

The Primary Source

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 1 — TUFTS UNIVERSITY — OCTOBER 1986

COMMENTARY MAGAZINE CRITICIZES TUFTS' PEACE AND JUSTICE STUDIES

Note to reader:

The article following these introductory comments has been excerpted from the October 1986 issue of *Commentary* magazine, an influential journal of neoconservative thought. The article, "The Tenured Left," was written by Stephen H. Balch and Herbert I. London.

This excerpt is part of a larger article which criticizes the increasing leftist influence in the American academy. The information and quotes the authors cite are taken directly from and in context of the Peace and Social Justice Program pamphlet, 1983.

It is gratifying to note that the 1986 version of the pamphlet has deleted some of the more egregious statements quoted by Balch and London. But lest one think it now pure, it does mention in a list of alleged facts that 'A recent quality of life survey covering 120 nations ranks the U.S. and the U.S.S.R....45th and 46th, respectively.

Are we to take this seriously? On common sense grounds think about the hyperbole in that quote. There are 44 nations in the world that live better than America, a country where obesity is a way of life. And the U.S. is supposedly one miniscule notch above the U.S.S.R. in 'quality of life.' But just think: can anyone imagine the average Soviet citizen engaging in anything close to the revelry that goes on at Tufts every Saturday night? Obviously, we are not given the name of this zany survey.

Since the people who first organized PSJ studies in 1983 still run the program today, one can only infer that the revised pamphlet is designed to gloss over its more extreme ideological assumptions without altering them whatsoever.

In sum, the article below needs no commentary. It stands on its own.

--Editor

The Peace and Social Justice Program established at Tufts University in 1983, and often referred to as a model for others...[is a typical example of the leftist agenda in academia]. Upon opening its bulletin one does, to be sure, encounter a few perfunctory nods toward the ideal of "open

intellectual inquiry" and the need to avoid "predetermined ideological perspectives" when dealing with a subject that requires "considerable effort and reflection."

But one has hardly read two pages before it becomes clear that peace-and-justice theorists have already made some remarkable scientific strides toward firm and final conclusions. Indeed, within the space of a single paragraph they are able to lay to rest what might be regarded as the most intractable issue of their discipline, namely, the causes of war.

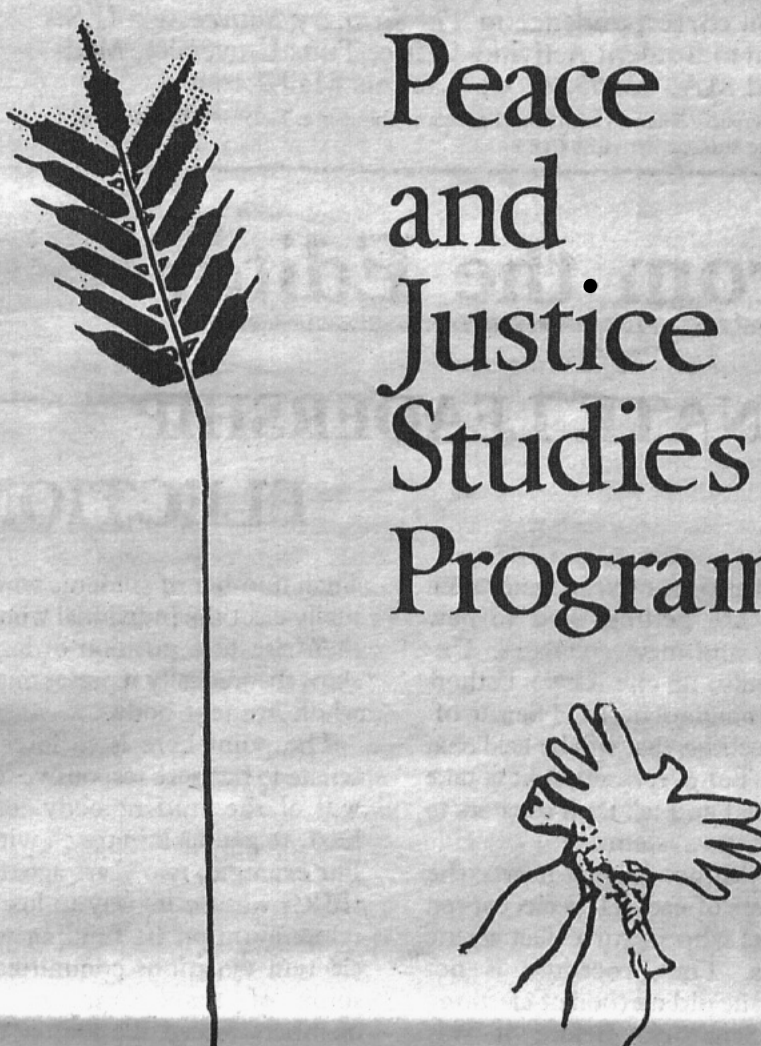
City the best of all possible authorities, they confidently inform us that 'history shows' that war arises from 'greed, competition, and profit...[from] underdevelopment and economic deprivation, from institutional violence, from inequalities and powerlessness, and the denial of human rights...[as well as from] unchecked growth and resource depletion, particularly at the initiation of the developed world.'

Perhaps the reason for so quickly stripping away the veil of mystery is to spare the curious student the inconvenience of paying any further attention to the program. Alas, no. Its sponsors with not only to lure students in, but also to visit their desperately needed wisdom on those obdurately remaining without.


In fact, as the faculty members describe their objectives, it becomes clear that the inauguration of a Peace and Social Justice Program is meant to be nothing less than the occasion for a reconsideration of the aims of higher education all across the curriculum. As they write:

...We would...ask how education can prepare students to *change* conditions in that world rather than merely accept it as it is. Further, how can our education instill in students the desire to act, the antidotes for personal despair, and a sense of personal responsibility for improving our world?...If we desire peace we must teach peace and do it now. This will necessitate a new set of priorities and educational aims. [Emphasis in original]

With such broad ambitions it is not
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Peace and Justice Studies Program



Tufts University

SITUATION IN PAKISTAN

Professor Henry Delfiner

Two recent events have brought Pakistan into the limelight: the first a hijacking of an American plane in Karachi, the second the rising importance of the opposition movement to General Zia ul Haq's military regime led by Benazir Bhutto. She is the daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the only democratically elected ruler of Pakistan whose six years in power ended with his overthrow by Zia in 1977 and was hanged on charges of murder in 1979.

The question why this is of particular importance to us is easily answered by saying that Pakistan's importance to the United States is triple. Foremost, it is the only remaining barrier between the Soviet Union and the Indian Ocean, a barrier made much more vulnerable since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

If the Soviets penetrate Pakistan they would cut through the rim of pro-Western states surrounding the

Eurasian land mass. They would also come close to being able to command the access to the Persian Gulf through which the largest part of world oil is shipped

There is an ongoing effort by the Soviets to subvert Baluchistan, Pakistan's southwestern province. Until a short time ago, it almost seemed as if the Pakistani government was inadvertently helping this effort by paying little attention to the affairs of its most strategic provinces.

The second point of importance is in relation to Soviet efforts to subdue Afghanistan. The only window through which American and other Western aid can be (and is being) funneled is through Pakistan. This emphasizes the danger of Pakistan becoming in effect a front-line state in the ongoing struggle between East and West.

Finally, and this is often overlooked because there is a strong interest in many countries to keep the subject confidential, there is the role played

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THE PRIMARY SOURCE

The conservative journal of student opinion at Tufts University

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From the Editor

SENATE LEADERSHIP ELECTIONS

Its that time of year again when people are getting used to new rooms, and new roommates. Undoubtedly, no one is even bothering to think about TCU Senate officer elections that will be held next spring. But everyone ought to take a moment and tell their senators to change the system.

As things stand now, the members of each class elect seven senators who in turn elect senate officers. The procedure is not unlike the old method of electiong U.S. Senators. Before it was changed by ammendment, the Constitution mandated that the people would elect state legislators who would then be responsible for electing the senators. The Founding Fathers, fearing for the upper house, distrusted an uneducated public.

The problem with our senate leadership is not an uneducated constituency. On the contrary, most students simply have too little say in selecting those individuals who will be most responsible for the betterment of student life. Senate officers play significant roles in guiding the senate in its relations with the administration and faculty. Since the senate purports to represent student opinion, senate officers should be put before all of the students, letting them choose. Otherwise, it is only a

small number of students who actually elect the individual who will then rise to a position of leadership, theoretically representing the whole student body.

