

The Primary Source

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TUFTS UNIVERSITY

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OXFAM: PEDDLING FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Michael Finch, A'84

"Before you go too fast, slow down and check out the facts." These words of warning are heard at Tufts and throughout the country as more people are discussing the Oxfam's recent mass fast.

Oxfam, whose headquarters is located in Boston, was founded in 1970 as a self-proclaimed famine relief organization. Someone within the organization came up with the innovative fundraising idea of asking people to forego food for a day and donate the money they saved to Oxfam. Oxfam in turn would use the proceeds to distribute food to the "starving peoples of the world." The fundraising scheme was successful, and this year Oxfam's fast was held on November 17th.

Oxfam's literature suggests that it is a humanitarian organization with similar status to the Red Cross or the Salvation Army. However, unlike those organizations which are respected worldwide, Oxfam strayed from its humanitarian course. As a most recent article, dated December 12, 1983, in *Fortune* magazine explained,

...somewhere along the way the Oxfamites had diversified out of their core business which was famine relief, and had acquired a huge portfolio of dumb radical ideas; these are now being pushed in various ways in numerous Third World countries and on Yankee campuses.

One of those "Yankee campuses" is Tufts, and while some at our



school may not believe that radical ideas are dumb, all would agree that they are political. The fact that Oxfam supports political movements, while claiming to be apolitical, infuriates most students.

Arguments can be made that developing countries need revolutionary change. Yet Oxfam cannot support the call for revolution and at the same time maintain the status and benefits of an apolitical humanitarian organization.

Opposition to Oxfam stems more from its practices than its politics. Universities pride themselves on maintaining a diverse range of opinions on all issues, but at colleges and universities throughout the country, students have been

angered by Oxfam's misleading claims. While soliciting support, Oxfam volunteers stress the humanitarian efforts of their organization. The focus of the encounter is to make the student feel empathy for the starving people in developing countries and thus donate a day's worth of food to assist those people. The appeals are extremely successful but deceitful, because they hide the political activities of Oxfam.

Just for the record, and for those who cling to the notion that Oxfam does not support political causes, Oxfam endorsed a rally held in Boston "against intervention in Central America." If some assume this to be an isolated incident or a printing error on the rally's poster, another significant example is Oxfam's endorsement of a rally held in Washington, D.C. against U.S. foreign policy, including the American "invasion of Grenada." This rally, which also included the endorsement of the Communist Party, was held on November 15, 1983, the very same day Oxfam was signing people up for its fast at Tufts. Curiously, Oxfam did not mention the D.C. rally as one of its activities.

Oxfam's questionable actions are not limited to politics. Many, if not most participants in Oxfam's fast, are led to believe that when they go without a day's worth of dining hall food, the money from their meal plan will be donated to Oxfam. This is only partially true. While a participant will give up three meals worth \$12.35 at Tufts, less than the amount of a \$3.90 lunch will be donated to Oxfam.

The most unfortunate aspect of the Oxfam ordeal is that it places student volunteers in positions which mislead their fellow students. It is my belief that much of Oxfam's deception, unknown to most participants, is also unknown to

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Sell-Out of the Alliance: Trudeau Peace Initiative

Ken Nathanson, A'87

With his Liberal Party at the lowest point since his initial election in 1968, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has embarked on an around-the-world trip which may bolster his image at home more than it may further the cause of disarmament.

Mr. Trudeau recently returned to Ottawa after an eight-day trip to Europe. He met with the heads of government from France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, West Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy, as well as Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and Pope John Paul II. At the airport in Ottawa he announced a "concensus in general terms" among the leaders he had met. He promised that details of the Canadian proposal would follow thereafter.

The details that followed, however, were sketchy at best. The

proposal involved including Britain, France and China in comprehensive disarmament talks and a temporary freeze on further deployment of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) missiles in Europe after the first missiles are in place in West Germany, Italy and Britain.

Mr. Trudeau brought his proposals before the Commonwealth Conference in Delhi late last month and discovered that Mrs. Thatcher, for one, was having second thoughts, and her support was solely missed. Without the support of Washington, London and Paris, Mr. Trudeau's proposed five-party conference can only founder.

The Canadian initiative, by its very nature, breaks the solidarity of the North Atlantic Alliance. The proposals would undermine the Intermediate Nuclear Force (INF) and Vienna negotiations and

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On November 30, 1983 United States Attorney General William French Smith received the plaque announcing his selection as *The Primary Source's* National Conservative of the Year, 1982. He is seen here receiving the award from Daniel Marcus, Editor. (Photograph by Ken Evans)

The Primary Source

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From The Editor

THE 1984 COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER: IT'S OUR TURN

During the Christmas vacation, the Mayer administration will investigate — and possibly select — the commencement speaker for the Class of 1984. Mayer's beloved Senator Edward Kennedy was invited to bestow us with his wisdom last year, and it is important that Tufts University now presents a conservative perspective.

Since Mayer will be inundated with suggestions of whom to choose, I would like to add a few of my own recommendations. Naturally, there are members of the Reagan administration, business sector, press and academia who would make excellent choices. But Mayer will probably not look past these obvious candidates when considering a speaker.

Therefore, I would like to present a list of ten prominent Americans whom I consider excellent choices. Not all of them should be labeled "conservative", but each would present a unique and valuable perspective, and a refreshing alternative to Senator Kennedy's message. In alphabetical order:

- **Marva Collins.** In 1975, Collins, a Black educator, left the Chicago public school system to establish Westside Preparatory School in run-down Garfield Park. With limited resources, she took youngsters previously considered "unteachable" and "learning disabled" and transformed them into master students. Her concentration on traditional methods of instruction and reading classics won her national acclaim, including a close-up on "60 Minutes."
- **Martin Feldstein.** As chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, he has been under attack from the White House for warning publicly about the detrimental economic impact of huge federal

deficits. Previously a Harvard professor, his message would be provocative and timely.

