professors who toss the word "science" around as if it were a trump card. At this point in my train of thought, I remembered a comment by Professor Samuel Kounaves in the *Daily*. "Much of science has lain to rest supernatural things that were believed. I don't think science and religion are compatible. In the last 200 years, evidence has eliminated cause for irrational beliefs." On its head, such a sweeping statement is both puerile and vacuous.

Let's assume though, that the assertion was based on rational inquiry and evaluate one such belief—miracles. If members of the Kounaves circle are correct, then these improbable events have identifiable natural causes. Given enough resources, they would argue, miracles could be shelved by hard evidence as yet another "irrational belief."

The alternative explanation makes one assumption: God exists. The validity of the assumption will be addressed later, but the

reader must remember that only irrefutable proof can nullify the hypothesis (God exists). Imagine then if God operated strictly within the limits set by Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle. That is, a miraculous event occurs because God modified a system on

an immeasurable magnitude. Since science is confined by a lower bound in its precision, no experimentation may ever determine whether miracles come from Providence. Certainly then, 200 years has yet

to eliminate this "irrational belief." The pending question is whether God's presence is a legitimate assumption. Or more to the point, has science ruled out the possibility of God beyond reasonable doubt?

Professors with a naturalistic outlook (read: anathema for religion) would nod their concurrence, but consider what is known about the origin and nature of the universe. Take the Big Bang as one example. Models can predict events during the Big Bang farther back than a trillionth of a second. Eventually, the goal is that they will be fine-tuned to describe everything from time zero onwards. Will that be a sufficient point to conclude God does not exist, when the entire universe's evolution is known?

The answer is no, because then there is the issue of first cause, or at least, a cause. Explicitly, is our well-defined universe also a result of a set

of physical laws governing space-time before it existed, or did it pop into being because of a design? A solution that cannot answer this

question without the presupposition of God, implies that science has not "lain to rest the supernatural things" that, contrary to Kounaves' remarks, are still believed.

The Theory of Everything (TOE) has also been cited in dropping God from the equation. If every observable can be explained by one unifying principle, then that would preclude God's existence since the universe operates solely by physical laws. Superstring theory seems to be the likely TOE of choice; it reconciles quantum mechanics with general relativity. Fundamentally, the model explains that vibrations from one-dimensional "strings" give rise to the observable universe.

There are two issues that may smooth over the conflict between Superstring Theory and God. First, in classical systems nearby forces work to dampen vibration, returning it to a state of equilibrium. Does the same hold for superstrings, or do they intrinsically vibrate? If no, then what causes the disturbances in the strings? Might it be conceivable that Superstring theory necessitates God's existence in order to jostle strings out of equilibrium? Perplexing, but such a solution would hold an amusing irony: science's Superstring Theory describes the instrument by which God plays out the design of the universe.

The second issue has to do with testing the validity of the TOE. A mathematician named Kurt Gödel demonstrated that a system that can test for its own consistency will be incomplete, because some propositions within the system can never be proven true or false. Simply put, if Gödel's Incompleteness Theorem

is applicable, then science may not be able to prove with certainty that a Theory of Everything is true.

When I disembarked from Joey, I was left with these thoughts. Science, which professors like Kounaves place so much faith in, seems slated for a permanent uncertainty in its explanatory power. Indeed, some results even seem to indicate the opposite—God exists. On the flipside, religion holds that God created the universe, a system that operates by rules that science can elucidate. In that light, religion provides the ultimate theory of everything, God himself. A God who

watches, takes delight, and intervenes in his work, because he does not abide by the rules that limit and govern our lives. ■

**Such a solution would hold an amusing irony for the universe: science's Superstring Theory describes the instrument by which God plays out the design of the universe.**



Mr. Miller is a senior majoring in Quantitative Economics.

*The 9/11 Commission doesn't get the War on Terror.*

## Yesterday's War

by Steve Bleiberg

In late 2002, the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, commonly known as the 9/11 Commission, was created to “prepare a full and complete account of the circumstances surrounding the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.” The Commission, made up of Democrats and Republicans, has interviewed senior members of the Clinton and Bush administrations as part of its investigation. Despite this seemingly fair approach it seems that the partisanship of

some commissioners is turning the Commission into a vehicle to blame the President. It is now a popular theory that President Bush failed to prepare the country for a large-scale terrorist attack and that September 11 is a result of this failure. This narrow view misses the big picture of the War on Terror. In fact, it is this kind of failure to see the big picture on the part of government officials that made September 11 possible.

