

# THE PRIMARY SOURCE

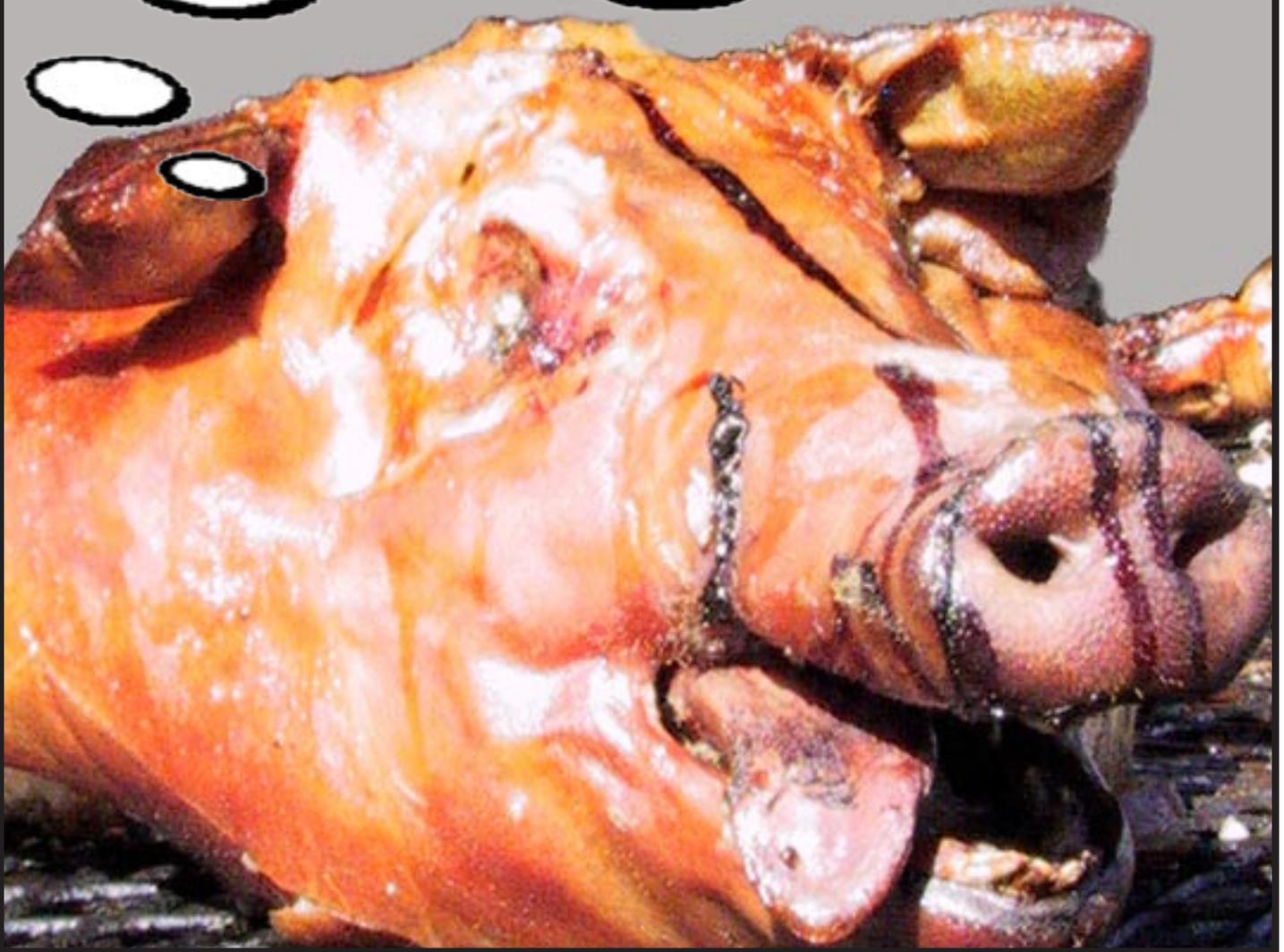
VERITAS SINE DOLO

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Countdown to Iraq  
SOURCE Guide to Rush  
Interview with John E. Sununu



**Not-So-Strange Bedfellows**

*Mmmmm...*  
*Barbeque SOURCE.*



*This little piggy went to a PRIMARY SOURCE meeting!*

Meetings every Tuesday at 10:00pm in the Zamparelli Room, Mayer Campus Center

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# THE PRIMARY SOURCE

Vol. XXI • The Journal of Conservative Thought at Tufts University • No. 3

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## Grab a Brew; Don't Cost Nothin'

The air is finally growing a bit cooler—sort of—and soon the leaves will turn to their brilliant seasonal shades—maybe. Homecoming has come and gone—early—and the football season is well underway—except for the Major League Playoffs. These dubious proclamations of autumn are the appropriate harbingers of one Tufts tradition that inevitably invites campus ambivalence: Fraternity Rush. In time-honored fashion, many Jumbos are reevaluating their social lives and deciding if Greek life is for them. And following equally reverent ritual, some other students are questioning whether Greek life should be for anyone.

A small but vocal bunch of Jumbos annually decry all that is sacred to fraternity life. They denounce sexual imagery, intoxication, and just about every vice available in an effort to eradicate fraternities. In the process, they wind up sounding an awful lot like religious zealots, the very people leftists claim to abhor so much. In the past leftists have “exposed” the discriminatory nature of bids and the brothers’ objectification of women. Last year the effort included TFA’s crusade against risqué rush posters and Liz Monnin’s now-famous visit to a DTD rush event that ended with the police removing her from the property. Yet the fraternities remain and enjoy ever-intact popularity.

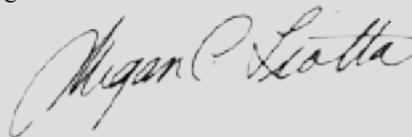
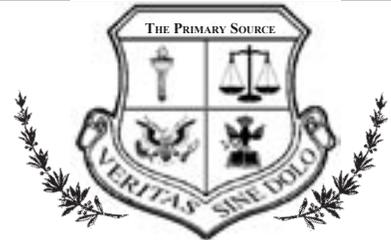
We have all heard the fraternity horror stories: binge drinking, broken furniture, townie fights, police busts, revelry to the point of legendary physical damage. People constantly get groped on the dance floor and drink too much. Yet year after year, people—male and female—ignore the stories and party at the houses anyway. Those who have experienced the rumpus first-hand are usually first in line. What, many of Tufts most vocal activists ask, could possibly be the attraction?

The answer is a simple matter of normal social interaction. People like associating

with groups that share their interests. For the average college student, these interests always include bucking their elders’ wishes for maturity, often in the form of the famous party mantra: sex, drugs and rock ‘n’ roll. At this age, humans have only recently reached full sexual and psychological maturity, and, naturally, most people are intrigued by its novelty. Personal exploration in college is not only necessary for proper social development, it is the very concept behind which most leftists hide when their radicalism turns nasty. But, as the Source has shown for the last twenty years, leftists are not generally known for their linear logic.

So-called campus activists must realize that fraternities are social clubs, and, as such, only certain people are going to fit in at each one. No organization will fulfill everyone’s personal needs, and no thoughtful person has a vested interest in every organization. Yes, fraternities are places to drink, dance, and do other “devil’s work,” but they are mostly venues in which young men make friends, engage in community service, and generally enjoy themselves. Removing these clubs from campus would create a social void where there once was fulfillment, and many people (because not everyone is interested in political activism) will have little else to do besides devolve into social misfits. The fraternities foster tradition, something that is waning rapidly at Tufts. They also provide a place for people just to have fun, something campus leftists and religious fanatics commonly condemn.

So next time you’re enjoying a fine malt beverage in a dark, sticky basement, remember that every hand you feel and drop you drink is a personal victory toward proper social development and a cheerful protest against leftist indoctrination.

THE JOURNAL OF CONSERVATIVE  
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# Letters

Hi megan [sic],

i'm not quite sure how i ended up on the PRIMARY SOURCE list, and although i think you guys are pretty damn funny, i write for radix, and they've threatened to forcibly [sic] shave my head if i keep talking to y'all. enjoy your piggy!

Jenny Lederer

Dear PRIMARY SOURCE,

Where can I start but to commend your efforts and perseverance. Truly, this magazine embodies the "Great Spirit" that surges within the boundaries of the United States as noted in Zora Neal Hurston's personal memoirs.

With a shamed face, I admit that for the past two years I have allowed the PRIMARY SOURCE smear campaign carried out by so many of these tree-hugging, peace nuts on campus, to deter me from reading your work. However, tired of following the lemming path to destruction, I decided to log on to your website and read this current issue and found the giggles uncontainable. I pride myself on being a black, conservative, Tufts student and American citizen. Yet, I have found myself stuffing my pride and ideologies into the empty suitcase under my bed for fear of being tarred, feathered, and lynched by these liberals on campus.

Nonetheless, the honesty, integrity and bravery of the PRIMARY SOURCE in defending its innocence in the face of so much opposition has inspired me. The quality of your work has also entertained me and has been a welcomed break to the sickening whining from so many of these over-privileged brats at Tufts, who picket for higher wages for the very same cleaning staff they spit on in the halls, or who are willing to travel tens of thousands of miles to foreign countries to discuss poverty although they won't give a penny to the homeless people they step over in Harvard Square.

In any case, if this letter is published, I should hope it will inspire other closet conservatives to pick up and read a copy of the PRIMARY SOURCE. Maybe they too will join me in coming out and shouting, "I'm conservative and proud."

Patrice Lee

Hi guys and girls!

Good job with the webpage.

I enjoy reading the SOURCE. Although I haven't gotten the chance to read the last few. But the webpage, it looks great. I hope you'll keep it updated. A forum would be nice, too. Then you'll be able to read what people think about good and bad things.

Anyway, keep up the good work.

And don't make fun of Asians hehe.

Euicheol David Kim  
College of Engineering

To the Editor:

Congratulations on a particularly well-done September 11<sup>th</sup> issue. Carefully chosen articles from especially adept contributors, and of course a cover just patriotic enough to warm the hearts of the right-minded while simultaneously making the lefties snort tofu out their noses.

It's comforting to know that the day-in-day-out cycle of baloney continues even without me; the use of the SOURCE in Why No Means No came as a shock, though. Peggy Barrett's backpedaling, of course, doesn't pass the BS test. For shame.

