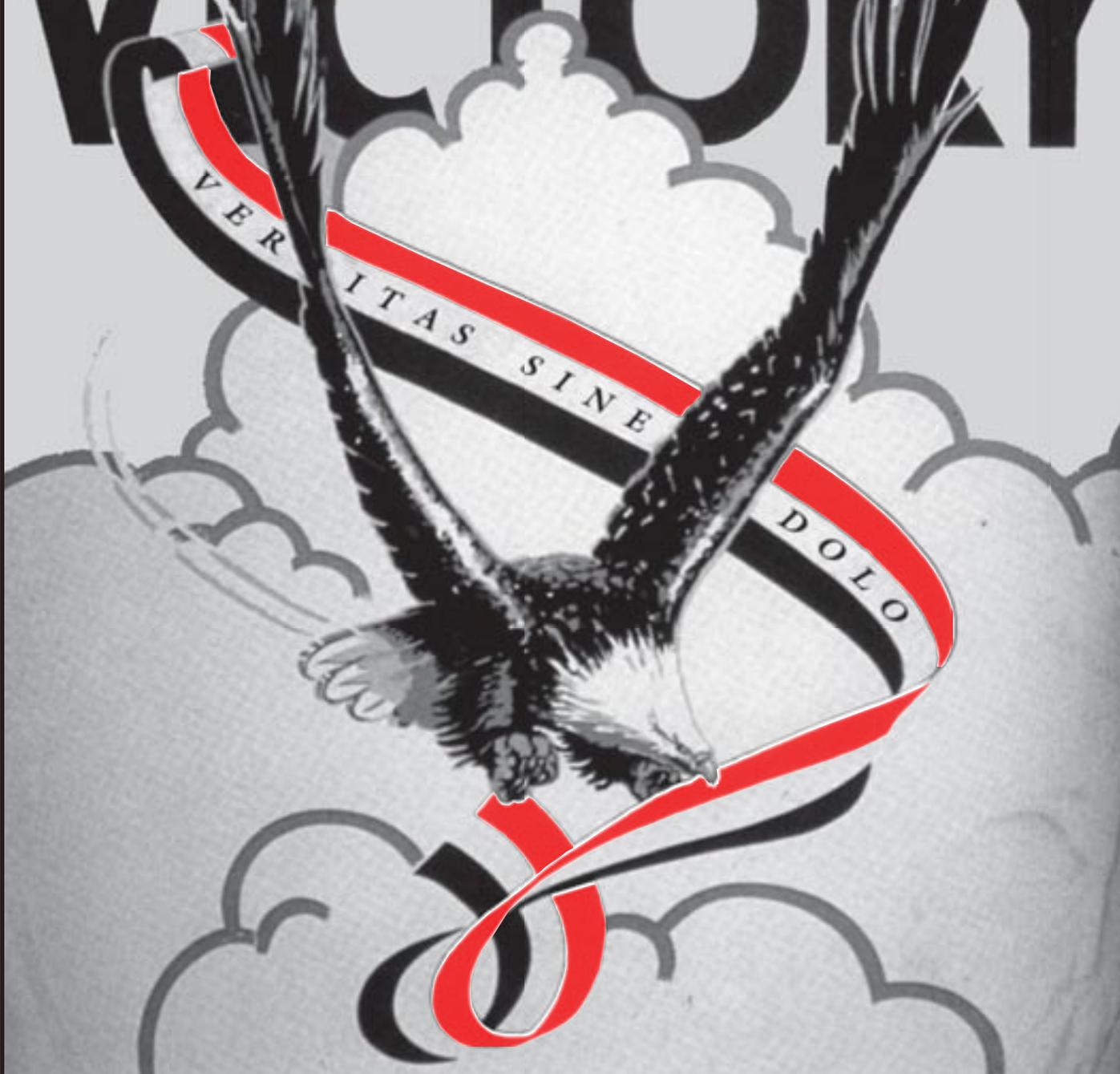


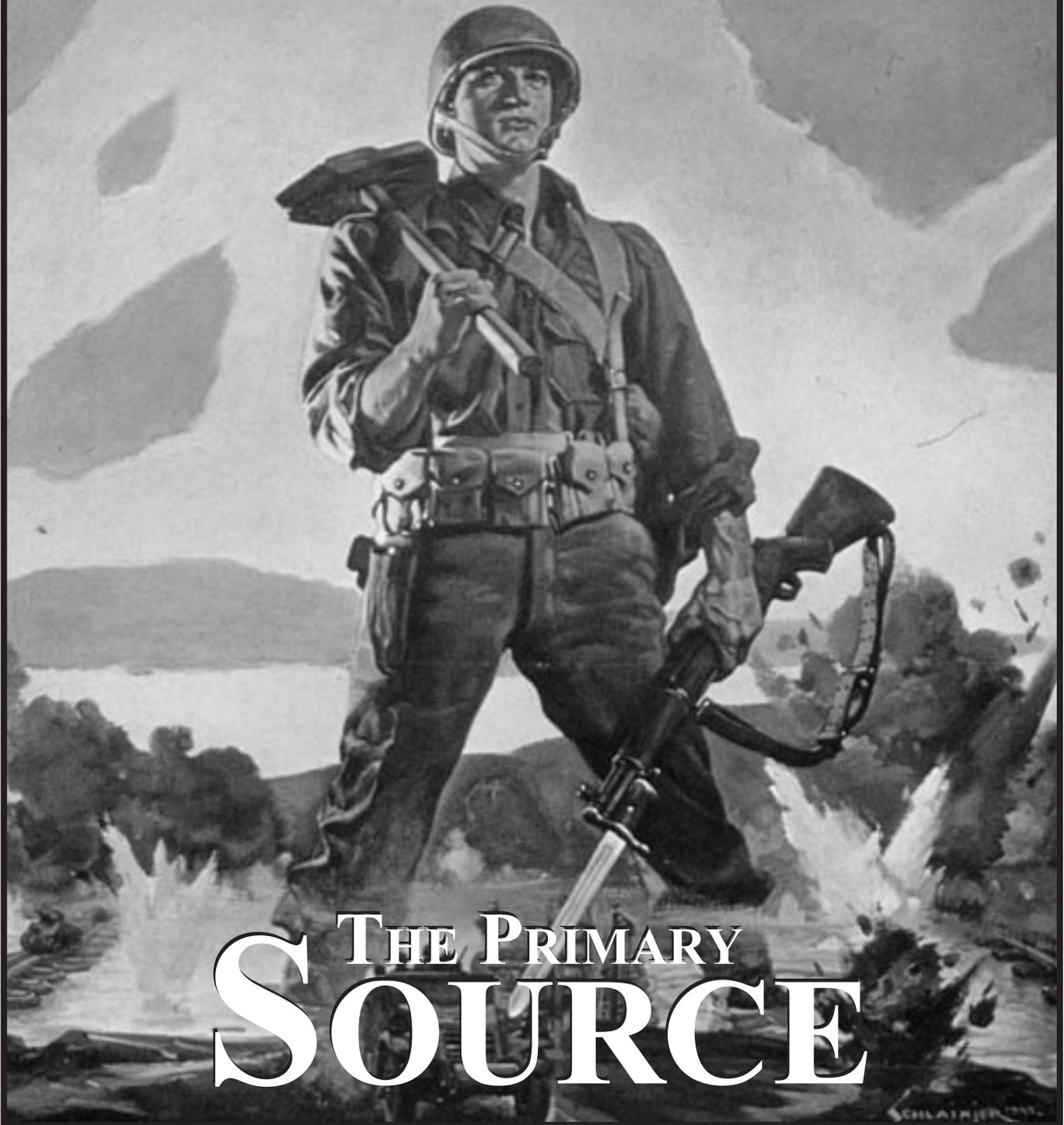
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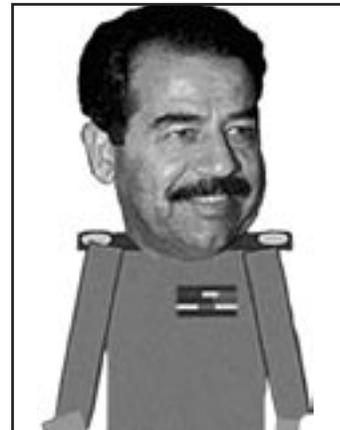
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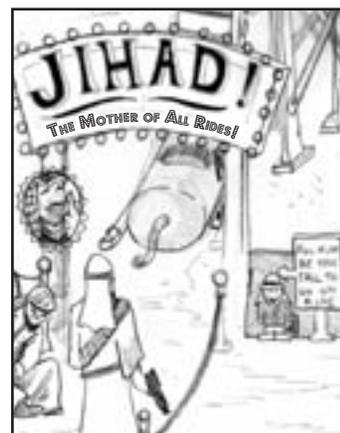
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One Year Later

Many words have been used to describe the carnage of 9/11: tragic, chaotic, intimidating, to name a few. But the word “desperate” seems strangely absent from the mouths of Americans. This word alone expresses in great detail so much of what happened that day and in the subsequent months, yet Americans are hesitant to use it to describe themselves.

Ask a few American kids what they want to be when they grow up—astronaut, pop star, president, firefighter, archaeologist—the answers will vary widely. Ask how they will manage, and every kid will have a plan. The nature of American society is that every individual can determine his own future. We can grow-up to be whatever we wish, and most closed doors are the ones we shut ourselves. The concept of “fate” is lost on Americans. When we cannot control something, we feel insecure, not guided by a higher power. When an outsider, therefore, has authority over American life and death, we try—desperately—to regain control.

This desperation was obvious last September. Once death at the hands of terrorists became inevitable, many people simply seized whatever control they could salvage. Some flung themselves out of windows hundreds of feet in the air, taking an alternative to the fire and rubble of the Twin Towers. Others forced a plane to crash into a field—their choice—rather than into the terrorists’ target. To the frantic end, these Americans held to the characteristic that so infuriates the Islamic East: their control over life.

The desperation, however, neither began nor ended with the American victims. The terrorists themselves were desperate. America, the “Great Satan,” tempts good Muslims with its freedoms and social promiscuity. Despite the authoritarian rule of the Taliban and other regional governments, American values and the wonders of individual rights have been slowly seeping into the Middle East for decades. Fundamentalists Muslims are desperate to stop it

because giving in means losing their faith in Allah. Yes, the strikes against the US were carefully gauged and done in the name of God, but they were the acts of men who are running out of ways to fight the West. Since its inception, Islam has proven a popular rival to Christianity, but the predominant fundamentalist lifestyle is waning in the face of Western progress. These men were as desperate to salvage their way of life as their victims were to salvage theirs in their final moments.

On a day when two different cultures clashed so violently, they simultaneously shared one upsetting sentiment. Representatives from both strove to maintain their relative dignities to the bitter end. Yet with the global community expanding so rapidly, only one of these cultures can ultimately flourish while the other degenerates into a sad relic of its former glory.

The US and the rest of the Western world have a leg-up on the Islamic East. We are already flourishing, and they have already been decaying for the past hundred years. And in the wake of 9/11, our generation has an opportunity that our immediate predecessors missed. We have a reason to look to the future with fresh hope for worldwide liberty and to take action in the name of America with a renewed patriotic fire. Not since the end of the Cold War has American youth had such a tremendous responsibility to act for the future of the entire world. Hopefully we can find innovative ways to combat enemies new and old. We have the opportunity to ensure global freedom. The time has come to cease looking back to our mistakes and to begin looking forward to our potential.



