

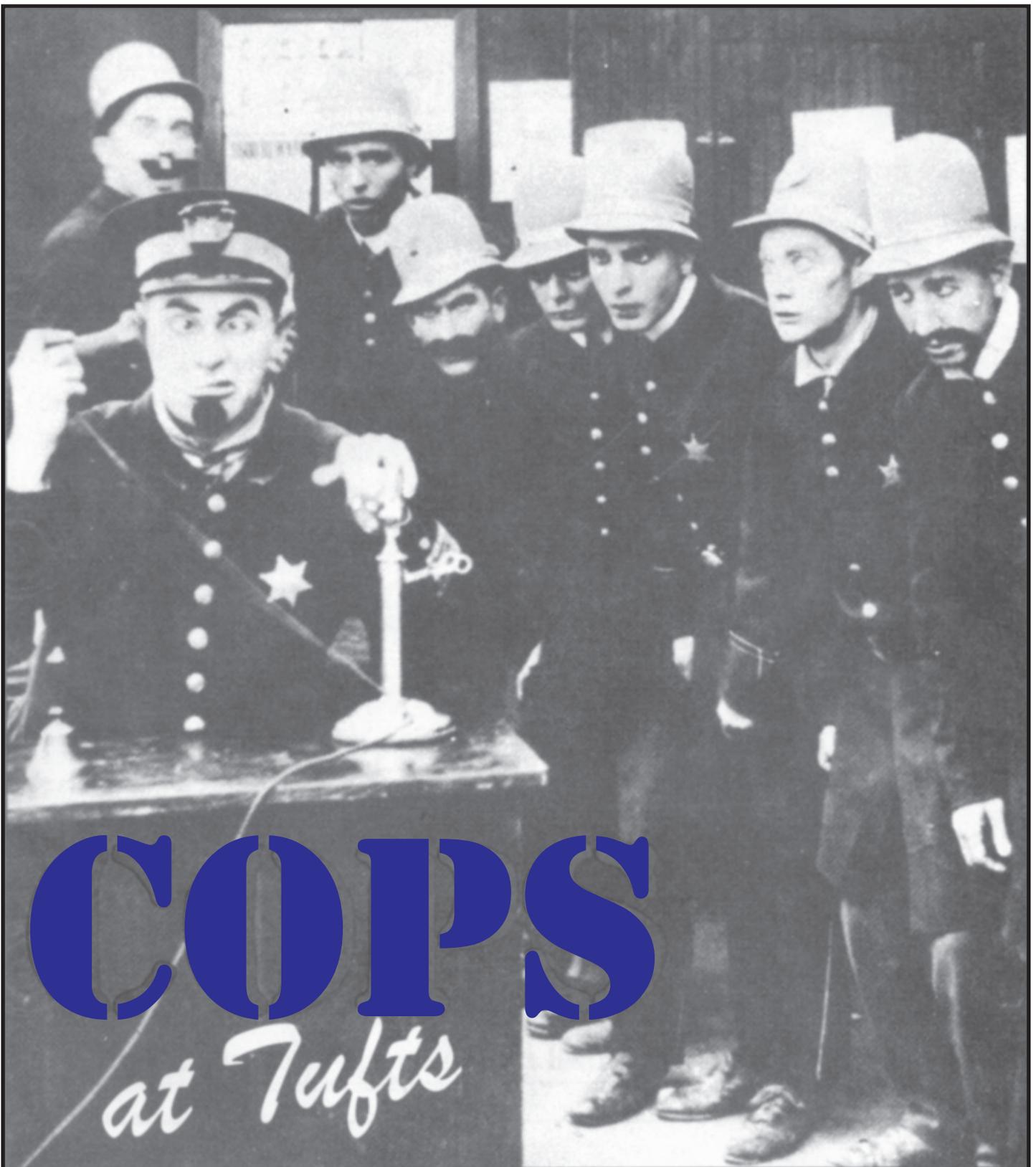
# THE PRIMARY SOURCE

*The Journal of Conservative Thought at Tufts University*<sup>SM</sup>

Volume XV Number 4

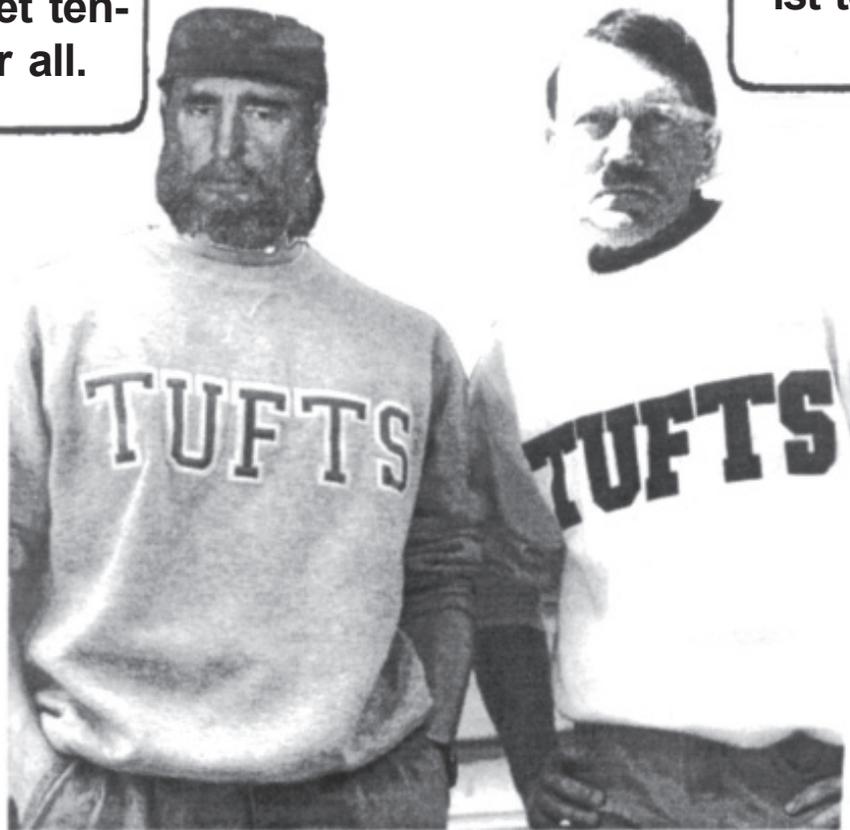
VERITAS SINE DOLO

October 10, 1996



Hey, Adolf, I heard Prof. Trout is gonna get tenured after all.

I thought you had to be a real socialist to get tenure here.



**Frustrated with commie professors?**

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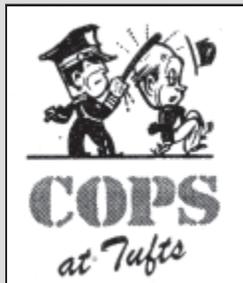
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# FROM THE EDITOR

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Just days after appearing on *Rolanda*, showcasing her enormous all EIGHT of Mandy Alwood's babies were stillborn. Surviving through only four and a half months of pregnancy, not one of the British woman's octuplets ever came into this world. And while this tale seems a most unfortunate act of nature, many mortal culprits deserve blame for this tragedy.

Alwood, a divorced mother of a five-year-old son, and her partner, Paul Hudson, a father of two sons with another woman, fell in love. Perhaps the two found common ground in their BMW ownership—or maybe Hudson was after Alwood's social-welfare check. But a storm befell paradise, so Alwood decided romantic deliverance would come by bearing her sweetheart a child.

Despite both parties' fertility, Alwood did not want to take a chance. At British taxpayer expense, she secured fertility treatment. The drugs worked so well, in fact, that her doctor advised postponement of her plans. Ignoring the supposed expert, she conceived eight babies—a would-be key to her lover's heart and a surefire ticket to the headlines. Although the intended supreme matriarch professed on *Rolanda* that she sought no fame, she retained money-grubbing publicist Max Clifford soon after her miraculous conception.

Following the successful fertility treatment, Alwood's medical advisor soundly cautioned her against any sexual relations with Hudson because she carried so many eggs, but his good judgment then lapsed. Once they discovered the octuplets, the dubious practitioner proposed selectively aborting the fetuses to raise the probability of at least some viable babies. Perhaps this abortion advocate misread his name tag, thinking it identified him as "Dr. Divinity."

Clearly this story represents a series of should-never-have-beens. Leaving Miss Alwood's and Mr. Hudson's sorted pasts aside, their promiscuous relationship laced with intentions of bringing out-of-wedlock children into the world is at the very least suspect, though not nearly as egregious as Miss Alwood and her physician's God complexes. The fertilization fanatic feigned the Creator while Doctor Death felt that choosing to kill some of the babies was not only good counsel but within his jurisdiction.

Mr. Clifford's role was not much less despicable, capitalizing on something quite twisted, if not wholly immoral. And that makes fully four characters seeking a pound by playing with life. While all the players exhibited moral depravity, avarice, and opportunism, Alwood and Hudson showed complete disregard for the responsibilities that caring for a child (or eight, as the case may be) entails. Parents should provide a loving, stable environment for their children. Starting out by cashing in on them does not prove a respectable beginning.

Unfortunately, such odious behavior is not exclusive to England. Every day *Rolanda* has a new entrepreneurial freak or deviant appear as a guest on her gossipfest. And if not her, Ricki, Geraldo, Jenny, and the others gladly welcome these pariahs into their studios, hoping for higher ratings.

The cost of Miss Alwood's escapade were borne by many. Her eight children paid the ultimate price, but others face a bill as well. The taxpayers who supported Alwood's ostentatious lifestyle, not to mention the fertility drugs that catalyzed this mess, should certainly learn some important lessons about an easily abused welfare state. For Americans, perhaps the talk about a moral reawakening constitutes more than just sound bites. —JS

## THE PRIMARY SOURCE

THE JOURNAL OF CONSERVATIVE THOUGHT  
AT TUFTS UNIVERSITY

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**Jessica Schupak**  
*Editor-in-Chief*

CAMPUS ISSUES  
**Keith Levenberg** / *Editor*

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ISSUES  
**Micaela Dawson** / *Editor*

ARTS AND GRAPHICS  
**Robert Prendiville** / *Editor*

PRODUCTION  
**Jeff Bettencourt** / *Manager*

BUSINESS  
**Colin Kingsbury** / *Manager*

CONTRIBUTORS  
Ananda Gupta / Edward Havell  
Ian Popick / Kaitie Saville  
Jonathan Weiss / Julie Rockett  
Lee Shenker / Nathan Holtey  
Chris Zappala / Naveen Malwal

---

**Colin Delaney** / *Editor Emeritus*

---

FOUNDERS  
**Brian Kelly** / **Dan Marcus**

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# Postcards



Dear Colin,

Do you find some irony in this memorial? I got a speeding ticket in eastern Arkansas. I guess the State Police have had some more time on their hands the last four years.