I certainly can't register the same amount of shock over David Wu; such demagoguery is supposed to be *de rigueur* for Many Stories. Of course, I feel compelled to point out that I *did* hear from a happy queer Asian during my retraining. So it's not unheard of.

And finally: it seems that the moratorium on a certain word has at long last been lifted. Granted, the epithet in question was only used to quote Gary Leupp, but there's no need for us to sink to that level. His arguments were only weakened by the tossing off of a four-letter word.

Oh, and of course by the fact that *he was writing to Bruce Springsteen*. What is that all about? I can't stand Rosie O'Donnell, but I'm certainly not going to write her an open letter in a publication she most assuredly does not read (Jogging World, to name one).

From an Internet cafe in Kyoto,

Chris Kohler LA '02

Fulbright Fellow 2002-2003

Good afternoon, my name is Josh Kersting and I'm just writing to you with a few comments that I felt needed to be shared.

Firstly, I am very pleased with the article in the newest SOURCE in which you wrote about the ROTC program at Tufts. Being a Naval Midshipman myself (prior enlisted) I felt that the article really made the point that we (Army/Air Force & Naval services) are here and working (just not too visible). I too see some hesitation and reservations in the administration's dealings with "us". But naturally, as long as we bring \$27,000 a year to Tufts, they can only mumble quietly, and look the other way.

I also see that Chris Just was interviewed for some content and I don't believe you could have picked a better person for that information.

I've thoroughly enjoyed the SOURCE last year and am looking forward to great things coming from it this year. Again, I appreciate your article and thanks for putting out the word that we're here, and doing good things.

It's great to know that someone out there is at least equally interested in the goings-on of the ROTC units on campus as they are the news that ESL classes will be given to the janitorial staff.

Keep up the excellent work!

Joshua Kersting



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# Commentary

## No Light on this Hill

A month ago, on the first anniversary of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, a rare glimpse of something long forgotten and ignored surfaced on the Tufts campus. Those who witnessed it, or maybe just felt it, knew its name: it was patriotism. Yes, for a short but glorious moment being proud of the greatest country in the world was cool.

A relatively large number of students and faculty showed up for the ROTC lowering of the flag at 8:46 in the morning. Many more rallied and gathered around the patriotically painted cannon (which was prominently featured in the next day's *Daily* and on Tufts *E-News*), while *THE PRIMARY SOURCE* issue that day featured the bald eagle soaring "Toward Victory."

So what prompted this rare show of patriotism at Tufts? It didn't come out of nowhere. Unfortunately, it wasn't the result of any administration planning nor new found love of country among students either. The truth is, *THE PRIMARY SOURCE* was the engine behind it all. The flag lowering was organized as a last minute collaboration between the Tri-Service Organization of Tufts ROTC and a *SOURCE* staff member. *THE PRIMARY SOURCE* painted and guarded that red, white and blue cannon. And, indeed, the *SOURCE* was the only campus publication to adopt a patriotic theme for the occasion.

Shortly before the first anniversary, an e-mail to Tufts President Larry Bacow voiced concerns that the quantity and quality of the commemorative events planned was insufficient. Sure, Tufts catered to many students' beliefs when organizing the "9/11 Forums" and their "blame America first" themes. But what about those who are proud to be part of this great nation? Bacow's reply was courteous but defensive. There *were*, President Bacow believed, plenty of appropriate events planned.

Getting to the point, *THE PRIMARY SOURCE*—not the Tufts administration—is the definitive engine, the force behind the very rare, and, as far as many are concerned, very welcome show of American pride at Tufts. We at the *SOURCE* wish it were otherwise; we wish more people on this campus could be so inspired by the

freedoms enjoyed in this nation that they gladly show their appreciation. Yet this campus is all too often overtaken by either the militant radicalism that prompted some students to paint "flags are for burning" on the cannon the next day or the lazy apathy of students too over privileged to know how good they have it.

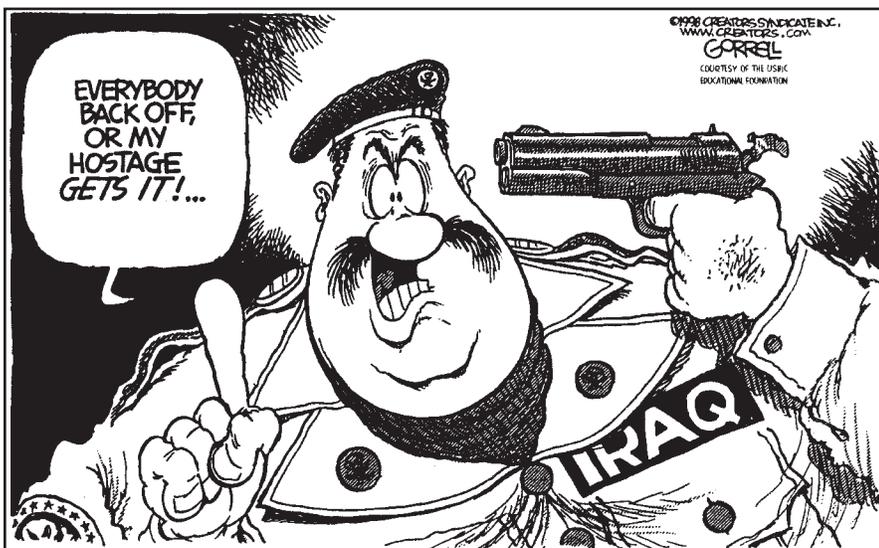
Furthermore, the administration continues to be lax in showing even nominal national pride. The United States Flag Code (Title 4, Chapter 1 of the US Code) states in clear terms "It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and stationary flagstaffs. . . (or if) desired, the flag may be displayed twenty-four hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness." Since work commenced on Goddard Chapel, the American flag on the Academic Quad flagpole on campus has not been properly illuminated. Is this an act of carelessness? The administration now has an ideal opportunity to show the student body that they care, and that at the end of the day Tufts is an American university where respect for American symbols and principles is not limited to freedom of speech. *Our* university should show *our* flag the proper respect that it deserves. It's time there really was some "Light on the Hill."

## Rush Limbaugh is a Big Fat Success

In a recent issue of *Talkers* magazine, Rush Limbaugh was ranked "the greatest talk show host ever," coming in ahead of other popular hosts such as Howard Stern and Don Imus. The hosts were picked using a subjective-but-educated determination of talent, longevity, success, creativity, originality, and impact on both the broadcasting industry and society in general. In his May 8<sup>th</sup> newscast, NBC anchor Tom Brokaw said of Limbaugh: "When it comes to talk radio in America, Rush Limbaugh is Elvis without the sideburns, the king of his domain—opinionated, conservative, entertaining, and very rich." Limbaugh, the leader of talk radio, has brought conservative ideas to the ears of America.

Talk radio as a media outlet is dominated by conservatives because it is the most open to competition. Through syndication, talk radio has "gone national," a recent phenomenon that has unnerved liberals. Instead of local talk show hosts commiserating with conservative insomniacs during the wee hours of the night, Rush Limbaugh—and others—are proclaiming informed conservative views in an entertaining format during peak hours to tens of millions of people. As a result, the liberal publications and networks are simply no longer able to determine what the major issues of the day shall be and hence what the American people shall know (and not know).

Commercial talk radio has historically had more ideological diversity than public radio. Conservatives are popular on commercial radio, but public radio is dominated by liberals. Every talk show on National Public Radio has been hosted by a liberal or, at best, a liberal-leaning moderate. Television news is notoriously dominated by journalists whose views range from liberal to far left (as Barnard Goldberg's *Bias* recently showed), who view this



fierce competition as detrimental to their programming.

What all this implies for the future remains to be seen. At a minimum, liberals have permanently lost their monopoly of the public dialogue. Limbaugh and other conservative hosts have proven that when given the choice, the public opts for conservative radio as a way to be informed of fresh ideas and get the whole story.

## Sour Krauts

As the United States gears up for war against Iraq, America's intellectual elite are talking extensively about the need for international coalition building, particularly with the United States' European allies. Well, America did receive "unlimited solidarity" from the Germans directly after the 9/11 attacks, so, theoretically at least, they should be on-board with us, right? Umm, nope. Try again.

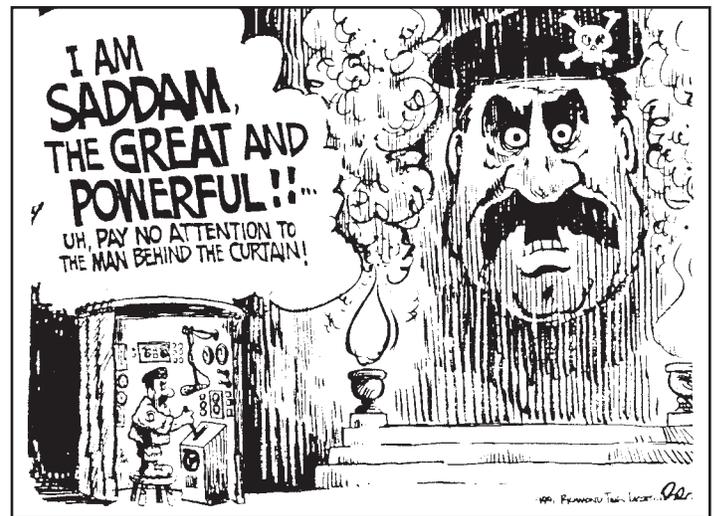
After running on a "no war" platform, Schröder's Social Democrats beat Stoiber's Christian Democrats in what turned out to be one of the closest elections in post-war German history. Schröder was hard pressed to find real issues on which to campaign, so he turned to the most high powered weapon he could find in his campaigning arsenal—good ol' anti-Americanism. (The economy, being the main issue on which he ran in 1998, is currently floating somewhere at the bottom of the Euro-economic toilet bowl with unemployment upwards of 10 percent.) The "unlimited solidarity" Americans once enjoyed quickly morphed into Schröder's refusal to support "American adventurism," and the Germans suddenly started sounding like the French.

And where are we now? Well, although Schröder has taken down the rhetoric a bit and is trying to distance himself from his previous Justice Minister—the sweet woman who recently compared Bush to Hitler—the German Chancellor is still staunchly opposed to any US military action in Iraq, even if the UN sanctions it. Needless to say, US-German relations are in the crapper, as demonstrated by the fact that Schröder never even received the customary congratulatory call from President Bush after he won re-election. As a matter of fact, relations haven't been this strained since Mr. A. Hitler (yes—the one to whom Bush was so inappropriately compared) decided it would be fun to take over the world.