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Contributors

NICK ABRAHAM • ALEX ALLEN
STEVEN BLEIBERG • JONATHAN FRIED
STEPHEN TEMPESTA • JASON WALKER
REID VAN GORDER

Webmaster
ALEX LEVY

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Commentary

Many Panels, New Story

Tufts University is famous for its commitment to diversity. The University makes a point of reminding freshmen of this commitment with the Orientation program, “Many Stories, One Community.” Although the program is billed in the Orientation booklet as a unique opportunity to hear how students at Tufts “have been challenged to grow and change” at school, the panel consists of a fairly predictable mix of racial, socioeconomic and sexual backgrounds. In past years the panel was a blatant representation of the administration’s guilt. It featured members of various “minority” groups bashing the Tufts community and giving the impression that racism and hate crimes were widespread on campus. Generally panelists touted diversity while telling students that they only felt comfortable hanging out with people of their own race or sexual orientation. Bored freshmen played “guess the panelists” amongst themselves and tried to correctly guess which backgrounds would be represented. This informal game later became THE PRIMARY SOURCE’S “Many Stories, One Community BINGO” game.

Like those who came before them, this year’s freshmen were none too thrilled to be forced to attend this mandatory “diversity” session. This year, however, the panelists appeared interested in giving a fairer impression of the Tufts community. In fact, the program did a decent job overall of actually showing the personal growth of people from different backgrounds. This new approach was marred however by one major exception.

Junior David Wu delivered an angry speech decrying the “racist” institution of Tufts University. He made a point of telling the audience that he “hates Tufts” and is glad to be going abroad to be free of the intolerant atmosphere on campus. Wu said that the university itself condoned racism, sexism, and homophobia and used the exoneration of THE PRIMARY SOURCE on charges of sexual harassment and libel as proof. Of course Wu failed to mention that the Source was exonerated by the rather diverse Committee on Student Life, consisting of students and teachers as well as administrators of all backgrounds. When later asked about the lack of Asian culture classes, Wu blamed the problem on the racist views

of the administration. This reversion to Tufts-bashing, race-baiting rhetoric clearly echoed panels of the past.

Yet despite this vehemence there was a further indication of improvement. In the midst of Wu’s diatribe, another panelist, PJ Andrews, interrupted and commented that the inability of Tufts to offer a wider range of courses was more likely due to a lack of funds than to anti-Asian sentiment. That this panel was diverse enough to contain some common sense is a big step forward.

Let Them Have Guns!

The Constitution guarantees us that “the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed”—except on airplanes. For general safety concerns, guns have traditionally been forbidden on airplanes for fear that they may be used to harm others, or worse, actually to hijack the plane. However, in light of the events of September 11th and continued threats, airline pilots have lobbied for the ability to carry guns themselves, for their own safety as well as for the safety of the passengers.

The pilots have faced little opposition from the public. Two separate polls have indicated that most Americans, 82 % and 76 % respectively, support the pilots’ request. Another hurdle was overcome last week when the Senate voted overwhelmingly to allow commercial pilots to carry weapons in the cockpit after the Bush administration dropped its opposition to the idea.

The administration has cautioned, however, that a number of safety and logistical issues need to be resolved, including implementing a training program before the estimated 85,000 pilots are allowed to carry weapons. In addition, the administration also warned that the Transportation Security Administration budget cannot accommodate the sizeable cost of the program, an estimated \$900 million to start and \$250 million annually thereafter.

The Bush administration’s first concern is valid. Although many states have so many restrictions and regulations that pilots would have to jump through hoops to obtain guns, in other states, only a simple test or class is needed. Regardless of one’s background, however, a new training regimen will have to be implemented for

the unique environment of an airplane. In the event that a melee ensued and the pilot had to use his weapon, poorly aimed bullets could actually kill more passengers than terrorists. Proper techniques must be learned to avoid such a disaster. In addition, pilots should only be allowed the use of frangible bullets, which shatter on impact. Lead bullets could puncture the walls or windows of the plane, letting in outside air and causing a critical change in the cabin pressure.

Pilots also need to be trained to ensure that they have complete control of their weapons at all times. The concern that a terrorist could simply steal the pilot’s gun rather than trying to sneak one onboard is a valid one. Officials should seriously consider the administration’s suggestion of a lockbox for their weapons.

Finally, one must consider the cost of the program. Though the issue of increased govern-



ment spending is always a concern, the government should not shirk its responsibility to the people. As Ayn Rand once said, “The only proper, *moral* purpose of a government is to protect man’s rights, which means: to protect him from physical violence—to protect his right to his own life, to his own liberty, to his own *property* and to the pursuit of his own happiness.” Despite the significant cost of the program, giving pilots the tools necessary to defend planes from terrorists is money well spent.

Reich and Wrong

A popular strategy to win elections in Massachusetts is to distance oneself as much as possible from the status quo of Bostonian politics. The tactic almost backfired on Republican gubernatorial candidate Mitt Romney, when critics pointed out that his residency status in Massachusetts is questionable. On the Democratic ticket, Robert Reich claims to be an outsider to politics everywhere. He draws attention to the fact that he has never held an elected office, only appointed ones, and he has never held office in Massachusetts. Only in Massachusetts does this lack of experience appear an advantage.

Reich proudly explains in his campaign speeches his rare ability to remain a Washington outsider even during his days as Labor Secretary under Bill Clinton. In his memoirs, *Locked in the Cabinet*, he recounts his experiences in the Capital. The book highlights the biggest battles of his secretarial career—attacks by the media during a routine press conference and harassment at a congressional hearing. Most events display the vicious nature of everyday Washington politics and his appalled reaction.

Reich’s stories tend to focus on his heroic characteristics. Upon closer examination, however, they appear to be no more than wishful fiction. The public records that document most of the episodes in his book paint a different picture. For example, during a talk given to the National Association of Manufacturers, Reich claims an audience member rudely interrogated him. When he tries to answer the man’s questions, the room (full of white, male executives smoking cigars) erupts into shouts of “bullshit” and “go back to Harvard.” In contrast, the transcript of the event is rather dull, only showing “scattered applause and laughter.” In fact, this episode was so far from the truth that he rewrote the entire section (among several others) in the paperback version. Now, the room is no longer filled with cigar smoke and Reich only hears some hisses from the crowd.

Some disputed elements survived Reich’s rewrite. Though they also contradict public records, the press conference and congressional hearing episodes remain largely unchanged. Reich also quotes Rep. Martin Olav Sabo (D-MN), as saying of his own party, “We’re owned by them. Business,” and quotes former House Republican leader Robert Michel as saying Newt Gingrich was “out to destroy.” Both deny ever breathing these words. Reich also fell into trouble when he declared Bill Clinton’s endorsement of his campaign. Clinton later said, “Insofar as the article stated that I encouraged Bob Reich to run or supported his candidacy, it is not correct.”

Reich is no longer an outsider to politics. His attempts to prove otherwise only serve to further expose him as a mainstream politician. He is learning to spin and lie with the best of them.

UN-productive

The United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development took place in Johannesburg, South Africa from August 26th to September 4th. It promised to “bring together tens of thousands of participants, including heads of State and Government, national delegates and leaders from non-governmental organizations, businesses and other major groups to focus the world’s attention and direct action toward meeting difficult challenges, including improving people’s lives and conserving our natural resources in a world that is growing in population, with ever-increasing demands for food, water, shelter, sanitation, energy, health services and economic security.” Tufts, through EPIIC, even sent a delegation of students to observe the proceedings.

Kofi Annan, general secretary of the United Nations, proclaimed that the summit “makes sustainable development a reality, puts us on a path that reduces poverty while protecting the environment, and works for all peoples, rich and poor, today and tomorrow.” However, beyond the hype, the conference accomplished little. The pre-negotiations failed, as delegates arrived with more than 400 disagreements to the proposed plan of action. The major leaders of the world, except for a preoccupied President Bush preparing for war, conducted the high profile razzle-dazzle public appearances and speeches, serving as eye candy for 4000 journalists present. With 8000 business representatives and 9000 governmental officials also in attendance, the ministers and bureaucrats completed the bulk of the hammering and shaping in all night sessions. They produced a 65 page document that did more reaffirming than declaring. One “accomplishment” of the summit was agreement to halve the number of people without basic sanitation (currently 2.4 billion) by 2015. However, this target was already agreed to at the 2000 world summit.

Many people had hoped that the some agreement would be reached regarding renewable energy targets. Latin America and the European Union both floated proposals to increase the production of clean energy, but OPEC, along with the United States, flexed their diplomatic muscles and refused to approve any of the new targets. The United States typically blocks many environmental and energy reforms mainly because the US faces the brunt of the costs. However, one major shortcoming of the summit was a failure to reduce energy and farm subsidies. These subsidies typically wreak havoc on economies and distort trade figures. The United States, along with other wealthy nations, continue the mal-adjusted practice, in the face of simple economic theory, as a ploy to simply gain political votes. Another step in place, the plan of action called for “a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity”; however, an earlier summit recognized the high rate of species extinction, and the wording is so weak that no major change is expected. Finally, with the financial shakeups in the United States on the front pages of the world newspapers, and in spite of vehement opposition from the US, world governments agreed to binding rules for governing international corporations.

With all the talk currently on the table, and relatively little action, the United Nations has planned no further expensive mega-summits. Instead, Mark Malloch Brown, the head of the UN Development Program, has been appointed as world scorekeeper, and will monitor progress nations are making on the current resolutions. His report card will apparently carry weight, as the World Bank and IMF will consider his “grades” when determining some of their financial decisions. □

Fortnight in ReviewSM

Comedy is allied to Justice.
—Aristophanes

PS Al Gore plans to go on campaign trips to Iowa and New Hampshire before the November elections as he steps up his political travels and fundraising, aides say. Gore's aides also added that he loves the sweet taste of losing.

PS Connecticut Staties appointed Sgt. Nancy Vitone to serve as a liaison to the department's gay troopers in response to allegations of workplace harassment. Apparently, some of the heterosexual workers felt uncomfortable around the night sticks and "fruit-flavored" cotton candy.



PS Top Ten captions to this picture:

10. "Who will be the next American Idol?"
9. "...and it does wear a party hat"
8. "I wanted to give Saddam a big hug..."
7. "She has massive... tracts of land."
6. "So a priest, a rabbi, and Richard Perle walk into a bar..."
5. "Come my children...come unto me!"
4. "Trent Lott apologized yesterday for his obscene finger gesture"
3. "I call it my Patriot Missile."
2. What the hell is Larry Flynt doing here?"
1. Tom Daschle suddenly understands the extent of his inadequacy.

PS Zach Osborne of the Valley Sports Little League World Championship team and his teammates got to sit in the cockpit of Air Force One after meeting with President Bush on the tarmac of Louisville International Airport. Osborne was quoted as saying, "I-I-I-I-I'm honored to, uh, to meet President B-B-B-B... SHAAROOON!"

PS Citizens in Birmingham have formed a watchdog group to investigate tips about corruption in Alabama government. When told of the program, President Bush became angry and insisted that "no government agency will be called to investigate a woman's chest area."