- **Daniel O. Graham.** Lieutenant General Graham, USA (Ret.) is the chief advocate of the "High Frontier Project." He proposes that the United States should gear its technological and financial resources to create space defenses capable of destroying launched missiles.

- **Russell Kirk.** Best known as the editor of *The Portable Conservative Reader*, Kirk is a critic, historian of ideas and philosopher. He once wrote that "conservatism is a way of looking at the civil social order."

- **Irving Kristol.** As co-editor of *The Public Interest*, Kristol has been a leading spokesman for American neoconservative thought. A true polemicist, he would be an exciting commencement speaker.

- **Richard Nixon.** Nobody's perfect, and President Nixon certainly has his faults. But his major foreign policy initiatives with China and the USSR during his administration have had tremendous impact today. Furthermore, as author of *The Real War*, President Nixon can provide a knowledgeable presentation of ideas that Tufts so desperately needs to hear.

- **Norman Podhoretz.** Also a leading neoconservative, Podhoretz is editor of *Commentary* and author of *Why We Were In Vietnam*. He too is outspoken and articulate.

- **Nancy Reagan.** As uppity college students, we narrowly perceive the First Lady as little more than the White House hostess. But her crusade against teenage drug abuse merits our attention. She is a warm,

sensitive person who would bring the human touch to a stuffy commencement.

- **William Simon.** Mr. Simon is a former Secretary of the Treasury and author of *A Time For Change*, a bible for conservatives. He is a leader in business and government whose accomplishments receive universal respect.

- **Gerald Solomon.** Congressman Solomon (R-NY) is author of the famed Solomon Amendment which denies financial aid

to college students who refuse to participate in draft registration. He is a prominent legislator whose proposal has had direct impact on college campuses.

This list provides a balance of controversial, intellectual, and newsworthy Americans who would serve as excellent commencement speakers. And more importantly, each would express an opinion rarely heard on campus and leave memorable impressions on the Class of 1984.

EXTRAS

Fireside Chat

We strongly commend Tufts President Mayer's decision to hold fireside chats regularly in the Tufts dormitories. It will help make everyone aware that the boisterous few who parade through his office and hold rallies outside his office do not represent the majority viewpoint of the campus.

Most Tufts students do not worry about divestment from profitable corporations, militarism on campus or prejudice against tofu. The majority of Tufts students are concerned about housing, athletic facilities and the like. It is about time that President Mayer heard the views of the silent majority.

Equal Time

During the 1980 Republican primaries, a local television station in Illinois showed an old movie starring Ronald Reagan. One of his opponents then demanded equal air time from the T.V. station.

This year, *The Right Stuff* is portraying the achievements of John Glenn when he was an astronaut. In the best interests of all Democratic Party candidates, we believe that the other contenders in the primary race should be afforded equal time; we suggest that all movie theaters showing *The Right Stuff* present it as a double feature alongside *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*.

Cabbage Patch Christmas

This Christmas a mania has overwhelmed American shoppers, gaining national recognition through the media. It's the invasion of the Cabbage Patch Kid dolls.

For example, the *Wall Street Journal*, of all publications, recently ran a full-length editorial stating, "We have no doubt whatsoever what the outcome would be if the proprietors of, say, the Washington Post/ABC Poll were to ask 1,200 American families with children under the age of reason the following single question: What currently is of greatest concern to you: a) the threat of extinction in a nuclear war; or b) the acquisition of a Cabbage Patch Kid before Dec. 25?"

"Unquestionably, the response would be: a) 1%; b) 99%."

An idea for a new television movie: "The Day After We Tell the Children the Toys-R-Us Was Out of Cabbage Patch Kids." What a shocking presentation that would be.

Humbug....

On The Right

Lessons Learned en Route To Martin Luther King Day

—WM. F. BUCKLEY, JR.

New York, Nov. 7—Well, Martin Luther King Day is now official. I have given my own reasons, arguably idiosyncratic, for being unexercised over the relative slight to such as Lincoln, Madison, who have no holiday in their honor. Let it be. But the general discussion has left this observer focusing on two (related) matters. The first was brought up in a general way by Senator Jesse Helms, but the analytical juice was put forward in a letter to the *New York Times* by an associate fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C., a gentlemen named Michael Parenti.

What Jesse Helms wanted to know was whether Dr. King had ties to the Communist Party. What James J. Kilpatrick wanted to know was why nobody showed any interest in the question whether Dr. King had any such ties, preferring to blast Senator Helms for bringing up the subject at all. Mr. Kilpatrick's point was that sheer curiosity would normally prompt a press that prides itself on its investigative resources to go deeply into such a question as whether the first American since George Washington to be proposed as an official national hero had ties to the Communist movement. What Michael Parenti wanted to know was: What difference does it make if someone does have ties with the Communist Party?

The word "McCarthyism" has been put to many uses since it became a part of the pejorative repertoire. But I do not think it has ever been stretched quite so far before. Joseph Sobran has on several occasions pointed out that apologists for the Communists have a wonderfully sophisticated line these days. They are capable of saying such things as, in effect, that it is McCarthyite to suggest that Julius Rosenberg was a Communist and, anyway, what does it matter if he was? One can see that two polemical points are being scored. The first disparages the critic; the second advances the ideological front. So that the critic of Rosenberg is denounced as a McCarthyite, and Rosenberg's affiliations are held to be either of no importance or—and here is the direction in which we are moving—actually commendable.

Writes the associate fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies: "What is obscene about associating with Communists?"