The point here is to force the senate to be more responsive to the will of the student body, or, at least, to get back in touch with it. For example, two years ago TuftsPIRG was on its way to losing a referendum on its funding when election violations committed by some of thats organization's members forced the matter back into the senate. It subsequently approved the money.

Last year a majority of the senate voted to call for a class boycott to protest this university's policy of South African investments. The boycott itself was attended by less than a quarter of the student body.

Also, the senate did precious little to lobby the administration to change its graduation seating policy when the Senior class was so overwhelmingly against it and could count on support from the other three classes.

Clearly the direct election of senate officers would be a good step towards invigorating the senate with a little more democracy. Despite the fact that we seem to have to have a capable group this year, there are principles to consider as well.

ARTLESS AND BETTER OFF

The September 5 issue of *The Observer* ran an editorial lamenting the loss of a \$40,000 grant for a work of "art." Apparently the *Observer* editorial board regrets that Tufts lost a golden opportunity to improve the "culture" of the campus. I respectfully disagree.

Nobody has really lost anything in this sculpture debacle with the possible exception of Martin Puryear who would have received a big fat commission for sculpting one ugly piece of "art."

I realize of course that art, like so many other things in this world, is in the eye of the beholder. And from an artist conception printed in an issue of the *Daily* last year, I beheld ugly, not art.

The arch-shaped sculpture which was to be built at the end of the Quad would have been a nuisance as well as a traffic hazard. Too many people would have stood there, gaping at its ugliness.

Contrary to what one might

think, I do have an appreciation of art. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts holds some magnificent pieces, sculpture as well as painting. In a world where department stores are putting up hideous looking piles of junk in front of their buildings and calling it "art," Tufts must be a little discrimination in choosing works for the campus and not accepting something simply because it was free. The Trustees and administration may or may not have realized this, but at least the end result was sound.

In the meantime, if there is no free art forthcoming, why not plant an American Elm tree, truly a work of art by nature. It will be far more enduring than any sculpture on the riotous Quad, and infinitely more beautiful. Lest we forget the last two lines of Joyce Kilmore's poem "Trees,"

*Poems are written by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.*

NEUTERING YOUR PROSE

At the risk of reopening the infamous WITCHes of Tufts debate of last year, ther is a newer and sillier twist to the women's rights movement. A Washington based women's rights group has put out a pamphlet to guide writers and newspapers (like *The Primary Source* no doubt) in purging their work of "sexist" language. It's called "Guide to Nonsexist Language."

For example, the next time you go to a restaurant for a quiet romantic meal with your boyfriend/girlfriend, drop the stereo-typed "waiter" or "waitress" and order your dinner from your "wait person."

Thinking about sailing on a newly constructed ship? It is the "premiere" voyage not the "maiden" voyage that you want. Also out are "Lady Luck," "Founding Fathers," "Mother Nature," and "Father Time." They help perpetrate sexism and inequality, at least according to the Project on the Status and Education of Women, and the publishers

of the new booklet.

The time has come to bring end to such vehicles of female inequality as "policeman," "watchman," "cameraman," and particularly "manslaughter." Clearly changing this last one to "personslaughter" will better serve mankind, or is it humankind?

But the project is not without an incentive in all their free grammatical advice. "Breaking away from sexist language and traditional patterns can refresh your style." For instance, when one encounters the agonizing decision of choosing a male or female pronoun, use both as in "to the best of her or his ability." Never mind the fact that "her" receives top billing.

Needless to say, *The Primary Source* generally does not think too much of the "Guide to Non-sexist Language." We should not lose sight of Samuel Johnson's immortal words: "I am not lost in lexicography as to forget that words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven."



ON THE RIGHT

HARVEST OF DESPAIR

Wm. F. Buckley

TWENTY QUESTIONS time. . .

—It happened in 1932-1933, and there were approximately ten million victims.

—Russia. Well, sort of: the Ukraine.

—Of starvation.

—No, not drought: cultivated starvation. You know, where there is actually food, but the people one intends to starve aren't permitted to move to where the food is, and the food is not permitted to be moved to where the people who are supposed to starve are.

Well, the implied questions and the explicit answers give it away, but giving away is precisely the problem. Not many people know that in 1932, Josef Stalin decided to crush the people of the Ukraine. The neatest way to effect this was to starve them to death. This was done by going in and removing the wheat—not an easy project. It's something like going into Iowa and removing all the wheat. And then moving in a division or two whose responsibility was to keep the borders of the Ukraine (which, by the way, is the largest nation in Europe apart from Russia itself, and was incor-

porated by force into the Soviet Socialist Republics) locked tight in order to prevent people from moving out or food from getting in.

A good year for old Joe. He managed in that one episode to kill more people than Hitler killed in his slaughterhouses. In fact, he killed more people than were killed on all the battlefronts of World War I, up until then the heaviest hitter of any war in history.

Comes now the story of a small Canadian film company that resolved to commemorate this spectacular act of genocide on its fiftieth anniversary.

That was 1983, when *Harvest of Despair* was produced. Initiatives were instantly taken to sell the one-hour documentary to the networks, but neither CBS nor NBC nor ABC was interested, notwithstanding that the documentary was winning prizes abroad. And here we pause in our narrative, having just seen the documentary: It is not pleasant viewing. A camera can show the emaciated corpses of children for only so long before causing the viewer to feel a certain itch, not entirely unlike the kind of itch one feels inspecting, oh, the torture room at the Chateau of Chignon, or the collection in Leningrad, at the

Museum of the History of Religion and Atheism—a collection of torture instruments used during the Inquisition, and serving, one supposes, as prototypes for those used in the Lubyanka and throughout Gulag.

But one views such things—for instance, long accounts of life in Hitler's elimination centers—not for pleasure but for instruction. And it was the naive assumption of the producers of *Harvest of Despair* that there would be a lively interest in the West in seeing the evidence of one of the most spectacular acts of human cruelty in history. Moreover, something not entirely irrelevant to a continuing understanding of the Soviet Union and its policies. Why is that? Because official Soviet history simply denies that the famine ever took place. Denies it quite categorically. When Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada made a reference to the Ukrainian famine on its fiftieth anniversary he received a tongue lashing from the Soviet ambassador, an official protest, as though the reference was on the order of a reference to the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion—a forgery.

Mikhail Gorbachev, profiled a season ago by *Time* magazine, was

thus referred to: 'Gorbachev looks well tanned, just a bit ruddy in the cheek. . . . He laughs easily. . . . [His eyes] are an intense dark brown. . . . The voice is extraordinary, deep but also quite soft. . . low and melodious.' He voiced his concern to *Time* over the 'hundreds of millions of people going hungry. . . . We, all of us, just have no right to ignore the situation.'

Well, planned starvation isn't only a historical memory. It has been going on in Ethiopia on a pretty grand scale, and Ethiopia is for all intents and purposes a satellite state of the Soviet Union. Mr. Gorbachev can't begin to fight hunger by encouraging starvation. And if he is against ignoring hunger, then he should be against ignoring the hunger and starvation effected by the principal figure in the development of the Soviet state, Papa Stalin. A continuing failure by the Soviet state to acknowledge the atrocity of 1932-1933 is, in effect, a continuing ratification of that atrocity.

It is very important that you not forget that harvest of despair, that it live in memory—like the Nazi Holocaust—as evidence of man's long bestial reach in our time.

Pakistan in U.S. Global Strategy

continued from page 1

by Pakistan as a supplier of soldiers to neighboring moderate Arab regimes. Pakistan, a nation with between 70 and 80 million people and a large military, is the ideal supplier of forces to nations like Saudi Arabia which are acutely short of manpower for both civilian and military purposes.

American policy has been aware of the importance of Pakistan, especially since the Soviets invaded Afghanistan in December 1979. This attitude has been reflected in a dramatic rise in our aid to Pakistan.

President Carter, in the waning years of his administration, had offered \$250 million annually. Zia responded that this was 'peanuts.' The Reagan administration doubled the amount and gave the Pakistanis a 5-year commitment amounting to 3.2 billion dollars. This is to be raised to \$4 billion for the next 5-year period in 1987.

Politically, American support for Pakistan has been strong under the Reagan administration but has seen-sawed over the last two decades. Democratic administrations, especially under Presidents Kennedy and Carter, tended to be pro-Indian, while Republican administrations, under Nixon and Reagan were more pro-Pakistan.