PS A coalition of state agencies and private advocacy groups in Alabama are assembling a statewide plan to combat rape and domestic violence against women,

officials said. The plan includes a toll-free hotline for victims and seminar entitled, "When he doesn't understand 'no,' shoot another round."

PS In Arizona, newly released information revealed that both blacks and Asians have seen faster rising standards of living than white residents. Local trailer park residents were reported to have commented, "Sheet, yo no dem job's geet queek wit da menoratees."

PS All Alabama public schools are now connected to the Internet. During a news conference, Gov. Siegelman sent an e-mail to the final 142 state schools to receive Internet access. The school children were delighted to hear from the Governor, and were also excited that they could EARN \$10,000 A MONTH AS YOU WORK FROM HOME!

PS The federal government recently purchased large tracts of land on the Kenai Peninsula in an attempt to enlarge the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Scientists say it's home to wildlife such as moose, brown and black bears, and tundra swans. It'll also be the site of this year's SOURCE moose, bear, and swan -roast.

PS Emerson Holmes, who died last week at age 109, claimed he once prayed that he'd live to be 100. He was one of eight children on a Union County tobacco farm. When asked about the reasons for Holmes' longevity, a Philip Morris spokesman explained "we also sell indulgences."

PS Dried up sections of the Kankakee River in Indiana have yielded ancient Native American artifacts. University of Notre Dame archaeologist Mark Schurr is said to have found limestone gambling chips.

PS Arkansas officials have expressed concern about residents being chosen to star on a CBS owned "reality" show modeling The Beverly Hillbillies. One official said a dumb TV reality show could hurt the state's image, as he walked past the William J. Clinton Presidential Library.



PS A California man claimed that he was innocent of wrongdoing after handing out realistic looking but fictitious tickets to people parked in disabled zones. The Traffic and Parking division of TUPD also continues to maintain their innocence.

PS Top Ten Things you *didn't* do during Freshmen Orientation...

10. Go anywhere without ten of your newest friends.
9. Have that "special" conversation with your roommate.
8. Set foot in the library.
7. See the light of day before 11 am.
6. Attend Film Series—sober.
5. Run Film Series—sober.
4. Gain an appreciation for Tufts' multiculturalism.
3. Read the *Observer*.
2. Sip Hennessy and discuss Wittgenstein at DU.
1. Get laid.

PS Vail officials have concluded that an increase in taxes will have to be put into effect because the city is in the red by approximately \$10 million. Councilmen added that other alternative was to let environmentalists burn everything down, so that city services are no longer needed.

PS A wealthy county in Idaho is taking the precedent-setting stand of requiring contractors to build at least one affordable home within each neighborhood. Howard Roark has lodged an official complaint.

PS Phoenix officials have approved naming the courthouse after Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and the construction of a larger-than-life bronze statue of her with privately funded money. No word yet on the Women's Center's Peggy Barrett bust.

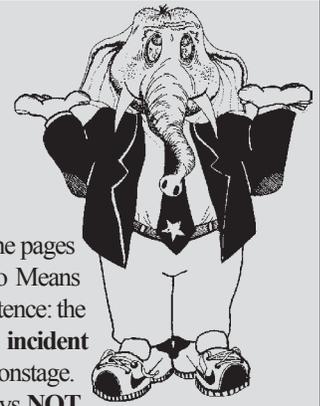
PS Top Ten things to do when "it's getting hot in here."

10. Take off all your clothes.
9. Alert your local ECO rep.
8. Pump up your freon emitting, ozone destroying AC.
7. Make up statistics to support global warming.
6. Hold a summit in Johannesburg.
5. Hire an underage Mexican to fan you.
4. Blame the SOURCE.
3. Blame global warming.
2. Blame Canada.
1. Turn off that stupid song.

PS In the Rocky Mountain National Park, research has revealed that growing elk populations are threatening the viability of other plants and animals, their numbers reaching in excess of 3000. When questioned, Bullwinkle lit up a cigarette and said in a suave French accent, "Ah love, my sweet love..."

PS An elderly California woman accidentally struck a crowd waiting for a ferry with her car. Several people were injured, although none seriously. When questioned about the incident, residents of Balboa Island commented "Adrienne!!!"

From the Elephant's Mouth



☞ After years of **kindly advice** from the pages of the SOURCE, organizers of "Why No Means No" shockingly acknowledged our existence: the "rapist" in this year's **mandatory bias incident** was reading a copy of the SOURCE while onstage. He obviously skipped our Top Ten Ways **NOT to Get Laid** during Orientation... In an email to SOURCE principals Sam Dangremond and **Megan Liotta**, feminist extraordinaire **Peggy Barrett** insisted the inclusion of the mag was incidental and no negative association was meant. She could not, however, explain the rapist's use of a **Sam Dangremond mask**... Dangremond and Liotta then went back to the Conservative Compound for a **celebratory cigar**... Meanwhile, ACT activist and former fascist—er—culture rep **David Wu**, lambasted the University during "Many Stories, One Community" for fostering an **atmosphere of hate**, racism, and intolerance. During the question and answer period, one inquisitive freshman asked, "Why can't you be a **happy queer Asian** instead of an angry one?" Wu was reportedly stumped.

☞ Over at lefty "anti-Zionist" **Counterpunch.com**, erstwhile, sometime professor **Gary Leupp** wrote a letter to **Bruce Springsteen** criticizing the Boss' support of the Bush Administration's efforts in Afghanistan. "It pains me that you'd **lend your good name** to support any of that shit," Leupp opines. It pains the ELEPHANT that he broke his promise to retire... The so-called **Group of Six** published a 16-page pamphlet touting their super special diversity. Minority students will surely be offended at the predominance of white on each page... In an MSNBC op-ed, Urban and Environmental Development Ass. Professor **Julian Agyeman** suggested that China and India "are far more likely to take a sustainable development path if the White House takes a strong leadership role." Agyeman's reportedly penned the article after sampling the fine Asian cuisine from Kee Kar Lau and **Golden Light**.

☞ PAA's most infamous prez, **Carl Jackson**, makes his triumphant return from Uganda this semester. The current Tilton RA reportedly looks considerably **less portly** than his pre-Afrika days. No doubt he can credit his successful weight loss to the Ugandan **civil war** and all that heavy lifting from his **pre-trip "magazine dumpings."**

☞ **Julia Lifschultz** and **Joel Wertheimer** wrote opposing Viewpoints about sorority life at Tufts. The two then vowed **never again** to do something so hurtful, had a playful **pillow fight** in their underwear, and **accidentally kissed**.

☞ SWAMI ELEPHANT predicts: David Wu remains an angry queer Asian... Inquisitive freshmen **commandeer the Joey** in protest... Carl Jackson gains back all the weight and sues Dewick, Carmichael, and McDonalds for marketing fatty foods to "**Africans in America**."

☞ THE ELEPHANT never forgets.

Forget peacenik rhetoric. Going to war with Iraq just isn't in our best interest.

Saddam a Go-Go?

by Jason Walker

Between the end of the Gulf War and 9/11, Saddam Hussein was, at most, a gadfly for the US. To be sure, every time a new “crisis” involving Iraq occurred, many Monday morning quarterbacks grumbled that Bush 41 should have “finished the job” and taken out Saddam while his Republican Guard was on the run and using its underwear as flags of surrender.

The Bush 41 administration wisely interpreted the 1990 UN resolution authorizing the use of force only to expel Saddam from Kuwait. Liberating Kuwait was relatively easy, with fighting mostly limited to desert wastelands, but an invasion of Iraq proper would not only have shattered the alliance, but it would have invited chemical retaliation and forced American troops into the dirtiest of battlefields: urban warfare. Norman Schwarzkopf noted that there were no Iraqi Thomas Jeffersons running around to replace Saddam and that most of his possible successors were more bloodthirsty and insane than he is. Even in an emasculated state, Saddam would provide a useful buffer between Iran and Saudi Arabia and keep the balance of power in the Middle East relatively stable. Additionally, war could splinter Iraq among ethnic lines, igniting a regional conflict.

Of course, Iraq’s government would not survive such a conflict. If war came, America’s military would once again demonstrate why the US is the world’s undisputed superpower. But to be clichéd about it, the issue is not whether the US

Mr. Walker is a graduate student in the Philosophy Department.

could win the war, but whether it could win peace and avoid a quagmire that would make Vietnam look like patty cake.

Right now, the answer is no. War with Iraq at this time is completely out of step with America’s best interests. First, war is only in one’s interest when in self-defense. This does not rule out pre-emptive strikes entirely. But the war must have some *grounding* in self-defense, such as Israel’s pre-emptive strike against troops massed on its borders in 1967 or (hypothetically) action against Hitler, a credible would-be world conqueror, before 1941. Second, nations properly wage war, in part, to protect against specific threats to the liberty and safety of its people. Wars that do not accomplish this, or that actually undermine these values, are suspect if not immoral. One last requirement is logically essential:

The issue is not whether the US could win the war, but whether it could win peace and avoid a quagmire that would make Vietnam look like patty cake.

a clear definition of victory and exit strategy.

The proposed war with Iraq fails all three of these tests. Regarding the first requirement, Iraq is no threat to the United States at this time or in the foreseeable future. Iraqi troops are not massed on the Canadian border, and it’s doubtful any weapons of mass destruction Iraq may possess could reach American targets. If Iraq is really as dangerous as Dick Cheney claims, none of Iraq’s immediate neighbors, not even the Kuwaitis, seem to notice, nor are they supportive of the proposed war. Scott Ritter, the former UN weapons inspector and one of Saddam’s harshest critics, has testified before Congress that Iraq could not pos-

sibly have anything remotely nuclear in its possession.

What kind of threat *is* Saddam Hussein? Part of the reason why the character of Saddam is so amusing on “South Park” is that the real Saddam is equally ridiculous. The Iraqi government has not had control of Iraqi airspace since the 1991 Gulf War. More than a third of Iraqi territory is demilitarized: the Shiite areas of the south and the Kurdish areas of the north enjoy de facto independence.

Even if the Iraqi government has researched weapons of mass destruction, its military has been in tatters since the Gulf War and is a shadow of its former strength. While UN sanctions have been imperfect, Iraq’s attempts to acquire such weaponry have likely been fraught with difficulty.

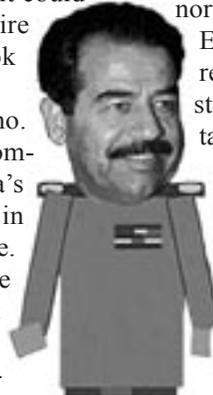
On the other hand, one might argue, why wait until Manhattan is nuked to take action? Why not take action now to prevent any danger, thus applying a “precautionary principle” to foreign policy. The proper response is that the odds of Saddam acquiring a nuclear device, the means to deliver it to New York, and effectively committing suicide by using it are roughly the same as the odds of the Pope converting to Branch Davidianism.

None of this is to suggest that Saddam is a pussy cat, but the “threat” he poses should be put in perspective. The Cuban Missile Crisis involved a nation far more dangerous than Iraq installing nuclear warhead silos a mere 90 miles from the US coast. The Soviet Union would have stood at least a small chance of surviving a counter-strike from the US, whereas Iraq would face certain annihilation. Despite this, the Soviets still backed down in the face of American resolve.

The only plausible reason why Saddam would use WMD against either the US or Israel is if he knew that his government was going to be obliterated anyway. After all, despite having ample stocks of chemical weapons, Saddam never actually used them against the Gulf War allies. Saddam knew full well what the response would be if he did.