— *Hi Lon*

## Everything You Always Wanted to Know About **Tufts** \* *\*But Everyone Else Was Afraid to Tell You* <sup>SM</sup>

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# Commentary

## Kennedy Stumbles Over Liquor

The Kennedy family's blunders continue to amuse conservative pundits from sea to shining sea, but occasionally a member of the rag-tag clan initiates a dangerous scheme that demands a serious response. Representative Joseph P. Kennedy, 11, continues roam college campuses statewide pitching his new pet government program innocently dubbed the College Alcohol Abuse and Prevention Act. Ostensibly "aim[ing] to address some of the issues associated with ... over-consumption of alcohol by students," the bill represents an abridgment of both reason and fundamental Constitutional freedoms that should not be treated lightly.

The law would restrict alcoholic beverage advertisements in student newspapers as well as bar those companies from sponsoring college sports events and prohibit free distribution of drinks on campus. Additionally, it would fund alcohol treatment and education. Social activists lauding the Congressman's efforts ignore the First Amendment violations inherent in any attempt to limit expression. That beverage companies stand to benefit financially from their speech does not diminish the Constitutional implications of proscribing it one bit. Rather, the bill simply offers a typical example the left's refusal to recognize freedom of commerce as a social good.

Kennedy's new project will prove a practical disaster as well. Censorship aside, advertising and sponsorship restrictions will deny student organizations valuable monetary resources. A ban on the service of free drinks leaves too much interpretation open to policemen that carry on proud traditions of expanding tyranny to the greatest extent allowed under the law. And funding treatment for alcohol-abusing students whom Rep. Kennedy pretends to deplore can only encourage it further by diminishing the consequences' impact and relieving positive social pressures for self-regulation.

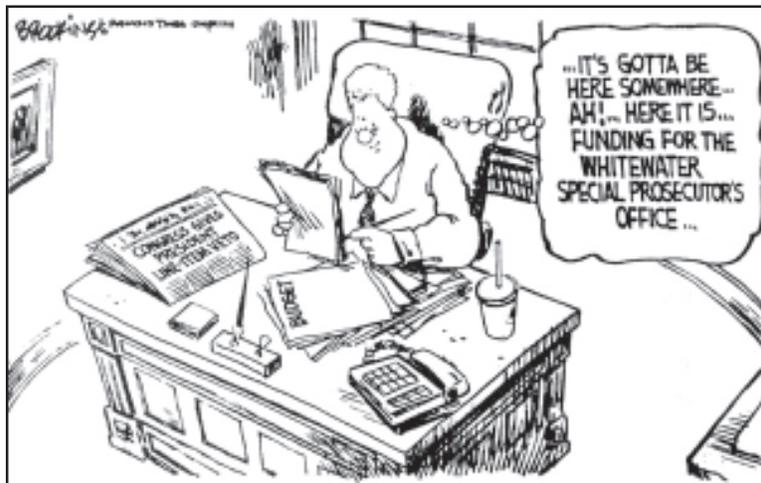
## Renewing the Contract

In 1994, the Republican Party gained control of Congress for first time in forty years with the professed mission of downsizing government. Unfortunately, radical leftist groups wishing to preserve the federal bureaucracy responded with an all-out assault House Speaker Newt Gingrich. The ensuing media blitz vilified what many reporters called the "Contract America" as harmful to women and children, assailing its attempt to reduce entitlement expenditures. The GOP foolishly caved in to the liberal establishment and persuaded Gingrich and fellow conservative statesmen such as Dick Army to tone down their rhetoric and curtail initiatives, leaving Congress politically hamstrung.

Nonetheless, the 104th Congress achieved many of its goals. The House and Senate passed a major welfare reform bill allowing each state to administer its own program through block grants, a measure which diminishes unnecessary government intrusiveness. Beginning in January, the Chief Executive will enjoy line-item veto power to cut pork from the federal budget and thereby reduce the deficit. And the recently passed immigration bill finally curbs illegal entry into the United States, and subsequently ensures that only US citizens receive tax-payer funded social benefits.

Media manipulation has forced Congress to pass watered-down bills antithetical to the GOP platform. Freshman members capitulated on legislation increasing federal regulation of the workplace through the minimum-wage law, as well as new mandates imposed on health-insurance companies. Moreover, the most sweeping planks of the Contract never materialized, limiting the extent of government downsizing. The voters elected a conservative majority to end bureaucratic expansionism, but elitist journalists saw fit to override the mandate by disguising political manipulation as objective newsprint.

As election day nears, voters must register their disdain for the mainstream Fourth Estate by electing an even more conservative 105th Congress.



## Space Cadets

Reluctantly bowing to a privatization trend, the

National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced a seven-year contract with United Space Alliance, a private joint venture, to handle routine work in the space shuttle program. Perhaps they forget the government oversight which permitted the Challenger tragedy, but NASA bureaucrats still worry about the possibility of shuttle disaster. They fail to comprehend, however, that the United Space Alliance has a \$7 billion incentive to avoid such a disaster, whereas political fiat governs NASA's budget.

Unfortunately, the spacey administration will retain critical decision-making power during missions. NASA's monopoly on launch facilities will continue as well, thus preventing the free market from truly entering space. While the current plan is a good and necessary step toward eventual exposure of the Final Frontier to the forces of entrepreneurship, bureaucratic complaints about the changeover might soon reverse the progress.

Ironically, the contract came about as part of a deficit-cutting maneuver by President Clinton. It comprises a tacit admission that private industry can accomplish a task as complex as day-to-day management of the American space program more efficiently than the government can. If this logic were applied to other sectors of the bloated federal budget, bureaucrats would surely grumble louder still ... and taxpayers might smile even more widely.

## Executive Disorder

President Clinton has set yet another White House precedent, resorting to shameless exploitation of executive privileges and politicization of the non-partisan Federal Bureau of Investigation in response to recent national and international scandals. Not long after the White House took it upon itself to violate confidentiality rules by investigating over 900 files on Republicans requisitioned from the ostensibly independent FBI, that agency announced that another six-month stretch of 1994 files have mysteriously disappeared. Not surprisingly, the President and his dubious aide, Craig Livingstone, failed to account for this latest discrepancy.

As if this impropriety were not egregious enough, Clinton also exercised executive privilege and confidentiality principles to withhold subpoenaed memos from a congressional panel. Analysts expected the politically damaging messages to disclose embarrassing indications of the incompetence and selfish political manipulation inside the White House. In one document, both the FBI and DEA directors warned that the administration's anti-drug policy is "dangerously adrift." In another, Vice President Gore hailed the administration's naturalization of 1.3 million immigrants this year while disclosing that the policy is motivated by a desire to boost the number of Democrats in states important to the President's re-election strategy.

Furthermore, Clinton's abuse of executive authority extends beyond national borders. In what House Republicans have called "a blatant abuse of power to cover up a massive foreign policy failure in Haiti," the one-time Nobel Peace Prize nominee invoked executive privilege to withhold over 47 documents from House investigators. The records point to Administration involvement in political assassinations committed by US-trained forces under the government of Clinton puppet Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Not surprisingly, the White House sent State Department officials to that island nation just two weeks ago to "purge" the security force of suspects in a series of August murders.

Clinton's recent stunts signify his callous disregard for honesty and integrity. Treating the FBI as his persona and hiding behind executive privilege on national policy matters evidence his eagerness to put personal gain before American interests. In November, it will be in the voters' best interests to exercise their electoral privileges by sending Slick Willie track to Arkansas.

## Architectural Disasters Need Help

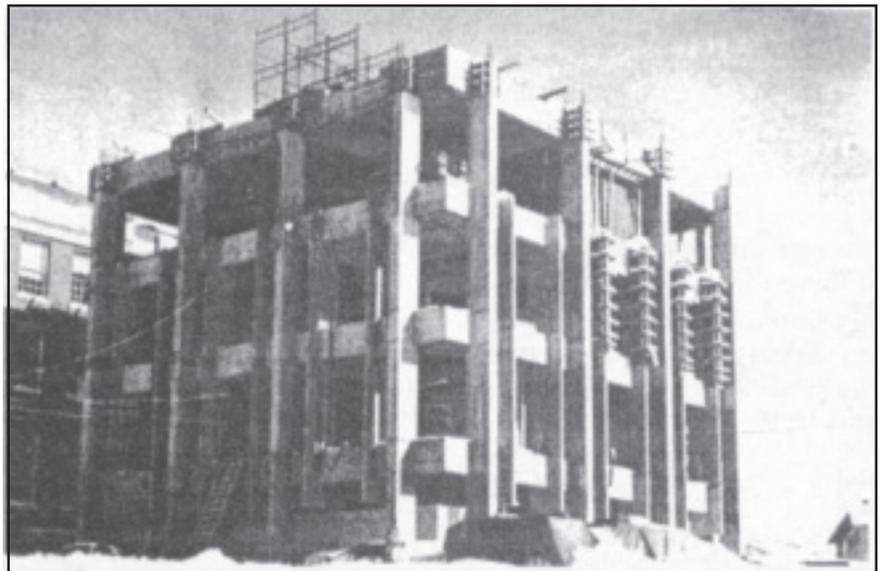
A University task force's admission that most of the buildings on the Medford campus require extensive repairs comes as little surprise to students. But even a twenty-year, \$42-million rehabilitation project to address long-deferred maintenance and an extensive beautification initiative cannot correct Tufts's biggest physical problem: dirty and objectively ugly buildings.

Other colleges sustain beautiful, integrated campuses, wherein nearly all of the buildings remain within a single architectural theme: Princeton enjoys

gothic facades, Stanford has Spanish colonial, and consistently traditional collegiate brick and ivy occupy Holy Cross's Worcester hillside locale. Although not uniform, our own structures are a study in the evolution of American collegiate building. Ballou and Packard maintain the traditional scheme; West Hall reflects university gothic; Paige and Miner's yellow brick resemble the art-deco style; Dana, Michael, Lincoln-Filene, and Wessel Library incorporate the poured-concrete design popular in the '60s and '70s, while South and the new face of Tisch Library enjoy nouveau brick and stone common during the '90s.