Predicting where things will go from here is difficult, but don't be surprised if Schröder backs down under strong American pressure, the same way the EU recently granted American troops ICC immunity. (Ever notice how the Europeans have this funny way of defying us on almost every issue, and then caving in anyway?) In the meantime, the US should continue doing exactly what we've been doing, i.e. ignoring them, and the Germans can keep telling themselves that they have become anything more than simply backseat drivers of history.

## A Crisis Ignored

As the United States and Britain continue to pound the drums of war and gather support for a firm resolution against Iraq, the world's attention has turned almost singly towards the issue of disarmament in the Middle East. Meanwhile, a humanitarian



crisis equally as reprehensible as what Saddam has done has fallen from the international spotlight and now sits in the backwaters of world media. While media outlets scramble over every one of the Iraqi government's statements (read: stall tactics), very little is being discussed of the ongoing atrocities which Robert Mugabe continues to commit to this day.

Zimbabwe briefly gathered the attention of the press in March, when it was all but proven that Mugabe's ZANU-PF party stole the presidential election from opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai. As people gathered at the polls, paramilitary forces made it very clear people were 'discouraged' from voting against Mugabe. Men and women with the courage to openly campaign for Tsvangirai were often attacked, raped, or murdered. Widespread reports of political violence against the opposition briefly prompted Western governments to condemn the elections, but international criticism is rarely enough to shake the will of iron-fisted despots like Mugabe. Once the elections had passed, Mugabe continued to hold power as the world media quickly turned its attention to other matters.

Since the March elections, the situation in Zimbabwe has grown worse still. Severe drought has shattered the nation's food supply, while Mugabe's racist policies against white farmers have forced many of the successful farms remaining to shut down. Only recently has the Zimbabwean government dropped its blanket ban on donations of genetically modified food from the United States, although the restrictions placed on those donations could slow the distribution process.

Even as the United States donates tons of maize to this corrupt nation, it is widely reported that Mugabe's paramilitary supporters refuse to distribute food to anyone not holding a ZANU-PF membership card. In towns that voted against Mugabe in the March elections, the food trucks simply never arrive. Millions are being pushed to the brink of starvation; not by imperialist American policies, but by a ruthless African leader.

Racist land grabs, politically-motivated killings, selective starvation all contribute to the ongoing crisis and the situation can only get worse. Sadly, given that the international community is wholly preoccupied by the confrontation with Iraq, the people of Zimbabwe will have to fend for themselves until this humanitarian disaster develops to the point that it can no longer be ignored. □

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

*Comedy is allied to Justice.*  
—Aristophanes

**PS** A Los Angeles jury awarded \$28 billion in punitive damages to a former smoker who sued Philip Morris for fraud and negligence. The plaintiff was quoted as saying “Woohoo! Now I can afford my medicinal marijuana!”

**PS** Shoebomber Richard Reid plead guilty to all eight charges against him and called his attempt to blow up an American Airlines flight an “act of war.” He went on to say that “Northwestern clearly offers better prices and more departures, and I will not rest until American Air is brought to its knees...”

**PS** A feature article in the *Daily* on the Student Sexual Assault Response Assistance (SSARA) Team was accompanied by a picture with the caption “SSARA workers have been frustrated by the small number of calls to the student program.” With that in mind, we give you:

Top Ten things SSARA would like to see more of:

10. Sexual assaults
9. Ebola
8. Child beatings
7. Dustbowls
6. Shoebombings
5. Townies
4. Intolerant imagery
3. Backpacks of racist white privilege
2. Anti-Semitism at Harvard
1. Intelligent *Daily* editors

**PS** A janitors' strike here in Boston turned ugly recently when several janitors blocked the Callahan tunnel for more than an hour before being apprehended. As a result traffic was at a standstill for much of rush hour. Once in custody, the protesters revealed their plans to draw attention to their cause next week by converting the Pope to Catholicism.

**PS** Scientists and fishermen met in Cape Cod recently to discuss the impact of a possible miscount of fish stocks. Fishermen contend that fish stocks are much healthier than regulators say and fear that flawed science underlies ever-tightening restrictions on fishing. Their own study of the fish stocks concludes that the cod population is approximately “infinity or greater”.

**PS** The owner of 28 Dunkin' Donuts stores will pay \$150,000 to settle charges that he broke state child labor laws. Attorney General Tom Reilly said about 150 teenagers were forced to work long hours, pay fines for not wearing uniforms correctly, and had tips stolen by their employer. A lawyer for the man was quoted as angrily stating, “In the business world, corners can't be cut when it's time to make the donuts.”

**PS** The Utah Supreme Court heard arguments about whether 2<sup>nd</sup> grade teacher Wendy Weaver should be banned from the classroom because she's a lesbian. Weaver's sexual orientation technically violates Utah's sodomy statute and a law requiring teachers to be moral models. Ms. Weaver took nearly 2 hours to explain to the townsfolk, using cardboard dioramas and handpuppets, how lesbianism does not involve much sodomy.

**PS** Utah officials plan to spend more than \$250,000 on cloud seeding this winter to improve precipitation. The state figures it gets an acre-foot of water for every dollar spent on seeding. School officials say the resulting flood should be just enough to smite the homosexuals in the region.

**PS** Abortion opponents in Alabama may soon be able to get “Choose Life” license plates. Supporters are also trying to get “Choose To Have Your Dad Be Both Your Cousin And Your Uncle” license plates available for next year.

**PS** More than 300 university and college presidents have signed a petition calling for debates on the Middle East conflict to be “conducted without threats, taunts, or intimidation.” Palestinian sympathizers are concerned with the petition and circulated their own calling for “fewer Jews.”

**PS** Indiana housewife Kathy Thompson is on strike. She expressed frustration with her husband for fishing while she cared for the house and went to school. When asked for comment, she said she would “happily return to being barefoot in the kitchen if Gary would just get pregnant.”

**PS** Top Ten Things you did at Fall Fest:

10. Play on the bouncy slide
9. Check fertilization levels on the Residential Quad
8. Get down with the hip beats from the *Everquest* van
7. Play “Kick the Green Waste Disposal Barrel”
6. Find the final digit of Pi
5. Climb the big inflatable pineapple
4. Calculate the TCU Budget
3. Get a sensual massage from the ladies of Health Services
2. Ganja, ganja, ganja
1. Fall Fest?

**PS** Nearly 3,000 Salt Lake County residents will have no place to cast their votes on Election Day. Residents of precincts with too few voters will have to mail a ballot postmarked by November 4<sup>th</sup> for the November 5<sup>th</sup> election. An irate Mitt Romney was heard complaining about the recently raised airmail rates.

**PS** Below—liberal activists practice non-violent blocking techniques.



# From the Elephant's Mouth

☞ After a one month hiatus, THE ELEPHANT returns with a vengeance:

## Technology follies

☞ Hitting the 21<sup>st</sup> century with all the grace of **Daniel Black's** writing, the *Observer* relaunches its web page featuring the apt title "**Title here.**" Now we turn to this late breaking story from the *Observer* wire: "Headline Here!"...Got a light? at the recent **Homecoming** rally in Dewick, members of the TCU senate threw **t-shirts** off a balcony to eager Jumbos, only to have one shirt catch on a ceiling light fixture and start **smoldering**. New Dewick menu item: Aztec-rubbed cotton/poly blend... Tufts Computing and Connection Services (a.k.a. TCCass) announces that new "**dark fiber**" is being used to speed up the Tufts Internet connection. The Pan African Alliance has circulated a sign-up sheet for those interested in a **protest** hacking.

## Dem's be Fighting Words

☞ Fraternities experienced a little hazing of their own, as roving bands of **teenage townies** trespassed into their parties to pick fights. When asked for comment, one townie explained "but I'm just trying to join United Leaders"... Yes, that was a **Larry Harris joke**... Speaking of beating a dead horse, or at least a good beating... Overheard in the TCU senate office—student: "What happens if your appeal fails?" **Adam Carlis**: "I go to **jail!**"... THE ELEPHANT thanks Jesus, Buddha, and even **Muhammed**... Meanwhile, sources reveal that Carlis' co-commandante "LoU.S.A." Esparza will spend his year in Metcalf W101, former home of SOURCE editor **Josh Martino** and planning ground for Tufts' own **vast rightwing conspiracy**. Upon seeing Metcalf's signature sickly beige walls, Lou commented, "At least they aren't white."

## White is Right

☞ In a Viewpoint of epic proportions, **Matt Holbreich** proclaims the educational value of dead white men—he's serious. After reading the satirical piece, a puzzled **Laura Horowitz** was overheard saying, "Shakes who? Is he **Asian?**"... Speaking of white men, long time Chairman of the Board of Trustees **Nathan Gantcher** recently announced his retirement. When asked about his plans, Gantcher replied,

"I don't think I'll dignify that with a response"... Finally, the Latino Center announces its second (annual?) trip to Cuba. Hey **Rübên**, we promise not to turn you in if you bring us back some Cubans...The MAB office sure could use a **thorough cleaning**.

## Make Love, Not War

☞ Now that's what THE ELEPHANT calls **barely legal**... an October *Daily* headline screams, "Voyeuristic Tilton residents exposed." In a shocking betrayal to the male gender, freshman **Stower Beals** posted signs warning Haskelites of the Tiltonians' carnal knowledge.

One **angry hallmate** of Beals' was later overheard saying "Perdóneme, OneSource, pueden prestarme su **escoba?**"...