Now watch. "By treating the charge as something horrific, liberals once again accept the McCarthyite premise that U.S. Communists are purveyors of evil and that any association with them taints one forever." The slightest familiarity with history reminds us that that wasn't what the fight was about thirty years ago, not at all. The quarrel was over whether McCarthy correctly imputed pro-Communism to this target or that target, or whether he was wildly

accusing people of pro-Communism notwithstanding that there was no evidence of any such thing. That Communism was an evil was not doubted by any of McCarthy's critics, save those who were themselves Communists, explicit or crypto. But Michael Parenti is just warming up:

"The three areas in which King was most active—civil rights, peace, and the labor struggle—are also areas in which U.S. Communists have worked long and devotedly."

Consider, so as to make the picture plain, Mr. Michael Harrington. He is a leader of the Democratic Socialists of America. He is in favor, obviously, of

socialism. He is also in favor of "civil rights, peace and the labor struggle." What is it that distinguishes him from an American Communist? Quite simply this, that he is in favor of civil rights, peace, and the labor struggle even in the Soviet Union. Moreover, he is in favor of all these things in America irrespective of what the Kremlin decides it wants in America at any given moment. The communists are distinctive in one respect alone: their servility to the Soviet Union; and, derivatively, their willingness to deny civil rights, break the peace, and imprison labor-union leaders, in order to further the single cause that binds them together, namely the desire for Soviet domination for

the world.

The Institute for Policy Studies is often referred to as a "liberal think-tank." To the extent that its views are those of its Associate Fellow Michael Parenti, it is most accurately referred to as a pro-Communist think-tank. But then, as Mr. Parenti would point out, what's so bad about being pro-Communist? What's so bad about being pro-Gulag?

The brief debate over Martin Luther King's apotheosis has been illuminating. The next national holiday should perhaps commemorate the end of historical curiosity. That goes with the end of moral sensitivity.

"I'm Rich! I'm Free! And I Hate This Country."

John Carlson

It was interesting, seeing so many faces redden as the facts about the U.S. invasion of Grenada started to crumble the case so many people seemed anxious to make about the Reagan Administration's "paranoia" and "trigger-happy" mentality. Interesting because the faces were red not from embarrassment (as they should have been), but from... anger. Anger at the fact that the invasion was so happily received by the Grenadian people, that the returning medical students, some of whom admitted dovish tendencies, were universal in their praise of Army Rangers coming to their rescue. And anger at the American public for transcending the media to register strong approval at Reagan's preventing some vicious tyrants from screwing down the lid on yet another pro-Soviet dictatorship in this hemisphere.

I immediately recalled a hot political argument I had a couple of years ago with a young woman named Margo. Margo was upset because Congress wouldn't (among other things) triple welfare spending and the Supreme Court resisted (among other things) demands from feminists to require states to subsidize abortion-on-demand. All in the name of helping "the poor," of course.

"What do you know about the poor?", I demanded "Where did you grow up?"

"Bothell (A Seattle suburb)," she apologized, "But I've read Michael Harrington's book *The Other America*..." It was no coincidence that whatever a professor or teaching assistant ranted about the "military industrial complex," she hung on to their every word, possibly as background material for her own classroom speeches about "American imperialism" and the "greedy," "materialistic" world of business.

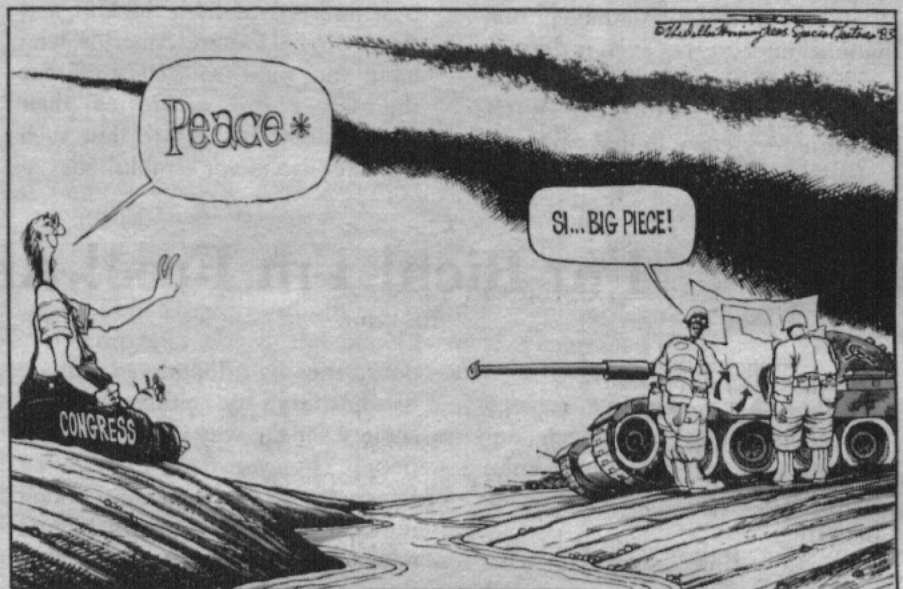
There are professors and others who listen to such cant and praise what they perceive as idealism or egalitarianism motivated by that

student's concern for "social justice" and a "real desire for peace."

What twaddle. Margo, like a lot of young and not-so-young liberal activists is not idealistic, she's cynical down to her bones. She is not egalitarian in the sense of feeling an obligation to help the less fortunate—she opts instead to use them as an excuse to sucker-punch productive people who work to earn what she was given and cannot appreciate—wealth. Like a lot of politicians on the left, she preaches

splendor and opportunities unknown to 98% of the rest of the world that makes them so eager to impulsively flog and scourge anything associated with the United States and traditional American values? Why is she an Adversary American?