The problem, of course, arose in the late 1950s. Short on funds and in dire need of space for academic pursuits while more undergraduates than ever before moved into campus housing, Tufts went on a long construction spree, putting off minor projects that have since become great concerns. By almost any standard, the resulting concrete structures reflect the money and concern invested in them—and Tisch's reconstruction of most of Wessel demonstrates the errors past planners made, even if ugly portions of the old edifice persist. Similarly, the shoddy rebuilding of Barnum into the Dana Lab neglected gorgeous stone work now on display only in photos and destroyed the academic quad's composition. Officials made still greater mistakes inside Tufts's existing buildings, closing Eaton Library's impressive foyer and converting it into shoddy classrooms, sheet-rocking over pleasant arched windows in the Crane Room, and hiding within an unknown office the stained-glass windows adorning the rear side of Packard Hall.

Furthermore, cutting apart the wrought-iron fence and gates that surrounded the inner campus constitute an utter tragedy. And while the Americans with Disabilities Act can receive part of the blame, the University should have done everything possible to return the Steps from the Charles Tufts Mansion to their rightful place at the Latin Way gate. Those slabs of granite were one of few prominent connections to Tufts's history and deserve a more fitting location than their new one, planted inside a hill leading to a tree. Only by reversing such great design mistakes as these can Tufts's small but pleasant campus become a living monument to the University it supports.



*Mistake #1: Building Michael Lab, 1964— Mistake #2: Rehabbing it, 1995*

# Fortnight in Review<sup>SM</sup>

*Comedy is allied to Justice.*  
—Aristophanes

**PS** The TLGBC urged the Tufts community to wear blue jeans on Monday to display solidarity for homosexual liberation. The staunch supporters wore dresses.

**PS** *The Boston Globe* reported a week ago Monday that Red Sox Manager Kevin Kennedy would not get the axe. By that afternoon, the front office had him walking Yawkey Way looking for new employment. Keep your eyes peeled for a pre-election *Globe* article predicting six more years of Kerry.

**PS** Heads up “teen vandals.” Town officials in Fair Haven, VT, are asking residents to videotape miscreants on Halloween. Last year, George Stephanopolous was caught running away from headquarters with toilet paper, eggs, shaving cream, and confidential FBI files.

**PS** A bandit wearing the face of the GOP nominee robbed the First National Bank in Wheaton, IL, and urged the teller to vote before making his getaway. He was quoted as saying, “Bob Dole wants unmarked twenties. Bob Dole wants it now. Bob Dole doesn’t wanna have to kill ya.”

**PS** Come November, the teller will get to choose who robs him.

**PS** Salt Lake City is considering spending 75 Grand to study the needs of major minority groups. In Utah, those groups include men with only one wife.

**PS** Torrington, CT, schools considered selling coffee to students in the morning, since so many already brownbag them. By that reasoning, they should also be selling dime bags and roach clips.

**PS** During his hour-long “debate” with Bob Dole, Clinton claimed that Dole’s fifteen percent across-the-board tax cut would take money away from nine million families. Yeah, the ones that work for the IRS.

**PS** A Nashville, TN, judge upheld a state law criminalizing nudity and sex in public places. “Billy Bob, you and your cousin have to take that inside the trailer.”

**PS** Top Ten Things Overheard at the Presidential Debate:

10. Will the bridge to the 21<sup>st</sup> century be handicapped-accessible?
9. Is that a Tenth Amendment in your pocket or are you just happy to see me?
8. I don’t need a ticket, see, I have \$3.3 billion.
7. But Tabitha, we have to interview someone from the right.
6. Go dig up that Ronald Radosh’s FBI files- NOW!
5. Donna, if he says, “I’m not liberal” one more time, I’m goin’ home.
4. I guess Dole is reaching out to everyone.
3. Which one’s the conservative, anyway?
2. Miss Rowlands on the red phone, Mr. President.
1. I knew we should have voted for Forbes.

**PS** A parade celebrating the 993rd anniversary of Leif Ericson’s discovery of America marched through Durham, NH. The parade celebrating Columbus marched through, also, but confused the Granite State for Bangladesh.



**PS** Six-year-old Johnathan Prevette was disciplined for sexual harassment after smooching a class-mate. The little tyke will be contacting Teddy’s lawyer.

**PS** Limey legislators are calling for laws banning Holocaust-denial. What about a law banning antiperspirant without deodorant?

**PS** The largest shopping mall in the world, Minnesota’s Mall of America, will begin enforcing a curfew for teenie boppers. Strange, THE SOURCE didn’t think anyone lived in Minnesota.

**PS** The US Department of Labor estimated savings of millions of dollars if the MBTA privatized its bus service. Acting quickly, the Washington weasels introduced legislation to ban privatizing public transportation.

**PS** Speaking of rodents, a new Maryland law will treat ferrets as domesticated pets instead of wild animals, sparing them from being put to sleep should they ever bite a human being. Another victory for Prof. Bedau.

**PS** After a robbery spree, the Kansas City school board banned cellular phones, athletic jackets, and sports-related caps in school. Unless, of course, one brings enough for everyone.

**PS** *The Washington Times* reports that Ross Perot's company prohibits employees from growing beards. Except for his crazy old aunt in the basement.

**PS** The US Senate passed a bill declaring the route of the '65 voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery a national historic trail. Other historic trails include the marks on Bill Clinton's arm.

**PS** Freshly recovered from his nervous breakdown, Lemonhead Evan Dando is releasing a new album. MTV predicts three new covers of "Mrs. Robinson."

**PS** Bungling burglar Rafael Santiago, while attempting to steal a rifle, shot his thumb off. No five-finger discount for this guy.

**PS** The governor of Kentucky promises to ban concealed weapons in the Capitol and other state offices. How does he propose to collect taxes?

**PS** Butler University officials are horrified that students are scalping "free" passes to a lecture by former Soviet premiere Mikhail Gorbachev. That should teach him a thing or two about capitalism.

**PS** Speaking of Gorby, the Fares Lecture Series was unable to tap him on his national campus tour. What a coup.

**PS** Local farmer Ray Waterman is attempting to surpass the 1,000 pound mark in a pumpkin-growing competition. Rosie O'Donnell will surely enter.

**PS** Oh great. A fat joke.

**PS** Norris McWhirter, founder of the *Guinness Book of World Records*, is resigning after thirty-plus years as editor. Before he leaves office, he will catalogue all of Hillary's lies.

**PS** Top Ten Gifts to Carolyn and John-John:

10. A designated driver, from Uncle Teddy
9. An exploding cigar, from Fidel
8. Wine made from the finest sour grapes, from Darryl
7. A case of Mohawk rum, from Cousin Joe
6. An up-yours card, from Calvin Klein
5. An offer to take the ball and chain any night, from Bubba
4. A black dot, from Cousin Willie
3. A nude singing Bubs-o-gram, from the Tufts Democrats
2. A desperate plea, from Madonna
1. A big fat pre-nup, from each other

**PS** Doctors think they've found a link between a protein in cow's milk and diabetes. Just when you thought it was safe to go back in the pasture...

**PS** Oh great. A mad cow disease joke.

**PS** A Nebraska bureaucrat was suspended after an investigator found 750 nudie pics downloaded from the Internet on his state-owned computer. They featured S&M portraits of Lady Liberty tied up in red tape.

**PS** Kiss FM employee Claire Curran has declared her undying love for a pachyderm—a real one. She says, "[The elephant] is more beautiful than anyone I have ever met." Apparently, she doesn't get out much.

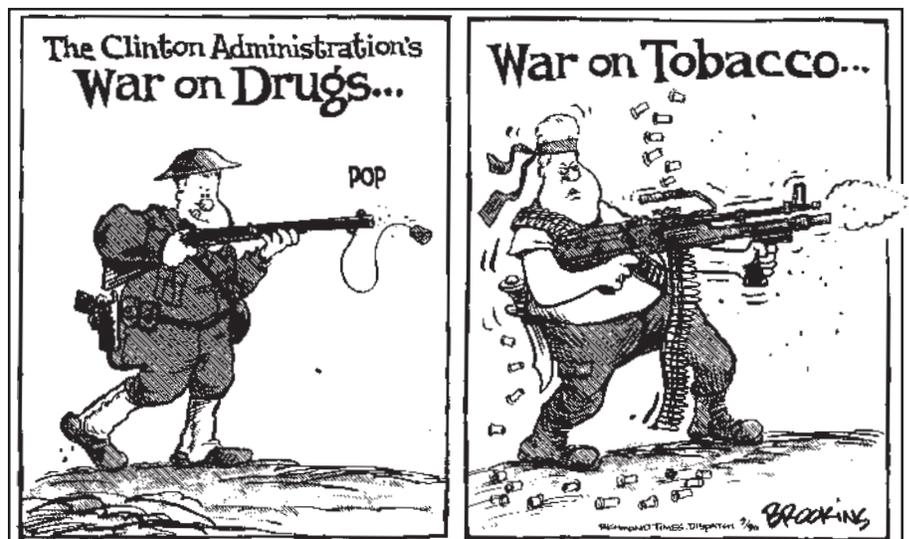
**PS** According to state officials, exploding booby traps in Kentucky parks hope to dissuade felons from using the public gardens to grow marijuana. Legislators are hoping to crack down on blue grass.

**PS** From the misplaced-modifiers file: *The Shropshire Star* reports, "[Member of Parliament] will champion people who had sex change surgery at the Labour Conference."

**PS** London's *Daily Telegraph* called it a "new agenda." Quite right.

**PS** A reporter saw Clinton crony James Carville buy a fifty-dollar bottle of French wine. Surely it was to share with the masses.

**PS** "Liar, liar, pants on fire," reads a bumper sticker on a Congressional staff member's car. No doubt Gennifer Flowers concurs.



# Tufts' Parking Scam

Colin Delaney

Two Sundays ago more than a few Tufts students and their guests woke up to discover those nasty little paper slips flapping from the windshields of their cars—a parking ticket had ruined an otherwise pleasant morning. Not willing to take such an unforeseen and unwelcome event lying down, I embarked upon an odyssey of “the system,” hoping to find an explanation for the unprecedented demonstration of ill will. Unfortunately, I found only deceitful declarations, quick-talking apologists for the bureaucracy, and still more hidden and nefarious problems.

Presently, students, prevailing concern remains the fifteen-dollar overnight violations now hanging over our checkbooks and bursar bills. Bearing in mind the fact that the traffic department has not ticketed illegally parked vehicles on a weekend in at least a year and has never maintained a consistent policy of doing so, one can conclude that only greed, spite, or an urgent need to fulfill a monthly quota prompted Officer Friendly to deal out citations at 2:15 AM on the morning of Sunday, September 29th. And whatever the excuses TUPD contrives for such a needless operation, they remain, of course, wholly invalid.