President Bush took office in January 2001, just eight months before the September 11 attacks. The Bush Administration is being criticized for not using that time to adequately implement measures to prevent terrorism in the United States. Armed federal marshals on all US flights would certainly have deterred terrorists from hijacking airplanes. However, it must be kept in mind that the use of airplanes as missiles had never been attempted before 9/11. There were many other possible attack methods that the US was also unprepared for. For example, Amtrak does not currently search its passengers. It would be relatively easy for a terrorist group to plant bombs on trains connecting major metropolitan areas or in heavily trafficked train stations. Had the Bush Administration implemented an air

marshal program, today we might be talking about 2001's Amtrak bombings. Without knowing what the terrorists are planning, it is difficult to anticipate the next kind of attacks. Additionally, the United States Government was not traditionally engaged in enacting preventative anti-terror measures. After all, the Clinton Administration had eight years to plan for terror attacks and did not put in place a program that anticipated the events of September 11. In fact, according to 9/11 Commissioner John

Lehman, the Clinton Administration established a policy “to fine airlines if they have more than two young Arab males in secondary questioning.” This rule, though intended to prevent undue racial profiling, undermined airline security.

The focus on preventative security measures overlooks the bigger issue: the War on Terror. After September 11, President Bush realized that the United States was at war. However, the war did not begin on September 11. The conflict originated at the end of the Cold War. The old paradigm of world politics had been torn down and it was not obvious what would replace it. During the Cold War, the US could not concentrate all of its efforts on dealing with enemies in Iran and Libya; the Soviet Union was its main concern. After the Cold War, the US did not have one concentrated threat to deal with. The first test of the post-Cold War world order was Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. The first President Bush led a multinational coalition to liberate Kuwait. Despite this victory, the coalition was not willing to undertake the task of regime change in Iraq. Even so, the liberation of Kuwait provided

a message to rogue states: there is a world order that cannot be challenged.

It was not long until Islamist terror groups associated with Osama bin Laden challenged this order. In February 1993, the first year of Bill Clinton's presidency, terrorists bombed the World Trade Center. Clinton viewed the attack as a law enforcement issue and was unwilling to go to war to take out terrorist leaders. In October 1993, Somali gunmen believed to be bin Laden affiliates killed 18 US soldiers working in a UN peacekeeping operation. Clinton responded by pulling US troops out of Somalia. President Clinton's response to the “Black Hawk Down” incident provided bin Laden with reason to believe that Americans would not support a war if they saw some of their troops killed.

In August 1998, al Qaeda bombed US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. President Clinton was still not willing to go to war. In December 1998, Clinton responded to Saddam Hussein's refusal to cooperate with weapons inspectors by firing a few missiles, saying, “Saddam must not be allowed to threaten his neighbors or the world with nuclear arms, poison gas or biological weapons.” Although Hussein did not comply after the missile strikes, Clinton would not call for war. In October 2000, the USS Cole was bombed by al Qaeda operatives in Yemen. Again, President Clinton did not call for the United States to dismantle al Qaeda.

Al Qaeda's multiple attacks on the United States were acts of war. The United States simply refused to admit it. The Clinton Administration's reluctance to go to war to defend American interests encouraged al Qaeda to engage in bolder acts, including the events of September 11. Luckily, in the days since September 11, President Bush has fought back. The Bush Administration has led the way in dismantling al Qaeda cells, overthrowing the Taliban in Afghanistan and Iraq's Ba'athist regime, and in replacing tyranny with freedom. This is the conclusion the 9/11 Commission should reach. ■

**The Clinton Administration had eight years to plan for terror attacks and did not put in place a program that anticipated the events of September 11.**

Mr. Bleiberg is a senior majoring in Quantitative Economics.



**The fingers are pointed in the wrong direction.**

# Goodbye, Lenin!

directed by Wolfgang Becker

In East Berlin in 1989, committed socialist Christiane Kerne (played by Katrin Sass) watches helplessly as her 20 year-old son is beaten and arrested by the police for marching at a free speech rally. Overcome with shock, Christiane suffers a heart attack, collapses in the street, and clings to life in a coma for the next eight months. Though she is unconscious for under a year, the East Germany she knows and loves disappears seemingly overnight. The Berlin Wall crumbles; Westerners and Easterners commingle both on the job and in the streets; the arrival of the Deutschmark obliterates the East German currency.

When she is discharged from the hospital, Christiane's physician warns that any excitement or shock could cost the fragile Christiane her life. Abandoned by her husband and with two young children ten years earlier, Christiane had made the communist ideals of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) her reason for living. Now, learning that the regime has crumbled while she lay helpless in bed will certainly shake her to her core. To protect their mother, Alex (Daniel Brühl) and Ariane (Maria Simon) create a fictional world in her bedroom in which Eric Honecker is still in office, consumer shortages are frequent, and Sigmund Jähn (the first East German in space) is still a celebrated national hero, rather than a common taxi cab driver. Smart and insightful, *Goodbye, Lenin!* not only tells the story of a successful capitalist takeover, but presents

the poignant plight of characters who struggle to make sense of their family history against a backdrop of dramatic socio-political transformation.