And in other forced sexual encounters news, the new **Student Sexual Assault Response Assistance (SSARA)**

expressed to the *Daily* their frustration with the small number of calls to the program. In response,

Inter-Greek Council President **Adam Biacchi** has promised the Fraternity system will do its best to **assault more**

**women**...On the war front, Hillel hosts a forum on "**Becoming an Adult in Israel.**"

The instructive talk included such helpful hints as: don't ride the bus, don't go to the discothèque, and **always carry your M16.**

## Boobs, bowels, and Captain Planet

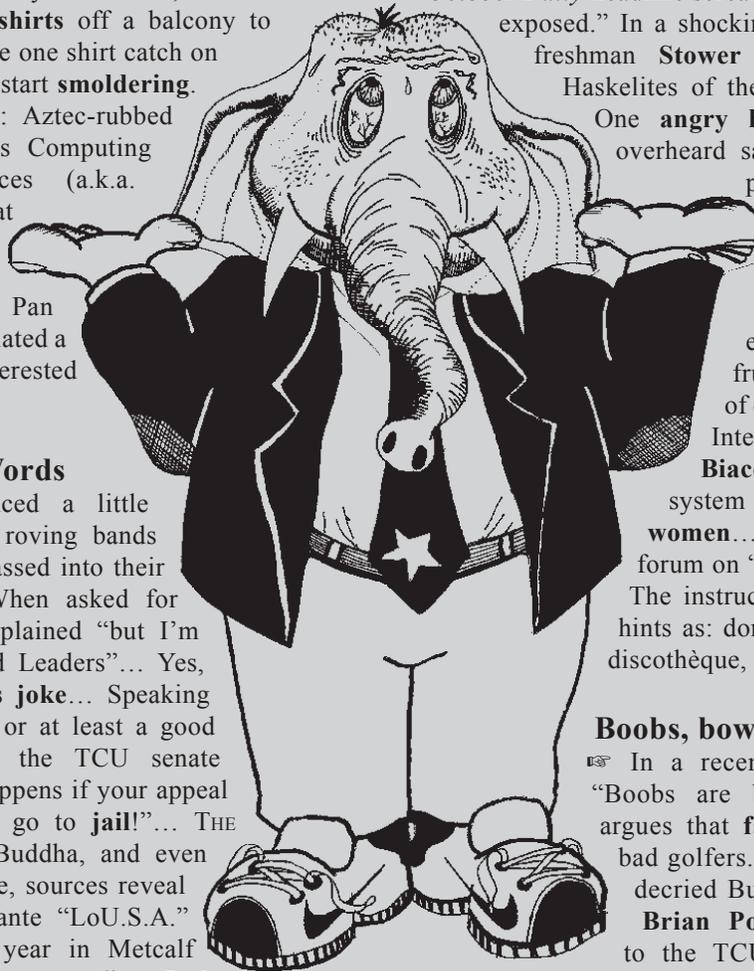
☞ In a recent *Daily* sports piece entitled "Boobs are bad for golf," Ethan Austin argues that **fat men** with large breasts are bad golfers. In related news, **Ted Kennedy** decried Bush's call for a strike on Iraq...

**Brian Powers** proposed a new group to the TCUJ: **Colon Bowel**, Tufts' new "bathroom reader" newsletter. Powers was

dismayed to learn, however, that his club would not be recognized due to similarities between it and the *Observer*... Because the only thing better than two-ply is **extra glossy**...

True story: SOURCE Editor-in-Chief **Megan Liotta** attends last week's Crafts House costume party. At the door Liotta was asked, "Superhero or Supervillain?" and enthusiastically replied, "**Superhero!**" One of Liotta's many archnemeses, *Radix* writer **Rachel Jones**, standing nearby, muttered, "I don't know about that..." Jones promptly began humming the **Captain Planet theme song.**

☞ THE ELEPHANT never forgets.



# Countdown to Iraq

*by Michael Fortes*

A major problem of analyzing international affairs, especially regarding war, is that a large portion of the information involved, critical in forming intelligent opinions, is deemed classified by governments. The end result is the bickering seen daily on news shows between “experts” on war with Iraq. Much of the information flying back and forth is purely speculation, and few opinions are swayed.

But a few tidbits are unequivocal facts and can be examined objectively. Since 1998 no UN weapon inspectors have visited Iraq. During this same period of

**The US does not know Saddam's intentions, nor his capabilities, and in the post 9/11 world, this security void is enough to warrant both suspicion and intervention.**

time, the CIA has admitted that Iraq has resumed its production of chemical arms, expanded efforts to develop biological weapons, and revived its effort to secure nuclear arms. How far he has succeeded is anyone's guess.

Hence, President Bush's powerful speech to the UN was a necessity, and he was completely right to urge the international organization to “show some backbone” on Iraq and demand they pass a new resolution allowing inspectors to have complete and unfettered access to any site. He went on to insist that they be able to inspect sites without notice, and issued a stern warning that America is ready to go it alone. This speech finally made Iraq's ears perk up; they scrambled to respond by saying that they would now fully comply with the original UN resolution. Yet the Bush administration considers this too little too late, and the message to

*Mr. Fortes is a senior majoring in International Relations.*

Saddam is clear: give us full access, or we will come after you personally.

Quite simply, hostilities could be avoided if Saddam agreed to allow unconditional inspections. Even top democrats agree that Saddam's actions do not bode well for him. Senator Christopher J. Dodd, (D-CT) who serves on the Foreign Relations Committee, suggested that the rejection of unlimited inspections would

only reinforce the view that Saddam must go. “If he were truly interested in avoiding the conflict,” Mr. Dodd said, “this is going to be on his shoulders, on his watch, his responsibility, rather than on the United Na-

tions or the United States.”

Since compliance by Hussein is highly unlikely, the prospects of war in the near future seem fairly certain given the timetable that is currently being presented to the President. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have concluded that the most advantageous moment to begin an invasion is January or February of next year, implying that bombing would have to start sometime this December. That being said, only two months remain for a resolution to pass in the United Nations, for Saddam to accept or reject it, and for inspectors to get in and out.

Warfare in the 21<sup>st</sup> century relies heavily on surprise, stealth, and speed. Chemical, biological, and nuclear munitions can be deployed

with freighting rapidity, enabling nations to strike when and where they want with almost no warning. Gone are the days when the time-consuming mobilization of large armies announced malevolent intentions. The power balance lies heavily in favor of the offense; the attacker will always have the advantage and the defender will inevitably suffer heavy losses. In modern warfare, the first strike often determines the victor.

Iraq's potential ties with Al-Qaeda combined with its unchecked development of weapons of mass destruction, previous use of chemical weapons against civilians, and intense hatred of Americans and Israelis make for a highly volatile situation. Yet some still doubt Iraqi intentions and capabilities, including Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-SD) who has stated, “I don't think there is any consensus with regard to the threat, today.” The fact remains that without inspections, the United States will never know. And here the problem lies. Prior to 9/11 the average American did not feel threatened by Al-Qaeda—assuming they even knew what Al-Qaeda was.

The US does not know Saddam's intentions, nor his capabilities, and in the post 9/11 world. This security void is enough to warrant both suspicion and intervention. He has been given the opportunity to avoid a confrontation with the world's only superpower and has chosen instead to waver on UN resolutions and to offer bogus settlements, including a duel between himself and President Bush. America has no choice now but to intervene in order to protect regional stability, economic interests, and, most importantly, American lives. □



**Saddam shows off his guns.**

# Jew Gotta Like Larry

by Steve Bleiberg and Jordana Starr

*“Serious and thoughtful people are advocating and taking actions that are anti-Semitic in their effect if not their intent.”*

So stated Harvard President Larry Summers on September 17<sup>th</sup> when he addressed students at morning prayers. This statement was made in response to what he views as an outbreak of anti-Semitism on college campuses in the wake of a growing movement for divestment from Israeli industries at Harvard, MIT, and Tufts.

His remarks sparked controversy among disgruntled students and faculty who felt he “marginalized” the divestment cause. Tufts’ own divestiture advocate, Gary Leupp, remarked that Summers’ statement was “out of line and it was intimidating.”

Summers’ main point, however, did not refer to the divestment movement itself as being anti-Semitic, but rather that across local campuses, anti-Semitic actions and attitudes are alarmingly on the rise.

Although he says he personally has not encountered any anti-Semitic acts or statements on campus, Tufts President Larry Bacow voiced support for Summers in a New York Times article and has expressed concerns “about reports I have heard from colleagues on other campuses.” One such report comes from the University of Chicago, where Jewish students were subjected to numerous incidents of bigotry including threats, graffiti, and faculty-sanctioned anti-Semitic propaganda. In

*Mr. Bleiberg is a junior majoring in Quantitative Economics. Ms. Starr is a freshman who has not yet declared a major.*

fact, according to campus-watch.com, one “Jewish senior was told by a University-appointed preceptor earlier this year that he couldn’t be ‘bothered’ reading her B.A. paper, as it focused on topics relating to Judaism and Zionism.”

These kinds of acts are not isolated; they occur frequently and, disturbingly, are not generally repudiated by the university. A similar incident took place at San Francisco State, where at a Middle East peace rally, a mob of angry, anti-Israel protestors screamed violent threats and shoved some Hillel students

against a wall. At UC Berkeley, a cement block was thrown through the Hillel Center’s front door, and messages reminiscent of Nazi slogans, such as “Kill Jew” and “F\*\*k Israel,” were scrawled on the side of

**Not only do people have the right to criticize Israel, but others retain the right to question the validity of those arguments. Unfortunately this freedom of expression often is discouraged on the American college campus.**

the building.

The divestment campaigns are, in their effects, no different than other anti-Israel actions. Both ultimately place blame on Israel and seek to weaken its existence. Yet the divestment advocates, although claiming to be “progressive,” share the same goals as those in the racist anti-Israeli camp. When a problem arises in the Middle East, their knee-jerk response is to blame Israel without question. They neglect the other side of the coin, instead acting as if one nation could be entirely responsible for all the violence stemming from the Middle East crisis. What divestment advocates fail to realize is that if Israel were to yield to the most extreme Pales-

tinian demands, terrorism would cease to be a war tactic and become a legitimate form of protest. Regardless, no university—certainly not Tufts—has the economic might to influence international politics through its investments. In the end divestment accomplishes nothing except giving a few professors something to yell about in the name of activism.

In his speech, Summers also pointed out that “academic freedom does not include freedom from criticism.” This statement naturally goes both ways: not only do people have the right to criticize Israel, but others retain the right to question the validity of those arguments. Unfortunately this freedom of expression often is discouraged on the American college campus. This hostile atmosphere is perpetuated by learning environments such as the one fostered by the University of Chicago, where a professor described the founding of Israel as a “catastrophe,” devoid of any redeeming quality. At Columbia University, several faculty members cancelled classes in order to encourage their students to attend an on-campus anti-Israel rally, thus forcing partisanship upon the university. Here at Tufts, one signer of the divestiture petition even discouraged pro-Israel students from enrolling in his class.

Tufts Friends of Israel member Rachel Brandenburg commented that “there is nothing wrong with disagreeing with the Israeli government—Israelis do so in the center of Tel Aviv, one of the beauties of democracy, but there is no reason why Israel should be singled out for divestment. I would encourage the professors involved to take a step back and look at facts regarding not only the Israeli military occupation, but the military rules of engagement.”