Tufts' real parking crunch comes not on a weekend night, as the plethora of vacancies attests, but on the days and afternoons of classes, when the University welcomes a full staff and commuters descend on the Hill. As a consequence, TUPD should waive parking regulations—at least in non-visitor spots—from Friday evening until early Monday morning. At a minimum, the Department of Public Safety should instruct officers to observe the long-standing gentlemen's agreement allowing students to park on campus during weekends without fear of repudiation. After all, the faculty and staff do not need the spaces, as only a tiny handful of employees come to Tufts when classes are not in session.

Unfortunately, the taxing tickets come

as little surprise; inefficiency and abuse run deep and strong in the Department of Public Safety. The sheer insanity of doling out hazardous-duty pay to people running around at 2:16 in the morning slapping tickets on cars is clear; either duty cops have better things to do or their supervisor has hired too many people to work the graveyard shift. Furthermore, the self-righteous indignation with which meter maids greeted many students inquiring about the sudden change in policy constituted nothing if not rude and condescending behavior. And although an official claimed that Tufts police patrol the grounds and write tickets twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week, their record indicates otherwise.

For three years now, I have managed to park illegally on countless occasions simply because I have observed the obvious and consistent route which ticket-writers take. They come on duty at 7:30 each morn-



*Tufts cops feel free to invent parking spaces at Dunkin' Donuts, but slapped tickets onto student's autos at 2 AM one Sunday morning.*

ing and enter the Cohen lot shortly thereafter. By 9:30, the crew has made its way to the visitor lot atop the Hill, hit the Boston Avenue Dunkin' Donuts, and cruised back to the station without missing a beat. Another sequence begins at about noon, and they make final rounds at 3:00. As one

brutally offensive clerk once informed me (when I tried to buy an over-priced sticker), the parking department closes promptly at 3:30, when the meter maids go home. The winter cold, too, brings a swift halt to certain operations; I once parked my father's car in the Cousens lot for the entire month of

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**The self-righteous indignation with which meter maids greeted many students inquiring about the unusual tickets constituted nothing if not rude and condescending behavior.**

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February without a pass—or a ticket.

When the police do tag cars, however, frustrations pile up like mad. In the past, as even the current tickets indicate, Tufts' Traffic Commission met during Monday's open block to hear appeals of citations. The board acted as the arbiter of justice, allowing alleged violators to present evidence and challenge their accusers. But now, because one

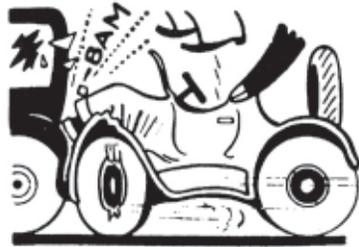
commission member retired and another simply did not want to participate anymore, the remaining adjudicator saw little point in continuing service. Consequently, people wishing to assert their innocence can do so only to a supervisor within the Department of Public Safety, and have no recourse outside the department, according to one official. That is, in this sea of committees, task forces, boards, and councils, Tufts has managed to eliminate one that it actually needs. For without a system allowing protestation of in-

nocence to an independent reviewer, the probability of wrongly finding against someone and the possibility that police abuse would ensue is extremely high.

*Please see "Parking",  
continued on page 18.*

# Pamphlets From the TUPD Station- House Collection

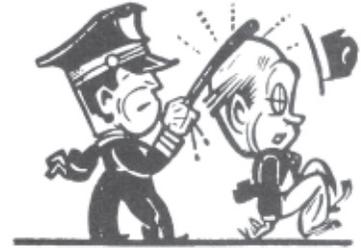
## DRINKING AND DRIVING



—Friends don't let friends drive drunk. If a friend tries to get behind the wheel, take his keys. If he still wants to, play "Keep Away" until he passes out. Leave him in the trunk.

—Remember, it's bad to drive drunk, but it's even worse to leave your car in a staff spot on a Saturday night.

## CAN'T WE ALL JUST GET ALONG?



### 101 Simple Things You Can Do to Avoid Police Brutality

Including:

- Don't mouth off
- Don't be a smartass
- Don't look at me funny
- Don't use that tone
- No sudden movements

## YOUR GUIDE TO A SAFE AND FUN CAMPUS SOCIAL SCENE



- Avoid excessive alcohol consumption. Set personal goals, e.g. "I will limit myself to only one beer."
- Loud noises after 9:00 PM are disturbing. Encourage guests to wear headphones at parties or dances.
- Studying can be fun! Host Friday night Bio-13 crams and watch your popularity soar.
- Safest way: Live your life vicariously through *Daily Features* columns.

## Guide to Puking Hazards



Every year, some 600 college students die by choking on their own vomit.

*Only YOU can avoid this. Here's how:*

- Don't drink or order from WingWorks.
- If you do, don't go to sleep until a TEMS bedside maid arrives.
- Sleep on your side.
- Gargle skim milk.

## "I KNEW IT WAS DATE RAPE"



Avoiding the unspeakable:  
*some tips*

- Avoid men with "lines" such as "I love you" or "Wanna meet me at Dewick tomorrow?"
- Don't dress sexy or try to look attractive. Shun toothpaste, deoderant, shampoo, and other personal hygiene products. Pick your nose.
- Remember, all heterosexual contact perpetuates patriarchal values.
- Wear a condom 24/7.

# COPS

**MEDFORD, MA:** *Cops* visits the campus of Tufts University and spends some time on the beat with Officer Friendly. Let's have a look...

*at Tufts*



**8:20PM:** Reminding one Jumbo about the open container law



**8:00 PM:** "Oh, sorry, Mr. Bursar."



**10:30 PM:** Pounding Sigma Nu, looks like we have to finish the k



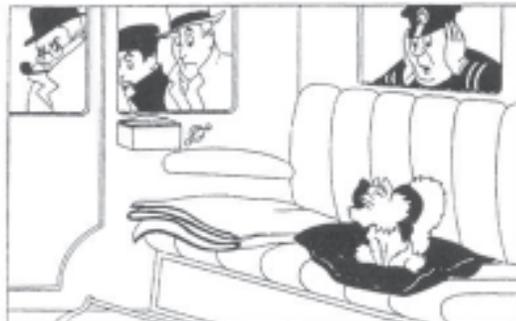
**7:20 PM:** Working a detail for Students-for-the-Ethical-Treatment of Animals, formerly known as HAMS



**11:30 PM:** Providing security for the Chaplain's Table in Dewick



**5:00 PM:** Do work at Han



**9:00 PM:** "Turn my back for a minute and one of those blasted pooches disappears. Bags is gonna kill me."



**12:15 AM:** Stopping by the policeman's ball



5:45 PM: Keeping crowds away from Mrs. Bags



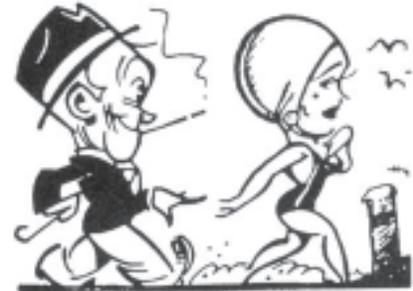
6:10 PM: Responding to a larceny call at the Daily office.



g on the door of  
e Hubcap will  
eg real quick.



9:42 PM: Rescuing a wayward col-  
league looking for the Kerry rally



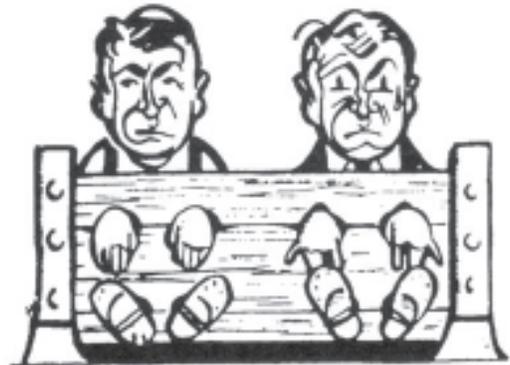
11:00 PM: Chasing criminals,  
I've got this guy on two counts  
of sexual harassment and one  
count of second-hand smoking



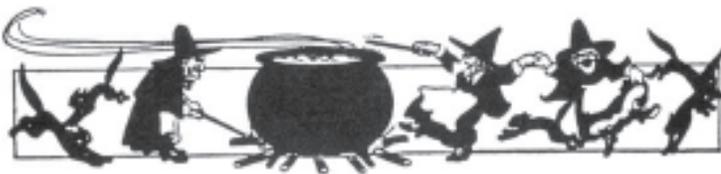
ing a little lifeguard  
nilton pool



2:16 AM: "I told you, NO  
PARKING on campus  
during the weekends."



3:15 AM: Making the punish-  
ment fit the crime, these guys  
wouldn't pay back tickets



1:45 AM: Got another call to break up  
that Boston Church of Christ Rally

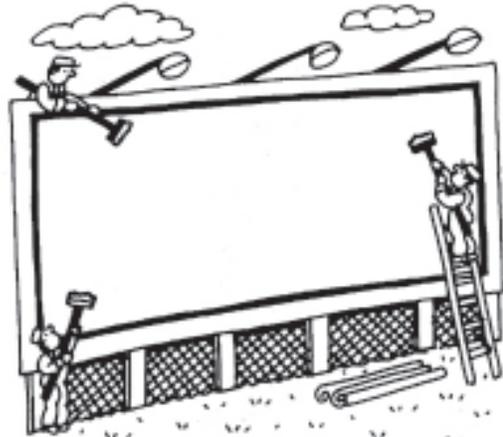


# NOW, A LOOK AT ALL THE GOOD THINGS TUPD DOES

**A SOURCE Happy Page Production**



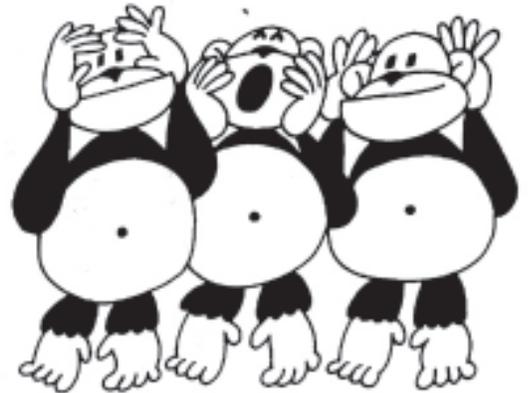
**KEEPS DEPARTMENT INCOME GOING UP**



**CLEANS UP ALL THAT NASTY GRAFFITI!**



**MAKES SURE THE ALBINO SQUIRREL STAYS IN LINE**



**RELATES WELL TO THE MEDFORD AND SOMERVILLE CONSTABLARIES**



**PACKS SOME MEAN HEAT**



**PUTS CONFISCATED KEGS TO GOOD USE**



**HELPS US GET AROUND THE COLLEGE AVENUE BRIDGE**

# Bright Lights, Big City

Keith Levenberg

In the 1920s and '30s, Americans had just begun to witness the fantastic rise of the modern metropolis, with its awesome technological and social implications. Standing on the cusp of a brave new world and suffering from vertigo, Americans made the tragic mistake of surrendering their freedom and blindly trusting the state to deliver them to bold new frontiers. Unfortunately, the government failed them. In surrendering control of the most fundamental unit of social interaction, the city, to power-intoxicated bureaucrats with no personal motivation to produce something beautiful or valuable, America lost, perhaps forever, its promised future.