A famous example of this was the 'tilt' in favor of Pakistan announced by then National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger during its 1971 war with India. Equally well known is President Carter's insistence on supplying atomic fuel for India's nuclear power industry, despite warnings by his advisors that this was likely to be used for developing atomic weapons.

Both India and Pakistan have been engaged in such an effort for several years now.

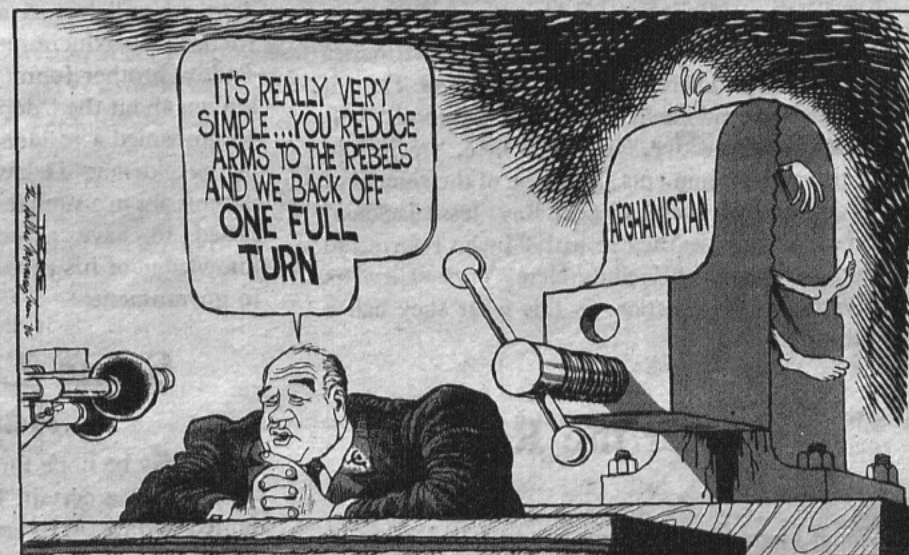
While relations have been close between the Reagan Administration and Zia ul Hag as was shown during the hijacking a few weeks ago, they were relatively shaky under the previous Carter regime. The "peanuts" remark of Zia was one expression of that attitude and so was the lethargic stance taken by Zia and his government when the American embassy in Islamabad was burned down in 1979.

American relations with Pakistan are of course only one facet of Pakistan's global relations. Generally she has been close to China and to the Moslem world, while India, her main rival, has been close to the Soviet Union. The hostility with India results primarily from religious differences: Pakistan being solidly Moslem, while India mostly Hindu with large Moslem minorities.

These religious differences were sometimes exacerbated during British rule of the huge subcontinent prior to 1947. Beginning with enormous bloodshed between Hindus and Moslems following independence, there have been two wars between the two countries. The first occurring in 1965 and the second, in 1971 which led to East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, being split off from Pakistan.

What brings Pakistan into the news almost daily is her turbulent domestic situation which stems from the revival of conflict between Zia's military regime and its civilian opposition.

The opposition is symbolized by the late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who was the only popularly elected man to run Pakistan in her forty years of independence. His six years in govern-



ment ended abruptly when Zia ousted him in 1977. Bhutto was thrown into jail and charges (most likely trumped up) - were brought against him for having had a political opponent murdered while in office.

In 1979, despite pleas from the heads of practically half the world's countries including President Carter, Bhutto was hanged.

His daughter Benazir was jailed briefly in 1981, left Pakistan for England in 1984, but returned in the Spring of 1986 to lead the opposition against Zia. Jailed again in August she was released this month. Only the future will show whether hers will be a similar success to Mrs. Aquino in the Philippines, or whether Zia will be able to suppress her movement.

There has been no unrest in Pakistan comparable to the organized insurgency in the Philippines. It would be safe to characterize Zia's regime as less than popular, but not of the kind as to arouse active revolutionary opposition. We must be aware

that even Zulfikar Bhutto, was a fairly arrogant and despotic man, far removed from the benign image that some may have of him now.

Zia has supplied an ideological pillar to his regime by proclaiming the Islamization of Pakistan. In doing so he follows a strong current prevailing throughout the Moslem world. Pakistan, however, has nowhere approached the strident tones heard particularly in the Arab Islamic world. Some observers consider Zia's campaign as mostly cosmetic.

Pakistan will bear watching in the next few months. The outcome of Benazir Bhutto's struggle against the regime will of course vitally affect the future of the country. It is by no means certain that a victory of her movement will either supply considerably more democracy to the nation and will almost certainly weaken Pakistan's ability to resist the pressures exerted against her by the Soviets.

The Month in Review

Jesse and His Big Mouth

For the umpteenth time, the Rev. Jesse Jackson went abroad, sold his name and soul to Communist states and criticized U.S. foreign policy from a hostile capital. While on a tour of black South African states, Jackson went out of his way to lambast Pres. Reagan for his South African policy while praising such lurid regimes as the MPLA in Angola (which needs 30,000 Cuban troops to suppress the population), Mugabe's Zimbabwe, and Machel's Mozambique. He even delivered a "message of freedom" of South African blacks. Never mind the fact it was broadcast from Radio Havana. And on returning to the U.S., Jackson assumed his hypocritical holier-than-thou stance, saying: "South Africa is more than a state. It is an empire. An evil empire." Seems as though we have heard that line somewhere before.

The Ortega Tour

In a recent tour through the Eastern Liberal Establishment, Nicaraguan dictator Daniel Ortega tried to drum up support for his increasingly tyrannical regime. He was practically given a Triumph by the American Left. This time he wore a business suit instead of revolutionary military fatigues, and managed to avoid a designer eyewear store. In one Brooklyn church Ortega was cheered, Reagan denounced, and any hostile questions were shouted down. Did we forget to mention that he kissed babies? Media criticism was muted of course. But ask yourselves this: what would be the reactions of the American Left and liberal media if General Pinochet or P.W. Botha tried the same thing?

Jackson, Again

Recently, the *New York Times* ran a full-page ad from the "Black Community" that virulently criticized Japan's Prime Minister Nakasone for some unfortunate remarks regarding Hispanics and blacks. He implied their weak educational background made America "intellectually" inferior. He later apologized. The ad, however, still saw fit to use such language as "self-serving," "insensitive," and, of course, "racist" in reacting to his comments. Now one of the signers of this ad was, you guessed it, the Rev. Jesse Jackson. Remember, he was the one in 1984 who referred to Jews as "Hymies" and New York City as "Hymietown." Question: is this what they call a double-standard?

After the Raid

We all know Qaddafi is out of his doldrums and is back to his normally crazy self. Even so, here are a few tidbits that most of you probably missed. In a video-taped speech after the U.S. bombing, Moammar the Mad offered these sage comments: "American soldiers must be turned into lambs and eating them is tolerated." "A search is under way in all the documents on Reagan's past in the Gestapo." And the classic *nonsequitur*, "We are capable of destroying America and breaking its nose."

Necklacing

The Primary Source has only one comment on the subject of killing informers in South Africa by putting a burning tire around victim's necks, so-called necklacing. Imagine the screeching by the liberal-left if the Contras or Savimbi's Angolan freedom fighters employed the same tactics in their fights against tyranny. Why do atrocities by anticommunist forces precipitate condemnation and outrage by the American Left, but in South Africa, a government that is no worse than any other authoritarian or totalitarian country, such actions must be "understood" and "in context"?



We, Reagan

It's not that we count or anything, but did anyone notice that in his nationally televised speech on drug abuse in September, President Reagan used "we" to refer to the Federal government more than 21 times. However, on September 15, 1973, then California Governor Reagan declared: "When you start talking about government as 'we' instead of 'they,' you have been in office for too long."

Rehnquist and Critics

The five Democrats who voted against the nomination of William Rehnquist for Supreme Court Chief Justice in the Senate Judiciary Committee ought not be throwing stones in their glass houses, particularly Massachusetts's favorite son Edward M. Kennedy. The records and inquests of the Chapquidick incident are still locked away, unlike the meaningless Justice Department memos. Moreover, according to Teddy, brother John (JFK) could not possibly have known about the "deplorable" restrictive deed that accompanied a residence he own before and during his presidency. Delaware Senator Joseph Biden's parents are in a similar situation. If Rehnquist is supposed to have a perfect memory and perfect knowledge of his property, so should everyone else in government.