Seeing the differences of opinion, Bacow stated in an email to the Source that, “I don’t think it’s appropriate for universities to take official positions . . . To do so quashes debate. It does not encourage it.” President Bacow’s statement provides a more broadminded interpretation of Larry Summer’s statement than those of professors like Gary Leupp. Professors and students can and should freely speak their minds on a regular basis. They are guaranteed this right by the Constitution. But they must recognize that others are free to disagree. Rather than suppress debate, President Summers’ speech was meant to preserve academic honesty and keep discussion fair and open. □



**Harvard President, Larry Summers.**

# Thinking about joining a FRAT, but ca Let the SOURCE help you with our

So you spent freshman year telling your family that you hadn't "found your niche" yet. But now the excuses are running out, and you need a place to party with people you like or risk beoming as unhip as your parents. But how will you know if the house you're eyeing is right for you? We've got the details on what to expect from the brothers at the Tufts fraternities...

## Talbot Ave.

ΘΔΧ

Theta Delta Chi, or 123, houses most of the hockey team and half of Somerville at any given time. But more often than not, the house is on probation.



ZΨ

Remember that night when you couldn't remember that night? You probably started out at Zeta Psi. But the demolition-derbying, hard-partying lacrosse boys are on borrowed time. Someday, the University insists, the land will be used for a new music building.



Packard Ave.



ΘΧ

Aptly and affectionately known as the Big Red Barn, The Chi is—well—that big red barn across from the Hodg. The brothers have been known to throw quite the wild party, usually keep themselves entertained with regular beirut naments.

ZBT



ΣΝ

A mellow bunch for frat boys, the brothers of SigNu are generally a quiet bunch, although they definitely know how to throw a quality beirut tournament.

ΔΤΔ

Don't even think about DTD unless you've got a good lawyer. The brothers, notorious for their decadent lifestyles, actually spend a lot of time going to bat for the First Amendment either against the TFA or in defense of the Source.



## Professor's Row

# Can't decide which one is right for you? handy-dandy GUIDE TO RUSH!!

known  
to  
barn  
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y but  
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tour-

**ΑΕΠ** Feeling good, but looking bad? Head on over to ΑΕΠi, where the brothers will make you dress for success in your Shabbat finest. Be prepared to pay an exorbitant dry cleaning bill, though, since you'll probably have to spend all day and night, in class and behind the beirut table, in your nicest wool crepe suit.

Sawyer Avenue



the Daily? Know of the Ob-  
company at ZBT, which may as  
ood of Tufts media. Maybe  
why they forgo the usual  
t get caught calling your  
t. Here, it's strictly panama.

**ΔΥ**

Big boys and big  
parties: football  
rat DU has both,  
and if you are  
lucky, you might  
atch a glimpse of  
their contraband  
iki collection.



**ΑΤΩ**

The brothers and sisters of ΑΤΩ are famous for their diversity—of drinking games. Expand your repertoire by participating in a "chug off" or a pong tournament (it's like beirut, but smarter). But give away the keypad code and risk being forced to do a "freshman blowjob."

**ΗΣ**

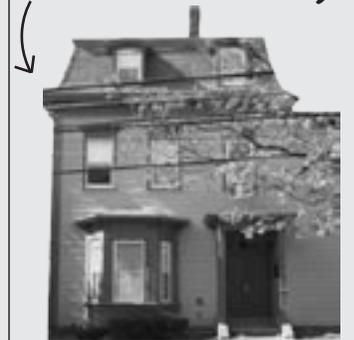
Despite the in-ordinate number of frat boys who end up here, Health Services cannot be rushed.



**ΣΦΕ**

SigEp has always been known for its wild parties and legendary quantities of beer stored there at any given time. But this past summer, its checkered past caught up, and TUPD busted the brothers for having 11 (count 'em) kegs on the property. After paying hefty fines and being put on Probation, SigEp has been awfully quiet this year. Bottom line: Not the house to rush if you are looking for cheerful revelry.

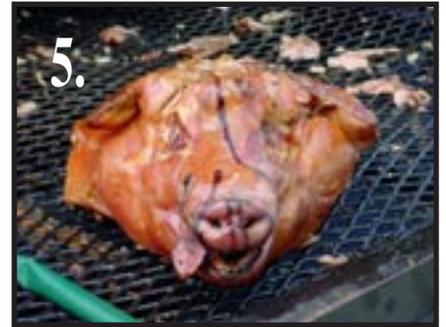
Curtis St.



# The Second Annual PRIMARY SOURCE...



Our cook carves the pig (in five steps).



**PIG '02 GIG**

*Source members and friends celebrate Homecoming with a traditional Pig Roast.*



Source editors enjoy a pint.



The feast begins.



Tara contemplates a keg stand.



Sam is reunited with friends from the Collegiate Network.

# Sununu for Senate

*by Sam Dangremond*

As a young man, John E. Sununu spent his formative years right here on the Tufts campus. He recalls, “some of my earliest and most memorable experiences were playing *Adventure* on the vacs [vacuum tubes] in the computer lab there at Tufts.” Years later, he is waging a closely watched campaign for United States Senate in New Hampshire. Political pundits across the nation are scrutinizing the race between Sununu and Democratic candidate New Hampshire Governor Jeanne Shaheen, the three-time Democratic Governor of New Hampshire, due to the Democratic Party’s slim one vote majority in the Senate. Sununu’s history with Tufts University makes his race an interesting one for Tufts students, and Sununu’s strong conservative principles make him worthy of support from right-minded Tuftonians.

The candidate’s father, Cuban-born John H. Sununu, was a professor of mechanical engineering here at Tufts. From the late 1960s until 1982, John H. Sununu acted as Associate Professor as well as Associate Dean of the College of Engineering. He left Tufts to pursue his political career, becoming Governor of New Hampshire in 1983. He served as Governor until 1987, after which he was selected by the first Bush administration to serve as Chief of Staff.

*Mr. Dangremond is a senior majoring in Chemical Engineering.*

**Sununu’s history with Tufts University makes his race an interesting one for Tufts students, and Sununu’s strong conservative principles make him worthy of support from right-minded Tuftonians.**

In his capacity as Chief of Staff, John H. Sununu had a hand in shaping the modern political landscape. Current White House Chief of Staff Andrew Card has remarked that he learned much of his political skill from Sununu, and once commented “I wish I could be half as smart as he is.” After the first Bush administration, the elder Sununu worked as co-host of CNN’s

Crossfire from 1992 until 1998.

Now, the Tufts professor’s son is

making a name for himself on the national political scene. John E. Sununu entered political life in 1996 after his election to the 1<sup>st</sup> Congressional district of New Hampshire. During his time in the House, Sununu prioritized free trade, veterans’ issues, the environment, and tax reform and served on the House Appropriations Committee, as well as acting as Vice Chairman of the House Budget Committee. As a Representative, Sununu earned the respect of several key conservative organizations. His record as a fiscal conservative earned him a distinguished 100% rating from the Council for Citizens Against Government Waste, while his support for Second Amendment Rights has garnered him an ‘A’ rating from the National Rifle Association.

With a solid conservative reputation beneath his belt, Sununu entered the New Hampshire Senate race to face incumbent Bob Smith. Smith perturbed GOP party insiders and alienated his once loyal following when he dramatically broke from the Republican Party after a failed Presidential bid. Chiding the GOP for failing to live up to its conservative principles, Smith broke ranks—only to return upon being offered Chairmanship of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. Smith had been called “the most conservative member of the Senate,” but analysts consider his erratic loyalty and



**John Sununu speaking at the Coos County Republican Committee Picnic**

recent flip-flops on issues like drilling the in the Arctic as the cause of his loss to Sununu.

Sununu now faces Shaheen in the November election. A traditional Democrat in the Al Gore/Hillary Clinton mold, Shaheen nonetheless enjoys popular support in the traditionally conservative New Hampshire. Whether Sununu or Smith would be better suited to beating Shaheen in the November election was an issue that weighted heavily in many voters minds, to Sununu's advantage. Current polls show Sununu and Shaheen matched within the margin of error.

In talking with the SOURCE, John E. Sununu identified economic growth as one key issue where he hopes to make a particular difference as a member of the US Senate. Sununu sees tax reform as one important way of spurring economic growth, and he is a long time proponent of a flat tax. As a Representative, Sununu sponsored House Congressional Resolution 148 of the 106<sup>th</sup> Congress, which called for "a new, low, single-rate system that is simple and fair, allowing the Internal Revenue Service, as we know it, to be abolished." Sununu explained that fairness requires "the same system for everyone, that allows workers to control their paycheck." He considers Social Security reform as an essential economic problem facing the nation and favors investing Social Security money in mutual funds or bond stocks as long as the guaranteed minimum benefits remain unchanged for the next 20 years.

Sununu also stands purposefully to the right on a variety of other issues. On the topic of Second Amendment rights, he favors a tough-on-crime approach over placing restrictions on law abiding Americans. He is also in favor of reciprocity laws, which allow firearms permits granted in one state to be honored in another. Finally, Sununu is also a strong supporter of free trade, even disagreeing with the Bush administration on the issue of steel tariffs.

In the end, Sununu is a strong conservative with a unique tie to the University. Students would do well to pay close attention to how this Senate race unfolds, and for those Tuftonians who also call themselves New Hampshireites — remember your absentee ballots. □

*Texas Fried Inmates: we do inmates right!*

# Stranded on Death Row

by Gerard Balan

While the nation has been preoccupied with the ongoing War on Terror and talk of an imminent strike on Iraq, a bitter life-and-death struggle continues to rage within our borders. Capital punishment has been under staunch attack by judges who question its constitutionality and accuracy in punishing the guilty. In June, the US Supreme Court limited the applicability of the death penalty when it ruled that executing mentally retarded prisoners violates the constitutional provision against cruel and unusual punishment. Only one month later, the Court handed down a decision in *Ring v. Arizona* holding

that a judge defining a defendant's eligibility for the death penalty violates the defendant's right to a trial by jury. Though this decision affects only a handful of states, at least 156 death row inmates may have their sentences overturned as a result. Most recently Federal District Court Judge Rakoff ruled, in a case involving two men convicted of killing a drug informant, that the federal death penalty was unconstitutional. "Innocent people are sentenced to death with materially greater frequency than was previously supposed," he claims.