The automobile, originally conceived as an instrument of liberation, trapped millions of suburban dwellers inside insular state-designed communities reminiscent of neon-lit concentration camps. The gothic fantasy vision of metropolis unbound was twisted into a perverse caricature of suburbia as America's most picturesque cities became dotted with parking lots and congested highways while perfectly good neighborhoods were torn down to build housing projects.

Perhaps it is time to redress the government's role in metropolitan life.

## Suburbia and its Discontents

Suburbia could never have existed without extensive government interference in the economy's housing market. The earliest instance took place during the New Deal when the Federal Housing Administration decided to reform mortgage finance. Nobody questioned whether or not this was a legitimate office of government, even though it constituted nationalization of an important sector of the economy. The FHA proceeded to use taxpayer money to underwrite housing loans while giving preferential treatment to suburban residents. In so doing it not only risked large amounts of other people's money on suspicious projects completely alien to government's proper sta-

tion, but coyly endorsed suburbanism as the preferred American way of life.

This gradual transference of the nation's economic backbone from cities to suburbs caused modern poverty-stricken metropolises. As the middle class moves to suburbia, whether by their own inclination or by government market manipulation, cities gradually lose their tax base and become unable to adequately provide essential services such as police protection. Such devaluation of metropolitan life initiates a vicious cycle in which each subsequent flight to suburbia makes the city poorer, begetting more emigration.

By far the government's most blatant pro-suburban policy is the public funding of roads and highways. By 1958, the federal government had paid for the construction of 44,000 miles of interstate highway with \$108 billion of taxpayer money. Once again, no protesters questioned whether



manufacturing transportation networks is a legitimate function of the federal government, a body Constitutionally obligated to reserve any powers not specifically delegated to it to the states or the people.

The nation's funding of automobiles remains one of its most anti-free-market policies. By subsidizing the automobile industry with taxpayer funds, it prevented different forms of transit from competing on an even playing field. The government, rather than consumers, became the ultimate judge of what means of transportation would thrive. Left to the free market, many con-

sumers would likely have preferred railway transit to motor vehicle transit. The state's intervention represents direct theft from the automobile industry's competitors. Worse yet, it guaranteed future unre-sponsiveness to transportation consumers' needs.

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**The gothic fantasy vision of metropolis unbound was twisted into a perverse caricature as America's most picturesque cities became dotted with parking lots and congested highways.**

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However, despite the government's blatant endorsement of the automobile, car manufacturers could never have made long-term profits unless they filled an important market niche. That market niche is also the product of government policy: the omnipresence of low-density housing and suburban sprawl. Suburban residents need to use cars because suburbs are not populous enough for mass transit and cover too large an area to make pedestrian transport feasible. Low-density housing chokes the suburbs not because people really want to live that way but because the government demands it. Urban critic and Manhattan Institute senior fellow Peter Salins points out, "There is ample evidence that developers, left to their own preferences, would love to build more densely. The denser they can build, the more money they make."

## Zoning Out

Clearly, the most intrusive way in which the government directs suburban growth is through zoning laws, which control every detail of what individuals may do with the land they own. They mandate building type, style, shape, size, color, window placement, construction materials, surrounding land distribution, landscaping, and they extend into far more trivial details *ad infinitum*. Even after mandating exact physical specifications, zoning boards are still not satisfied until they

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can dictate the building's function: how many people may live, shop, or work there (if any), and scores of other regulations extending to the smallest minutiae of a person's daily life.

James Howard Kunstler points out, "The idea [of zoning]... was to put obnox-

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## Zoning makes designers discard aesthetic considerations as a desirable but unfeasible luxury.

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ious activities in its own part of town so it wouldn't harm property values in neighborhoods where people lived." However, as is the case with all liberty surrendered to the state, the government proceeds to expand its power at the greatest possible detriment to individual freedom. Whereas the original zoning laws only banished pollution, current laws segregate every imaginable type of human activity into different areas of a town.

Kunstler observes that around World War II, zoning boards decided that shopping was an "obnoxious activity" akin to industry and proceeded to legislate segregated commercial districts. Before zoning, an individual could travel among home, work, stores, and restaurants without so much as crossing a street. After zoning, great distances were put in between all of these things such that motorized transport became a necessity. No other social change is so singularly responsible for the immense popularity of the automobile.

In *The Geography of Nowhere*, Kunstler recalls the gradual decline of his hometown of Saratoga Springs. He describes the 'commercial district' of the town (itself a product of zoning) as occupied by rows of similar, ugly buildings surrounded by mostly-empty parking lots. The parking lots, of course, are necessary

because the zoning board mandates unwalkable distances between areas where people may live and areas where they may shop.

Yet, why would a business surround itself with an *unused* parking lot? For one, zoning laws specify a minimum property size, and after constructing a building adequately sized for its function, developers must deal with unusable empty space. Since

paving is cheaper and easier to maintain than landscaping, builders convert the space into parking lots. Nor can the storefront subsequently be beautified by trees; zoning proscribes such distractions that block visibility for motor vehicles.

Still more regulations confound honest businessmen. The laws prohibit sidewalks because pedestrians pose a safety hazard by interfering with vehicular traffic. Retailers cannot attract customers by creating attractive front window displays; they must expect the majority of their clientele to be people either coming to the store intentionally or intrigued by something seen from their car. In order to attract customers this way, they must paint their buildings in loud, bright colors and post large signs that can be read from speeding vehicles in a second. Zoning makes designers discard aesthetic considerations as a desirable but unfeasible luxury.

Unfortunately, it seems that zoning boards still just don't get it. Santa Monica, California, offers "density bonuses" to developers who can combine residential and commercial functions in a single project—not realizing that without zoning, the market would encourage projects to be completed this way. Ironically, nearby Los Angeles slapped developers attempting to do just that with legal penalties and fifteen municipal hearings before eventually approving the project.

### The Privatization of Edge City

When New York City was attempting to avert bankruptcy in 1975, architecture

critic Peter Blake proposed turning the city over to Walt Disney Enterprises. Blake observed, "The Disney people, at Orlando and at Anaheim, have demonstrated to all the world how to build and operate a really exciting new town, how to keep its citizens happy, and how to make a profit doing so." With the tragic failure of state-designed suburbs nationwide, it seemed only a matter of time before a megacorporation like Disney would attempt to design, own, and operate a fully functioning city.

Enter the future city of Celebration, a 5,000-acre parcel of land next to Highway 192 in Osceola County, Florida, that Disney plans to turn into a completely self-sufficient town. The plans for Celebration include everything that government denies suburbia; the town will feature a multi-purpose convention center, a public square, a privately-operated charter school, zoning-free land use policies, bicycle paths, and walkways throughout the area.

In fact, Disney's past success resulted immensely from Florida's leniency towards the company, blessing them with a *laissez-faire* treatment unheard of since the nineteenth century. When the corporation purchased 28,000 acres of land to build Disney World in the 1960s, Florida exempted Disney from every land use law—no zoning, no building permits, no niggling government regulations at all. The popularity of Disney World vacations should surprise nobody. It is the only remaining place in the country designed in freedom.

However, it is unfortunate that only a multi-billion dollar megacorporation can evade governmental oddities. Analysts will likely attribute any success Celebration enjoys to the wise business sense of the Walt Disney Corporation, but this is wholly misguided. Without the intrusive specter of the government's visible hand shaping every aspect of American civic life, every town in the country could resemble the ideal city as designed by the only reliable city planners in existence: the people.

*Mr. Levenberg is a sophomore majoring in philosophy.*



# Taking the Initiative

Jessica Schupak

Californians will face an important decision in November. Not the choice for President—but the option to vote for the California Civil Rights Initiative. Proposition 209 will appear on the “big ballot” and seeks to eliminate government-mandated preferences based on race and sex in the Golden State so as to usher in a new era of true equal opportunity.

Despite the efforts of a radical band comprising the Campaign to Defeat Prop. 209, the initiative is receiving overwhelming support from Californians across gender and race lines. A March *Los Angeles Times* poll determined that statewide approval is 66%, with 55% of registered Democrats and a whopping 80% of registered Republicans backing CCRI. In the city of Los Angeles, one of the nation’s most diverse metropolises, the measure garnered 69% approval from those polled in June. Moreover, 56% of LA’s black residents and 68% of its Latino residents endorsed Proposition 209, indicating that its voting base is not simply angry white males. These results prevailed despite the pollster’s use of opposition language describing CCRI as a “ballot initiative that would abolish state and local laws relative to affirmative action [which the proposition does not even mention].”

As many proponents of CCRI have remarked, authors Thomas Wood and Glynn Custred (neither of whom are politicians) have captured the spirit of fairness in one sentence. Ironically, the clause, “The state shall not discriminate against, or grant preferential treatment to, any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in the operation of public employment, public education, or public contracting,” is almost entirely borrowed from the 1964 Civil Rights Act—the very law which CCRI’s antagonists use to advocate continued preferential policies.

Proposition 209 does not prohibit non-discriminatory affirmative-action mea-

asures. That is, with the legislation’s passage, California would still permit universities, government agencies, public secondary schools, and other institutions CCRI

**Despite the Campaign to Defeat Prop. 209, the initiative has overwhelming support from Californians across gender and race lines.**

ffects to conduct outreach and training programs. But in hiring or admissions, officials must consider merit the only criterion. From its conception, affirmative action was not considered a permanent measure but a move towards equal opportunity—quotas and set-asides did not comprise part of the equation. Now, liberals take it upon themselves to “interpret” the 1964 act and misrepresent their dubious agenda using the benign term “affirmative action” to mask their own brand of discrimination. Not long ago, for instance, the LA Fire Department prohibited 5,000 white men from taking the firefighters exam solely

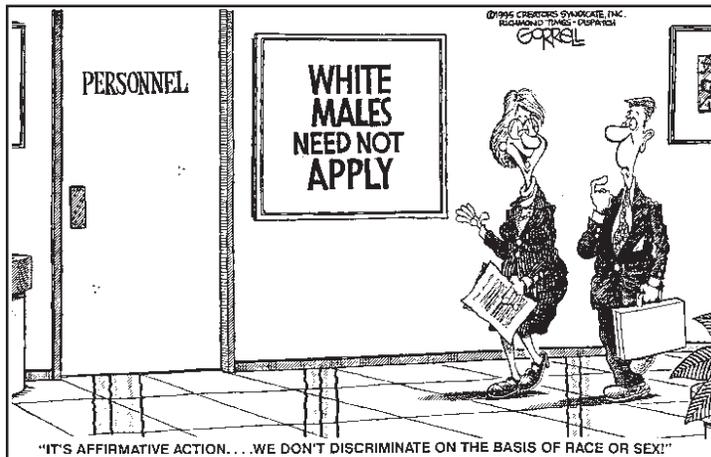
will hire the most qualified applicants regardless of superficial qualities. Even if they don’t, they will prove less competitive than firms that do so, thereby punishing themselves. Prop. 209 leaves businesses to decide how to conduct their affairs, in accordance with federal laws that still apply, of course.