Consider further the law of unintended consequences. A victory in Iraq would entail a military occupation of Iraq, or at

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The evidence is there.

Bombs Over Baghdad

by Christian Miller

In the wake of September 11th, the American people have progressed from a state of shock and sorrow to one of anger, developing a desire to seek vindication for the atrocities committed by state supported terrorists. At the one year anniversary of this tragedy, our nation is concerned about the possibility of future attacks and is searching for preventative measures.

While the chance of another attack on such a devastating scale as the World Trade Center is now far less, the United States must prevent any and all threats by actively seeking out the breeding grounds of such horrid attitudes toward life—the most dangerous of which now is Saddam Hussein's Iraqi regime.

The United States has many reasons for ousting Saddam Hussein's regime. The first of which concerns the validity of Iraq being a threat to United States' security, and other countries as well. It has been public knowledge since 1980 that Saddam's regime not only possesses chemical weapons, but also uses them indiscriminately. For example, on September 22, 1980 Iraq became the initial aggressor in the Iran-Iraq War in an attempt to gain control of the Shatt al Arab waterway. However, when the war became a rout and Iran pushed into Iraqi territory, Saddam ordered the use of chemical weapons against Iranian troops and Iranian civilian populations.

Moreover, the use of the SCUD missiles containing chemical warheads provides further evidence of Saddam's willingness to use chemical and biological weapons. During the Persian Gulf War, Saddam not only

Mr. Miller is a sophomore majoring in Math and Quantitative Economics.

used chemical laden SCUD missiles against troops, but also launched them against Israel without distinguishing between military and civilian targets. Fortunately, at that time Saddam did not possess VX nerve gas or anthrax, or the casualty rate would have

been drastically higher. Yet it has been widely reported that Saddam now possesses large stockpiles of both VX and anthrax, two

extremely deadly biological and chemical agents; and it is unlikely that he would hesitate to use them.

Additionally, following the Persian Gulf War both the Kurds and the Shiites sought more freedom from their despotic ruler, taking advantage of Saddam's weakened position. Unfortunately, Saddam's response was ruthless and swift, gassing approximately 30,000 of his own citizens. Finally, recent evidence has brought to light Saddam's

connections with Al Qaeda. These terrorist connections, coupled with his public praise of the success of the attacks on America, paint a fearsome picture of the Iraqi despot. While

these examples do not provide concrete proof of Saddam's current intentions, they constitute a strong precedent of his aggressive and ruthless use of chemical weapons. These examples show that he has chemical and biological means to inflict serious harm upon any nation and he is willing to use

them without mercy.

On top of his chemical and biological arsenal, U.N. inspectors revealed in 1991 that Saddam was extremely close to developing and deploying nuclear weapons. Saddam is widely regarded as a master of deception, and had prevented the U.N. from halting Iraq's growing nuclear capabilities. Now, after an interim of four years, Saddam has been able to develop weapons of mass destruction unhindered by U.N. inspections. His constant feinting about letting inspectors return has lulled the rest of the world into a state of indifference. The current situation is most analogous to having placed Saddam into a closed box with no windows, a dangerous stance because there are no means by which to monitor him. The present policy of ignoring him so long as he remains within his borders is ineffective and does not keep the rest of the world safe.

It must be emphasized that mere speculation about whether Saddam Hussein has weapons of mass destruction is likely not the only justification for the agenda which the administration currently promotes. In addition to the evidence publicly available, there still remains a large amount of information that only the administration has access to. Most importantly, the intelligence community's experience in these situations gives it insight and understanding that is not privy to the normal American citizen. Hopefully during upcoming Congressional hearings new public information will become available.

Besides the concern over national security and the public safety, there are other important factors that press the need to go into Iraq. Foremost, Saddam Hussein's regime is supported and kept in power by a small minority, a minority that unfortunately controls the

Iraqi Republican Guard. The majority of Iraq's population is composed of the Kurds in the north, and the Shiites in the south, both of which detest Saddam's regime and live in deplorable conditions. The smaller Sunni population, which has control of

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Simje • Bruce Edward Simmons • Don Simmons • Diane Simmons • George Simmons • Arthur Simon • Kenneth Alan Simon • Michael John Simon • Paul Joseph Simon • Marianne Simone • Barry Simowitz • Jane Simpin • Jeff Simpson • George V. Sims • Cheryl D. Sinocek • Khamladi K. Khami Singh • Roshan R. Sean Singh • Thomas Sinton • Peter A. Siracuse • Muriel F. Siskopoulos • Joseph M. Sisolak • John P. Skala • Francis J. Skidmore • Toyena Corliss Skinner • Paul A. Skrzepa • Christopher Paul Slatterry • Vincent R. Slavin • Robert Sliwak • Paul K. Sloan • Stanley S. Smaaga • Wendy L. Small • Jeffrey Randall Smith • Catherine T. Smith • Daniel Laurence Smith • George Eric Smith • James G. Smith • Joyce Smith • Karl Trumbull Smith • Kevin Smith • Leon Smith • Moira Smith • Rosemary A. Smith • Sandra Fajardo Smith • LTC Gary F. Smith • Heather Smith • Bonnie S. Smithwick • Rochelle Monique Seliz • Leonard J. Snyder • Dianne Snyder • Christine Snyder • Astrid Elizabeth Shanon • Sushil Solanki • Ruben Solares • Naomi Leal Solomon • Daniel W. Song • Mari-Rae Soper • Michael C. Soreasse • Fabian Soto • Timothy P. Soulas • Gregory T. Spagnolotti • Donald F. Spampinato • Thomas Sparacio • John Anthony Spataro • Robert W. Spear • Bob Speiser • Maynard S. Spence • Robert Andrew Spencer • George E. Spencer • Mary Rubina Spence • Frank J. Spinelli • William E. Spitz • Joseph Spoor • Klaus Johannes Sprockamp • Saranya Srinuan • Michael F. Stable • Lawrence T. Stack • Capt. Timothy Stackpole • Richard James Stadelberger • Eric A. Stahlmann • Gregory M. Stajik • Corina Stan • Alexandru Liviu Stan • Mary D. Stanley • Joyce Stanton • Patricia Stanton • Anthony M. Stanton • Jeffrey Stark • Derek James Staakevics • Patricia J. Stat • Craig William Staub • William V. Steckman • Eric T. Steen • William R. Steiner • Alexander Robbins Steinman • Edna L. Stephens • Andrew Stergiopoulos • Andrew Stern • Martha Stevens • Michael J. Stewart • Richard H.

Stewart • Sanford M. Stoller • Lonny J. Stone • Douglas Stone • Jimmy Nevill Stone • Timothy Stout • Thomas S. Strada • James J. Straine • Edward W. Straub • George Strauch • Edward T. Strauss • Steven R. Strauss • SGM Larry L. Strickland • Steven F. Strobert • Walwyn W. Stuart • Benjamin Suarez • Ramon Suarez • David S. Suarez • Xavier Suarez • Yoichi Sugiyama • William Christopher Suga • Daniel Suhr • David Marc Sullins • Patrick Sullivan • LT Christopher P. Sullivan • Thomas Sullivan • Hilario Soriano • Larry Sumaya • James Joseph Suozzo • Colleen Suptinski • Robert Sutcliffe • Selina Sutter • Claudia Suzette Sutton • John F. Swaine • Kristine M. Swearson • Brian Edward Swency • Madeline Swenson • Brian D. Swency • Kenneth J. Swensen • Thomas F. Swift • Derek O. Sword • Kevin T. Szocik • Ginz Stejneger • Norbert P. Szurkowski • Harry Taback • Joann Tabcek • Norma C. Taddei • Michael Taddonio • Keiji Takahashi • Keichiro Takahashi • Phyllis Gail Talbot • Robert R. Talhami • John Talgiani • Sean Patrick Tallon • Paul Talty • Maurita Tam • Rachel Tamares • Hector Tamayo • Michael Andrew Tamucio • Kenichiro Tanaka • Rhondelle Cherie Tankard • Michael Anthony Tanner • Dennis Gerard Taormina • Kenneth Joseph Tarantino • Allan Tarasiewicz • Michael C. Tarrou • Ronald Tartaro • Donnie Brooks Taylor • Michael M. Taylor • Darryl Taylor • Lorisa Ceylon Taylor • MAJ Kip P. Taylor • Sandra C. Taylor • Hilda Taylor • Leonard Taylor • Karl W. Teepe • Paul A. Tegtmeyer • Yesh Tembe • Anthony Tempesta • Dorothy Temple • David Tengelin • Brian J. Terrenzi • Lisa Marie Terry • Goumatic T. Theakurden • Harshad Sham Thatte • Michael Theodoris • Thomas F. Theurkauf • Lesley Thomas O'Keefe • Glenn Bruce Thompson • Brian T. Thompson • Clive Thompson • Glenn Thompson • Perry Anthony Thompson • Vanavah Axi Thompson • CPT William Harry Thompson • Eric Raymond Thorpe • Nichola A. Thorpe • SGT Tamara C. Thurman • Sal Tieri • John Patrick Tierney • William T. Tieste • Kenneth F. Tietjen • Stephen Edward Tigue • Scott C. Timmes • Michael E. Tinley • Jennifer M. Tino • Robert Frank Tipaldi • John J. Tipping • David Tirado • Hector Luis Tirado • Michelle Tirole • Alicia N. Titus • John J. Tobin • Richard J. Todisco • Vladimir Tomasevic • Stephen K. Tompsett • Thomas Tong • Doris Torres • Luis Eduardo Torres • Amy E. Toyen • Christopher M. Traina • Daniel Patrick Train • Abdoul Karim Traore • Glenn J. Travers • Walter Waltry P. Travers • Felicia Traylor-Bass • James Trentini • Mary Trentini • Lisa L. Tererota • Karamo Trerra • Michael Trinidad • Francis Joseph Trombino • Gregory J. Trost • Willie O. Troy • William Tselepis • Zhanqing Toy • Michael Patrick Tucker • Lance Richard Tumulty • Ching Ping Tung • Simon James Turner • Donald Joseph Tuzio • Robert T. Twomey • Jennifer Tzemis • John G. Uetzhoefter • Tyler V. Ugoly • Michael A. Uhano • Jonathan J. Uman • Anil Shivdhan Umakar • Allen V. Upton • Diane Maria Urban • John Damien Vaccacio • Bradley H. Vadas • William Valcacer • Mayra Valdes-Rodriguez • Felix Antonio Vale • Ivan Vale • Benito Valentin • Santos Valentin • Manuel Del Valle • Carlton Francis Valvo • Edward Raymond Vanacore • Jon C. Vandevander • Frederick T. Varacchi • Gopalakrishnan Varadhan • David Vargas • Scott C. Vassel • Azael Vasquez • Santos Vasquez • Ronald James Vauk • Arcebal Vazquez • Peter Anthony Vega • Sankara S. Velamuri • David Velazquez • Lawrence Veling • Anthony M. Ventura • David Vera • Loretta A. Vero • Christopher Vialonga • Matthew Gilbert Vianna • Robert A. Vicario • Celeste Torres Victoria • Joanna Vidale • John T. Vignano • Joseph Vincent Vignano • Frank J. Vignola • Joseph B. Villard • Sergio Villanueva • Chantal Vincelli • Melissa Vincent • Francine A. Virgilio • Lawrence Virgilio • Joseph G. Visciano • Ramsaroop Vishnu • Joshua S. Vitale • Maria Perocco Vola • Lynette D. Vozes • Garo H. Voskerjian • Alfred Vuokosa • Gregory Wachter • LTC Karen V. Wagner • Wendy Wahlstrom • Honor Wainio • Gabriela Waisman • Melodie Alice Rosario Wakeford • Courtney Wainsworth Wallace • Victor Wald • Kenneth Waldie • Benjamin Walker • Glen J. Wall • Peter G. Wallace • Mitchell Scott Wallace • LT Robert F. Wallace • Roy Wallace • Jean Marie Wallendorf • Matthew Blake Wallens • Meta L. Waller • John Wallace • Barbara P. Walsh • James Walsh • Jeffrey Patrick Walsh • Weibin Wang • Ching Huei Wang • LT Michael Warhola • Stephen Gordon Ward • Timothy Ward • James A. Waring • Brian G. Warner • Derrick Washington • Charles Waters • James Thomas Muddy Waters • CPT Patrick J. Waters • Kenneth Watson • Michael H. Water • Todd C. Weaver • Walter E. Weaver • Nathaniel Webb • Dinah Webster • William Weems • Joanne Flora Wei • Michael Weinberg • Steven Weinberg • Scott Jeffrey Weingard • Steven Weinstein • Lisa Caren Weinstein Ehrlich • Simon Weiss • David M. Weiss • David T. Weiss • Vincent Michael Wells • Deborah Wells • Timothy Matthew Wely • Christian Hans Rudolf Wemmers • Susu-Hui Vanessa Wen • John Wencus • Oeh D. Wengerech • Peter M. West • Whitfield West • Meredith Lynn Whalen • Eugene Whelan • Adam S. White • Edward James White • John S. White • Kenneth W. White • Leonard Anthony White • Malissa White • Wayne White • James Patrick White • Maudlyn A. White • Sandra L. White • Leanne Marie Whiteside • Mark Whitford • Leslie A. Whittington • Michael T. Wholey • Mary Lenz Whiteman • Jeffrey David Wiener • William J. Wik • Allison M. Wildman • Lt. Glenn Wilkinson • John C. Willert • Crossley Williams • Deborah Lynn Williams • Louis Calvin Williams • Brian Patrick Williams • David Williams • Kevin Michael Williams • Louie Anthony Williams • MAJ Dwayne Williams • David Lucian Williams • Candace Lee Williams • Lt. John Williamson • Cynthia Wilson • Donna Wilson • William E. Wilson • David H. Winton • Glenn J. Winuk • Thomas Francis Wise • Alan L. Wisniewski • Frank T. Wisniewski • David Wiswall • Sigrid Charlotte Wiswe • Michael R. Wittstein • Christopher W. Wodenshek • Martin P. Wohlforth • Katherine S. Wolf • Jennifer Y. Wong • Jenny Sue Kueng Long Wong • Siu Cheung Wong • Ying Ping Steven Wong • Yuk Ping Wong • Brent James Woodall • James J. Woods • Patrick Woods • Marvin Woods • Richard Herron Woodwell • CPT David Terence Wooley • John Bentley Works • Martin Michael Worley • Rodney James Wotton • William Wren • John Wright • Neil R. Wright • Sandra Wright • Jupiter Yamben • John Yamnicki • Suresh Yanamadala • Vicki Yancy • Shuyin Yang • Matthew David Yarnell • Myrna Yaskulka • Shakila Yasmin • Olabisi L. Yee • Kevin Wayne Yokum • Kevin Patrick York • Edward P. York • Raymond York • Suzanne Youmans • Barrington L. Young • Jacqueline Jaki Young • Lisa L. Young • Edmond Young • Donald McArthur Young • Elkin Yuen • Joseph Zaccoli • Adet Agbay Zalkhary • Arkady Zaltsman • Edwin J. Zambrana • Robert Alan Zampieri • Mark Zangrilli • Christopher Zarba • Ira Zaslav • Aurelio Zedillo • Kenneth Albert Zelman • Abraham J. Zelmanowitz • Martin Morales Zempolcattic • Zhe Zack Zeng • Marc Scott Zepplin • Jie Yao Justin Zhou • Yuguang Zhong • Yvelin Ziminski • Michael Joseph Zinzi • Charles A. Zion • Julie Lynne zipper • Salvatore J. Zisa • Prokopios Paul Zois • Joseph J. Zuccella • Andrew Steven Zucker • Igor Zuckelman