Some Light in Dark Academia

There may be hope for liberal academia yet. A.I.A. reports that a certain Professor Barbara Foley was denied tenure at Northwestern. She helped stop Nicaraguan democat Adolfo Calero from speaking on the campus last year. Foley stormed the podium where Calero was to speak, drenched him in a red fluid, and yelled: "He has no right to speak here tonight. He'll feel lucky to get out of here alive." Now the Campus Left tosses around the slogan "No free speech for Fascists," even here at Tufts. But let's remember two things: the First Amendment guarantees free speech to all and there are those who believe that "Fascists" should be replaced with "Liberals" in that slogan. Leftist McCarthyism is no better than the real thing.

An American in Libya

But Qaddafi is not to be outdone. Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark has added a new line to his list of infamous quotations. Some might recall his praise of the Hanoi Hilton as the perfect prison: "[the] rooms [are] better and bigger than the rooms in essentially every prison I have ever visited anywhere" [sic]. Also, Khomeini's revolution in Iran was "a miracle." However, this summer Clark happened to be in Libya where he happened to apologize to the Libyan Looney for Reagan's "act of tyrannical aggression against humanity." Enough said.

Liability Lunacy

If you thought the liability madness reached rock bottom with the *Challenger* shuttle suits, forget it. A self-proclaimed Delaware "psychic" sued Temple University, claiming a CAT scan ruined her alleged ability to conduct seances and fortune-telling. Jury Award? A million bucks.

For Your Information

Here's a few relatively unknown facts about South Africa compared, say, to the Soviet bloc:

- *South Africa has an independent judiciary which overruled elements of Botha's emergency decree. There is no such body in the Soviet Union or Poland where Solidarity was destroyed in the martial law crackdown with little more than a peep from the West.
- *There are more black-owned cars in South Africa than there are cars in the Soviet Union.
- *There are no independent unions in the U.S.S.R., unlike South Africa.
- *There are no independent newspapers or publications in the Soviet Union, again unlike South Africa.
- *There is no opposition party in the Soviet Union's ruling bodies, particularly unlike South Africa.

Ignorance on the Hill

A pop quiz for Maryland Senate candidates by a local television station a few weeks ago revealed some extreme ignorance on the part of prominent Democratic House members. Two liberal Democrats, one of whom is a long-standing member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, failed miserably. Rep. Barbara Mikulski (now the Democratic nominee) and Michael Barnes could not name the head of the ANC (answer: Nelson Mandela or Oliver Tambo). Mikulski answered "John Savimbi," apparently demonstrating an ignorance of the Angolan issue as well. Naturally, ultra-conservative Linda Chavez scored all correct answers. It all would be rather comical if weren't for the fact that these people are getting paid to know. Both Democrats voted for sanctions against South Africa without, in effect, knowing the name of the man who head a new government. Of course, both public servants had an excuse: Mikulski said she though the whole thing was somehow "unfair." Barnes answered with the reassuring reply: "Well there are some days when everyone forgets the name of his wife."

QUADDAFI, SDI, ET CETERA

Edwin Feulner

The results are in: of the hundreds of people responding to our recent Feulner poll, 93 percent said "President Ronald Reagan did the right thing" when he had the U.S. military bomb terrorist headquarters in Libya.

A reader from Denver wrote: "We should all thank God for a strong president who has guts and acts like an American." The reader was not my friend, Joe Coors, but a self-professed lifelong Democrat.

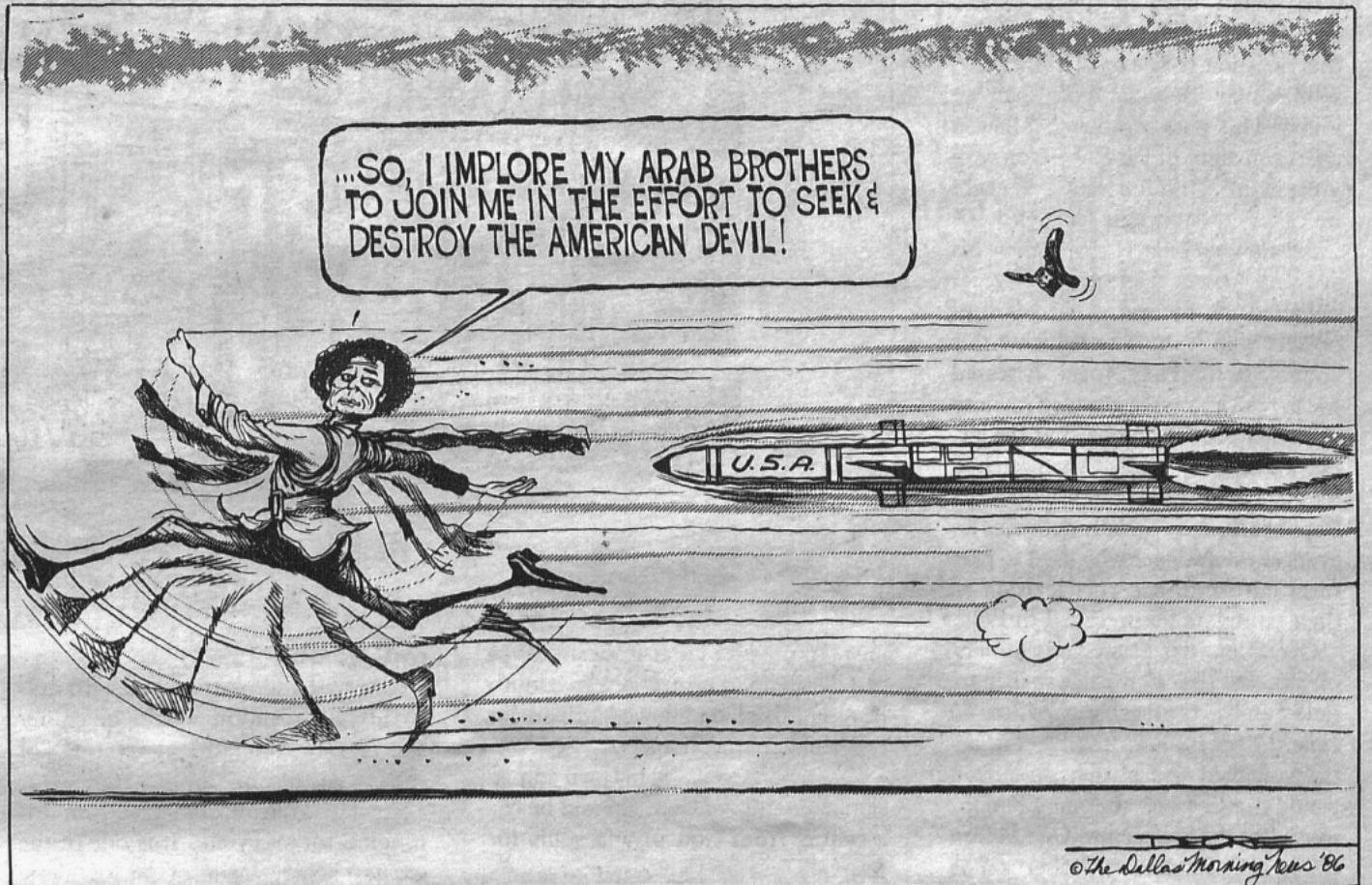
Another reader, the publisher of the *Belleville (Kan.) Telescope*, said, "It is time that the U.S. let the world know we are not the wishy-washy nation the national news media view us as."

A Wheeling, W. Va., reader sent us a poem from her son-in-law, a marine serving aboard the *U.S.S. America*. His message to Moammar: "The air wing's all primed. And covers the sky. Your missiles mean nothing. We spit in your eye."

And from Fort Worth, Tex., came the suggestion: "Let's go get Qaddafi's nose."

We heard from readers all across the country: Muskegon, Mich.; Titusville, Pa.; Manchester, N.H.; Clovis, N. Mex.; Steubenville, Ohio; Boston; Brattleboro, Vt.; Zanesville, Ohio; Wierton, W. Va.; Cumberland, Md.; Springfield, Ill.; Atlanta; Birmingham - from towns and cities large and small.

Perhaps the reader who said it best wrote from Van Nuys, Calif. "President Reagan is the only president in a lot of years to have the courage to take this kind of action to preserve our



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rights," the writer said. "Hurray for us all!"