As Alex quickly discovers, recreating the communist regime of his mother's memory requires daily searches for now-unavailable consumer products, the re-introduction of abandoned furniture, and the donning of horribly outdated socialist-era clothing. Alex scours local dumpsters for discarded jars of GDR Spreewaldgurken (pickles), which have been replaced recently by a Dutch brand. Beyond poking

fun at Christiane's cravings for unpalatable foodstuffs, the film shows the extent to which the iron curtain has handicapped East Berlin. Ariane refuses to relegate her infant daughter to the plastic diapers worn by East German children during the regime. The antiquated television repair shop in which Alex worked is shut down. He now sells satellite dishes with a West German partner, Denis. As part of his elaborate scheme, Alex and Denis (Florian Lukas) produce phony news broadcasts that allow Christiane to take comfort in the regime's "current events."

The demolition of the Berlin Wall allows not only German citizens, but also innumerable foreign products to flow into and out of East Germany. The shelves of East Berlin's corner stores, which once carried only basic necessities, now overflow with modern supplies. When, unknown to a dozing Alex, Christiane finally gathers

her strength and ventures out into the street, she is struck by a Berlin that has completely transformed over the previous nine months. West Germans who greet her with an Americanized "hello" rather than the traditional "guten tag" are moving into her building, accompanied by shaggy fluorescent pink light shades. Banners advertising Coca-Cola are plastered to the sides of buildings, and advertising blimps float over the city streets. Signs of commercialism and construction are everywhere.

While *Goodbye, Lenin!* tends to the economic shortcomings of communism with humor, the film is conscious of the social contributions party supporters made to their fellow Germans. Communists and capitalists alike would commend Christiane's selfless dedication to schoolchildren. Alex observes that his mother saw communism less as an economic ideal than as a path to substantial social change—progress to which she was determined to contribute.

Though some critics disparage the film for leaving the motivation behind Christiane's socialist commitment unexplained, her absolute allegiance to the GDR offers valuable insight into both the political system and her personal struggle. When Ariane and Alex were young, their father Robert (Burghart Klaußner) defected to the West. Christiane planned to follow with the children but when she realized the near impossibility of obtaining exit visas and that she would risk losing Alex and Ariane, Christiane made the most painful decision of her life. She and her children remained in East Berlin. Her dedication to the regime she planned to abandon is counterintuitive, and some commentators have suggested that she adopted the GDR to fill the void left by her absent husband. As young Alex explains, after his father left, Christiane married the State.

*Goodbye, Lenin!* is an intelligent film that tells both the emotional story of four East Berliners and leaves audiences chuckling at GDR television and Burger King alike. The end of the Cold War brings economic rejuvenation and an open society to East Germans, the film tells us, but those people who completely devoted their lives to the State never found a replacement in the unified Germany.