**THE PRIMARY SOURCE
CASE FILE**

**CLASSIFIED DOSSIER:
RICHARD PERLE**

Perle, Richard



Name: Richard Perle

Job:

- Chairman of the Defense Policy Board for the US Department of Defense.
- Consultant to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld on matters of security and foreign policy.

Education:

- M.A., political science, Princeton University
- B.A., University of Southern California

Known Aliases: The Hawk, the Puppeteer, the Bomber, Bomb Squad, Prince of Darkness, SOURCE Pappa

Credentials:

- Assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, 1981-1987
- Author of *Hard Line*, 1992
- Editor of *Reshaping Western Security*, 1991
- Resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI). He researches in the areas of defense, intelligence, and national security, and in European, Middle Eastern, and Russian foreign policy.
- Has on several occasions advised Congress on matters of security.

Comments:

Richard Perle found his way into politics on the staff of a Democratic senator in Washington in the late Sixties. Since then, his role as an advisor to the Executive and Legislative branches has steadily increased. His most recent statements regarding the War on Terror have stirred Capitol Hill, in both parties. He strongly supports a regime change in Iraq, and has been rallying support for military action both domestically and abroad. Perle stands by Bush's description of Iran, Iraq, and North Korea as an "axis of evil."

On April 16, 2002, Perle advised the House, "Unless we take the War on Terror to the terrorists and to the states that offer them sanctuary and all manner of assistance, we will lose this war." Perle does not hold an elected position, and as such, dispenses with the usual mind-numbing political double-talk. He says we must act and be prepared to act alone—sooner, rather than later. Perle knows all too well how much we can trust in the support of our "allies," whose leaders are more concerned with being re-elected than helping America.

Richard Perle has seen "evil" once before in his career: the "evil empire" known as the Soviet Union. Not long after being identified for what it was, this oppressive regime came to an end. Perle also recognizes Iran, Iraq, and North Korea for what they are, and is prepared to take decisive action. Reagan won the Cold War not by appeasement, but by making firm decisions that the US was prepared to support, alone if necessary. During times such as these, the Bush administration is fortunate to have a man like Richard Perle within its ranks.

Just how concerned should Americans be about their oil supply?

Oil and Trouble

by Tara Heumann

Over the last two weeks, the price of crude oil has risen to nearly \$30 per barrel. The cost of this precious natural resource is a key economic indicator—surging prices could set the already infirmed world economy back even further. As *Economist* reporters warned on September 2, higher oil prices are the last thing this country needs as it wavers on the brink of a “double-dip” recession. In the wake of impending military action in the Middle East, oil supply from the world’s highest producing region will surely become erratic. How concerned should America be?

Iraq possesses over 100 million barrels of oil, the world’s second-largest reserve. At current production rates, this represents approximately a century’s worth of global supply.

Iraqi supply disruption will probably be among the first negative repercussions of a new war. Iraq possesses over 100 million barrels of oil, the world’s second-largest reserve. At current production rates, this represents approximately a century’s worth of global supply.

Of monumental concern in the political and economic arenas are America’s degenerating relationships with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, previously our closest allies in the region. Following 9/11, the Saudi government refused to aid America in its campaign against bin Laden and has denied requests to utilize their land to launch air attacks on Saddam Hussein. Saudi Arabia currently produces between three and four times current levels of Iraqi oil output and is capable of providing up to five times as much to the world market. Oil is at the center of the friction between Americans and Saudis—the US is the world’s largest crude importer, and Saudi Arabia is the most powerful member of OPEC. Saudi oil minister Ali al-Naimi is Ms. Heumann is a junior majoring in International Relations.

well-aware that the tremendous leverage his country holds in the oligopoly has allowed it to raise oil prices to much higher levels than they would command in a more freely competitive marketplace.

Rising oil prices shock suppliers, causing them to produce less at every given price level. In international trade, rising prices shift the terms of trade to favor countries that export oil; importers become economically weaker. Consumers suffer decreasing incomes and lose purchasing power on the world market.

The economic repercussions of rising oil prices depend largely on how central banks choose to handle fluctuations. Macro principles suggest that rising prices of raw materials and energy sources like crude oil are aligned with increasing levels of inflation. In order to counteract the negative effect of the inflation, banks should raise the interest rate to constrict the money supply and bring the economy back into equilibrium.

Though destabilization of supply is always concerning, a few facts should set Americans at ease. First, the US, itself, is a formidable supplier of oil. Though Americans consume more than Europe or Japan, our domestic production means that oil imports comprise a smaller portion of our GDP than either region. While oil prices skyrocketed following the embargo

of 1973-74, the Seventies were ruled by heavy industry. In April the *Economist* wrote, “Rich economies now use half as much oil per real dollar of GDP as they did in the early 1970s.” Continual shifts toward the high-tech and service sectors account for this trend.

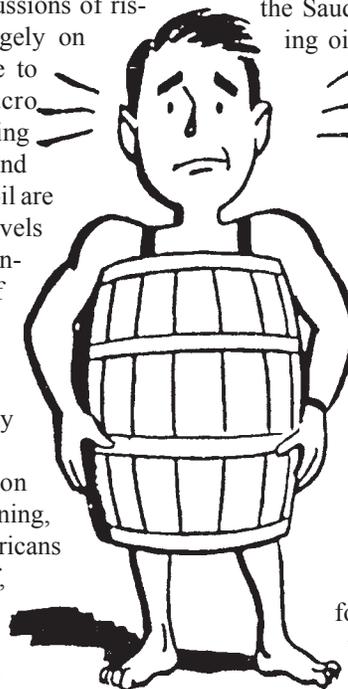
Additionally, current Middle East oil production, particularly that of Iraq, is well below potential. Saddam’s poor economic planning coupled with UN sanctions have already led to large reductions in Iraqi supply. Figures from last month revealed production of only 800,000 barrels per day—an amount well below Iraq’s capabilities. The Middle East is not supplying the world with oil anywhere near capacity.

While military interference in the Middle East raises questions of supply interruptions, other trends illuminate current oversupply in the crude market. Much strain has been placed on the cartel to control output in recent days, particularly as Russia eats away at OPEC’s market share. The Russian competitive edge stems from low cost of production. Temptation to cheat on other world suppliers and flood the market is high for both Russia and Saudi Arabia as they struggle with costly public sectors.

In the wake of possible armed conflict in the Middle East, should Americans expect another slide into recession? Fred Leuffer, an oil expert from Bear Stearns, reports that

the Saudis would benefit from keeping oil prices relatively low to facilitate economic recovery. Continuing decline of the world economy would only put OPEC in a greater state of oversupply. This would encourage lower cost producers like Russia, as well and up-and-coming suppliers like Norway, Mexico, and Angola, to snatch away precious market share from the Middle East. Whether armed conflict in Iraq materializes or not, the US and Saudi Arabia can find common ground in moderating oil prices; reasonable costs for American consumers allow the Saudis to maintain their portion of the crude market.