To the few readers who disagreed: thanks for writing anyway. I appreciated hearing from you all - though I don't plan to send an invitation to my next family barbeque to the reader who said he hopes a camel relieves himself in my yard.

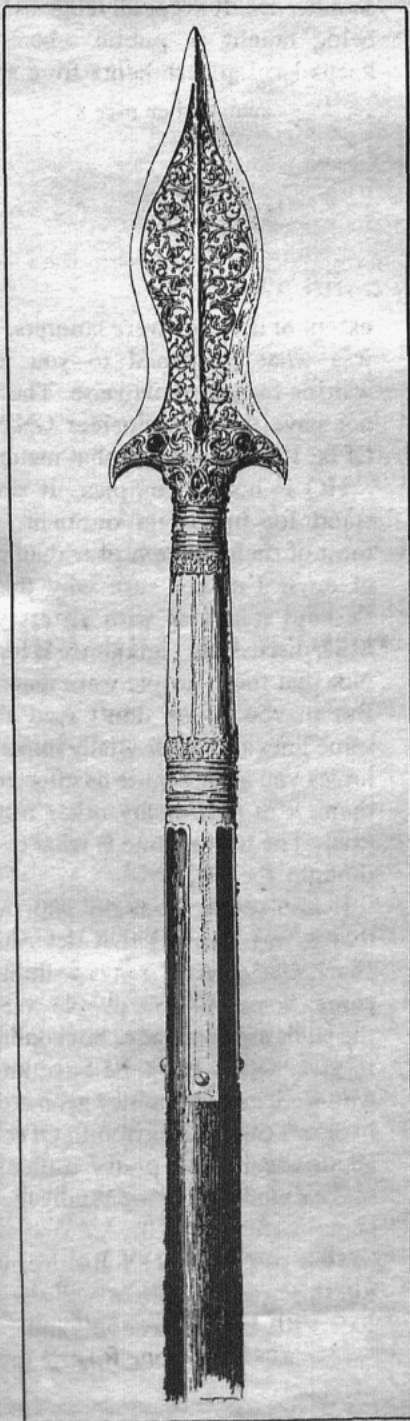
On other matters:
* Whatever happened to the scientific method? More than 6,500 "scientists," have signed a "pledge of nonparticipation" in the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative. Though the anti-missile shield program is still in its infancy, some 3,700 professors and "researchers" and 2,800 graduate students have decided the program is so "ill-

conceived and dangerous," they won't study the feasibility of shooting missiles out of the sky. Former National Academy of Sciences President Frederick Seitz criticized the group for taking a position "in advance of proper research, experimentation and testing." It's been a lot of years since I studied chemistry and physics, but I do remember being taught that scientists are different: that they don't make up their minds until after they systematically and objectively collect and test their data. Deciding in advance that something cannot work is decidedly unscientific.

* "Reality is busting out all over," says the *International Harry Schultz Letter*. Written by the man the *Guinness Book of World Records*

describes as the world's highest-paid investment consultant, the newsletter was talking about trends in free-enterprise capitalism. What is there to cheer about? Lots, according to investment guru Schultz. Countries moving to deregulate their economies include Holland, Sweden, New Zealand, West Germany, Belgium, the Republic of China (Taiwan), France, Hungary, and the People's Republic of China, which has decided to allow residents to hold foreign currency accounts for the first time since 1949, and has decided to reopen the Shanghai stock exchange.

(Feulner is president of The Heritage Foundation, a Washington-based public policy research institute.)



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LABELING STIFLES EDUCATION

James Burke A'88

'I wonder what kind of garbage those conservatives are going to spew out now,' is, unfortunately, the exaggerated reaction of many apparently bright individuals at Tufts who read *The Primary Source*. However, such a tendency to label the views or theories of others who do not share one's own immediate perspective of the world is not restricted to only leftist/liberal views of the Right but also to rightist/conservative views of the Left. Indeed, this phenomenon seems to pervade all sectors of the political spectrum.

Labeling opposing viewpoints is all too often used to ignore their possible salencies or platforms which may be intellectually weak. Labeling is more a function of opposition in an arena where opposition is necessary (or so it is perceived today) to sustain or enhance a particular party's marketability, i.e. to offer a 'choice' to the voter. However, labels are a form of intellectual dishonesty and are wrought with potentially dangerous consequences not only for an individual's intellectual integrity but, in a broader perspective, for our nation as well.

The words 'conservative' and 'liberal' can be used as labels. To be called a conservative does not necessarily infer that one has been labeled. Rather labeling is when an institution or individual is called conser-



vative by another institution or individual that seeks to degrade the intellectual honesty of the target.

A good example would be the labeling of the Central Intelligence Agency as 'a bunch of right-wingers' by many on the Left. Indeed, most specialists in areas that necessarily require a familiarization with CIA covert

action policies and estimation procedures generally agree that the CIA is somewhat a liberal organization.

However, by referring to the CIA as right-wingers, the Left has systematically attempted to subvert the efficacy of its activities and estimates. For instance, in 1977 *Nation* magazine tried to argue that the

CIA's estimates of the slaughter going on in Cambodia were a 'hoax.'

On the right, labeling has also resulted in such absurd incidents as when Senator Joseph McCarthy called the renowned Cord Meyer a 'Communist.' Cord Meyer was a World Federalist who helped to organize the

continued on page 9

"A CAMEL IS A HORSE DESIGNED BY A COMMITTEE"

— Anonymous

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ROBERTSON IS BAD POLITICS

continued from page 6

soring religious events. Why does it not keep religious leaders from creating our laws.

Some people have argued with me that we already have some religious leaders in our government who are doing good jobs. This is a valid argument. Should all religious leaders be kept out of all offices? Most would probably serve their terms in office fairly and justly. However, in our best interests I believe that the loss of some good politicians is justified in order to keep people like Pat Robertson out of office.

This brings up my next point. When examining the Constitution, I saw that the only conditions on serving as president are that the individual must be at least thirty-five years of age, and must have been born in this country. The first stipulation is an understandable one. A good deal of experiences and maturity is necessary for the job.

However, I was puzzled that the President would have to be born here and not be just a naturalized citizen. Clearly, the reason for this is that a president must not have no loyalties to a country other than his own. The Framers of the Constitution obviously thought that people may hold a special loyalty for their native countries.

We would need to guard against the president having dual loyalties in times of tension between America and another country.

However, I would say that there are many people of foreign birth that would be able to govern this country, and would always have the United States first in mind. But to guard against what could be a national disaster, all foreign born people are ineligible to serve as president.

This question must be asked about Pat Robertson: which government



does he hold first in his heart, the temporary government of man or the eternal kingdom of the lord?

Robertson obviously has loyalties--very strong ones--to something other than the United States. This may interfere with the way he would conduct the presidency. Once someone has taken the vows of a priest, rabbi, etc. they have set a religion up as the most important thing in their lives. (At least, I would hope they have.) It would be justified--and expected--for Robertson to put Christianity ahead of America in his decisions. Being sincere in his feelings for his religion, which I definitely think he is, he would not be able to separate his biases. There is no way that a man

with his beliefs could equally represent other religions and people fairly.

Personally, I don't want to have a president who would damn my soul to hell for all eternity simply because I refused to accept Jesus as the lord.

Therefore, a great danger to the freedoms of the American people is present in the person of Pat Robertson. If he is elected, the religious pressure put on people from the Oval Office could be seen as governmental pressure to convert. Also, his strict interpretation of the Bible would probably fuel the morality pushers in this country.

Of course, the best circumstances would be for him to drop out of the race, but that is unlikely. So where are

we left?

Hopefully, with negative press coming from conservative newspapers and politicians, the people will realize that Robertson is wrong for America. He would then lose popularity as more people turn away from him, and as a result the GOP won't even consider him for nomination.

For now, however, we can only hope that the man who said the Constitution was written by Christians, for Christians, realizes that if he truly wants to devote his time to God, he will stay out of politics, definitely a godless profession.

Magazine Criticizes Tufts' Peace and Justice Studies

continued from page 1

surprising that the program's coordinators imagine themselves spending as much time lobbying colleagues as teaching students. They will seek to build a new sense of "purpose, cooperation, community, and social responsibility that will revitalize the university." Because the goals of peace and social justice require challenging "competitiveness and individualism" and promoting "cooperation and interdependence," this effort will necessarily focus on "personal as well as global change."