Guilt. Her guilt. The guilt that manifests itself in her moralizing about the "materialism" and "narcissism" of those who don't respond sympathetically to her hatred of the system responsible for



compassion while being motivated by resentment. Society has done her no harm, but she's convinced it can do no good. Being bright, she harbors no illusions about Soviet communism, but being thoughtless she nevertheless stands as an adversary to her own country, always ready to complain about the U.S. "over-reacting" to Soviet "accidents," like blowing 269 human beings out of the sky for having the audacity to sit on a commercial airliner when it strayed into Soviet airspace. What is it about an educated, intelligent person living a life filled with material

her material comfort and boundless freedom.

Not surprisingly many of these people who profess such concern for "the poor" stay as far from them as discreetly possible. Anyone trying to gain access to a high-rise in fashionably liberal Manhattan can attest to how willing progressives are to associate with the beneficiaries of their largess.

To these people being hostile to traditional values like the work ethic and traditional institutions like the military and the free enterprise system serve two distinct purposes.

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Watch for our selection of Tufts' and National Conservatives of the Year, 1983 in our February, 1984 issue.

The Welcome Return of the Truman Doctrine

Melanie Sturm, J'84

Present-day isolations believe that United States intervention in El Salvador, Lebanon, and Grenada is unwarranted, unjust and immoral.

They utilize the "legacy" of the Vietnam War to draw simplistic parallels between United States involvement in Vietnam and U.S. involvement almost anywhere else in the world. Yet the belief that present U.S. foreign policy is destined to cause other "Vietnams" denies the essence of the Truman Doctrine which proclaims our commitment to "support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures."

While it is true that America cannot be the world's policeman, it is also true that the U.S. has a moral obligation to support nations who seek to remain free independent. That was the message Truman tried to impart when he recognized that which President Franklin D. Roosevelt failed to realize—the ruthless imperial designs of Stalin's communist empire. And the Truman Doctrine should be applied only under two criteria: first, only in areas where our vital interests are affected, and second, only when it is within our power to act effectively.

In regard to the first criterion, the operative word is *vital*. It is true that we have interests everywhere, for our interests encompass an ordered and stable world where people live in peace and security. But not every place in the world is equally important to our security. Our convoluted policies in South Vietnam ultimately damaged our national interest. Yet even in defeat, we have not confronted the heinous crimes that occurred with communist victory in that region.

Failure in Vietnam by no means



validates the conclusion that the same is true of our attempt to promote democracy in Central America. We have a vital interest in preventing the spread of Sandinista or Castro-style regimes in Central America. Their avowed objective is to foment revolution throughout the area, impose repressive, totalitarian governments on the people and establish a network of Soviet satellites. In light of the Brezhnev doctrine which asserts that the process of becoming a Soviet satellite is irreversible, it is in the best interests of both the U.S. and the people of Central America, who have the right to determine for themselves the nature of their governments, to assure that such satellites are never established.

The second criterion used to determine whether the Truman Doctrine should be applied is the ability of the U.S. to assist those who are resisting attempted subjugation and the ability of the threatened government to utilize our assistance. Based on our experience in Vietnam, we must now realize that the governments we support have to carry most of the burden themselves, which includes hard-to-swallow pills like land reform, human rights and democracy.

If these two criteria had been properly applied with regard to Vietnam, it is likely that the war would not have been waged or a free Vietnam would not have been lost. Instead, we gradually and

hesitantly increased our involvement in Vietnam while pursuing an incoherent political strategy. Our convoluted policy drained our national will to defend our interests even in places where they were truly threatened. U.S. involvement in Grenada, however, tells a different story, and the contrast is both instructive and inspiring.

Critics of U.S. involvements around the world are still clinging to the Vietnam analogue in regard to Grenada. "Under Reagan," wrote one respected newspaper after the invasion of Grenada, "the U.S. has resorted to the same use of force which betrayed it in Vietnam."

But that is exactly what we have not done in Grenada. Aside from

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"I'm Rich! I'm Free! And I Hate This Country."

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First, their aching social consciences can be salvaged, and second, they can continue to enjoy personal material comforts with less inhibition.

In the final analysis, what probably propels the inner guilt plaguing progressives is this: they recognize that they have worked with relatively limited exertion or maybe not at all—for a physical and aesthetic quality of life that your average working class stiff works years just to get a partial glimpse of. After all, if wealth can rain down arbitrarily by luck of birth, then isn't poverty perpetuated the same way?

The compassion of what I'll call the Adversary American is reserved only for an abstract group (the poor, all minorities, ethnic and behavioral, real and imagined) that is so broadly defined as to always be in existence, thanks, in large part, ironically, to the liberal-inspired social programs that intensify the misery of the underclass by locking it permanently in place.

And that completes the cycle of the adversary American: enjoy immediate personal gratification, live it up—but show you have a social

conscience by adopting an attitude of hostility by either berating society for the way it treats its own people (by everything from getting too tough on crime to not working more aggressively for bi-lingual education programs), or by poo-pooing serious threats to American security interests (usually by arguing that our security interests were spawned by imperialism and are therefore illegitimate).

In short, the adversary American finds that lifestyle which elevates self-centered gratification over personal values that encourage frugality and self-sacrifice is morally easier to bear by embracing political values that elevate national flagellation and shame over national pride. The bonus in doing so is that all the concern over imperialism, racism, and sexism, and pulling the blanket of resentment over the body politic would only indirectly, if at all, affect the selfish carefree personal life they pursue.