Cooperation on oil could soften tensions between the two nations. In fact, the entire region could benefit from a good compromise. □



ROTC provides the best leadership course in America.

Dulce et Decorum Est

by Sam Dangremond

"I feel like we're invisible. You don't see us leave for class, you don't see our ceremonies, you don't see us train. A lot of people don't know we exist."

So says Cadet Michelle Engelson of her Tufts ROTC experience.

A unique group of Tufts students, the midshipmen and cadets who participate in ROTC (Reserve Officer Training Corps) are dedicated individuals whose service all too often goes unrecognized by the Tufts community. Committed to serving our country, these Tuftonians must balance the rigors of academics with the demands of military training. But while past Tufts ROTC members faced hostility from campus leftists and were banished from campus, the program now suffers from simple indifference. Renewed support for the armed services in the wake of 9/11 has, however, sparked new curiosity toward the lives of these future officers.

Tufts ROTC has a long and complex history. Over the years, it has gone from acting as the very backbone of Tufts University to providing a target during Vietnam to being little more than tolerated today. For better or worse, Tufts' relationship with its ROTC program has often reflected popular opinion of the military.

ROTC first arrived on Walnut Hill in 1941 as a result of President Carmichael's intense lobbying. America's newfound involvement in the Second World War depleted Tufts' student body to the point of financial strain, prompting President Carmichael to lobby

Mr. Dangremond is a senior majoring in Chemical Engineering.

Washington officials for an ROTC division at Tufts. As a result Tufts was granted a Navy ROTC unit, which was expanded four years later under the Navy's V-12 program, enrolling over 1,000 students in one year. The resulting influx of students caused President Carmichael to label the program a "lifesaver for Tufts."

Over the next 25 years, the Naval ROTC went about its business on campus and was joined by Army and Air Force ROTC. As the Vietnam War ensued, however, Tufts' once supportive attitude toward its ROTC program drastically changed. Led by several student anti-war protestors, a movement emerged in 1969 to ban ROTC from the Tufts campus.

In April of that year, however, a referendum on ROTC was put to the student body. Out of the 1375 students who participated, 1050 voted to keep ROTC. Unfortunately, the faculty took the issue upon themselves.

Then-professor Saul Slapikoff summed up the feelings of many faculty members when he stated that "by having ROTC on campus the University is in complicit agreement with the genocidal war in Vietnam and the imperialism abroad."

The faculty made a formal recommendation to the Board of Trustees that ROTC be banned from campus. This recommendation was enacted by the Trustees, and ROTC was phased out over a period of six years. By 1975 Tufts students who wished to participate in ROTC were forced to travel to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for training. An attempt to reinstate ROTC at Tufts was made in 1982, but the faculty again voted against its presence.

Today Tufts continues to accept ROTC scholarships, but ROTC students must still travel to MIT. This makes life as an ROTC cadet or midshipman that much more challenging. The life of a cadet (the title of those participating in Army and Air Force ROTC) or a midshipman (the title of those in the Navy or Marines) involves early mornings, extra classes, and regular workouts. ROTC training is made up of three general components: military science classes, physical training, and field exercises for firsthand experience.

Rising earlier than perhaps any other group of Tufts students, ROTC students attend military science classes held at MIT at 7AM. Freshmen and sophomores make this journey once a week, upperclassmen twice. Widely varying class schedules used by the six colleges and universities that send their ROTC students to MIT account for the unusually early class time.

Military science classes are held in MIT's lecture halls like any other class, and non-ROTC students may even sign up for them. Officers of the armed services teach the classes and are considered MIT professors. The classes cover general topics, such as ethics and leadership, as well as skills specific to each military branch, such as navigation for Navy midshipmen. The ROTC program's main function is to train commissioned officers who will command enlisted men, so leadership skills are of utmost focus. In addition to classes, the chain of command within the divisions of the battalion allows almost every cadet or midshipman leadership experience among their peers.

Physical training is more than just push-ups and drills. Cadets and midshipmen engage in a variety of physical activities designed to ready them for the hardships of combat. ROTC holds physical training typically twice a week, once at MIT and once here at Tufts. Running and singing cadence ("I don't know what I been told...") is typical, but training has also included activities such as Ultimate Frisbee.

The final major component of ROTC training is the firsthand experience that cadets and midshipmen gain through field exercises and summer "camps." Field exercises are short trips to places like Fort



Devens in central Massachusetts, where cadets or midshipmen can learn and practice skills, including setting up camp and using weapons like M-16s. During the summers, each military branch conducts extended training sessions designed to give the cadet or midshipman a taste of real military life. The Navy ROTC summer programs are typical of this goal. During the each summer in the program, midshipmen partake in a three to six week cruise. They will observe Naval operations and have the opportunity to follow an enlisted crew member or commissioned officer during the daily routine.

Although ROTC students have responsibilities above and beyond the average college student, several cadets and midshipmen feel that

Tufts remains less than hospitable to their presence. While Tufts' rabid anti-war days are fortunately past, the liberal atmosphere typical of a New England university remains. Midshipman Chris Just expressed his belief that "ROTC units are barely being tolerated by the administration."

As was the case in 1969, today's ROTC students feel that the average Tufts student supports their presence, while the administration is more tepid. Midshipman Just explained, "I've never encountered anything but general curiosity." He quickly qualified this, recalling an incident a year ago when *Radix* members hung a "No ROTC" sign in front of the ROTC table at the Student Activities Fair. "Of course," he added, "I'd imagine they

felt differently a week later [after 9/11]."

The occasional leftists aside, ROTC students are optimistic about increased administrative support under new President Larry Bacow. Bacow spoke at the ROTC commissioning ceremony last spring and praised Tufts students for "serving the nation through participation in ROTC." When asked for comment on the ROTC program by the SOURCE, however, Bacow weakened his praise by saying "I think it is unfortunate that the government's 'don't ask-don't tell' policy has placed two principles that we hold dear at Tufts in tension: our commitment to public service and our equally strong commitment to an open campus where the only discrimination we tolerate is that based on intel-

ligence and hard work."

The "don't ask-don't tell" policy has been a cause of contention of the Tufts campus since its creation under President Clinton in 1993. In 1997 the ROTC Task Force released its final report after examining the effects of the "don't ask-don't tell" policy on LGBT Tufts students. The Task Force recommended that Tufts continue to accept ROTC scholarships, while proposing to lobby legislatures to change the policy.

The relationship between ROTC and the University's finances is, however, worth examining. Tufts cannot refuse ROTC scholarships without losing substantial federal funding. Cadet Engelson laid clear the incentive for Tufts to accept and even promote the

ROTC program, saying "I wouldn't be here at Tufts if not for the ROTC scholarship." As a student who struggled to afford the high cost of Tufts' tuition, Michelle joined the ROTC program after searching for options to pay for her education. "Maybe I started in it for the money," she explained. "But I didn't stay in it for the money. It would have been easier to just transfer."

Cadet Engelson expressed frustration that Tufts' Financial Aid Office does not mention ROTC as an option for students struggling to pay tuition. Clearly if Tufts has deemed a student worthy of admission, then it should at least present all possible options to keep that student here. The ROTC scholarship that has allowed Cadet Engelson to remain a Tufts student is the same that Midshipman Just says "provides opportunities for many kids who otherwise wouldn't have them."

Currently, Midshipman Just, as head of the Tri-Service Commission, hopes to work with Tufts ROTC students from all branches of the military to raise campus ROTC awareness. He looks forward to working with the administration and cites Tufts' lack of transcript credit for ROTC courses as a major issue to be addressed.

Cadet Engelson feels invisible as an ROTC student at Tufts, yet she is required to wear their uniforms to class once each week. The same people who sit beside us in class will one day serve our country, and in the wake of 9/11, a simple "thank you" would be in order. Ultimately the University needs to consider that, as Cadet Engelson put it, "at one point Tufts was very proud of ROTC, but I don't exactly know what happened, and that's sad." □

For better or worse, Tufts' relationship with its ROTC program has often reflected popular opinion of the military.



ROTC cadets and midshipmen participate in weapons training and drill—off-campus.

*The answer may not be as obvious
as you think.*

Is the Globe Warming?

by Jon Halpert

Global warming has become the hot topic in environmental politics today. From the Kyoto Protocols to the recent environmental summit in Johannesburg, suddenly much is ado about something that might be nothing. Pointing to increased iceberg sightings and American temperature fluctuations, environmental activists blast the Bush administration (though not Clinton, who wisely passed the buck) for failing to submit industry to a wave of harsh regulations that would stymie the economy and might not solve the problem, if one exists. These regulations would have the net effect of preventing the growth of the energy industry, limiting the energy resources available to other industries and overall resulting in the forced cutting of costs, i.e. the jobs that millions of working class Americans depend on. This weakening of the national economy is supposed to be in the best interest of the world. However, the activist's claims reside solely on two assumptions; first, that global temperatures are rising significantly, and second, that we are causing these changes by emitting greenhouse gases. Both are unproven.

Global warming is a phenomenon of rising average global temperatures that will lead to melting ice caps, higher seas, distorted weather patterns, and according to environmental activists, the end of the world. Is this happening? The answer is a definite maybe. There is certainly evidence of changing global climate patterns. Increasingly severe storms, droughts, and El Niño are all evidence of that. Global warming itself, however, is as yet unproven. While evidence exists showing that

Mr. Halpert is a senior majoring in Chemistry.

certain areas have suffered higher temperatures in recent years, the worldwide average tropospheric (0-5 miles above the surface) temperature, as measured by satellite, has in fact remained *statistically constant* since 1979 according to NASA's Global Hydrology and Climate Center. This is contrasted with recent findings that the earth is in fact absorbing more energy from the sun than it is transmitting into outer space. If true this would mean that the earth is in fact heating up, but it is not yet certain where this energy is going (some suspect it is responsible for melting ice caps). Finally, there are significant difficul-

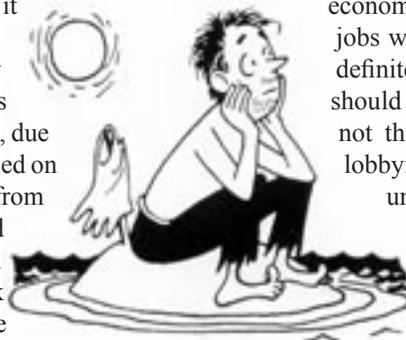
ties, both theoretical and technical, in simply measuring the changes in temperature. Taking a meaningful average and finding changes on the order of 0.1 degrees Celsius when the temperature in most parts of the world fluctuates by up to 40 degrees daily is almost impossible statistically. The preponderance of conflicting reports by reliable sources (it seems unlikely that NASA was bribed to lie) and the experimental difficulty of taking reasonable measurements and obtaining statistically valid results all make it difficult to conclude with certainty that global warming is a fact. Fortunately, it may not matter.