A common anti-death penalty argument is that it violates the Eighth Amendment: "excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." This argument makes little sense; since the Founding Fathers supported the death penalty, one cannot argue that they were referring to capital punishment in the Eighth Amendment. In his autobiography, Thomas Jefferson claims, "All were agreed that the punishment of death should be abolished, except for treason and murder." This quote is not surprising considering that

*Mr. Balan is a senior majoring in Psychology.*

the death penalty was on the statute books of all the states when the Founding Fathers adopted the Constitution. In addition, with the advent of lethal injection, capital punishment is quite humane. After the inmate gives his last words, the doctor injects the inmate with sodium thiopental to cause unconsciousness, ancuronium bromide to cease respiration, and then finally potassium chloride to stop the heart. In other words, the

convict dies in his sleep, making it a relatively painless death. At most, the death penalty is nothing more than cruel and unusual *leniency* for violent felons whose crimes have brought

**At most, the death penalty is nothing more than cruel and unusual *leniency* for violent felons whose crimes have brought immense harm to their victims' families and greater society.**

immense harm to their victims' families and greater society.

Anti-death penalty "activists" love to sport popular buttons that read, "We kill people to show people that killing people is wrong." This statement suggests that killing murderers is wrong and even hypocritical. Again, death penalty opponents base their argument on faulty reasoning because the terms "kill" and "murder" are not interchangeable. On the contrary, because two events achieve the same result does not mean they are morally equivalent or equally valid. Otherwise, no difference would exist between consensual sex and rape or between self-defense and premeditated murder. According to Merriam Webster, to kill is merely "to deprive of life" whereas to murder is defined as "the crime of unlawfully killing a person especially with malice aforethought." One cannot call the death penalty murder because it is lawful, humane, and executed by the state rather than an individual.

Of course, the possibility of accidentally killing an innocent person lurks behind the entire death penalty question. According to ABC News, "since the US Supreme Court ruled in 1976 that capital punishment is not 'cruel and unusual,'

618 prisoners have been executed across the nation and about 80 have been exonerated." ABC commentators go on to ask, "If the chances of executing an innocent person are so high, should we have capital punishment?"

Though the writers of the ABC report argue that this phenomenon is more evidence against the death penalty, it is actually a strong case *in favor of* it. Logically, if DNA evidence can imply innocence, then surely it can prove guilt as well. Police officers and prosecutors can lie but blood, saliva, and human tissue cannot. As DNA testing becomes more widespread, society can be more certain that the criminals sentenced to death will be guilty. Admittedly, the system is far from perfect, but it also has little room for error. Since reinstating the death penalty in 1973 the US has executed a miniscule 0.08% of its murderers. Likewise, since 1976, the use of DNA evidence has not exonerated a single, executed inmate.

When reading or listening to anti-death penalty propaganda, one must remember that just because an inmate is released does not mean he or she is "innocent." A judgment of acquittal is final, even if overwhelming evidence proving the inmate's guilt is uncovered later. A retrial would constitute "double jeopardy," which is forbidden under the Fifth Amendment. In addition, when a court decides that the evidence brought against the defendant was legally insufficient, it is not saying that the defendant was innocent. Rather, by making this decision, the court is merely saying that the prosecution did not prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Despite popular belief, liberals are not the only ones who oppose the death penalty. Some individuals on the political Right, particularly those in the Libertarian wing, oppose the death penalty out of a distrust of government. For instance, one libertarian has argued, "the state is just as inefficient at ensuring the people it sends to their deaths are truly guilty as it is in delivering any other good or service... Once a criminal, even a murderer, is in custody and placed on trial, he or she rarely poses such a direct and immediate threat." Unfortunately this statement is not always true. Ted Bundy, a serial killer who admitted to

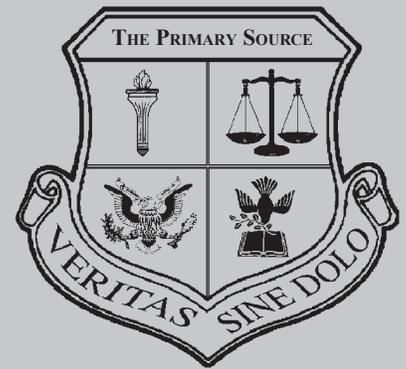
killing twenty-eight women, escaped twice while behind bars, living for months on the lam in Tallahassee. During that time he was able to rape, torture, and murder a twelve-year-old girl. In other cases, violent offenders are able to continue to torture the living relatives of their victims from prison, such as in the case of Mumia Abu-Jamal, who is currently in jail for murdering Daniel Faulkner. Faulkner's widow, Maureen Faulkner, has relocated several times because some of Mumia's followers continue to harass and send death threats to her and her children.

Death penalty foes will likely argue that these incidents are isolated cases, but they must also rationalize why released and paroled criminals murder an estimated 13,000 American citizens each year. Anti death penalty "activists" may argue that capital punishment does not deter crime when it actually does because capital punishment ensures that reprobate criminals will never murder again.

Finally, the argument that putting someone to death is more costly than imprisoning them for life fundamentally misrepresents the role of government. A government's first duty is to protect the rights of its citizens and guarantee their quality of life, liberty, and happiness. In exercising that duty, justice is not for sale. Indeed, to allow remorseless murderers to roam with the threat of harming again—either directly or by proxy—is to abandon that responsibility. □



**The lethal injection chamber at San Quentin Prison**



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*Put that in your pipe and smoke it... and call me in the morning.*

## Do What 'Juana Do

by Jason Walker

Peter McWilliams' death should have made headlines nationwide. But his name was primarily known only to libertarian activists and the odd celebrity familiar with his book, *Ain't Nobody's Business If You Do*, a work condemning the absurdity of victimless crimes. Shortly after the voters of California approved the legalization of marijuana for medicinal purposes with 1996's Proposition 215, his doctor legally prescribed a regiment including the use of marijuana to ease McWilliams' nausea associated with his non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and HIV cocktail. This prescription is where his trouble began.

Acting on knowledge of McWilliams' career as a libertarian activist and one who publicly admitted to using medical marijuana, on December 17, 1997 the federal Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) crashed into his home with nine agents and confiscated his one ounce of marijuana, his manuscripts, and his PC, which as a writer and a publisher, removed McWilliams' means of supporting himself.

He was formally charged with conspiracy to sell marijuana. During his trial, the judge forbade McWilliams' attorney from discussing his illness, scientific evidence of marijuana's efficacy in treating nausea,

or Proposition 215. This prohibition was yet another injustice against McWilliams, as it denied him his right under common law to plead necessity, the need to prevent greater *Mr. Walker is a graduate student in the Philosophy Department.*

harm, as a defense. Effectively barred from making any defense at all, McWilliams could do little more than plead guilty to a lesser charge. He was sentenced to house arrest and ordered to undergo a daily urine screening to deter him from resuming marijuana use.

This was probably the best McWilliams could have hoped for. Under usual circumstances, the mandatory sentence under federal law is 10 years in prison, which would have surely been a death sentence in McWilliams' condition. Tragically, his life at home was scarcely an improvement in the end. The anti-nausea pills his doctor prescribed in lieu of marijuana never matched marijuana's efficacy, so on June 14, 2000, he drowned in a pool of his own vomit. He was 50.

The single biggest obstacle to rational thinking about the Drug War is in the inability of its proponents to put a human face on the devastation it brings. The Left frequently uses appeals to the "common good" to justify its political agenda, but this is one of those areas where the supposed individualists on the Right lapse into the same collectivist mentality that defines their political enemies. Society *as a whole* will be better off as a whole without these illicit drugs, conservatives argue. For example,



DEA chief Asa Hutchinson, contended at a Nov. 15, 2001 Yale debate against Gov. Gary Johnson (R-NM) precisely this argument, when he suggested, "...The state should protect not just individual freedom, but the collective freedom. ... When someone is overtaken by drugs, he is not thinking about what he can do for others, for the community, for the family, for our common values."

Hopefully this will console the family of Peter McWilliams and all other casualties of the Drug War. In fact, even a cursory glance at any research on marijuana demonstrates the illogic and immorality of prohibition. The relative safety of marijuana as a substance prompted the National Academy of Sciences in 1999 to conclude, "Except for the harms associated with smoking, the adverse effects

of marijuana use are within the range tolerated for other medications." After all, when was the last time someone died of a marijuana overdose? Compare that to the number of people who die of lung cancer alone or even alcohol-related disease. Fortunately, the absurdity of waging a war against a substance less addictive than coffee is beginning to dawn on voters.

In Nevada, voters will have the opportunity to decriminalize the personal possession of marijuana for adults 21 and over this November. The initiative, Question 9, has already been endorsed by the state's largest police organization, the Nevadans for Responsible Law Enforcement. If it passes, voters will again have to vote on the proposition in 2004 before the bill becomes law. Although federal statutes will still be as much in effect in Nevada as they are in California, federal agents usually leave the prosecution of such small potatoes to the discretion of local officials. That they would tolerate a Walgreen's selling pot is doubtful, so even if Question 9 passes, the market for marijuana will likely remain somewhat underground.

If Nevadans ultimately approve Question 9, as they should, they will likely reap the benefits the Dutch and other Europeans have from legalization. By deglamorizing pot, the Dutch have half the per capita use of marijuana that Americans have, and they have broken the link to harder drugs like cocaine and heroin. Between the success

*See Walker on page 21.*

*“I smoke two joints in the morning, I smoke two joints at night, I smoke two joints before I smoke two joints, and then I smoke two more...”*

## Pass on Grass

by Christian Miller

One of the most widely cited arguments by supporters of drug legalization is that Americans spend too many of their tax dollars combating and controlling the proliferation of illegal drugs. Advocates cite that the federal budget for drug control is approximately \$2.5 billion, including \$800 million towards freezing international drug trafficking and \$2.2 billion towards drug interdiction (values taken from Bureau of Justice). They argue that such costs exceed the benefit to society of containing a drug that supposedly has little negative impact on society. Their solution lies in legalizing marijuana, which will, they say, keep citizens from paying for protection from a fictitious threat to national health.

A serious flaw exists in this line of thinking. If the United States were to legalize marijuana, the taxes used to stop drug trafficking would not disappear, unless advocates are suggesting that with legalization, the United States also recognizes illegal foreign cartels as legitimate markets for the drug. For the tax burden from controlling illegal marijuana to disappear entirely, drug cartels must be counted as legally protected businesses. Such an action is equivalent to legitimizing Saddam Hussein’s regime and treating him the same as CEOs of US Oil companies. After all, drug cartels operate on the same ethical level as Hussein.