Sure, a self-centered, hedonistic existence catches up with you sooner or later, usually through a sense of worthlessness and frustration but the Adversary

American can draw a sense of purpose from the common antipathy he or she shares with (unfortunately) many others toward society in ways that will always endure. Understand, the antagonism gets far more subtle as the guilt-ridden college student gets older, but the undercurrents remain—as the red faces of anger on so many members of the media, the "public interest" elite, and the

political left over Grenada have demonstrated.

John Carlson served as a Reagan Administration aide in the Census Bureau. He produced and co-hosted a popular TV talk show in the Seattle area and is active on the lecture and debate circuit.

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Shamie Senatorial Campaign: Republican for 1984

James Hosker, E'87

On November 28, 1983, Ray Shamie formally announced his candidacy in the 1984 Senate race in Massachusetts against the first term incumbent, Paul Tsongas. And as a political candidate, Shamie is quite successful. Last year, he held Senator Kennedy to his lowest re-election margin in two decades by capturing 40% of the vote.

Ray Shamie has worked for and achieved the American dream. Shamie was born in Brooklyn, New York. During the depths of the depression when Ray Shamie was sixteen years old, his father, a union truck driver, died in an accident. Shamie had to go to work mopping floors and washing dishes in order to support his family.

He attended an engineering school for two years while holding a full time job, and then went to work for a manufacturer of steam locomotive accessories as an errand boy. Four years later, he had worked his way up from errand boy through the foundry and metal working departments to assistant plant manager.

During World War II, Shamie volunteered and earned his wings as an Army Air Force pilot. He went into a new company after the War and tried to interest management in his idea for new welding techniques, but was turned down.

Ignoring many people's advise, he decided to leave the company and risk everything he owned by founding his own firm. Now a multimillion dollar enterprise, the Metal Bellows Corporation employs five hundred people.

Ray's political involvement originated with his programs to educate high school students, area teachers, and his own employees about economics and free enterprise. His public affairs programs are used as models by corporations around the country. He is the founder and Chairman of the Productivity Communication Center, a non-profit educational foundation in Boston.

Politically Ray Shamie is a moderate Republican. He favors keeping a lid on taxes and government spending. He supports a constitutional amendment to force the Congress to balance the budget.

He supports a more modern defense, but believes that a great deal of wasteful spending could be cut through better auditing and purchasing practices.

Shamie favors arms reductions with the Soviet Union, but only if the agreement is balanced and verifiable.

He supports efforts to make government less of a burden on small businesses. After all, small companies create jobs, and they provide the most lasting way to reduce unemployment and to



1984 Republican Senatorial candidate, Ray Shamie.

improve economic productivity.

At the kick-off celebration, Ray Shamie outlined the ten themes of his campaign. First, he represents the mainstream American. Senator Tsongas said, "I am perhaps the most liberal member of the U.S. Senate - my voting record is certainly as liberal as anyone else...." Shamie has views much more in tune with the working men and women of Massachusetts, especially on taxes and foreign policy.

Second, Shamie shows consistency in policies and views. Paul Tsongas flip-flops more than most politicians. He has reversed his opinions on the nuclear freeze, raising congressional salaries, nuclear power, limiting honoraria for senators, protectionism, and appropriating \$736,400 for a new gymnasium for senators.

Third, Shamie is a champion of

the taxpayers. He fights to keep a lid on taxes and federal spending, while Sen. Tsongas has voted consistently for higher taxes, more federal spending, and against tax cuts.

Fourth, Sen. Tsongas' ideas are outdated. He promoted his book as a super highway of new ideas, yet it dead-ends with the same old, failed liberal policies of the past: more government spending, weaker defense and less opposition to communism in the Third World. Sen. Tsongas attacks old-style liberals, but his voting record is essentially the same.

Fifth, Shamie supports a realistic foreign policy. Sen. Tsongas lobbied for aid to communist Nicaragua and denounced the American rescue mission to Grenada. Shamie supports cuts in unnecessary defense spending. However, he realizes that keeping America strong is the only realistic way in which to defer totalitarianism and to secure an enduring peace.

Sixth, Shamie is a modern pioneer. This has been demonstrated in the field of medical technology, where he developed the world's first wholly implantable drug delivery system. Shamie is also an activist in creating educational programs for employees, teachers and high school students.

Seventh, Sen. Tsongas is an ineffective legislator. The *Lowell Sun* in the July 8, 1982 issue stated,

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DEREGULATION RETURNS CAPITALISM

Barry Weber, E'87

Since 1978, the Federal Government has listened to calls for deregulation. Realizing that the bureaucracy in Washington has grown too large, legislation has been proposed and implemented that would eliminate government interference with the efficient operations of businesses. This present trend offers hope for the ingenious entrepreneur and the thrifty consumer alike.

Before the Great Depression, the federal government generally adhered to a laissez-faire policy towards business. Washington's main function was to maintain fair trade standards and uphold safety standards.

However, after the depression, politicians and economists under the "Keynesian influence" felt that the government could control fluctuations in the business cycle through fiscal policy. At first emphasis was on helping the unfortunate directly, but as our elected leaders became obsessed with spreading their influence into all parts of the economy, restrictions on prices and output hampered businesses. Now, after half a century of growing restrictions, government is easing its burden on the "movers" of our great country, the true capitalists.

Among the areas that have or will be deregulated includes airline, trucking, petroleum, natural gas, radio and banking industries. Deregulation encourages increased

competition and lower prices, forcing businesses to operate more efficiently, and reducing the size of government bureaucracies.

The airline industry best exemplifies the effects of deregulation. In 1978 prices restrictions were lifted from the carriers. As air travelers have noticed, fares are down tremendously. This is due to the new competition from upstarts such as People's Express and New York Air. These small airlines offer low prices to specific localities due to their efficient management and operation. Larger airlines are now in serious financial hardship and have had to make cutbacks in their

operation.