More specifically, each department at Tufts is to be invited to develop several of the forty-five proposed

courses (mostly culled from the catalogues of other universities) which the peace theorists consider necessary for their grand design. The engineering department, for instance, can offer "Appropriate Technology and Community Control"; mathematics, "The Ethics of Mathematic Modeling for Military Use"; American studies, "Racism and Sexism in American Society"; economics, "Introduction to Third World Poverty"; music, "Singing the Blues: Music and Social Injustice"; and so on...

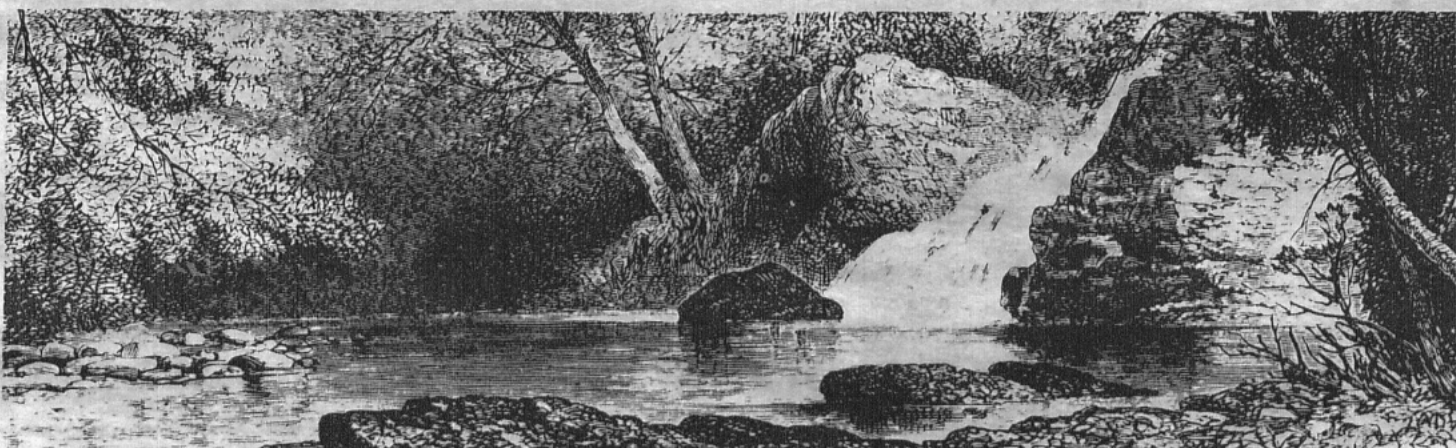
Consequently "every Tufts professor" will be challenged "to interject, if they have not already done so, some peace and justice component in-

to all their courses" (emphasis in original). Finally, to ensure that the mind will never have a moment to wander, the whole campus is to be immersed in a swirl of films, conferences, lectures, seminars, and teach-ins, all sponsored by the program.

Most peace-studies programs are not so hell-bent on intellectual hegemony as the one at Tufts...Nor are most quite so intent on explicitly linking the pursuit of peace to the total realization of the Left's agenda...Nonetheless, the great majority share in its basic assumptions about the roots of war, the requirements of social justice, classroom advocacy, and

the propriety of academic subsidies for political activism.

Stephen Balch is associate professor of government at John Jay College of Criminal Justice of the City University of New York, and president of Campus Coalition for Democracy, an organization of college faculty concerned about ideological extremism within the academy. Herbert I. London is dean of the Gallatin Division of New York University, a senior fellow of the Hudson Institute, and a member of the board of directors of Campus Coalition for Democracy.



BEWARE THE LABELING QUAGMIRE

continued from page 7

United Nations in its formative years only to grow disillusioned with the somewhat utopian fantasy of nations united. Indeed, this liberal 'communist' would go one to join the CIA, where he served notably for many years.

While I mentioned only extreme examples, I hope that students at Tufts will consider the dangers of labeling different viewpoints, i.e. reject out of hand facts or arguments which are salient to the issue. Otherwise the result may be that one's perception of reality may become warped. If a student continually seeks out secondary ideologically based sources, e.g. newspapers, journals, articles, etc., he or she may be subconsciously labeling other potential information outlets which have a different view, subsequently dismissing their validity.

One's views can become distorted by approaching a topic predisposed to disregard information from sources of a different ideological perspective. Reality can be discerned by reading journals such as *Ramparts* when it exposed CIA funding of the National

Student Organization of South Africa based on the testimony of former African National Congress members before Senator Denton's Subcommittee on Terrorism of the Senate Judiciary Committee. They testified to the South African Communist Party's (SACP) subversion and takeover of the A.N.C. and S.A.C.T.U.

It is in this context that there is a clear danger in allowing academic institutions to foster programs or support teachers who 'weight' a particular perspective with the intent of inducing impressionable young students to favor sources of a particular political perspective. Such an approach smacks of intellectual dishonesty and ideological subversion. Unfortunately, such programs and individuals do exist in our nation's universities. It is up to the student to avoid being caught in the dangerous web of labeling.

I hope the realization that the truth does not emanate from one ideological perspective becomes more pervasive at Tufts and throughout our nation. For the most serious consequences of labeling can be found in

national politics. It is a sad fact that many people in this country vote or follow a politician simply because they are Republican or Democrat. Such citizens fail to comprehend the dynamics of politics and the reality that truth does not originate from one ideological or party-political perspective. The result is often political destabilization. This does not necessarily entail a great political crisis but rather could result in a nation's inability to sustain needed economic or defense programs.

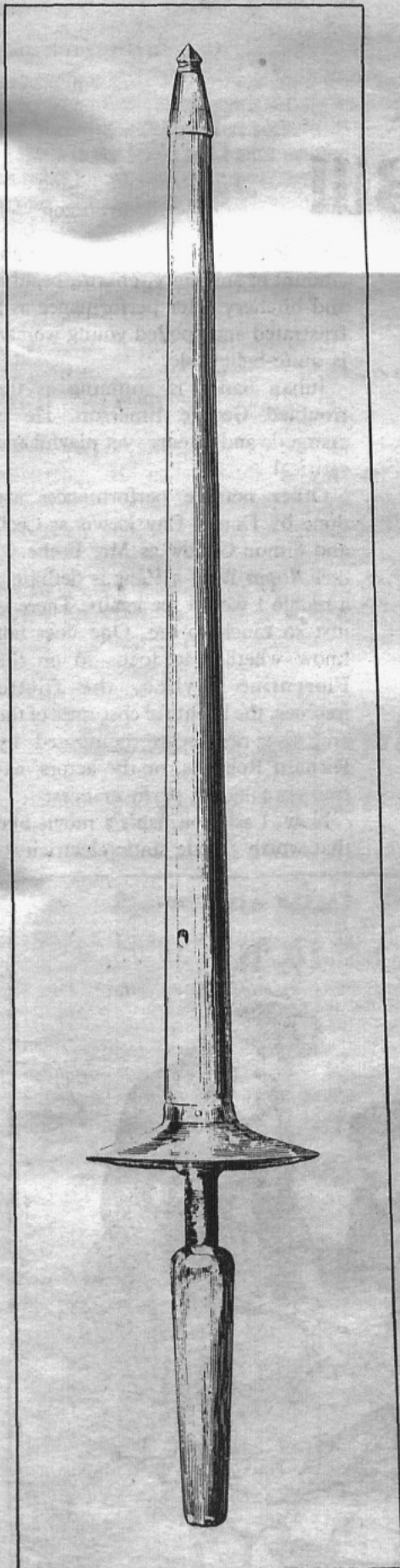
A good example of the phenomenon has been the debate over U.S. policy toward Nicaragua. The U.S. program to fund the Contras has been buffeted by Congressional flip-flops. Indeed, the label 'Contras,' from the Spanish world for counterrevolutionaries, emanate out of Managua. The whole argument against funding has been conducted by politicians who argue solely to oppose the President or not get on the wrong side of Tip O'Neill.

There has been a noticeable failure of opponents to grasp the true nature of the regime, its external and inter-

nal activities, and the strategic implications of allowing a Soviet 'revolutionary democracy' to consolidate.

For example, how long has it taken the opposition to finally admit the Marxist-Leninist, Cuban-controlled nature of the regime despite the fact that President Carter terminated aid to the Sandinista Junta for precisely the reason that the Sandinistas were Marxist-Leninists subservient to Cuba and Moscow. This failure to recognize the nature of the regime was due primarily to the need for partisan political opposition in the face of President Reagan's enormous popularity.