The mechanism by which the earth retains heat energy from the sun, due to current theories, is based on the concept that energy from the sun that is reflected from the ground will in turn be reflected back to earth by "greenhouse gases" such as CO₂, NO₂,

CH₄, etc. The more greenhouse gases present in the atmosphere, the more heat is retained and thus the rise in global temperatures. The environmental activists argue that the global warming phenomenon is due to increased human production of greenhouse gases. Chief among these gases is carbon dioxide, produced by the burning of fossil fuels. The logical conclusion is then that industry must be cut back in order for global warming to abate. This deduction may be inaccurate. First, industrial production of carbon dioxide is only a small percentage of total CO₂ emissions, most of which is due to biological processes in organisms and volcanic activity (of which there has been a significant increase in recent times). Secondly, CO₂ is responsible for very little of the total "greenhouse effect," most of which is caused, interestingly enough, by gaseous water and atmospheric water vapor—clouds. Even if industrial waste production were to cease entirely, no one has proven that the greenhouse effect would significantly lessen, or that it would stop global warming altogether.

The fact of the matter is that the earth is one of the largest, most complex chemical reactions known. Many of the mechanisms that account for global climate patterns are unknown or poorly understood. Even the daily weather, with 150 years of data available for study, cannot be predicted for more than a few days in the future. Small changes in atmospheric concentrations may have large impacts, for example, CFCs destroying the ozone, and large changes may be absorbed by the maintenance of equilibria, as in the carbon cycle, thus having their effects diminished. As such, no scientist has yet been able say that industrial waste production is definitely and irrefutably the cause of current aberrations in weather and climate. At best, pro-warming scientists have been able to suggest Americans "hedge their bets" and cut CO₂ production. This may be sound advice. However, we cannot irreparably damage our

economy and destroy millions of jobs without better evidence and definite proof. As usual science should be left to the scientists, not the activists, politicians, or lobbyists (of which there is an unhealthy abundance, both industrial AND green). Educated action is warranted only after further study and better understanding. □



books

What's So Great About America

by Dinesh D'Souza

Regnery Publishing, ISBN 0-89526-153-7

\$27.95, hardcover



Dinesh D'Souza has written several books about the United States and its redeeming qualities. While all have been insightful, none has been so timely as *What's So Great About America*, his post-9/11 testament to America's global superiority. The title itself is a description of the book's content, not a question D'Souza asks, and its frankness reflects his attitude and writing style. It serves as an excellent prologue to the work, and D'Souza does not bore the reader with a more verbose version.

D'Souza begins with a surprising accusation: America does not understand its enemies anymore. He calls upon ancient history to explain the relationship between the West and Islam, reaching as far back as the Crusades for evidence of both hostility and cultural understanding. In those days, Christians and Muslims vied for converts, used "infidel" to describe the other, and worked violently toward their goal of global domination. "Islam and Christianity clashed," he contends, "not because they failed to understand each other but because they understood each other perfectly well."

The West has, however, forgotten how to contend with Islamic society. The separation of church and State in the US misdirects the population's understanding of religious cultures. Americans tend to dismiss deeply religious peoples as "backward" or even "crazy." And while they have a lower standard of living and no concept of inalienable rights, these societies cannot afford to succumb to modernization if their culture is to survive. "They regard as naive the notion that one can import what one likes from America while keeping out what one dislikes." Traits that Islamic societies associate with America—promiscuity, materialism, unbelief—are characteristics of the pre-Islam Arab world. To give in now would be to undo centuries of moral progress.

Hindsight being as clear as it is, all of

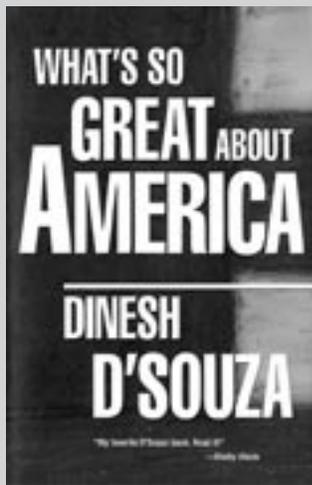
this information seems glaringly obvious after D'Souza spells it out. The connections to the past are so simple that their exclusion in US foreign policy seems absurd. But while the West in general has grappled with these issues for centuries, D'Souza seems to overlook the fact that the United States is new to the game. Americans did not send knights off to the Crusades, nor do American Christians work especially hard at converting American Muslims. Until World War II, the US was isolationist compared to the rest of the West, and consequently, American dealings with the Islamic East are only a few decades old. Learning from one's past is key to survival, but learning from other societies' pasts is a little more complicated.

D'Souza uses his own experience as an Asian immigrant to frame most of his information, and it strengthens both his critique and his praise of American society.

He discusses America's susceptibility and reaction to 9/11 in the context of the nation's origin—as a refuge for the oppressed and downtrodden of other societies. Cultural relativism is dead, he asserts, and only when the Left abandons its penchant for comparative ethics will the US be able to deal effectively with hostile peoples. In one particularly forthright comment, D'Souza declares, "In externally directed societies, the absence of freedom signals the absence of virtue. Thus the free society is...morally superior to the externally directed society."

D'Souza has written a book of both mass importance and appeal. *What's So Great About America* gives the average American an honest, direct, and respectful account of the nation post-9/11. He approaches the topic of retaliation with logic and insight, and makes a number of points that even the most level-headed philosopher would miss and that every national leader must consider seriously for the preservation of democratic America.

—Megan Liotta



Conspiracy Theory

by Alex Allen

No one can deny that the lives of countless people changed on 9/11. While some were openly enraged, others were reacting with calm, reserved anger. While some expressed themselves through patriotism, others chose to declare the US as quite deserving of these terrorist attacks. Although a middle ground exists, it has been much less prevalent on college campuses than the extremist platform, as people of this age tend to be a lot more driven to make themselves heard. An interesting rift has formed between these two trains of thought. Those who lean toward the left embrace such outlooks as Noam Chomsky's, who contends that the US is hell-bent on world domination, the suppression of all non-white races, and the destruction of third-world countries through the villified process of globalization. Right-leaning individuals, however, were more appreciative of the writings supporting action against the terrorism that continues to threaten the US.

Certainly Noam Chomsky is quite creative. One would have to be if one wanted to write a book in any way resembling His newest release, *9-11*. This book, consisting of a number of interviews conducted with Chomsky, is fairly typical of his political ramblings. Throughout the book, Chomsky repeatedly cites the same few examples of US-sponsored "terrorism," in hopes that he will be able to persuade many half-sane individuals to adopt his crazed belief that the US is involved in some sort of evil coalition

Mr. Allen is a sophomore who has not yet declared a major.

comprised of the usual leftist targets: corporate fat-cats, right-wing politicians, and authoritarian leaders. Chomsky refers to what he believes to be US-sponsored car bombings in front of mosques in predominantly Arab regions, "slaughters" in Nicaragua, and just about any other third-world atrocity. While reading this, one must wonder how the government has managed to fool everyone but Chomsky.

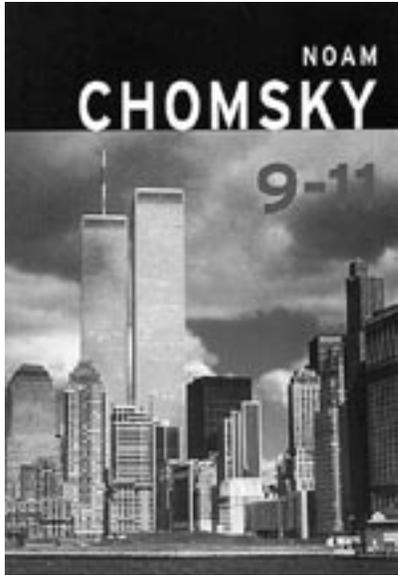
Chomsky's literature is one of many fuels that powers the leftist argument. Ever since 9/11, we have all endured the complaints of under-nurtured crybabies citing instances of insensitive conduct toward Muslims and those with darker skin. Chomsky cites an example where anti-Arab slurs were painted on a mosque somewhere in the US. Apparently these lefties are so caught up in all their self-created drama that they fail to recognize their own hypocrisy. Accosting all white men and women for the crimes of a small percentage of that group is, in principle, as bad as advocating the destruction of the Middle-East purely to get rid of Osama bin-Laden. Simply put, ideologues like Chomsky create drama where none exists. One such example lies in Chomsky's ref-

erence to the US as the "leading terrorist state." I would hardly classify the actions of the US as those in the name of terror, but Chomsky's politics would obviously be a lot more boring without the benefit of the US as a scapegoat, so to each his own. Chomsky also states that, while the US did not deserve what happened on 9/11, it definitely provoked such occurrences through its foreign policy. Chomsky believes that the US protects its interests in a way that allows much of the world to be "trampled by Washington's boots." At the very least, his rhetoric is entertaining.

The Left is also fond of saying that the Right wishes to silence leftist views. What must be understood in the debates regarding 9/11 and the campus reaction is that conservative thought does not promote silencing dissenters. Many leftists also feel that conservatives think that if one is not a flag-waving patriot, one is a traitor. This is untrue. As a conservative, liberal, or in-between, one has the right to express any sentiment toward one's country. No one is trying to force Chomsky to wave a flag in front of his house. Apparently, however, the Left does not want to extend the rest of the world the same courtesy. Recently, in a decision that was later reversed, patriotic songs were banned from being played at the 9/11 memorial at the University of California at Berkeley. Is anti-US speech to be banned as well? I wouldn't count on it.

Many liberals have spoken out against patriotism since 9/11, embodying all that is foolish about the leftist reaction to the terrorist attacks. Nothing is wrong with being patriotic. Patriotism is an emotion, a passion. It is no different from any other emotion, be it love, hate, anger or what have you. Emotions only become dangerous when they are acted upon with a blind zeal. The fact that I love my country does not mean that I hate those who inhabit other countries, nor does it mean that I am going to harm them. To paraphrase Dinesh D'Souza, patriotism stems from the love of one's country because it is good, not just because it is one's country. □

Accosting all white men and women for the crimes of a small percentage of that group is, in principle, as bad as advocating the destruction of the Middle-East purely to get rid of Osama bin-Laden.



Go-Go (continued from page 10)

the very least, the external installation of an America-friendly regime upon an Arab Muslim nation. This will not sit well with terrorist groups in the region, who would come to see the US as a colonial power. As with the Algerians and the French, the Irish and the British, the Vietnamese and the French, so too can the US expect retaliation from Iraqi resistance groups. Resistance in itself, guerilla, terrorist, or otherwise, should not deter any *legitimate* military aims grounded in self-defense, such as the overthrow of the Taliban or the pursuit of al-Qaeda, but it provides a strong reason to reconsider interfering in the affairs of other nations when US interests are not at stake.

As it is, the American military already faces overextension. US troops are currently stationed in over 100 different nations, most prominently in the former Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, the Philippines,

Japan, Western Europe, and South Korea. Occupying a nation, instead of merely maintaining a presence there, would require a massive investment in terms of troops and resources that would weaken America's ability to respond to more substantial problems, like the threat to Taiwan posed by China.