A positive benefit to the industry is the increase in air travel. Partially due to the easing of the recession but primarily the result of lower fares, people are more likely to travel by air. This means more profits and consequently more room for expansion throughout the entire industry.

The rise of small, efficient companies shows the benefits of living in a capitalist society. Opponents of deregulation had feared that monopolies would form due to the power of the major airlines. Instead, small companies have thrived. The large companies have had to cut back service and

reduce their costs of labor. One has already folded and others are beset with strikes or the threat of strikes. However, the laborers fail to realize that their wages must be flexible downwards in order for their company to survive. This concept of falling wages has been absent from the American economy for many years and as a result unemployment and inflation has continued to rise.

Since 1980, the petroleum industry has been deregulated. The government had been subsidizing petroleum, paying the difference between the domestic ceiling price

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The Trudeau Peace Initiative Sacrifices Western Unity for Domestic Popularity

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Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START), because it was understood that the United States delegation spoke and negotiated for the alliance. The NATO arms policy has been one that recognizes that the arms race is fundamentally a bilateral issue. NATO opposed the Soviet proposal that British and French nuclear arsenals be included in INF talks because it could cause international pressure between the U.S. and its Western European allies. Bringing Britain and France into comprehensive talks seems absurd considering that the talks between the two most powerful nuclear-armed nations have failed to reach an acceptable solution.

Trudeau, however, stands to gain a great deal at home. A growing Canadian anti-nuclear movement opposes his government's policy of testing American Cruise missiles in Alberta. On the international stage, Trudeau can be seen at home as a peace-maker. Canadians are also keen to see independence in their nation's foreign policy, because they associate it with sovereignty from Mother England and Uncle Sam. This is particularly important in Prime Minister Trudeau's political hour of need.

That is why it is important for us to realize this: Trudeau's crusade for peace is little more than a political campaign. And his political prestige should not be created at the

cost of NATO security.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU!

Judging from the poor response to the past few issues of the publication, we are inclined to believe that our persuasiveness has overwhelmed the Tufts community. Perhaps everyone agrees with all of the publication's contents, perhaps people with opposing viewpoints are incapable of expressing themselves. We sincerely doubt that either of these is the case, but unless proven otherwise, we may find it necessary to change our view of campus opinion. Do show that we are wrong.

Are you as informed as you'd like to be about all the great events and movements of your lifetime?

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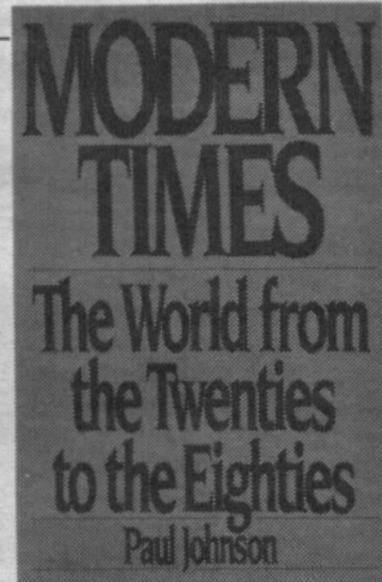
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A long, leisurely "good read" of 817 pages 54 pages of Source Notes 29-page subject and proper-name Index

How do you score on men and events?

Fill in the blanks with the people Paul Johnson is referring to:

"The _____ invasion [of Washington], one visiting statesman observed, was 'like watching the Borgia brothers take over a respectable north Italian town'." (Page 614)

"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)

History Without Tears

We stick with many a book because it's good for us, because we *ought* to read it. *Modern Times* is a welcome change, compulsively readable. As the snippets above suggest, Paul Johnson is a pleasure to read.



SEASON'S GREETINGS



Film Review On What Terms To See *Terms of Endearment*

Brian Kelley, A'85

As with many populist American films over the past fifty years, *Terms of Endearment* asks the critical question, "Can a film with a tender, warm, touching storyline be evaluated solely because it moves the heart and the emotions?" Indeed, it is difficult to criticize a film in which performances and emotions play such a vital role; for what it is worth, the film will undoubtedly walk away with a plenitude of Oscars.

Americans, perhaps more than any other people in the world, appreciate movies strictly as entertainment, disregarding this visual medium as an art form. Strictly as entertainment, *Terms of Endearment* is a blockbuster. The screenplay plays on two powerful emotions: humor and sorrow. This has been a monetarily advantageous formula for every movie from *It's A Wonderful Life* to *E.T.*

Writer and Director James L. Brooks peppered this script with such precious one-liners as, "I didn't think I was being rude," which received the reply, "Well, then you just must be from New York."

Furthermore, the writer has created some beautifully human characters all the way from hopeless Emma (Debra Winger) to her overbearing mother, Aurora (Shirley MacClaine) to her adorable children. Their interactions are smooth, complete and believable, and this is probably the greatest directorial feat of the movie. So many diverse stars, all obviously very talented, are directed into a smooth, continuous flow of events tracing Emma's life.

But to educate a film strictly on its screenplay (i.e. script and storyline) is not enough. If it were, *Terms of Endearment* would surely be one of the greatest films ever made. Film is, after all, a form of art, and it is artistically where *Terms of Endearment* fails. Due to the highly interpersonal nature of the storyline the movie drifts into the dangerous monotony of shot-reverse-shots and garrulous double-shots.

The film is visually dull. There is no use of innovative color or lighting. The sequences are discontinuous, particularly in the scenes where Emma moves to Iowa, and the action shifts haphazardly between Houston (where Aurora lives) and Des Moines. In these sequences, each of which has a plot of its own

eventually tied into the overall plot of the movie, the viewer must wait until the actions sufficiently explain themselves and thus spark our interests.