Were marijuana legalized, the tax burden would not be removed, but it would be reduced

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substantially, considering the concentration of taxes used to combat marijuana possession within the country. From the Bureau’s statistics, one can conclude that controlling drugs outside of the country requires only about one-third of the allotted budget; two-thirds of the drug budget would then be saved if marijuana were to be legalized. Here advocates have a strong point. Legalizing drugs does reduce at least a portion of the tax burden. But America would still have to spend money on constraining cartels.

Even in this hypothetical situation, however, an important point is neglected. If marijuana were legalized, the government would be faced with two options in organizing the market. On one hand, the government itself could facilitate growth and distribution. On the other, it could allow marijuana to be a privately-run industry.

Suppose the former were the case. The government would have to create yet another state department, which means that a majority, if not all, of the taxes saved by legalizing drugs would go back into funding this new department.



And, as is widely recognized, government agencies are notoriously inefficient, so the equilibrium quantity and price for government-issued marijuana would probably not be much different than when it is obtained in an illegal market.

If the latter was chosen, then there would be no inefficient department for growing and distributing. What would be required, however, is an agency to standardize and regulate the quality of marijuana distributed so that it, just like any other legal drug, is suitable for use by the public. Hence, what advocates claim would be prodigious savings by legalizing drugs actually amount to, at most, very slight cuts in the tax burden due to drug interdiction.

If, however, *opponents* to legalization are to convince their fellow citizens, a strong case must be made for why legalization would actually have a negative effect on the economy. First of all, consider how much productivity is lost by marijuana use. Current estimates, according to the Office of National Drug Control Policy, state that in 2000, \$10.4 billion was spent on marijuana. Even if this estimate were on the high end, the time lost as a result of being high and the overall dollar value lost on marijuana comes close to rivaling the amount that the government spends on combating *all* drugs. A significant decrease in productivity means a lot of problems for the already strained economy.

Proponents base a strong part of their argument on a comparison between other, currently-legal substances like alcohol and cigarettes. The main points emphasized are that both alcohol and cigarettes are far more addictive and dangerous and that marijuana has never directly killed a person. This assertion has two errors in it. The first of them is that when marijuana is used, a person becomes immediately high and incapacitated, whereas with alcohol there is a gradual transition from being lucid to drunk. Therefore, alcohol and marijuana cannot be placed in the same drug class because of the difference in intoxication gradient.

Consequently, while studies have shown that marijuana is not as addictive as either alcohol or cigarettes, they have verified that marijuana is addictive, producing notable but more mild withdrawal symptoms. And, while advocates argue that no one has died directly from marijuana use, examinations of fatalities from car accidents and similar causes of death have found the presence of

*See Miller on page 21.*

*Talk is cheap, but honesty is golden.*

# The Right to Be Heard

by Tara Heumann

Since the group's inception in September of 2000, the Omidyar Scholars for Citizenship and Public Service have found tremendous challenge in defining program goals, policies, and procedures. Last Wednesday's meeting saw a heated discussion about respect, the handling of grievances, and the overall level of comfort between scholars. What began as a typical "safe space" dialogue about showing respect for members of the LGBT community quickly devolved into some students espousing a new and troubling definition of safety. In a "new safe space," everybody is awarded the same level of credibility; honesty is taken for granted. This kind of space values "safety" over scholarship and diversity over progress. A group pledge of open-mindedness excuses individual irresponsibility.

At Northwestern University, the Safe Space Program was initiated by the LGBT Support Network in an effort to increase awareness and acceptance of the gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender community. The program stressed self-identification and pride and encouraged LGBT students and faculty to take an active role in educating the rest of the campus on issues relevant to their community. Safe Space supporters feared that without activism, LGBT students would become isolated, would not know whom they could trust, and would retreat from participation in campus activities and debate. Those at Northwestern described the goal of the Safe Space Program as "creating a campus community in which everyone is treated with respect and dignity."

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"Safe Space" searches online produce webpages from a number of colleges, including University of California at Santa-Clara, Lehigh, and Michigan State. The safe space crusade came alive on Walnut Hill two years ago when controversy surrounding lesbian leadership of the Tufts Christian Fellowship led to heated debate. A gay senior's attempt to lead a campus group whose doctrine condemns homosexuality led to difficult

questions regarding respect for sexual identity and exactly where and when Jumbos valued diversity of beliefs.

Today at Tufts, the original goal of the Safe Space crusade is slowly becoming a reality. The campus is more accepting of the LGBT community than it was in years before the safe space campaign, due

in large part to gay students and faculty who have been open about their sexuality and have gone about their business of being scholars and mentors and who have shown the rest of the University that being gay is just another way to fit into the Tufts community. Yet as the LGBT population slowly gains acceptance, campus liberals cling to their "safe space" mantra and have transformed it from its original meaning into a dangerous dogma of relativism.

While the Safe Space initiative began to discourage prejudice based on identity, it has slowly be-

come the battle cry of those who seek to eliminate healthy discrimination based on character. Their definition of a "safe space" extended far beyond creating an environment in which rules of basic respect apply. The LGBT community championed safe space because they wanted a fair opportunity to present their views and contribute to campus without being labeled or discounted based on sexual orientation. Today, some campus leaders want to use safe space to put everyone on the same level and to employ the credo as a substitute for personal traits as intrinsic as sexuality—responsibility and credibility.

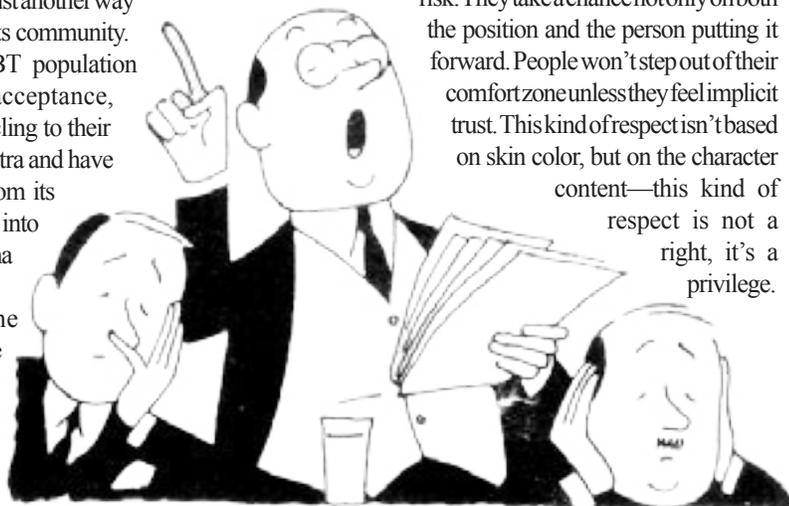
This concept of a safe space, which provokes thoughtful consideration of varied points of view and of constructive debate, at first seems more advanced than an environment that is only respectful; not only do we Tufts students have a foundation of courtesy, we are building on it a meaningful dialogue. Closer scrutiny reveals that this definition of safe space makes a monumentally troubling assumption: that everyone in the group has earned the privilege of having not just their identity, but themselves and their views, taken seriously.

When one joins any kind of a new group, from a University seminar, to a sports team, to a business, credibility is not handed out on a silver platter. People hope that others will not deny them the opportunity to speak based on race, religion, or sexual identity, but if one wants others to devote time and energy to weigh one's point of view, proof that one deserves consideration is necessary.

In the classroom and in student organizations at Tufts, we pride ourselves on diversity, but the benefits of this range of identities and experiences are based on one attribute we should all seek to share: honesty, particularly when presenting a point of view that deviates from the norm; when courageously standing up for something in which one firmly believes, others must take a parallel

risk. They take a chance not only on both the position and the person putting it forward. People won't step out of their comfort zone unless they feel implicit trust. This kind of respect isn't based on skin color, but on the character content—this kind of respect is not a right, it's a privilege.

**Closer scrutiny reveals that this definition of safe space makes a monumentally troubling assumption: that everyone in the group has earned the privilege of having not just their identity, but themselves and their views, taken seriously.**



While pledges of open-mindedness, a commitment to diversity, and promises not to offend were many among the Omidyar Scholars last week, expectations of personal responsibility were largely absent from discussion. One senior scholar commented that the creation of a safe space requires more than listening and refraining from intentional offense. Additionally, she thought advocates of “new safe space” were asking for an environment in which their points of view would be not only tolerated but valued. Over the last three years, Omidyar Scholars has been a fairly strong example of safe space for diverse races, religions, and sexual orientations. “New safe space,” however, is not as dependent on the organization as it is on the individual. Personal commitment to honesty and responsibility may very well be some students’ largest obstacle. Until scholars each ensure their own credibility they will never achieve the high-level dialogue they crave. □

**Miller (continued from page 19)**

substantial amounts of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the psychoactive compound in marijuana, revealing that marijuana use is not unlike irresponsible alcohol consumption. Moreover, extensive studies linking respiratory cancer deaths to smoking have yet to be thoroughly conducted for marijuana users. Thus, it cannot be concluded that marijuana does not directly result in death in the same manner as cigarettes.

What has been verified independently by many sources, is that marijuana cigarettes are more carcinogenic than regular cigarettes, with at least 50% more of the same toxins than are found in cigarettes. In addition, studies conducted at UCLA’s Cancer Center have revealed that THC suppresses the body’s ability to produce cytokines, which are important in controlling the growth of tumors. Furthermore, they have conclusively shown that three marijuana cigarettes are equivalent to smoking a whole pack of unfiltered cigarettes. These findings, coupled with those about inhibiting the immune system’s ability to fight tumors, implies that the cancer risk is high.

On the other hand, champions of legalization claim that marijuana users do not smoke as frequently as cigarette users, thus the data is irrelevant. Such statements are themselves unfair because one would need to smoke marijuana only once a week to receive as many carcinogens as a pack of filtered cigarettes. And, if marijuana is legalized, both in the number of users and the frequency

**Walker (Continued from page 18)**

of the Dutch experience and their own research into the issue, both Canada and Britain will be soon following suit by decriminalizing pot.

Even supporters of marijuana prohibition, however, are increasingly open to the idea that perhaps doctors should have the right to prescribe marijuana as medication to the sick and dying. Since 1996, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Colorado and Maine have joined California in legalizing medical marijuana. Local officials in Santa Cruz, perhaps inspired by McWilliams’s martyrdom, went the extra mile in enforcing the will of the voters by working with licensed distributors themselves. On September 17<sup>th</sup>, Mayor Christopher Krohn and a few members of the city counsel personally worked with members of a medical marijuana co-op, which had been

of use would significantly increase. After all, the opportunity cost of smoking marijuana, specifically getting caught, is removed. And, as explained earlier, with drug cartels gone, the cost of producing and distributing marijuana is drastically reduced, thus lowering prices and making it accessible to far more people.