Military involvement, regardless of the scale, requires as a practical matter both a clear definition of victory and an exit strategy. Part of victory in this conflict will obviously be the defeat of Saddam's government. But what then? Would US troops engage in nation-building, helping to establish a new democratic regime in Iraq? If civil war broke out between the Kurds, Iraqis, and southern Shiite Muslims, would the US be obligated to maintain order and put down rebellions? If terrorist organizations from Iran or Saudi Arabia struck American forces in Iraq, would those

forces be authorized to chase the terrorists into their home countries, or even overthrow the governments that harbor them? Would new Iraqi leaders require American bodyguards, as Hamid Karzai does today? *And most importantly, under what circumstances could the US declare victory and return every last soldier from Iraq?*

Make no mistake: the Iraqi government is in no way legitimate, nor does it have a sovereign right to exist. Quite the contrary, as a tyrannical dictator, Saddam deserves to be overthrown. But this is also true of about half the governments on Earth today. Since Iraq is not a credible threat to the US, the only question left to answer is, how would this war be in the best interest of the American people? The hawks have yet to make their case, and as things stand now, this war would undermine American liberty and safety, not protect them. □

Bombs (continued from page 11)

the cities and major oil fields, provides Saddam Hussein with his legitimacy. Yet even within the cities, there is still dissent within ranks since only a small fraction of the current regime benefits from Iraq's very limited economy. By providing the catalyst for democratic reform within Iraq, through the removal of Saddam and his associates, most of the Iraqi population will see a rise in their living conditions.

Building upon this idea, the introduction of a democratic state within the Middle East will greatly bolster the stability of the region. Contrary to arguments raised by opponents like Arab League Secretary-General Amr Moussa that an invasion would "open the gates of hell in the Middle East," a regime change in Iraq would have quite the opposite outcome, specifically a country that is secure politically, economically and socially. Politically, rebuilding Iraq would not start from scratch, since the Iraqi National Congress has been working with the United States and other democratic nations, and is ready to fill the power vacuum if Saddam is removed. With a stable and effective government, Iraq would no longer be a breeding ground for terrorists. An effective government would not permit terrorist camps like those that have been identified by defectors as being located in places such as Salman Pak.

The evidence stands for itself in provid-

ing a compelling reason to enter Iraq. The only remaining issues are whether the United States should act unilaterally or with the support of the other key nations, and which strategy would best minimize casualties. If the United States were to act unilaterally, it might demonstrate that the United States has the ability to protect itself when necessary and stand by its policies. However, that has already been clearly demonstrated in the war with Al Qaeda in Afghanistan. Thus, working in conjunction with other nations would perhaps be the best course of action by showing terrorists and other rogue nations that they face a consolidated front

In the case of Iraq, the United States will likely not receive support from most Arab nations. The reason is twofold: first, most of the Arab nations function under a government similar to Iraq's, so they would see our actions as a threat to their status quo. Secondly, while they would benefit from Saddam's removal in terms of their own security, their governments cannot be seen as giving support to the United States—which Arabs believe is too sympathetic towards Israel. A case in point is Iran, which adamantly opposes the United States entering Iraq. Yet Iran cannot have forgotten Iraq's territorial aggression against it, which implies that Iran has ulterior motives in refusing support, expressly, not angering its own citizens.

As for waging the campaign, military strategists have theorized that Saddam Hus-

sein will attempt to avoid fighting in the open desert, a tactic that proved disastrous for him previously. More than likely, he will attempt to fight within the cities for two reasons: first, to use his own civilians as cover against both ground and air assaults. Secondly, urban warfare is the most difficult campaign to conduct, as can be seen from examples like Somalia. The logistics of attempting to take a city are extremely difficult to execute, often resulting in high fatality rates. Therefore a campaign of isolation on the part of the United States, occupying only key cities and the desert, while laying siege to those cities with the heaviest resistance would likely result in the fewest US fatalities. As long as U.S. troops allow civilians to leave through guarded blockades, Saddam will eventually find himself cut off and without any recourse but to starve or surrender.

For an effective campaign, therefore, the United States need not necessarily act with expressed public approval of most other nations, especially certain European ones, but should act tactfully and with approval from those nations which are most directly threatened by Saddam Hussein. In the end, perhaps the most important requirement of the United States when it enters Iraq will be that it provides the necessary support for Iraq to become a strong, healthy democratic nation—as was done in Europe and Japan fifty years ago. □

America cannot afford to forget the sacrifices of New York City's firefighters and police officers.

Civility in Service

by Stephen Tempesta

September 11, 2001 marked the largest attack on US soil in history. Out of this tragedy, many heroes rose from the ashes of the World Trade Center. New York's Bravest and Finest were in the thick of the attacks and amply demonstrated to their country that their nicknames are well-deserved. Before 9/11, many New Yorkers had grown weary of the Police Benevolent Association bickering over better wages when the city's coffers were already stretched thin. Now, no one will forget the line of firefighters and police officers waiting to enter the south tower of the World Trade Center complex on that fateful Tuesday morning in a courageous and noble attempt to rescue people.

As a result of the brave actions of New York's firefighters and police officers on 9/11, most New Yorkers have rethought their attitudes toward their civil servants. The post-9/11 New York City actively supports these men and women, both financially and mentally. People give whatever they can to show their gratitude. I personally heard the stories of 9/11 at a family barbeque, where I witnessed some of the bravest men of my family reduced to tears as they recounted that historic day.

Most firefighters are both proud of and confident in the work they do.

Mr. Tempesta is a senior majoring in History.

September 11th, however, stripped the usual invincible barrier from these men and showed their vulnerability as mortal human beings. These men described the incredible temperature of the wreckage weeks after the attacks had taken place and the worry of the hot ash igniting as they dug through the remains of the buildings. They had but one goal in their mind: to find those still clinging to life and save them in any possible way.

Disturbingly, they also spoke of post-attack government protestors outside of the city's Armory, the very place the firefighters and police slept and ate for weeks following the attacks. That some people could protest these men and women simply because they are government employees simply disgusted me. Yes, these men and women are agents of the state, the same state, however, which formed a coalition *against* the oppressive Taliban.

The actions of these few should not be considered representative of New York, however; much

of the public saw 9/11 as an appropriate moment for care and passion. People came from all over the city, indeed the world, to volunteer in the rescue and cleanup efforts. There are certainly times when protesting groupthink and action is appropriate. Protesting the actions of those trying to save lives in a crisis situation, however, is completely offensive.

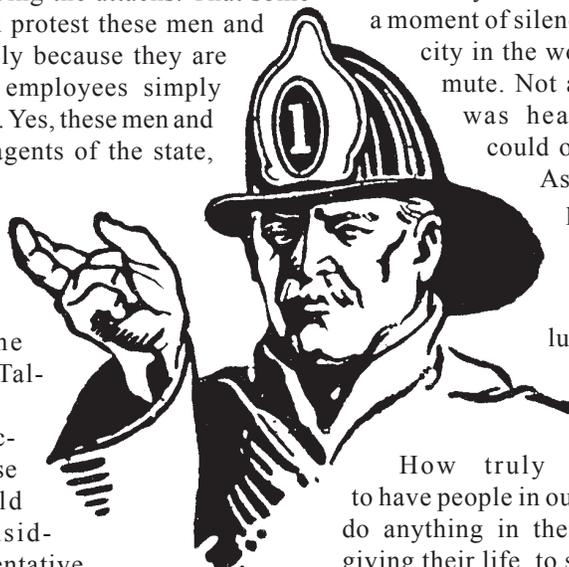
Unlike the hijackers, who consciously decided to take over four planes and kill as many innocent civilians as possible, the civil service has nothing to do with US military engagement in Afghanistan. Yet the civil servants are rejected, not the terrorists. During the Vietnam War, police and protestors clashed regularly, sometimes violently. Just as spitting on innocent veterans who returned from a war which they neither caused, nor prolonged was a disgusting display of willful misunderstanding, so too is protesting New York's Bravest a senseless act from which no good can come.

As New York and the country heal from the horrific wounds inflicted last year, Americans must remember those who risked everything to save others. Many firefighters and police officers were forced into retirement due to health problems and injuries resulting from the cleanup and searching. Many of those same men and women who are now retired would most definitely do it all over again, no matter the danger to themselves, simply to help a fellow human being.

Upon returning home for the St. Patrick's Day last year, I saw how a city and a country could come together. During a moment of silence, the most bustling city in the world was completely mute. Not a sound of any kind was heard; commentators could only call it amazing.

As the national anthem played in the background, firefighters from several of the city's stations saluted the flag. A man behind me quietly whispered, "God Bless America."

How truly fortunate we all are to have people in our society who would do anything in their power, including giving their life, to save another, simply because both are Americans. □



NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE

We're going to find out who did this, and we're going to kick their asses.

—President George W. Bush

The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants.

—Thomas Jefferson

If it weren't for my age, I would have gone after his murderers.

—Tovah Pearl, Daniel Pearl's grandmother

Victory at all cost, victory in spite of terror, for without victory there is no survival

—Winston Churchill

Don't tell me it's time to grieve. It is not. As long as the architects of the 9/11 terror attacks are still alive and at large, any grieving will be premature...because it will ultimately be surpassed by another attack...I will grieve only after those bastards are dead.

—Jay D. Dyson

We make war that we may live in peace.

—Aristotle

Yesterday, December seventh, 1941, a date which will live in infamy, the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

—President Franklin D. Roosevelt

Today, our fellow citizens, our way of life, our very freedom came under attack in a series of deliberate and deadly terrorist acts.

—President George W. Bush

We cannot allow the American flag to be shot at anywhere on earth if we are to retain our respect and dignity.

—Barry Goldwater

If you want a symbolic gesture, don't burn the flag; wash it.

—Norman Thomas

America does not go abroad in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well-wisher to freedom and independence of all.

—John Quincy Adams

Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn't pass it to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same, or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our children's children what it was once like in the United States where men were free.

—President Ronald Reagan

Avoiding disaster cannot remain the sole test of American foreign policy.

—Henry Kissinger

War is an ugly thing, but not the ugliest of things. The decayed and degraded state of moral and patriotic feeling which thinks that nothing is worth war is much worse.

—John Stuart Mill

Patriotism is not short, frenzied outbursts of emotion, but the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime.

—Adlai E. Stevenson

If we knew that anyone disposed to terrorist activity would be red-haired, we'd find it reasonable to keep our eyes open for red-haired men at airports.

—William F. Buckley, Jr.

It is God's responsibility to forgive bin Laden. It is our responsibility to arrange the meeting.

—Anonymous member of the United States Marine Corps

Nobody has to put up with aggression and surrender his right of self-defense for fear of hurting somebody else, guilty or innocent. When someone comes at you with a gun, if you have one ounce of self-esteem, you will answer him by force, never mind who he is or who is behind him. If he is out to destroy you, that is what you owe to the sanctity of your own life.

—Ayn Rand

Cause it would take a lot more hate than you
To stop the fascination
Even with an iron fist
Our baby got to rule the nation
—Axl Rose

When bad men combine, the good must associate; else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle.

—Edmund Burke

The men voted to attack the terrorists.

—Jeremy Glick

Let's roll.

—Todd Beamer

Happiness is a warm gun.

—John Lennon

The reason liberals prefer a park to luminous skyscrapers is that they are not angry...they're not angry at the terrorists. They believe true patriotism consists of redoubled efforts to expand the welfare state.

—Ann Coulter

If you run the Twin Towers footage backwards, the Towers stand up again—we need to ask why has the footage only ever been run forwards?

—Noam Chomsky

You don't negotiate with someone who marches into another country, devastates it, filling whoever stands in his way. You get him out, make him pay and see that he is never in a position to do these things again.

—Margaret Thatcher

Even peace may be purchased at too high a price

—Benjamin Franklin

At the end of the day, we have to defend the American people, and if no one else is with us, then we will defend ourselves alone. No American President can concede that responsibility to a coalition or to anyone else.

—Richard Perle