CCRI will eliminate a long-standing practice of awarding government contracts to firms solely based on the race or sex of a company’s owner. Last year in Colorado, Randy Pech, the white owner of Adarand Constructors, put in the lowest bid for a federally funded highway project but lost out to a more expensive proposal submitted by a Hispanic. Pech’s is one of five Colorado companies that builds guardrails—Hispanics and women own the other four; thus he frequently has been a victim of that state’s set-asides. “If I weren’t here,” Pech noted, “they’d have no impact.” Frustrated after a year of being outbid by more expensive contractors, Adarand’s owner brought the case to court. Pech’s appeal found its way to the Supreme Court. Justice Clarence

Thomas wrote that preferential treatment based on race “teaches many that because of chronic and apparently immutable handicaps, minorities cannot compete with them without their patronizing indulgence.... These programs stamp minorities with a badge of inferiority.”

Despite CCRI’s broad base, many feminist sympathizers insist that the initiative is unfair to women and will allow sex discrimination. These malcontents point to Section C which reads, “Nothing in this section

shall be interpreted as prohibiting *bona fide* qualifications based on sex which are reasonably necessary to the normal operation of public employment, public education, or public contracting.” To the dismay of the feminist contingent, *bona fide* qualification considerations are necessary to



because their sex and race did not advance an “affirmative” action endeavor.

Importantly, CCRI only applies to decisions made by the public sector. Changes within the private sector will remain purely voluntary, which distinguishes this proposition from past ones. The initiative recognizes that the state should not have jurisdiction over private enterprise, and that firms, motivated by market-driven self-interest

*Please see “CCRI,” continued on the next page.*

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**“CCRI,” continued  
from the previous page.**

protect the privacy of men as well as women. Surely these women’s rights fanatics would not support male prison guards conducting body searches on female inmates. Nor would they gladly relinquish single-sex bathrooms and exclusively female athletics teams (other states already have done so). Moreover, the State Supreme Court held in *Sailer Inn v. Kirby* that *bona fide* classifications are permissible, providing they meet a compelling state interest (an extremely difficult test to satisfy). Most importantly, CCRI does not redefine sex discrimination. Incidents classified as such before Proposition 209 would still be after its initiation.

Instead of leveling the playing field, preferential policies serve to divide communities. Californians (as well as citizens of other biased affirmative-action employing states) have grown tired of their representatives not applying civil rights equally. As Terry Eastland, author of *Ending Affirmative Action: The Case For Colorblind Justice*, observed in *The Wall Street Journal*, “Thanks to affirmative action, there is now a conflict among the preferred groups. In [LA], Hispanics want their share of county jobs, arguing that black employees

are ‘over-represented.’ In Ohio, blacks and Asian-Indians have gone to court over whether the latter should be eligible for affirmative action in contracting.”

Clearly, favoring one group requires antagonizing another. Unlike wealth, with which one individual earning money does not preclude another from doing so, discriminatory affirmative action excludes certain people irrespective of their qualifications. Even Colin Powell, a staunch supporter of affirmative action, admits in his autobiography, “Discrimination ‘for’ one group means, inevitably, discrimination ‘against’ another.”

Not only does mandating different standards for different groups foster animosity, but it also fails to help those most in need. University of Chicago sociologist William Julius Wilson notes that recipients of affirmative action are “minority individuals from the most advantaged families.” Likewise, economist Thomas Sowell discusses a backlash phenomenon in his book *Inside American Education*. Minorities admitted to highly competitive universities as affirmative-action cases frequently drop out of these institutions for which they were ill-prepared to attend. In 1987 only eighteen percent of blacks admitted to Berkeley in the affirmative-action program graduated, while 42% of standard-admissions blacks

made it to commencement. Evidently, it is time to abandon affirmative action (its current incarnation, anyhow), as it does only a disservice to those it is intended to help.

That CCRI’s campaign chairman, Ward Connerly, is black greatly irritates opponents. Fred Jordan, a black San Francisco contractor calls Connerly, “a hypocrite of the worst kind... [he is going to] destroy his own people— that’s the kind we brand a traitor.” Suggesting that Connerly (and Justice Thomas) represent Uncle Toms with their white wives and politico friends, an NAACP official told the *LA Times*, “[They] thump their chests about merit, when neither of them operates in a realm where merit matters. It’s political connections.” Although Connerly worked hard to get where he is, as did Thomas, who *earned* admission to Yale Law School and subsequently to the Supreme Court, these grumblers tacitly assume that minorities cannot make it in America without handouts. California took a step in the right direction when the UC Regents abandoned affirmative action. To truly follow through, Californians must vote yes on Proposition 209.

*Miss Schupak is a junior majoring in History.*

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**“Parking,” continued  
from page 10.**

In fact, such a situation, in the real world, would be anachronistic and, indeed, barbaric. Not having an unbiased outside official hear appeals and review traffic matters equates to being allowed only to tell a police captain that his own detectives had wrongly accused you of a crime. Even Tufts’s regular judiciary provides the indicted with a review board composed of people other than the accuser’s superiors; at least in Tufts’s regular system a complainant can go to real courts. When it comes to traffic tickets, though, you can do little. And if you simply refuse to pay, the police use another arm of the University—the bursar—to chase you down.

Naturally, students’ problems with parking began long before Officer Friendly’s Sunday morning escapade. The outrageously high cost of annual stickers puts an unfair pinch on students who have already spent upwards of \$30,000 to move onto the Hill. And the skyrocketing tariffs

testify against an abusive monopoly apparently consumed with boundless avarice. For no less than three years, the rate of price increases has tripled inflation and doubled the jump in tuition. And this comes at a time when the department has borne no new capital outlays or other jumps in overhead.

In fact, such high prices would approach reasonable rates only if Tufts had to pay for a large parking garage. But even the long-overdue proposal currently on the table (to build a parking deck on the site of Sweet Hall on Boston Avenue) neglects important, if not essential considerations. The construction of South Hall six years ago ate up an extensive lot for downhill residents; as a result, more students have to walk farther than ever before to reach their cars. If Tufts’s planners had any foresight, they would have realized that only by building a new one-level lot under the tennis courts behind South could they supply enough downhill spots to keep up with demand. Such a garage would cost relatively little money and minimally disturb the land-

scape, while providing both security and weather-protected spaces—a premium in this part of the country. Additionally, since the Sweet Hall side of campus needs little additional parking and downhillers would just as soon walk around the Hill to Cousens as over it, building a new poured-concrete monolith would least advance campus interests.

In short, charging two hundred and sixty dollars for a parking sticker far oversteps the bounds of fairness, and unnecessarily ticketing students constituted greed beyond any sense of reason. The Department of Public Safety should codify the practice of allowing students to park on-campus during weekends with impunity. And, even though police do have to maintain a hard-lined attitude with real criminals, TUPD’s meter maids could stand to lighten up a bit; ceasing to lie would be nice, too.

*Mr. Delaney is a senior majoring in History, Classics, and Political Science.*

# Remedial Common Sense

Ananda Gupta

The quality of American public education, or lack thereof, has found its way into numerous editorials in recent years. Frightening statistics about American students' competitiveness relative to other countries' emerge in election-year rhetoric. Even George Bush laughably promised to become the "education president."

School 'reform' seems important regardless of whom one asks: parents, students, or teachers. Yet nothing ever happens, as the mediocrity of American education degenerates from a sound bite into a fact of recent history. Even those who admit that free-market principles work, and that central planning has trouble managing something as complex as education, cling to the idea that "education is too important to leave to the private sector." The truth, however, is that education is far too important to leave to the government.

As Sheldon Richman points out, to say that American public education has failed is to misunderstand its original objectives. The eighteenth-century Prussian aristocracy wished to create a docile, obedient populace which would serve in periodic military adventures without complaint, trusting the state's good judgment. American "educators" who wanted to impose central planning on an already functioning free-market system adopted this model for the obvious reasons—they weren't interested in education so much as indoctrination. Richman's account differs from typical conspiracy theories in its plausibility. But even if one rejects that explanation, the time for reform has passed. Abolition seems the only answer.

## If It Ain't Broke...

Public schooling found its way to entitlement status in the late nineteenth century; compulsory attendance laws followed from as early as 1920. Richman's argument, that public schooling's purpose is not to educate but to indoctrinate, finds

strength in the high American literacy rates before the Civil War. In the North, literacy was around 97% in 1840. It seems clear that the free market succeeded in educating a wide variety of people across income

**DC, which spends the most money per student per year, provides the worst basic skills results and the worst SAT scores in the country.**

levels and gender differences.

Of course, one can expect a general social disinterest in education to manifest when politicians take control. Advocates of socialized education often claim that poor parents will refuse to send their children to school should the public schools not provide that service. Leaving aside the aforementioned historical evidence which belies that argument, poor parents have an even greater incentive to educate their children than do rich ones. If education is the source of social mobility, then the market will respond dramatically to demand for low-cost private education. Expensive prep schools dominate the common image of



private education because only the rich can afford the prices that an industry competing with a heavily subsidized and compulsory alternative must charge.

Ironically, though, the private market's image of luxury and astronomical tuition pales in comparison to public schools' real budget. The District of Columbia, which spends the most money per student per year (about \$9,000), provides the worst basic

skills results and the worst SAT scores in the country. Indoctrination does not make for good education, and no amount of money can change that.

## Programming Assumptions

Subtly characterizes the most efficient indoctrination. While students do not learn about race purity in class, as they did in Nazi Germany, they do learn to accept as gospel a host of pro-government and anti-market assumptions. Historian Burt Folsom chronicles those assumptions in a critique of American high-school history textbooks. For example, students learn that the "trust-busters" of the 'progressive' era heroically crusaded against rapacious, greedy private interests out to cheat the consumer, and that FDR's massive expansion of government power ended the Depression. Folsom's list does not end there. Students also learn to assume that government subsidies made possible the development of the American West and that the private sector never provides charity or even low-cost goods and services.