—Tara Heumann





# KERRY'S MANY FLIP-FLOPS...

**THE PRIMARY SOURCE**  
**KERRY WATCH**  
*Covering both of his opinions on every issue.*

## TAX DISCLOSURE

**FOR**  
In 1990, Kerry insisted that his Senate race challenger release his tax returns.

**AGAINST**  
Now, he is refusing to release his wife's records. The President and Mrs. Bush have both released theirs.

OLD MARY

## GAS TAX

**FOR**  
Supported a half-dollar increase in the gas tax in 1994.

**AGAINST**  
Opposes gas tax today, and blames high gas prices on President Bush.

OLD MARY

## NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND

EDUCATION REFORM

**FOR**  
Voted for the No Child Left Behind Act.

**AGAINST**  
Now, calls it a "mockery" and its goals "laughable."

OLD MARY

## SUPPORTING ISRAEL

**FOR**  
In 2004, Kerry calls the security fence a "legitimate act of self defense."

**AGAINST**  
In 2003 Kerry opposed the Israeli security fence and called it a barrier to peace.

OLD MARY

## SUPPORTING TROOPS

**FOR**  
Said he would not abandon troops or "cut and run."

**AGAINST**  
Then voted against Iraq/Afghanistan rebuilding and troops support package.

OLD MARY

## IRAQ WAR

**FOR**  
Authorized the President to go to war against Iraq.

**AGAINST**  
Later claims he only voted to threaten use of force, and is an anti-war candidate.

OLD MARY

## FREE TRADE

NAFTA

**FOR**  
Voted for the North American Free Trade Agreement

**AGAINST**  
Now says he would vote against it.

OLD MARY

## DEATH PENALTY

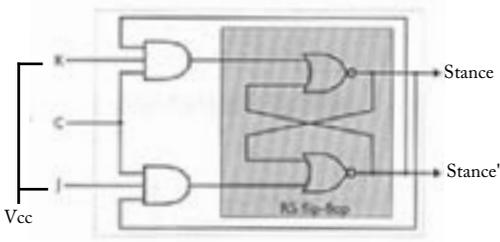
FOR TERRORISTS

**FOR**  
In 2002, Kerry said he supports the death penalty for terrorists.

**AGAINST**  
In 1996 Kerry attacked MA Governor Bill Weld for supporting the death penalty for

OLD MARY

SOURCE Computer Engineering Humor Special: JK Flip-Flop



## NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE

Leaving things out or in a seemingly hidden spot [at the gym] is just as bad, if not worse [than using an unlocked locker]. There is in fact only one safe place: a locked locker. Having never used one at Tufts, I'll be the first to admit that this is a pain in the butt to have to do.

—Spencer Maxwell '06, *The Observer*

I've fantasized about getting with two girls at the same time and I realized that it wasn't obtainable right now.

—Ken Cleary, '06

God and the Ten Commandments and moral teachings are out of the public schools of America. Easter has disappeared, and now we have Earth Day so we can all worship dirt.

—Pat Buchanan

Every American expects and deserves clean air, and then we act on that belief. We will set an example for the rest of the world to follow.

—George H. W. Bush

I suspect that eradicating smallpox was wrong. It played an important part in balancing ecosystems.

—John Davis, editor of *Earth First! Journal*

Phasing out the human race will solve every problem on earth, social and environmental.

—Dave Forman, Founder of Earth First!

Earth First! We'll strip-mine the rest of the planets later.

—Seen on a bumper sticker

If I were reincarnated, I would wish to be returned to Earth as a killer virus to lower human population levels.

—Prince Phillip, World Wildlife Fund

Cannibalism is a radical but realistic solution to the problem of overpopulation.

—Lyllal Watson, *The Financial Times*

You can't save the environment and forget about the people.

—Patrick Moore

Everything we have developed over the last 100 years should be destroyed.

—Pentti Linkola

Back in Texas we outlawed the environment, and everyone's been much happier.

—Texan from *The Simpsons*

The only real good technology is no technology at all. Technology is taxation without representation, imposed by our elitist species (man) upon the rest of the natural world.

—John Shuttleworth

The Endangered Species Act is not working and reforms are needed. Only eight out of the more than 1,400 listed species have recovered since the act was passed in 1973. This is not a success story by any measure.

—PERC's web site

If present trends continue, the world will be about four degrees colder than the global mean temperature in 1990, but eleven degrees colder by the year 2000...This is about twice what it would take to put us in an ice age.

—Kenneth E.F. Watt (1970)

Earth has warmed by about 1°F over the past 100 years. But why? And how? Well, scientists are not exactly sure.

—EPA's web site

We still have too much air and water pollution and we still need to work to reduce it. But we also need to put the problem of pollution into a historical as well as scientific perspective.

—Ronald Reagan

Americans love nature, and Americans love liberty. What the free-marketeers have figured out is that the two loves are linked.

—Jeff Jacoby

If you have ten thousand regulations you destroy all respect for the law.

—Winston Churchill

I would take even money that England will not exist in the year 2000.

—Paul Ehrlich, on global cooling (1969)

The 'private sector' of the economy is, in fact, the voluntary sector... the 'public sector' is, in fact, the coercive sector.

—Henry Hazlitt

When man learns to understand and control his own behavior as well as he is learning to understand and control the behavior of crop plants and domestic animals, he may be justified in believing he has become civilized.

—Ayn Rand

The more prohibitions there are, the poorer the people will be.

—Lao Tzu

Sloths move at the speed of congressional debate but with greater deliberation and less noise.

—P.J. O'Rourke

Politics is about winning. If you don't win, you don't get to put your principles into practice. Therefore, find a way to win, or sit the battle out.

—David Horowitz

Air America [Radio] was founded, we've been told, to be a "liberal version" of Rush Limbaugh, Sean Hannity, etc. Am I the only one who hears children talking about how they'll build a bigger, better tree house because the cool kids won't let them play in theirs?

—Jonah Goldberg

Great spirits have always encountered violent opposition from mediocre minds. The latter cannot understand it when a man does not thoughtlessly submit to hereditary prejudices, but honestly and courageously uses his intelligence.

—Albert Einstein

To avoid criticism, do nothing, say nothing, be nothing.

—Elbert Hubbard

The harder you work, the harder it is to surrender.

—Vince Lombardi

Look at a day when you are supremely satisfied at the end. It's not a day when you lounge around doing nothing; it's when you've had everything to do and you've done it.

—Margaret Thatcher

If you question anything enough, you'll begin to doubt it.

—Tony Robbins