Finally, the myth of medicinal marijuana must be debunked. Supporters say that when smoked, marijuana increases a person’s appetite and helps alleviate pain by placing someone in a euphoric state, which, they claim, benefits patients with terminally painful conditions like cancer and HIV. Yet synthetic THC pills already exist, approved by the FDA for such use. They produce the same effects as smoking marijuana, without the hazards from psychological addiction, increased risk of cancer, and “bad highs.” And doctors licensed to prescribe marijuana, but who forego their authority by handing out the drug without the proper authorization reveal an inherent ethical problem in medicinal marijuana use.

Underneath the superficial arguments put forth by legalization activists lies greater issues of health, safety, and the duties of the democratic citizen. Pro-legalization arguments not only carry little weight, but they are also riddled with large holes, brushing aside deeper issues. So, when marijuana proponents rally around the cause of “individual rights” and “constitutional freedom” because marijuana supposedly harms no one, be reminded that freedom consists of more than having just the ability to do what one wants—it is founded on the necessity of doing what one ought to. □

raided by the DEA just weeks earlier, outside the Santa Cruz City Hall to distribute pot to legally-authorized patients. Perhaps they tempted fate by publicly working with pot distributors, or perhaps Mayor Krohn knew the DEA would not dare create a public relations disaster by arresting a popular mayor assisting in laws approved by the voters of his state.

No rational, informed person can deny that the Drug War has been an abysmal failure when high school students regularly report that they can obtain pot more easily than alcohol. And more to the point, proponents of the Drug War cannot on any pragmatic or even moral grounds justify depriving adults of the right to determine what they put into own bodies. For example, during his August 14, 2002 “Talk of the Nation” interview with NPR, Drug Czar John Walters could do little more than rehash such well-refuted arguments that marijuana leads to violent crime, that marijuana use is harmful for adolescents, and the dubious claim that that marijuana serves as a “gateway drug” to more dangerous drugs.

The notion of a link between violent crime and marijuana is even more absurd today than in 1936 when *Reefer Madness* advanced the same claim. A far more credible link could be found between alcohol and violence, and no one argues that this justifies a return to Prohibition. Walters would also do well to take a statistics course, as a correlation between criminals and marijuana use does not imply that the former *causes* people to turn into the latter. Second, Walters, and the DEA’s, emphasis on the harm of marijuana to adolescents is a red herring, as no one argues that pot should be legal for teens. Finally the “gateway drug” argument suffers the same statistical misunderstanding that the “causes crime” argument suffers from, in addition to being proven false by the Dutch experience.

Fortunately, Mayor Krohn is right to observe that that the federal government fighting a losing battle on states where voters refuse to support the War on Drugs as it has been traditionally fought. Ten years ago, the popularity of the Drug War would have made it unimaginable that a state would ever pose a ballot question to decriminalize the personal use of pot, or that a city’s local government would ever courageously defend sick people from the DEA. Hopefully, these are all signs that Peter McWilliams will not have died in vain. □

*What comes first, technology or students?*

# Mixed Up Priorities

by *Brandon Balkind*

In the past year, Tufts sold \$75 million in bonds to the Massachusetts Health and Educational Facilities Authority. In addition to the income from these bonds, tuition should provide a fairly flexible budget for the University. Yet, since President Bacow has been at Tufts, he has scrambled to secure grants from various organizations, raising even more capital to pay for University projects. Tufts is spending big money on technology, and increasing its debt to do so.

Bond sales funded three major projects. These bonds mature in 2031 and 2032, at which time Tufts will have to repay them with interest, so the investments made now had better be sound. So where is it going? First was the \$65 million building for biomedical research on the Boston campus. Nine million helped pay for the construction of the still-unnamed psychology building on Boston Ave. The third project was the \$10 million investment to upgrade campus networks in preparation for joining the Internet2 high-speed network.

The rewiring of the Tufts campus involved upgrading both the academic and residential networks to new high-speed Gigabit connections (as compared to the 10 Mbit connections found previously in some areas). Internet2 is a network which joins universities with the government's own communications systems in order to facilitate better research across locations. The federal government pledged over \$50 million nationwide to support the project in 1996.

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Sackler, Tufts' school of medicine, has been making minor use of video conferencing to share research with other universities. Further plans to utilize the new network for the same purpose, however, are scarce. The network is only beneficial if several

departments use streaming media or videoconferencing in their interuniversity communication. The potential for easy communication among researchers is great, but as vice president for information technology at Tufts University Bruce

Metz told *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, "The technology has gotten ahead of people's thinking how best to use it." Tufts faculty are not aware of how this system can be implemented to support them and their research. Even worse, the Internet2 system is not secure enough to be used for true cutting edge research, as it shares systems with commercial networks.

The University's technology investments are just another example of inefficient spending. Quality of student life is apparently low on the University's list of priorities. Implementation of the Internet2 system was poorly planned, and its use is currently limited to videoconferencing to and from one Graduate School. All the while, students are experiencing a housing crisis. Though the system may eventually be useful, \$10 million is a great deal of money to spend on an unsure thing when students are forking over \$800 a month for a cramped apartment. Furthermore, membership on the Internet2 backbone costs several hundred thousand dollars a year. Any sane private investor would yank Tufts from the program.

The loans Tufts accepted from the State of Massachusetts and the federal government should have been put to use elsewhere.

Tufts faculty has only recently been able to start utilizing University technology to a real benefit. Only a handful of professors take full advantage of the Blackboard system, an online classroom forum. Lack of training and faculty participation are creating a technological—and financial—waste. Upgrading the residential network is an even bigger waste; while medical research facilities might implement the Internet2 system, people on the residential network will only use increased bandwidth to pirate music more efficiently.

Plenty of other, more vital University projects could be getting proper attention had this money not been wasted on upgrading the network. Tufts now has over \$175 million in debt, with a meager endowment of roughly \$600 million. The \$7 million tentatively allocated for a new dorm probably should have come before the frivolous \$10 million dollar expenditure on network technology. Technology can potentially increase a Tufts' competitive edge, but only if it increases the University's efficiency. Tufts cannot afford to engage in a technology race with schools like Harvard and MIT, who have a much greater endowment available for technology-based pet projects. The US News rankings are not the be-all-end-all of college ratings.

In the end, Tufts simply does not have the assets to put projects like Internet2 at the top of the priority list. Administrators would do well to let Tufts be what it is: a school with an excellent reputation for undergraduate education, international studies, and medical research. Plenty could be done with \$10 million dollars, not the least of which is providing students with an affordable place to live. □



**Bruce Metz, vice president of information technology at Tufts.**

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**Remember: if you aren't at the meetings, you must condone the beatings!**

**Celebrate National Child Beating Awareness Month this October with your complementary black and blue ribbon!**

**This ad was cosponsored by the Tufts Coalition for Social Justice and Nonviolence, the Group of Six, TFA, TTLGBC, LCS, TCMAY, TASA, TEMS and the Crafts House. Additional funding from Tufts' diversity funds and the Office of Equal Opportunity.**

## NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE

If we seek merely swollen, slothful ease and ignoble peace, if we shrink from the hard contests where men must win at the hazard of their lives and at the risk of all they hold dear, then bolder and stronger peoples will pass us by, and will win for themselves the domination of the world.

—Theodore Roosevelt

The humblest citizen of all the land, when clad in the armor of righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of Error.

—William Jennings Bryan

The responsibility of the great states is to serve and not to dominate the world.

—Harry Truman

While I take inspiration from the past, like most Americans, I live for the future.

—Ronald Reagan

Men's weaknesses are often necessary to the purposes of life.

—Maurice Maeterlinck

If you hit a pony over the nose at the outset of your acquaintance, he may not love you, but he will take a deep interest in your movements ever afterwards.

—Rudyard Kipling

In a democratic society like ours, relief must come through an aroused popular conscience that sears the conscience of the people's representatives.

—Justice Felix Frankfurter

Life always gets harder toward the summit—the cold increases, responsibility increases.

—Friedrich Nietzsche

The road to a friend's house is never long.

—Danish Proverb

Before the cleaning lady arrives, it is necessary to vacuum the entire house and straighten up all the rooms, because she works for friends of yours the other six days of the week and you don't want her to tell them how you really live.

—P.J. O'Rourke

Human nature is not a machine to be built after a model, and set to do exactly the work prescribed for it, but a tree, which requires to grow and develop itself on all sides, according to the tendency of the inward forces which make it a living thing.

—John Stuart Mill

He has honor if he holds himself to an ideal of conduct though it is inconvenient, unprofitable, or dangerous to do so.

—Walter Lippmann

Knowledge humanizes mankind, and reason inclines to mildness; but prejudices destroy every tender disposition.

—Baron de Montesquieu

Knowledge can be communicated, but not wisdom. Once can find it, live it, be fortified by it, but one cannot communicate and teach it.

—Hermann Hesse

The grand essentials of happiness are: something to do, something to love, and something to hope for.

—Allan K. Chalmers

Poverty of goods is easily cured; poverty of the mind is irreparable.

—Michel de Montaigne

I wouldn't ever set out to hurt anyone deliberately unless it was, you know, important—like a league game or something.

—Dick Butkus

The United States is a country where public opinion plays an important role. Nothing can be achieved or endure without it, and its veto is final. It is more spontaneous than anywhere else in the world and also more easily directed by efficient propaganda than in any other country.

—Thomas Fuller

The supreme happiness of life is the conviction that we are loved.

—Victor Hugo

Lives of great men all remind us

We can make our lives sublime,

And, departing, leave behind us

Foot prints on the sands of time.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

A sharp tongue is the only edged tool that grows keener with constant use.

—Washington Irving

The Englishman wants to be recognized as a gentleman, or as some other suitable species of human being; the American wants to be considered a "good guy."

—Louis Kronenberger

A wise man is superior to any insults which may be put upon him.

—Jean-Baptiste Moliere

Every man takes the limits of his own field of vision for the limits of the world.

—Arthur Schopenhauer

Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without government, I should prefer the latter. But I should mean that every man should receive those papers and be capable of reading them.

—Thomas Jefferson