All of those propositions are, at the very least, debatable. Yet a politically controlled system of education fosters their blind acceptance. And placing curricula under state oversight has other consequences as well. The debate over creationism or sex education in biology classes represents the efforts of politically motivated groups' attempts to impose their views on others' children. Of course, removing the state from the educational process would resolve those disputes, since curricular decisions would return to the hands of those with the biggest stake in their soundness. If Christian parents do not want their children learning about evolution, they can send them to schools advertising 'creation-science' programs. Any parents' group that formerly had to jockey for political influence to have their children taught in an acceptable fashion could just vote with its pocketbook in a free market.

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Placing curricula under political control invites disaster in any context. Reformers often talk about teaching basic skills necessary to succeed in a technologically advanced and industrialized workplace. They then promptly turn to politicians for insight into what those skills might be, ignoring that the market (which created that workplace) might be the best indicator. Instead, schools emphasize “good citizenship”—a code phrase for acquiescence to a world view which canonizes the state.

### Coercive Financing

Public schools generally find their lifeblood in property taxes, a *prima facie* reason to suspect the government’s goodwill towards the poor. After all, if property taxes depend on property values, then the poor will end up with low-budget schools. While money does not mean everything, as evidenced by Washington DC’s example, proponents of socialized education seem to think it does. Yet they support a patently plutocratic method of financing schools.

A more ethically chilling aspect of public education financing lies below the practical surface, however. No one likes to think of a cheerful playground as the product of coercion. Yet the crux of the matter lies in the fact that taxpayers must pay for others’ education. Frederic Bastiat observed that theft is still theft, even if the thief uses the state as an intermediary. Any redistributive process must weather that criticism, yet the case of education proves particularly vulnerable because the ‘public good’ it provides is especially dubious. Studies show that education contributes to quality of life in myriad ways—yet only the student accrues those benefits. Only in the indirect sense, when the state taxes away the student’s future earnings, do the people who involuntarily supported his education receive any recompense.

But given the private sector’s remarkable track record in promoting literacy and scholarship, it seems likely that the public good provided by education would materialize there as well—and without the inefficient and morally questionable taxation

which political control entails. As Richman demonstrates, a moment’s thought brings many examples of public goods which the average person would find it ludicrous to socialize—etiquette, good taste in clothing, etc. To the extent that the public education advocate relies on ‘public goods’ as a rationale for socialism, his argument weakens in the face of those counter-examples.

### A Possible Compromise

Given that pragmatic and moral concerns seem to entail abolition of public education, one might justifiably think any move towards compromise spurious, or even counterproductive. But politicians and paternalists all around relish their control over what enters the minds of others’ children, and would not relinquish it easily. Though public schools by their very nature resist improvement, it might yet prove worthwhile to consider ways in which reformers might usefully spend their energies. The end of compulsory education might serve as a compromise, which would

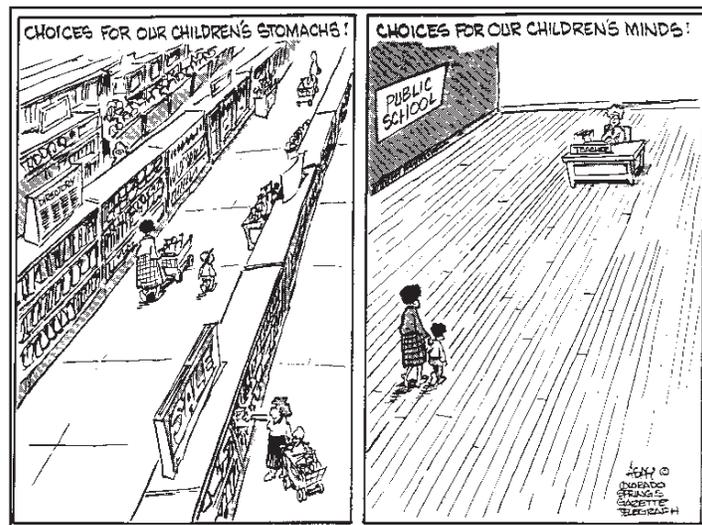
press that sentiment by bringing guns and drugs onto the grounds.

Many socialists make the elitist assumption that poor parents do not care for their children as much as rich ones do, by claiming that parents will exploit their children if compulsory education laws are repealed. Of course, parents at any income level make life-determining decisions for their children every year of their non-adult lives, but the education decision somehow transcends parental authority in the socialist’s mind. Naturally, public education advocates again ignore the historical record, which shows high literacy rates before the state got involved. Obviously, if education is valuable, people of all persuasions will realize that and voluntarily pursue it. Fear of government retribution ought not enter into that calculation.

The voucher system, one of the proposals that comes and goes with the political winds, holds little merit as a permanent measure. It does present certain advantages, though. Vouchers throw subsidization into the open, thereby dispelling the myth of “free” public education. They also subject public schools to increased market pressures by forcing them to compete for voucher dollars. But open subsidy of private education could easily allow for the gradual growth of state influence over any school that takes voucher money, with subsequent further loss of private school autonomy. The strings attached to any subsidy are usually long indeed, and in the education market they come in the form of Procrustean state “standards.”

Such reform ought not diminish the drive for total privatization, which should remain the primary goal for anyone truly concerned about the future of American children. No one can seriously maintain that children should receive their education from a system predicated on principles completely anathema to a free society. Politicians routinely blunder in misguided attempts to rectify those of their predecessors. To let them continue to do so with education betrays a truly debilitating blindness.

*Mr. Gupta is a junior majoring in Economics and Philosophy.*



certainly provide a dramatic improvement in public school quality (however little that might say in an absolute sense).

That students must attend school for a certain number of years provides a partial rationale for the sorry state of public schools today. Students who do not desire education have it rammed down their throats, and consequently make life miserable for those truly serious about developing their minds. Compulsory education both crowds out private efforts to compete, driving up prices in the private market, and ensures that high-crime areas will remain so. Students should not have to go to school among those who would rather not and who ex-

# Something Fishy

Jeff Bettencourt

Believe it or not, our friends at People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals recently demanded that the town of Fishkill, New York, change its name to Fishsave as a part of its “Save our Schools” campaign. The group feels that the town’s name connotes the slaughter of animals and should therefore be changed to something more positive. An isolated incident? Unfortunately, no.

The Domestic Names Committee of the US Board of Geographical Names meets routinely to discuss such matters. Since its establishment in 1890, the commission has opposed any name containing a possessive. In fact, it recently bestowed its first possessive in 32 years to Carlos Elmer’s Joshua View, Arizona, one of only four apostrophes in the country. Says Roger Payne, secretary of the commission, “The board has developed a philosophy that geographic names in the United States should not show ownership of a feature... If a town insists on a possessive for local consumption, fine. But no possessives on any federal maps or documents without dispensation.” Regrettably for Mr. Payne and his commission, in the United States of America such a policy condemning possession quite frankly reeks of communism.

At its most recent meeting in Salt Lake City, debate surrounded names of towns, rivers, and other geographical landmarks deemed offensive to various groups. Among others, they called Cripple Creek, Texas; Squaw Lake, Minnesota; and Nigs Pond, Connecticut, particularly offensive. The group issued an edict ordering states to change the names by early August. In Minnesota, the deadline came and went with sixteen of nineteen places being renamed from “squaw” to a politically correct icon of liberalism. The citizens of Lake County however, asked to change Squaw Creek and Squaw Bay to “Politically Correct Creek” and “Politically Correct Bay”—no doubt the bureaucrats at the Domestic Names Committee were not amused; they denied the request. One must ask, though, what about the 935 other places in the

United States with the word “squaw” in their names including 6 here in Massachusetts? Do all 91 locations with the word “cripple” in their names have to change years of history because some liberal think-tank deemed them offensive?

**In the US, people should be allowed to name their towns or rivers without a government agency screening each proposal for political correctness.**

Apparently the cronies supporting these measures have no better reason to demand change save contriving something to protest. For example, the PETA pests neglected to research one critical piece of information about Fishkill—the town traces its roots back to Dutch settlers for whom “kill” means “stream.” In fact, one dictionary defines it as “channel, creek— used chiefly in place names in Delaware and New York.” Unfortunately, the state of modern liberalism ignores fact in favor of feel-good politics.



Naturally, when looking for sources of government improvidence one need not look far. The US Board of Geographic Names is a useless waste of taxpayer money. Even the thought that such a committee exists belongs on a *Saturday Night Live* skit. And this particular bureaucracy actually has no official power, while it catalogs the names that will appear on official maps and military intelligence, it has no author-

ity to enforce changes, it prescribes policy and settles name disputes. Paradoxically, without the blessing of the commission, the citizens of a town or abutters to a stream or lake, have no power to officially declare their own name.

In the United States, people should be allowed to name their own towns or rivers without a government agency screening each proposal for political correctness. Lamentably, such is indicative of dominant bleeding-heart politics. The control of such an elementary thing as a name should lie with the individuals living near the location, not a federal bureaucracy. Nowhere is the federal government endowed with the right to regulate such matters. In accordance with the 10th Amendment, any duty not awarded to the federal government shall be reserved for the states and citizens whom it affects.

Nevertheless, the tendency to take power away from the people has created a dependent class of incompetents unable to think for themselves. While most level-headed individuals consider PETA a radical group of activists which protests as a means of entertainment for the rest of us, its pleas are evaluated on a case-by-case basis at the state level. In the matter of Fishkill, the mayor and village trustees reviewed the PETA memo appropriately. Mayor Carter summed up their decision quite succinctly, “Residents and businesses feel the same way I do. They figure this is totally ridiculous.”

One could ask, though, what next? A quick glance of the naming database reveals 2475 named items containing the word “fish.” PETA will surely chase after the citizens of lonely Fishhook Bend, Alaska, too. And the property owners along Fishless Creek, Alaska, will have to deal with complaints after that. Watch out, Dean Knable, PETA might soon pursue a new moniker for Metcalf.

*Mr. Bettencourt is a sophomore majoring in Engineering Computer Science.*

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# Fleeting With Disaster

Ian Popick

Last Saturday, conservative students from across the Bay State, including myself and other Tufts College Republicans, gathered at Boston's Fleetcenter to deride a fund raiser for Senator John Kerry. The money-grubbing pow-wow, ostensibly a star-studded gala featuring the likes of Peter, Paul, and Mary, Crosby, Stills and Nash, the Eagles, Whoopi Goldberg, and President Clinton, represented a last-ditch attempt on the part of the entrenched junior Senator to catapult himself ahead of Governor William Weld. Although Kerry once held a commanding lead over the GOPer in the polls, his poor campaigning and even worse public service have almost guaranteed a Weld victory in November. With the floundering state Democratic Party unable to salvage the shambles of Kerry's crusade, it seems the junior Senator had to call in heavy artillery to bail him out. And nothing can save an imminently lame duck liberal like the power of pop music. Perhaps CSN, Whoopi, Don Henley, and company see Kerry's cause as their next LiveAid—or at least Comic Relief.