I hope that fellow students as they look out on the world engage sources from all perspectives. A failure to do so can result in a distortion of reality. Moreover, our own inability to see the world clearly could lead to what our nation's enemies seek to create within our borders--political destabilization. Remember, it was Lenin who said, 'To pin a label [on someone or something] is half the game.'



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THIRTY-EIGHT CREDITS? MAYBE.

Eric J. Labs A'88

Most students by now are aware of the issues surrounding the proposed increase in the required credits from 34 to 38. The TCU Senate and the *Tufts Observer* have cited several reasons why the increase would be "detrimental" to the Tufts education. The senate is even circulating a petition that opposes the increase in an effort to pressure the administration and faculty. However, on close examination of these arguments they are found wanting.

The central point cited by those who oppose the increase is that the heavier load will overextend students academically, thus restricting involvement in extra-curricular activities. But this is only conjecture. There is no evidence to suggest students will drop out of activities because they have to take an extra four classes in four years.

Indeed, look at the course load of engineers. A letter to the *Daily* a few weeks ago by an engineering student complained, rather sarcastically, that liberal arts students have it too easy compared to engineers and should stop belly-aching over a few more classes. While the letter's tone could

have been more polite, the argument is valid. Liberal arts students are whining like lazy teenagers when told to mow the lawn by their parents.

In fact, I know one engineering friend who is in the combined Liberal Arts-Engineering program which necessitates five classes per semester for five years. Yet, he still leads an active social life and is considerably involved in extra-curricular activities.

If engineers can handle 38 credits of mostly physics, math, and engineering classes, and remain active in the Tufts community, then liberal arts students can stand a little more sociology, psychology, and dance. It does not take a genius to study five courses per semester, only a willingness to work a little harder.

Perhaps that is the real issue. It is well known that grade inflation pervades Tufts' classes. This indicates that students are handling the current load well, perhaps too well. Students are not being challenged enough. A few extra classes will not substantially effect students when two-thirds of the Class of 1986 graduated with honors.

In addition, there are still several

outs for students who cannot handle 38 credits. Advanced placement credits are still widely accepted for certain requirements and the overall degree. Besides, there are a sufficient number of "guts" on this campus for students to use during their "heavy" semesters.

A student can easily meet most distribution requirements with classes that need only a minimal amount of work. Those classes are or quickly become common knowledge. True, the faculty is seeking to limit the influence of these classes on those requirements, but they still will remain part of the curriculum by which students can soften their step on the way to 38 credits.

One other concern will be the effect on overseas study. The Tufts affiliated programs will, of course, remain unaffected. Also, there are still many other programs by which credits can be transferred with the proper preparation beforehand. Even so, who is to say that a semester overseas leaves one better educated than somebody who remained here? Plenty of students do not choose overseas study and are not worse off because of it.

Unfortunately, these observations only serve to illustrate the senate's tactical mistake vis-a-vis the credits issue. The key is limited resources not some alleged effect on extra-curricular activities. While the additional credits would not interfere with academic freedom, increased class sizes will. Everyone is well aware that the effectiveness of a professor is considerably diminished in a large class versus a small one.

The senate, therefore, ought to center its argument around a specific theme: a graduated increase of credits would be acceptable only if the administration commits to and carries out a plan of increasing the faculty and other educational resources. This is necessary to compensate for the additional time spent in the classroom by students fulfilling the extra four credits.

A graduated credit increase would allow room for compromise without creating disruptions down the road. And the parallel expectation for additional staff would gain support among the faculty. Simply put, it is the most honest and potentially effective plan of action.

FILM REVIEW

A Room With a View Fits the Bill

Cara Appelbaum J'88

Summer is a wonderful season. As a matter of fact, it's my favorite one. I love swimming, going to the beach and having it stay light outside till almost 9:00. But I have to admit, I'm really glad it's over. School starts, and when school starts, winter is on the way. And what does winter have to offer? The freezing cold, running noses, and static electricity. But saying goodbye to summer also means saying goodbye to summer movies.

There are basically three types of movies that producers crank out all summer: the teeny-bopper, 'just discovering sex,' bubble gum flicks; the generic Rambo adventure films; and the blood and gore, gross-out horror stories (Friday the 13th, part 365). Now that the summer months have come to a close and the kids are back in school, the directors are free to choose from a wider variety of screenplays.

For my first post-summer movie venture, I saw James Ivory's *A Room With a View*. The story is based on the E.M. Foster novel which is set around the turn of the century. The plot focuses on a journey to Italy and accompanying adventures by a young woman (Lucy) and her chaperone-cousin (Charlotte).

Let me just state now that this movie might embody some of the characteristics of the 'spoiled heroine falls in love and matures into a wonderful human being' film. But it is not.

True, Lucy is a brat and she does fall in love and eventually becomes a responsible adult because of this love. However, because of screenplay writer Ruth Praver Jhavaba, cinematographer Tony Roberts, and the brilliant performances of the actors, this trite plot becomes secondary

to the beautiful scenery, witty dialogue, and clever characterizations.

The film is set in both Surrey, England and Florence, Italy. There are incredible shots of the Florentine ruins, Italian mountains, and the city of Florence itself. Roberts also presents the audience with splendid views of the British country-side.

Lucy Honeychurch and her chaperone-cousin Charlotte are spending a week in Florence for 'Lucy's edification.' Once at the Pensione, they discover that they don't have a room with a view of the city. Lucy is completely distraught and complains loudly at dinner. Two fellow guests, Mr. Emerson and his son, George, offer to change rooms with them.

It is during this scene that we meet the other guests: a lecherous vicar who lusts after Lucy; a straight-laced, prudish minister, Mr. Egro; and an elderly romance novelist, Mrs. Lavish, who maintains, 'We are all sensual people and must always remain open to physical sensation.'

The guests all become friends and spend the majority of their vacation exploring Italy together. Of course, the young, impetuous, and slightly troubled George Emerson falls hopelessly in love with the independent, indifferent, and terse Lucy.

Yes, this has been done before, dozens of times. Even so, the originality of this film lies in the presentation. Miss Jhavaba completely parodies this era's stiffness and formality, the classic romantic epic. George's and Lucy's first kiss is accompanied by a dramatic (and comical) swell of music. Alas, it is a traumatic event for our fair damsel.

Charlotte catches them 'in the act' and begs Lucy not to tell anyone of this shameful occurrence or she will be ostracized for 'wantonness.' Mrs. Lavish, on the other hand, is so over-

joyed that she begins a romance novel with Lucy as the heroine.

Lucy returns home to Surrey, England, her overprotective mother, and mischievous younger brother, Freddy. There she encounters Cecil, an uptight, pompous dilettante whom she agrees to marry. (Cecil, of course, is the complete opposite of George.)

There are twists to the plot that are also typical but are not really important. For instance, three grown men skinny-dipping and swinging from vines offer a nice change from the proper tea-parties and piano recitals.

The actors are also responsible for the success of *A Room With a View*. Maggie Smith is a wonderfully peevish and bumbling cousin Charlotte, who always manages to get in everyone's way. She is so annoying, I found myself actually disliking her.

Helena Bonham Carter is a

marvelous Lucy. She has just the right amount of snobbery, charm, beauty, and bitchery. Her performance as a frustrated and spoiled young woman is quite believable.

Julian Sands is stunning as the troubled George Emerson. He is energetic and intense, yet playful and satirical.

Other notable performances are done by Daniel Day Lewis as Cecil and Simon Gallow as Mr. Beebe.

A Room With a View is definitely a movie I would see again. There is just so much to see. One does not know whether to focus in on the Florentine skyline, the Giotto frescoes, the beautiful costumes of the era, the rich score composed by Richard Robbins, or the actors' extremely talented performances.

Now, I ask you, isn't a movie like that worth a little static electricity?