Furthermore, the film is blatantly two-dimensional. The viewer empathizes with the characters and their plights, but they are distant, card-board characters with little depth. Does this film make one think? Does it offer hidden meaning of what life is about? Does it move one to do anything more than sit back and sob? No. This is not the purpose of *Terms of Endearment*. One leaves the theater pretty much as one went in, perhaps a little sadder, having been told a touching story.

And therein lies the problem with *Terms of Endearment*: it tells us everything, shows us very little, and leaves nothing for the mind to process. Director James L. Brooks counts on an audience with a heart, and he certainly manipulates emotions well with this story (but not with visual images).

The splendid performances in the film are the major credit attributable to Director Brooks.

The brassy finesse of Shirley MacLaine is developed and laudable. The coarse, rough, "coolness" of Jack Nicholson as Aurora's would-be lover adds humor and compassion to the film. Even the children are directed *par excellence*; could Steven Spielberg have done it better?

However, it is the lack of depth which inevitably detracts from *Terms of Endearment*. The only shot in the entire film which challenges the viewer occurs in Emma and her husband Flap's bathroom. As Emma cradles her sick baby in her bosom and as the room fills with steam to clear the child's lungs, Emma confronts disenchanted Flap, who concurrently desires to let Emma handle the crisis and return to bed, with his extra-marital affairs. The steam, rising between the ill-omened couple, symbolizes the rising tension in the marriage, the division occurring between the two, and the difficulty the two are having seeing and understanding each other's problems.

This shot is an exception,

however. Most of the other shots are forced; they visually attack the heart and never challenge the mind. For example, a high angle shot of Emma's undeniably cute baby lying on a blanket bubbling with glee is purposelessly injected into a sequence. The shot adds nothing to the syntagmatic plane of the entire movie; it adds nothing to the particular sequence; it is, in short, worthless. The shot does one thing: it makes the audience blurt, "Oooh, what a cute baby." This doesn't add to the story in any way, but again it does play on heartstrings.

To evaluate *Terms of Endearment* strictly on an artistic level would tend to underestimate its worth; to evaluate it solely on an entertainment level would overestimate its value. It lies somewhere in the grey area between. Regardless of this review, no doubt most of you will now or after the Oscars go out and see this film. Is that a bad thing? No, I will probably be there with you.

WHERE CHARITY IS TREASON

Edwin Feulner

Against the horrors of the twentieth century, the mutilation of one man may seem insignificant. But when that brutal act illustrates the utter bankruptcy of a social order and a philosophy which wants to become dominant in today's world, it merits attention. So I'll tell you the story of such a man.

His name is Sergei Khodorovich. His captors are the KGB, the Soviet Union's dreaded secret police. His crime: charity to those in need.

Khodorovich, a Moscow resident, was arrested in April. Before his arrest, he was manager of the Russian Social Fund. The Fund was established in 1974 by exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who contributed all the Western royalties from *The Gulag Archipelago* to it. The Fund provides support for the families of the Soviet Union's "prisoners of"—those arrested because of their beliefs, or because they have been accused of distributing Bibles or other uncensored literature.

During its ten-year existence, the Russian Social Fund has helped more than 700 families and over 1,000 children by providing food, shelter and clothing to the families of political prisoners. Such a charity is necessary in the Soviet Union, because most families need two breadwinners to make ends meet.

As manager of the Fund, Khodorovich took part in no dissident activities. His only responsibility was to distribute charity to the needy, whatever their religion, nationality, or political persuasion.

Khodorovich's arrest followed a "confession" by former colleague

Valery Repin that the Fund was a front for Western intelligence. Repin was arrested in 1981, held incommunicado and tortured for fifteen months prior to his stage-managed "confession." One can only imagine the means by which the KGB broke Repin's spirit. But

hands of the authorities. This didn't phase the KGB, however, and they continued the beatings. On September 30, he was found in the prison hospital with a fractured skull.

Should Khodorovich somehow manage to recover from his injuries,



that it took them so long to break his will is testimony of his strength. Since his "confession," Repin has been convicted of treason and sentenced to two years in jail and three years of internal exile.

It is clear that the KGB has been seeking the same sort of confession from Khodorovich. But the KGB hasn't been able to overcome Khodorovich's refusal to cooperate in their scheme to discredit a fund for helping the poor.

Since April, Khodorovich has been held in Moscow's Butyrka Prison. He has been subjected to systematic beatings. In June, he went on a hunger-strike, refusing food for eighteen days to protest the illegal nature of his treatment at the

he will be tried for treason. And the maximum Soviet penalty for treason is death.

A recently published book claims that Russia today is a nation without heroes. I disagree. Sergei Khodorovich is a hero worthy of universal admiration. And the work of the Fund even now continues under the guidance of Moscow art critic Boris Mikhailov. "Russia prostrated herself only before God," Mikhailov has written. "But we shall rise up before our oppressors. We will not be silent."

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

Oxfam

continued from page 1

many of my friends who have volunteered to sit at the Oxfam table and to seek fasters.

As Oxfam plans to continue its support for political causes, we at Tufts should, as have students at other universities, reconsider its role on our campus. Oxfam should have the same rights as any other political organization, but not the privilege of raising thousands of dollars through a Tufts' supported fast.

The Welcome Return of Truman Doctrine

continued from page 4

the issue of the safety of Americans there, we could not sit idly by and watch another country fall to communist influence when we had the power to prevent it. In Grenada, the U.S. had openly used military power to protect our democratic friends in the region and further the cause of democracy. We took action against a strategic threat that had been posed to us by the transformation of Grenada into a base for Soviet and Cuban operations.