Braving the barbaric hordes of teamsters and bleeding hearts, a cadre of College Republicans stood along the sidewalk, chanting and cheering for Weld, Dole, Kemp, Vincent Foster, or anything else that might add a little salt to the donkeys' wounds. Naturally, we were not received warmly by the leftists who scurried by us to assume their ultra-exclusive seats. With ticket prices ranging up to one thousand dollars, this propaganda fest drew sundry *apparatchiks* who are, in my mind, the most deplorable Democrats: the limousine liberals. For us, such wealthy socialites who can still feel your pain proved the highlight of this traditional liberal hypocrisy *tour-de-force*. Of all the space cadets attending this concert to save the world, the children, the environment, welfare, public television, the Tea-Tasters Board, and any other person, place, animal, vegetable, or mineral that the 'evil' 104th Congress may endanger for the sake of lower taxes, the limousiners were by far the most puzzling.

It is rather easy to espouse compassion for the poor (an ideal for some reason associated with the party that invented modern poverty) when speeding through the ghetto in a Mercedes SL600— windows rolled up, doors locked. But for these same people to rally for endless big government programs that drain earnings of the middle class just as readily as the wealthy smacks of the highest form of elitist naïveté. Certainly, the extremely-rich never fear serious harm from US fiscal policy. Even if the top marginal tax rate peaked at 90% as it did in the 1940s, crafty tax attorneys can always exploit loopholes and evade the wormy rigmarole of the IRS. Beltway bureaucrats eagerly represent the interests of the very rich, Democrat or Republican. The burden of the liberals' pet social programs lies primarily upon hard-working members of the middle class.

By no means should this fact be construed as an aversion to wealth or the wealthy. Every man has the absolute right to reap the benefits of his labor with the ultimate goal of striking it rich— such is the American Dream. But the David Geffens, Barbra Streisands, and Ted



Turners of the world, who for decades have never worried about putting kids through college or paying mortgages, now throw their weight behind a political party that restrains the nation's enterprising individuals with restrictive tax rates and bureaucratic red tape.

Maybe it is just my working class (yet non-union) roots that cause me to loathe these left-leaning baby-boomers who experience the advantages of a free-market economy while actively seeking the destruction of the system that allows them to thrive. Evidently, they feel as if the freedom that allowed them to excel

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**It is rather easy to espouse compassion for the poor when speeding through the ghetto in a Mercedes SL600— windows rolled up, doors locked.**

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should never be extended to anyone else who feels inclined to lift himself up by his bootstraps. The AFL-CIO member or AFDC recipient who votes Democrat does so out of understandable self-interest, but the limousine liberal reeks of condescending paternalism. He may have glorious visions of a utopian state where redistribution of wealth elevates everybody to prosperity, but he remains unwilling to compromise his own comfortable status.

"Love the music... but I'm for Weld" was the slogan printed on many T-shirts at the event. But, in all honesty, I do not even like the music. When not campaigning for the liberal cause of the day, the over-the-hill Eagles continue to coast on their "Hotel California" popularity. And Crosby, Stills, and Nash's miserable whining scores points with the "Mellow Gold" crowd but hardly seems to communicate anything valuable to its listeners. All in all, none of it provides a compelling reason to vote Democratic come November. It was a night of performers who have lost their edge raising money for a party that has lost its edge, and nostalgic sing-alongs will not bring either back.

*Mr. Popick is a sophomore majoring in Political Science.*

# Look Familiar?

**The Tufts Daily**  
9/26/96

**THE PRIMARY SOURCE**  
4/27/95

## The Politics of Tenure

Imagine this scenario. Your name is Elizabeth Ammons, and you are the Dean of Arts and Humanities at Tufts University. You are a self-described advocate for the arts and an unabashed supporter of diversity and multiculturalism as the highest goods. You believe that Western society and its constructs are characterized by racist, sexist, and homophobic attitudes. You have already failed in a bid to destroy the religion department at Tufts. You have publicly protested the visit of President Bush, holding up signs and screaming as if it were Vietnam all over again. You are supposed to serve as a liaison between the faculty and administration, yet many professors can think of only negatives when describing your controversial academic philosophy. You are also a member of the administrative committee charged with final authority over tenure recommendations.

**Brad Snyder**

*On Second Thought*

## Deconstructing the Dean

**Steve Seltzer**

Every morning she gets up and goes to work. After putting in a full eight hours at the office, she heads back home. Just an average day in the life of the Dean of Arts and Humanities at Tufts University. A typical workday for Elizabeth Ammons, however, is unlike that of the average stiff. Ammons spends her time in a plush Ballou office plotting new ways to undermine academic and intellectual integrity on the Hill.

In only her first year as Dean, Ammons has been surprisingly candid about her political agenda. She offers no pretensions of being a disinterested administrator; Ammons is a radical multiculturalist and feminist who holds nothing back. She does not take the subtle approach of a Bobbie Knable, nor does she place scholarship at the top of her list of priorities. Instead, Elizabeth Ammons blatantly abuses her administrative power to subjugate Tufts' academics to her leftist political ambitions.

**The Zamboni**  
9/17/96

**THE PRIMARY SOURCE**  
11/10/93

**We're #22!**

**Top 22 reasons why Tufts is now ranked #22**

1. The students' resignation to Ammons' tenure reform in 1994
2. The discovery of the school's historical racist and sexist attitudes
3. The discovery of the school's homophobic attitudes
4. The discovery of the school's racist and sexist attitudes
5. The discovery of the school's homophobic attitudes
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19. The discovery of the school's homophobic attitudes
20. The discovery of the school's racist and sexist attitudes
21. The discovery of the school's homophobic attitudes
22. The discovery of the school's racist and sexist attitudes

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**292 REASONS WHY TUFTS IS #22**

*(The text in this block is extremely small and mostly illegible, appearing as a dense block of text with large numbers 292 and #22.)*

**The Primary Source—where you *really* read it first.**

## NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE

*During a state of national emergency resulting from enemy attack, the essential functions of the Service will be as follows: ( I ) assessing, collecting and recording taxes.*

—Internal Revenue Service Handbook

*1976 Senator McGovern was making a speech. He said, "Gentlemen, let me tax your memories." And Ted Kennedy jumped up and said, "Why haven't we thought of that before?"*

—Bob Dole

*The secret to keeping winning streaks going is to maximize the victories while at the same time minimizing the defeats.*

—John Lowenstein

*Scrubbing floors and emptying bedpans has as much dignity as the Presidency.*

—Richard Nixon

*Nobody likes to be called a liar. But to be called a liar by Bill Clinton is really a unique experience.*

—Ross Perot

*From the moment I picked your book up until I laid it down I was convulsed with laughter. Some day I intend on reading it.*

—Groucho

*Marx Boy George is all England needs another queen who can't dress.*

—Joan Rivers

*There 's nothing wrong with southern California that a rise in the ocean level wouldn't cure.*

—Ross Macdonald

*He was fifty. It's the age when clergymen first begin to be preoccupied with the underclothing of little schoolgirls in trains, the age when eminent archaeologists start taking a really passionate interest in the Scout movement.*

—Aldous Huxley

*I don't even know what street Canada is on.*

—Al Capone

*Somebody should clip Sting around the head and tell him to stop singing in that ridiculous Jamaican accent.*

—Elvis Costello

*It could probably be shown by facts and figures that there is no distinctly native American criminal class except Congress.*

—Mark Twain

*If hypocrisy were gold, the Capitol would be Fort Knox.*

—Senator John McCain

*Poland is now a totally independent nation, and it has managed to greatly improve its lifestyle thanks to the introduction of modern Western conveniences such as food.*

—Dave Barry

*[Congressmen] never open their mouths without subtracting from the sum of human knowledge.*

—Speaker Thomas Reed

*The French are sawed of sissies who eat snails and slugs and cheese that smells like people's feet. Utter cowards who force their own children to drink wine, they gibber like baboons even when you try to speak to them in their own wimpy language.*

—P. J. O'Rourke

*It was very good of God to let Carlyle and Mrs. Carlyle marry one another and so make only two people miserable instead of four.*

—Samuel Butler

*[Michael Kinsley] served as an Eleanor Roosevelt of the eighties. Perhaps someday he will marry a president.*

—R. Emmett Tyrrell, Jr.

*The way Bernard Shaw believes in himself is very refreshing in these atheistic days when so many people believe in no God at all.*

—Israel Zangwill

*She looked as if she had been poured into her clothes and had forgotten to say "when."*

—P. G. Wodehouse

*He was never a real Kennedy. Teddy was the Shemp of the Kennedys.*

—Sam Kinison

*We cannot put the face on a stamp unless said person is deceased. My suggestion, therefore, is that you drop dead.*

—Postmaster General James Eay

*Hollywood is a place where your best friend will plunge a knife in your back and then call the police to tell them that you are carrying a concealed weapon.*

—George Frazier

*Japanese food is very pretty and undoubtedly a suitable cuisine in Japan, which is largely populated by people of below average size.*

—Fran Lebowitz

*What do you do if you're in a room with Muammar Qaddafi, Saddam Hussein, and John Sununu, and you have a gun that has only two bullets? Shoot Sununu twice.*

—Michael Dukakis

*German is the most extravagantly ugly language - it sounds like someone using a sick bag on a 747.*

—Willy Rushton

*Bobby Kennedy and Nelson Rockefeller are having a row, ostensibly over the plight of New York's mentally retarded, a loose definition of which would include everyone in New York who voted for Kennedy or Rockefeller.*

—William F. Buckley, Jr.

*I bequeath all my property to my wife on the condition that she remarry immediately. Then there will be at least one man to regret my death.*

—Heinrich Heine

*A liberal is the man who leaves the room when the fight starts.*

—Heywood Hale Broun

*Let me adjust my hearing aid. It could not accommodate the decibels of the Senator from Massachusetts. I can't match him in decibels, or Jezebels, or anything else apparently.*

—Senator Jesse Helms

*I'm what you call a teleological existential atheist. I believe that there's an intelligence to the universe with the exception of certain parts of New Jersey.*

—Woody Allen

*Go swallow a bottle of Coke and let it fizz out of your ears.*

—William Carlos Williams