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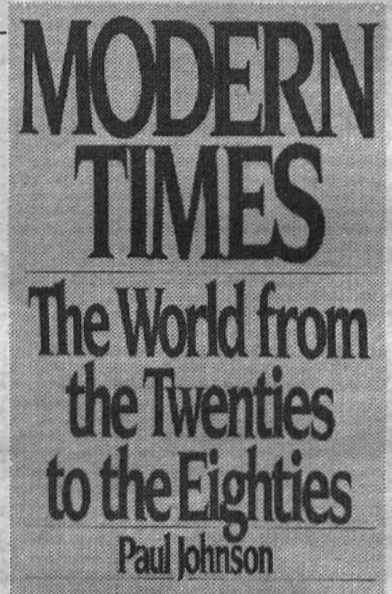
"A bold and capacious mind is required for what Paul Johnson has undertaken in this book: a history of the world during the last 60 years, taking in all continents and major countries. Fortunately, the author possesses in abundance the qualities necessary to the enterprise... unites historical and critical consciousness... Johnson is most interested throughout in drawing conclusions, many of them provocative, from his materials. He stands in the train of those historians of the last two centuries for whom historical writing seemed profitless unless it yielded up revelations and judgments pertinent to the world around us... By far the greater part of Mr. Johnson's book is concerned with... the will to power... It is in this light that Mr. Johnson sees the rise, commencing with Lenin, of 'gangster-statesmen.' Among them he includes most prominently Mussolini, Stalin, Hitler and Mao Zedong. In Mr. Johnson's view, Lenin was by far the most influential... A good deal of Mr. Johnson's book is devoted to tracing the spread of Leninism, and all its ramifications, in the world. Ordinarily we sharply distinguish communism from what became known as fascism. But he sees the distinction as being without much difference. All the founding fathers of totalitarianism, Hitler and Mussolini included, were socialists in principle... There are 20 closely-packed chapters in the book, and I must content myself with a modest selection to convey its riches... we can take a great deal of intellectual pleasure in his book, which is a truly distinguished work of history." — Robert Nisbet, page 1, *NY Times Book Review*

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"In the atomic field Soviet agents included Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, David Greenglass, Harry Gold, _____ (alias Alexander Stevens), to whom Whittaker Chambers acted as courier, and Jacob Golos, as well as Klaus Fuchs, who had been cleared by British security." (Page 458)

"Yet _____ was not a statist. He said he was against any attempt 'to smuggle fascism into America through the back door'. On many issues he was a liberal... He did not make anti-Semitic jokes, like Woodrow Wilson and his wife or Franklin Roosevelt. To a very wide spectrum of educated American opinion, he was the leading American public man..." (Page 243)

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UNHOLY SALE: GRAIN AND THE USSR

Eric J. Labs A'88

"Let us be aware that while they preach the supremacy of the state, declare its omnipotence over individual man, and predict its eventual domination of all peoples of the earth—they are the focus of evil in the modern world."

--President Ronald Reagan in a 1983 speech about Soviet leaders and the Soviet Empire.

It does not matter whether one accepts or rejects the proposition in the above quote, but let us logically assume that its author does. Why, then, does President Reagan want to sell \$30 million worth of subsidized wheat to "the focus of evil in the modern world"?

Clearly there must be a reason for such a controversial and contradictory policy. One quickly comes to mind. There are twenty-two Republican Senators up for re-election this November; most of which are from badly depressed farm states in the various regions of the country.

However, numerous economists and political observers have correctly pointed out that \$30 million worth of wheat sales is too small a figure to have any measurable effect on the farm problem. Tens of billions of dollars have been thrown into the abyss known as the "farm crisis." Thirty million more will amount to little more than the proverbial drop in a bucket, neither alleviating the farmers' plight nor improving Republican Senators' chances.

Another conceivable explanation may be some vague desire on Reagan's part of "improve relations" with the Soviet Union. Sweetening the till before the summit, as it were. Yet

history tells us that such deals have had only an infinitesimal effect on U.S.-Soviet relations.

Indeed, the arrest of *U.S. News* reporter Nick Daniloff is the latest confirmation that the Soviets play by their own rules in their own game of international politics. No amount of U.S. condescension will in any way alter Soviet aggressive designs.

On the other hand, contrast the two miniscule "pluses" with several significant "minsuses" and the Reagan wheat deal becomes even more puzzling.

Reagan calls himself a stout anticommunist and a conservative. But selling to the U.S.S.R. cheap grain is being neither. By permitting the Soviet government to spend less on wheat than they would otherwise if they had to buy it at full price or even improve their own agriculture, Reagan has freed up additional Soviet resources to be applied to their ongoing military build-up and expansionist foreign policy.

One cannot help but wonder in awe at the logic the Reagan Administration is using. The President has spend six years and nearly two trillion dollars in defense preparations against Soviet military power and foreign policy.

Moreover, the global strategy of the U.S. foreign policy has been undermined. Reagan has considerably irritated allies like Canada and Australia, the same Australia that stuck with us through the Vietnam War. They view the U.S. position as hypocritical and one of betrayal. We urge them to end subsidized aid and credits to the Soviets and then turn around and engage in the very policies we opposed.

Furthermore, President Reagan will have a more difficult time persuading



Congress and relevant Third World allies of the importance of resisting the looming Soviet threat. Congress will wonder why we are selling cheap grain to a hostile power if it is in fact hostile. Countries like Pakistan and Honduras may question our resolve in fighting an expanding Soviet Empire and adjust their foreign policies accordingly. Six years of slow progress in halting Soviet foreign policy advances could quickly be lost.

This may be a touch exaggerated. However, despite the obvious illogic of the wheat sale as a foreign policy proposition, Reagan felt compelled to go forward with it, presumably on the merit of one or both of the so-called pluses. Indeed, the Soviets have now embarrassed Reagan by not taking him up on the offer.

There are, however, some broader conclusions one may make once the inconsistency and contradiction and detail are swept away from the wheat sale. The sale appears to be another bit evidence that Reagan has thrown

away much of the value of his presidency in winning the Soviet-American contest for global supremacy.

While Reagan's rhetoric often sounds firm enough, in reality his efforts since the invasion of Grenada have been woefully inadequate. The Afghan rebels are still underarmed and could use larger quantities of better arms. Jonas Savimbi and his Angolan freedom fighters are fighting 30,000 Cuban occupation troops. Yet Secretary Shultz's State Department has resisted giving Savimbi any aid. At the moment, a paltry \$15 million in humanitarian aid was approved by Congress.

In retrospect it is almost comical to think that people actually feared a man as amiable as Ronald Reagan to be a war-monger, saber-rattler, or other like adjectives. He is nothing of the kind, and that, in some ways, is regrettable. History may indeed judge him to be a great leader, but into what darkening world are we being led?

Welcome to the Source

It is customary for *The Primary Source*, in its first issue of the new year, to describe what we are and what we are about. We hope this sets the record straight for all interested and uninterested readers.

The Primary Source is the only organ for the conservative thought at Tufts University. Articles cover a variety of campus, national, and international issues with a decidedly *nonliberal* approach. By conservative we mean a political or moral philosophy that encompasses almost all views slightly right of center: moderate, moderate conservative, archconservative, and libertarian.

However, we also publish a political articles for our "Arts and Leisure" section. This covers book reviews, movie reviews, satirical pieces, and poetry.

Moreover, *The Primary Source* strongly desires to encourage rational and intellectual debate of political issues. Letters to the editor are encouraged and readily printed.

Finally, there should be one last note to all. *The Primary Source* enjoys irreverence and controversy, not mean-spiritedness and conflict. It is in this spirit that we print our articles and such features as "The Month in Review." We ask nothing more and accept nothing less.

NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE

"If the Soviet Union came into South Africa, they would be welcomed as liberators. I am a socialist. I detest capitalism. Capitalism is exploitive and I cannot stand that."

—Archbishop Desmond Tutu

The Soviet Union is the torch-bearer for all our hopes and inspirations. We have learned and are continuing to learn resilience and bravery from the Soviet people, who are an example to us in our struggle for freedom, a model of loyalty to internationalist duty. In Soviet Russia, genuine power of the people has been transformed from dreams into reality. The land of the Soviets is the genuine friend and ally of all peoples fighting against the dark forces of world reaction.

—Winnie Mandela, Pravda

"The prime responsibility of any government for the public safety is absolute and requires no mandate."

—Winston Churchill

It is yours, the challenge of life...with your heart, hand and mind you hold the power to mold each golden moment, each shining hour, into new designs, infinite possibilities.

—G.B. Stanton

THE WAYFARER

The wayfarer
Perceiving the pathway to truth,
Was struck with astonishment.
It was thickly grown with weeds.
"Ha," he said,
"I see that none has passed here
In a long time."
Later he saw that each weed
Was a singular knife.
"Well," he mumbled at last,
"Doubtless there are other roads."

—Stephen Crane