In the process, our actions have definitely put pressure on Nicaragua, although it is too early to see if its request for Cuban military advisors and Salvadoran guerrilla leaders to leave the country is a legitimate conciliatory gesture and to accelerate negotiations on regional security for Central America. Therefore, the Grenada intervention is a proper application of the Truman Doctrine, for it meets the two criteria.

Other distinctions must be pointed out so as to disprove the "Vietnam analogy." In contrast to U.S. involvement in Vietnam, helping the Grenadians to overthrow their ruthless rulers is a freedom-enhancing opportunity which the majority of Americans support.

In similar contrast to Vietnam, now that the Grenadians are free to speak, their response to the American invasion is one of relief and gratitude. This time the U.S. has a formidable advantage, the



genuine goodwill of a foreign people who view the Americans as heroes, bringing Grenada a breath of fresh air and an opportunity to secure democracy on the island. The Grenadians have made it clear that they needed our help and are grateful to the other Caribbean countries for deposing a military

regime that had come to power in a bloody coup and that had no intention of permitting a democratic political process.

A final distinction to note is that the U.S. was invited in this time by a group of Caribbean nations—all independent democracies—to participate with them in an action to

restore a democratic government in that small island nation.

Grenada, is therefore, a perfect case-in-point disproving the Vietnam War "legacy" and demonstrating how the U.S. should apply the Truman Doctrine, thereby achieving order and preserving democracy in the world.

THE SHAMIE SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN

continued from page 5

"One rap against Tsongas is that...he talks well, he has some good ideas, but doesn't follow up. There is a wind up, the big pitch, but no fielding for the putout." Of the 93 substantive bills Tsongas has introduced, only one, a Florida Wildlife refuge bill, has passed. However, of late, he has had some success in co-sponsoring a bill to establish a holiday entitled National Ice Cream Day.

Eighth, Shamie understands the economy. He is recognized nationally for educational programs on the economy. Sen. Tsongas, never having worked in the private sector, has made poor predictions; inflation would skyrocket as a result of substantial tax cuts, the U.S. would run out of oil by 1983, and only vast government social programs financed by higher taxes will keep America competitive.

Ninth, Shamie is a prominent leader in Massachusetts. Having a Republican from Massachusetts in the Senate will give the state a more balanced representation. Our one-sided congressional delegation failed to bring the USS Iowa and its 3000 jobs to Massachusetts because it had no influence with the current administration.

Finally, Shamie believes that principles, not politics, count. Senator Tsongas reintroduced Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) after torpedoing it, and publicly rebuked the Prime Minister of Israel to garner favorable publicity for himself. Principles should motivate

a senator's behavior, not politics. Shamie supports the E.R.A. and is a pro-environmentalist. He believes in the formation of an acid rain commission.

In his speech at the kickoff celebration, Ray Shamie began by charging that Tsongas voted in favor of raising taxes instead of supporting the Reagan tax cuts. He further stated that Tsongas fails to support a strong national defense, which has caused him to lose the support and confidence of many Massachusetts Democrats. Shamie said, "In the tradition of Democratic concern for the working man and woman, in the tradition of Democratic concern for a strong America, this is one Republican who is more of a Democrat than you are Mr. Tsongas." He further claimed that his opponent's record represents "the philosophy of big government, big business, and big disappointment." Shamie, the founder of two high tech companies that employ more than 600 people, labeled Tsongas as "the big business candidate in this contest" and called Tsongas' national industrial policy proposals "National Wealth Insurance."

"You won't find me canvassing for votes in corporate board rooms," Shamie said. "You'll find me in the North End, in Charlestown, in Springfield, and New Bedford, on every street corner, in every neighborhood, in every city and town in this state."

Shamie also criticized Tsongas'

recent performance during the Grenada rescue mission. "Unfortunately Mr. Tsongas saw this as another golden opportunity for a bonanza of free, easy publicity. On the same day Americans had landed in Grenada, he condemned our rescue mission even before the facts were in. Well, we saw our students kiss the ground as soon as they touched American soil. We witnessed the people of Grenada joyfully greeting American troops after living under a twenty-four hour shoot-on-sight curfew. We discovered huge stockpiles of Soviet made weapons." He further added, "Even Tip O'Neill was man

enough to admit he had been wrong—America was not the villain," Shamie said. "But Mr. Tsongas, admit he was wrong—Never."

Shamie thanked his supporters for attending his announcement and promised an issued-oriented campaign that "would encompass the hopes and concerns of all people from all walks of life." And then he added, "Let us decide that we will not only create a campaign that gives hope to the people of this state, but that we will take the spirit of friendship we have in this room to those who celebrate with us our love of freedom."

BUSINESS DEREGULATION

continued from page 5

of oil and its higher cost on the world market. Once the government stopped subsidizing petroleum, the domestic price rose to the level of world prices. People responded by cutting back on their consumption. The decrease in demand for petroleum, along with the recent oil glut, has substantially lowered its price and the result has been more oil at a lower price.

Deregulation is now proposed for natural gas. Opponents of natural gas deregulation fear that consumers will be hurt in the very short run by rising prices. They fail to see the long term benefits if deregulation is implemented.

This country's present trend towards further deregulation

should continue. Government should continue to monitor safety and trade practices, but the operation of our businesses should be left to those who run them best, the successful businessmen. Companies cannot be forced to work at a loss for long periods of time, and the consumer cannot afford to be held prisoner to a poor company kept alive by government logrollers.

If businesses are forced to stand alone in the free market, better products will be developed and prices will drop accordingly. The economy can operate in a natural business cycle with flexible wages and prices. Government cannot be allowed to deprive us of the full benefits of capitalism.